

Vol. 247
No. 14



Thursday
3 January, 2019
13 Pausha, 1940 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

RAJYA SABHA

OFFICIAL REPORT

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[P.T.O.]

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NEW DELHI

PRICE : ₹ 100.00

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<http://parliamentofindia.nic.in>
E-mail : rsedit-e@sansad.nic.in

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PUBLISHED UNDER RULE 260 OF RULES OF PROCEDURE AND CONDUCT OF BUSINESS
IN THE COUNCIL OF STATES (RAJYA SABHA) AND PRINTED BY PRINTOGRAPH,
KAROL BAGH, NEW DELHI-110005

RAJYA SABHA

Thursday, the 3rd January, 2019/13th Pausha, 1940 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

OBSERVATION BY THE CHAIR

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, once again, I would like to appeal to all the sections to see to it that the House is allowed to function. We have, including today, only three more working days in this part of the Session. There are very important issues including a Statutory Resolution, an ordinance which has been issued and some important Bills, on some of which there is a broad consensus in the BAC and outside. That being the case, I would like everyone to understand that we are not sending a positive message by not being able to work. I am not here to say that it is because of this party or that party; that is not my duty; that is for the people and that is for the political parties. They have got every right to speak whatever they want within the rules and regulations, or they may do whatever they want outside. We have given three extra holidays in between. In asking for holidays, there seems to be a broad consensus. As far as the working of the House is concerned, there seems to be some reservation for some people. Today is the fourteenth day. Keeping this in mind, I appeal to every one of you to please cooperate. What happened yesterday, I feel very sad. Once the Chair says something, it should be followed by the Members. There is no other way. If Members say, 'No, we don't follow!', then how do you expect the House to function? One or two or ten is not the issue; this party or that party is not the issue. What about the action? One section is saying, 'Why are you not taking action? Why are you silent?' Some people have gone to the extent of giving interviews saying that the Chairman was not doing anything! For the information of the august House, I would like to say that I have spoken to those agitated Members more than ten times! I want to put this on record for the country and also for the Parliament to know. More than ten times I have spoken. Then, I have called some Members individually. Normally, that is not done. We only talk to the leaders. I called them and talked to them individually. Then, I have spoken to other opposition leaders also during the course of the morning meetings and also subsequently. The Leader of the House also had a meeting earlier on this subject. Yesterday, there was a suggestion that if the Minister came and clarified the situation, the issue could be resolved. Though the Minister was somewhere in a conference, practically I summoned him and he came here to make a statement. That too was objected to. Okay, that can be one view. But, then what about giving an interview to

newspapers saying that the Chairman was not doing anything? I would like to quote this: 'If only five-six people come to the Well, I don't understand why the House is adjourned immediately without even consulting those five-six people.' More than ten times I have had consultations. 'Those issues which are being raised by them, it is in the hands of the Chairman to talk to them. I feel, there is a plan to stall discussion on the sensitive issues.' Plan by whom? It is further said, 'The-Chairman keeps blaming the Congress for the same but we want the House to run.' One is, I consulted the Members ten times individually and collectively, talked to the Opposition a number of times. For the information of the House, I would like to inform the House that it is quite a regular habit to have a word with the Leader of the Opposition, a word with the Leader of the House, and, at times, with others also. Even on an issue where I am being absent, I can be absent for some reason, even that day also because of my mother-in-law's demise, I spoke to the opposition leaders, so that there is no misunderstanding, to tell them also that this is the situation and I am going home. In spite of this, such interviews are given and then directly Chairman is linked. You don't perform; you don't do your responsibility. Then coming to the last point, the question is, 'Sir, why are you not taking action?' I was keen to take action yesterday. The Leader of the Opposition and other senior leaders came to me.

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): अब ceasefire हो गया है।

श्री सभापति: मैं वही कह रहा हूँ। मुझे कमरे में जाकर लगा कि एक बार पुनः प्रयास करेंगे। यह अच्छा नहीं हुआ, मुझे भी अच्छा नहीं लग रहा है, sending out some Members, is it a happy thing for me? Why should I do? After all, I am the custodian of the Members. *...(Interruptions)...* Please try to understand my feelings also, the Chair's feelings also. It is the Chair, not Venkaiah Naidu or this or that. If you don't want us, this House to function permanently also, you decide, I have no problem. You don't want the Chairman to conduct the House also, I have no problem that way. But, we cannot go on just hearing this blame also and then they are saying that they are not being allowed. When we allow, they don't want to utilise it. So, I, with all my agony for the people, I am only speaking of the agony of the people, and then appealing to all sections of the House, please allow the House to function. Whatever you want to say by way of a resolution or notice, which is permitted, please make your submissions and have arguments and counter arguments, that is real democracy. So, keeping that in mind, I would once again appeal to all the hon. Members to please follow the rules and procedures for the coming days and then we perform even at the last moment.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE**Report and Accounts (2017-18) of Central Social Welfare Board, New Delhi and related papers**

महिला एवं बाल विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा. वीरेन्द्र कुमार): महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्रों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेज़ी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Central Social Welfare Board. New Delhi, for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Board.
- (c) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 10453/16/19]

Report and Accounts (2013-14) of National Commission for Scheduled Tribes, New Delhi and related papers

जनजातीय कार्य मंत्री (श्री जुएल ओराम): महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

- (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under clause (6) of article 338A of the Constitution:—
 - (a) Ninth Report of the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes, New Delhi, for the year 2013-14.
 - (b) Action Taken Memorandum on the Ninth Report of the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes, New Delhi, for the year 2013-14.
- (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.10228/16/18]

Reports and Accounts (2017-18) of DPCO IEG, Delhi and NILERD Delhi and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): Sir, on behalf of Rao Inderjit Singh, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Development Planning Centre (DPC) of the Institute of Economic Growth (IEG), Delhi, for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10627/16/19]

- (ii) (a) Fifty-fifth Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Labour Economics Research and Development (NILERD), Delhi, for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T.10628/16/19]

Reports and Accounts (2017-18) of various companies and institutes and related papers

उत्तर-पूर्वी क्षेत्र विकास मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री; प्रधान मंत्री कार्यालय में राज्य मंत्री; कार्मिक, लोक शिकायत और पेंशन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग में राज्य मंत्री; तथा अंतरिक्ष विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (डा. जितेन्द्र सिंह): महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

- I. 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) Thirty-first Annual Report and Accounts of the Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited, (NPCIL), Mumbai, along with its subsidiary companies, for the year 2017-18, 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.10381/16/19]

- (ii) (a) Sixty-eighth Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Rare Earths Limited (IREL), Mumbai, for the year 2017-18, 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. 10380/16/19]

- (iii) (a) Fifteenth Annual Report and Accounts of the Bharatiya Nabhikiya Vidyut Nigam Limited, (BHAVINI), Chennai, for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor's General of India thereon.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10379/16/19]

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

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Saha Institute of Nuclear Physics (SINP), 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 institute.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 10386/16/19]
- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Institute of Physics, Bhubaneswar, 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. 10389/16/19]
- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, 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 Institute.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 10630/16/19]
- (iv) (a) Sixty-fourth Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Institute of Public Administration (IIPA), New Delhi, for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 10388/16/19]
- (v) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Science Education and Research, Bhubaneswar, 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. 10387/16/19]

Reports and Accounts (2017-18) of various corporations, companies, institutes and organizations and related papers

SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI: 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:—
- (i) (a) Tenth Annual Report and Accounts of the Mumbai Metro Rail Corporation Limited (MMRCL), Mumbai, for the year 2017-18, 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. 10482/16/19]

- (ii) (a) Fifth Annual Report and Accounts of the National Capital Region Transport Corporation Limited, (NCRTC), New Delhi, for the year 2017-18, 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. 10481/16/19]

- (iii) (a) Seventh Annual Report and Accounts of the Kochi Metro Rail Limited (KMRL), Kochi, Kerala, for the year 2017-18, 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. 10477/16/19]

- (iv) (a) Eleventh Annual Report and Accounts of the Chennai Metro Rail Limited (CMRL), Tamil Nadu, for the year 2017-18, 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. 10479/16/19]

- (v) (a) Eighth Annual Report and Accounts of the Metro Link Express for Gandhinagar and Ahmedabad (MEGA) Company Limited, Gandhinagar, Gujarat, for the year 2017-18, 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. 10478/16/19]

- (vi) (a) Forty-eighth Annual Report and Accounts of the Housing and Urban Development Corporation Limited (HUDCO), New Delhi, for the year

2017-18, 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. 10640/16/19]

- (vii) (a) Sixty-fifth Annual Report and Accounts of the Hindustan Prefab Limited (HPL), New Delhi, for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 10639/16/19]

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

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

- (i) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Urban Affairs (NIUA), New Delhi, for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 10480/16/19]

- (ii) (a) Twenty-eighth Annual Report and Accounts of the Central Government Employees Welfare Housing Organisation (CGEWHO), New Delhi, for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 10638/16/19]

Reports and Accocunts (2017-18) of NBCFDC, New Delhi and National Trust for the Welfare of Persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disability (Divyang Jan), New Delhi and related papers

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

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) Twenty-sixth Annual Report and Accounts of the National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation (NBCFDC), New Delhi, for the year 2017-18, 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. 10666/16/19]

II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under Section 25 of the National Trust for Welfare of Persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disabilities Act, 1999:—

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Trust for the Welfare of Persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disabilities (Divyangjan), New Delhi, for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10765/16/19]

Reports and Accounts (2017-18) of NCPCR, New Delhi and CHILDLINE India Foundation, Mumbai and related papers

डा. वीरेन्द्र कुमार: महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

I. 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 2017-18, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Performance Review of the above Commission, for the year 2017-18.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10556/16/19]

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

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the CHILDLINE India Foundation, 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 the Foundation.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10211/16/19]

I. Notifications of the Ministry of Human Resource Development.

II. Reports and Accounts of various Universities, Institutes, Commission and Board

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION
(DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): Sir, I lay on the Table:—

- I. (i) A copy on English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Human Resource Development (Department of Higher Education), Notification No.CUKmr/Admin./ F. No. 595/17/3272, dated the 3rd August, 2018, publishing the draft amendment to Ordinance 3, 21, 5, 20, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29 and 7 of the Central University of Kashmir, under sub-section (2) of Section 43 of the Central Universities Act, 2009. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10610/16/19]
- (ii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Human Resource Development (Department of Higher Education), under Section 28 of the University Grant Commission Act, 1956:—
- (1) F. No. 1-1/2002(PS)/Exempt (Pt.FI.III)) Vol-II., dated the 27th August, 2018, publishing the University Grants Commission (Minimum Standards and Procedure for Award of M.Phil/Ph.D Degrees) (1st Amendment) Regulations. 2018.
- (2) F. No. 1-1/2002(PS)/Exempt (Pt.FI.III)) Vol-II, Vol-II., dated the 18th October, 2018, publishing the University Grants Commission (Minimum Standards and Procedure for Award of M.Phil/Ph.D Degrees) (2nd Amendment) Regulations, 2018. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10611/16/19]
- II. A. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Annual Accounts of the English and Foreign Languages University (EFLU), Hyderabad, for the year 2017-18, and the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of Section 33 of the English and Foreign Languages University Act, 2006. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10593/16/19]
- B. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (3) of Section 33 of the Rajiv Gandhi University Act, 2006:—
- (a) Thirtieth Annual Report of the Rajiv Gandhi University, Doimukh, Arunachal Pradesh, for the year 2017-18.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above University. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10766/16/19]

- C. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Annual Accounts of the Sikkim University, Gangtok, for the year 2017-18, and the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of Section 33 of the Sikkim University Act, 2006.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10601/16/19]

- 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), Goa, for the year 2016-17.

(b) Annual Accounts of the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Goa, for the year 2016-17, and the Audit Report thereon.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10595/16/19]

(ii) (a) Annual Report of the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Ropar, for the year 2017-18.

(b) Annual Accounts of the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Ropar, 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. 10596/16/19]

(iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) (Indian School of Mines), Dhanbad, 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) (i) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10597/16/19]

- E. 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 2017-18.

- (b) Annual Accounts of the University Grants Commission (UGC), New Delhi, for the year 2017-18, and the Audit Report thereon.
 - (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Commission.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10607/16/19]
- F. 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 2017-18.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above University.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10604/16/19]
- G. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (3) of Section 30 and sub-section (4) of Section 31 of the Central Universities Act, 2009:—
- (a) Ninth Annual Report of the Central University of Himachal Pradesh, Dharamshala, for the year 2017-18.
 - (b) Ninth Annual Accounts of the Central University of Himachal Pradesh, Dharamshala, for the year 2017-18, and the Audit Report thereon.
 - (c) Review by Government on the working of the above University.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10767/16/19]
- H. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (3) of Section 28 of the Indira Gandhi National Open University Act, 1985:—
- (a) Annual Report of the Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU), New Delhi, for the year 2017-18.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above University.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10608/16/19]
- I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (2) of Section 30 of the Mahatma Gandhi Antarrashtriya Hindi Vishwavidyalaya Act, 1996:—
- (a) Annual Report of the Mahatma Gandhi Antarrashtriya Hindi Vishwavidyalaya (MGAHV), Wardha, Maharashtra, for the year 2017-18.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Vishwavidyalaya.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10606/16/19]

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

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Board of Apprenticeship Training (BOAT), Northern Region, Kanpur, 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.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10599/16/19]
- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Board of Apprenticeship Training (BOAT), Southern Region, Chennai, 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.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10598/16/19]

REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES, LAW AND JUSTICE

श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव (राजस्थान) : महोदय, मैं विभाग संबंधित कार्मिक, लोक शिकायत, विधि और न्याय संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति के निम्नलिखित प्रतिवेदनों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेज़ी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

- (i) Ninety-eighth Report on the Action Taken on Ninety-fifth Report of the Committee on Demands for Grants (2018-19) pertaining to the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions; and
- (ii) Ninety-ninth Report on the Action Taken on Ninety-sixth Report of the Committee on Demands for Grants (2018-19) pertaining to the Ministry of Law and Justice.

REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE

SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN (Andhra Pradesh): 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 Agriculture:—

- (i) Sixty-second Report 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); and

- (ii) Sixty-third Report on the Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/ Recommendations contained in the Fifty-third Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee on Agriculture (2017-18) on the Subject "Scheme on Development of Inland Fisheries and Aquaculture - An Analysis" of the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries).

**REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY
STANDING COMMITTEE ON COAL AND STEEL**

श्री समीर उरांव (झारखंड): महोदय, मैं इस्पात मंत्रालय से संबंधित "सरकारी क्षेत्र के इस्पात उपक्रमों में सीएसआर क्रियाकलापों" के संबंध में विभाग-संबंधित कोयला और इस्पात संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति के अड़तालीसवें प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (अंग्रेज़ी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

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

SHRI ANIL DESAI (Maharashtra): 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 Finance:—

- (i) Sixty-eighth Report of Committee on Finance (2017-18) on "Banking Sector in India - Issues, Challenges and the Way Forward including Non-Performing Assets/Stressed Assets in Banks /Financial Institutions";
- (ii) Sixty-ninth Report of Committee on Finance (2017-18) on action taken by the Government on the Recommendations contained in the Fifty-sixth Report on "Transformation towards a Digital Economy"; and
- (iii) Seventieth Report of Committee on Finance (2018-19) on "The Banning of Unregulated Deposit Schemes Bill, 2018".
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**REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING
COMMITTEE ON RAILWAYS**

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA (Uttar Pradesh): 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 Railways:—

- (i) Twenty-second Report on action taken by the Government on the Recommendations/Observations contained in their Nineteenth Report on "Demands for Grants (2018-19) of the Ministry of Railways"
- (ii) Twenty-third Report on "Maintenance of Bridges in Indian Railways: A Review"

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

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Statement on further action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter — I of the Twentieth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee on Railways on action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Sixteenth Report on 'Outstanding Dues for Indian Railways'.

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

DR. NARENDRA JADHAV (Nominated): 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 (2018-19):—

- (i) Sixty-third Report on "Assessment of the working of Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP)" of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs;
- (ii) Sixty-fourth Report on "Assessment of the working of Scheme of Special Central Assistance to Scheduled Castes Sub Plan (SCA to SCSP)" of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment (Department of Social Justice and Empowerment);
- (iii) Sixty-fifth Report on action taken on Sixty-first Report on "Review of the functioning of Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation of India

(ALIMCO)" of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment (Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities); and

- (iv) Sixty-sixth Report on action taken on Sixty-second Report on "Implementation of Scheme of Multi-sectoral Development Programme (MsDP)/Pradhan Mantri Jan Vikas Karyakram (PMJVK)" of the Ministry of Minority Affairs.

STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS

States of implementation of recommendations/observations contained in the Fiftieth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment

सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्री (श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत): महोदय, मैं सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता विभाग, सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय की अनुदान मांगों (2018-19) के संबंध में विभाग संबंधित सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति के पचासवें प्रतिवेदन में अंतर्विष्ट सिफारिशों/समुक्तियों के कार्यान्वयन की स्थिति के संबंध में एक वक्तव्य सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

States of implementation of recommendations/observations contained in the Two Hundred and Tenth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Home Affairs

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 make a statement regarding Status of implementation of recommendations/observations contained in the Two Hundred and Tenth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Home Affairs on Demands for Grants (2018-19) pertaining to the Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region.

State of implementation of recommendations contained in the Twenty-second Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Urban Development

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): Sir, I make a statement regarding Status

of implementation of recommendations contained in the Twenty-second Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Urban Development on Demands for Grants (2018-19) pertaining to the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs.

REGARDING DISCUSSION ON WOMEN'S RESERVATION IN LEGISLATIVE BODIES AND SOME OTHER ISSUES

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, I have received notice under Rule 267 for suspension of rules to take up the issue regarding women's reservation in legislative bodies. Though the issue is important and there is no immediate provocation to suspend the rules and take it up, but anyhow. ...*(Interruptions)*...

KUMARI SELJA (Haryana): So many Governments have passed this Resolution. So many States have passed this Resolution. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Don't you want to hear the reaction? What is happening to our Members, I am not able to understand! I am just stating a fact and then I am going to give my response. You don't want that also! Simultaneously, a number of Members stand up and just start speaking. I said that it can be discussed under other provisions of the Rules of the House if you want to have a meaningful discussion. Otherwise, I can allow in the Zero Hour, one Member from each political party and give them one minute, just for their satisfaction. But, justice will be done because this House had already approved that earlier and it has been pending for years together, and we must all come together, put our minds together and then come to some solution to find out how to move forward and make it a reality. That is the issue. Or, you just want to make a mention of it and leave it like that! I have no problem in allowing one minute for each Member and then go to other issues. I am saying this because there are other important issues pending for long. And, there are also other issues, such as Sabarimala incident, etc., on which some Members have given notices. But, I have not admitted them. They can be discussed during the normal course. So, we will take up the Zero Hour first.

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI (Tamil Nadu): Sir, one minute is not sufficient. ...*(Interruptions)*... We need more time. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I wish to make a point. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will take only one minute. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Navaneethakrishnan. ...*(Interruptions)*... Except what Shri Navaneethakrishnan says, nothing will go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: *

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): *

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: Hon. Chairman, Sir, on Mekedatu issue, the Lok Sabha suspended all the AIADMK Members. This is undemocratic. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. You cannot mention what happened in the Lok Sabha here. Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is against rules. ...*(Interruptions)*... Then, they will mention about the Rajya Sabha. ...*(Interruptions)*... If you want to say anything outside, you say it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY (Andhra Pradesh): Yes. You cannot say it in the Rajya Sabha. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the issue? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: No, no. Sir, now, the Central Government has to withdraw permission granted to prepare a Detailed Project Report for constructing a dam.

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is what you have been saying for the last fifteen days! ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: Now, our Members in the other House are suffering. ...*(Interruptions)*... They are not able to attend the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: People of the country are suffering because we are not transacting any Business. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: People in Kaveri delta in Tamil Nadu are suffering. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Navaneethakrishnan, please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please, sit down.

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद विषाद (उत्तर प्रदेश): सभापति महोदय, बनारस और उसके आसपास ...*(व्यवधान)*... हजारों ...*(व्यवधान)*... धरने पर बैठे हुए हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: * So, in protest, we are walking out. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is not going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*...

*Not recorded.

SHRI NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: *

MR. CHAIRMAN: Whatever has been said is not going on record.
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: *

MR. CHAIRMAN: Don't use the occasion and go beyond what you have been permitted to say. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: *

(At this stage, some hon. Members left the Chamber)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shrimati Vandana Chavan. You just make a mention of it.
...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN (Maharashtra): Sir, ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No. You cannot have both. ...(Interruptions)... That is what I said. ...(Interruptions)... I totally agree with you. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Sir, how would one make her point in one minute? ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I totally agree with you. It requires a detailed discussion.

SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Absolutely, Sir. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You give a separate notice. I will admit it. We also discuss with others and have discussion on this issue.

SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Sir, I have also given notice for a Short Duration Discussion on this issue. ...(Interruptions)...

MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shrimati Viplove Thakur.

Suicide by students in Navodaya Schools

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर (हिमाचल प्रदेश): माननीय सभापति जी, मैं इस सदन में एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण विषय उठाने जा रही हूँ, जो इस समय एक गम्भीर समस्या बनी हुई है। आज नवोदय

*Not recorded.

स्कूलों में विद्यार्थियों द्वारा आत्महत्या के बहुत केसेज़ देखने और सुनने को मिल रहे हैं। देश के अलग-अलग करीब 37-38 नवोदय विद्यालयों में विद्यार्थियों ने आत्महत्या की है, जो एक बहुत ही गम्भीर समस्या है।

महोदय, नवोदय विद्यालय देश की राष्ट्रीय एकता को कायम करने के लिए खोले गए थे। देश के अलग-अलग प्रान्तों से बच्चे competition द्वारा इन नवोदय विद्यालयों में पढ़ने आते हैं और आज स्थिति यह आ गई है कि उन्हें मजबूर होकर आत्महत्या करनी पड़ रही है। यह एक बहुत ही गम्भीर समस्या है। इससे लगता है कि हमारी जो आने वाली पीढ़ी है, वह आज मानसिक तौर पर इतनी उलझन में आ गई है और उसके सामने इतनी गम्भीर समस्या पैदा हो गई है कि वह आत्महत्या करने पर मजबूर हो रही है। यह समस्या उनके सामने क्यों आई, जिसके कारण वे आत्महत्या कर रहे हैं, इसे जानने की कोई कोशिश नहीं की गई है।

महोदय, उनके ऊपर किस प्रकार का प्रेशर है या उनका जो बैकग्राउन्ड है, उस पर विचार नहीं किया जा रहा है। उन विद्यालयों के टीचर्स और उन विद्यालयों के प्रिंसिपल्स उन बच्चों की परिस्थिति और स्थिति को जानने के लिए कोई ध्यान नहीं दे रहे हैं। इसके कारण वे मजबूर होकर आत्महत्या कर रहे हैं।

श्री सभापति: ठीक है।

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर: महोदय, इसलिए मैं चाहूंगी कि यह सदन इस समस्या को गम्भीरता से ले और इस पर विचार करे। माननीय शिक्षा मंत्री यहां बैठे हुए हैं। मैं उनसे निवेदन करना चाहती हूँ कि यह बहुत ही भयंकर समस्या है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Dr. Vikas Mahatme to associate.

डा. विकास महात्मे (महाराष्ट्र): सभापति जी, एक मिनट दीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Mahatme has also given notice on the same issue. You associate and say, 'I associate myself with the submission.'

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर: सर, मैं इसलिए कहना चाहती हूँ कि इसके लिए जो लोग दोषी हैं, जो उन बच्चों की समस्याओं को नहीं समझते हैं, उनकी परिस्थितियों को नहीं जानते।

DR. VIKAS MAHATME (Maharashtra): Sir, by associating myself with the issue, I have also a solution that social and emotional learning skills should be included in the curriculum. ...**(Interruptions)**... This is a very important issue. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI K.K. RAGESH (Kerala): Sir, I associate myself with the Zero Hour submission made by Shrimati Viplove Thakur.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Minister wanted to respond. Mr. Minister, do you want to respond?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): Yes, Sir. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Minister is responding, Amma. Please, the Minister is responding. Don't you want response from the hon. Minister? He is responding. You have an advantage of hearing the Minister also.

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: सभापति जी, नवोदय विद्यालय ...(व्यवधान)... मैडम, मैं बता रहा हूँ।

SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Please let me finish first. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: सभापति जी, हमारे देश की शिक्षा में नवोदय विद्यालय एक बहुत अलग किस्म की और बहुत अच्छी संस्था है, जहां पर छठी से लेकर बारहवीं तक के छात्र पढ़ते हैं और रहते भी हैं। ये residential स्कूल्स हैं। हर जिले में एक नवोदय विद्यालय है। सबसे महत्वपूर्ण बात यह है कि वे छात्र पाँचवीं कक्षा में पास होकर, परीक्षा देकर, entrance exam देकर छठी कक्षा में प्रवेश पाते हैं। इस साल 25 लाख छात्रों ने एडमिशन टेस्ट दिया था और उनमें से 40-45 हजार छात्रों को छठी कक्षा में प्रवेश मिला है। यह एक बेस्ट इंस्टीट्यूट है और हमारी यह कल्पना है कि यह वैसा ही रहे।

सर, जहां सीबीएसई बोर्ड का बारहवीं क्लास का रिजल्ट 82 परसेंट रहा है, वहीं नवोदय विद्यालय का रिजल्ट 98 परसेंट से ऊपर रहा है। यह बहुत सक्सेसफुल मॉडल है। यह जो कहा गया है कि एक भी आत्महत्या नहीं होनी चाहिए, इस पर हमारा भी यही विचार है, इसलिए इस काम के लिए हमने सीरियसली एक कमेटी appoint की है। दस साल में यह नंबर 37 है ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: ठीक है।

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: एक भी आत्महत्या नहीं होनी चाहिए। इसके लिए हमने कमेटी appoint की है। इसकी जो रिपोर्ट आएगी, हम उस पर विचार करेंगे। हम इस पर भी काम कर रहे हैं कि हर स्कूल में counsellor भी नियुक्त हो।

Need to conduct Staff Selection Commission Examinations in regional languages

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, the Staff Selection Commission, under the Government of India, is responsible for recruiting people for various posts in the Ministries and Departments of the Government of India and its attached subordinate offices. Every year, the SSC conducts examinations and interviews across the country to recruit non-gazetted officers in the Ministries and Departments.

The Staff Selection Commission has seven regional offices at Allahabad, Delhi, Kolkata, Bengaluru, Chennai and Guwahati. It also has two sub-regional offices. Earlier, the Staff Selection Commission used to conduct these examinations at the zonal level. But, now, these examinations are being conducted at national level. And, these examinations are conducted only in English and Hindi languages. Therefore, the aspirants, appearing from other parts of the country who are not acquainted with Hindi, are totally deprived of the job opportunities, though they may be skilful and highly talented. But, the lack of

language knowledge is preventing them from getting jobs. When the UPSC is conducting its examinations in all the regional languages, why can't the Staff Selection Commission conduct its examinations and interviews in all the regional languages? And, these should be conducted at zonal level. Earlier, the aspirants would get recruited in their respective home States.

Therefore. Sir, it is a very serious issue. I urge the Government to direct the Staff Selection Commission to conduct its examinations in all regional languages and at zonal level, as it was before.

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I agree it is a serious issue. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K.K. RAGESH (Kerala): Sir, I associate myself with what the hon. Member, Shri Tiruchi Siva, has said.

SHRI RANVIJAY SINGH JUDEV (Chhattisgarh): Sir, I also associate myself with what the hon. Member, Shri Tiruchi Siva, has said.

श्रीमती जया बच्चन (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करती हूँ।

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

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

SHRI VIVEK K. TANKHA (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, I associate myself with what the hon. Member, Shri Tiruchi Siva, has said.

SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY (Odisha): Sir, I associate myself with what the hon. Member, Shri Tiruchi Siva, has said.

...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay; okay. The Minister of DoPT can take note of the same. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please everybody wants to associate because it is a very important issue. The Minister of DoPT will take note of the same and do whatever can be done. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is a larger issue. Now, Shri Binoy Viswam. ...*(Interruptions)*...

कुछ माननीय सदस्य: महोदय, हम भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करते हैं।

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I had also given notice on the issue of women's reservation. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You were saying that you want a substantial discussion on that. I am going to allow that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA (Uttar Pradesh) They can, at least, be allowed for one minute each. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No; no. Misraji, I would have done it in the-beginning itself. But, subsequently, the other Members said that they wanted to have a substantial discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*... क्या दो दिन में दो बार ऐसे discussion होगा?

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Sir, we don't get a chance to even speak on that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You convince your other colleagues also and see to it that the House functions. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Sir, how can I do that when you are not able to do that? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. You are able to understand my difficulty. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: No; no, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN; Now, Shri Binoy Viswam. ...*(Interruptions)*... Then, at the end of the day, the blame comes again on the Chairman as if Chairman is not giving women's reservation. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Binoy Viswam. ...*(Interruptions)*... Kanimozhi, please sit down. Nothing is going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... You have made your point. I have gone by the consensus. Everybody wants a substantial discussion. We will discuss it. ...*(Interruptions)*... ऐसा नहीं होगा। You can't first demand something else and then say ...*(Interruptions)*... ऐसे कैसे होगा? Shri Binoy Viswam. ...*(Interruptions)*... You don't want to speak? Okay. I am going to the next. Shri V. Vijayasai Reddy. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri V. Vijayasai Reddy. ... *(Interruptions)*... No; no, we can't help it. You can't have both. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BINOY VISWAM (Kerala): Sir, I want to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*... I want to speak, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*... I want to speak, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: But, you are not speaking. That's the issue. ...*(Interruptions)*...

Meghalaya mine tragedy

SHRI BINOY VISWAM (Kerala): Sir, for more than two weeks, the whole country's attention has been engaged to the mines of Meghalaya. ...*(Interruptions)*... Fifteen poor workers are feared to have been died in those rat holes. Sir, what is happening to the poor people who are there? Till now, only three ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, please, *shanti*. He is making an important point about the North-East.

SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Yes, Sir, it is about the North-East. But we people are sitting idle here. Human life is very precious, Sir. But the Government in Meghalaya and the Government at the Centre are not taking it seriously. The lives of the poor people are very important to us. Who owns those mines there? From the papers, we could read that it is the Ministers, the MPs, the MLAs and the leaders who own the mines there, and the poor people are dying there.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is your submission?

SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Sir, my submission is that this country should pay some respect for the human lives than that of the dead cows. This is my point, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is totally unnecessary. Why are you creating new controversies? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Sir, my point is that the country should take a note of that immediately and rush all possible help to the miners of Meghalaya and render assistance to the poor people there. Their families should be taken care of.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have crossed three minutes. Shri Vijayasai Reddy. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Sir, ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: The names of all those Members who have raised their hands may be included. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Sir, I want the Government's response. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Manish Gupta. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BINOY VISWAM: The Government should respond to this.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing more is going on record. You have crossed three minutes. Then, again, you want one more minute.

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA (Assam): What is happening in Meghalaya, you don't want to even talk about that.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Kalitaji, please sit down.

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: It is a very serious issue.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Everything here is a serious issue. We are also serious people but not doing any work. Please. Shri Manish Gupta. ...(*Interruptions*)... Nothing is going on record. Manish Guptaji.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

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

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

श्री संजय सिंह (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री सुशील कुमार गुप्ता (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI RAJ BABBAR (Uttarakhand): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

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

Amalgamation of public sector banks

SHRI MANISH GUPTA (West Bengal): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Government of India announced on 17th September a plan for merger of three public sector banks. The main issue here is that this matter should have been brought to Parliament since Parliament is in Session. It is a very serious issue because it involves jobs/employment of about 90,000 personnel. There will be closing down of 1800 or 1900 bank branches. This would result in stoppage of credit flow to the farmers, an issue which is very dear to us including credit to women, SHGs, small scale industries, etc. The problem is that this particular issue needs more attention because these three banks have NPAs. How will a merger reduce the NPAs? It will only increase the NPAs.

Another issue is that these banks operate on different IT platforms. Merging of these platforms is also going to be a problem. So, the main issue here is, Sir, that we need to

look at this case more seriously and not to rush into anything. You have noticed in many other cases that there is a tendency of the Central Government to suddenly decide upon a certain issue and to issue a notice or pass a Cabinet resolution. So, I would urge the Government through you that this entire matter should be looked at anew and should not be forced at this stage.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The names of all those Members who have raised their hands may be included. ...(*Interruptions*)...

PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA (Bihar): Sir, I 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.

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

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

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

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

श्री संजय सिंह (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

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

Demand to scrap New Pension Scheme and to reinstate statutory pension

डा. संजय सिंह (असम): माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं सदन के माध्यम से केन्द्र सरकार के कर्मचारियों के लिए एक जनवरी, 2004 से लागू की गई पेंशन स्कीम की कुछ गम्भीर विसंगतियों की तरफ सदन का ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ। नई पेंशन स्कीम की योजना 20 दिसम्बर, 2003 की अधिसूचना द्वारा लागू की गई थी और इस प्रणाली को एक जनवरी, 2004 से केन्द्र सरकार की सेवा में आने वाले सभी नए केन्द्रीय कर्मचारियों के लिए अनिवार्य कर दिया गया था। इसकी पूर्ववर्ती पेंशन योजना में कर्मचारियों को मिलने वाली पेंशन उनकी संतोषजनक सरकारी सेवा के प्रतिफल के रूप में और उनको तथा उनके परिवार को सुरक्षा दिलाने के लिए कई गई थी। नई पेंशन व्यवस्था

में सरकार और कर्मचारी, दोनों अपना अंशदान देते हैं। इस अंशदान को सरकार द्वारा शेयर मार्केट की डिफॉल्टर कम्पनियों में लगाया जा रहा है। शेयर मार्केट आधारित इस व्यवस्था से सेवानिवृत्त होने वाले कर्मचारियों का भविष्य बेहद जोखिम भरा होता जाएगा और यहां तक कि उनकी पेंशन की कोई निश्चित गारंटी नहीं रह जाएगी। दूसरी बात, पुरानी पेंशन व्यवस्था में सेवानिवृत्त होने वाले हर कर्मचारी को बढ़ने वाली महंगाई की प्रतिपूर्ति के रूप में प्रत्येक 6 माह में महंगाई भत्ता दिए जाने की व्यवस्था थी, जो इस व्यवस्था में नहीं है। पुरानी पेंशन व्यवस्था में सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिए सामान्य भविष्य निधि की अलग से व्यवस्था थी। कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि में अपना जो योगदान देते थे, उस पूरी राशि पर सरकार द्वारा एक निश्चित ब्याज दिया जाता रहा है, जबकि नई पेंशन योजना में जीपीएफ की व्यवस्था समाप्त कर दी गई है। पेंशन व्यवस्था में जो कुल राशि होती है, उसका 40% शेयर मार्केट में लगाया जाता है। सरकारी कर्मचारी जिस दिन रिटायर होता है, उस दिन शेयर मार्केट का जैसा रुख होता है, उस हिसाब से उसे 60% राशि मिलती है, बाकी 40% के लिए पेंशन प्लान लेना पड़ता है और उस पेंशन प्लान के आधार पर ही उसकी आगे की पेंशन तय होती है।

महोदय, जैसा कि मैं बता चुका हूँ, उस पेंशन की राशि में, बढ़ती हुई महंगाई के लिए, सरकार द्वारा समय-समय पर की जाने वाली प्रतिपूर्ति की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। नई पेंशन व्यवस्था में सरकारी कर्मचारियों के हितों का कोई ध्यान नहीं रखा गया है और उनकी सेवानिवृत्ति के बाद के आगामी जीवन के लिए सुरक्षा की निश्चित गारंटी ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति: आपकी मांग क्या है?

डा. संजय सिंह: मान्यवर, मेरी सदन के माध्यम से सरकार से यह मांग है कि सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिए नई पेंशन व्यवस्था की जगह, 1 जनवरी, 2004 के पूर्व वाली पुरानी पेंशन व्यवस्था लागू की जाए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर (हिमाचल प्रदेश): सर, यह बहुत ही गंभीर मामला है। मैं माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

श्री नीरज शेखर (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, मैं माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ। सर, यह एक बहुत ही गंभीर मामला है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति: ठीक है, सबका नाम जोड़ दीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, सरकारी कर्मचारियों के मन में यह शंका है कि उनकी पेंशन मिलेगी नहीं, शेयर मार्केट में ही चली जाएगी। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति: ठीक है, प्लीज़ ...*(व्यवधान)*... Your leader is there on his legs. ...*(Interruptions)*...

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: लोगों के मन में यह आशंका है, इसलिए डा. संजय सिंह जी ने जो विषय उठाया है, उससे मैं स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ और आपके माध्यम से इसके लिए गवर्नमेंट से निवेदन करता हूँ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Government is there. They are taking note of the same. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Elamaram Kareem. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार स्वैन (ओडिशा): सर, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्रीमती रानी नाराह (असम): सर, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

श्री हुसैन दलवाई (महाराष्ट्र): सर, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

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

श्री जावेद अली खान (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

† جناب جاوید علی خان (اثر پردیش) : سر، میں ماننے مدمنے کے ذریعے اٹھانے
گئے وشنے سے خود کو سمبڈھ کرنا ہوں۔

श्रीमती जया बच्चन (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री नीरज शेखर: सर, जब भी सरकार सत्ता में आती है ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति: उन्होंने नोटिस दिया है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... I have already allowed Ram Gopalji. He had his say. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Elamaram Kareem. You have to associate. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ELAMARAM KAREEM (Kerala): As per the recommendation of the Seventh Pay Commission, the Government constituted a Committee, NPS Committee, and in that Committee, the Government Employees' Organizations are saying that the previous system should be introduced. So far, the Government has not taken any note.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Right. Thank you.

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

SHRI ELAMARAM KAREEM: So, a very meagre amount is given as pension to those who retire from service after the New Pension Scheme is introduced.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That has been said. What is your concrete new suggestion?

SHRI ELAMARAM KAREEM: To scrap the New Pension Scheme and retain the previous pension scheme. That is my suggestion. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI K.K. RAGESH (Kerala): Sir, I would 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: Thank you. Shri G.C. Chandrashekhar. ...(*Interruptions*)... This tendency of everybody rising is not going to help us. Please. Shri G.C. Chandrashekhar.

SHRI G.C. CHANDRASHEKHAR (Karnataka): Sir, I have not given ...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your Zero Hour mention about 'Weightage to Kannada Language candidates in IBPS recruitment.'

Weightage to Kannada language candidate in IBPS recruitment

SHRI G.C. CHANDRASHEKHAR (Karnataka): Sir, I am saying so because that subject has already come. I also request that the exams should also be conducted in local languages, particularly, the banking exams. Earlier it was there till 10th standard. So, we request that local people speaking regional languages should be accommodated in the jobs. That is most important.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You could have spoken in Kannada also. I would have given permission. Okay. Next time.

SHRI G.C. CHANDRASHEKHAR: Sir, I will speak now. ...(*Interruptions*)... I will speak for just two minutes. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: One line. You say your demand. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI G.C. CHANDRASHEKHAR: * Sir, I would like to draw your kind attention to a very important issue of giving weightage to local candidates in Banking Service Recruitments.

Sir, it is a very significant matter that till the year 2016 local candidates, those who had studied Kannada as a language upto 10th standard, were given opportunity in the

* English translation of the original speech made in Kannada

Banking Service Recruitment. This has been there not only in Karnataka, but also in other States following the same practice enabling local candidates to get recruited in Banking Services.

However now a days our local candidates have been deprived from the Banking Services Recruitment due to change in the recruitment rules.

Hence I would like to impress upon the Government of India to consider the issue seriously and take immediate measures to give adequate weightage to local candidates while recruiting for Banking Services. Thank you.

HON'BLE CHAIRMAN: Thank you my best wishes for you.

...(Interruptions)...

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

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

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD (Karnataka): Sir, it is his maiden speech.
...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No speech. ...(Interruptions)... In Zero Hour, there is no speech; maiden speech. ...(Interruptions)... Thank you. Then, Shrimati Vandana Chavan. ...(Interruptions)... Please. After so many days, we are moving towards order. Please.

SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN (Maharashtra): Sir, is it according to the list or you are allowing me ...

MR. CHAIRMAN: On UPSC.

Compensatory attempts for UPSC examination

SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN (Maharashtra): Okay, Sir.

Sir, several lakh students aspire to join the Civil Services every year in order to be able to serve the country through the administrative stream of the Government. Sir, in 2011, the UPSC introduced CSAT.

Unfortunately, Sir, the CSAT turned out to be advantageous to students only from the English medium over the students from the regional language background.

Sir, prior to CSAT, the proportion of candidates selected to appear for the Mains between those choosing the regional language and those choosing the English language as a medium of instruction was 40:60. Sir, with introduction of the CSAT, now it is totally skewed. It is 20:80. So, in 2015, realizing that the aspirants from rural area and non-technical background were being hit very badly, the U.P.S.C. did take up corrective steps. The young aspirants affected from 2011 to 2014, however, Sir, have lost four valuable attempts amongst the six that they are entitled to. There has been a precedent, Sir, in 1979 and again in 1992 that the U.P.S.C. compensated all candidates with additional attempts and age relaxation. Sir, I urge the Government to consider this issue very, very seriously. It is not their fault. If at all, it is the CSAT format which gave them a real bad hit. Hence, I urge the Government to give them age relaxation and a few additional attempts to make sure that the aspirants achieve their dreams. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I 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.

SHRI T.K.S. ELANGO VAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

SHRI MAJEED MEMON (Maharashtra): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI (Punjab): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

DR. AMEE YAJNIK (Gujarat): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

SHRI VIVEK K. TANKHA (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा (बिहार): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाये गये विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

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

डा. संजय सिंह (असम): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाये गये विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

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

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are many hon. Members who have raised their hands. I had said even the last time that if this many people raise their hands, it is not easy for the staff sitting here to identify the Members. So, please send your names so that it is there on the record. Now, Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Ray.

Right to privacy of all computer users

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY (West Bengal): Sir, it is the hundredth year of the Indian people's movement against the Rowlatt Act, Which was introduced by the British Government to take away the civil liberties of our countrymen. Now, after a hundred years, we see that this Government is following in the footsteps of the British Government, as the Ministry of Home Affairs has recently introduced a circular that authorizes ten Central agencies to intercept and monitor any information generated, transmitted, received or stored in any computer on grounds of purported threat to internal security. Now, Sir, the Government's stand is that this is nothing new and that whatever has been done is under the provisions of the Information Technology Act of 2000 and the rules made thereunder in 2009. But, Sir, at that point of time, there was no Supreme Court judgement saying that right to privacy is a Fundamental Right. It was pronounced by the Supreme Court last year that right to privacy is a Fundamental Right. Also, the Supreme Court in its judgement on the Right to Privacy and Aadhaar had established the twin tenets of necessity and proportionality. The Ministry of Home Affairs' circular fails on both these counts. Sir, the trend of collecting data under some or the other pretext is becoming very apparent. The decision calling for blanket surveillance is unconstitutional and poses a serious threat to people's right to privacy. If this trend continues, gradually this country, which is a Welfare State, would turn into a Police State or a Surveillance

State. That is why I would demand that this circular must be withdrawn. It is against the citizens. The Government should resort to this only in specific cases and with some checks and balances. Thank you.

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): 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.

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाये गये विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाये गये विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाये गये विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री सुरेन्द्र सिंह नागर (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाये गये विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री मो. नदीमुल हक (पश्चिम बंगाल): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाये गये विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

† جناب محمد ندیم الحق (مغربی بنگال) : مہودے، میں بھی مائٹے سڈسنے کے ذریعے
اٹھائے گئے وشنے سے خود کو سمبڈھ کرنا ہوں

श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर (बिहार): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाये गये विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्रीमती झरना दास बैद्य (त्रिपुरा): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाये गये विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

श्री माजीद मेमन (महाराष्ट्र): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाये गये विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

श्री नीरज शेखर (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाये गये विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

SHRI JAVED ALI KHAN (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN (Maharashtra): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

SHRI ASHOK SIDDHARTH (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI SANJAY SETH (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

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

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

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

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

SHRI K. C. RAMAMURTHY (Karnataka): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI ABIR RANJAN BISWAS (West Bengal): 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.

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

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

SHRI C. M. RAMESH (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

MR. CHAIRMAN: Whoever wishes to associate may send their names.

They would be included here. Now, Shri Rakesh Sinha.

Plight of teachers in Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan

श्री राकेश सिन्हा (नाम निर्देशित) : सभापति महोदय, हम भाषाओं के विकास की बात करते हैं और हम संस्कृत भाषा की उपयोगिता समझते हैं। पूरे देश में राष्ट्रीय संस्कृत संस्थान के 13 परिसर हैं। इनमें करीब 15,000 छात्र पढ़ते हैं और सिर्फ 120 स्थायी शिक्षक हैं। 240 ऐसे शिक्षक हैं, जिनमें से 29 महिला शिक्षिकाएं हैं, जो 6 वर्षों से लेकर 15 वर्षों से वहां पर contract basis पर पढ़ा रहे हैं। मेरा सरकार से निवेदन है कि इन शिक्षकों को स्थायी किया जाए। यह संस्कृत भाषा के विकास के लिए आवश्यक है और जो राष्ट्रीय संस्कृत संस्थान हैं, उसको एक विश्वविद्यालय का दर्जा दिया जाए। हम अन्य भाषाओं के लिए तो विश्वविद्यालय खोल रहे हैं, लेकिन जिस भाषा की उपयोगिता इस देश की संस्कृति और सभ्यता के संवर्द्धन में है, जो भाषा आज कम्प्यूटर की सर्वोत्तम भाषा और वैज्ञानिक भाषा समझी जा रही है, उसके प्रति यह उपेक्षा का भाव ठीक नहीं है। मेरा निवेदन है कि वहां 240 शिक्षकों की अविलम्ब स्थायी नियुक्ति की जाए। जहां 15,000 छात्रों पर सिर्फ 120 शिक्षक स्थायी हों, यह एक दुर्भाग्य की स्थिति है।

Compensation to farmers for land acquisition

श्री सुरेन्द्र सिंह नागर (उत्तर प्रदेश): सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार का ध्यान इस ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि देश के किसानों की जो भूमि अधिगृहीत की जा रही है, उसमें 2013 का जो भूमि अधिग्रहण अधिनियम है, यह जो कानून बना है, उसकी पूरी तरीके से अनदेखी की जा रही है। आबादी के लिहाज़ से पूरे देश का सबसे बड़ा प्रदेश उत्तर प्रदेश है। पूरे उत्तर प्रदेश में एक भय का माहौल है, खास तौर से किसानों में, क्योंकि उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने एक आदेश दिया है कि पहले रोको, डराओ और अगर नहीं मानें, तो उनको ठोक दो।

श्री सभापति: आप विषय पर ही अपनी बात कहिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सुरेन्द्र सिंह नागर: महोदय, मैं विषय पर ही आ रहा हूँ। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति: आप विषय पर बोलिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सुरेन्द्र सिंह नागर: किसानों को इसी तरीके से डरा-धमकाकर उनकी जमीन को हड़पा जा रहा है, छीना जा रहा है। खास तौर से अगर आप उत्तर प्रदेश में नोएडा का मामला लें, अभी 5 दिन पूर्व एक किसान, जिसका अपनी ज़मीन पर कब्ज़ा था और भूमि अधिग्रहण नियम कहता है कि किसी जमीन पर अगर 5 वर्ष किसान का कब्ज़ा है तो उस ज़मीन पर संबंधित किसान का अधिग्रहण रद्द नहीं किया जा सकता - यह कानून 2013 का है - लेकिन सरेआम उसका वहां उल्लंघन किया गया। वहां अधिकारी आए, पुलिस डंडा लेकर आई और उसकी ज़मीन को तोड़ दिया। इसके अलावा कचैड़ा गांव में किसान अपनी मांग कर रहे थे, वहां पर भी उन पर लाठीचार्ज किया गया, महिलाओं को पीटा गया और उन्हें जेल में डाल दिया गया। इसके साथ-साथ जेवर एयरपोर्ट के लिए जो जमीन अधिग्रहीत की जा रही है, वहां 7 गांवों की भूमि अधिग्रहण करने का प्रस्ताव उत्तर प्रदेश और केन्द्र सरकार का है। भूमि अधिग्रहण अधिनियम कहता है कि अगर कोई ग्रामीण क्षेत्र है तो वहां 4 गुना मुआवजा किसानों को दिया जाना चाहिए - यह बहुत स्पष्ट प्रावधान है - लेकिन दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण स्थिति यह है कि जब यहां से जेवर एयरपोर्ट बनाने की अनुमति मिलती है, उससे पहले ही जिला अधिकारी उन गांवों को अर्बन एरिया डिक्लेयर कर देता है, जिससे वहां के किसानों को 4 गुना मुआवजा न देना पड़े। ...**(व्यवधान)**... बल्कि उन्हें सिर्फ दो गुना मुआवजा ही दिया जाए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हमारी मांग में कि यदि सरकार किसी शहरी क्षेत्र का मुआवजा देना चाहती है तो नोएडा, ग्रेटर नोएडा और यमुना विकास प्राधिकरण, जिसके अंतर्गत यह क्षेत्र आता है, तो पिछले 4 साल से वहां अर्बन एरिया का जो रेट है, वहां का सर्किल रेट भी नहीं बढ़ाया गया है, तो सर्किल रेट के हिसाब से 4 गुना मुआवजा वहां कि किसानों को देना चाहिए। जो 'मन की बात' प्रधान मंत्री जी कहते हैं, ...**(व्यवधान)**... उन्हें नौकरी दी जानी चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: अपनी बात बताइए।

श्री सुरेन्द्र सिंह नागर: मैं बात ही कह रहा हूं, सर। क्या मैं अपने मन की बात नहीं कह सकता? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: यह विषय नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सुरेन्द्र सिंह नागर: बार-बार कहा गया, ...**(व्यवधान)**... उत्तर प्रदेश में किसानों की ज़मीन हड़पी जा रही है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: ठीक है। श्री के.टी.एस. तुलसी। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आपने अपनी जो मेन मांग है, उसे रख दिया। श्री के.टी.एस. तुलसी, प्लीज़। ...**(व्यवधान)**... ठीक है। अब आप बैठिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... रिकॉर्ड में नहीं जा रहा है, प्लीज़। ...**(व्यवधान)**... श्री के.टी.एस. तुलसी जी। ...**(व्यवधान)**... Nothing is going on record. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI BINOY VISWAM (Kerala): Sir, I associate myself with the Zero Hour submission made by the hon. Member.

Distressful situation faced by medical M.Sc. teachers and biomedical students

SHRI K. T. S. TULSI (Nominated): Sir, I want to raise the issue of thousands of persons holding the Masters of Science degree from the medical colleges which are recognised by the Medical Council of India. They are all facing distressful situation with the threat that they will lose their jobs because the MCI is now proposing to scrap the three-year medical M.Sc. course. As a result of this there will be further shortage of teachers in the medical colleges and also shortage of non-clinical doctors. I would only request the Government to reconsider this proposal of scrapping the three-year Masters course meant for non-clinical doctors from the universities or medical colleges which are recognised by the Medical Council of India.

SHRI K. C. RAMAMURTHY (Karnataka): Sir, I associate myself with the Zero Hour submission made by the hon. Member.

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

Concern over decreasing number of sittings during the sessions of Parliament

श्री संजय सेठ (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, यह बहुत गम्भीर मसला है, जिस पर आपने आज सुबह भी कहा और रोज़ाना इसी विषय पर बात हो रही है कि संसद में हम लोगों की बैठकें कम होती जा रही हैं। जहां पहली राज्य सभा में 110 से लेकर 115 सिटिंग्स तक होती थीं, अब घटते-घटते वे 50-60 सिटिंग्स रह गई हैं। जितने विधेयकों पर यहां चर्चा होती है, उनका समय कम होता चला जा रहा है, यहां तक कि एक-एक घंटे में विधेयक पास हो रहे हैं। क्योंकि 50 परसेंट से कम समय में कोई काम हो नहीं सकता, पूरा देश हम लोगों की तरफ देख रहा है और हमें कहता है कि यहां आप आते हैं, यहां से पैसा लेते हैं लेकिन काम कुछ नहीं करते। सर, हमें इस गंभीर समस्या का कोई हल निकालना चाहिए, इसका कोई रास्ता निकालना चाहिए। सर, 1997 में एक 14 प्वाइंट्स का प्रोग्राम बनाया गया था, जिसके ऊपर आज तक अमल नहीं हो पाया। 2001 में भी इसी प्रकार से इसके लिए कुछ प्वाइंट्स बनाए गए थे, लेकिन उन पर आज तक अमल नहीं हो पाया।

सर, इसके ऊपर आपको और सारे सदन को बैठ कर एक बार यह तय करना होगा कि कैसे इसकी सिटिंग्स बढ़ाई जाएं, या तो number of sittings बढ़ाई जाएं या सबका एक concensus बना कर इसके ऊपर कुछ सोचना चाहिए। मैं आपसे यह अपील करूंगा, सरकार से अपील करूंगा कि इस गंभीर मसले के ऊपर सोचना चाहिए, क्योंकि हम जैसे नए सांसद यहां पर सीखने आते हैं, यहां बोलना चाहते हैं, लेकिन समय नहीं होता है। ऐसी स्थिति में हम अपने क्षेत्र में जाकर क्या बताएंगे? इसलिए मैं आपसे यह आग्रह करता हूं कि इसके ऊपर आप ध्यान दें और सरकार से कह कर इसकी सिटिंग्स को बढ़ाएं।

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL (Punjab): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

SHRI K. T. S. TULSI (Nominated): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI BINOY VISWAM (Kerala): Sir, I also 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.

SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI (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.

श्री प्रताप सिंह बाजवा (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाये गये विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाये गये विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री सुरेन्द्र सिंह नागर (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाये गये विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्रीमती जया बच्चन (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाये गये विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

श्री नीरज शेखर (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाये गये विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाये गये विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री रणविजय सिंह जूदेव (छत्तीसगढ़): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाये गये विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

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

श्री सभापति: सिटिंग्स भी होनी चाहिए और डिस्कशन भी होना चाहिए, यह अच्छा है। There is a Private Members Bill on the same subject, we can utilize that. श्री महेश पोद्दार।

Outdated forensic medicine curriculum

SHRI MAHESH PODDAR (Jharkhand): Sir, an autopsy or post mortem report is an invaluable and essential tool in investigating the probable cause and manner of time in the event of unnatural death. For the police, the- autopsy report forms the backbone of the investigation. For the judiciary, it is critical evidence that can with a single conclusive expert statement, determine the outcome of a case. However, a vast majority of the autopsies are done incompetently and lead to justice being denied. Sir, with Safai Karamcharies performing autopsies in mortuaries, lacking even basic facilities, forensic investigations are riddled with many problems. However, the most important thing being that the forensic post-mortem is the only clinical discipline that does not have a prescribed practical teaching schedule and practical examinations or a clinical posting for internship. Sir, the only thing mandatory in the forensic studies is that you write a theoretical exam. I request the Government to look into this pressing issue and make the practical exam mandatory. Thank you.

SHRIMATI ROOPA GANGULY (Nominated): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

DR. VIKAS MAHATME (Maharashtra): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI SURESH GOPI (Nominated): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

Breaking of Himalayas and hindrance in the flow of river Ganges

श्री रेवती रमन सिंह : माननीय चेयरमैन साहब, मैं इसके लिए आपको बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि जब से यह सेशन चल रहा है, तब से लेकर आज बड़ी मुश्किल से मुझे इसके लिए मौका मिला है। सर, जब से यह सेशन चल रहा है, तब से हम इसके लिए कोशिश कर रहे हैं, लेकिन माननीय गडकरी जी, जो इसके मंत्री हैं, वे इस पर चर्चा के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं।

मान्यवर, हिमालय और गंगा हमारी यानी भारत की संस्कृति और पहचान है। आज उसके साथ जो काम हो रहा है, उसके लिए स्वामी सदानन्द जी, जो कि आईआईटी के प्रोफेसर थे, उन्होंने 111 दिन तक अनशन करके प्राण त्याग दिए। उनकी केवल एक मांग थी कि गंगा अविरल होनी चाहिए।

आज गंगा अविरल नहीं है। यह सरकार बार-बार 'निर्मल गंगा' की बात करती है, लेकिन जब तक अविरल गंगा नहीं होगी, तब तक निर्मल हो ही नहीं सकती। मैं इस पर आपका संरक्षण चाहता हूँ कि यह जो बांधों को बनाने का सिलसिला है, इसको तत्काल बंद किया जाए। जब गंगा में पानी ही नहीं रहेगा, तो गंगा अविरल कैसे होगी? आज भी पानी नहीं है। जब तक गंगा अविरल नहीं होगी, तब तक आप इसको निर्मल कैसे बनाइएगा?

मान्यवर, मैं प्रयाग, इलाहाबाद का रहने वाला हूँ। अगर आप मई महीने में प्रयाग आएँ, तो आप पाएँगे कि वहाँ पर मई महीने में गंगा नाले की तरह बहती है। केवल नाले का पानी उसमें रहता है। अभी कुंभ मेला लगा हुआ है, यह है तो अर्द्धकुंभ मेला, लेकिन ये कहते हैं कि कुंभ मेला है। उस मेले में करोड़ों लोग आते हैं, लेकिन उसमें कौन-सा पानी जाता है? उसमें नाले का पानी का जाता है, टेनरी का पानी जाता है, नहर का पानी जाता है, गंगा का एक बूंद पानी भी प्रयाग में नहीं जाता है। इसके लिए सदानन्द जी ने अपने प्राण त्याग दिए, लेकिन इस पर सरकार ने कुछ नहीं किया।

मान्यवर, गोपाल दास जी भी इसके लिए अनशन कर रहे हैं और योगानन्द जी भी अनशन कर रहे हैं। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि ये कितने लोगों के प्राण लेंगे? सभापति महोदय, मैं आपसे एक आग्रह करना चाहता हूँ कि अभी सरकार ने वहाँ पर 450 बांध प्रपोज़ किए हैं, सात बांधों का निर्माण कार्य अभी चल रहा है, उन बांधों का निर्माण कार्य तत्काल बन्द किया जाए और प्रयागराज के मेले में, जो अफरा-तफरी मची हुई है, सरकार उसकी भी उच्च स्तरीय जांच कराकर ठीक कराए। मान्यवर, मैं आपसे आखिरी बार यह प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि माननीय मंत्री जी को तैयार कराकर इस विषय पर एक बार इस सदन में चर्चा करा दें, जिससे कि सभी सदस्य उसमें भाग ले सकें।

श्री सुरेन्द्र सिंह नागर (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं इस विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

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

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी इस विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री संजय सिंह (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली): महोदय, मैं भी इस विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री हुसैन दलवई (महाराष्ट्र): महोदय, मैं भी इस विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री नीरज शेखर (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी इस विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी इस विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA (Karnataka): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Rewati Raman Singh.

KUMARI SELJA (Haryana): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Rewati Raman Singh.

SHRI BINOY VISWAM (Kerala): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Rewati Raman Singh.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Sir, we also associate ourselves with the matter raised by Shri Rewati Raman Singh.

SPECIAL MENTIONS

Demand to declare the time period by when the daily wagger will be given permanent job

प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा (बिहार): माननीय सभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्री से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि पूरे देश में कितने जवाहर नवोदय विद्यालय कार्य कर रहे हैं? विशेषकर उत्तराखण्ड के अंतर्गत हरिद्वार में ऐसे कितने विद्यालय हैं और उनमें कितने मैस चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारी हैं, जो पिछले 12-13 सालों से दैनिक वेतन भोगी के रूप में कार्य कर रहे हैं? उन्हें स्थायी नहीं किया जा रहा है, इसके क्या कारण हैं? पूरे देश में चलने वाले जवाहर नवोदय विद्यालय की संख्या कितनी है, इनमें कितने मैस चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारी हैं, जो दैनिक वेतन भोगी के रूप में कार्य कर रहे हैं और क्या इनको पूरे देश में एक जैसा वेतनमान दिया जाता है? अगर नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं? इन विद्यालयों में अंशकालिक या दैनिक वेतन भोगी कर्मचारी, जो चतुर्थ श्रेणी के रूप में कार्य कर रहे हैं, इन लोगों को स्थायी नियुक्ति का आश्वासन भी समय-समय पर दिया जाता रहा है, लेकिन लम्बा समय बीत जाने के बावजूद भी अभी तक इन मैस वेतन भोगियों को स्थायी नियुक्ति नहीं दी गयी है। इस तरह हमेशा इन लोगों के सामने रोजगार की समस्या बनी रहती है। मैं सरकार से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि पूरे देश में ऐसे कितने कर्मचारी हैं, जिन्हें दैनिक वेतन भोगियों के रूप में पिछले 12-13 सालों से स्थायी नहीं किया गया है? कृपया राज्यवार ब्यौरा देने की कृपा करें। मैं सरकार से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन सभी कर्मचारियों को स्थायी नियुक्ति कब तक दी जाएगी?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri M.P. Veerendra Kumar; not present. Shri Elamaram Kareem.

Demand to increase remuneration of Mid-Day Meal workers

SHRI ELAMARAM KAREEM (Kerala): Sir, nearly 26 lakh mid-day meal workers are working in 11.4 lakh schools feeding 12 crore children under School Mid-Day Meal Scheme under the Right to Food Act. In 2009 only, the Government of India started giving remuneration of ₹1,000 per month, that too for ten months only. Earlier, their payment was part of the cooking cost. They don't have any social security or pension. They do not get any medical benefit even though burn injuries are very common. Trade unions had been demanding minimum wages and pension. Reports of the CAG and the Planning Commission had recommended increase in remuneration to these workers. In

the 45th Indian Labour Conference, the Ministry of HRD has given a written assurance that it is considering the enhancement of honorarium of the mid-day meal cooks by ₹ 500 for the year 2013-14 and by ₹1,000 by 2014-15 to make it ₹ 2,000 by 2015-16. But since 2009, there has been no increase in their remuneration. Mid-day meal workers are mostly from socially-backward sections of the society and nearly 40 per cent of them are widows. So, the Government should urgently consider the matter of increasing the remuneration of mid-day meal workers.

Demand to improve train services connecting Etah in Uttar Pradesh

श्री हरनाथ सिंह यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, उत्तर प्रदेश का एटा जनपद प्रदेश के अत्याधिक पिछड़े जनपदों में से है। पिछड़ेपन का मुख्य कारण है, एटा जिला मुख्यालय का किसी मुख्य रेल लाइन से जुड़ाव नहीं है। सन् 1964 में दिल्ली-दून्डला रेल लाइन पर स्थित छोटे से स्टेशन बरहन से एटा को जोड़ा गया था, जिस पर केवल एक पैसेन्जर रेलगाड़ी सुबह शाम आती जाती है।

एटा के नागरिकों का व्यापार, रोजगार, कृषि, शिक्षा आदि के लिए आगरा-दिल्ली-कानपुर के साथ विशेष संबंध रहता है। आगरा-दिल्ली तथा कानपुर के साथ रेल लाइन से जोड़ने हेतु एटा के हजारों नागरिकों ने अनेक बार आन्दोलन किए हैं। नागरिकों के व्यापक आन्दोलन के परिणामस्वरूप 2-3 वर्ष पूर्व रेल विभाग ने एटा से बरहन तक जाने वाली पैसेन्जर ट्रेन को आगरा तक विस्तारित कर फास्ट पैसेन्जर ट्रेन लगभग 6 माह चलाई, जिसके कारण एटा देहात, आगरा देहात के नागरिकों को काफी सुविधा महसूस हुई और रेल विभाग की आमदनी में भी काफी वृद्धि हुई। परंतु अचानक ही एटा-आगरा फास्ट पैसेन्जर को पुनः बन्द कर दिया गया, जिसके कारण एटा के नागरिकों में भारी गुस्सा है और वे पुनः आन्दोलन करने पर उतारू हैं।

अतः मैं इस अवलिम्बनीय अत्यंत लोक महत्व के विषय पर सदन के माध्यम से सरकार से मांग करता हूँ कि एटा से आगरा तक सुपर फास्ट पैसेन्जर तथा एटा से कानपुर-इलाहाबाद व दिल्ली तक जाने के लिए एक-एक कोच किसी एक्सप्रेस ट्रेन से जोड़ने की कार्यवाही अविलम्ब की जाए।

Demand to include Dhargar tribe of Maharashtra in Scheduled Tribes list

डा. विकास महात्मे (महाराष्ट्र): महोदय, मैं आपका ध्यान 70 सालों से महाराष्ट्र के धनगर जनजाति पर होते आ रहे अन्याय की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। संविधान द्वारा दी गई अनुसूचित जनजाति की सूची में 36 नम्बर पर होते हुए भी महाराष्ट्र की "धनगर" की जगह "धनगड" लिखे जाने की वजह से 70 सालों से धनगरों को ST (Scheduled Tribes) का आरक्षण नहीं मिल पा रहा है। वर्ष 2013 से लगातार मैं इस विषय पर कार्य कर रहा हूँ। भाजपा ही केवल ऐसी पार्टी रही है जो वर्ष 2013 से धनगरों का अनुसूचित जनजाति आरक्षण देने के लिए ठोस कदम उठा रही है। आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री, नरेन्द्र मोदी जी एवं महाराष्ट्र के मुख्य मंत्री, देवेन्द्र फडणवीस जी इस विषय को गंभीरता से ले रहे हैं, लेकिन सच बात यह भी है कि इसमें बहुत विलम्ब हो रहा है। यही वजह है कि महाराष्ट्र में धनगर समाज काफी नाराज़ है। उनके मन में यह भावना है कि उनके साथ धोखा हुआ है और जो वादा चुनावी घोषणा-पत्र में भाजपा सरकार ने किया था, जो लिखित

आश्वासन दिया गया था, उस पर अमल नहीं हुआ है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि बिना किसी विलम्ब किए अगले लोक सभा चुनावों से पहले महाराष्ट्र के धनगर समाज के लिए अनुसूचित जनजाति, यानी ST का आरक्षण लागू किया जाए।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Sardar Sukhdev Singh Dhindsa, not present. Shri Ram Nath Thakur.

Demand to implement the Ayushman Bharat Scheme speedily by spreading awareness about the same in the country

श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर (बिहार): सभापति महोदय, जब भारत सरकार ने "आयुष्मान भारत योजना" की घोषणा की, तो गरीबों के मन में यह आशा जगी कि अब धन के अभाव में भी गरीब आदमी अपनी गंभीर बीमारी का इलाज करवा सकेंगे और इलाज पर होने वाले भारी खर्च के बोझ से वे नहीं दबेंगे, लेकिन सभापति जी, लगभग चार माह का समय बीत जाने के बाद भी आज तक इस योजना से लोगों को व्यापक लाभ नहीं मिल पा रहा है। पहली बात यह है कि अभी तक ग्रामीण और दूर-दराज के इलाकों में लोगों को इस योजना के बारे में पता ही नहीं है। अभी भी ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में भ्रम की स्थिति है, क्योंकि उन्हें यह पता ही नहीं कि उनका कार्ड किस प्रकार बनेगा, उनका इलाज कहां होगा अथवा उनके इलाके में कौन-कौन से अस्पताल इस प्रयोजन के लिए पैनल पर लिए गए हैं। इसमें कोई संदेह नहीं है कि यह योजना बहुत अच्छी है। यदि इस योजना को धरातल पर उतारा जाए तो गरीबों के लिए स्वास्थ्य से जुड़े मसलों का बहुत हद तक समाधान हो जाएगा और इलाज के भारी खर्च को झेलने के लिए गरीब आदमी जो अपनी जमीन आदि बेचता है, उससे वह बच जाएगा।

अतः मैं सरकार से माँग करता हूँ कि इस योजना का व्यापक तौर पर प्रचार-प्रसार किया जाए, ताकि लोग इससे होने वाले लाभ से अच्छी तरह परिचित हो सकें, इसके लिए जारी किए जाने वाले कार्ड को यथाशीघ्र गरीबों के बीच वितरित किया जाए तथा इसमें इलाज के लिए अधिकाधिक अस्पताल पैनल पर लिए जाएँ, ताकि लोगों को अपने आस-पास ही इलाज की अच्छी सुविधा मिल सके।

Demand for establishment of sufficient Blood Banks in each District of the country

श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन (बिहार): महोदय, देश भर में ब्लड-बैंक की व्यवस्था अभी भी संतोषजनक नहीं है। देश के ग्रामीण इलाकों में स्थिति और भी खराब है। हम अक्सर देखते हैं कि समय पर रक्त की व्यवस्था न हो पाने के कारण मरीजों की मौत हो जाती है। वर्तमान समय में, भारत में प्रत्येक 10 लाख की आबादी पर तीन से भी कम ब्लड-बैंक हैं, जबकि मेरे राज्य बिहार में यह अनुपात और भी कम है। पूरे भारत में अभी भी 74 जिले ऐसे हैं, जहां कोई ब्लड-बैंक नहीं है। इसलिए मैं सरकार से आग्रह करना चाहती हूँ कि जिन जिलों में ब्लड-बैंक नहीं है, वहां यथाशीघ्र ब्लड-बैंक की स्थापना की जाए।

महोदय, WHO के अनुसार, कुल जनसंख्या के सिर्फ एक प्रतिशत द्वारा स्वैच्छिक रक्तदान करने से रक्त की कमी को पूरा किया जा सकता है, इसलिए इस संबंध में मैं कुछ सुझाव देना चाहती हूँ। केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय को देश के सभी जिलों में Blood-on-Wheels योजना चलानी चाहिए।

اس योजना میں بیہار جیسے ریاستوں کو پراথমیکتا دی جانی چاہیے، جہاں بلیڈ-بئنک کافی کم ہیں۔ میرے گھ جیلے ہاگلپور میں "بیہار بنگالی سمیٹی" جیسے کچھ سنگٹن رکتدان کے کٹر میں کافی ورشوں سے سکریم ہیں۔ اظرفرکت یोजना میں اس پکار کے سوائیک سنگٹنوں کی بھی مدد لی جا سکتی ہے۔ ساٹھ ہی، سبھی پرمکھ بلیڈ-بئنکوں میں Single Donor Platelets (SDP) مشین کی بھی ویرسا کی جانی چاہیے۔ اس کے الاوا، رکتدان کے بارے میں جاگروکاتا فیلانے کے لیے سواسٹھ منٹرالای کو اسے پاٹھکرموں میں شامل کرنے کے بھی پراس کرنے چاہیے۔

†محترمہ کھکشاں پروین (بہار): مہوے، دیش بھر میں بلیڈ-بئنک کی ویوسٹھا ابھی بھی سنٹوشنک نہیں ہے۔ دیش کے گرامین علاقوں میں حالت اور بھی خراب ہے۔ ہم اکثر دیکھتے ہیں کہ وقت پر خون کا انتظام نہ ہونے کی وجہ سے مریضوں کی موت ہو جاتی ہے۔ حالیہ وقت میں، بہارت کے دس لاکھ کی آبادی پر تین سے بھی کم بلیڈ بئنک ہیں، جبکہ میرے راجیہ بہار میں یہ تناسب اور بھی کم ہے۔ پورے بہارت میں ابھی بھی 74 ضلعیں ایسے ہیں، جہاں کوئی بلیڈ بئنک نہیں ہے۔ اسلئے میں سرکار سے یہ آگریہ کرنا چاہتی ہوں کہ جن ضلعوں میں بلیڈ بئنک نہیں ہے، وہاں جلد سے جلد بلیڈ بئنک قائم کیا جائے۔

مہوے، ڈبلیو۔ایچ۔او۔ کے مطابق، کل آبادی کے صرف ایک فیصد کے ذریعے ہی اپنی مرضی سے رکت-دان کرنے سے خون کی کمی کو پورا کیا جا سکتا ہے، اس لئے اس سمبندھ میں، میں کچھ سجھاؤ دینا چاہتی ہوں۔ کینڈریہ سواسٹھ منٹرالانے کو دیش کے سبھی ضلعوں میں بلیڈ-آن-وبلس یوجنا چلانی چاہئے۔ اس یوجنا میں بہار جیسے راجیوں کو پراٹھمکتا دی جانی چاہئے، جہاں بلیڈ بئنک کافی کم ہیں۔ میرے گریہ ضلع بھاگلپور میں "بہار بنگالی سمیٹی" جیسے کچھ سنگٹن رکت-دان کے چھیر میں کافی سالوں سے سکریم ہیں۔ مندرجہ بالا یوجنا میں اس طرح کے سوچھک سنگٹنوں کی بھی مدد لی جا سکتی ہے۔

ساتھ ہی، سبھی پرمکھ بلیڈ بئنکوں میں Single Donor Platelets (SDP) مشین کی بھی ویوسٹھا کی جانی چاہئے۔ اس کے علاوہ، رکت-دان کے بارے میں جاگروکاتا پھیلانے کے لئے سواسٹھ منٹرالایہ کو اسے کورسوں میں شامل کرنے کی بھی کوشش کرنی چاہئے۔

شریمٹی جیا بچھن (اٹتر پردھ): سر، میں اس ویشی سے سواے کو संबھھ کرتی ہوں۔

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

Demand for making firms liable to pay compensation for defective drugs and devices

SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE (West Bengal): Hon. Chairman, the recent development of patients undergoing revision surgeries due to faulty hip implants by a pharma giant has caused much grief to the patients and their families. In this case, the onus is on the Union Government to make such companies liable to pay compensation in case of defective devices and drugs. Unfortunately, ensuring the legal compulsion for compensation has to be done through a court case invoking tort law, product liability law and consumer protection law. This is because there are no specific legal provisions in the existing Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and the set of rules under the said Act to provide compensation to the patients in such cases. Under the existing law, companies pay compensation only in case something goes wrong during a clinical trial. Hence, the need of the hour is to make changes in the existing law through an amendment, which would enable automatic compensation to patients for harm done by any defect in a product or because a manufacturer compromised on quality and safety. India needs to be aligned with the best global practices. The moment any product is found to be defective or substandard, it must be withdrawn from the market promptly. And any damage caused has to be compensated to the consumer. Making these changes will lead to more transparency and better checks for patient safety. I would, therefore, urge the Government to take proactive steps in this regard.

MR. CHAIRMAN: These were Zero Hour submissions and Special Mentions for today. I compliment all of you for the little concern that has been shown.

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA (Uttar Pradesh): We are happy that the appreciation is coming from the Chair.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Chairman always appreciates when there is no depreciation. Thank you very much. We are going to the Question Hour.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Q. No. 226 [*The Questioner was absent.*]

Physical education centres in Punjab

*226.SARDAR BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of physical education centres in Punjab;

- (b) whether Government is considering to open more such centres there; and
 (c) if so, the locations thereof and by when the same are likely to be opened?

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

Statement

(a) The Department of School Education and Literacy, Ministry of Human Resource Development does not have a policy for opening of physical education centres. Further as per the State Government of Punjab, no physical education centres are run by the State Education Department. The Department of Sports, Government of India does not have any physical education centres in Punjab.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

श्री सभापति: प्रश्न संख्या 226, सरदार बलविंदर सिंह भुंडर। क्वेश्चनर उपस्थित नहीं हैं। श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर।

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर: माननीय सभापति महोदय, इन्होंने जो उत्तर दिए हैं, उसमें कहा कि कोई ऐसा प्रपोज़ल नहीं है, न ही पंजाब सरकार का है। मैं यह जानना चाहती हूँ कि हम स्पोर्ट्स को इतना ज्यादा बढ़ावा देना चाह रहे हैं और स्पोर्ट्स के लिए फिज़िकल एजुकेशन देना और उनका फिज़िकली तन्दुरुस्त होना बहुत ज़रूरी है, इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए क्या भारत सरकार फिज़िकल सेंटर्स खोलने की पॉलिसी बनाएगी? क्योंकि मैं यह समझती हूँ कि यह बच्चों को आगे लाने में बहुत ज़रूरी है।

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: विप्लव जी ने बहुत महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दा उठाया है, जिससे मैं सहमत हूँ कि फिज़िकल एजुकेशन व्यक्ति विकास का एक सबसे अहम मुद्दा है, लेकिन आज करिकुलम को बोझ और बहुत सारे स्कूलों में सहूलियत न होना, इन सभी कारणों से अनेक स्कूलों में स्पोर्ट्स कुछ भी नहीं खेला जाता है, जो गंभीर मसला है और इसलिए हमने सीबीएससी द्वारा सभी स्कूलों में एक घण्टा अनिवार्य रूप से फिज़िकल एजुकेशन, यानी फिज़िकल एक्टिविटी होनी चाहिए, यह कहा है और दूसरा महत्वपूर्ण हिस्सा यह है कि स्पोर्ट्स के लिए हमने सरकारी स्कूलों को 5 हजार रुपये से 25 हजार रुपये तक हर साल, यानी 5 सौ करोड़ रुपये की लागत से हर स्कूल में स्पोर्ट्स इक्विपमेंट्स खरीदने के लिए इस बार नई योजना 'समग्र शिक्षा' शुरू की है, उसमें यह अनुश्रुत है।

श्री हुसैन दलवाई: सर, सबसे बड़ी प्रॉब्लम ग्राउण्ड की है, स्कूल के लिए ग्राउण्ड नहीं होता है। मेरा एक सजेशन है, मंत्री महोदय को प्रयास करना चाहिए कि हर गाँव में कम से कम एक हैक्टेयर जगह एक ग्राउण्ड और रीक्रिएशन के लिए रखनी चाहिए और स्कूल में बच्चों के खेलने के लिए इंतज़ाम होना चाहिए। क्या यह सरकार इसके बारे में विचार करेगी?

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: सरकारी और प्राइवेट स्कूलों को मिलाकर लगभग 13 लाख स्कूल देश में है। उनमें आधे से ज्यादा लोगों के पास खुद के ग्राउण्ड के जैसी सुविधा है, लेकिन आधे से ज्यादा में नहीं है, इसलिए this is a suggestion for action.

SHRI SUBHASHISH CHAKRABORTY: Sir, through you, I want to know from the hon. Minister whether there is any specific physical education syllabus recommended by the Ministry to ensure that the training in athletics and sports begins at the school level itself and the minimum qualification recommended for physical education teachers.

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: फिज़िकल एजुकेशन टीचर्स जहां है, वहां फिज़िकल एजुकेशन की एक्टिविटी होनी चाहिए। एक दिन प्रधान मंत्री ने जब छात्रों से सवाल किया, उन्होंने भरे हुए विज्ञान भवन के ऑडिटोरियम में पूछा कि रोज़ तीन बार खेलने के कारण किसको पसीना आता है, तो एक हाथ भी ऊपर नहीं उठा। इसका मतलब लोग खेलते नहीं हैं, तभी प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा केवल कंप्यूटर, मोबाइल, टी.वी. और किताब ही पढ़ाई नहीं है, पढ़ाई ग्राउण्ड में भी होती है और महत्वपूर्ण है, इसलिए हम एक तरफ करिकुलम भी कम कर रहे हैं और दूसरी तरफ फिज़िकल एजुकेशन, वैल्यू एजुकेशन, लाइफ स्किल एजुकेशन और एक्सपीरिएंशल लर्निंग को जगह दे रहे हैं।

Facilities in LIG flats of DDA

*227.SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that the LIG flats allotted in Sector 23B Dwarka under DDA Housing Scheme 2014 and 2017 do not have any proper connectivity and they lack basic amenities;

(b) if so, the details of remedial measures taken to provide proper public transport system, primary health centres, parking spaces, markets, parks, etc.; and

(c) by when the above mentioned basic facilities would be made available for the residents?

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

Statement

(a) to (c) The Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has informed that the public transport system is functional and available upto Pochanpur village in Sector-23 B Dwarka, which is approximately 300 to 400 metres away from the LIG flats in that sector. There are 15 shops in the Sector-23 B LIG flats Dwarka, out of which 03 have been allotted to Kendriya Bhandar and 03 for NAFED outlet with a Mother Dairy milk booth functional. Facilities like Primary Health Centers, Parking space, Markets, Parks etc. are also available in the area around the Sector. In order to further improve the basic

amenities, 06 Community Centres and 03 Anganwadi centres, are to be handed over to the Residents Welfare Association, after they apply as per policy.

MR. CHAIRMAN: This question is specific to certain flats in a sector of Dwarka, so supplementary questions should be in that direction.

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Sir, the Lower Income Group Housing Pocket, which has almost 10,000-plus residents, does not have any primary health centre. The Government Hospital is far away from the society and the private hospital situated in this area is beyond the reach. I would like to know this from the hon. Minister. The reply has been given to us quoting the Delhi Development Authority that there is a primary health centre. But where is that primary health centre? For ten thousand people, do you think a primary health centre, if at all, can provide for all of them?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, is there a primary health centre? Where is it? It is simple.

SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI: Sir, there is a primary health centre. Sector 23B, Dwarka is a fully developed DDA colony. It has a primary health centre, parking space, markets and is accessible. Let me inform the hon. Member that Sector 23B is very close to Pochanpur Village. It also has access in terms of Metro Stations of Sectors 10 and 21 of Dwarka which are at a distance of less than one kilometer; in fact, it has a distance of about 500 metres. Go, I think I would be very happy to take the hon. Member and show him the development. I would be very happy to escort the hon. Member.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Good. Both of you can travel.

SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI: I have the map of the area.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Puriji, please. The problem with the Ministers is that they have been starving and not getting an opportunity to explain. So, when they are getting time now, they want to take more time. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Sir, this is for your information. One day I met the hon. Minister. He was kind enough to talk to me.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the supplementary?

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: He gave instructions to the Vice-Chairman, DDA, to talk to those affected people. But, unfortunately, the discussion did not take place yet. I would like to know from the hon. Minister: When will the Delhi Development Authority start talking to the beneficiaries?

SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI: Sir, let me assure the hon. Member that the Vice-Chairman, DDA, has been meeting residents not only of Sector 23B of Dwarka but also of Rohini and all others on a regular basis. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Bhattacharyaji, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is not the way. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: They had no discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI: Sir, I greatly respect the hon. Member's desire to speak to the Vice-Chairman, DDA. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have satisfied myself. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Bhattacharyaji, I will have to go to the next question then. ...*(Interruptions)*... You can't do that. ...*(Interruptions)*... Next question. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI: Sir, I have satisfied myself ...*(Interruptions)*... and reassure the Hon'ble Member that the Vice-Chairman has been regularly meeting the concerned citizens. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shrimati Shanta Chhetri. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Puri, are you able to hear me or not? ...*(Interruptions)*... When the Chair says something, it must be respected by everyone including Ministers. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is not going on record.

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: *

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shrimati Shanta Chhetri.

SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI: Sir, will the Minister of Housing and Urban Affairs be pleased to state this? There are news reports which state that DDA flats for Economically Weaker Sections category were allotted to the people who had applied for flats under Lower Income Group category. The allottee flats are smaller in size. Is the Government aware of such reports? If so, what is the action taken by the Government in this regard and what is the total number of unused flats lying with the DDA at present?

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can't ask two to three supplementaries. Ask only one supplementary.

SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI: Okay, Sir.

*Not recorded.

SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI: Hon. Chairman, I want to assure the hon. Member that I have personally interacted with those who were allotted those flats and I want to place on record that the schemes were advertised in newspapers, and information regarding plinth area and tentative cost was indicated in the schemes. So, for anyone to claim that they were allotted flats of a smaller size as against a bigger size which they had applied for, is factually incorrect. Yes, we still keep getting complaints from people who, after they were advised to go and look at the plinth area and satisfy themselves, feel that the flats are perhaps smaller than they anticipated. They have come up with a number of requests. Some of these include a desire to reimburse some expenditure. The costing of these flats was done in a scientific manner.

Reservation of seats in private schools for EWS students

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

(a) the number of private schools that are required to reserve seats for students of Economically Weaker Section (EWS) and the number of such seats available, year-wise and State-wise since 2015;

(b) the number and proportion of such seats in private schools which have been filled during that period, year-wise and State-wise;

(c) the steps taken to increase awareness about the availability of vacant seats;

(d) whether complaints have been received against any private school for non acceptance of EWS students; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the action taken in this regard?

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

Statement

(a) and (b) The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 provides for access to elementary schools for children within the defined area or limits of neighbourhood. Section 12(1)(c) of RTE Act 2009 mandates all private unaided schools and special category schools to admit in class I, to the extent of at least 25% of the strength, children belonging to weaker section and disadvantaged group. The RTE Act under section 12 (2) also makes provision of reimbursement of expenditure to schools

providing free and compulsory elementary education as specified in clause (c) of sub-section (1) of section 12. The school shall be reimbursed expenditure so incurred by it to the extent of per-child-expenditure incurred by the State, or the actual amount charged from the child; whichever is less, in such manner as may be prescribed.

As per UDISE 2016-17 (provisional), the total number private schools is 244702. The State-wise details of these schools are given in Annexure-I (*See* below). Education is in the Concurrent List and majority of the schools are under the administrative control of the States and UTs, therefore, the data related to total number of seats available for EWS quota is not available at central level.

As per the information provided by States and UTs in their Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWP&B), 16 States have started admission in private unaided schools under Section 12 (1)(c) and the total number of children belonging to disadvantaged groups and weaker sections studying in these schools under Section 12(1)(c) of RTE Act 2009 during 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18 are as follows:

No. of children admitted/studying under Section 12(1)(c)		
2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
24,22,423	29,25,303	33,84,592

The State/UT-wise details of Admission made since 2015 are given in Annexure-II (*See* below).

(c) Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) *vide* letter no 12-5/2016-EE.11 dated 25.05.2016 requested States and UTs to carry out a ground assessment of private schools across the country to ensure compliance with Section 12 (1)(c) of RTE Act, 2009. Further, MHRD, in various meetings like State Education Secretaries conference, Joint Review Missions (JRM) of SSA, PAB (Project Approval Board) Meetings, has been advising/guiding State/ UT Governments to emphasise on implementation of the Section 12(1)(c) of the RTE Act 2009.

(d) and (e) Education is a subject in the Concurrent List and majority of schools in the country are under the administrative control of the States and UT Governments. However, this Ministry receives sporadic complaints against private school for not admitting children belonging to weaker sections and disadvantaged groups. Such complaints are forwarded to the concerned States/UTs for taking appropriate action as per their existing rules.

Annexure-I*Details of schools with primary section and private management (UDISE 2016-17)*

States/UTs	Number of schools with Primary Section (private management)
1	2
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	69
Andhra Pradesh	9935
Arunachal Pradesh	489
Assam	4020
Bihar	3655
Chandigarh	71
Chhattisgarh	5941
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	33
Daman and Diu	21
Delhi	2662
Goa	140
Gujarat	9601
Haryana	7068
Himachal Pradesh	2695
Jammu and Kashmir	5359
Jharkhand	775
Karnataka	13470
Kerala	3089
Lakshadweep	0
Madhya Pradesh	26439

1	2
Maharashtra	12844
Manipur	838
Meghalaya	1534
Mizoram	627
Nagaland	713
Odisha	3211
Puducherry	276
Punjab	6847
Rajasthan	34227
Sikkim	439
Tamil Nadu	10358
Telangana	10163
Tripura	297
Uttar Pradesh	52347
Uttarakhand	4670
West Bengal	9779
ALL STATE	244702

Source: UDISE 16-17 (Provisional).

Annexure-II

*State/UT-wise details of number of children admitted/studying
Under Section 12 (1)(c) of RTE Act 2009*

Sl. No.	State	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18*
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	540	725	1017
2.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0

Sl. No.	State	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18*
4.	Assam	3242	15062	20731
5.	Bihar	97717	139418	167039
6.	Chandigarh	2825	3487	3915
7.	Chhattisgarh	128639	167044	196146
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0
10.	Delhi	49043	51254	25178
11.	Goa	0	0	0
12.	Gujarat	41586	83734	141365
13.	Haryana	0	0	0
14.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	RTE Act not applicable		
16.	Jharkhand	10489	13244	10539
17.	Karnataka	316115	414106	523139
18.	Kerala	0	0	0
19.	Lakshadweep	No Private Unaided School		
20.	Madhya Pradesh	795225	851538	936255
21.	Maharashtra	104945	142112	197044
22.	Manipur	0	0	0
23.	Meghalaya	0	0	0
24.	Mizoram	0	0	0
25.	Nagaland	0	0	0
26.	Odisha	31994	38820	44519
27.	Puducherry	0	0	0
28.	Punjab	0	0	0

Sl. No.	State	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18*
29.	Rajasthan	555966	600666	622271
30.	Sikkim	0	0	0
31.	Tamil Nadu	197369	287068	346510
32.	Telangana	0	0	0
33.	Tripura	0	0	0
34.	Uttar Pradesh	3278	21598	46188
35.	Uttarakhand	83450	95427	102736
36.	West Bengal	0	0	0
TOTAL		2422423	2925303	3384592

Source: Annual Work Plan and Budget.

* Provisional.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, the first supplementary is a short supplementary. The second one is long. Sir, when this Right to Education Act was brought, the BPL families were supposed to become first generation learners. That was one of the objectives. A promise was made and an assurance was given that the National Informatics would develop a software which would make it easier for BPL families to enrol under the Right to Education Act. What is the update on this software, if any?

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Sir, this is a specific, technical issue about which I will definitely respond to the Member with full information.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, my second supplementary is related to the answer which has been laid. It says that education is a subject in the Concurrent List and most of the reasons where the Minister or the Ministry could not supply all the answers are because they say that the State Governments did not supply or they have to supply the information. So, education was firstly put in the Concurrent List only in 1976. That is a broader issue. We don't want to get into the politics or controversy of that. To help the federal structure, are they open to the idea of putting education back onto to the State List?

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: यह एक राय है, एक सुझाव है, लेकिन मैं दो बातें स्पष्ट करना चाहता हूँ। Right to Education के अंतर्गत गरीब छात्रों को प्रवेश दिया जाता है, 2014 में लगभग 20 लाख छात्रों को इसके अंतर्गत प्रवेश दिया गया, कुल-मिलाकर इतने छात्र इसके अंतर्गत पढ़ रहे थे और 2017-18 में 33 लाख छात्र पढ़ रहे हैं।

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, I have asked a direct question. ...(*Interruptions*)... He can answer it in yes or no.

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: एक मिनट। ...(*व्यवधान*)... Sir, he cannot dictate to me as to how I should answer. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. ...(*Interruptions*)... ऐसा मत करिए। You are a senior Member. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: I am answering him. अभी इसमें, many States have to declare because it is in the domain of the States. State Governments have to notify as to how much fees would be reimbursed per student to the private schools.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What about the suggestion?

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: One minute please! Twenty-two States have notified the rates but in West Bengal, no notification has been issued. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Anubhav Mohanty. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Sir, as per the Right to Education Act, the students belonging to Economically Weaker Sections are entitled to take admission in private schools. Sir, through you, I want to ask a question to the hon. Minister. Has any monitoring mechanism been built in respective States with public representatives to see that it is implemented fully and what is the amount that has been spent by different States respectively, especially during the last two years?

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Sir, as I said, in the last four years, the number of students learning under this scheme has improved by 50 per cent. It has gone from 20 lakh to 33 lakh. इतना expenditure ज्यादा हुआ है। But the main problem is that the States do not give full information on three things. First is, how many students are learning in private schools? Therefore, what is the 25 per cent; and whether the 25 per cent has been filled or not? Today, there are 2,44,000 private schools. Out of which, 6,000 are minority schools in which there is no reservation for EWS. In respect of remaining schools, we have asked the States umpteen times to give full information, which we have not received. We are improving the UDISE for this. But, let me tell you that 22 States have notified the rates and they are implementing it. In other States, there is no rate notified.

डा. अशोक बाजपेयी: मान्यवर, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि पब्लिक और मिशनरी स्कूलों में बच्चों से काफी बढ़ी हुई फीस ली जाती है। ऐसे स्कूलों में कमजोर

आय वर्ग के बच्चों का प्रवेश नहीं होता है और कई तरह के बहाने बनाकर वहां का प्रबंधन ऐसे बच्चों को वापस भेज देता है। क्या माननीय मंत्री जी इस तरह की कोई व्यवस्था करेंगे कि इन विद्यालयों की जो निर्धारित छात्र संख्या है, उसमें कितनी सीटें कमजोर आय वर्ग के बच्चों के लिए आरक्षित की गयीं, उसकी सूचना बाकायदा उस विद्यालय में लगे, ताकि कमजोर आय वर्ग के बच्चों की जो संख्या है, वह निर्धारित हो सके और उन विद्यालयों में उनका प्रवेश हो सके।

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: महोदय, यह एक अच्छा सुझाव है कि स्कूलों के नोटिस बोर्ड पर लगना चाहिए कि कितने स्टूडेंट्स EWS category में आए। It is a suggestion for action.

DR. NARENDRA JADHAV: Sir, according to Section 12(c) of RTE Act, 2009, it is mandated that all private unaided schools must admit in Class-I, at least 25 per cent of the strength of that class, children belonging to weaker sections and disadvantaged group. Sir, from the Annexure-II, I am appalled to see that not even a single student from weaker section and disadvantaged strata has been admitted for the last three years in Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab...

MR. CHAIRMAN: As a Member, you cannot say like this. You can say a number of States. Let the Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. NARENDRA JADHAV: I am quoting from the. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have to ask supplementary. You cannot read the answer.

DR. NARENDRA JADHAV: My supplementary question is, it is making a mockery of a very good scheme, what action is being taken on these things.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: We have written umpteen times to States, who are not doing this and where the admissions have not taken place because this is absolutely against the spirit of law. Therefore, we are emphasizing. Fifteen States have issued per child cost norms for reimbursement. There only, admissions are happening. The expenditure of reimbursement, which was ₹ 250 crores in 2014-15, was ₹ 1,345 crores last year.

*229. [प्रश्नकर्ता अनुपस्थित थे।]

उत्तर-पूर्वी क्षेत्र में प्राथमिक शिक्षा का सुदृढीकरण

***229. श्री अहमद अशफाक करीम :** क्या मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार ने उत्तर-पूर्वी क्षेत्र के बच्चों के शैक्षणिक विकास के लिए प्राथमिक शिक्षा के सुदृढीकरण हेतु कोई योजना बनाई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्योरा क्या है; और

(ग) इस योजना के अंतर्गत कार्य कब तक आरंभ हो जाएगा?

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

विवरण

(क) से (ग) सरकार ने 2018-19 के समग्र शिक्षा-स्कूल शिक्षा के लिए एक एकीकृत योजना शुरू की है जो स्कूल शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में प्री-स्कूल में कक्षा XII तक के लिए एक व्यापक कार्यक्रम है और इसका उद्देश्य स्कूल शिक्षा के सभी स्तरों पर समावेशी और समान क्वालिटी सुनिश्चित करना है। इस योजना के उद्देश्य निम्नलिखित हैं:-

- छात्रों को क्वालिटी शिक्षा उपलब्ध कराना और उनके अधिगम परिणामों में वृद्धि;
- स्कूल शिक्षा में सामाजिक और जेंडर संबंधी अंतरालों को दूर करना;
- स्कूल शिक्षा के सभी स्तरों पर समानता और समावेशन सुनिश्चित करना;
- स्कूलिंग प्रावधानों में न्यूनतम मानक सुनिश्चित करना;
- शिक्षा के व्यावसायीकरण को बढ़ावा देना;
- निःशुल्क और अनिवार्य बाल शिक्षा अधिकार (आरटीई) अधिनियम, 2009 के कार्यान्वयन में राज्यों को सहायता देना; और
- एससीईआरटी/राज्य शिक्षा संस्थानों और अध्यापक प्रशिक्षण के लिए नोडल एजेंसी के रूप में डीआईटी का सुदृढीकरण और उन्नयन।

पूर्व केन्द्र प्रवर्तित योजनाओं सर्व शिक्षा अभियान (एसएसए), राष्ट्रीय माध्यमिक शिक्षा अभियान (आरएमएसए) और अध्यापक शिक्षा (टीई) को समग्र शिक्षा में मिला दिया गया है। पूर्व एसएसए का कार्यान्वयन 2000-01 से प्रारंभिक शिक्षा के सर्वसुलभीकरण हेतु पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र में राज्यों सहित राज्य सरकारों के सहयोग से किया जा रहा था। इसके अधीन प्राथमिक शिक्षा में सर्वसुलभता और रिटेंशन, जेंडर और सामाजिक वर्गों के अंतर को दूर करने जैसे प्रयासों तथा अधिगम की क्वालिटी में सुधार करने का प्रावधान था।

एसएसए के अंतर्गत योजना के प्रारंभ से 2017-18 तक 8 पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों को 21,29,326.04 लाख रुपए प्रदान किए गए हैं।

पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र का विकास मंत्रालय (डीओएनईआर), भारत सरकार ने पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र में शिक्षा सहित कुछ चुने गए क्षेत्रों में अवसंरचना के अंतर को दूर करने के लिए पूर्वोत्तर विशेष अवसंरचना का विकास योजना (एनईएसआईडीएस) शुरू की है। एनईएसआईडीएस का मुख्य उद्देश्य प्राथमिक और गौण क्षेत्रों में अवसंरचना के सृजन हेतु सामाजिक क्षेत्र के साथ-साथ परियोजनाओं के लिए वित्तीय सहायता देकर क्षेत्र का विकास सुनिश्चित करना है।

* 229. [*The questioner was absent.*]

Strengthening of elementary education in North Eastern Region

†229.SHRI AHMAD ASHFAQUE KARIM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has chalked out any scheme to strengthen the elementary education for educational development of children of North Eastern Region;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) by when the work under the scheme would be started?

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

Statement

(a) to (c) The Government has launched Samagra Shiksha - An Integrated Scheme for school education *w.e.f.* 2018-19, which is an overarching programme for the school education sector extending from pre-school to Class XII and aims to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education at all levels of school education. The objectives of the scheme are given below:

- Provision of quality education and enhancing learning outcomes of students;
- Bridging Social and Gender Gaps in School Education;
- Ensuring equity and inclusion at all levels of school education;
- Ensuring minimum standards in schooling provisions;
- Promoting Vocationalisation of education;
- Support States in implementation of Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009; and
- Strengthening and up-gradation of SCERTs/State Institutes of Education and DIET as nodal agencies for teacher training.

The erstwhile Centrally Sponsored Schemes of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) and Teacher Education (TE) have been subsumed in Samagra Shiksha. Erstwhile SSA was under implementation since

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

2000-2001 for Universalisation of Elementary Education in partnership with State Governments including the States in North Eastern Region. It provided for a variety of interventions for universal access and retention, bridging of gender and social category gaps in elementary education and improving the quality of learning.

An amount of ₹ 2129326.04 lakh has been released to the 8 North Eastern States under SSA till 2017-18 since the inception of the scheme.

The Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region (DoNER), Government of India has taken up a scheme of North East Special Infrastructure Development Scheme (NESIDS), to fill up gaps of infrastructure in certain identified sectors of the North Eastern Region including education. The broad objective of NESIDS is to ensure focused development of the region by providing financial assistance for projects *inter alia* of social sector for creation of infrastructure in the areas of primary and secondary sectors of education and health.

प्रश्न संख्या 229

श्री सभापति: Questioner नहीं है। मंत्री जी, आप जवाब दीजिए।

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: सर, मेरे यहां सभी questioner नहीं हैं, तो answer is laid on the Table of the House.

श्री वीर सिंह: माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ...

श्री सभापति: आप लोगों के ऊपर उनको इतना भरोसा है कि ...

श्री वीर सिंह: महोदय, उत्तर-पूर्वी क्षेत्र के साथ-साथ पूरे देश में जो प्राथमिक शिक्षा है, जो प्राथमिक स्कूल हैं, उनमें ज्यादातर सर्वसमाज के गरीबों के साथ-साथ, अनुसूचित जाति-जनजाति के बच्चे पढ़ते हैं। मैं माननीय मंत्री से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उन प्राइमरी स्कूलों में, प्राथमिक शिक्षा विद्यालयों में कक्षा एक से आप अंग्रेजी पढ़ाने की व्यवस्था सुचारु करेंगे या नहीं और करेंगे तो कब तक?

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: यह question North-East के बारे में है। North-East में स्कूलों के लिए क्या किया गया है, यह प्रश्न है। National Achievement Survey में हर जिले की learning outcomes के आधार पर जो स्थिति है, वह North-East के सभी राज्यों को बताई गई है कि आपके जिले में शिक्षा की यह स्थिति है और इसमें सुधार करने के लिए क्या प्रयास होना चाहिए।

Projects under IHSDP

*230.SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH TOMAR: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of towns and cities that have been covered, so far, under the Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) during the last three years, State-wise, town-wise and city-wise;

(b) whether special emphasis in IHSDP has been given on removing slums and relocating slum-dwellers in the identified towns and cities;

(c) the details of projects approved and implemented under IHSDP during that period, year-wise, city-wise, and town-wise; and

(d) the special emphasis given to IHSDP in the current plan and the progress of the scheme in Uttar Pradesh?

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

Statement

(a) The Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) was a component of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JnNURM) and was launched in December 2005. Under IHSDP, a total of 877 towns and cities were covered, State/Union Territory (UT)-wise details of which are given at Annexure. Under the scheme, only infrastructure development of slums was taken up in certain cities/towns and housing development along with infrastructure in others.

The period of IHSDP was only upto 31 March 2012, which was later extended upto 31 March 2015. Further, this was extended upto 31 March 2017 only to complete the ongoing projects sanctioned upto 31 March 2012. Thus, no new sanctions were granted for any city/town covered under IHSDP during the last three years.

(b) Yes Sir.

(c) Under IHSDP, 1030 projects for construction of 4,51,951 houses in 877 towns/cities were sanctioned. Construction of 3,93,851 houses has been completed so far. State-wise and city-wise details including houses constructed during last three years, year-wise and the current year including infrastructure projects under the scheme are given at Annexure (*See* below).

(d) As the extended period of IHSDP was upto 31 March 2017 only for completing the houses sanctioned upto 31 March 2012, no new project was sanctioned during the 12th Five Year Plan (2012-17) and thereafter.

In the State of Uttar Pradesh, 159 projects for construction of 37,818 houses involving central assistance of ₹ 624.41 crore were sanctioned under IHSDP. Out of these, construction of 34,513 houses has been completed.

Annexure

State/UT-wise details of towns and cities covered along with number of projects sanctioned, houses constructed under Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) and year-wise implementation during last three years and current year

Sl. No.	State	City	No. of Projects	Central assistance released (Rs. in Cr.)	Houses sanctioned (Nos.)	Houses Constructed during last three years and current year (Nos.)				Houses Constructed Cumulatively as on 29-12-2018 (Nos.)	
						2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (up to 29.12.2018)	for In-Situ slums	for Relocation of slums
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	Port Blair	1	5.53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Bheemunipatnam	1	2.72	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Andhra Pradesh	Anakapalle	2	4.03	384	-	-	-	-	384	-
4.	Andhra Pradesh	Peddapuram	1	15.41	1,416	-	-	-	-	1,416	-
5.	Andhra Pradesh	Rajahmundry	2	53.92	5,855	610	-	-	53	1,098	4,541
6.	Andhra Pradesh	Samalkota	2	17.60	1,800	-	-	-	-	912	-
7.	Andhra Pradesh	Kakinada	3	29.12	3,782	216	-	-	-	1,538	432

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
8.	Andhra Pradesh	Ramachandrapuram	1	5.84	720	-	-	-	-	720	-
9.	Andhra Pradesh	Machilipatnam	1	7.34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10.	Andhra Pradesh	Macherla	1	11.99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11.	Andhra Pradesh	Sattenapalli	1	11.14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12.	Andhra Pradesh	Vinukonda	1	11.75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13.	Andhra Pradesh	Narasaraopet	1	15.68	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14.	Andhra Pradesh	Chilakaluripet	1	12.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	2	39.05	2,432	8	-	-	-	-	2,432
16.	Andhra Pradesh	Tenali	1	4.13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17.	Andhra Pradesh	Ponnur	1	10.62	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18.	Andhra Pradesh	Bapatla	1	6.10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19.	Andhra Pradesh	Repalle	1	4.65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20.	Andhra Pradesh	Chirala	1	2.82	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21.	Andhra Pradesh	Ongole	1	2.27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22.	Andhra Pradesh	Kavali	2	4.68	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23.	Andhra Pradesh	Gudur	1	9.53	1,536	-	32	-	-	-	1,376

24.	Andhra Pradesh	Proddatur	1	12.84	1,500	-	-	-	-	1,500	-
25.	Andhra Pradesh	Pulivendla	1	11.75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26.	Andhra Pradesh	Kadapa	5	26.05	1,134	-	-	-	-	1,134	-
27.	Andhra Pradesh	Rayachoti	1	9.57	1,013	-	36	-	-	-	1,013
28.	Andhra Pradesh	Rajampet	1	4.50	510	1	4	-	-	510	-
29.	Andhra Pradesh	Kurnool	2	31.83	2,112	-	58	-	-	2,112	-
30.	Andhra Pradesh	Adoni	1	3.80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31.	Andhra Pradesh	Dhone	1	0.89	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32.	Andhra Pradesh	Tirupati	1	37.75	4,056	1,824	240	1,464	-	4,056	-
33.	Andhra Pradesh	Madanapalle	1	3.43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
34.	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	1	3.38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35.	Arunachal Pradesh	Roing	1	8.96	176	-	-	-	-	176	-
36.	Assam	Kokrajhar	1	6.87	513	81	6	6	-	297	162
37.	Assam	Dhubri	1	4.16	99	-	-	-	-	-	39
38.	Assam	Sarthebari	1	0.70	180	-	-	-	-	173	-
39.	Assam	Dhing	1	1.28	72	-	-	-	-	-	72
40.	Assam	Nagaon	1	5.74	528	-	33	16	-	285	-

Oral Answers

[3 January, 2019]

to Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
41.	Assam	Kampur	1	0.78	322	-	-	83	-	322	-
42.	Assam	Lanka	1	1.14	204	-	-	-	-	204	-
43.	Assam	Tinsukia	1	1.94	422	-	-	-	-	310	112
44.	Assam	Golaghat	1	2.77	210	-	-	-	-	106	104
45.	Assam	Bokajan	1	8.61	1,010	-	14	-	-	353	-
46.	Assam	Karimganj	1	4.49	290	-	-	-	-	-	290
47.	Assam	Badarpur	1	1.11	56	-	-	-	-	-	14
48.	Assam	Palasbari	1	1.58	55	-	-	-	-	55	-
49.	Assam	Tihu	1	3.29	162	-	-	-	-	97	-
50.	Assam	Nalbari	1	2.27	150	-	-	-	-	150	-
51.	Assam	Mangaldoi	1	1.65	50	20	-	22	-	42	-
52.	Bihar	Belsand	1	20.87	1,487	-	1,000	-	-	1,331	-
53.	Bihar	Supaul	1	4.12	207	1	-	-	-	207	-
54.	Bihar	Jogabani	1	6.64	321	-	-	-	-	320	-
55.	Bihar	Farbishganj	1	9.02	870	50	369	-	-	419	-
56.	Bihar	Araria	1	11.13	728	-	491	-	-	491	-

57.	Bihar	Thakurganj	1	18.54	1,352	-	923	-	-	1,031	-
58.	Bihar	Bahadurganj	1	3.63	171	-	-	-	-	171	-
59.	Bihar	Kishanganj	2	21.36	1,777	-	648	-	-	1,306	-
60.	Bihar	Purnia	2	33.48	1,957	74	990	-	-	1,482	-
61.	Bihar	Madhepura	2	16.43	1,076	35	154	-	-	833	-
62.	Bihar	Saharsa	1	8.84	820	20	677	-	-	697	-
63.	Bihar	Motipur	1	4.29	450	-	-	-	-	450	-
64.	Bihar	Kanti	1	2.56	137	-	-	-	-	137	-
65.	Bihar	Begusarai	1	15.86	417	-	-	-	-	417	-
66.	Bihar	Bhagalpur	1	11.72	1,027	-	-	-	-	1,027	-
67.	Bihar	Munger	1	8.55	868	-	88	-	-	88	-
68.	Bihar	Sheikhpura	1	1.87	178	-	-	-	-	178	-
69.	Bihar	Biharsharif	1	16.08	327	-	-	-	-	327	-
70.	Bihar	Naubat Pur	1	22.21	1,500	-	447	-	-	857	-
71.	Bihar	Barh	2	26.10	1,654	-	991	-	-	1,300	-
72.	Bihar	Mokama	1	17.13	1,950	-	1,078	-	-	1,078	-
73.	Bihar	Arrah	1	15.06	532	-	168	-	-	388	-

Oral Answers

[3 January, 2019]

to Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
74.	Bihar	Aurangabad	1	2.43	155	-	-	-	-	155	-
75.	Bihar	Navinagar	1	21.70	1,277	-	757	-	-	998	-
76.	Bihar	Gaya	1	19.18	1,747	491	788	-	-	1,285	-
77.	Bihar	Jamui	1	6.98	960	97	520	-	-	854	-
78.	Chhattisgarh	Raigarh	1	10.65	1,312	-	264	-	-	-	1,000
79.	Chhattisgarh	Bilaspur	2	65.23	6,612	1,356	1,686	102	-	-	6,084
80.	Chhattisgarh	Kawardha	1	11.68	528	288	-	-	-	-	528
81.	Chhattisgarh	Khairagarh	1	5.62	492	60	100	-	-	-	400
82.	Chhattisgarh	Dongargarh	1	1.91	146	-	40	6	-	-	146
83.	Chhattisgarh	Rajnandgaon	1	13.52	1,072	208	-	320	-	-	1,072
84.	Chhattisgarh	Dongargaon	1	6.01	328	128	60	-	-	-	260
85.	Chhattisgarh	Bemetra	1	1.91	200	-	-	8	-	-	200
86.	Chhattisgarh	Kumhari	1	2.46	320	-	-	-	-	-	320
87.	Chhattisgarh	Jamul	1	2.18	228	-	-	-	-	-	228
88.	Chhattisgarh	Bhilai Nagar	1	8.79	1,168	-	-	-	-	-	1,168
89.	Chhattisgarh	Durg	1	13.20	1,638	-	-	-	-	-	1,638

90.	Chhattisgarh	Balod	1	1.91	174	-	-	-	-	-	174
91.	Chhattisgarh	Bhatapara	1	3.62	390	-	-	4	-	-	232
92.	Chhattisgarh	Abhanpur	1	1.92	192	-	-	-	-	-	192
93.	Chhattisgarh	Kurud	1	1.74	102	-	-	-	-	-	102
94.	Chhattisgarh	Jagdalpur	1	6.51	880	-	-	18	-	-	862
95.	D&N Haveli	Silvassa	2	3.34	144	-	48	-	-	-	96
96.	Daman & Diu	Daman	1	0.29	14	-	-	-	-	14	-
97.	Gujarat	Patan	1	4.57	240	24	-	-	-	240	-
98.	Gujarat	Unjha	1	5.55	624	-	-	-	-	624	-
99.	Gujarat	Kadi	1	8.62	664	-	-	-	-	664	-
100.	Gujarat	Himatnagar	1	9.82	900	-	-	-	-	900	-
101.	Gujarat	Prantij	1	3.45	449	149	-	-	-	-	449
102.	Gujarat	Dehgam	1	4.45	256	-	-	-	-	256	-
103.	Gujarat	Dhandhuka	1	3.16	96	96	-	-	-	96	-
104.	Gujarat	Halvad	1	9.82	828	-	24	-	120	600	-
105.	Gujarat	Dhrangadhra	1	4.85	348	-	-	-	-	348	-
106.	Gujarat	Chotila	1	3.17	240	-	132	-	-	240	-

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
107.	Gujarat	Limbdi	1	1.48	192	-	-	192	-	192	-
108.	Gujarat	Morbi	1	15.53	1,008	400	16	-	-	416	-
109.	Gujarat	Rajkot	1	2.90	1,160	-	-	-	-	1,160	-
110.	Gujarat	Gondal	1	14.46	1,775	525	-	-	-	-	1,775
111.	Gujarat	Jetpur Navagadh	1	9.41	963	-	-	-	-	963	-
112.	Gujarat	Jamnagar		7.84	1,118	444	-	-	-	254	864
113.	Gujarat	Kutiyana	1	6.73	512	48	-	-	-	256	-
114.	Gujarat	Veraval	1	13.28	960	96	432	432	-	960	-
115.	Gujarat	Kodinar	1	7.92	512	272	240	-	-	-	512
116.	Gujarat	Una	1	7.75	1,008	-	-	-	-	-	1,008
117.	Gujarat	Amreli	1	3.65	281	-	-	-	-	281	-
118.	Gujarat	Bagasara	1	3.69	376	-	-	-	-	-	376
119.	Gujarat	Mahuva	1	2.28	372	-	-	-	-	-	-
120.	Gujarat	Boriavi	1	4.40	416	-	-	-	-	416	-
121.	Gujarat	Anand	1	6.16	464	-	-	-	-	308	-
122.	Gujarat	Petlad	1	4.10	224	160	-	64	-	224	-

123.	Gujarat	Anklav	1	4.31	336	8	-	-	-	168	-
124.	Gujarat	Santrampur	1	3.05	272	-	-	-	-	-	-
125.	Gujarat	Halol	1	4.87	334	73	-	-	-	334	-
126.	Gujarat	Dahod	1	8.01	480	332	100	-	-	480	-
127.	Gujarat	Vadodara	2	2.14	854	-	-	-	-	854	-
128.	Gujarat	Padra	1	2.25	168	32	136	-	-	168	-
129.	Gujarat	Karjan	1	6.52	512	352	-	-	-	512	-
130.	Gujarat	Navsari	2	5.73	643	-	-	-	-	643	-
131.	Gujarat	Valsad	1	3.73	205	-	128	-	-	205	-
132.	Gujarat	Songadh	1	7.16	560	-	-	-	-	-	-
133.	Haryana	Kalka	2	1.39	83	-	-	-	-	48	-
134.	Haryana	Pinjore	2	1.82	71	-	-	-	-	47	-
135.	Haryana	Panchkula	1	19.87	2,072	-	-	-	-	-	2,072
136.	Haryana	Naraingarh	2	9.86	611	44	-	-	-	500	-
137.	Haryana	Ambala	2	17.02	495	1	20	2	-	483	-
138.	Haryana	Ambala Sadar	2	15.27	423	6	-	-	-	392	-
139.	Haryana	Jagadhri	2	23.56	968	11	-	9	-	952	-

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
140.	Haryana	Yamunanagar	2	14.06	652	-	-	5	-	633	-
141.	Haryana	Ladwa	1	2.85	200	7	-	-	-	200	-
142.	Haryana	Jind	1	14.93	933	39	18	11	-	921	-
143.	Haryana	Hisar	2	22.35	619	107	21	35	-	619	-
144.	Haryana	Bhiwani	1	23.14	1,679	-	-	-	-	1,679	-
145.	Haryana	Charkhi Dadri	1	9.69	605	-	-	-	-	605	-
146.	Haryana	Jhajjar	1	5.73	431	72	31	12	-	421	-
147.	Haryana	Rewari	1	19.20	485	-	-	-	-	447	-
148.	Himachal Pradesh	Dharmsala	1	3.31	328	-	-	-	-	-	-
149.	Himachal Pradesh	Sarkaghat	1	5.08	130	-	-	-	-	-	130
150.	Himachal Pradesh	Sundarnagar	1	6.63	208	-	-	-	-	-	208
151.	Himachal Pradesh	Hamirpur	1	3.41	152	-	-	-	-	-	72
152.	Himachal Pradesh	Nalagarh	1	3.75	128	-	-	-	-	128	-
153.	Himachal Pradesh	Baddi	1	4.45	480	-	-	-	-	-	-
154.	Himachal Pradesh	Parwanoo	1	8.22	192	-	-	-	-	-	192
155.	Himachal Pradesh	Solan	1	3.08	336	-	-	-	-	-	-

156.	Jammu and Kashmir	Kalakote	1	2.49	140	22	37	-	-	100	-
157.	Jammu and Kashmir	Kupwara	1	2.29	226	13	-	7	-	187	-
158.	Jammu and Kashmir	Handwara	2	3.58	196	-	2	-	-	196	-
159.	Jammu and Kashmir	Sopore		7.58	446	3	-	-	-	400	-
160.	Jammu and Kashmir	Baramula		9.92	672	-	-	-	-	406	-
161.	Jammu and Kashmir	Uri	1	1.21	51	32	4	-	-	36	-
162.	Jammu and Kashmir	Bandipore	1	4.18	413	-	-	-	-	413	-
163.	Jammu and Kashmir	Hajan	2	1.40	71	-	-	-	-	71	-
164.	Jammu and Kashmir	Sumbal	2	3.59	207	-	-	-	-	207	-
165.	Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar	1	0.71	316	-	-	-	-	316	-
166.	Jammu and Kashmir	Ganderbal	2	2.32	110	-	-	-	-	93	-
167.	Jammu and Kashmir	Magam	2	2.18	140	-	-	-	-	140	-
168.	Jammu and Kashmir	Badgam	2	1.54	85	-	-	-	-	85	-
169.	Jammu and Kashmir	Shupiyan	2	2.62	132	-	-	-	-	128	-
170.	Jammu and Kashmir	Mattan	2	1.01	44	-	-	-	-	41	-
171.	Jammu and Kashmir	Anantnag	1	3.08	53	-	-	-	-	53	-
172.	Jammu and Kashmir	Kukernag	1	2.07	83	-	-	-	-	67	-

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
173.	Jammu and Kashmir	Duru-Verinag	1	1.94	82	-	15	-	-	58	-
174.	Jammu and Kashmir	Kulgam	2	4.60	256	-	-	-	-	256	-
175.	Jammu and Kashmir	Leh Ladakh	1	8.86	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
176.	Jammu and Kashmir	Bhaderwah	1	1.83	103	-	-	-	-	54	-
177.	Jammu and Kashmir	Banihal	1	3.11	57	-	-	-	-	42	-
178.	Jammu and Kashmir	Batote	1	3.02	114	2	3	-	-	96	-
179.	Jammu and Kashmir	Chenani	1	1.77	103	25	-	-	-	70	-
180.	Jammu and Kashmir	Ramnagar	2	3.91	187	79	7	-	-	170	-
181.	Jammu and Kashmir	Reasi	2	3.65	223	-	-	-	-	191	-
182.	Jammu and Kashmir	Punch	1	5.06	270	-	-	-	-	230	-
183.	Jammu and Kashmir	Thanamandi	1	3.07	94	4	1	-	-	94	-
184.	Jammu and Kashmir	Nowshehra	1	2.24	110	19	-	-	-	100	-
185.	Jammu and Kashmir	Khour	1	3.43	313	7	-	-	-	280	-
186.	Jammu and Kashmir	DLB, Kashmir VAMBAY	1	0.66	292	-	-	-	-	292	-
187.	Jammu and Kashmir	Arnia	1	2.08	124	8	1	-	-	95	-
188.	Jammu and Kashmir	Ram Garh	1	1.05	50	-	-	-	-	40	-

189.	Jammu and Kashmir	Billawar	1	2.54	175	-	89	-	-	105	-
190.	Jammu and Kashmir	Bashohli	1	3.34	592	29	-	-	-	302	-
191.	Jammu and Kashmir	Parole	1	4.84	1,001	28	-	-	-	410	-
192.	Jharkhand	Chatra	1	11.72	897	-	615	69	-	897	-
193.	Jharkhand	Giridih	1	12.24	1,132	153	-	-	-	1,126	-
194.	Jharkhand	Phusro	1	4.67	204	-	44	42	-	204	-
195.	Jharkhand	Lohardaga	1	19.54	1,623	-	528	83	-	1,623	-
196.	Jharkhand	Daltonganj	1	6.19	420	-	6	-	-	417	-
197.	Jharkhand	Hazaribag	1	11.38	947	47	75	150	-	947	-
198.	Jharkhand	Mihijam	1	9.08	816	510	-	93	-	810	-
199.	Jharkhand	Gumla	1	10.41	863	261	223	74	-	851	-
200.	Jharkhand	Chaibasa	1	3.76	380	-	-	-	-	376	-
201.	Jharkhand	Seraikela	1	8.07	331	43	25	142	-	245	-
202.	Karnataka	Belgaum	1	1.67	138	-	-	-	-	138	-
203.	Karnataka	Saundatti-Yellamma	1	1.59	145	-	-	-	-	-	145
204.	Karnataka	Bagalkot	1	4.78	240	-	-	-	-	-	240
205.	Karnataka	Basavakalyan	1	1.68	170	-	-	-	-	170	-

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
206.	Karnataka	Bhalki	1	2.03	150	-	-	-	-	150	-
207.	Karnataka	Sindhur	1	12.04	1,005	-	-	-	-	1,005	-
208.	Karnataka	Koppal	1	2.68	265	-	-	-	-	-	265
209.	Karnataka	Gajendragarh	1	4.54	500	-	-	-	-	310	190
210.	Karnataka	Gadag-Betigeri	1	13.13	738	-	-	-	-	738	-
211.	Karnataka	Hubli-Dharwad		17.07	1,139	-	-	-	-	109	1,030
212.	Karnataka	Ballari	1	5.37	520	-	-	-	-	520	-
213.	Karnataka	Hiriyur	1	2.16	123	-	-	-	-	123	-
214.	Karnataka	Shikarpur	1	7.22	330	-	-	-	-	330	-
215.	Karnataka	Shivamogga	1	13.17	600	-	-	-	-	600	-
216.	Karnataka	Kadur	1	6.65	500	-	-	-	-	500	-
217.	Karnataka	Sira	1	11.32	682	-	-	-	-	682	-
218.	Karnataka	Pavagada	1	11.62	508	-	-	-	-	508	-
219.	Karnataka	Nagamangala	1	3.92	420	-	-	-	-	420	-
220.	Karnataka	Mandya	1	7.13	558	-	-	-	-	558	-
221.	Karnataka	Hassan	1	9.17	1,000	-	-	-	-	1,000	-

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222.	Karnataka	Hole Narsipur	1	9.17	1,000	-	-	-	-	1,000	-
223.	Karnataka	Nanjangud	1	4.90	540	-	-	-	-	364	176
224.	Karnataka	Kalaburagi	1	9.12	786	-	-	-	-	786	-
225.	Karnataka	Chincholi	1	2.33	200	-	-	-	-	200	-
226.	Karnataka	Shahpur	1	2.44	207	-	-	-	-	207	-
227.	Karnataka	Mulbagal	1	6.36	600	-	-	-	-	600	-
228.	Karnataka	Gauribidanur	1	1.44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
229.	Karnataka	Sidlaghatta	1	2.37	200	-	-	-	-	60	140
230.	Karnataka	Chintamani	1	10.58	798	-	-	-	-	798	-
231.	Karnataka	Dod Ballapur	1	6.37	648	-	-	-	-	268	380
232.	Karnataka	Ramanagara	1	16.54	1,800	-	-	-	-	1,560	240
233.	Karnataka	Kanakapura	1	11.23	727	-	-	-	-	727	-
234.	Kerala	Kasaragod	1	1.02	154	-	-	1	-	133	-
235.	Kerala	Kanhangad	2	4.74	1,063	53	-	153	-	934	-
236.	Kerala	Payyannur	1	1.15	192	3	-	-	-	133	-
237.	Kerala	Taliparamba	1	1.95	166	16	-	6	-	163	-
238.	Kerala	Kannur	1	1.17	189	8	-	8	-	187	-

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
239.	Kerala	Mattannur	2	5.31	663	41	-	40	-	646	-
240.	Kerala	Koothuparamba	1	0.66	43	-	-	-	-	43	-
241.	Kerala	Thalassery	1	1.21	60	-	-	-	-	54	-
242.	Kerala	Kalpetta	1	1.18	74	4	-	4	-	73	-
243.	Kerala	Vadakara	1	0.46	56	1	-	-	-	52	-
244.	Kerala	Quilandy	1	2.46	410	-	6	2	-	349	-
245.	Kerala	Kozhikode	1	2.74	75	-	-	-	-	75	-
246.	Kerala	Malappuram	2	13.74	1,886	-	-	-	-	1,607	199
247.	Kerala	Perinthalmanna	2	10.82	1,314	24	6	-2	-	1,267	-
248..	Kerala	Tirur	1	1.99	160	2	-	6	-	148	-
249.	Kerala	Ponnani	1	3.52	120	-	-	-	-	-	120
250.	Kerala	Shoranur	1	7.09	530	23	-	-	-	530	-
251.	Kerala	Ottapalam	2	11.35	1,134	23	-	-	-	1,083	-
252.	Kerala	Palakkad	1	8.05	864	58	-	-	-	593	-
253.	Kerala	Chittur- Thathamangalam	1	9.77	1,046	23	-	-	-	972	-
254.	Kerala	Kunnamkulam	1	1.43	185	-	-	6	-	163	-

255.	Kerala	Guruvayoor	1	1.22	76	-	-	2	-	75	-
256.	Kerala	Chavakkad	1	1.27	112	13	-	5	-	112	-
257.	Kerala	Thrissur	1	1.57	120	-	-	-	-	-	120
258.	Kerala	Kodungallur	1	3.49	234	24	-	5	-	216	-
259.	Kerala	Irinjalkuda	2	3.14	359	3	-	-	-	345	-
260.	Kerala	Chalakydy	1	1.99	416	12	-	-	-	416	-
261.	Kerala	Perumbavoor	1	1.84	228	-	-	17	-	193	-
262.	Kerala	Angamaly	1	2.24	340	-	-	41	-	340	-
263.	Kerala	Aluva	1	0.43	84	1	-	-	-	83	-
264.	Kerala	Muvattupuzha	1	4.78	738	6	-	-	-	738	-
265.	Kerala	Kothamangalam	1	0.73	187	1	-	-	-	172	-
266.	Kerala	Thodupuzha	1	2.81	275	2	-	5	-	201	-
267.	Kerala	Kottayam	1	2.67	450	18	-	9	-	450	-
268.	Kerala	Changanassery	2	5.91	806	9	-	6	-	789	-
269.	Kerala	Cherthala	1	2.58	365	27	-	-	-	307	-
270.	Kerala	Alappuzha	1	6.02	697	1	-	64	-	693	-
271.	Kerala	Pathanamthitta	1	2.62	604	27	-	-	-	540	-

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
272.	Kerala	Punalur	1	7.14	796	66	-	6	-	780	-
273.	Kerala	Paravur- North	3	8.47	1,424	9	22	-	-	1,243	-
274.	Kerala	Varkala	1	3.09	378	-	-	67	-	355	-
275.	Kerala	Attingal	1	1.25	187	24	-	-	-	167	-
276.	Kerala	Nedumangad	1	2.16	414	-	-	17	-	414	-
277.	Kerala	Neyyattinkara	1	5.95	710	6	-	-	-	438	-
278.	Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior	1	33.00	3,328	1,687	-	-	256	3,328	-
279.	Madhya Pradesh	Sagar	1	5.50	400	-	-	-	-	360	-
280.	Madhya Pradesh	Damoh	1	1.27	37	-	-	-	-	32	-
281.	Madhya Pradesh	Tendukheda	1	1.84	256	-	-	-	-	-	-
282.	Madhya Pradesh	Satna	1	4.00	270	-	116	-	-	270	-
283.	Madhya Pradesh	Rewa	1	3.36	248	64	92	-	-	248	-
284.	Madhya Pradesh	Diken	1	2.12	124	-	-	-	-	124	-
285.	Madhya Pradesh	Singoli	1	2.05	120	-	-	-	-	120	-
286.	Madhya Pradesh	Ratangarh	1	2.33	135	45	-	-	-	135	-
287.	Madhya Pradesh	Jeeran	1	2.08	126	38	10	-	-	126	-

288.	Madhya Pradesh	Malhargarh	1	2.29	144	-	104	-	-	104	-
289.	Madhya Pradesh	Piplya Mandi	1	1.64	88	80	-	-	-	88	-
290.	Madhya Pradesh	Mandsaur	1	6.55	500	396	-	-	-	500	-
291.	Madhya Pradesh	Jaora	1	1.30	100	-	-	-	-	100	-
292.	Madhya Pradesh	Dewas	2	11.76	796	-	60	-	-	796	-
293.	Madhya Pradesh	Runji-gautampura	1	2.77	96	-	-	-	-	96	-
294.	Madhya Pradesh	Depalpur	1	3.11	96	-	-	-	-	96	-
295.	Madhya Pradesh	Betma	1	2.19	96	-	-	-	-	96	-
296.	Madhya Pradesh	Khargone (West Nimar)	1	2.57	200	16	-	-	-	200	-
297.	Madhya Pradesh	Pansemal	1	2.05	128	-	-	-	-	128	-
298.	Madhya Pradesh	Jirapur	1	2.15	145	103	-	-	-	145	-
299.	Madhya Pradesh	Khujner	1	1.88	100	-	-	-	-	100	-
300.	Madhya Pradesh	Lateri	1	0.35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
301.	Madhya Pradesh	Sironj	2	1.38	114	-	-	-	-	114	-
302.	Madhya Pradesh	Kurwai	1	0.37	12	-	-	-	-	12	-
303.	Madhya Pradesh	Basoda	1	1.31	110	-	-	-	-	110	-
304.	Madhya Pradesh	Vidisha	1	1.27	217	-	-	-	-	217	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
305.	Madhya Pradesh	Berasia	1	0.68	8	-	-	-	-	8	-
306.	Madhya Pradesh	Itarsi	1	2.49	153	64	61	28	-	153	-
307.	Madhya Pradesh	Hoshangabad	1	3.74	296	-	-	-	-	296	-
308.	Madhya Pradesh	Murwara (Katni)	1	20.62	1,424	-	-	-	-	1,000	-
309.	Madhya Pradesh	Majholi	1	1.29	90	-	-	-	-	90	-
310.	Madhya Pradesh	Katangi	1	1.00	106	-	-	-	-	22	-
311.	Madhya Pradesh	Patan	1	0.91	23	-	10	-	-	23	-
312.	Madhya Pradesh	Shahpura	1	0.60	55	-	6	-	-	55	-
313.	Madhya Pradesh	Barela	1	1.80	80	-	-	-	-	80	-
314.	Madhya Pradesh	Narsinghpur	1	6.03	525	177	-	-	-	490	-
315.	Madhya Pradesh	Amarwara	1	1.91	186	-	37	70	-	150	-
316.	Madhya Pradesh	Harrai	1	0.99	48	48	-	-	-	48	-
317.	Madhya Pradesh	Chourai	1	1.99	16	16	-	-	-	16	-
318.	Madhya Pradesh	Chhindwara	1	5.29	320	32	-	-	-	320	-
319.	Madhya Pradesh	Sausar	1	4.85	263	13	-	-	-	263	-
320.	Madhya Pradesh	Mohgaon	1	2.25	137	-	-	-	-	137	-

321.	Madhya Pradesh	Pandhurna	1	1.87	103	-	16	-	-	103	-
322.	Madhya Pradesh	Singrauli	1	3.86	300	46	-	-	-	300	-
323.	Madhya Pradesh	Petlawad	1	2.74	194	-	-	-	-	194	-
324.	Madhya Pradesh	Khandwa (East Nimar)	1	13.38	1,104	-	-	-	-	833	-
325.	Madhya Pradesh	Burhanpur	1	4.82	218	-	-	-	-	218	-
326.	Maharashtra	Nandurbar	1	15.22	1,176	876	-	-	-	876	-
327.	Maharashtra	Shirpur-Warwade	1	3.30	210	-	74	-	-	210	-
328.	Maharashtra	Dondaicha-Warwade	4	54.14	3,796	28	104	-	-	1,710	1,934
329.	Maharashtra	Dhule	2	35.36	2,166	560	86	-	-	1,612	-
330.	Maharashtra	Chopda	2	14.72	654	330	-	-	-	-	654
331.	Maharashtra	Jalgaon	1	7.27	472	148	-	-	-	-	260
332.	Maharashtra	Erandol	1	5.69	288	24	12	-	-	84	-
333.	Maharashtra	Amalner	1	7.72	462	-	-	-	-	462	-
334.	Maharashtra	Chalisgaon	1	11.80	696	415	-	-	-	415	-
335.	Maharashtra	Jamner	1	12.10	1,238	-	-	-	-	1,104	-
336.	Maharashtra	Malkapur	1	3.47	124	-	-	-	-	98	-
337.	Maharashtra	Khamgaon	2	24.55	1,835	79	20	-	-	192	1,430

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
338.	Maharashtra	Mehkar	1	28.57	1,584	772	-	366	-	1,138	-
339.	Maharashtra	Chikhli	1	22.64	1,924	422	437	385	-	1,271	-
340.	Maharashtra	Buldana	2	19.97	2,287	194	-	98	-	1,054	-
341.	Maharashtra	Deulgaon Raja	1	6.44	193	-	-	-	-	85	-
342.	Maharashtra	Lonar	2	24.75	1,306	414	370	-	-	1,038	-
343.	Maharashtra	Telhara	1	14.59	945	164	148	11	-	778	-
344.	Maharashtra	Balapur	1	24.12	1,652	1,016	214	-	-	-	1,652
345.	Maharashtra	Akola	3	23.97	329	-	-	-	-	329	-
346.	Maharashtra	Murtijapur	2	28.36	1,623	314	363	-	-	839	620
347.	Maharashtra	Patur	1	8.81	572	67	-	-37	-	195	-
348.	Maharashtra	Karanja	1	6.54	64	-	64	-	-	64	-
349.	Maharashtra	Washim	1	21.96	883	285	134	-	-	821	-
350.	Maharashtra	Risod	1	8.12	322	59	55	-	-	192	-
351.	Maharashtra	Achalpur	2	34.70	1,708	10	215	5	-	1,435	-
352.	Maharashtra	Chandur	1	11.17	985	5	30	-	-	730	-
353.	Maharashtra	Warud	1	4.21	253	-	15	-	-	253	-

354.	Maharashtra	Shendurjana	1	3.56	110	4	10	-	-	55	-
355.	Maharashtra	Chandur	1	4.50	347	-	33	-	-	347	-
356.	Maharashtra	Arvi	1	3.85	233	39	48	-	-	233	-
357.	Maharashtra	Wardha	1	9.53	634	183	55	-	-	604	-
358.	Maharashtra	Pulgaon	1	2.65	120	6	-	-6	-	102	-
359.	Maharashtra	Deoli	1	2.51	122	-	16	-	-	111	-
360.	Maharashtra	Hinganghat	1	5.59	198	-	8	-	-	198	-
361.	Maharashtra	Mowad	1	5.02	280	26	20	-	-	263	-
362.	Maharashtra	Narkhed	3	24.63	1,847	102	518	-	-	1,624	-
363.	Maharashtra	Katol	1	8.16	735	35	20	-	-	735	-
364.	Maharashtra	Kalameshwar	1	1.43	93	5	9	-	-	-	93
365.	Maharashtra	Mohpa	1	3.24	200	23	34	-	-	193	-
366.	Maharashtra	Savner	1	2.94	92	-	-	-	-	72	-
367.	Maharashtra	Khapa	1	1.76	176	-	-	-	-	-	176
368.	Maharashtra	Ramtek	1	1.94	72	-	-	-	-	72	-
369.	Maharashtra	Umred	1	2.48	170	53	25	-	-	170	-
370.	Maharashtra	Tumsar	1	3.51	170	10	-	-	-	170	-

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
371.	Maharashtra	Bhandara	2	40.73	2,524	1,097	107	-	-	2,524	-
372.	Maharashtra	Pauni	2	17.87	1,028	158	160	-	-	1,028	-
373.	Maharashtra	Tirora	4	33.16	2,853	402	131	44	-	2,001	-
374.	Maharashtra	Desaiganj	1	7.73	504	60	36	-	-	502	-
375.	Maharashtra	Chandrapur	1	10.11	276	55	-	-	-	276	-
376.	Maharashtra	Rajura	1	10.87	600	33	115	-	-	572	-
377.	Maharashtra	Yavatmal	1	9.31	600	390	-	-	-	600	-
378.	Maharashtra	Darwaha	1	3.31	92	48	-	-	-	92	-
379.	Maharashtra	Digras	1	6.94	648	-	450	-	-	450	-
380.	Maharashtra	Pandharkaoda	1	4.68	68	-	-	-	-	68	-
381.	Maharashtra	Mudkhed	1	8.96	810	474	-	210	-	810	-
382.	Maharashtra	Umri	1	9.34	656	32	176	-	-	-	656
383.	Maharashtra	Hingoli	2	20.96	1,248	577	80	-	-	1,248	-
384.	Maharashtra	Partur	1	12.78	800	37	144	-	-	595	-
385.	Maharashtra	Aurangabad	1	4.44	306	2	-	1	-	306	-
386.	Maharashtra	Vaijapur	1	9.48	124	-	-	-	-	-	-

387.	Maharashtra	Malegaon	11	230.21	15,840	315	912	-	-	-	8,475
388.	Maharashtra	Yevla	1	4.13	132	-	12	-	-	-	132
389.	Maharashtra	Baramati	1	2.31	259	-	-	-	-	-	259
390.	Maharashtra	Rahta Pimplas	1	6.18	456	-	-	-	-	-	148
391.	Maharashtra	Shrirampur	1	7.16	234	66	-	-7	-	215	-
392.	Maharashtra	Ahmadnagar	2	15.06	624	228	-	-	-	-	624
393.	Maharashtra	Deolali Pravara	1	3.68	278	-	12	-	-	278	-
394.	Maharashtra	Latur	1	43.62	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
395.	Maharashtra	Ahmadpur	1	2.04	81	-	16	-	-	80	-
396.	Maharashtra	Tuljapur	1	6.60	450	12	168	-	-	-	180
397.	Maharashtra	Naldurg	1	6.89	378	-	-	-	-	302	-
398.	Maharashtra	Solapur	1	4.65	460	372	-	-	-	460	-
399.	Maharashtra	Wai	1	4.53	204	-	-	-	-	-	144
400.	Maharashtra	Satara	1	22.19	1,473	488	80	-12	-	932	-
401.	Maharashtra	Karad	1	1.33	152	-	78	-	-	152	-
402.	Maharashtra	Sawantwadi	1	0.81	62	-	-	-	-	62	-
403.	Maharashtra	Ichalkaranji	1	20.19	1,488	68	100	-	-	660	-

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
404.	Maharashtra	Kolhapur	2	25.29	761	-	-	-	-	761	-
405.	Maharashtra	Kagal	1	16.64	1,002	310	234	-	-	884	-
406.	Maharashtra	Uran Islampur	1	5.06	503	-	-	108	-	503	-
407.	Maharashtra	Ashta	2	24.37	2,206	96	740	-	-	2,206	-
408.	Maharashtra	Vita	1	6.10	396	88	84	60	-	348	-
409.	Maharashtra	Tasgaon	1	3.52	393	243	-	-	-	393	-
410.	Maharashtra	Sangli	2	32.93	1,570	1,195	47	-	-	1,570	-
411.	Manipur	Manipur Muda Vambay	1	0.32	140	-	-	-	-	140	-
412.	Manipur	Bishnupur	1	4.73	375	33	-	7	-	375	-
413.	Manipur	Moirang	1	8.33	663	-	-	-	-	663	-
414.	Manipur	Thoubal	1	8.99	815	-	-	-	-	815	-
415.	Manipur	Kakching	1	6.61	548	-	-	-	-	548	-
416.	Manipur	Jiribam	1	3.38	288	-	-	-	-	288	-
417.	Meghalaya	Tura	1	8.97	456	-	228	-	-	456	-
418.	Meghalaya	Nongpoh	1	3.55	128	112	-	-	-	112	-
419.	Mizoram	Mamit	1	2.60	150	-	-	-	-	150	-

420.	Mizoram	Kolasib	2	5.20	300	1	-	-	-	300	-
421.	Mizoram	Champhai	2	6.72	450	-	-	-	-	450	-
422.	Mizoram	Serchhip	1	5.16	350	4	-	-	-	350	-
423.	Mizoram	Lunglei	1	6.21	500	5	-	-	-	500	-
424.	Mizoram	Saiha	1	3.90	200	-	-	-	-	200	-
425.	Nagaland	Dimapur	1	40.70	2,496	55	38	81	-	689	540
426.	Nagaland	Nagaland Suda Vambay	1	0.60	265	-	-	-	-	265	-
427.	Odisha	Sonapur	1	15.69	934	8	-	-	-	723	-
428.	Odisha	Bargarh	1	7.57	732	2	52	6	-	558	-
429.	Odisha	Brajarajnagar	1	2.34	177	13	-	-	-	177	-
430.	Odisha	Jharsuguda	1	13.17	786	44	170	11	-	753	-
431.	Odisha	Kochinda	1	3.04	177	17	18	-	-	177	-
432.	Odisha	Sambalpur	1	5.12	613	31	11	-	-	240	-
433.	Odisha	Biramitrapur	1	2.40	200	-	13	-	-	200	-
434.	Odisha	Rourkela	1	1.52	124	-	-	-	-	124	-
435.	Odisha	Joda	1	3.05	174	14	8	6	-	43	-
436.	Odisha	Keonjhar	1	7.45	261	-	39	3	-	240	-

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
437.	Odisha	Baripada	1	7.75	321	14	20	-	-	262	-
438.	Odisha	Baleshwar	2	8.33	549	52	39	-	-	549	-
439.	Odisha	Bhadrak	2	4.68	354	24	30	9	-	325	-
440.	Odisha	Kendrapara	1	1.05	87	7	4	5	-	85	-
441.	Odisha	Jagatsinghapur	1	2.78	162	-	7	-	-	158	-
442.	Odisha	Cuttack	1	4.72	456	-	456	-	-	456	-
443.	Odisha	Vyasanagar	1	12.74	1,016	-	100	15	-	885	-
444.	Odisha	Jajapur	1	3.70	295	2	-	-	-	295	-
445.	Odisha	Dhenkanal	1	7.55	608	27	58	2	-	508	-
446.	Odisha	Talcher	1	2.02	155	1	10	-	-	155	-
447.	Odisha	Angul	1	4.12	334	16	24	-	-	334	-
448.	Odisha	Nayagarh	1	3.07	226	8	24	36	-	194	-
449.	Odisha	Khordha	1	1.19	91	8	6	2	-	68	-
450.	Odisha	Jatani	2	3.16	204	45	13	-	-	190	-
451.	Odisha	Berhamapur	1	19.34	1,127	203	111	88	-	1,048	-
452.	Odisha	Parlakhemundi	1	2.49	230	-	49	8	-	174	-

453.	Odisha	Phulabani	1	2.70	157	28	46	33	-	127	-
454.	Odisha	Baudhgarh	1	2.51	149	35	48	29	-	149	-
455.	Odisha	Balangir	1	5.57	324	-	3	-	-	322	-
456.	Odisha	Patnagarh	1	2.72	159	32	2	-	-	159	-
457.	Odisha	Khariar Road	1	3.14	305	18	8	-	-	305	-
458.	Odisha	Bhawanipatna	1	2.82	164	4	-	-	-	164	-
459.	Odisha	Nabarangapur	1	2.01	532	251	10	-	-	424	-
460.	Odisha	Jeypur	1	5.04	323	59	41	75	-	270	-
461.	Odisha	Malkangiri	1	4.04	236	20	21	10	-	192	-
462.	Puducherry	Karaikal	1	2.74	216	-	72	-	-	144	-
463.	Punjab	Batala	1	3.82	196	5	56	-	-	61	-
464.	Punjab	Jalandhar	2	25.55	1,210	233	-	-	-	1,041	-
465.	Punjab	Jalalabad	1	2.23	271	168	-	-	-	271	-
466.	Punjab	Rajpura	1	8.22	720	226	-	-	-	-	370
467.	Rajasthan	Anupgarh	1	10.75	449	-	2	-	-	444	-
468.	Rajasthan	Suratgarh	1	22.10	1,493	52	-	-	-	1,175	-
469.	Rajasthan	Hanumangarh	1	17.54	651	-	17	-	-	350	300

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
470.	Rajasthan	Pilibanga	1	4.27	244	8	1	-	-	235	-
471.	Rajasthan	Rawatsar	1	18.51	782	12	3	-	-	738	-
472.	Rajasthan	Bhadra	1	24.25	1,332	-	-	-	-	1,332	-
473.	Rajasthan	Bikaner	2	13.61	170	34	15	-	-	71	-
474.	Rajasthan	Deshnoke	1	4.65	372	-	-	-	-	240	-
475.	Rajasthan	Sardarshahar	1	21.47	1,288	-	-	-	-	967	-
476.	Rajasthan	Gangapur City	1	2.46	161	-	8	8	-	161	-
477.	Rajasthan	Sawai Madhopur	1	9.93	976	-	-	-	-	422	350
478.	Rajasthan	Sikar	1	2.18	256	-	-	-	-	-	256
479.	Rajasthan	Phalodi	2	24.79	1,390	-	25	-	-	890	-
480.	Rajasthan	Jodhpur	2	30.91	1,860	-	13	-	168	1,199	-
481.	Rajasthan	Pipar City	1	12.73	654	-	535	-	-	654	-
482.	Rajasthan	Bilara	1	4.68	367	30	57	-	-	318	-
483.	Rajasthan	Jaisalmer	2	34.51	2,247	-	-	-	-	102	-
484.	Rajasthan	Pokaran	1	12.20	787	50	8	-	-	588	-
485.	Rajasthan	Balotra	1	5.47	447	-	-	-	-	255	192

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486.	Rajasthan	Barmer	1	15.22	1,281	189	-	-	-	1,235	-
487.	Rajasthan	Jalor	1	4.89	192	3	88	-	-	125	-
488.	Rajasthan	Bhinmal	1	5.38	500	3	3	-	-	258	-
489.	Rajasthan	Sanchore	1	2.66	168	13	-	-	-	148	-
490.	Rajasthan	Sheoganj	1	7.03	372	12	5	-	-	324	-
491.	Rajasthan	Pindwara	1	8.00	686	-	-	-	12	424	-
492.	Rajasthan	Jaitaran	1	3.23	175	-	-	-	-	141	-
493.	Rajasthan	Sojat	1	2.53	196	-	-	25	-	157	-
494.	Rajasthan	Pali	1	17.64	2,722	116	-	3	-	1,133	1,206
495.	Rajasthan	Rani Nagar	1	0.63	19	-	-	3	-	19	-
496.	Rajasthan	Sadri	1	1.03	46	-	-	-	-	46	-
497.	Rajasthan	Takhatgarh	1	9.25	550	7	-	-	-	304	-
498.	Rajasthan	Sumerpur	1	6.64	489	-	43	-	18	385	-
499.	Rajasthan	Falna	1	3.52	361	32	-	-	-	173	179
500.	Rajasthan	Bali	1	2.64	371	-	12	-	-	353	-
501.	Rajasthan	Kekri	1	12.77	537	-	-	-	-	397	-
502.	Rajasthan	Tonk	2	9.54	428	-	30	-	-	-	182

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
503.	Rajasthan	Asind	1	3.91	611	148	1	-	-	402	-
504.	Rajasthan	Gulabpura	1	1.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
505.	Rajasthan	Shahpura(M)	1	5.25	317	-	-	-	-	295	-
506.	Rajasthan	Bhilwara	1	15.10	1,504	-	-	-	-	1,336	168
507.	Rajasthan	Banswara	1	1.33	146	-	2	-	-	129	-
508.	Rajasthan	Rawatbhata	1	25.16	938	246	-	-	-	518	-
509.	Rajasthan	Chittorgarh		8.78	509	-	-	-	-	191	124
510.	Rajasthan	Nimbahera	1	7.59	439	-	-	-	-	266	124
511.	Rajasthan	Kota		30.33	1,947	425	16	-	-	275	1,245
512.	Rajasthan	Kaithoon	1	3.45	327	10	8	-	10	321	-
513.	Rajasthan	Ramganj Mandi	1	0.74	75	-	-	-	-	60	-
514.	Rajasthan	Sangod	1	3.04	232	4	-	-	-	180	-
515.	Rajasthan	Mangrol	1	12.40	403	124	47	-	-	310	-
516.	Rajasthan	Antah	1	5.81	322	67	20	-	-	233	-
517.	Rajasthan	Baran	1	7.37	407	58	8	-	-	398	-
518.	Rajasthan	Chhabra	1	3.58	251	58	1	-	-	211	-

519.	Rajasthan	Jhalawar and Jhalrapatan	1	1.58	173	-	1	-	-	164	-
520.	Rajasthan	Bhawani Mandi	1	1.43	97	-	-	-	-	37	60
521.	Rajasthan	Udaipur	1	16.07	1,687	-	22	-	10	424	472
522.	Rajasthan	Chhoti Sadri	1	4.52	280	7	3	-	-	168	-
523.	Rajasthan	Pratapgarh	1	7.20	566	1	1	-	-	477	-
524.	Sikkim	Singtam	1	17.92	39	-	-	-	-	39	-
525.	Tamil Nadu	Arani	1	1.36	139	-	-	-	-	139	-
526.	Tamil Nadu	TNSCB (Scheme No. 18496) under VAMBAY	1	3.43	1,443	-	-	-	-	1,443	-
527.	Tamil Nadu	Sriperumbudur	1	3.42	370	-	-	-	-	370	-
528.	Tamil Nadu	Nandivaram-Guduvancheri	1	2.95	326	-	-	-	-	326	-
529.	Tamil Nadu	Kanchipuram	1	3.40	299	-	-	-	-	299	-
530.	Tamil Nadu	Walajabad	1	3.84	506	-	-	-	-	506	-
531.	Tamil Nadu	Mamallapuram	1	2.05	320	-	-	-	-	320	-
532.	Tamil Nadu	Tirukalukundram	1	2.31	276	-	-	-	-	276	-
533.	Tamil Nadu	Karunguzhi	1	3.31	342	-	-	-	-	342	-
534.	Tamil Nadu	Acharapakkam	1	1.80	186	-	-	-	-	186	-

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
535.	Tamil Nadu	Ranipet	1	2.00	121	-	-	-	-	121	-
536.	Tamil Nadu	Vellore	1	6.76	513	427	-	-	-	513	-
537.	Tamil Nadu	Vaniyambadi	1	1.74	105	-	-	-	-	105	-
538.	Tamil Nadu	Tirupathur	1	2.74	240	-	-	-	-	240	-
539.	Tamil Nadu	Tiruvannamalai	1	6.63	832	-	-	-	-	832	-
540.	Tamil Nadu	Viluppuram	1	6.57	502	-	-	-	-	502	-
541.	Tamil Nadu	Mettur	1	1.83	113	-	-	-	-	113	-
542.	Tamil Nadu	P.N.Patti	1	1.15	153	-	-	-	-	153	-
543.	Tamil Nadu	Karuppur	1	1.12	148	-	-	-	-	148	-
544.	Tamil Nadu	Edappadi	1	3.62	225	-	-	-	-	225	-
545.	Tamil Nadu	Salem	1	10.87	1,006	-	-	-	-	1,006	-
546.	Tamil Nadu	Veeraganur	1	2.63	231	-	-	-	-	231	-
547.	Tamil Nadu	Thedavur	1	1.65	115	-	-	-	-	115	-
548.	Tamil Nadu	Gangavalli	1	1.91	140	-	-	-	-	140	-
549.	Tamil Nadu	Kumarapalayam	1	0.61	80	-	-	-	-	80	-
550.	Tamil Nadu	Tiruchengode	1	6.86	422	-	-	-	-	422	-

551.	Tamil Nadu	Alampalayam	1	1.51	149	-	-	-	-	149	-
552.	Tamil Nadu	R.Pudupatti	1	1.40	153	-	-	-	-	153	-
553.	Tamil Nadu	Seerapalli	1	1.54	121	-	-	-	-	121	-
554.	Tamil Nadu	Rasipuram	1	2.37	136	28	9	-	-	136	-
555.	Tamil Nadu	Namakkal	1	3.46	440	-	-	-	-	440	-
556.	Tamil Nadu	Mohanur	1	1.98	161	-	-	-	-	161	-
557.	Tamil Nadu	Velur	1	0.96	86	-	-	-	-	86	-
558.	Tamil Nadu	Sathyamangalam	1	2.81	260	-	-	-	-	260	-
559.	Tamil Nadu	Lakkampatti	1	1.02	131	-	-	-	-	131	-
560.	Tamil Nadu	Gobichettipalayam	1	1.95	177	-	-	-	-	177	-
561.	Tamil Nadu	Kuhalur	1	0.93	65	-	-	-	-	65	-
562.	Tamil Nadu	P.Mettupalayam	1	0.86	78	-	-	-	-	78	-
563.	Tamil Nadu	Pallapalayam	1	1.64	120	-	-	-	-	120	-
564.	Tamil Nadu	Erode	1	4.03	454	-	-	-	-	454	-
565.	Tamil Nadu	Avalpoondurai	1	1.16	90	-	-	-	-	90	-
566.	Tamil Nadu	Kodumudi	1	0.97	75	-	-	-	-	75	-
567.	Tamil Nadu	Udhagamandalam	1	10.14	1,082	-	-	-	-	1,082	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
568.	Tamil Nadu	Coonoor	1	3.53	398	-	-	-	-	398	-
569.	Tamil Nadu	Palani	1	11.11	874	583	-	-	-	874	-
570.	Tamil Nadu	Dindigul	1	7.45	590	-	-	-	-	590	-
571.	Tamil Nadu	Kodaikanal	2	13.42	967	50	-	-	-	967	-
572.	Tamil Nadu	Inam Karur	1	3.87	240	-	-	-	-	240	-
573.	Tamil Nadu	Karur	1	2.46	185	-	-	-	-	185	-
574.	Tamil Nadu	Thanthoni	1	3.17	200	-	-	-	-	200	-
575.	Tamil Nadu	Kulithalai	1	5.34	306	145	-	-	-	306	-
576.	Tamil Nadu	Mettupalayam	1	1.09	72	-	-	-	-	72	-
577.	Tamil Nadu	Thuraiyur	1	6.54	602	91	16	-	-	585	-
578.	Tamil Nadu	Tiruchirappalli	1	10.94	1,208	20	-	-	-	1,208	-
579.	Tamil Nadu	Manapparai	1	1.57	120	-	-	-	-	120	-
580.	Tamil Nadu	Perambalur	1	4.98	580	-	-	-	-	580	-
581.	Tamil Nadu	Ariyalur	1	6.04	378	32	19	-	-	366	-
582.	Tamil Nadu	Chidambaram	1	3.34	392	1	10	-	-	372	-
583.	Tamil Nadu	Sirkali	1	1.02	52	-	-	-	-	52	-

584.	Tamil Nadu	Nagapattinam	1	0.62	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
585.	Tamil Nadu	Thiruvarur	1	5.03	560	84	15	-	-	512	-
586.	Tamil Nadu	Mannargudi	1	1.19	69	-	-	-	-	69	-
587.	Tamil Nadu	Kumbakonam	1	6.72	849	263	60	-	-	645	90
588.	Tamil Nadu	Thanjavur	1	9.78	1,180	501	-	-	-	1,180	-
589.	Tamil Nadu	Pattukkottai	1	8.76	940	31	-	-	-	940	-
590.	Tamil Nadu	Pudukkottai	1	9.80	625	4	-	-	-	625	-
591.	Tamil Nadu	Karaikkudi	1	3.21	195	-	-	-	-	195	-
592.	Tamil Nadu	Sivagangai	1	2.16	155	-	-	-	-	155	-
593.	Tamil Nadu	Melur	1	6.39	502	3	15	-	-	502	-
594.	Tamil Nadu	Usilampatti	1	6.86	460	111	180	59	-	460	-
595.	Tamil Nadu	Bodinayakanur	1	3.52	326	-	-	-	-	326	-
596.	Tamil Nadu	Periyakulam	1	1.42	118	12	-	-	-	118	-
597.	Tamil Nadu	Theni Allinagaram	1	2.92	180	-	-	-	-	180	-
598.	Tamil Nadu	Chinnamanur	1	10.48	950	186	226	198	-	950	-
599.	Tamil Nadu	Kambam	1	3.86	325	-	-	-	-	325	-
600.	Tamil Nadu	Sivakasi	1	3.13	223	-	-	-	-	223	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
601.	Tamil Nadu	Virudhunagar	1	7.82	676	-	-	-	-	676	-
602.	Tamil Nadu	Aruppukkottai	1	15.30	879	8	-	-	-	879	-
603.	Tamil Nadu	Sattur	1	4.57	341	120	42	-	-	341	-
604.	Tamil Nadu	Paramakudi	1	4.54	520	147	42	-	-	520	-
605.	Tamil Nadu	Ramanathapuram	1	3.99	277	-	-	-	-	277	-
606.	Tamil Nadu	Kovilpatti	1	1.85	112	-	-	-	-	112	-
607.	Tamil Nadu	Tuticorin	1	5.64	500	-	-	-	-	500	-
608.	Tamil Nadu	Tirunelveli	1	15.28	2,003	-	-	-	-	2,003	-
609.	Tamil Nadu	Nagercoil	1	2.57	214	-	-	-	-	214	-
610.	Tamil Nadu	Dharmapuri	1	2.13	433	-	-	-	-	433	-
611.	Tamil Nadu	Hosur	1	9.27	608	408	-	-	-	608	-
612.	Tamil Nadu	Krishnagiri	1	3.72	262	-	-	-	-	262	-
613.	Tamil Nadu	Pollachi	1	5.17	669	-	-	-	-	669	-
614.	Tamil Nadu	Dharapuram	1	2.77	188	-	-	-	-	188	-
615.	Tamil Nadu	Uthukuli	1	0.77	61	-	-	-	-	61	-
616.	Tamil Nadu	Tiruppur	1	15.83	2,060	-	-	-	-	2,060	-

617.	Tamil Nadu	Udumalaipettai	1	2.16	160	-	-	-	-	160	-
618.	Telangana	Bhuvangiri	1	8.64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
619.	Telangana	Nirmal	1	8.21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
620.	Telangana	Mancherial	1	11.82	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
621.	Telangana	Nizamabad	1	7.55	1,020	-	-	-	-	-	906
622.	Telangana	Bodhan	1	4.60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
623.	Telangana	Karimnagar	1	21.69	2,304	-	-	-	-	-	2,254
624.	Telangana	Sirsilla	1	10.57	1,111	-	-	-	-	-	1,005
625.	Telangana	Siddipet	1	3.18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
626.	Telangana	Sangareddy	1	3.96	432	-	-	-	-	-	240
627.	Telangana	Tandur	1	10.20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
628.	Telangana	Mahbubnagar	2	17.26	525	-	-	-	-	525	-
629.	Telangana	Narayanpet	1	10.07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
630.	Telangana	Wanaparthy	2	12.18	384	-	-	-	-	384	-
631.	Telangana	Gadwal	2	7.84	513	-	-	-	-	460	53
632.	Telangana	Suryapet	2	26.76	1,556	-	-	-	-	160	895
633.	Telangana	Nalgonda	2	12.53	401	-	-	-	-	278	123

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
634.	Telangana	Miryalaguda	2	17.79	986	-	-	-	-	132	755
635.	Telangana	Jangaon	1	11.29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
636.	Telangana	Palwancha	1	3.60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
637.	Telangana	Kothagudem	1	7.50	938	-	-	-	-	-	475
638.	Telangana	Yellandu	1	1.94	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
639.	Telangana	Khammam	1	9.17	1,118	-	-	-	-	-	850
640.	Tripura	Teliamura	1	6.33	400	-	-	-	-	400	-
641.	Tripura	Ranirbazar	1	9.93	651	-	-	-	-	651	-
642.	Tripura	Sonamura	1	7.11	820	-	-	-	-	820	-
643.	Tripura	Udaipur	1	7.00	745	-	-	-	-	745	-
644.	Tripura	Belonia	1	7.67	499	-	-	-	-	499	-
645.	Uttar Pradesh	Moradabad	1	3.60	127	92	35	-	-	127	-
646.	Uttar Pradesh	Akrampur	1	3.59	177	-	-	-	-	177	-
647.	Uttar Pradesh	Pichhor	1	2.57	144	72	48	24	-	-	144
648.	Uttar Pradesh	Saharanpur	2	9.86	536	91	-	-	-	441	64
649.	Uttar Pradesh	Banat	1	6.50	476	36	100	-	-	-	438

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Oral Answers

[RAJYA SABHA]

to Questions

650.	Uttar Pradesh	Muzaffarnagar	1	3.08	146	-	-	-	-	146	-
651.	Uttar Pradesh	Jhalu	2	4.79	506	-	43	12	33	440	56
652.	Uttar Pradesh	Afzalgarh	1	1.96	184	-	-	-	-	-	184
653.	Uttar Pradesh	Nehtaur	1	0.53	48	-	-	-	-	-	48
654.	Uttar Pradesh	Thakurdwara	2	18.89	1,056	-	305	138	-	846	210
655.	Uttar Pradesh	Umri Kalan	1	5.11	262	222	40	-	-	262	-
656.	Uttar Pradesh	Moradabad	1	0.87	48	-	48	-	-	-	48
657.	Uttar Pradesh	Rampur	2	9.43	420	404	-	-	-	284	120
658.	Uttar Pradesh	Amroha	1	2.06	79	-	76	-	-	76	-
659.	Uttar Pradesh	Joya	1	0.61	42	-	-	-	-	-	42
660.	Uttar Pradesh	Hasanpur	1	0.53	36	-	-	-	-	-	36
661.	Uttar Pradesh	Lawar	1	5.36	359	40	80	-	-	234	120
662.	Uttar Pradesh	Hastinapur	2	16.28	840	20	146	14	-	830	-
663.	Uttar Pradesh	Kharkhoda	1	1.81	96	-	-	-	-	-	96
664.	Uttar Pradesh	Baraut	1	2.84	160	16	96	-	-	-	160
665.	Uttar Pradesh	Faridnagar	1	5.02	288	12	64	64	-	-	288
666.	Uttar Pradesh	Ghaziabad	2	17.76	1,444	-	328	78	-	-	1,396

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
667.	Uttar Pradesh	Dasna	1	2.78	204	-	60	-	-	-	204
668.	Uttar Pradesh	Dadri	2	13.88	370	-	-	-	-	42	216
669.	Uttar Pradesh	Dankaur	1	0.50	36	-	-	-	-	-	36
670.	Uttar Pradesh	Rabupura	1	0.64	72	-	-	-	-	-	72
671.	Uttar Pradesh	Jewar	1	4.32	144	-	-	-	-	-	128
672.	Uttar Pradesh	Bulandshahr	1	14.85	750	210	145	130	25	750	-
673.	Uttar Pradesh	Bugrasi	2	7.63	431	159	34	10	20	239	192
674.	Uttar Pradesh	Khanpur	1	1.61	96	20	-	-	-	-	96
675.	Uttar Pradesh	Chhatari	1	1.95	112	20	-	-	-	-	112
676.	Uttar Pradesh	Khurja	1	4.32	119	44	-	-	-	119	-
677.	Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh	3	24.40	977	-	-	-	-	425	552
678.	Uttar Pradesh	Kosi Kalan	1	5.45	384	-	256	92	-	-	348
679.	Uttar Pradesh	Nandgaon	1	4.27	192	-	192	-	-	-	192
680.	Uttar Pradesh	Chhata	1	0.96	48	-	-	-	-	-	48
681.	Uttar Pradesh	Raya	1	0.95	48	-	-	-	-	-	48
682.	Uttar Pradesh	Gokul	1	1.76	88	-	-	-	-	-	88

683.	Uttar Pradesh	Mahaban	1	1.03	72	-	-	-	-	-	-
684.	Uttar Pradesh	Vrindavan	1	3.90	276	-	260	16	-	-	276
685.	Uttar Pradesh	Ghiraaur	1	4.81	208	8	6	2	-	208	-
686.	Uttar Pradesh	Kishni	1	7.08	439	-	142	22	-	439	-
687.	Uttar Pradesh	Ujhani	1	0.98	128	-	-	-	-	-	96
688.	Uttar Pradesh	Sanoa	2	2.74	168	16	72	-	32	-	152
689.	Uttar Pradesh	Nyoria Husainpur	1	15.76	885	7	286	-	-	885	-
690.	Uttar Pradesh	Singahi Bhiraaura	1	2.01	108	-	-	-	-	-	60
691.	Uttar Pradesh	Biswan	1	4.40	252	20	-	12	-	-	228
692.	Uttar Pradesh	Gopamau	1	2.53	144	-	-	-	-	-	72
693.	Uttar Pradesh	Sandila	1	4.68	252	-	-	24	-	-	96
694.	Uttar Pradesh	Ugu	1	2.03	120	-	-	-	-	-	120
695.	Uttar Pradesh	Hyderabad	1	2.79	128	-	-	-	-	-	128
696.	Uttar Pradesh	Nawabganj(NP)	1	2.39	144	-	-	-	-	-	144
697.	Uttar Pradesh	Unnao	1	1.72	96	-	-	-	-	-	96
698.	Uttar Pradesh	Malihabad	1	2.68	148	10	6	-	-	148	-
699.	Uttar Pradesh	Mahona	1	13.78	762	-	23	5	-	762	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
700.	Uttar Pradesh	Kakori	1	11.20	629	19	89	-	-	629	-
701.	Uttar Pradesh	Bachhrawan	1	3.61	180	-	-	30	20	170	-
702.	Uttar Pradesh	Raebareli	4	34.69	1,329	38	55	133	56	1,090	100
703.	Uttar Pradesh	Lalganj	1	3.24	150	-	-	30	1	131	-
704.	Uttar Pradesh	Parsadepur	1	21.78	495	-	-	145	12	457	-
705.	Uttar Pradesh	Farrukhabad-cum-Fatehgarh	1	1.28	72	36	-	12	-	-	48
706.	Uttar Pradesh	Mohammadabad(NP)	1	2.15	132	36	-	12	-	-	132
707.	Uttar Pradesh	Chhibramau	2	14.80	888	-	-	252	-	-	696
708.	Uttar Pradesh	Saurikh	1	2.35	108	-	-	-	-	-	108
709.	Uttar Pradesh	Jaswantnagar	2	7.83	468	-	36	-	-	-	240
710.	Uttar Pradesh	Bidhuna	1	9.98	564	-	-	-	-	-	168
711.	Uttar Pradesh	Achhalda	1	2.38	132	-	-	-	-	-	-
712.	Uttar Pradesh	Babarpur Ajitmal	1	3.24	168	-	-	-	-	-	-
713.	Uttar Pradesh	Phaphund	1	0.98	60	-	-	-	-	-	-
714.	Uttar Pradesh	Dibiyapur	1	1.15	72	-	-	-	-	-	-
715.	Uttar Pradesh	Bhikhampur	1	0.81	48	24	-	-	-	-	24

716.	Uttar Pradesh	Rasulabad(NP)	1	3.59	216	-	96	120	-	-	216
717.	Uttar Pradesh	Jhinhak	1	7.15	492	180	192	-	120	-	492
718.	Uttar Pradesh	Derapur	1	1.22	72	-	-	-	-	-	-
719.	Uttar Pradesh	Shivli	1	2.15	132	-	108	24	-	-	132
720.	Uttar Pradesh	Amraudha	1	1.18	72	-	-	-	-	-	-
721.	Uttar Pradesh	Sikandra	1	3.42	204	144	36	24	-	-	204
722.	Uttar Pradesh	Shivrajpur	1	2.26	132	-	132	-	-	-	132
723.	Uttar Pradesh	Bithoor	1	1.95	108	-	-	-	-	-	108
724.	Uttar Pradesh	Kalpi	1	2.10	120	72	36	12	-	-	120
725.	Uttar Pradesh	Kadaura	1	2.71	156	48	96	12	-	-	156
726.	Uttar Pradesh	Orai	1	4.50	288	156	-	60	-	-	288
727.	Uttar Pradesh	Pali(NP)	1	2.50	144	128	16	-	-	-	144
728.	Uttar Pradesh	Kurara	1	2.29	132	12	-	12	-	-	132
729.	Uttar Pradesh	Mahoba	1	1.69	84	12	-	-	-	-	84
730.	Uttar Pradesh	Bisanda Buzurg	1	1.78	96	-	-	-	-	-	96
731.	Uttar Pradesh	Naraini	1	1.35	72	-	-	-	-	-	72
732.	Uttar Pradesh	Manikpur	1	2.45	144	-	-	-	-	-	144

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
733.	Uttar Pradesh	Fatehpur	1	3.31	216	-	216	-	-	-	216
734.	Uttar Pradesh	Kunda	1	3.95	160	-	-	-	-	-	152
735.	Uttar Pradesh	Antu	1	9.99	470	150	-	-	-	470	-
736.	Uttar Pradesh	Bela Pratapgarh	1	12.12	421	118	-	-	-	421	-
737.	Uttar Pradesh	Pratapgarh City	1	9.41	410	131	-	-	-	410	-
738.	Uttar Pradesh	Ajhuwa	1	2.28	144	-	-	-	-	-	144
739.	Uttar Pradesh	Lal Gopalganj Nindaura	1	5.11	366	-	-	-	-	-	366
740.	Uttar Pradesh	Shankargarh	1	5.93	407	-	-	407	-	-	407
741.	Uttar Pradesh	Koraon	1	3.24	192	-	-	-	-	-	192
742.	Uttar Pradesh	Ramnagar(NP)	1	1.72	96	-	-	-	-	-	96
743.	Uttar Pradesh	Ayodhya	2	37.59	1,590	150	130	201	8	1,549	-
744.	Uttar Pradesh	Gosainganj(NP)	1	1.30	72	-	8	-	-	-	72
745.	Uttar Pradesh	Bikapur	1	1.51	84	-	-	-	-	-	84
746.	Uttar Pradesh	Ashrafpur Kichhauchha	1	1.24	72	-	12	60	-	-	72
747.	Uttar Pradesh	Musafirkhana	1	4.95	125	18	-	-	-	59	-
748.	Uttar Pradesh	Sultanpur	1	2.08	81	-	4	-	-	81	-

749.	Uttar Pradesh	Koeripur	1	1.82	95	-	10	41	3	95	-
750.	Uttar Pradesh	Salarganj	1	5.13	276	-	272	-	-	-	272
751.	Uttar Pradesh	Pachperwa	1	0.77	48	48	-	-	-	-	48
752.	Uttar Pradesh	Utraula	1	1.21	60	60	-	-	-	-	60
753.	Uttar Pradesh	Basti	1	3.01	114	-	8	-	-	114	-
754.	Uttar Pradesh	Hariharpur	4	7.30	348	-	84	168	-	-	252
755.	Uttar Pradesh	Maharajganj (NPP)	1	3.55	183	183	-	-	-	183	-
756.	Uttar Pradesh	Pipiganj	1	5.65	350	62	22	160	30	340	-
757.	Uttar Pradesh	Sahjanwan	1	1.18	72	-	-	-	-	-	72
758.	Uttar Pradesh	Gorakhpur	2	16.48	651	195	-	16	-	644	-
759.	Uttar Pradesh	Padrauna	1	8.87	500	-	6	157	30	500	-
760.	Uttar Pradesh	Sewarhi	2	2.68	181	3	-	-	-	158	-
761.	Uttar Pradesh	Lar	1	14.02	1,090	-	31	18	-	986	92
762.	Uttar Pradesh	Bilariaganj	1	1.26	111	60	51	-	-	111	-
763.	Uttar Pradesh	Azamgarh	1	8.39	348	-	58	-	-	348	-
764.	Uttar Pradesh	Maunath Bhanjan	1	8.27	374	374	-	-	-	374	-
765.	Uttar Pradesh	Ballia	1	2.83	150	-	100	47	3	150	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
766.	Uttar Pradesh	Sadat	1	0.61	36	-	-	-	-	-	36
767.	Uttar Pradesh	Ghazipur	1	5.42	304	-	50	94	13	205	-
768.	Uttar Pradesh	Mughalsarai	2	6.30	255	-	219	24	-	219	24
769.	Uttar Pradesh	Chandauli	2	5.78	192	-	-	96	-	-	96
770.	Uttar Pradesh	Chakia	1	0.77	48	-	-	24	-	-	24
771.	Uttar Pradesh	Sant Ravi Das Nagar	1	5.73	360	-	154	60	-	-	310
772.	Uttar Pradesh	Mirzapur-cum- Vindhyachal	2	30.59	1,307	-	286	188	-	1,291	-
773.	Uttar Pradesh	Chunar	1	3.91	216	-	-	-	-	-	185
774.	Uttar Pradesh	Ghorawal	1	9.40	512	288	-	-	-	-	288
775.	Uttar Pradesh	Dudhi	1	6.56	445	78	175	25	5	350	-
776.	Uttar Pradesh	Etah	1	1.72	96	-	60	-	-	-	96
777.	Uttar Pradesh	Nidhauri Kalan	1	1.08	60	-	60	-	-	-	60
778.	Uttar Pradesh	Awagarh	1	1.73	96	-	36	-	-	-	96
779.	Uttarakhand	Vikasnagar	1	2.17	160	-	39	-	-	159	-
780.	Uttarakhand	Mussoorie	1	1.33	40	-	8	-	-	32	-
781.	Uttarakhand	Srinagar	1	0.66	38	-	9	-	-	38	-

782.	Uttarakhand	Pauri	1	2.25	145	-	7	-	-	140	-
783.	Uttarakhand	Pithoragarh	1	6.26	172	-	52	-	-	172	-
784.	Uttarakhand	Almora	1	2.11	42	-	14	-	-	42	-
785.	Uttarakhand	Champawat	1	2.15	73	-	25	-	-	73	-
786.	Uttarakhand	Haldwani-cum-Kathgodam	2	6.23	415	-	90	-	27	285	-
787.	Uttarakhand	Kaladhungi	1	6.37	203	-	49	-	-	203	-
788.	Uttarakhand	Lalkuan	1	1.80	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
789.	Uttarakhand	Kashipur	1	6.27	227	-	32	-	-	226	-
790.	Uttarakhand	Mahua Kheraganj	1	6.93	266	-	70	-	-	260	-
791.	Uttarakhand	Mahua Dabra	1	5.59	266	-	91	-	-	264	-
792.	Uttarakhand	Jaspur	2	3.98	133	-	-	-	-	36	-
793.	Uttarakhand	Kichha	1	2.56	127	-	77	-	-	127	-
794.	Uttarakhand	Dineshpur	1	3.50	264	-	100	-	-	177	-
795.	Uttarakhand	Manglaur	1	3.23	227	-	205	3	-	215	-
796.	Uttarakhand	Landhaura	2	6.01	364	-	-	-	-	174	-
797.	West Bengal	Dhailya	1	5.76	400	-	-	-	-	400	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
798.	West Bengal	Darjeeling	1	15.18	697	28	5	5	-	554	-
799.	West Bengal	Kalimpong	1	9.59	551	2	-	-	-	551	-
800.	West Bengal	Mirik	1	6.36	423	-	-	-	-	423	-
801.	West Bengal	Kurseong	1	9.59	565	-	-	-	-	565	-
802.	West Bengal	Siliguri		72.31	3,924	240	49	192	-	3,916	-
803.	West Bengal	Mal	1	4.86	465	-	-	-	-	465	-
804.	West Bengal	Jalpaiguri	1	11.55	625	-	-	-	-	625	-
805.	West Bengal	Dhupguri	1	7.31	509	-	-	-	-	509	-
806.	West Bengal	Alipurduar	1	5.92	420	-	-	-	-	420	-
807.	West Bengal	Haldibari	1	4.08	304	-	-	-	-	304	-
808.	West Bengal	Mekhliganj	1	3.71	294	-	-	-	-	294	-
809.	West Bengal	Mathabhanga		8.65	583	3	-	-	-	583	-
810.	West Bengal	Cooch Behar		11.86	824	49	-	-	-	725	-
811.	West Bengal	Tufanganj	1	4.39	308	-	-	-	-	308	-
812.	West Bengal	Dinhata	1	4.49	319	-	-	-	-	319	-
813.	West Bengal	Islampur	1	4.77	367	19	-	-	-	367	-

814.	West Bengal	Dalkhola	1	4.58	360	58	-	-	-	360	-
815.	West Bengal	Raiganj	1	19.81	2,000	3	-	-	-	2,000	-
816.	West Bengal	Kaliaganj	1	6.36	400	-	-	-	-	400	-
817.	West Bengal	Gangarampur	2	16.07	1,152	6	23	3	-	1,114	-
818.	West Bengal	Balurghat	1	12.62	790	-	-	-	-	790	-
819.	West Bengal	Old Malda	1	8.63	550	1	-	-	-	548	-
820.	West Bengal	English Bazar	1	13.40	852	12	4	-	-	821	-
821.	West Bengal	Jangipur	2	13.37	994	-	-	-	-	994	-
822.	West Bengal	Jiaganj-Azimganj	2	16.10	896	-	-	-	-	896	-
823.	West Bengal	Murshidabad	1	6.74	497	1	-	-	-	492	-
824.	West Bengal	Kandi	1	7.18	555	32	-	-	-	550	-
825.	West Bengal	Berhampore	1	2.04	80	-	-	-	-	-	80
826.	West Bengal	Beldanga	1	4.94	362	-	-	-	-	362	-
827.	West Bengal	Nalhati	1	4.89	330	-	-	-	-	330	-
828.	West Bengal	Rampurhat	1	8.71	603	21	14	-	-	511	-
829.	West Bengal	Suri	1	5.79	260	-	-	-	-	178	-
830.	West Bengal	Sainthia	1	4.79	340	-	-	-	-	340	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
831.	West Bengal	Dubrajpur	1	5.83	415	5	1	-	-	415	-
832.	West Bengal	Bolpur	1	7.02	573	-	-	-	-	573	-
833.	West Bengal	Katwa	1	8.72	650	5	2	-	-	650	-
834.	West Bengal	Dainhat	1	5.14	390	-	-	-	-	390	-
835.	West Bengal	Guskara	1	6.80	447	4	1	-	-	447	-
836.	West Bengal	Barddhaman	1	17.03	1,625	146	24	4	-	1,617	-
837.	West Bengal	Kalna	1	10.69	1,060	-	-	-	-	1,059	-
838.	West Bengal	Memari	1	8.00	621	-	-	-	-	621	-
839.	West Bengal	Nabadwip	1	7.25	373	-	-	-	-	373	-
840.	West Bengal	Krishnanagar	1	9.22	640	-	-	-	-	640	-
841.	West Bengal	Santipur	1	5.13	191	20	17	-	-	191	-
842.	West Bengal	Taherpur	1	4.97	390	-	-	-	-	390	-
843.	West Bengal	Birnagar	1	4.27	300	-	-	-	-	300	-
844.	West Bengal	Ranaghat	2	6.77	412	-	-	-	-	412	-
845.	West Bengal	Cooper's Camp	1	6.40	450	3	-	-	-	450	-
846.	West Bengal	Chakdaha		18.55	1,327	-	-	-	-	1,327	-

847.	West Bengal	Bangaon	1	11.71	703	72	-	-	-	703	-
848.	West Bengal	Gobardanga	1	5.57	500	-	-	-	-	500	-
849.	West Bengal	Habra	1	10.57	896	44	8	1	-	868	-
850.	West Bengal	Ashoknagar Kalyangarh	1	11.76	848	2	-	-	-	848	-
851.	West Bengal	Baduria	1	7.41	516	-	10	10	-	496	-
852.	West Bengal	Basirhat	1	11.35	1,067	2	-	-	-	1,067	-
853.	West Bengal	Taki	2	9.53	811	-	-	-	-	760	-
854.	West Bengal	Tarakeswar	1	7.91	584	12	6	1	-	478	-
855.	West Bengal	Arambag	1	8.00	520	138	21	9	-	352	-
856.	West Bengal	Bankura	1	4.92	415	5	10	-	-	415	-
857.	West Bengal	Sonamukhi	1	2.72	200	-	-	-	-	200	-
858.	West Bengal	Bishnupur	1	5.02	364	81	6	5	-	323	-
859.	West Bengal	Jhalda	1	6.38	408	7	20	6	-	358	-
860.	West Bengal	Raghunathpur	1	6.32	400	-	-	-	-	400	-
861.	West Bengal	Puruliya	1	6.18	424	28	19	12	-	350	-
862.	West Bengal	SJDA (VAMBAY)	1	0.15	75	-	-	-	-	75	-
863.	West Bengal	Diamond Harbour	1	7.98	520	-	-	-	-	422	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
864.	West Bengal	Jaynagar Mazilpur	1	3.22	225	1	-	-	-	225	-
865.	West Bengal	Ramjibanpur	1	3.79	296	3	-	-	-	296	-
866.	West Bengal	Khirpai	1	3.69	297	2	1	1	-	296	-
867.	West Bengal	Chandrakona	1	5.03	350	2	-	-	-	350	-
868.	West Bengal	Kharar	1	3.77	300	-	-	-	-	300	-
869.	West Bengal	Ghatal	1	3.69	352	4	-	-	-	352	-
870.	West Bengal	Medinipur	1	11.63	948	2	-	-	-	948	-
871.	West Bengal	Jhargram	2	10.19	817	23	1	1	-	817	-
872.	West Bengal	Kharagpur	3	10.22	774	36	89	69	-	760	-
873.	West Bengal	Panskura	1	5.29	498	-	-	-	-	498	-
874.	West Bengal	Tamluk	1	7.15	456	41	13	2	-	435	-
875.	West Bengal	Haldia	2	19.60	1,440	-	-	-	-	1,440	-
876.	West Bengal	Egra	1	4.78	332	-	-	-	-	332	-
877.	West Bengal	Contai	1	9.50	636	2	8	-	-	636	-
TOTAL			1,030	6,598.63	4,51,951	39,314	33,767	9,616	1,085	3,11,630	82,221

श्री विजय पाल सिंह तोमर: माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो मलिन बस्तियां हैं, इनके लिए एकीकृत आवास और स्लम विकास कार्यक्रम चल रहा था, इसको 31 मार्च, 2012 से बढ़ाकर, 31 मार्च, 2017 तक किया गया था, लेकिन अभी भी 30 परसेंट मलिन बस्तियां ऐसी हैं, जहां न पीने का पानी है, न शौचालय है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question, please.

श्री विजय पाल सिंह तोमर: सभापति महोदय, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस योजना को आगे बढ़ाने की कोई योजना या कोई कार्यक्रम है, ताकि गरीब लोगों को आवास की सुविधा हो, शौचालय हो और पानी की सुविधा हो?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Right! Now, Minister. Question has to be specific and answer has to be more specific.

SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI: Sir, a statement has been laid on the Table of the House but let me respond to the hon. Member. The Jawaharlal Nehru NURM was launched in December, 2005. It was extended up to December, 2012. Then, the projects, which were still in pipeline and had not been completed, were extended and work continued under them till the schemes of the present Government kicked in. Those kicked in June, 2015. So, the work on in situ slum development of the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana took over the work of the JNNURM under the BSUP, that is, the Basic Services to Urban Poor and the Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme. So, the work has been done. The figures that we have for Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana incorporate the work done on the previous Government scheme carried out after 2014.

श्री विजय पाल सिंह तोमर: महोदय, 31 प्रतिशत मलिन बस्तियों में शौचालय की व्यवस्था अभी भी नहीं है। स्वच्छ भारत अभियान बहुत बड़े स्तर पर चल रहा है, इसलिए मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या कुछ स्लम बस्तियों में सार्वजनिक शौचालय की व्यवस्था करने का कोई अभियान चलाया जा रहा है?

SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI: Sir, we are constructing community and public toilets not only in slums but also providing individual household toilets for which our targets, for community and public toilets, are five lakhs. We have almost completed the delivery of those targets including individual Household toilets. All this is being done under different flagship programmes. I can assure the hon. Member that not only are the toilets being constructed but also we have largely met the targets which were due.

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा: सर, यह बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण सवाल है। चूंकि देहात से लोगों का शहरों की तरफ माइग्रेशन हो गया है, इसलिए लगभग हर शहर में बड़े पैमाने पर स्लम्स बन रहे हैं। सर, मुझे जो लिस्ट माननीय मंत्री जी ने प्रश्न के उत्तर में दी है, उसे मैं देख रहा हूँ कि जिन शहरों के

सलेक्शन हुए हैं, वे बड़े सलेक्टिव हैं और लगभग सभी जिले इसकी जद में नहीं हैं। Sir, I come from Lakhimpur Kheri, वहां पर आज भी बहुत बड़ी तादाद में स्लम्स हैं, लेकिन इसमें कहीं कोई जिक्र नहीं है कि वहां पर कोई स्कीम चलायी जा रही है? सर, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि शहरों के सलेक्शन का क्राइटीरिया क्या है और कैसे इसको आगे cater करेंगे, क्योंकि स्लम्स लगातार बढ़ रहे हैं।

SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI: Sir, the movement of our citizens from rural areas to semi-urban and urban areas is an autonomous process which takes place all the time. We have provisions under different flagship programmes to meet the demands posed by this on-going migration into urban areas. Regarding the issue of the "In-Situ Slum Rehabilitation", let me give you the example of Delhi. We have the Kathputli Colony where 2,800 occupants of the colony who have been temporarily re-located and they will be brought back to the re-development programme. We have several others in Delhi. But, if you have a question on a particular State, I will be very happy to supply the figures. It is for every State Government that has to do this.

SHRI ANIL DESAI: Sir, a very elaborate answer, with the help of all charts, has been given by the hon. Minister under IHSDP where 877 towns and cities were covered. The plan is being extended. The progress is being taken note of. It is earlier extended to 31st March, 2012; it is extended to 2015 and then to 2017. But, whatever is being given in the answer, if we go by that then the pace of construction of the houses seems to be going down-and-down considerably. I would like to ask the hon. Minister, through you, Sir, that considering the pace which has gone down, regarding the target which was to be achieved, whether the Department will be successful in achieving the target. And, secondly, there is, "Houses for All by 2022", the ambitious programme of the hon. Prime Minister. Can that be achieved considering the scenario which is going on even though a lot of projects have been undertaken under PMAY? Thank you, Sir.

SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI: I would like to inform the hon. Member that the demand which we had seen for the total number of homes to be constructed was for about hundred lakhs to be completed by 2022 so that every Indian citizen, no matter where he or she lives, could have a home of their own with the title in the name of the lady of the house. As against the demand projected and validated of one crore homes, we have already sanctioned 68,71,126; the number of houses which have been grounded for construction are 36,64,824 and the number of houses completed are 13,40,172. Typically, hon. Mr. Chairman, Sir, what happens is, it takes a little time for the land to be identified since the land is being provided by the State. After that, the approvals are granted. We are

granting approvals to something like three hundred to five hundred thousand per month. I am very confident that the Scheme which is to be completed by 2022 will, in fact, be exhausted by 2019 well before 2020 because it is moving at a very fast rate.

KUMARI SELJA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, you yourself have held this Ministry and you know the details of every scheme. Sir, there are two components. One is, as the Minister has just answered in great detail, about the housing component. It is very ambitious. I don't see much progress on the ground but, perhaps, it does take long. But, I hope, whatever the targets are will be met. It does not seem that much has been done on that front. Sir, the other component is slum development. There are 100 Smart Cities as well as the AMRUT programme and 93 cities are overlapping. Apart from these 100 cities, what is the Government doing about slum development in the rest of the towns? I don't see much.

SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI: Hon. Chairman, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs has been very fortunate to not only have the Chairman of this august House heading it but also the hon. Member, who has been a part of the senior management of the Ministry. What happens is that there is delay initially. This is a scheme which started in June 2015 and has to be completed by 2022. It takes 15-18 months to get the land. Once you sanction it, then, after the houses have been grounded, -- even the grounding figure that we have is already at the level of 36 lakhs -- it takes 12 to 15 months after being grounded. So I am 100 per cent confident that well before 2020...

MR. CHAIRMAN: What about slums?

SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI: When it comes to slums, it is a very simple situation that the issues of providing water connection, sewage treatment, septage, etc., is being covered under AMRUT, which covers 500 cities. AMRUT is well on the way to being implemented and we are confident that it will be completed by 2020. But AMRUT does not cover all urban areas. AMRUT covers roughly about 65 per cent of the urban space. So, there is about 35 per cent of our urban area which will have to be covered by a subsequent scheme. I believe, AMRUT-Plus.

Observation and special homes for children with disabilities

*231.SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Observation Homes and Special Homes for children in conflict with law, as required to be established under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2016, State-wise;

(b) the number of children with disabilities who are sheltered in such homes, State-wise;

(c) whether such homes have special arrangements for children with disabilities; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, what alternative mechanism has been put in place for children with disabilities who are sent to these homes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) The details of number of observation homes and special homes for children in conflict with law supported under Child Protection Services, as reported by State/UTs in accordance to Section 47 and 48 under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 (JJ Act) are given in the Annexure (*See* below).

(b) to (d) The Ministry of Women and Child Development does not maintain such data about the number of children with disabilities who are sheltered in such homes. However, As per Section 2 (14) (iv) of JJ Act, a child who is mentally ill or mentally or physically challenged or suffering from terminal or incurable disease, having no one to support or look after or having parents or guardians unfit to take care, if found so by the Board or the Committee is included as a "child in need of care and protection", among others. As per Section 50 (2) of the JJ Act, the State Government shall designate any Children's Home as a home fit for children with special needs delivering specialised services, depending on requirement. The Ministry has been pursuing with all the States/UTs to regularly monitor all the CCIs as mandated under the Section 41 of the JJ Act, 2015 and the JJ Rule framed thereunder. The primary responsibility of execution of the Act lies with the State/UTs. The Central Government is managing "Child Protection Services" and providing financial assistance to the States/UTs for, *inter-alia*, undertaking a situational analysis of children in difficult circumstances including children in conflict with law, for setting up and maintenance of various types of Child Care Institutions (CCIs). Under the scheme institutional care is provided through CCIs, as a rehabilitative measure. The scheme provides additional financial support to the CCIs having children with special needs *i.e.* children who are either affected by substance abuse or who are mentally or physically challenged. Scheme provides for purchase of specialised equipments and

materials like Psychological test materials, training materials for speech and language, teaching materials wheel chairs, crutches, etc. In these CCIs, children are provided age appropriate education either within the institution or outside in a formal education system through convergence with other schemes and programs of the Government or civil society.

Annexure

The details of number of observation homes and special homes for children in conflict with law and being funded under Child Protection Services, State/UT-wise

Sl. No.	State	Observation Home	Special Home	Observation cum Special Home
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12	2	2
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	1
3.	Assam	5	0	0
4.	Bihar	12	1	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	12	1	0
6.	Goa	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	4	0	3
8.	Haryana	4	0	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	2
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	6	2	0
11.	Jharkhand	10	1	0
12.	Karnataka	16	1	0
13.	Kerala	9	2	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	19	3	0
15.	Maharashtra	53	0	0
16.	Manipur	4	0	1
17.	Meghalaya	3	0	0
18.	Mizoram	8	2	0

1	2	3	4	5
19.	Nagaland	11	2	0
20.	Odisha	0	0	4
21.	Punjab	4	2	0
22.	Rajasthan	34	0	0
23.	Sikkim	2	1	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	8	2	0
25.	Tripura	3	1	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	41	2	0
27.	Uttarakhand	9	2	0
28.	West Bengal	7	0	7
29.	Telangana	9	1	1
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	1	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
35.	NCT of Delhi	4	1	0
36.	Puducherry	2	2	0
TOTAL		312	31	21

SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Sir, in the reply which has been provided, it has been said that the Central Government pursues the State Governments and the Union Territories to regularly monitor the childcare institutions and provide financial assistance to the States and Union Territories. Sir, considering the fact that people with disabilities, especially, children per se with disabilities are very special component of the community, I wish to know whether the Government feels it necessary to have the entire data relating to how many children with disabilities are housed in homes. It needs to be monitored.

डा. वीरेन्द्र कुमार: माननीय सभापति जी, मैं माननीय सदस्या की संवेदनशीलता की सराहना करना चाहता हूँ। आदरणीय सदस्या द्वारा जो प्रश्न पूछा गया है, उस संबंध में मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि महिला एवं बाल विकास मंत्रालय द्वारा ओर एक्ट में भी जो ऐसे जरूरतमंद बच्चे हैं, उनके लिए प्रावधान किया गया है। सरकार द्वारा भी उनके लिए योजनाएं चलाई जा रही हैं।

महोदय, मानसिक या शारीरिक रूप से जो दिव्यांग बच्चे हैं, उनके लिए विभाग द्वारा अतिरिक्त वित्तीय सहायता बाल गृहों और विशेष बाल गृहों को उपलब्ध कराई जाती है, जिससे कि उनके लिए श्रवण यंत्र, बैसाखी, व्हील चेयर और बाकी सुविधाएं दिलाई जा सकें। इसके साथ ही साथ, बाल सुरक्षा सेवा योजना में एक यूनिट के लिए 10 लाख 48 हजार रुपए का प्रावधान किया गया है, जिसमें 10 ऐसे दिव्यांग बच्चों के लिए उनकी अलग-अलग दिव्यांगता के हिसाब से व्यवस्था करने के लिए धन दिया जाता है।

श्री सभापति: धन्यवाद। सैंकंड सप्लीमेंटरी।

SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Sir, my question was very specific as to whether the Central Government feels the need to keep the data; anyway. Sir, the reply again shows that the Central Government provides infrastructure to these homes. There is, especially, need of a special doctor or special attendant for some special children. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is your question?

SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Sir, I have seen a small child with muscular dystrophy and the poor child did not have specialised services. Does not the Government feel that that is absolutely necessary? Not just the infrastructure, but special services.

श्री सभापति: माननीय मंत्री जी, मेडिकल सर्विस के बारे में बताएं।

डा. वीरेन्द्र कुमार: महोदय, माननीय सदस्या ने उनके लिए जो विशेष चिकित्सा की बात कही है, मैं उस बारे में बताना चाहता हूँ कि विभाग द्वारा ऐसे बच्चों के लिए अतिरिक्त सहायता उपलब्ध कराई जाती है। जहां तक चिकित्सा की बात है, उन्हें मनोरोग चिकित्सालयों के माध्यम से वह चिकित्सा उपलब्ध कराई जाती है और इस संबंध में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि दिव्यांग जन सशक्तीकरण विभाग द्वारा 'दीन दयाल दिव्यांग पुनर्वास योजना' बनाई गई है। इस योजना में बच्चों के लिए ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति: नहीं। मंत्री जी, ऐसा करिए, आप माननीय सदस्य को बाद में बुलाइए और आपस में चर्चा कर के, वे जो स्पेसिफिक सवाल पूछ रही हैं, उसका क्या निराकरण और समाधान हो सकता है, उसके बारे में उन्हें बताइए।

डा. वीरेन्द्र कुमार: सभापति महोदय, मैं उसी पर आ रहा हूँ। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति: नहीं, अभी आने की जरूरत नहीं है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... जया जी, प्लीज़ ...*(व्यवधान)*... टाइम का सवाल है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप समग्र जानकारी देने का प्रयास कर रहे हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Sir, I want to ask a very specific question. What is the idea behind putting children with disabilities and children who have a conflict

with law in the same house? Does this not create a tremendous problem to especially handicapped children? How does the Government decide to sort this out? You cannot put children of these two categories in the same shelter.

श्री सभापति: समझ गए हैं। मंत्री जी, वे सदस्य जिन्हें हिन्दी मालूम हैं और मंत्री जी भी हिन्दी भाषी इलाके के हैं, अगर वे हिन्दी में बोलेंगे तो इसमें समय बच जाएगा। यह कोई आदेश नहीं है, केवल सुझाव है, नहीं तो उन्हें भाषान्तर सेवा में सुनना पड़ेगा और बाद में समय लगेगा।

श्रीमती जया बच्चन: सभापति जी, क्या मैं हिन्दी में भी बोल दूँ?

श्री सभापति: नहीं, थैंक यू।

डा. वीरेन्द्र कुमार: सभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्या द्वारा ऐसे बच्चों को अलग-अलग रखे जाने की जो बात कही गई है, उसके लिए मैं उन्हें यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार का यह सोचना है कि बच्चों को एक साथ रखने से उनके अंदर समता और समरसता की भावना आती है। जब वे सामान्य बच्चों के साथ रहते हैं, तब उनके अंदर किसी तरह का complex न आने पाए और वे भी अन्य सामान्य बच्चों के साथ बाकी सारी सुविधाएं प्राप्त करते हुए साथ में रहें। हमारा मानना है कि उनको एक साथ आगे बढ़ने के एवं सामान्य बच्चों की तरह ही जीवन में आगे बढ़ने के अवसर मिलने चाहिए। आपका जो प्रश्न था ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: आप वहां मत देखिए, आप उत्तर बोलिए।

डा. वीरेन्द्र कुमार: सभापति जी, वहां पर केवल आपराधिक प्रवृत्ति के बच्चे नहीं रखे जाते हैं, वहां पर सभी तरह के बच्चे होते हैं। मैं महिला एवं बाल विकास मंत्रालय के बारे में बताना चाहता हूँ कि हमारा यह मानना है कि बच्चे बच्चे होते हैं और उन्हें बाकी बच्चों के समान ही समझना चाहिए। अगर उनके अंदर दिव्यांगता है, तो भी उस दिव्यांगता से उनके जीवन में कोई कमी न आने पाए और उन्हें जीवन में आगे बढ़ने के लिए अवसर मिले, इसके लिए सरकार द्वारा उन्हें सामान्य बच्चों के साथ रखने की facility दी गई है।

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Sir, I am not satisfied with the answer.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have a right to not get satisfied because you are not satisfied.

श्रीमती जया बच्चन: सभापति महोदय, यह दूसरी बात हुआ है। इन्हीं मंत्री जी ने पहले भी मेरे एक सवाल का जवाब दिया था, जिसके लिए मैंने कहा था, I am not satisfied.

श्री सभापति: ठीक है, श्रीमती छाया वर्मा।

श्रीमती छाया वर्मा: सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहती हूँ कि क्या महिला एवं बाल विकास विभाग मादक द्रव्यों से प्रभावित बच्चों के लिए कोई विशेष व्यवस्था करता है?

डा. वीरेन्द्र कुमार: आपने जो बात कही है, मैं उसके उत्तर में यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसे बच्चों की counselling की जाती है। उनकी counselling करके, इस तरह की प्रवृत्तियों से दूर करके, उनके अंदर भी संस्कारों को लाने के लिए केंद्र के अंदर विशेषज्ञों की सलाह ली जाती है।

श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन: सभापति महोदय, आपका बहुत-बहुत शुक्रिया। माननीय मंत्री जी ने अपने उत्तर में कहा है कि जेजे एक्ट की धारा 50(2) के अनुसार राज्य सरकार विशेष जरूरत वाले बच्चों के लिए आवश्यकता के आधार पर विशेष सेवाओं को प्रदान करने वाले किसी भी घर को बाल गृह के रूप में नामित करेगी। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहती हूँ कि आपने जो डेटा पेश किया है, उसे डेटा में गोवा में संप्रेक्षण, गृह, विशेष गृह, संप्रेक्षण-गृह-विशेष गृह की जो संख्या दी गई है, उसके अनुसार गोवा में यह संख्या 0-0-0 है, अंडमान और निकोबार में भी 0 है तथा दादर नगर हवेली में भी 0 है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

محترمہ کہکشاں پروین: سبھا پتی مہودے، آپ کا بہت بہت شکریہ۔ مائٹے منتری جی نے اپنے جواب میں کہا ہے کہ جے۔جے۔ایکٹ کی دھارا (2) 50 کے مطابق راجیہ سرکار خاص ضرورت والے بچوں کے لئے ضرورت کے مطابق خاص سیواؤں کو پر دان کرنے والے کسی بھی گھر کو بال-گریہ کے روپ میں نامت کرے گی۔ میں مائٹے منتری جی سے جاننا چاہتی ہوں کہ آپ نے جو ڈاٹا پیش کیا ہے، اس ڈاٹا میں گوا میں سنپریکشن گریہ، وشیش گریہ، سنپریکشن-گریہ-وشی-گریہ، کی جو تعداد دی گئی ہے، اس کے مطابق گوا میں یہ تعداد 0-0-0 ہے، انڈمان اور نکوبار میں بھی 0 ہے۔ داہر ناگر حویلی میں بھی 0 ہے۔۔۔**(مداخلت)**۔۔۔

श्री सभापति: संक्षिप्त बोलिए। कहकशाँ परवीन जी, आपका सवाल क्या है?

श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन: सभापति जी, मेरा यह सवाल है कि ये आंकड़े करंट आंकड़े हैं या पहले के आंकड़े हैं? मैं यह जानना चाहती हूँ कि अगर ये करंट आंकड़े हैं, तो इनमें संख्या क्यों नहीं है?

محترمہ کہکشاں پروین: سبھا پتی جی، میرا یہ سوال ہے کہ یہ آنکڑے کرنٹ آنکڑے ہیں یا پہلے آنکڑے ہیں؟ میں یہ جاننا چاہتی ہوں کہ اگر یہ کرنٹ آنکڑے ہیں، تو ان میں تعداد کیوں نہیں ہیں؟

डा. वीरेन्द्र कुमार: सभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्या द्वारा आंकड़ों के संबंध में जो जानकारी पूछी गई है, उसके संदर्भ में मैं उन्हें यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि महिला एवं बाल विकास मंत्रालय स्वयं ये आंकड़े एकत्रित नहीं करता है, बल्कि राज्य सरकारों से इन आंकड़ों की जानकारी ली जाती है। राज्य सरकारों द्वारा जो आंकड़े उपलब्ध कराए गए हैं, वही जानकारी यहां दी गयी है।

Case validity certificates to the Dhangar families

*232.DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study has been conducted to ascertain whether the Dhangar community, listed as a Vimukta Jati and Nomadic Tribe (VJNT) in Maharashtra, is indeed the same as the Dhangad community who are listed as a Scheduled Tribe;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons why both the communities are not treated equally as far as affirmative action and reservation benefits are concerned;

(c) whether any survey has been conducted to ascertain the number of Dhangar families in Maharashtra;

(d) if so, whether all the families have been provided caste validity certificates; and

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

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JUAL ORAM): (a) to (e) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) The Ministry of Tribal Affairs has not got any such study conducted nor received any report of such a study. However, in 2005, the State Govt. of Maharashtra, sent the comments of Tribal Research and Training Institute (TRI), Government of Maharashtra, Pune, informing that 'Dhangar' community is totally different from 'Oraon', 'Dhangad' community.

(c) to (e) Ministry of Tribal Affairs is nodal Ministry for specification of a community as Scheduled Tribe under Article 342 of Constitution of India. The responsibility for issuance of Scheduled Tribe certificates and verification of social status rests with the concerned State Government/UT Administration. However, Scheduled Tribe Certificate cannot be issued to a community not listed as a Scheduled Tribe.

डा. विकास महात्मे: सभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि "धनगड" और "धनगर" एक ही होने के नाते क्या अनुसूचित जनजाति यानी शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के आरक्षण का लाभ "धनगर" कम्युनिटी को दिया जा सकेगा?

श्री जुएल ओराम: सभापति जी, माननीय सदस्य का प्रश्न था कि क्या "धनगर" कम्युनिटी के बारे में कोई स्टडी हुई है? 2005 में ट्राइबल रिसर्च एंड ट्रेनिंग इंस्टीट्यूट, पुणे ने एक रिपोर्ट दी,

जिसमें "धनगर", जो महाराष्ट्र के शेड्यूल में आती है, वह "ओरांव" की एक sub-community है। धनगर एक अलग community है, यह उसकी रिपोर्ट है। इसलिए यह जो रिपोर्ट है, यह ओरांव की एक sub-community के संबंध में है।

डा. विकास महात्मे: सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहूंगा कि सरकार काम कर रही है, लेकिन मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस आरक्षण का लाभ धनगर कम्युनिटी को कैसे दिया जाएगा? क्या इसके बारे में सरकार की सकारात्मक सोच है?

श्री जुएल ओराम: सर, राज्य सरकार और भारत सरकार के बीच पत्राचार चल रहा है। अगर यह set right हो जाएगा, तो आगे इनको इसका लाभ मिल सकता है।

Visit of Foreign Minister of France

*233.SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Foreign Minister of France has visited India recently and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether both the countries have reviewed their bilateral relations and if so, the details and the outcome thereof;

(c) whether Rafale deal, after Supreme Court's verdict, or any other issues figured in the discussions; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ):

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

Statement

(a) and (b) Yes. The Minister of Europe and Foreign Affairs of the Republic of France, Mr. Jean-Yves Le Drian, accompanied by senior officials, visited India from 14 to 15 Dec. 2018.

On 14 Dec. 2018, Minister Le Drian visited Mumbai, where he had a call on the Chief Minister of Maharashtra, Shri Devendra Fadnavis. In Mumbai, Minister Le Drian interacted with Indian and French personalities from the film, television and tourism industries and announced the setting up the first Indo-French fund for developing scripts for co-productions.

On 15 Dec. 2018, External Affairs Minister Smt. Sushma Swaraj held delegation-level talks with Minister Le Drian in New Delhi. The two sides reviewed the broad gamut

of the multi-faceted India-France strategic partnership. The agenda included enhancing bilateral cooperation between the two countries in the areas of maritime security, counter-terrorism, civil nuclear and space cooperation, fight against climate change, people to people contacts and economic linkages. The leaders also discussed possibilities for undertaking project-driven cooperation in Africa, enhance coordination in multilateral fora, boost trade and investment linkages and the need to foster student and cultural exchanges. Minister Le Drian also made a call on PM.

During the visit, the two sides adopted a "Status of Progress for Implementation of Industrial Way Forward Agreement", in connection with the Jaitapur Power Project. A contract for cooperation was also signed between ATOS (a European IT services corporation with its headquarters in Bezons, France) and the Centre for Development of Advanced Computing (C-DAC) for the development of supercomputers in India.

(c) and(d) While defence cooperation in the spirit of Make-in-India was discussed under the agenda item of enhancing economic linkages, the issue of Rafale after the Supreme Court verdict was not discussed.

श्री संजय राउत: सभापति महोदय, बहुत से देशों के विदेश मंत्री हिन्दुस्तान आते हैं, जाते हैं, चर्चा होती है, लेकिन आज के माहौल में जब फ्रांस के विदेश मंत्री हिन्दुस्तान आते हैं, तो अपने आप में उसको एक महत्व प्राप्त होता है। जिस तरह की चर्चा, चाहे राफेल हो, और भी बातें हैं...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question, please.

श्री संजय राउत: आपने इस क्वेश्चन के उत्तर में कहा है कि उच्चतम न्यायालय द्वारा दिए गए निर्णय के पश्चात् राफेल सौदे अथवा और किसी मुद्दे पर चर्चा नहीं हुई, लेकिन चर्चा करने पर सर्वोच्च न्यायालय की कोई रोक तो नहीं थी। बंद कमरे में चर्चा हो सकती थी, हो गई होगी, लेकिन मैं उसके ऊपर सवाल नहीं पूछूंगा। लगता है आप लोग पूछना चाहेंगे।

श्री सभापति: आपका सवाल क्या है? वे क्या सवाल पूछेंगे, क्या वे आपसे सलाह लेंगे? ...(व्यवधान)... ठीक है, मंत्री जी।

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज: सभापति जी, संजय जी ने जो कहा, सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के कारण चर्चा नहीं रुकी। आपका प्रश्न है कि क्या हम दोनों के बीच एक बारे में चर्चा हुई, तो चर्चा नहीं हुई। चर्चा इसलिए नहीं हुई, क्योंकि उस दिन सुबह ही सुप्रीम कोर्ट का निर्णय आया था और उसको देख कर वे बेहद खुश थे। उन्होंने एक आनन्द जरूर प्रकट किया, लेकिन चर्चा की आवश्यकता ही नहीं समझी। इसलिए मैंने यहां लिखा कि उसी दिन, यह भी संयोग था, 15 दिसम्बर को जब वे मुझसे बात कर रहे थे, उससे पहले ही, 10 बजे मेरी और उनकी मुलाकात थी, उससे पहले निर्णय आ गया था। वैसे भी उनके साथ चर्चा का कोई विषय नहीं था, लेकिन वे शायद चर्चा करना चाहते, तो मैं चर्चा करने के लिए तैयार थी, लेकिन चूंकि उसी दिन निर्णय आया, तो वे केवल खुश ही थे और केवल अपनी खुशी प्रकट कर रहे थे, इसलिए मेरे और उनके बीच राफेल के बारे में कोई चर्चा नहीं हुई।

MR. CHAIRMAN: The second supplementary, please.

श्री संजय राउत: सर, मैंने पहला सवाल नहीं पूछा था।

MR. CHAIRMAN: The second supplementary, if you are interested, please. टाइम है।

श्री संजय राउत: सर, मैंने यह सवाल पूछा ही नहीं था।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay. आप क्या सवाल पूछना चाहते हैं, वह बताइए।

श्री संजय राउत: देखिए, सर, उस वक्त First Indo-French Fund for Developing Scripts for Co-productions की एक घोषणा हुई है। हिन्दुस्तान की फिल्म इंडस्ट्री बहुत बड़ी है। बॉलीवुड है, हिन्दी फिल्म ...

श्री सभापति: सवाल प्लीज़; otherwise, I will go to the other question.

श्री संजय राउत: Regional film industries भी बड़ी film industries हैं। यह जो script development की बात है, उसमें दोनों देशों में ऐसी कौन सी व्यवस्था है, script का चयन करने के लिए, co-production करने के लिए? क्या उसके लिए सरकार ने दोनों तरफ से कोई व्यवस्था बनाई है? यह मेरा पहला supplementary है।

श्री सभापति: नहीं, एक ही supplementary होता है, मंत्री जी, प्लीज़। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री संजय राउत: मेरा दूसरा supplementary है ...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. If you do not want an answer, ...(व्यवधान)...

संजय राउत जी, प्लीज़ बैठ जाइए।

श्री संजय राउत: जैतापुर पावर प्रोजेक्ट के बारे में दोनों मंत्रियों में, दोनों देशों में क्या चर्चा हुई? जैतापुर हमारे महाराष्ट्र के लिए बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण विषय है। मेरे ये दो सवाल हैं।

श्री सभापति: एक ही supplementary होता है। मंत्री जी, आप एक supplementary का जवाब दीजिए।

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज: सर, इतना दूसरा सवाल भी बहुत ज्यादा महत्वपूर्ण है, मैं जरूर उसका जवाब देना चाहूंगी, क्योंकि सदन भी जैतापुर के बारे में जानना चाहेगा। जहां तक फिल्मों का सवाल है, मुझसे मिलने से एक दिन पहले वे मुम्बई गए थे, जहां उन्होंने पूरे बॉलीवुड के लोगों के साथ भी बात की थी और महाराष्ट्र के चीफ मिनिस्टर के साथ भी बात की थी। सरकार के स्तर पर बेशक कोई इस तरह की चीज़ नहीं है, लेकिन people-to people cultural exchange हमारा एक विषय जरूर होता है। मुम्बई जाकर बॉलीवुड के लोगों से और महाराष्ट्र के चीफ मिनिस्टर से उन्होंने इसके बारे में चर्चा की थी।

सभापति जी, जहां तक जैतापुर का सवाल है, निश्चित तौर पर आप उसके बारे में जानना चाहेंगे। मैं बताना चाहूंगी कि Jaitapur Nuclear Power Plant है। Civil Nuclear Cooperation में

हमारी और फ्रांस की काफी से ज्यादा अच्छी मित्रता है, सहयोग भी बहुत चल रहा है। जैतापुर पावर प्लांट के बारे में 22 मार्च, 2016 को इंडिया और फ्रांस के बीच में हस्ताक्षर हुए थे। फ्रांस की तरफ से EDF और भारत की तरफ से NPCIL इसको देख रहे हैं। मुझे सदन को यह बताते हुए खुशी है कि Jaitapur Nuclear Power Plant के तहत छः EPR Units बनने हैं, जिनमें से हर यूनिट अपने आप में 1,650 मेगावॉट का होगा।

सभापति जी, जिस दिन यह Jaitapur Nuclear Power Plant बन कर इंस्टॉल हो जाएगा, उस दिन यह 10 गीगावॉट का, वर्ल्ड का सबसे बड़ा Nuclear Power Plant कहा जाएगा। अभी इसमें जो प्रगति हुई है, उसके बारे में मैं बताना चाहूंगी कि 22 मार्च, 2018 को, फ्रांस के राष्ट्रपति Macron यहां आए थे, उस समय एक 'Industrial Way Forward Agreement' साइन हुआ था। अभी जब उनके विदेश मंत्री जी यहां आए, तो जैतापुर के बारे में उनके साथ भी मेरी काफी बड़ी चर्चा हुई थी और जो 'Industrial Way Forward Agreement' साइन हुआ था, हमने उसकी समीक्षा भी की थी।

सभापति जी, इसमें दो चीज़ें हैं। एक तो हम यह चाहते हैं कि जिस समय यूनिट का रेट तय हो, उस समय हमारे लोगों के लिए अच्छा रेट तय होना चाहिए, जिसके बारे में अभी चर्चा चल रही है। उससे भी बड़ी बात यह है कि Flamanville में एक Nuclear Power Plant बनना है। महोदय, चूंकि आप Urban Development and Housing Department में थे, तो आप इस बात को ज्यादा बेहतर तरीके से जान सकेंगे कि जैसे जब कोई बिल्डर अपने प्लैट बेचता है, तो पहले एक मॉडल प्लैट बनाता है, ताकि लोग उसे आकर देख सकें, उस तरह, यह Flamanville Nuclear Power Plant बनना है, जिसे हम फंक्शनल तौर पर एक बार देखना चाहते हैं, उसके बाद ही हम आगे बढ़ेंगे। एक बार पहले वे हमें इसको दिखा दें। इसके बारे में हमने जो समीक्षा की, उसमें तारीखें वगैरह भी तय हो गई हैं, लेकिन Jaitapur Nuclear Power Plant, भारत और फ्रांस के बीच में, Civil Nuclear Cooperation का एक बहुत बड़ा केन्द्र है।

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, the hon. Minister in para 3 of her reply has said that the two sides reviewed the broad gamut of the multifaceted India-France strategic partnership. She has also just now commented about the nuclear cooperation and the Jaitapur Plant which is coming up. You know the strategic cooperation and partnership between India and France is important, we recognize, but that includes the defence component. In 2016 an inter-Government agreement has been signed between India and France.

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज: मुझे आपकी आवाज़ साफ सुनाई नहीं दे रही है।

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: I will speak louder. The two sides, as part of the defence and strategic cooperation, have signed inter-Government agreement for the direct purchase of 36 Rafale Jet Fighters. On 10th of April, 2015, the joint statement, I would like to refer to.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, what is your question? ...*(Interruptions)*.. You cannot go on commenting like this. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: The question is specific. ...*(Interruptions)*... It refers to the meeting between our hon. Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi and the then French President, Hollande. Will the Government make public the minutes of the meeting that were kept because there is a controversy and that would settle it once for all, one way or the other?

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज: आनन्द जी, कोई controversy नहीं है, controversy केवल आप लोगों के दिमाग में है और मैं आपसे कहना चाहती हूँ कि जितने भी controversial issues आप लोगों ने उठाए हैं, उन सबका जवाब एक-एक करके सुप्रीम कोर्ट, जो हमारे देश का सर्वोच्च न्यायालय है, उसने दे दिया है, उसके बावजूद भी अगर आप 'Controversy' शब्द का इस्तेमाल करें, तो मैं कहना चाहूँगी। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: *

श्री सभापति: प्लीज़, प्लीज़ ऐसे नहीं चलेगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*... Nothing will go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज: सभापति जी, आप भी जानते हैं कि कोई controversy नहीं है, पूरा देश जानता है कि कोई controversy नहीं है। सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने एक-एक मुद्दे को उठाकर चीज़ें क्लीयर कर दी हैं, उसके बाद भी अगर इनके दिमाग में 'controversy' बनी हुई है, तो इसका जवाब कोई नहीं दे सकता है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Ray. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: *

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay. ...*(Interruptions)*... Nothing shall go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: *

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are satisfied or not, that is a different matter. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is Question Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have allowed your question and she has answered. ...*(Interruptions)*... It cannot be to your satisfaction. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Ray, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: *

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is not going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... Anand Sharmaji, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is not the way. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is Parliament, that

is why I am telling you. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... We have to behave like parliamentarians. ...*(Interruptions)*... Nothing is going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... Nothing is going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... Nothing is going on record.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: We are walking out under protest. ...*(Interruptions)*...

KUMARI SELJA: We will walk out, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, yes. ...*(Interruptions)*... You have got every right. ...*(Interruptions)*...She has replied already. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SOME HON. MEMBERS: We are walking out.

(At this stage, some hon. Members left the Chamber)

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY: Hon. External Affairs Minister has just now said कि हमने राफेल पर चर्चा नहीं की, क्योंकि उस दिन सुप्रीम कोर्ट का नतीजा निकला और फ्रांस के विदेश मंत्री बहुत खुश थे। मेरा सवाल है कि क्या वे इसलिए खुश थे कि जो इंडियन प्राइवेट कम्पनी को कॉन्ट्रैक्ट दिया गया, उसके बारे में सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने कोई जांच का निर्देश नहीं दिया? क्या वे इसलिए खुश थे, यही मेरा सवाल है?

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज: जैसा मैंने पहले कहा कि हमारे बीच में चर्चा का यह विषय ही नहीं था, लेकिन चूंकि उस दिन निर्णय आया, तो उनको यह लगा कि एक विवाद जो देश में बना हुआ था, वह विवाद समाप्त हो गया। वे इसके लिए खुश थे, किसी एक चीज़ के लिए नहीं। उनको, जब वे आये, तो क्योंकि अपने देश में एक विवाद बना हुआ था और उस दिन सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जजमेंट के बाद सारी चीज़ों का विवाद खत्म हो गया। आपने देखा कि एक-एक इश्यु को सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने उठाया और एक-एक चीज़ पर उन्होंने यह कहा कि यह भी क्लीन है, यह भी क्लीन है, यह भी क्लीन है। तो उनकी यह खुशी प्रकट हो रही थी, लेकिन हमारी चर्चा इस विषय पर नहीं हुई।

श्री संजय सिंह: सर, माननीय मंत्री जी की बातें आपमें विरोधाभासी हैं। मैं इस पूरे मामले में सुप्रीम कोर्ट में याचिकाकर्ता हूँ। सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जो जजमेंट की बात हो रही है, उसमें राफेल का CAG Audit हो चुका है, ऐसी जानकारी सरकार के द्वारा दी गयी।

श्री सभापति: आप सवाल पूछिए।

श्री संजय सिंह: सर, PAC ने उस CAG Audit को examine कर लिया। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति: आपका सवाल क्या है? ...*(व्यवधान)*... सवाल क्या है? ...*(व्यवधान)*... What is your question?

श्री संजय सिंह: सर, मैं पूछ रहा हूँ। PAC ने ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is your question? You cannot give answer. You have to put the question.

श्री संजय सिंह: सर, उन्होंने सुप्रीम कोर्ट के ऑर्डर का जिक्र किया। मैं याचिकाकर्ता हूँ। PAC ने उस CAG Audit को examine कर लिया।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please.

श्री संजय सिंह: इस बात का भी जिक्र किया गया तो यह गलत जानकारी सुप्रीम कोर्ट में देकर निर्णय लिया गया है। मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आप जो कह रही हैं कि फ्रांस के विदेश मंत्री के साथ राफेल पर कोई चर्चा नहीं थी और फिर आप विरोधाभासी बात कह रही हैं कि वे इस निर्णय से खुश थे। *

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is not going on record.

श्री संजय सिंह: *

श्री सभापति: बोलने का कोई मतलब नहीं है। We are going to the next question. ...*(Interruptions)*... What the Chair speaks and what a Member asks officially only goes on record, not the one which is made by Members without permission. That has to be understood by all.

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज: सभापति जी, मैंने कोई विरोधाभासी बात नहीं की। मैंने कहा कि उनसे कोई चर्चा नहीं हुई। खुशी होना और चर्चा नहीं होना, दोनों के बीच में क्या विरोधाभास है? खुशी तो उनकी बात से प्रकट हो रही थी।

श्री सभापति: ठीक है।

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज: वह उनके चेहरे से प्रकट हो रही थी, क्योंकि सुप्रीम कोर्ट के माध्यम से हिन्दुस्तान में चला हुआ विवाद समाप्त हो गया था। ...*(व्यवधान)*... तो मैंने कौन सी बात विरोधाभासी कही है? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

* Q. No. 234 *(The Questioner was absent.)*

Promoting growth of education sector

*234.SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to work on promoting the growth of education sector to help increase the share of service sector in the country's economy;

(b) whether Government is working with different universities and institutions in this regard;

(c) whether there is a need for increased integration and collaboration between industry and universities; and

*Not recorded.

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

Statement

(a) to (d) Yes Sir. Government has launched the Champion Service Sector Scheme with a view to give fillip to those sectors which would promote growth of services sector in the country's economy. As part of this, internationalization of education has been taken as one of the theme areas. This Ministry has launched the Study in India programme under which the best Indian institutions which are highly graded and ranked are selected to receive international students. Indian education system has got the capacity to provide opportunity for international students to receive premier education at affordable cost. Under Study in India, which is launched in April, 2018, about (2000) students have come from various countries to study in the reputed Indian institutions. As part of Study in India programme, unified admission portal has been started to allow online application by international students into various institutions. All the partner institutions of Study in India have offered certain fee waivers in order to facilitate easy access by the international students with merit. Under Study in India, focus is on 30 countries including SAARC, Africa and West Asian countries. The aim of Study in India is to increase the international students from the current (45000 to 2 lakh) students before 2022. The Ministry of Commerce has agreed to sanction scholarships to the bright students from foreign countries to study in the Indian institutions.

In order to make education more relevant and to create skilled workforce in service sector, University Grants Commission (UGC) has implemented three schemes *i.e.* Community College, B.Voc and Deen Dayal Upadhyay Kaushal Kendra under National Skill Qualification Framework. These schemes facilitate close interaction between the institutions offering skill-based courses and the service industry. In addition, All India Council of Technical Education implements Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojna for technical institution (PMKVY-TI) to train youth in professional skills through approved technical institutions.

In order to help increase the share of overall service sector in country's economy skilling in service sector is very important. Accordingly, under the Community College Scheme through UGC and AICTE put together, a total of 273 institutions (mainly Polytechnics) are offering skill courses in about 83 trades. The courses are aligned as per NSQF from Level 3 to 5. There was no such scheme during period 2010-14.

Under PMKVY-TI, during 2017-18, 1577 Institutes/ Polytechnics carried out training, with an approved intake of 1,71,879 students in the year, 82,765 students were enrolled for training in a total of 31 sectors with 395 Qualification Packages (QPs) at Level 2 to 6. Further with a view to improve collaboration between industry and academia, following schemes are there:

- (i) In IMPRINT 1,142 research projects at a total cost of 323.16 Cr. with joint funding by Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) and various participating Ministries/ Departments/ Industry were there. The success of IMPRINT in terms of wide spread enthusiastic interest and participation of the academic community across the country made MHRD realize that IMPRINT should now graduate into its next edition with sharper focus, simplified functioning and greater commitment for translation of knowledge into viable technology. To realize this novel objective, IMPRINT-II is now there as a corpus jointly set up by M/o HRD and Deptt. Science and Technology as well as contribution from various other Ministries. The scheme is opened to all Central Funded Technical Institutions and Central Universities and CUs as principal investigator (PIs) while other institutions including private institutions can participate as joint PI. The average cost of each proposal is about ₹ 2 crore with a duration of 3 years.
- (ii) Research Parks: Complementing the renewed focus of the Government of developing indigenous R&D capabilities, boosting manufacturing and creating successful startup culture in the country, research parks, have been set up. These research parks are located at IITs/ HSc and thus provide cutting edge solutions by increasing collaboration between industries and universities.
- (iii) Uchhatar Avishkar Yojna (UAY): This project envisages collaboration between the academia and industry- within or outside India. Currently, 87 projects with joint funding by Ministry of Human Resource Development, participating Ministries and Industry are there.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Q. No. 234. Shrimati Vijila Sathyananth. She is not here. So, no supplementary. Q. No. 235. Shri Ritabrata Banerjee, not here. ...(*Interruptions*)... Any supplementary?

SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Sir, Sir. ...(*Interruptions*)... I have a supplementary question on Q. No. 235.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. I have not called you.

SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Sir, I have a supplementary question.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down.

* Q.No. 235 [*The Questioner was absent.*]

Number of children in Mid Day Meal database

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

- (a) the number of children in the Mid Day Meal Scheme database;
- (b) the number out of these, who had linked their Aadhaar numbers by March 31, 2018;and
- (c) the number out of the rest, who have been listed as ghosts, duplicates and yet to link their Aadhaar numbers?

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

Statement

(a) During 2017-18, the number of children enrolled under Mid-Day Meal Scheme is 12,32,62,644.

(b) and (c)|As per information reported by States and UTs (except J&K, Assam and Meghalaya which are exempted), out of 11,74,23,551 enrolled students in Elementary Level (Classes I -VIII) 9,02,69,822 (77%) students have Aadhaar number and 2,71,53,729 students do not have Aadhaar number as on 31.03.2018. The States and UTs also reported that 6,08,016 proxy/duplicate names have been deleted after Aadhaar authentication.

SHRI MANAS RANJAN BHUNIA: Hon. Chairman, Sir, in the hon. Minister's reply, it is written, "...out of 11,74,23,551 enrolled students in Elementary Level (Classes I-VIII) 9,02,69,822 (77 per cent) students have Aadhaar number." They have been linked with Aadhaar for mid-day meal project in our country except in the States of Jammu and Kashmir, Assam and Meghalaya. Sir, what is the fate of the rest of the students of 2,71,53,729 who are not, till oats, linked with Aadhaar? They will be abused.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is a very relevant question.

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: सर, आधार हो या नहीं हो, सबको Mid Day Meal Scheme की सुविधा मिलती है और Mid Day Meal मिलता है।

SHRI MANAS RANJAN BHUNIA: Sir, my second supplementary is, hon. Minister has said...

श्री सभापति: नहीं, नहीं। आपको Second Supplementary नहीं मिलता है। You are not the questionnaire.

श्री मानस रंजन भूनिया: अगर आप अलाऊ कर दें, तो मैं प्रश्न करूंगा।*

Q.No. 236 [*The Questioner was absent.*]

Slow pace of setting up of one stop crisis centre

236. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government had decided to set up one stop crisis centres for women in distress across the country;
- (b) if so, the number of such centres set up so far, State-wise;
- (c) the reasons for very slow pace of setting up such centres; and
- (d) the steps taken by Government to ensure availability of legal, medical and psychological aid to women in distress at one place while maintaining their privacy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) Yes Sir, the Government of India has decided to set up at least one One Stop Centre (OSC) under its One Stop Centre Scheme in every district of the country with the objective to provide integrated support and assistance to violence affected women under one roof by facilitating immediate emergency and non-emergency access to a range of services including medical help, police facilitation, legal and psychological counselling and temporary shelter to women affected by violence. The number of OSCs set up so far, State-wise is given in the Annexure (*See* below).

(c) OSCs are set up in a phased manner in all the districts of the country. The Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India has already given approval to State Governments and Union Territory Administrations for setting up of One Stop Centres in all the 718 districts of the country. Following this, it is the responsibility of

the State Governments / UT Administrations and District Collectors/ District Magistrates to (i) open bank accounts and provide their details along with necessary documents to the Government of India so that the Government of India may be able to transfer funds under the OSC scheme to them, (ii) to identify pre-existing buildings or plots of lands for setting up of OSCs, (iii) to make available the manpower required for functioning of OSCs, etc.

Ministry of Women and Child Development (MWCD), Government of India is following up with the State Governments/UT Administrations and District Collectors for the above, as well as for the earliest possible commencement of operations of OSCs. For this, MWCD, GOI is making intensive efforts through visits to the States and UTs, telephonic conversations, video conferencing and written communications with the State Governments/UT Administrations and District Collectors.

(d) As per the guidelines of the One Stop Centre Scheme, State Governments/UT Administrations and District Collectors have to ensure availability of legal, medical and psychological aid to women in distress at one place while maintaining their privacy.

Statement

State-wise number of OSCs set up so far

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Number of Functional OSCs
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1
2.	Andhra Pradesh	13
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	2
4.	Assam	5
5.	Bihar	8
6.	Chandigarh	1
7.	Chhattisgarh	27
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1
9.	Daman and Diu	1
10.	Goa	1
11.	Gujarat	10
12.	Haryana	7
13.	Himachal Pradesh	1

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Number of Functional OSCs
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	2
15.	Jharkhand	3
16.	Karnataka	7
17.	Kerala	4
18.	Madhya Pradesh	50
19.	Maharashtra	11
20.	Manipur	1
21.	Meghalaya	2
22.	Mizoram	1
23.	Nagaland	2
24.	Odisha	4
25.	Puducherry	1
26.	Punjab	7
27.	Rajasthan	16
28.	Sikkim	1
29.	Tamil Nadu	6
30.	Telangana	9
31.	Tripura	1
32.	Uttar Pradesh	24
33.	Uttarakhand	4
34.	Lakshadweep	0
35.	NCT of Delhi	0
36.	West Bengal	0
TOTAL		234

श्री सभापति: नहीं। Q. No. 236. Shri P. L. Punia. Hon. Member is not here. For supplementary nobody is there. Now, we will take up Q. No. 237. Shri Md. Nadimul Haque.

Standard operating procedures for cleaning of sewers and septic tanks

*237.SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has released the Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for cleaning of sewers and septic tanks for field staff;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the procedures are legally enforceable and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (e) the details of technological interventions brought or introduced by Government for cleaning of sewers and septic tanks?

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI THAAWARCHAND GEHLOT): (a) to (e) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs which is the administrative Ministry for these issues has informed that the urban sanitation is a State subject and the State Government is responsible to plan, design, execute and operate sanitation schemes in urban areas of the country. Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs has released Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for cleaning of sewers and septic tanks on 19.11.2018, which prescribes the procedure for cleaning, its frequency, equipment needed, protective and safety gear to be used, emergency preparedness, procedures to be followed for emergency during inspection and cleaning and also the roles and responsibility of various stakeholders. SOP is a voluminous document and is available in the public domain at http://amrut.gov.in/writereaddata/amrut_SOP.pdf.

(c) and (d) Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs has further informed that SOP is advisory in nature to guide the States/Union Territories (UTs) and Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) in the process of cleaning sewers and emptying septic tanks in scientific ways.

Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs has also released Manual of Sewerage and Sewage Treatment Systems, 2013 in which detailed description of various methods of cleaning of sewers and septic tanks are available. This Manual is available in the public domain at <http://mohua.gov.in/publication/latest-manual-on-sewerage-and-sewage-treatment-systems-2013.php>

SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Sir, my first supplementary is: I would like to know, whether it is a fact that the rehabilitation schemes for sewers and septic tank cleaners do not include female workers and also whether the definition of manual scavengers given by the Government excludes a large number of other sanitation workers such as those who are cleaning drains.

SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Sir, the hon. Minister has not replied about the female workers.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He said, 'worker', which includes female workers.

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: सफाई से संबंधित जो भी कर्मचारी हैं, उन सबके लिए योजनाएं बनाई गई हैं, विशेष रूप से सीवरेज टैंक में जो सफाई करते हैं, उनके लिए बनी हैं। इसके अलावा जो कर्मचारी नाली साफ करते हैं, उनके लिए भी योजनाएं बनाई गई हैं। उन सब योजनाओं का लाभ संबंधित कर्मचारियों को देने का प्रयास सरकार और मेरे मंत्रालय द्वारा किया जा रहा है।

SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government has released funds under self-employed scheme for rehabilitation of manual scavengers only till September, 2017. If so, why funds have not been released after that? And, a survey has been carried out only in 121 districts out of 600-odd districts. I would like to know as to what the Ministry has done with regard to rest of the districts.

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: सभापति महोदय, सफाई कर्मचारियों से संबंधित सर्वे का काम दिसम्बर, 2013 में, जब हाथ से मैला ढोने वाली प्रथा को समाप्त करने वाला कानून बना था, तब से प्रारम्भ हुआ और दिसम्बर, 2014 तक की अवधि उसके लिए नियत थी। कई राज्यों में इसका सर्वे हुआ है और सर्वे के आंकड़े मेरे पास हैं। यदि मैं उन आंकड़ों का उल्लेख करूंगा तो अभी तक 39,485 लोग ऐसे पाए गए जो सफाई कर्मचारी के रूप में कार्य करते हैं। उन्हें हमने rehabilitate करने की कोशिश की है। उनमें से 27,699 को अब तक पुनर्वासित कर दिया गया है। इसके अलावा 13,587 लोगों को skilled training देकर आर्थिक सहायता दी गई है। कुल लगभग 955 करोड़ रुपए की आर्थिक सहायता शुरू से लेकर अभी तक दी गई है। वर्तमान समय में 163 जिलों में, जो 17 राज्यों में हैं, फिर से सर्वे कराने का काम हमने शुरू करवाया है। 25,276 ऐसे लोग पाए गए, जिनमें महिलाएं और पुरुष दोनों शामिल हैं, जो हाथ से मैला ढोने वाली प्रथा के अंतर्गत काम करते हैं, उनमें से 14,612 को हमने rehabilitate किया है।

प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा: सभापति महोदय, यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण मसला है कि Manual Scavenging Act होने के बावजूद, मेरा इस विषय पर एक Private Member's Resolution भी कल के लिए listed है, compensation देने में पहले तो Standard Operating Procedure पर कोई काम नहीं हो रहा है, लगभग प्रतिदिन हत्याएं सामने आ रही हैं। हत्याओं के बाद हम सहानुभूति प्रकट करते हैं और nominal compensation दे दिया जाता है। ...(व्यवधान)... फिर हमारी सभ्यता आगे बढ़ जाती है।

श्री सभापति: आपका प्रश्न क्या है, वह बताइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा: यह हमारी पूरी सभ्यता पर तमाचा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is your question?

PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA: Compensation has to be at par with the risk. Maximum compensation has to be paid to those who die.

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: माननीय सभापति महादेय, compensation के संबंध में माननीय उच्चतम न्यायालय ने 1993 में एक निर्णय दिया था, जिसके अनुसार यह आदेशित हुआ था कि सीवरेज टैंक में काम करते हुए जो लोग मर जाते हैं, उन्हें 10 लाख रुपए तक का मुआवजा देने की व्यवस्था सरकार करे। हमारे मंत्रालय ने वह व्यवस्था की है। अभी तक 331 लोग, हमारी जानकारी के अनुसार, सीवरेज टैंक में सफाई करते हुए मारे गए जिनमें से 210 लोगों को हमने 10 लाख रुपए प्रति व्यक्ति की दर से compensation दे दिया है। 47 लोग ऐसे हैं, जिन्हें वहां की राज्य सरकारों ने ठेकेदार से समझौता कराकर, किसी को 3 लाख रुपए दिलवा दिए, किसी को 5 लाख रुपए दिलवा दिए और किसी को 8 लाख रुपए दिलवा दिए। उन सबको भी हम 10 लाख रुपए तक की धनराशि दिलवाने का प्रयास कर रहे हैं। हम संबंधित राज्य सरकारों के साथ मिलकर निरंतर कोशिश करते रहते हैं।

Misappropriation of funds under Post Matric Scholarship Scheme

*238.SHRI SHAMSHER SINGH DULLO: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question 442 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 13th December, 2018 and state:

(a) the details of bonafide students who have suffered due to non-release and misappropriation of funds under the Post Matric Scholarship Scheme for SCs, State-wise, especially in Punjab;

(b) the time given to audit agencies to complete their task in Punjab;

(c) whether the State Government of Punjab had requested for release of funds for Post Matric Scholarships for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students during the last three years; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI THAAWAR CHAND GEHLOT): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Post Matric Scholarship Schemes for Scheduled Castes is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, which is implemented by the State Governments/UT Administrations. The Scholarships are awarded to the students by the State Governments/UT administrations to which the applicant belongs. The detailed records of students who applied for /received scholarships are maintained by the concerned State Government/UT Administration. The State-wise total number of beneficiaries, including Punjab under the Post Matric Scholarship Scheme to SC students is at Annexure-I.

(b) As per information received from the Government of Punjab, on 16.6. 2017 the State Government ordered for a special audit of all educational institutions under the Post Matric Scholarship to SC and OBC students, through the Internal Audit Organization (Revenue) of Finance Department of the State. By the end of October 2018, Audit reports of 2059 institutions have been received out of the 3606 institutions under audit. The Audit reports have been sent to the concerned institutions for their comments and reply, of the audit paras.

(c) and (d) The State Government of Punjab had submitted proposals under Post Matric Scheme to SC students during the last three years during 2015-16 to 2017-18 and current year and accordingly the following Central Assistance was released to Punjab Government:

Year	Central Assistance released (₹ in crore)
2015-16	89.30
2016-17	280.08
2017-18	115.73
2018-19	327.39

No community has been specified as Scheduled Tribe in the State of Punjab.

Statement

State-wise Beneficiaries covered under the Post Matric Scholarship Scheme for SC students during the last three years

		(in lakhs)		
Sl. No.	States/UTs	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6.00	6.85	6.59
2.	Assam	0.40	0.38	0.24

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
3.	Bihar	1.55	0.37	0.89
4.	Chandigarh	0.03	0.03	0.02
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.86	0.91	0.96
6.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Delhi	0.27	0.21	0.20
8.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00
9.	Gujarat	1.59	1.67	1.31
10.	Haryana	0.76	0.94	1.23
11.	Himachal Pradesh	0.49	0.55	0.33
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.12	0.04	0.11
13.	Jharkhand	0.34	0.22	0.20
14.	Karnataka	3.18	2.97	3.23
15.	Kerala	1.21	1.31	1.32
16.	Madhya Pradesh	2.88	3.24	3.61
17.	Maharashtra	5.24	4.05	5.41
18.	Manipur	0.04	0.07	0.07
19.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00
20.	Odisha	1.79	1.07	2.02
21.	Puducherry	0.05	0.05	0.06
22.	Punjab	3.06	3.09	2.75
23.	Rajasthan	1.44	3.11	1.91
24.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00
25.	Tamil Nadu	7.58	7.96	7.61
26.	Telangana	2.65	2.78	2.13
27.	Tripura	0.17	0.15	0.15
28.	Uttar Pradesh	9.48	10.95	12.38
29.	Uttarakhand	0.20	0.40	0.70
30.	West Bengal	5.41	6.08	3.83
TOTAL		56.79	58.62	59.26

श्री शमशेर सिंह दुलो: चेयरमैन साहब, मेरा specific question था, जिसका मुझे जवाब नहीं मिला। मेरा specific प्रश्न था कि - the details of bonafide students who have suffered due to non-release and misappropriation of funds under the Post Matric Scholarship Scheme for SCs, State-wise, especially in Punjab - मुझे बताया जाए कि कितने students drop-out हुए, ऐसे students जिन्हें scholarship नहीं मिली, उनकी संख्या क्या है? उसका मंत्री जी ने कोई specific जवाब नहीं दिया। आपने कह दिया कि यह State subject है। मंत्री जी ने बोल दिया कि यह स्टेट सब्जेक्ट है। मेरा दूसरा प्रश्न था कि क्या इसमें कोई स्कैम हुआ है, यदि स्कैम हुआ है, तो क्या इसकी जांच के लिए इसको किसी investigating agency को सौंपा गया? उसका भी जवाब नहीं आया है। मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से इसका स्पष्ट उत्तर चाहता हूँ।

श्री सभापति: आपका प्रश्न आ गया।

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: सभापति महोदय, इस विषय से संबंधित राज्य सरकारों से हमें जो जानकारी प्राप्त होती है, उसके आधार पर हम प्री-मैट्रिक और पोस्ट-मैट्रिक स्कॉलरशिप रिलीज़ करते हैं। छात्र संबंधित संस्थानों में प्रवेश लेते हैं, तो उसकी जानकारी संबंधित संस्थान द्वारा राज्य सरकार के माध्यम से हमारे पास भेजी जाती है। जो जानकारी हमारे पास भेजी जाती है, उन छात्रों की संख्या के मान से हमें जितनी छात्रवृत्ति देना चाहिए, उतनी छात्रवृत्ति हम रिलीज़ करते हैं। हमने राज्यवार जो छात्रवृत्ति रिलीज़ की है, उसके आंकड़े मेरे पास हैं।

श्री सभापति: वे आप माननीय सदस्य को भेज दीजिए।

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: अब उन्होंने कहा कि जो योग्य नहीं है... अब योग्य हैं या नहीं हैं, वह तो राज्य सरकार निर्धारित करती है और हमारे पास उसकी लिस्ट भेजती है। जो लिस्ट हमारे पास आती है, उसके आधार पर हम स्कॉलरशिप रिलीज़ करते हैं।

श्री शमशेर सिंह दुलो: सर, कैग ने इसका ऑडिट किया है और इसमें पंजाब में 500 करोड़ रुपये का स्कैम हुआ है, जिसकी वजह से शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट के लाखों स्टूडेंट्स surprise हुए, उनको dropout कर दिया गया। चूंकि माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि यह स्टेट सब्जेक्ट है, लेकिन जब इसके लिए पैसा सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट दे रही है और पंजाब में इसमें 500 करोड़ रुपए का स्कैम हुआ है, तो उसके बारे में कोई एक्शन लिया जाएगा या नहीं लिया जाएगा?

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो पूछा है, उसमें सत्यता है। कुछ राज्यों में छात्रों को छात्रवृत्ति नहीं मिलने के कारण हमारे पास इस संबंध में जानकारी आई, शिकायत आई। हमने प्रयास किया कि उनकी जांच की जाए। उनकी जांच हुई है और जांच में कुछ राज्यों ने यह स्वीकारोक्ति भी की है और यह कहा है कि हम जांच करके पूर्ण प्रतिवेदन आपको देंगे। जब उनके प्रतिवेदन आएंगे ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री शमशेर सिंह दुलो: सर, मेरा स्पेसिफिक प्रश्न है ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: प्लीज, प्लीज़, you can't stand.

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: सर, मैं बता रहा हूँ। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री शमशेर सिंह दुलो: सर, ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति: कृपया आप बैठ जाइए। Question No. 239.

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: आप मेरी बात तो सुनिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति: मंत्री जी, कृपया आप बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... Question No. 239.

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: वह जानकारी आने के बाद ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति: मंत्री जी, हो गया। मैं आगे बढ़ गया हूँ। अगर कोई नियम का पालन नहीं करेगा, तो मैं उनको मौका नहीं दूंगा। यह रिकॉर्ड में नहीं जाएगा।

श्री शमशेर सिंह दुलो: *

Impact of BREXIT on Indians migrated to Britain on Portugal passport

*239. SHRI KUMAR KETKAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether BREXIT would have any direct impact on India and about two lakh Indians are expected to return to India who have migrated to Britain on Portugal passport; and

(b) if so, what policy measures have been initiated by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ):

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

Statement

(a) BREXIT is still an evolving process. After several months of negotiations, on 25th November 2018, the UK and the EU arrived at a "Withdrawal Agreement" (that covers issues relating to citizens' rights, separation issues, implantation period, financial settlement, governance and protocols) and a "Political Declaration" (sets out the scope and terms of the future UK-EU relationship). Beginning 7th January 2019, the UK Parliament will debate on the BREXIT deal reached between the Theresa May government and the European Union. The final vote on the deal is likely to be taken by the UK Parliament in the week of 14-18 January 2019. Therefore, at this point in time it is not yet certain that the deal in its present form will be approved by the UK Parliament.

*Not recorded.

As regards the impact of BREXIT on Indian-origin people who have migrated to the UK on Portuguese passports (Indian-origin EU citizens), the Withdrawal Agreement (yet to be voted upon by the UK parliament) reached between the Theresa May government and the European Union protects all EU citizens residing in the UK in accordance with the conditions prescribed in the "EU Free Movement Law".

In essence, EU citizens can continue to stay in the UK at the end of transition period (31 Dec 2020) if they meet any one of the following conditions:

- (i) Are workers or self-employed in the UK; or
- (ii) Have sufficient resources and sickness insurance; or
- (iii) Are family members of some other EU citizen who meets these conditions;
or
- (iv) Have already acquired right of permanent residence

Under the Withdrawal Agreement, those EU citizens who do not meet any one of the above conditions at the end of the transition period (31 Dec 2020) will have no legal entitlement to stay in the UK.

(b) The BREXIT process is essentially an issue that concerns the UK government and the European Union. However, government of India is closely following the BREXIT process.

After BREXIT day - 29 March 2019, when the UK leaves EU, there will be a transition period till 31 December 2020. During this transition period, UK will continue to be governed by the EU rules in its commitments thereof. However, during the transition period, the UK will be able to negotiate, sign and ratify new agreements with other countries, but they will not come into force until the end of the transition period on 31 December 2020.

In the India-UK Joint Statement of April 2018, it was agreed that both sides will ensure continued application of EU-India Agreements to the UK during the transition period, and put in place arrangements to replicate relevant EU-India agreements beyond this period.

SHRI KUMAR KETKAR: There are thousands of people, mainly from Goa, who have migrated to England on tourist passport. Most of them are not elite type of migrants. They are technicians. They are ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is your question?

SHRI KUMAR KETKAR: My question is this. If the BREXIT forces them to leave the country and go back to India, what will be our approach?

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज: सभापति जी, 'ब्रेक्सिट' की प्रक्रिया अभी पूरी नहीं हुई है। आपको जानकारी है और मैं सदन को जानकारी देना चाहती हूँ कि काफी महीनों की negotiations के बाद 28 नंबर को एक एग्रीमेंट, 'विद्वावल एग्रीमेंट' के नाम से यूके और ईयू के बीच में साइन हुआ था। अभी 7 जनवरी से ब्रिटिश पार्लियामेंट में इस पर चर्चा होने वाली है और 14 से 18 जनवरी का जो सप्ताह होगा, उसमें पता चलेगा कि यूके और ईयू के रिलेशनशिप्स क्या होंगे? अभी से किसी चीज के बारे में कहना तो निश्चित नहीं है, लेकिन मैं इतना कहना चाहती हूँ कि यूके ने यह जरूरत तय किया है जो ईयू के अंदर रहने वाले लोग थे, जब तक यह प्रक्रिया पूरी नहीं हो जाती, जिसमें दो साल लगेंगे, तब तक उनके ऊपर कोई ऑच नहीं आएगी। उसके बाद की जो अनिश्चितता है, वह इस वोट के बाद पता चलेगी।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Second supplementary. No second supplementary.
Q.No. 240. Hon. Member not present.

Q. No. 240 [*The Questioner was absent.*]

Overlapping of cities in Smart Cities Mission and AMRUT

*240.KUMARI SELJA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there are cities which are a part of both the Smart Cities Mission and Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT);
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;
- (c) the funds sanctioned, allocated and received by the cities which are overlapping in both the Missions, scheme-wise. State-wise and city-wise; and
- (d) the progress made under the respective schemes in those cities?

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

Statement

(a) to (d) Yes, Sir. 93 cities are a part of Smart Cities Mission (SCM) and Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT). State-wise list of 93

cities common to both missions is given in Annexure-I (*See* below). Under AMRUT, Central Assistance (CA) is released to the States and not to the Cities. The States release the CA to the Cities. However, under SCM, the funds are released city-wise through State Government. The details of progress made in common cities under AMRUT are given in Annexure-II (*See* below) and the details of fund released and progress made under Smart Cities Mission are given in Annexure-III (*See* below). An amount of ₹ 500 crore is committed as CA for each city under SCM.

Annexure-I

State-wise list of cities common in to SCM and AMRUT

Sl. No.	State	City
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Port Blair
2.		Amaravati
3.	Andhra Pradesh	GVMC
4.		Kakinada
5.		Tirupati
6.	Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar
7.	Assam	Guwahati
8.		Bhagalpur
9.	Bihar	Biharsharif
10.		Muzaffarpur
11.		Patna
12.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh
13.	Chhattisgarh	Bilaspur
14.		Raipur
15.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Silvassa
16.	Delhi	N.D.M.C.
17.	Goa	Panaji
18.		Ahmadabad

Sl. .No.	State	City
19.		Gandhi Nagar
20.	Gujarat	Rajkot
21.		Surat
22.		Vadodara
23.	Haryana	Faridabad
24.		Karnal
25.	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla
26.	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu
27.		Srinagar
28.	Jharkhand	Ranchi
29.		BBMP
30.		Belgaum
31.		Davanagere
32.	Karnataka	Hubli-Dharwad
33.		Mangalore
34.		Shimoga
35.		Tumkur
36.	Kerala	Kochi
37.		Thiruvananthapuram
38.	Lakshadweep	Kavarati
39.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal
40.		Gwalior
41.		Indore
42.		Jabalpur
43.	Madhya Pradesh	Sagar

Sl. No.	State	City
44.		Satna
45.		Ujjain
46.		Aurangabad (MH)
47.	Maharashtra	Kalyan Dombivali
48.		Nagpur
49.		Nashik
50.		Pimpri Chinchwad
51.		Pune
52.		Solapur
53.		Thane
54.	Manipur	Imphal
55.	Meghalaya	Shillong
56.	Mizoram	Aizawl
57.	Nagaland	Kohima
58.	Odisha	Bhubaneswar Town
59.		Raurkela Town
60.	Puducherry	Puducherry
61.		Amritsar
62.	Punjab	Jalandhar
63.		Ludhiana
64.		Ajmer
65.	Rajasthan	Jaipur
66.		Kota
67.		Udaipur
68.	Sikkim	Gangtok

Sl. No.	State	City
69.		Chennai
70.		Coimbatore
71.		Erode
72.		Madurai
73.		Salem
74.	Tamil Nadu	Thanjavur
75.		Thoothukkudi
76.		Tiruchirappalli
77.		Tirunelveli
78.		Tiruppur
79.		Vellore
80.	Telangana	Karimnagar
81.		Warangal
82.	Tripura	Agartala
83.		Agra
84.		Aligarh
85.		Allahabad
86.		Bareilly
87.	Uttar Pradesh	Jhansi
88.		Kanpur
89.		Lucknow
90.		Moradabad
91.		Saharanpur
92.		Varanasi
93.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun

Annexure-II

The details of progress made under AMRUT Mission in the overlapping cities:

(Amount ₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State	City	Work Completed		Under Implementation		Under Tendering	
			Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
			4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Port Blair	30	0.74	36	6.27	13	3.9
2.		Amaravati*	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Andhra Pradesh	GVMC	3	46.24	5	187.79	0	0
		Kakinada	1	0.61	5	144.43	1	1.52
5.		Tirupati	3	20.79	6	187.74	1	1.28
6.	Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar			4	15.12	6	99.38
7.	Assam	Guwahati					0	0
8.	Bihar	Bhagalpur			1	32.66	1	1.06
9.		Biharsharif			3	156.98	0	0
10.		Muzaffarpur					1	152.69
11.		Patna			2	51.27	0	0
12.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	3	5.78	5	30.16	3	2.47
13.	Chhattisgarh	Bilaspur	1	1.3	12	297.15	2	1.2
14.		Raipur	8	1.66	11	544.6	15	510.22
15.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Silvassa			2	41.36	0	0
16.	Delhi	N.D.M.C.	1	0.63	1	1.08	2	81.4
17.	Goa	Panaji	5	13.5	5	30.42	8	60.54
18.	Gujarat	Ahmadabad	2	71.77	15	392.53	14	110.89

1.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
19.		Gandhinagar	2	9.71	3	5.8	5	106.46
20.		Rajkot	3	10.44	28	243.57	21	179.18
21.		Surat	26	146.16	20	629.25	4	181.94
22.		Vadodara	9	160.67	6	252.26	2	74.83
23.	Haryana	Faridabad			6	305.86	4	19.28
24.		Karnal	4	52.09	4	269.12	1	0.71
25.	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	11	18.85	31	140.08	3	14.05
26.	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu	10	29.54	19	139.8	1	19.9
27.		Srinagar	3	10.53	23	173.63	4	23.51
28.	Jharkhand	Ranchi	1	1.36	7	270.15	0	0
29.	Karnataka	BBMP			26	1,045.24	0	0
30.		Belgaum	1	0.5	3	166.56	2	19.39
31.		Davanagere			8	179.78	0	0
32.		Hubli-Dharwad			2	172.64	3	4.01
33.		Mangalore	1	0.25	4	65.01	3	124.02
34.		Shimoga			13	101.46	15	71.83
35.		Tumkur	3	2.68	28	169	3	21.61
36.	Kerala	Kochi	7	4.03	83	155.33	7	100.41
37.		Thiruvananthapuram	17	4.19	167	157.36	87	166.62
38.	Lakshadweep	Kavarati			3	0.6	2	1.05
39.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	3	20.31	34	1,044.59	5	2.67
40.		Gwalior	1	1.09	8	751.38	1	3.5
41.	Madhya Pradesh	Indore			11	932.07	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
42.		Jabalpur			11	553.23	0	0
43.		Sagar			3	303.6	1	10
44.		Satna			5	259.99	1	0.55
45.		Ujjain			5	424.51	0	0
46.		Aurangabad (MH)			2	2.45	1	1.63
47.		Kalyan Dombivali			5	290.7	1	180.81
48.		Nagpur			4	276.49	1	122.57
49.	Maharashtra	Nashik	1	1	4	85.61	0	0
50.		Pimpri Chinchwad			6	396.38	0	0
51.		Pune			3	238.45	1	2
52.		Solapur			5	256.38	1	300
53.		Thane	1	1	3	182.55	0	0
54.	Manipur	Imphal	1	1.28	3	207.37	2	3.22
55.	Meghalaya	Shillong			4	5.13	2	0.22
56.	Mizoram	Aizawl	3	20.57	9	104.79	1	8.57
57.	Nagaland	Kohima	1	0.45	1	11.13	3	20.45
58.	Odisha	Bhubaneswar Town	8	36.68	38	307.44	0	0
59.		Raurkela Town	6	53.45	10	80.13	0	0
60.	Puducherry	Puducherry	1	0.15	4	14.33	3	13.21
61.		Amritsar					7	149.27
62.	Punjab	Jalandhar					3	180.66
63.		Ludhiana	1	67.8			6	114.63
64.		Ajmer	3	1.52	2	98.19	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
65.	Rajasthan	Jaipur			7	108.19	2	108.9
66.		Kota			5	72.42	1	95.19
67.		Udaipur			6	185.07	0	0
68.	Sikkim	Gangtok	4	0.53	35	22.93	14	5.42
69.		Chennai	48	36.53	6	956.51	5	1,947.39
70.		Coimbatore	20	14.15	4	1,507.66	1	649.3
71.		Erode	17	8.66	4	368.62	0	0
72.		Madurai	16	7.95			1	1,128
73.		Salem	17	7.87			0	0
74.	Tamil Nadu	Thanjavur	6	56.04	8	4.25	0	0
75.		Thoothukkudi	8	5.25	1	0.86	0	0
76.		Tiruchirappalli	10	7.29	3	385.31	1	264.12
77.		Tirunelveli	14	8.08	2	673.66	0	0
78.		Tiruppur	18	10.28	1	183.46	2	1,518.86
79.		Vellore	12	6.9	2	575.24	1	343.69
80.		Karimnagar			6	100.74	0	0
81.	Telangana	Warangal	2	118.74	3	423.71	1	1.44
82.	Tripura	Agartala			7	19.24	3	117.46
83.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra	1	15.98	9	41.51	5	215.81
84.		Aligarh	1	8.18	2	1.44	11	375.61
85.		Allahabad			14	245.6	4	155.52
86.		Bareilly			4	14.98	9	440.02
87.		Jhansi			7	184.35	3	883.39
88.		Kanpur			12	249.62	6	147.74
89.		Lucknow	1	58	13	285.82	25	1,755.98

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
90.		Moradabad			6	156.14	4	223.37
91.		Saharanpur			5	46.77	1	100.14
92.		Varanasi	1	5.73	24	173.83	4	385.51
93.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun	5	8.1	19	176.78	0	0
TOTAL			386	1,203.58	992	20,753.66	378	14,132.17

* No project was proposed by Andhra Pradesh for Amaravati under AMRUT Mission.

Annexure-III

The details of funds released and progress made under Smart City Mission in overlapping cities

(Funds and project value ₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State	City	Funds Released	Total Tendered		Projects under implementation/ Completed in convergence with other schemes/ projects	
				No. of Projects	Project Value	No. of Projects	Project Value
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Port Blair	196	1	5	1	5
2.		Kakinada	196	37	1292	26	802
3.	Andhra Pradesh	Vishaktapatnam	294	52	1284	39	982
4.		Amaravati	292	12	1370	8	387
5.		Tirupati	196	40	1479	14	111
6.	Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar	58	0	0	0	0
7.	Assam	Guwahati	196	H	538	6	25
8.		Bhagalpur	96	12	1046	9	511

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9.	Bihar	Bihar Sharif	60	0	0	0	0
10.		Muzaffarpur	60	3	22	3	22
11.		Patna	108	22	1750	3	575
12.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	196	25	295	22	238
13.	Chhattisgarh	Bilaspur	58	1	201	0	0
14.		Raipur	196	93	985	70	470
15.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Slivassa	54	0	0	0	0
16.	Delhi	NDMC	196	63	1116	61	1076
17.	Goa	Panaji	118	21	380	15	254
18.		Ahmedabad	196	42	2456	39	2415
19.		Surat	294	75	3659	64	2965
20.	Gujarat	Gandhinagar	110	10	308	7	143
21.		Rajkot	160	19	2288	7	117
22.		Vadodara	196	50	2418	40	1998
23.	Haryana	Faridabad	196	14	202	10	27
24.		Karnal	60	0	0	0	0
25.	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	58	4	138	4	138
26.	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu	58	3	233	2	216
27.		Srinagar	58	0	0	0	0
28.	Jharkhand	Ranchi	196	19	1895	15	1332
29.		Belagavi	196	46	1335	30	1093
30.		Davanagere	196	44	3377	22	967
31.		Bengaluru	58	3	65	2	28
32.	Karnataka	Hubli-Dharwad	196	35	831	12	307
33.		Mangaluru	117	30	359	18	180
34.		Shivamogga	117	33	713	10	189
35.		Tumakuru	117	43	979	29	795
36.		Kochi	196	17	527	7	127

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
37.	Kerala	Tiruvananthapuram	194	10	274	5	191
38.	Lakshadweep	Kavarati	52	0	0	0	0
39.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	294	66	6072	63	2959
40.		Indore	196	139	6129	112	3044
41.		Jabalpur	196	65	1066	56	884
42.		Gwalior	196	57	1570	41	1056
43.		Sagar	85	10	1005	10	1005
44.		Satna	196	14	532	10	327
45.		Ujjain	196	44	1898	35	1405
46.	Maharashtra	Pune	196	57	4303	36	1554
47.		Solapur	196	32	1833	22	60
48.		Aurangabad	196	3	357	2	237
49.		Kalyan-Dombivali	196	8	845	6	228
50.		Nagpur	196	6	1893	5	1656
51.		Nashik	196	41	1608	30	890
52.		Pimpri- Chinchwad	196	18	710	1	15
53.		Thane	196	38	1508	29	441
54.	Manipur	Imphal	117	2	41	2	41
55.	Meghalaya	Shillong	0	0	0	0	0
56.	Mizoram	Aizawl	60	0	0	0	0
57.	Nagaland	Kohima	117	2	92	1	60
58.	Odisha	Bhubaneswar	196	27	4083	23	2824
59.		Rourkela	196	12	871	7	374
60.	Puducherry	Puducherry	102	1	15	1	15
61.	Punjab	Ludhiana	196	13	303	8	113
62.		Amritsar	60	7	181	2	11
63.		Jalandhar	60	4	48	1	7
64.	Rajasthan	Jaipur	196	63	1450	44	1067
65.		Udaipur	196	49	1310	28	990

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
66.		Ajmer	196	72	911	56	810
67.		Kota	196	42	1601	28	709
68.	Sikkim	Gangtok	58	1	23	1	23
69.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	196	32	725	24	358
70.		Coimbatore	196	38	1049	35	987
71.		Erode	196	4	209	3	194
72.		Madurai	196	8	370	5	256
73.		Salem	117	11	448	9	434
74.		Thanjavur	196	14	383	4	29
75.		Thoothukudi	60	16	30	14	29
76.		Tiruchirappalli	125	3	113	3	113
77.		Tirunelveli	196	2	86	2	86
78.		Tiruppur	108	6	417	3	90
79.		Vellore	117	3	256	3	256
80.	Telangana	Karimnagar	60	3	232	0	0
81.		Warangal	100	25	809	12	617
82.	Tripura	Agartala	196	19	303	10	34
83.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra	196	47	1703	33	1102
84.		Aligarh	110	8	513	1	0
85.		Allahabad	196	132	952	123	800
86.		Bareilly	60	1	348	0	0
87.		Jhansi	60	23	2319	11	784
88.		Kanpur	196	25	1821	12	1326
89.		Lucknow	196	40	1091	31	586
90.		Moradabad	60	0	0	0	0
91.		Saharanpur	60	0	0	0	0
92.		Varanasi	196	64	1815	57	1732
93.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun	60	2	4	0	0
TOTAL			14013	2309	90074	1655	51304

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Commissioning of nuclear power plants

2401. SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of nuclear power plants commissioned during 2014-15 to 2017-18;
- (b) the proposals for nuclear power projects that are pending for approval, State-wise; and
- (c) if so, the reasons for the pendency?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) During the period 2014-15 to 2015-16, two nuclear power plants Kudankulam Units 1&2 (2 X 1000 MW) were commissioned and commenced commercial operation.

- (b) There are presently no proposals for accord of administrative approval and financial sanction of nuclear power projects pending with the Government.
- (c) Does not arise.

Proposals for new atomic power plants

2402. SHRI VINAY DINU TENDULKAR:

SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of nuclear power plants proposed to be set up in the country during the next twenty years, State-wise;
- (b) the total estimated cost of each project along with their production capacity, State-wise;
- (c) the details of measures taken or proposed to be taken by Government for the installation and commissioning/operationalisation of these projects;
- (d) whether Government is considering to increase the capacity of the existing nuclear power plants; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) At present, there are nine (9) nuclear power reactors at various stages of construction, targeted for completion by 2024-25. In addition, twelve (12) more nuclear power reactors have been accorded administrative approval and financial sanction by the Government in June 2017. Thus, twenty one (21) nuclear power reactors, with an installed capacity of 15700 MW are under implementation, envisaged for progressive completion by the year 2031. The details are as follows:

(i) Nuclear Power Reactors under Construction:

State	Location	Project	Capacity (MW)	Sanctioned Cost (₹ crore)
Gujarat	Kakrapar	KAPP 3&4	2x700	11459*
Rajasthan	Rawatbhata	RAPP 7&8	2X700	12320
Tamil Nadu	Kudankulam	KKNPP 3&4	2 X 1000	39849
	Kalpakkam	PFBR ^{&}	500 ^{&}	5677
Haryana	Gorakhpur	GHAVP 1&2 ^{\$}	2x700	20594

* Under Revision

& Project being implemented by BHAVINI

\$ Excavation commenced

(ii) Nuclear Power Reactors accorded administrative approval and financial sanction:

State	Location	Project	Capacity (MW)	Sanctioned Cost (₹ crore)
Haryana	Gorakhpur	GHAVP 3&4	2x700	
Rajasthan	Mahi-Banswara	Mahi Banswara 1&2	2X700	
		Mahi Banswara 3&4	2X700	105000
Karnataka	Kaiga	Kaiga 5&6	2X700	
Madhya Pradesh	Chutka	Chutka 1&2	2X700	
Tamil Nadu	Kudankulam	KKNPP 5&6	2X1000	49621

Sites accorded 'In-Principle' approval:

In addition, five sites, as given below, have been accorded 'in principle' approval by the Government for setting up more reactors in future.

State	Site	Capacity (MW)	In Cooperation with
Maharashtra	Jaitapur	6 X 1650	France
Andhra Pradesh	Kovvada	6 X 1208	United States of
Gujarat	Chhaya Mithi Virdi	6 X 1000*	America
West Bengal	Haripur	6 X 1000*	Russian Federation
Madhya Pradesh	Bhimpur	4X700	Indigenous PHWR

* Nominal Capacity

Discussions on finalization of project proposals in respect of setting up large size Light Water Reactors in collaboration with France at Jaitapur site in Maharashtra and USA at Kovvada site in Andhra Pradesh are underway. The cost of reactors to be set up at these sites will emerge on conclusion of the techno-commercial discussions and formulation of their project proposals. These reactors will be launched after the accord of administrative approval and financial sanction by the Government. At the other 'In-Principle' approved sites, the pre-project activities are at various stages.

Bharatiya Nabhikiya Vidyut Nigam Limited (BHAVINI), a PSU under Department of Atomic Energy, is currently constructing a 500 MWe Prototype Fast Breeder Reactor at Kalpakkam, Tamil Nadu. Further, it is proposed to construct a series of twin reactors as given below:

Proposed Fast Breeder Reactor	Capacity in MWe	Start of construction	Commercial operation	Location of plant
FBR-1	600	2021	2029	Kalpakkam, Tamil Nadu
FBR-2	600	2021	2031	
FBR-3	600	2025	2033	Site yet to be selected
FBR-4	600	2025	2035	

Cost estimation will be prepared on completion of the detailed engineering of the project.

(c) The Government has taken several measures to enable setting up of nuclear power reactors in the country. These include:

- (i) Resolution of issues related to Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage (CLND) Act and Creation of Indian Nuclear Insurance Pool (INIP).

- (ii) Amendment of the Atomic Energy Act-1962 (as amended from time to time) to enable Joint Ventures of Public Sector Companies to set up nuclear power projects in the country.
- (iii) Enabling agreements with the foreign countries for nuclear power cooperation including supply of fuel.
- (iv) Identification and addressing of the issues in implementation of the projects through Pro-Active Governance And Timely Implementation "PRAGATI" platform.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) The existing units are operating at their rated capacity. The unit size of indigenous Pressurised Heavy Water Reactors (PHWRs) has already been increased from 220 MW to 540 MW and then to 700 MW, which are now under construction. In addition, Light Water Reactors of 1000 MW have also been introduced with foreign cooperation.

Non-release of funds to Sikkim for tourism projects

2403. SHRI HISHEY LACHUNGPA: Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 51 tourism projects of Sikkim are seriously affected due to non-release of Central financial assistance under the hundred per cent Centrally Sponsored Scheme of the Product/Infrastructure Development of Destination and Circuits;

(b) the amount of balance Central fund to be transferred to the State to complete these projects;

(c) whether the request for releasing the funds has been placed before the Ministry by the State Government on several occasions;

(d) if so, the reasons for delay in releasing the funds; and

(e) by when the funds would be released?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) As per the available records, there are 43 (forty three) projects under Product Infrastructure Development at Destinations and

Circuits (PIDDC) in the State of Sikkim with a total approved cost of ₹292.44 crore requiring financial assistance from Centre. The outstanding liabilities in respect of these projects is reportedly ₹ 151.66 crore.

(b) to (e) States were requested to complete the projects through their own resources, after the PIDDC Scheme was delinked from central support with effect from 2015-16. The completed/substantially completed PIDDC projects in the North Eastern States have been meanwhile considered for funding by North Eastern Council (NEC), within their overall availability of resources.

Promotion of North East Indian tribal culture

2404. DR. AMEE YAJNIK: Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any project has been started in the North East region from 2013 till date to promote the rich North East Indian tribal culture;

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

(c) the details of funds allocated and spent in the promotion of these projects; and

(d) the details of new/upcoming cultural project to be started in the North Eastern Region to promote their tribal culture?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) As per information available, an amount of ₹23.50 crore has been sanctioned for construction of a Regional Convention Centre at North East Zone Cultural Centre (NEZCC) Complex, Dimapur. Out of an amount of ₹ 13.00 crore released to NEZCC, ₹5.72 crore has been spent towards construction of the Convention Centre. Under Tagore Cultural Complex Scheme, from 2013 till date, an amount of ₹41.65 crore has been allocated and ₹22.50 crore spent for construction of Tagore cultural complexes at Chedema, Aboi, and Dimapur in Nagaland and at Raga and Upper Subansiri District in Arunachal Pradesh.

Government has set up Tribal Research Institutes (TRIs) in Sikkim, Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram during 2016-17 and 2018-19, which, *inter alia*, function as a body of knowledge and research and preservation of tribal art and culture. From

2014-15 till date, ₹86.18 crore have been provided to the TRIs in North East Region to carry out various activities viz. research studies, evaluation studies, organization of training/seminar/workshop, organization of tribal festivals, baseline survey, publications, documentaries/documentation, organization of exchange visits etc., catering to promotion of tribal culture.

In addition, North Eastern Council also provided funds for projects aimed towards promotion of the cultural heritage in the North Eastern Region, including for allotment of land for construction of cultural and information centre in Delhi.

(d) New projects are considered based on proposals received as per the extant guidelines, within the overall availability of resources.

Funds available for North Eastern States

2405. SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of fund availability in the Ministry for development of North Eastern Region together with the purpose for which the funds were allocated;

(b) whether Government has issued some guidelines to the North Eastern States to expedite proper and timely utilisation and implementation of targeted programmes; and

(c) if so, whether the guidelines are being followed by States in letter and spirit and if not, what remedial actions are proposed by Government in the larger interest of the people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) The details of funds allocated to different schemes of Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region during 2018-19 are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) Funding and utilization under the different schemes of the Ministry are made as per extant guidelines of these schemes which, *inter alia*, also incorporate instructions about utilization/implementation by the State Governments.

Statement

Details of funds allocated for different schemes of the Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region in its Annual Budget 2018-19

		(₹ in crore)
Sl. No.	Schemes	Budget Estimate 2018-19
1	2	3
1.	North Eastern Council	925.00
	(i) Schemes of NEC	380.00
	(ii) NEC - Special Development Project (3601)	505.00
	(iii) NEC Constn/Imp of Roads of Eco Importance	40.00
2.	Central Pool of Resources for North East Sikkim	
	(i) Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources- State	692.00
	(ii) Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources- Central	310.00
3.	North East Special Infrastructure Development Scheme (NESIDS)	130.00
4.	Hill Area Development Programme	30.00
5.	Capacity Building and Publicity	20.00
6.	North Eastern Rural Livelihood Project (EAP)	180.00
7.	NE Road Sector Development Scheme - Programme	250.00
8.	NE Road Sector Development Scheme - EAP	334.27
9.	Special Development packages	
	(i) Special package for Bodoland Territorial Council (BTC)	20.00
	(ii) Special package for Karbi Anglong (KAATC)	40.00
	(iii) Special package for Dima Hasao (DHTC)	20.00
10.	Social and Infrastructure Development Fund [SIDF] Scheme	60.00
	Less amount met from Public Account for SIDF	-60.00
TOTAL - Scheme		2951.27

1	2	3
11.	Loan to NEDFi	30.00
12.	Loan to NEHHDC	2.00
13.	Loan to NERAMAC	2.00
14.	M Doner Estt.	14.73
TOTAL M DoNER		3000.00

Desertion of wives by NRI grooms

2406. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR:

SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA:

SHRI RIPUN BORA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been rise in incidents of NRI grooms deserting their Indian wives in the recent years and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has taken any steps to give respite to such aggrieved wives of NRI grooms;

(c) whether Government proposes to make significant changes in the law pertaining to NRI marriages;

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

(e) the details of such incidents of NRI grooms deserting their Indian wives including Gujarat, Punjab and Kerala, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) Between January 2016 and November 2018, this Ministry (including the Indian Missions abroad) has addressed 4189 complaints of distressed Indian women deserted by their NRI spouses. The year-wise data of the complaints addressed are as below:

Year	Number of Complaints addressed
2016	1510
2017	1498
2018 (Till 30th November 2018)	1181
TOTAL	4,189

(b) The Government has adopted multipronged approach to give respite to the wives deserted by their NRI husbands. Ministry of External Affairs provides counseling, guidance and information about legal procedures, mechanisms for serving judicial summons on the Overseas Indian husband; filing a judicial case in India, issuing Look Out Circulars; impounding and revocation of Indian passport of the husband to such aggrieved women.

The Indian Community Welfare Fund (ICWF) Guidelines were revised in September, 2017 with an aim to provide financial and legal assistance to distressed women married to NRI spouses by all Indian Missions and Posts abroad. The amount of legal and financial assistance to distressed Indian women has also been increased to US\$ 4000 per case. The assistance is released to the empanelled legal counsel of the applicant or Indian Community Association/Women's Organisation/NGO concerned to enable them to take necessary and appropriate steps to assist the woman in documentation and preparatory work for filing the case.

(c) and (d) An Expert Committee was set up to identify legal and regulatory challenges faced by Indian nationals married to overseas Indian nationals and to suggest amendments in existing Acts/legislations or new policies/laws/regulations. Some of the recommendations of the Expert Committee have been accepted including the constitution of an Integrated Nodal Agency.

The INA is headed by Secretary, Women and Child Development. The other members of the INA are (a) Joint Secretary (Judicial) and Joint Secretary (Foreigners), Ministry of Home Affairs, (b) Joint Secretary (OIA-II), Ministry of External Affairs, and (c) Joint Secretary (Legal), Ministry of Law and Justice. The INA is functioning effectively and providing a single window timely solution to the problems of Indian women married to Overseas Indian spouses. So far, the INA has had twelve sittings and has issued eight Look Out Circulars against the erring spouses.

(e) This Ministry does not maintain State-wise data. It has been receiving and redressing grievances from women deserted by their NRI spouses from all over India which pertains to abandonment, harassment, cheating, domestic violence by their spouses residing abroad, to ascertain whereabouts of NRI husbands, request for extradition, deportation of spouse to India, request for maintenance, support, divorce or child custody and request for legal and financial assistance to file a case against the NRI spouse.

Indo-Chinese relations

2407. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and China are trying hard to broad-base their ties after the Doklam military standoff;

(b) whether a host of disagreements over contentious issues including Beijing's blockage of New Delhi's efforts to get Pakistan-based militant leaders listed under the United Nations Sanctions List and the stonewalling of India's entry to the Nuclear Suppliers Group-continue to linger; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken to iron out these contentious issues between India and China?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) to (c) During the visit of President of the People's Republic of China Mr. Xi Jinping to India in September 2014, the two sides forged a Closer Developmental Partnership, which was further consolidated during the visits of Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi to China in May 2015 and April 2018. Both sides have agreed to work towards strengthening the Closer Developmental Partnership for mutual benefit.

In our multifaceted engagement with China, in areas where we have commonality of views, engagement has expanded and upgraded in recent years. Issues where there are differences are being handled through dialogue to seek a fair, reasonable and mutually acceptable solution based on mutual respect and sensitivity to each other's interests, concerns and aspirations.

Accordingly, both sides have been working towards utilizing their bilateral dialogue mechanisms to promote mutually beneficial cooperation in a wide range of areas.

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

As regards China's blocking of international efforts for listing of Pakistan based terrorists under the United Nations Sanctions Committee, Government has been raising

the issue with China, including at the highest level, consistently highlighting the threat of cross-border terrorism emanating from Pakistan and affecting the region, including India.

India has also remained engaged in dialogue with China, which is a member of the Nuclear Suppliers Group, on matters related to India's membership of the Nuclear Suppliers Group.

Private individuals accompanying PM on his foreign visit

2408. SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of non-Governmental and private individuals who accompanied Prime Minister in his foreign visits during 2014 to 2018;

(b) the names of private individuals and the purpose of taking them along with Prime Minister; and

(c) the details of expenditure incurred on the visits, if private individuals have accompanied along the Prime Minister during these visits?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) to (c) The Prime Minister's delegation on foreign visits usually consists of representatives from the Prime Minister's office, the security agencies, Ministry of External Affairs and Media agencies. These officials are selected on the basis of functional requirements of that specific foreign trip. All these officials perform their specific duties assigned to them during the visit.

As regards non-Governmental delegates, it has been the practice that a small media contingent accompanies the Prime Minister on board the special flight. At present, this comprises the Doordarshan, AIR, Photo Division and ANI. In the past, it included agencies like PTI and UNI. The details of the media persons that accompanied Prime Ministers during visits abroad is available in public domain.

The details of the expenditure incurred during the Prime Minister's visits is also available in public domain.

Utilisation of Bombay House

2409. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state the details of proposals under consideration to utilise the

Bombay House of Mohammed Ali Jinnah which has been taken over by Government as an enemy property?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: It has been decided to renovate and refurbish 'South Court', also referred to as 'Jinnah House', which is an evacuee property in Mumbai and develop it on the pattern of facilities available in Hyderabad House in Delhi.

Vandalisation of Sikh War Memorial in UK

2410. SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is aware of the acts of vandalism committed against the Sikh War Memorial on the 9th of November, 2018, in Smethwick, United Kingdom;

(b) if so, whether the Ministry has established any communications with the concerned authorities, including the Foreign Office, in the United Kingdom requesting strict and speedy action;

(c) if so, the details thereof, including response received; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) to (d) Yes. The statue of the Sikh soldier titled, "The Lions of the Great War", in Smethwick (Birmingham, UK), conceived and erected (on 4th Nov. 2018) at the initiative of the local community was targeted by vandals in the early hours of 9th November 2018. The statue was installed to honour the sacrifices made by South Asia service personnel of all faiths who fought for Britain in the Great War. The local police treated the incident as a "racially-aggravated criminal damage" and have registered a case in the matter. The police continue to work closely with the local communities and have increased security presence in the area to provide reassurance.

Features of Quadrilateral Security Dialogue

2411. SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features and aims of the Quadrilateral Security Dialogue, with Japan, Australia and the United States of America;

(b) the details of India's official stance thereon including plans for further engagement, if any;

(c) whether there has been back-room or official dialogue regarding the group itself, among its members during the last four years and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the reasons for India rejecting Australia's request to join the Malabar naval exercises in 2018?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH): (a) to (d) Government engages with various countries through bilateral, multilateral and plurilateral platforms on issues that advance our interests and promote our viewpoint. India has undertaken consultations with Australia, Japan and the United States of America on regional and global issues of common interest. Three rounds of official-level consultations have taken place in November 2017, June 2018 and November 2018,

These consultations have focused on cooperation in areas such as connectivity, sustainable development, counter-terrorism, non-proliferation and maritime and cyber security, with a view to promoting peace, stability and prosperity in an increasingly inter-connected Indo-Pacific region that the four countries share with each other and with other partners.

Malabar naval exercise was designed as a bilateral exercise between India and the United States. Japan has participated in the exercise on a regular basis since 2015. India also conducts bilateral naval exercise AUSINDEX with Australia.

Achievement of foreign policy

2412. SMT. SHANTA CHHETRI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has formulated its own foreign policy; and

(b) if so, the details of its achievement during the last four years in terms of national security, attracting investments, transfer of technology, skill development, and active engagement with the diaspora, and relations with our neighboring countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH): (a) and (b) India's foreign policy is guided by the objectives of enhancing national security, promoting and facilitating India's economic

transformation, strengthening our mutually beneficial partnerships, and building influence in international forums. Government continuously assesses and refines its diplomatic approach, in response to evolving global challenges and opportunities which have a bearing on India's short-term and long-term interests.

In the last four years, India's proactive diplomacy and rising global stature has been reflected in its pivotal role in shaping the global agenda on an array of issues. Relations with our neighbours have been given highest priority, with emphasis on greater connectivity, stronger cooperation and broader contacts. As a result of this, significant progress has been registered in our relations with neighbours.

Our external outreach has been aligned with our developmental priorities. The objectives of attracting foreign investments, including for infrastructure development, and infusion of technology and best practices for advancing India's development programmes such as Make in India, Skill India, Digital India, Smart Cities, Swachh Bharat, Namami Gange, AMRUT, have been at the forefront of all high-level exchanges.

The Ministry has proactively reached out to rescue Indians stranded in situations of crises and conflict across different regions. There has also been unprecedented outreach to the Indian Diaspora, rekindling their sense of belonging to India and enlisting their support in the mission of national resurgence.

Indo-France pact for sustainable development

2413. DR. BANDA PRAKASH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether India and France have reviewed the progress of a preliminary pact to build six nuclear power plants generating 10 gigawatts of energy;
- (b) whether the two sides have also agreed to launch projects together in Africa, particularly in the area of sustainable development in connection with the International Solar Alliance (ISA); and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) During the recent visit of French Foreign Minister to India, both the Governments noted that satisfactory progress had been made in pursuance of the Industrial Way Forward Agreement in 2018 between Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited (NPCIL) and Electricite de France (EDF) and adopted the Status of Progress for implementation of Industrial Way Forward Agreement.

(b) and (c) India and France are today the leading nations in the fight against climate change. The joint hosting by India and France of the Founding Conference of the International Solar Alliance (ISA) on 11th March 2018 in New Delhi and the first General Assembly in New Delhi from 2nd to 5th October 2018 has bolstered our joint resolve to fight climate change.

The ISA has now transformed into a treaty based international and intergovernmental organization headquartered in India. Out of 71 countries that have signed Framework Agreement of the ISA, 48 countries have deposited the instrument of ratification. India and France share a common interest to cooperate and collaborate for the stability and prosperity of Africa, including through development oriented initiatives such as capacity building programs and joint projects.

The second India-France Dialogue on Africa, which took place on 11th December 2018, provided both countries an opportunity to exchange views on the latest developments in Africa as well as to explore possibilities for joint endeavour to contribute towards peace, stability and prosperity in Africa.

During the visit of French President Mr. Emmanuel Macron to India in March 2018, both leaders reiterated their willingness to implement common projects in Africa. Discussion on projects to be implemented on ground are currently being discussed by the two sides.

Visit of president of Russia to India

2414. DR. BANDA PRAKASH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the President of Russian Federation met Indian Prime Minister for the 19th edition of the Annual Bilateral Summit in New Delhi on October 4-5, 2018; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH): (a) President of the Russian Federation, Mr. Vladimir V. Putin, paid an official visit to India on 04-05 October, 2018, for the 19th India-Russia Annual Summit.

(b) Prime Minister and President Putin held talks on issues of bilateral and international interest. President Putin also met our President. A Joint Statement was

adopted by the two sides titled 'India-Russia: An Enduring Partnership in a Changing World'. Both leaders noted the intensification of contacts in all spheres of bilateral cooperation *viz.* political, strategic, military and security cooperation, as also in the spheres of economy, energy, industry, science and technology, and culture. The leaders emphasized that the India-Russia relationship is an important factor for global peace and stability and appreciated each other's respective roles as major powers with common responsibilities for maintaining global peace and stability.

The first India-Russia Business Summit was organized on 5 October, 2018, on the margins of the Annual Summit, involving participation of over 100 Russian and Indian companies from each side. The Business Summit was addressed by both PM and President Putin. The two leaders also interacted with a group of young students from the Sirius Centre of Talented Children, Sochi, Russia, who were on a week-long visit to India coinciding with the dates of the Summit, and a matching group of talented Indian students from our side. The 19th Annual Summit provided an opportunity for both sides to reinforce their commitment to strengthening of their partnership.

The following documents were concluded during the visit:

- (i) Protocol for Consultations between the Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Ministry of External Affairs for the period 2019-2023.
- (ii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Ministry of Economic Development of the Russian Federation and the National Institution for Transforming India (NITI Aayog).
- (iii) Memorandum of Understanding between Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO) and the Federal Space Agency of Russia 'ROSCOSMOS' on Joint Activities in the field of Human Spaceflight Programme.
- (iv) Memorandum of Cooperation between the Ministry of Railways of the Republic of India and the Joint Stock Company "Russian Railways".
- (v) Action Plan for Prioritization and Implementation of Cooperation Areas in the Nuclear Field identified jointly by India and Russia.
- (vi) Memorandum of Understanding between the Russian Ministry of Transport and Indian Railways in the Development Cooperation in Transport Education.
- (vii) Memorandum of Understanding between the National Small Industries Corporation (NSIC), of India and the Russian Small and Medium Business

Corporation (RSMB), on Cooperation in the field of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises.

- (viii) Cooperation Agreement in the Fertilizers Sector between the Russian Direct Investment Fund ("RDIF"); PJSC Phosagro (PhosAgro) and Indian Potash Limited (IPL).
- (ix) Memorandum of Understanding in the field of revelation, development and support of talented youth between Fund "Talent and Success" and the Atal Innovation Mission (AIM), NITI Aayog, India.

Indo-ASEAN maritime connectivity

2415. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the major challenges to the Indo-ASEAN maritime connectivity;
- (b) whether India proposes to join the regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership to boost Indian trade volumes; and
- (c) the details of bilateral trade volume between ASEAN and India during 2018?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH): (a) Under the India-ASEAN Partnership for Peace, Progress and Prosperity, both sides are committed to enhancing physical connectivity, including maritime connectivity.

India, as a maritime neighbour of ASEAN, seeks to enhance its maritime connectivity with the ASEAN countries through augmentation of regional infrastructure, development of seaports, maritime logistics network and maritime services in order to create greater efficient linkages. India continues to remain engaged in dialogue with the ASEAN countries on these priority areas under various fora such as the ASEAN Connectivity Coordination Committee—India Meetings and the ASEAN-India Maritime Transport Working Group Meetings, among others.

(b) India is one of the 16 countries negotiating the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP), which is intended to deepen economic engagement comprehensively amongst the participating countries. India remains committed to an effective and comprehensive agreement that is balanced, satisfactory and mutually beneficial to all Negotiating Parties.

(c) India's total trade with ASEAN countries in 2017-18 was US\$ 81.33 billion, which is 10.57% of India's overall trade. Value of exports was US\$ 34.20 billion and imports were US\$ 47.13 billion. India had a trade deficit of US\$ 12.93 billion with ASEAN countries in 2017-18.

Relation with neighbouring countries

2416. SHRI ELAMARAM KAREEM: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that our bilateral relations with neighbouring countries got worse during the last five years;

(b) whether Government is aware that some of our neighbouring countries which were previously dependent on India for their basic needs are depending on other countries at present; and

(c) whether our stand against some nations have resulted in deterioration of our trustworthiness for countries like Nepal and Bhutan?

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

(b) Government accords highest priority to India's relations with our neighbouring countries. Our engagement is focused on greater connectivity, stronger cooperation and broader contacts. High level visits to all countries in the neighbourhood, in many cases after a gap of several years have imparted a new energy to our ties. We have resolved many long pending issues, extended timely assistance in times of need and distress and expanded our development cooperation in terms of range, quality and quantum of commitments as well as pace of implementation. Overall, our approach and the sincerity of our efforts are receiving growing support from our partners in the region.

(c) India's age-old and multifaceted ties with neighbours like Nepal and Bhutan stand firmly on their own. Our relations are founded on mutual trust, goodwill and understanding, and have witnessed sustained progress in a wide range of sectors.

Detention for illegal entry into USA

2417. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Indian citizens have been detained by Immigration and Customs

Enforcement of US Administration for illegal entry into the USA during the last three years;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has provided any assistance to such Indian citizens; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) and (b) The U.S. Government does not release a comprehensive list, by nationality, of aliens detained for entering or staying in the U.S. without valid documents.

(c) and (d) Government of India does not encourage illegal migration of Indian citizens into other countries. From time to time, detentions of alleged Indian nationals for violation of U.S. immigration laws are reported or come to the notice of the Government. In such cases, our Embassy and Consulates in the U.S. take up the matter with appropriate authorities and render all possible assistance to the detained Indian nationals, including by visits to detention centers. Detainees who seek asylum in the U.S. often avoid contact with our Mission or Consulates and refuse to accept their assistance while their request for asylum is under consideration. Indian Embassy and Consulates in the U.S. also facilitate issue of travel documents to undocumented Indians after due verification of nationality, to enable their return to India.

Protection of rights of Indian citizens in foreign countries

2418. SHRI G.C. CHANDRASHEKHAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to establish a system for protecting the rights of Indian citizens in foreign countries;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with MoUs signed in this regard with each country;
- (c) whether the terms and conditions in the visa are being violated by the external agencies due to which, Indian citizens are facing difficulties to continue their employment;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the action taken for ensuring the rights of Indian employees abroad; and

(e) the details of system established for locating Indians abroad?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) to (d) The Government under the Emigration Act, 1983 and Rules thereof, has a framework in place through which Indian citizens going abroad for employment, specially to the 18 notified Emigration Check Required or ECR countries are lent protection. Indian workers with ECR passport, who emigrate after obtaining Emigration Clearances (EC) from any of the ten Protector of Emigrants (PoE) offices in the country through the online emigration clearance system (e-migrate portal) of the Ministry of External Affairs, can work legally in the destination country and are covered under their labour laws and provided protection by the Protector General of Emigrants of the Ministry of External Affairs.

The Government has entered into Memorandum of Understandings (MoUs)/Agreements on labour and manpower cooperation with a number of such countries in order to ensure that our workers in these countries work under protective legislation. These MoUs/Agreements provide the overarching framework for cooperation on Labour and Manpower related issues. Such MoUs/Agreements have been signed with seven countries, namely, Bahrain, Jordan, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and UAE.

Whenever our Missions receive complaints regarding violation of the conditions of the contract from Indian nationals/workers, it tries to resolve the matter amicably by contacting the employer. In addition, whenever possible, with the help of local authorities, the Embassy facilitates transfer of employment of the aggrieved Indian workers to other companies where employment is available. The Embassy systematically follows up on such grievances with the local authorities. In addition, such issues are also regularly discussed at the meetings of the Joint Working Group (JWG) on Labour and Manpower Development and other relevant bilateral *fora*. The other measures put in place are as follows:

- (i) The on-line MADAD portal enables the emigrant workers and their family members to register their consular grievances online and track their redressal.
- (ii) Grievances related to Overseas Employment in notified Emigration Check Required (ECR) countries can also be logged in directly by emigrants/relatives or through the Pravasi Bharatiya Sahayata Kendra (PBSK) on

e-Migrate portal. These grievances are settled by respective jurisdictional Protectors of Emigrants (PoEs) as per laid down procedures.

- (iii) Missions also conduct Open Houses on a regular basis where workers can seek redressal of their grievances.
- (iv) A multi-lingual 24x7 Helpline of Pravasi Bharatiya Sahayata Kendra (PBSK) in New Delhi provides information, guidance and grievance redressal on all issues and problems pertaining to overseas employment of Indian nationals.
- (v) Indian Missions have also established 24x7 helplines and Toll Free help lines for the benefit of Indian workers to seek help.
- (vi) Pravasi Bharatiya Sahayata Kendras (PBSKs) have been set up at Dubai (UAE), Sharjah (UAE), Riyadh, Jeddah (Kingdom of Saudi Arabia) and Kuala Lumpur (Malaysia), to provide guidance and counselling on all matters pertaining to overseas Indian workers.
- (vii) Kshetriya Pravasi Sahayata Kendras (KPSK) have also been setup in Kochi, Hyderabad, Chennai and Lucknow to assist emigrants or their relatives to redress their problems/complaints regarding overseas employment.
- (viii) The Missions utilise the Indian Community Welfare Fund (ICWF) to provide assistance to overseas Indian nationals in times of distress.
- (ix) Suitable accommodation to distressed Indian nationals has been setup in Bahrain, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Qatar, UAE and Malaysia to provide temporary accommodation.

(e) The Government, whenever informed of any missing Indian abroad, immediately through the Indian Missions, tries to locate the missing person with the information available. The concerned Indian Mission gets in touch with the Local Government and follows up periodically till the person is located. Other means, such as contacting Indian associations, who could be helpful, are also taken recourse to on such cases.

Through the efforts mentioned above, during May 2014 to May 2018, the Government has successfully repatriated 2,08,186 stressed Indian nationals including 16,281 rescued from troubled areas in Ukraine, Iraq, Libya, Yemen and South Sudan.

Action against placement agents

‡2419. SHRIMATI KANTA KARDAM: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether several illegal placement agents have been sending people to other countries through illegitimate methods and if so, the details of people transported to other countries in a fraudulent manner during the last three years;

(b) whether Government has taken any action against such illegal placement agents during that period and if so, the details thereof State/Union Territory-wise and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the number of such cases in Uttar Pradesh brought to the notice of Government along with the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) to (c) Complaints are received from time to time by the Ministry of External Affairs from Indian emigrants or their relatives who are dispatched for overseas employment fraudulently by illegal agents and are thereafter subjected to cheating, denial of jobs, poor working conditions etc.

Since such persons are sent through illegal manner, unless the victims report or are caught by authorities, the details of the persons transported to other countries are not fully available.

As per the available records, number of cases forwarded to the State Government against illegal agents and number of Prosecution Sanctions issued during 2016-18 are given in Statement-I and II enclosed (*See* below).

On receipt of details of such illegal agents, reported by the victims, the complaints are forwarded to the concerned State/UT Government and Police authorities urging them to apprehend illegal agents and prosecute them. On receiving request from the concerned State Government/Police authorities, Prosecution Sanction are issued expeditiously by the Ministry of External Affairs, enabling them to initiate legal action against the accused illegal agents.

In May 2016 Ministry of External Affairs issued a Standard Operating Procedure to be followed by States on receipt of complaints of cheating by illegal agents. Visual and print media campaigns are also launched from time to time for promoting legal and

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

safe migration and encouraging emigrants to use the services of registered Recruiting Agents to avoid being trapped by illegal/fake agents.

In order to promote safe and legal emigration and to curb the activities of the overseas recruitment business being carried out by illegal agents, a high-level Conference of major labour sending States was convened on 10th January, 2018, in New Delhi, with External Affairs Minister as the chairperson during which, State Governments were, *inter-alia*, requested to pro-actively check the growth of illegal agents and to take strict action against them. They were requested to launch awareness campaigns in vernacular medium for wider coverage and assimilation, which has been done.

Details with respect to Uttar Pradesh are given in Statement-I and II respectively.

Statement-I

Details of cases forwarded to State/UT Government against illegal agent/agency

Year	Total number of cases forwarded to State/UT Government	State-wise complaint details	
2016	231	State-wise breakdown of data not available for 2016	
Year	Total number of cases forwarded to State/UT Government	State	Complaints
1	2	3	4
2017	446	Andhra Pradesh	13
		Bihar	04
		Chandigarh	16
		Chhattisgarh	02
		Delhi	94
		Gujarat	08
		Haryana	14
		Himachal Pradesh	05
		Jammu and Kashmir	03
		Karnataka	11
		Kerala	15

1	2	3	4
		Madhya Pradesh	03
		Maharashtra	54
		Odisha	01
		Punjab	51
		Puducherry	01
		Rajasthan	11
		Tamil Nadu	28
		Telangana	17
		Uttar Pradesh	22
		Uttarakhand	06
		West Bengal	10
		TOTAL	446
2018 (upto 30th November, 2018)	322	Andhra Pradesh	04
		Bihar	04
		Chandigarh	10
		Chhattisgarh	01
		Delhi	70
		Gujarat	05
		Haryana	10
		Himachal Pradesh	03
		Jharkhand	04
		Karnataka	10
		Kerala	08
		Madhya Pradesh	02
		Maharashtra	40
		Manipur	02
		Mizoram	01
		Punjab	40

1	2	3	4
		Rajasthan	10
		Tamil Nadu	18
		Telangana	10
		Uttar Pradesh	61
		Uttarakhand	04
		West Bengal	05
		TOTAL	322

Statement-II*Details of prosecution sanctions issued*

Year	State/UT	Number of cases wherein request received for issue of prosecution sanction after investigation	Number of prosecution sanctions issued by Ministry of External Affairs
1	2	3	4
2016	Goa	1	1
	Kerala	3	3
	Maharashtra	1	1
	Punjab	8	8
	Rajasthan	4	4
	Tamil Nadu	15	15
	Telangana	10	10
	TOTAL	42	42
2017	Delhi	1	1
	Goa	1	1
	Kerala	5	5
	Punjab	3	3
	Rajasthan	5	5

1	2	3	4
	Tamil Nadu	5	5
	Telangana	10	10
	TOTAL	30	30
2018	@ Andhra Pradesh	4	4
	Delhi	1	1
	Goa	1	1
	Kerala	3	3
	Telangana	1	1
	Tamil Nadu	2	2
	Uttar Pradesh	3	3
	TOTAL	15	15

@ upto 30th November, 2018.

Fishermen in Pakistan's jails

‡2420. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indian citizens and fishermen imprisoned in the jails of Pakistan and since when they have been imprisoned;

(b) whether any financial or other assistance has been provided by Government, to the family of such persons, and

(c) the action taken by Government for getting these people released?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) As per India-Pakistan 'Agreement on Consular Access' signed on 21 May 2008, lists of civilian prisoners and fishermen of each country lodged in the jails of the other are exchanged on 1 January and 1 July of every year. According to the lists exchanged on 1 January 2019, Pakistan has acknowledged the custody of 483 fishermen and 54 civilian prisoners who are Indian or believed-to-

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

be Indian in their jails. In addition, there is the issue of 83 missing Indian defence personnel, whose custody has not been acknowledged by Pakistan, so far.

(b) The Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries (DADF) of the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare has a non-plan scheme on Soft Loan Package for replacement of fishing vessels held captive in Pakistan. This scheme envisage one time replacement of a total of 326 fishing vessel held captive in Pakistan with a capital subsidy to the tune of 30% cost of each vessel subject to a ceiling of ₹ 6 lakhs. The Marine Products Export Development Authority (MPEDA) has been designated as an implementing agency. In addition, DADF has been providing insurance coverage through Group Accident Insurance Scheme for active fishermen.

(c) The External Affairs Minister, in October 2017, suggested to the High Commissioner of Pakistan that the two sides could work together to resolve humanitarian issues related to elderly, women and mentally unsound prisoners in each other's custody and consider their early release and repatriation. It was, *inter alia*, proposed to revive the mechanism of Joint Judicial Committee and that a team of Indian medical experts could be allowed to visit the mentally unsound prisoners with a view to facilitate their nationality verification and subsequent repatriation. Pakistan responded positively on 7 March 2018, India has already shared the details of the medical experts team and the re-constituted Joint Judicial Committee with Pakistan with the request to organise their visit. Pakistan has not responded so far.

Government continues to pursue the matter of early release and repatriation of all Indian prisoners, including civilians, fishermen with boats, and missing Indian defence personnel who are believed to be in Pakistan's custody. Government's persistent efforts have succeeded in securing release of 1749 Indian prisoners, including 1725 fishermen along with 57 boats from Pakistan's custody since 2014. This include 179 Indian prisoners and fishermen who have been repatriated from Pakistan in 2018, so far. The Government has asked Pakistan to provide consular access as also early release and repatriation of the remaining Indian prisoners and fishermen along with their boats in Pakistan's custody.

Passport offices in Madhya Pradesh

†2421. SHRI AJAY PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of districts of Madhya Pradesh where passport offices are functioning along with the criteria for opening such offices;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether proposals for opening passport offices near Rewa and Shahdol are pending with Government; and

(c) if so, by when these passport offices would be opened, and if not proposed to open, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
[GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) to (c) There are 14 Passport Kendras functioning in the following districts of Madhya Pradesh:

Sl. No.	District	Place
1.	Balaghat	Balaghat
2.	Betul	Betul
3.	Bhopal	Bhopal
4.	Chhindwara	Chhindwara
5.	Damoh	Damoh
6.	Dewas	Dewas
7.	Gwalior	Gwalior
8.	Hoshangabad	Hoshangabad
9.	Indore	Indore
10.	Jabalpur	Jabalpur
11.	Ratlam	Ratlam
12.	Sagar	Sagar
13.	Satna	Satna
14.	Vidisha	Vidisha

The Ministry intends to complete the requisite formalities for setting up the remaining Passport Kendras in the following nine districts of Madhya Pradesh at the earliest:

Sl. No.	District	Place
1.	Chhatarpur	Chhatarpur
2.	Dhar	Dhar
3.	Rewa	Rewa

Sl. No.	District	Place
4.	Sehore	Sehore
5.	Shivni	Shivni
6.	Shivpuri	Shivpuri
7.	Sidhi	Sidhi
8.	Tikamgarh	Tikamgarh
9.	Ujjain	Ujjain

Opening of a Passport Kendra depends on various factors, including distance from the existing Passport Kendras. The opening of more Passport Kendras, including at Shahdol, is an on-going activity. The Passport Kendras are being set up in association with the Department of Posts in order to bring passport services closer to people residing in villages, remote and rural areas of the country.

Ban on Indian currency in Nepal

2422. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government of Nepal has banned the Indian currency notes in Nepal recently;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether the Ministry of External Affairs has taken up the matter with Nepalese authorities;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the response of Nepal Government thereto; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) to (e) In 2015, the Reserve Bank of India issued a circular allowing individuals travelling from India to Nepal to carry Indian currency notes of ₹ 500 and ₹ 1,000 denominations upto a limit of ₹ 25,000. The Nepal Rastra Bank issued a similar circular to that effect. However, following Government of India's decision in November 2016 to demonetize Indian currency notes of ₹ 500 and ₹ 1,000

denominations ('Specified Bank Notes'), the Nepal Rastra Bank had disallowed the usage of all such demonetized notes in Nepal. The Nepal Rastra Bank and the Reserve Bank of India have held discussion in connection with the Specified Bank Notes. Recently, a press release issued by the Government of Nepal stated that the Council of Ministers of Nepal, in its meeting on 10 December 2018, has decided to publish a fresh notice not to use, carry and keep Indian currency notes of higher denominations. No talks have been held subsequently with the Government of Nepal in the matter.

Cooperative societies supplying goods and services to CPSEs

2423. SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:
CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:
SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

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

- (a) the details of cooperative societies and their federations engaged in the supply or marketing of goods and services in each Public Sector Enterprises (PSEs) during the years 2014 to 2018, year-wise;
- (b) the addresses of such societies owned by the SCs, STs and OBCs and engaged in supply and marketing of these goods and services; and
- (c) whether any representations have been made by SCs/STs and if so, the status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) to (c) Department of Public Enterprises (DPE) lays down guidelines on general policy matters applicable to all CPSEs which function under the administrative control of their respective Ministries/Departments.

Matters like supplying goods and services by cooperative societies/federations including the societies owned by the SC/ST/OBC to CPSEs are dealt by concerned CPSEs and information in this regard is not maintained by DPE.

CPSEs land for Affordable Housing Projects

2424. SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government in its revised guidelines on time-bound closure of sick/loss making Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) and disposal of movable and

immovable assets, has urged the Central Public Sector Enterprises to give the land to Affordable Housing projects;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has surrendered any land for Affordable Housing projects across the country including the State of Andhra Pradesh; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) Department of Public Enterprises (DPE) has issued the revised guidelines on time bound closure of sick/loss making Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) and disposal of movable and immovable assets on 14.6.2018 to all the administrative Ministries/Departments. In the guidelines, priority has been provided for use of land of CPSEs under closure for affordable housing projects across the country, in case of its suitability for this purpose. The land identified for affordable housing shall undergo the process of disposal as per the guidelines of Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs in this regard.

(c) and (d) The guidelines dated 14.6.2018 are to be administered and implemented by the administrative Ministries/Departments in respect of CPSEs functioning under their control. As such, DPE does not maintain the details of Affordable Housing projects across the country including the State of Andhra Pradesh.

Committee for examining loss of PSUs

2425. SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that most of our Public Sector Undertakings are running at a loss during the last few years and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government proposes to constitute a high level committee to look into it by engaging various stakeholders before the loss making PSUs are earmarked for disinvestment and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) As per Public Enterprises Survey 2017-18 that was laid in both the House of the Parliament on 27.12.2018, the number of CPSEs which have incurred loss is 79, 81 and 71 out of 244, 257 and 257 operating CPSEs during the financial years 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18 respectively.

(b) As per the information made available by Department of Investment and Public Asset Management (DIPAM), NITI Aayog has been mandated to identify the CPSEs for strategic disinvestment and advice on the mode of sale, percentage of shares to be sold and method for valuation of the CPSE.

CPSEs in Rajasthan

2426. SHRI HARSHVARDHAN SINGH DUNGARPUR: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) presently functioning in Rajasthan;

(b) the total amount invested in each PSU during the last three years;

(c) the details of profit and loss made by each undertaking during each of the last three years; and

(d) whether the Indo Cat Pvt. Ltd. which was established during 2013-14 in Gujarat with the paid up capital of ₹ 14.01 lakh and was not yet started operational activities and not showing profit/ loss for that year has been functional?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) to (c) As per Public Enterprises Survey 2017-18 that was laid in the Parliament on 27.12.2018, following 7 CPSEs are operating in Rajasthan.

1. FCI Aravali Gypsum & Minerals (India) Limited
2. Hindustan Salts Limited
3. HPCL Rajasthan Refinery Limited
4. Instrumentation Limited
5. Rajasthan Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Limited
6. Rajasthan Electronics & Instruments Limited
7. Sambhar Salts Limited

The total amount invested (*i.e.* Paid Up Share Capital and Share Application Money) in these 7 CPSEs and Profit/loss made by them during the last three years are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(d) As per Public Enterprises Survey 2017-18 that was laid in the Parliament on 27.12.2018. Indo Cat Pvt. Ltd. (now Indian Catalyst Private Limited) is an Under-Construction CPSE.

Statement

Details of CPSEs presently functioning in Rajasthan (₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	CPSE Name	Net Profit/Loss after Tax			Paid Up Share Capital & Share Application Money		
		2017-18	2016-17	2015-16	2017-18	2016-17	2015-16
1	FCI Aravali Gypsum & Minerals (India) Ltd.	2703	3603	3420	3000	733	733
2	Hindustan Salts Ltd.	184	40	-113	5206	4206	4206
3	HPCL Rajasthan Refinery Ltd.	-1936	-1	-1	25505	5	5
4	Instrumentation Ltd.	-9137	-9137	17050	14606	14606	14606
5	Rajasthan Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	-599	-599	-599	499	499	499
6	Rajasthan Electronics And Instruments Ltd.	402	1215	1222	1225	1225	1225
7	Sambhar Salts Ltd.	-258	-855	-890	100	100	100

CRR for employees of CPSE

2427. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is implementing Counselling, Re-training and Redevelopment (CRR) scheme for employees of CPSEs who have been released under Voluntary Retirement Scheme (VRS) and Voluntary Separation Scheme (VSS);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has employed any persons under CRR scheme in any of its undertakings;

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

- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) Counselling, Retraining and Redeployment (CRR) Scheme is being implemented as a social safety net to provide opportunities of self / wage employment to the Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) employees (or their dependents) separated under Voluntary Retirement Scheme (VRS) / Voluntary Separation Scheme (VSS). The aim of retraining of the employees is to reorient them through short duration skill training to enable them to adjust to the new environment and adopt new avocations after their separation from the CPSEs. From the year 2016-17, CRR Scheme is being implemented in collaboration with National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) under Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE).

(c) to (e) As mentioned above, CRR Scheme is applicable in respect of the employees who have been separated under VRS/VSS Scheme of CPSEs. Further, as per extant VRS/VSS guidelines, once an employee avails himself/herself of voluntary retirement from a CPSE, he/she will not be allowed to take up employment in another CPSE.

CPSEs in Madhya Pradesh

†2428. SHRI AJAY PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of heavy industries functioning in Sidhi, Singrauli, Rewa and Satna districts of Madhya Pradesh; and;

(b) the comprehensive details of spending under Corporate Social Responsibility by these industries along with their purposes during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO):(a) No Central Public Sector Enterprise (CPSE) under the administrative control of Department of Heavy Industry is functioning in Sidhi, Singrauli, Rewa and Satna districts of Madhya Pradesh.

- (b) Does not arise.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Approval for Phase-IV of Metro Rail

2429. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

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

- (a) whether Delhi Metro Rail Corporation has approved budget amount for Phase-IV proposals;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the total length of Phase-IV proposal and the places and corridors likely to be covered;
- (d) whether Government of NCT of Delhi has given its approval and what is their share; and
- (e) the schedule of completion of Phase-IV proposals?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (e) The proposal of Delhi Metro Phase-IV has been received from Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi (GNCTD) through Delhi Metro Rail Corporation Ltd. (DMRC) on 28.12.2018 and is under examination.

Handing over of houses under PMAY-U

2430. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

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

- (a) the number of houses sanctioned and the number of houses completed under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) during the last three years, year-wise;
- (b) the target set for constructing houses under the scheme in urban areas during 2015 to 2022;
- (c) the number of houses handed over to the beneficiaries, year-wise and State-wise;

- (d) the reasons for shortfall in achievement of target; and
- (e) the efforts made to hand over more houses till 31st March, 2019?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (d) The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs is implementing Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) [PMAY(U)] for providing assistance to States/Union Territories (UTs) in addressing the housing requirement of the people belonging to Economically Weaker Sections (EWS), Lower Income Group (LIG) and Middle Income Group (MIG) categories in urban areas.

The PMAY (U) Guidelines provides for undertaking demand survey by States/UTs for assessing actual demand of housing under the Scheme. The demand validated and reported by States/UTs under the PMAY (U) to this Ministry so far is around 100 lakhs.

As on 24.12.2018, total 65,52,096 houses have been approved under the PMAY(U); out of which 36,28,545 houses are at different stages of construction and 12,87,561 houses have been completed.

Year-wise details of the houses approved and completed under the PMAY (U) in the last three years are given in Statement-I (*See* below).

State/UT-wise and Year-wise details of houses occupied by beneficiaries under the PMAY(U) are given in Statement-II (*See* below).

(e) In order to implement the Scheme in a time bound manner and expedite completion of the approved houses, following measures are being taken:

- i. Central Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee (CSMC) constituted under the chairmanship of Secretary, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) meets regularly and *inter-alia* reviews the progress of the Mission.
- ii. The Ministry regularly monitors the progress through periodic review meetings/video-conferences with the concerned States/UTs.
- iii. Hon'ble Minister (MoHUA) holds review meetings with Hon'ble Chief Ministers and concerned Ministers of the States.
- iv. Officers of this Ministry as well as Program Management Unit (PMU), set up under the PMAY (U) Mission, regularly undertake field level visits to review the progress under the Scheme.

- v. State Level Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary of the concerned State, constituted in each State/UT under the PMAY (U), also reviews the progress of implementation of the Scheme.
- vi. States/UTs have also been requested to adopt modern, innovative and green technologies and building material for faster and quality construction of houses. Building Materials and Technology Promotion Council, under the aegis of Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, has so far identified and certified 24 new such technologies which are safe, sustainable, and environment-friendly and ensure faster delivery of quality houses.

Statement-I

Details of houses approved and houses completed during each of last three years along with cumulative number of houses approved and completed under PMAY (U)

Sl. No.	F. Years	Houses approved (Nos)	Houses Completed
1.	F.Y. 2015-16	7,31,389	1,19,994
2.	F.Y. 2016-17	9,50,967	1,31,418
3.	F.Y. 2017-18	26,47,985	3,28,039
4.	Cumulative as on 24.12.2018	65,52,096	12,87,561

Statement-II

State/UT-wise and Year-wise details of houses occupied by beneficiaries during each of the last three years along with cumulative number of houses occupied as on 24.12.2018 under PMAY(U)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Houses Occupied (Nos)			
		FY. 2015-16	FY. 2016-17	FY. 2017-18	Cumulative as on 24.12.2018
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Island (UT)	-	-	-	8
2.	Andhra Pradesh	51	377	21,953	1,09,859

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	16	525
4.	Assam	2	13	254	2,938
5.	Bihar	10	2,440	1,595	35,771
6.	Chandigarh (UT)	2	3	57	2,818
7.	Chhattisgarh	242	665	2,267	28,181
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli (UT)	1	55	366	937
9.	Daman and Diu (UT)	-	3	65	236
10.	Delhi (IT)	79	164	2,487	8,097
11.	Goa	1	10	99	244
12.	Gujarat	1,919	21,112	40,792	1,75,095
13.	Haryana	94	868	2,019	8,926
14.	Himachal Pradesh	8	13	202	1,009
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	62	26	128	2,964
16.	Jharkhand	11	2,135	24,568	46,503
17.	Karnataka	2,029	7,543	31,396	1,06,160
18.	Kerala	42	355	3,299	20,481
19.	Lakshadweep (UT)	-	-	-	
20.	Madhya Pradesh	348	1,766	34,025	1,59,409
21.	Maharashtra	1,534	5,453	31,314	1,56,072
22.	Manipur	-	23	170	1,969
23.	Meghalaya	9	20	27	344
24.	Mizoram	40	29	188	1,551
25.	Nagaland	-	1	8	4,053
26.	Odisha	27	556	2,552	23,432
27.	Puducherry (UT)	7	7	51	953
28.	Punjab	43	146	1,860	7,742

1	2	3	4	5	6
29.	Rajasthan	3,111	3,077	4,036	48,889
30.	Sikkim	-	1	2	129
31.	Tamil Nadu	477	5,792	30,383	1,14,575
32.	Telangana	95	294	2,358	27,332
33.	Tripura	4	11	7,453	17,013
34.	Uttar Pradesh	1,836	2,262	7,206	69,039
35.	Uttarakhand	57	148	2,319	6,533
36.	West Bengal	129	3,459	29,136	92,173
GRAND TOTAL		12,263	58,827	2,84,651	12,81,960

Financial Viability Report under SCM

2431. DR. ABHISHEK MANU SINGHVI: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the current status of the Master Plan under Smart Cities Mission (SCM), State-wise;

(b) the details of plan for funds allocation, date for the release of funds and the actual expenditure; and

(c) the Financial Viability Report under the Mission, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (c) The implementation of the Smart Cities Mission (SCM) is being done by a city level Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV). As on date, all 100 cities have incorporated SPVs. 97 of them have procured Project Management Consultants (PMCs) and all 100 have constituted City Level Advisory Fora (CLAF).

A total of 5,151 projects at an estimated cost of ₹ 2,05,018 crore have been proposed by cities in their Smart City Proposals (SCPs). These projects are executed through convergence of resources from Central/State Government/Local Body as well as externally funded Schemes/projects. It also envisages around 20% of funding through Public Private Partnerships (PPPs). As per Smart Cities Mission Statement and Guidelines,

the Central Government proposes to give financial support of ₹48,000 crores over the Mission period, to the extent of ₹500 crore to each selected city. An equal amount, on a matching basis, is to be contributed by the State/Urban Local Body (ULB).

As on 30th November, 2018, 2,342 projects worth ₹ 90,929 crore have been tendered, of which 1,675 projects worth ₹ 51,866 crore are under implementation/have been completed. State-wise city-wise details of projects are given in the Statement (*See below*).

Against ₹ 16,604 crores allocated in the budget for Smart Cities Mission since 2015-16, an amount of ₹ 14882 crores has so far been released by the Government of India. State-wise, city-wise details are provided at Annexure. Presently, sufficient funds are available vyith the cities for implementation of projects.

Statement

Details of State-wise/City-wise funds released, expenditure incurred and project progress (Based of MIS data-30 November 2018)

(Value in ₹ crore)

State	City	Fund Released under SCM	Total Projects tendered through all sources*		Projects under implementation / Completed through all sources*	
			No. of Projects	Project Value	No of Projects	Project Value
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Port Blair	196	1	5	1	5
Andhra Pradesh	Kakinada	196	37	1292	26	802
	Vishakhapatnam	294	52	1284	39	982
	Amravati	292	12	1370	8	387
	Tirupati	196	40	1479	14	111
Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar	58	0	0	0	0
	Pasighat	60	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Assam	Guwahati	196	11	538	6	25
Bihar	Bhagalpur	196	12	1046	9	511
	Bihar Sharif	60	0	0	0	0
	Muzaffarpur	60	3	22	3	22
	Patna	108	22	1750	3	575
Chandigarh	Chandigarh	196	25	295	22	238
Chhattisgarh	Bilaspur	58	1	201	0	0
	Naya Raipur	122	3	176	2	168
	Raipur	196	93	985	70	470
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Silvassa	54	0	0	0	0
Daman and Diu	Diu	104	0	0	0	0
Delhi	NDMC	196	63	1116	61	1076
Goa	Panaji	118	21	380	15	254
Gujarat	Ahmedabad	196	42	2456	39	2415
	Surat	294	75	3659	64	2965
	Dahod	109	10	291	1	17
	Gandhinagar	110	10	308	7	143
	Rajkot	160	19	2288	7	117
	Vadodara	196	50	2418	40	1998
Haryana	Faridabad	196	14	202	10	27
	Karnal	60	0	0	0	0
Himachal Pradesh	Dharamshala	196	10	77	8	72
	Shimla	58	4	138	4	138
Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu	58	3	233	2	216
	Srinagar	58	0	0	0	0
Jharkhand	Ranchi	196	19	1895	15	1332

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Karnataka	Belagavi	196	46	1335	30	1093
	Davanagere	196	44	1377	22	967
	Bengaluru	58	3	65	2	28
	Hubli-Dharwad	196	35	831	12	307
	Mangaluru	117	30	359	18	180
	Shivamogga	117	33	713	10	189
	Tumakuru	117	43	979	29	795
Kerala	Kochi	196	17	527	7	127
	Tiruvananthapuram	194	10	274	5	191
Lakshadweep	Kavarati	52	0	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	294	66	6072	63	2959
	Indore	196	139	6129	112	3044
	Jabalpur	196	65	1066	56	884
	Gwalior	196	57	1570	41	1056
	Sagar	85	10	1005	10	1005
	Satna	196	14	532	10	327
	Ujjain	196	44	1898	35	1405
Maharashtra	Pune	196	57	4303	36	1554
	Solapur	196	32	1833	22	60
	Aurangabad	196	3	357	2	237
	Kalyan-Dombivali	196	8	845	6	228
	Nagpur	196	6	1893	5	1656
	Nashik	196	41	1608	30	890
	Pimpri-Chinchwad	196	18	710	1	15
	Thane	196	38	1508	29	441

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Manipur	Imphal	117	2	41	2	41
Mizoram	Aizawl	60	0	0	0	0
Nagaland	Kohima	117	2	92	1	60
Odisha	Bhubaneswar	196	27	4083	23	2824
	Rourkela	196	12	871	7	374
Puducherry	Puducherry	102	1	15	1	15
Punjab	Ludhiana	196	13	303	8	113
	Amritsar	60	7	181	2	11
	Jalandhar	60	4	48	1	7
Rajasthan	Jaipur	196	63	1450	44	1067
	Udaipur	196	49	1310	28	990
	Ajmer	196	72	911	56	810
	Kota	196	42	1601	28	709
Sikkim	Gangtok	58	1	23	1	23
	Namchi	196	9	302	8	294
Tamil Nadu	Chennai	196	32	725	24	358
	Coimbatore	196	38	1049	35	987
	Erode	196	4	209	3	194
	Madurai	196	8	370	5	256
	Salem	117	11	448	9	434
	Thanjavur	196	14	383	4	29
	Thoothukudi	60	16	30	14	29
	Tiruchirappalli	125	3	113	3	113
	Tirunelveli	196	2	86	2	86
	Tiruppur	108	6	417	3	90
Vellore	17	3	256	3	256	
Telangana	Karimnagar	60	3	232	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Warangal	100	25	809	12	617
Tripura	Agartala	196	19	303	10	34
Uttar Pradesh	Agra	196	47	1703	33	1102
	Aligarh	110	8	513	1	0
	Allahabad	196	132	952	123	800
	Bareilly	60	1	348	0	0
	Jhansi	60	23	2319	11	784
	Kanpur	196	25	1821	12	1326
	Lucknow	196	40	1091	31	586
	Moradabad	60	0	0	0	0
	Saharanpur	60	0	0	0	0
	Varanasi	196	64	1815	57	1732
Uttarakhand	Dehradun	60	2	4	0	0
West Bengal	New Town Kolkata	60	1	10	1	10

* Projects in convergence with other Schemes/programmes of Government of India/respective State Government/Urban Local Body or externally funded including those under Public Private Partnership (PPP).

Disposal of solid waste

2432. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India annually needs a vast track of land to dump waste that urban areas generates;

(b) whether it is also a fact that all the cities and towns generate about 52 million tonnes of solid waste every year;

(c) whether because of increased focus, Government has been able to push the share of garbage that is processed to about 37 per cent; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) As per report of Task Force on Waste-to-Energy released by Planning Commission in May 2014, the estimated Municipal Solid Waste generated annually by 377 million people in urban areas will require 1240 hectare per year when filled to a height of 10 meter stack. At present total Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) generation in the urban areas of the country is 52.97 Million tons per year.

(c) and (d) Processing of Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) as on date has increased to 46.03% from 19% in 2014 due to the focus brought by Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban), which emphasis upon door-to-door collection of segregated waste, integration of informal waste pickers, collection of user fee, anti-littering directions, setting up of material recovery facilities, in house processing of wet waste by bulk waste generators, processing of biodegradable waste into compost and bio-methanation, non-biodegradable (dry) waste into energy and Refuse Derived Fuel (RDF), setting up of scientific land fill for residual waste etc.

Pay disparity between ministerial staff and subordinate cadre of CPWD

2433. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a disparity of pay between the ministerial staff of CSS cadres and subordinate cadres of attached offices of CPWD under the Ministry;

(b) whether the ministerial cadres posted in attached offices of CPWD have been deprived from the promotional hierarchy as compared to CSS cadres whereas the appointment of both the cadres are made through the same examination conducted by SSC and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to remove the disparity and by when the same is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) The Ministerial staff of CSS cadre and Subordinate cadre of attached office of CPWD under the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs are governed by different Recruitment Rules framed by Department of Personnel and Training (DoP&T) and CPWD, respectively, and therefore, their pay structures are not comparable.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Allocation of land to political parties

2434. SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of land allotted to all political parties in Delhi;
- (b) if so, the details regarding criteria and size of plot;
- (c) whether there is any deadline fixed to shift political parties from Lutyens Zone in Delhi; and
- (d) if so, the number of parties which have not shifted despite the deadline?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) The details of allotments of land to political parties in Delhi along with area are given in Statement-I (*See* below). The criteria regarding allocation of land to political parties are given in Statement-II (*See* below).

(c) and (d) As per existing guidelines, the normal period of retention of General Pool Residential Accommodation (GPRA) allotted to political parties is three years from the date of allotment of land for construction of party office, during which period they have to construct their party office and surrender the GPRA allotted to them. However, extension for retention of GPRA has been allowed with the approval of Cabinet Committee on Accommodation(CCA) to political parties in the past, on the grounds like delay in approval of building plans for construction of their party office from the concerned local municipal bodies etc.

Statement-I*Details of allotment of land to political parties*

Sl. No.	Name of Party	Location	Area
1.	All India Congress Committee of Indian National Congress	Dr. Rajinder Prasad Road	4736.1 sq. yds. 4583.32 sq. yds.
2.	Communist Party of India (Marxist)	Market Road, plot nos. 27, 28 & 29	1197.33 Sq. mts
		Kotla Road, Plot Nos. 10,11,12	1849.80 Sq. mts.
		Pocket-3, Rouse Avenue, DDL) Marg	868 Sq. mts.

Sl. No.	Name of Party	Location	Area
3.	Samajwadi Party	Vasant Vihar, Plot No. 1	1 Acre
4.	Communist Party of India	Kotla Road, Plot No. 15	0.3 Acre
5.	Bharatiya Janata Party (National Level)	Pocket 6-A, DDU Marg, New Delhi	8095.80 Sq. mts.
		Pocket-3, DDU Marg	8860 Sq. mts.
6.	Janata Dal (United)	Vasant Vihar, Plot no. 4	2000 Sq. mts.
7.	Bharatiya Janata Party (State Level)	Pocket-V, DDU Marg	809 Sq. mts.
8.	All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhakam	Pushp Vihar, M.B. Road, Saket, Plot Nos. 13 & 25	1008 Sq. mts.
9.	Delhi Pradesh Congress Committee	Rouse Avenue, Plot no. 2	1127.78 Sq. mts.
10.	All India Trinamool Congress	DDU Marg, Plot Nos. 4 & 5, Pkt. 4	1008 Sq. mts.
11.	Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK)	Plot No. 6, DDU Marg	1008 Sq. mts.
12.	Rashtriya Janata Dal	Rouse Avenue, DDU Marg	1904 Sq. mts.
13.	Telugu Desam Parliamentary Party	Plot no. 33 & 34, Sector-VI, M.B. Road	1065.03 Sq. mts.

Statement-II**No.24(401)/2001-CDN/****Government of India**

Ministry of Urban Development

Land and Development Office

New Delhi, the 9.11.2012

Office Memorandum

Sub: Amended policy guidelines for allotment of land to political parties.

In continuation of the guidelines issued *vide* OM of even number dated 13.07.2006, it has been decided to carry out some modifications in the exiting guidelines. Accordingly,

the salient features of the amended policy for allotment of land to political parties are as under:-

- (i) National Political Parties which have been recognized as such by the Election Commission of India and the State recognized parties having at least 7 MPs (in both the Houses of Parliament together) shall be considered for allotment of land for construction of office building in Delhi;
- (ii) Political Parties should furnish a certificate from the Election Commission of India confirming their status and recognized as a National/State recognized political party;
- (iii) In case political parties are in occupation of Government bungalow(s)/ suite(s) in Vithalbhaipatel House for the purpose of their office, they should vacate the same immediately on construction of their office building on the plot of land allotted to them, of within 3 years from the date of taking over vacant possession of the plot, whichever is earlier;
- (iv) The building constructed on the allotted land shall be utilized by the political parties for their National level political unit as well as other wings/organization of the parties. These premises shall be utilized only for office purpose and the ancillary activities which support the functioning of this office. Sub-letting of the plots shall be governed by the instruction/ restrictions issued in this regard, for institutional plots;
- (v) Premises shall not be used for residential/ commercial purpose;
- (vi) The land shall be allotted on leasehold basis and the allotment shall be made on payment of premium at zonal variant institutional rate prevailing on the date of allotment. The allottee party shall also pay the annual ground rent amounting to 2.5 percent of the premium. These allotments would not be permitted to be converted into freehold;
- (vii) The quantum of land that would be considered for allotment to political parties, according to the strength of their MPs in both the Houses, shall be as follows:-
 - (a) 500 Sq.m. for total strength of MPs upto 15.
 - (b) 1000 Sq.m. for total strength of MPs between 16 to 25.
 - (c) 2000 Sq.m. for total strength of MPs between 26 to 50.

- (d) One acre for total strength of MPs between 51 to 100.
 - (e) Two acres for total strength of MPs between 101 to 200.
 - (f) Four acres for total strength of MPs being 201 or more.
- (viii) The land allotted to political parties may comprise of one or more plots;
- (ix) In case a political party has been allotted land earlier, fresh allotment of land in accordance with the above norms shall be considered, after deducting the quantum of land already allotted;
- (x) In the case of Delhi State units of various National/State recognized parties, allotment of and upto 500 sq.m. would be considered, for the following two categories:-
- (a) Delhi State Unit of National political parties having representation in the legislative assembly of Delhi; and
 - (b) Delhi State Units of State recognized parties having a minimum of seven (7) legislators in the legislative assembly of Delhi.
- (xi) Other recognized State political parties, having a minimum of 4 MPs (both the houses taken together) shall be considered for allotment of office space in Vithal Bhai Patel House.
- (xii) When a political party ceases to exist, the land shall be resumed. However, whenever a political party is divided, the leased land shall pass on to the faction(s) of the party, determined as successor by the Court of Law/the Election commission. Any other unforeseen situation arising from such an eventually will be dealt with on case to case basis;
- (xiii) The allottees shall construct the building only after getting the building plans approved from the local body, L&DO and DUAC;
- (xiv) Removal of encroachments/structures, if any, on the allotted land, shall be the responsibility of the allottee;
- (xv) Trees, if any, standing on the plot will be the Govt, property and shall not be removed without prior approval of the competent authority;
- (xvi) The allottees shall execute a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) and a Leased Deed, at their own cost;

- (xvii) The vacant possession of the plot will be handed over to the political party.
- (xviii) The possession of land shall be initially given on licence basis on receipt of the premium and advance ground rent for the first half year and on execution of a Memorandum of Agreement. The money deposited as premium shall be treated as security for due performance of the Agreement and when the terms of the Memorandum of Agreement are successfully completed within the stipulated time, land will be given on lease and the security will become the premium and the licence fee shall become the ground rent;
- (xix) The political party to whom land has been allotted will furnish the building plans to the local body within a period of six months after taking over possession of the vacant plot.
- (xx) The allotment shall be liable to be resinded/cancelled in the following circumstances:-
- (a) If the allottee fails to make the payment of premium and ground rent or any other Govt, dues, in accordance with the terms of allotment/MOA/Lease Deed;
 - (b) If the party fails to construct the building within the period of three years after the sanctioning of building plans by the local body;
 - (c) If the premises are put to a use other than the use for which land is allotted/leased;
 - (d) If the allottee violates the building bye-laws/other statutory guidelines including the Master Plan; and
 - (e) For violation of any of the conditions specified in the allotment letter or the Memorandum of Agreement or the Lease Deed, which is to be executed subsequently.

Sd/-

(Mahmood Ahmed)

Land and Development Officer

To

1. The Director of Estate, Nirman Bhawan, New Delhi with the request to advise the recognized political parties in occupation of Government bungalows/suites in the V.P House to apply for allotment of land and also for action to get the Bungalows/suites vacated in accordance with the policy.

2. Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs, Parliament House, New Delhi
3. Rajya Sabha Sectt, Parliament House, New Delhi.
4. Lok Sabha Sectt., Parliament House, New Delhi
5. Election Commission of India, Nirvachan Sadan, New Delhi. It is requested that the list of all recognized National and State political parties be furnished to this office and to keep this office informed of the changes as and when made in the list.
6. Cabinet Sectt., Rashtrapati Bhawan, New Delhi
7. Prime Minister's Office, South Block, New Delhi
8. Ministry of Home Affairs, North Block, New Delhi
9. Ministry of Law, Justice & Company Affairs (Department of Legal Affairs), Shastri Bhawan, New Delhi
10. Ministry of Finance (Department of Expenditure), North Block, New Delhi
11. PS to UDM/MoS (UD).
12. PS to Secretary (UD)/AS(UD)/JS(L&W)
13. Principal Information Office, Shastri Bhawan, New Delhi
14. All National/State recognized parties (as per list)
15. Dy. L&DO-VI
16. L-II-B Section.

Shelter homes or houses for construction workers

†2435. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the average number of the labourers engaged in construction works and related fields in metropolitan cities of the country including Delhi along with the facilities of shelter homes or houses for them and destitutes; and

(b) the share of assistance/aid provided by State and Central Governments along with local bodies?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) The Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996 provides for safety, health and welfare measures for the building and other construction workers. Every building worker who has completed eighteen years of age, but is below sixty years of age, and who has been engaged in any building or other construction work for not less than ninety days during the preceding twelve months is eligible for registration as a beneficiary under this Act. The Building And Other Construction Workers State Welfare Board constituted under section 18 of the Act is mandated to register and provide for social security and welfare of the registered workers in the respective States. The number of registered Building and Other Construction (BOC) workers in the country, up to 30.09.2018, is approximately around 3.16 crore.

Section 34 of the Act makes it mandatory for the employer to provide, free of charges and within the work site or as near to it as may be possible, temporary living accommodation, with separate cooking place, bathing, washing and lavatory facilities, to all building workers employed by him for such period as the building or other construction work is in progress. Further, in order to mitigate hardships that a BOC worker faces while in search of work, the States have been advised to take proactive steps to facilitate transit accommodation/labour shed cum night shelter, mobile toilets and mobile creches to such BOC workers out of the State BOCW welfare cess fund as prescribed. As the Act provides for State BOCW welfare cessfund for which a cess is levied and collected at the rate of 1% of the cost of construction by the State Governments under the Building and Other Construction Workers' Welfare Cess Act, 1996, assistance/aid is not provided by the State and Central Governments out of their Budget.

Houses under PMAY in Ujjain

†2436. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state the number of houses built so far under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) State-wise, together with the details of houses built in urban areas in Ujjain district of Madhya Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): In pursuance of the Government's vision of "Housing for All by 2022", the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs is implementing Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) [PMAY(U)] for providing assistance to States/

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Union Territories (UTs) in addressing the housing requirement of the people belonging to Economically Weaker Sections (EWS), Lower Income Group (LIG) and Middle Income Group (MIG) categories in urban areas.

As on 24.12.2018, total 65,52,096 houses have been approved under the PMAY(U); out of which 36,28,545 houses are at different stages of construction and 12,87,561 houses have been constructed. State/UT-wise details of houses approved, grounded for construction and constructed under the PMAY(U) are given in the Statement-I (See below).

Details of houses approved, grounded for construction and constructed under the PMAY (U) in various cities in Ujjain District of Madhya Pradesh are given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

State/UT-Wise details of houses approved, grounded for construction and constructed/completed under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban)

(as on 24th Dec, 2018)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Houses approved (Nos)	Houses Grounded (Nos)	Houses constructed/completed (Nos)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands (UT)	611	35	8
2.	Andhra Pradesh	9,65,372	6,19,561	1,27,450
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	6,284	6,323	601
4.	Assam	57,531	33,366	1,475
5.	Bihar	2,31,778	1,02,958	26,918
6.	Chandigarh (UT)	129	5,089	5,089
7.	Chhattisgarh	2,10,549	89,756	26,332
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli (UT)	3,968	2,355	937
9.	Daman and Diu (UT)	797	576	236

1	2	3	4	5
10.	Delhi (UT)	6,481	47,061	30,461
11.	Goa	304	244	244
12.	Gujarat	3,89,555	3,14,322	1,66,549
13.	Haryana	2,50,243	25,691	8,685
14.	Himachal Pradesh	8,403	4,452	1,115
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	34,444	12,093	1,797
16.	Jharkhand	1,63,248	1,06,637	46,458
17.	Karnataka	4,10,889	2,24,800	1,03,531
18.	Kerala	89,498	66,663	20,804
19.	Lakshdweep (UT)	-	-	-
20.	Madhya Pradesh	6,07,005	4,02,364	1,55,968
21.	Maharashtra	7,64,919	2,06,972	1,39,336
22.	Manipur	29,081	11,946	1,260
23.	Meghalaya	799	1,360	738
24.	Mizoram	29,863	2,407	1,183
25.	Nagaland	25,764	9,705	2,460
26.	Odisha	1,04,427	68,605	25,881
27.	Puducherry (UT)	9,539	4,449	1,100
28.	Punjab	51,486	28,258	8,127
29.	Rajasthan	1,62,859	89,100	49,011
30.	Sikkim	518	493	188
31.	Tamil Nadu	5,35,555	4,15,180	1,24,408
32.	Telangana	1,98,613	1,58,160	23,712
33.	Tripura	80,002	63,918	17,013
34.	Uttar Pradesh	7,60,737	3,09,268	70,070
35.	Uttarakhand	22,608	13,356	6,067
36.	West Bengal	3,38,237	1,81,024	92,349
GRAND TOTAL		65,52,096	36,28,545	12,87,561

Statement-II

Details of houses approved, grounded and constructed in various cities in Ujjain District of Madhya Pradesh under the PMAY(U)

(as on 24th Dec, 2018)

District	City	Houses approved (Nos)	Houses Grounded (Nos)	Houses Constructed (Nos)
Ujjain	Badnagar	628	375	229
	Khacharod	1,551	909	386
	Mahidpur	653	401	143
	Makdon	832	512	211
	Nagda	2,515	1,688	958
	Tarana	463	218	35
	Ujjain	8,037	6,911	4,187
	Unhel	408	384	110
GRAND TOTAL		15,087	11,398	6,259

Slum population in the country

2437. SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any study has been conducted about the people living in slums and the need for their basic amenities and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the details of slum population, State-wise; and
- (c) the details of the welfare measures, schemes and programmes introduced for the upliftment of slum population?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) has not conducted any specific survey about the people living in slums and the need for their basic amenities in the country. However, as per the related/

relevant survey conducted by the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, the details of need for the basic amenities such as drinking water, electricity connection, pucca road/lane/constructed path, drainage system and underground sewerage per 1000 number of slums in the country are given in Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) As per the Population Census of India 2011, the slum population in the country is 6,54,94,604. State/UT-wise details of slum population are given in Statement-II (*See* below).

(c) The MoHUA through its programmatic interventions viz. Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT), Swachh Bharat Mission - Urban (SBM-U) and Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) {PMAY(U)} Mission has been making overarching efforts in providing housing and basic civic amenities to the urban poor including slum dwellers of towns/cities of the country by assisting States/UTs both technically and financially.

Under AMRUT, State Annual Action Plans (SAAPs) amounting to ₹ 77,640 crore for all States/UTs have been approved which includes projects worth ₹ 39,011 crore in the Water Supply sector, projects worth ₹ 32,456 crore for Sewerage and Septage Management and projects worth ₹ 2,969 crore for Storm Water Drainage provisions.

Under SBM-U, Government provides incentive of ₹ 39,200/- per seat for construction of Community Toilets in the urban areas including authorized/unauthorized colonies or notified/non-notified slums where members practice open defecation and do not have access to household toilets.

Under 'In-Situ' Slum Redevelopment (ISSR) component of PMAY(U) mission, there is a provision to provide all weather pucca houses to all eligible slum dwellers. PMAY(U) mission envisages that houses constructed by the States/UTs should have basic civic infrastructure like water, sanitation, sewerage, road, electricity etc. State/UT-wise details of number of houses sanctioned, grounded and completed along with basic amenities for slum dwellers under PMAY(U) including Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JnNURM) are given in Statement-III.

Statement-I

Details of need for the basic amenities such as drinking water, electricity connection, pucca road/lane/constructed path, drainage system and underground sewerage per 1000 number of slums in the country

Sl. No.	Type of amenities	Per 1000 number of notified slums where the basic amenities are needed	Per 1000 number of non-notified slums where the basic amenities are needed
1.	Drinking Water	52	95
2.	Electricity Connection	9	111
3.	Pucca Road/Lane/ Constructed Path	174	453
4.	Drainage System	106	451
5.	Underground Sewerage	561	816

Statement-II

State/UT-wise details of slum population in India

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Urban population	Slum population	% of Slum population in urban population of State	% of State slum population in total slum population of India
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	28219075	10186934	36.10	15.55
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	317369	15562	4.90	0.02
3.	Assam	4398542	197266	4.48	0.30
4.	Bihar	11758016	1237682	10.53	1.89
5.	Chhattisgarh	5937237	1898931	31.98	2.90
6.	Goa	906814	26247	2.89	0.04

1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	Gujarat	25745083	1680095	6.53	2.57
8.	Haryana	8842103	1662305	18.80	2.54
9.	Himachal Pradesh	688552	61312	8.90	0.09
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	3433242	662062	19.28	1.01
11.	Jharkhand	7933061	372999	4.70	0.57
12.	Karnataka	23625962	3291434	13.93	5.03
13.	Kerala	15934926	202048	1.27	0.31
14.	Madhya Pradesh	20069405	5688993	28.35	8.69
15.	Maharashtra	50818259	11848423	23.32	18.09
16.	Manipur	834154	NS	NS	NS
17.	Meghalaya	595450	57418	9.64	0.09
18.	Mizoram	571771	78561	13.74	0.12
19.	Nagaland	570966	82324	14.42	0.13
20.	Odisha	7003656	1560303	22.28	2.38
21.	Punjab	10399146	1460518	14.04	2.23
22.	Rajasthan	17048085	2068000	12.13	3.16
23.	Sikkim	153578	31378	20.43	0.05
24.	Tamil Nadu	34917440	5798459	16.61	8.85
25.	Tripura	961453	139780	14.54	0.21
26.	Uttar Pradesh*	44495063	6239965	14.02	9.53
27.	Uttarakhand	3049338	487741	15.99	0.74
28.	West Bengal	29093002	6418594	22.06	9.80
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	143488	14172	9.88	0.02
30.	Chandigarh	1026459	95135	9.27	0.15
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	160595	NS	NS	NS
32.	Daman and Diu	182851	NS	NS	NS

1	2	3	4	5	6
33.	NCT of Delhi*	16368899	1785390	10.91	2.73
34.	Lakshadweep	50332	NS	NS	NS
35.	Puducherry	852753	144573	16.95	0.22
	INDIA	377106125	65494604	17.42	100.00

*' indicates NCT of Delhi & Uttar Pradesh includes 19 and 1 Census Town for slum population.
Note: 'NS' indicates slum not reported.

Statement-III

Details of physical progress of houses sanctioned, grounded and completed alone with basic amenities for slum dwellers under PMAY(U) including JNNURM

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	No. of houses sanctioned	No. of houses grounded	No. of houses completed
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-	-
2.	Andhra Pradesh	80,999	75,592	71,226
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	2,708	2,708	420
4.	Assam	6,583	5,997	3,603
5.	Bihar	35,701	31,556	21,632
6.	Chandigarh	17,696	17,696	17,696
7.	Chhattisgarh	34,888	28,878	26,182
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	144	144	96
9.	Daman and Diu	141	14	14
10.	Delhi	55,424	55,424	38,824
11.	Goa	-	-	-
12.	Gujarat	2,00,601	1,72,985	1,37,719
13.	Haryana	16,449	16,142	13,930
14.	Himachal Pradesh	2,430	2,255	848
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	14,577	9,080	7,023

1	2	3	4	5
16.	Jharkhand	29,551	12,887	12,733
17.	Karnataka	67,295	67,295	61,680
18.	Kerala	44,281	40,1491	37,076
19.	Lakshdweep	-	-	-
20.	Madhya Pradesh	48,653	46,056	42,532
21.	Maharashtra	3,97,335	1,64,206	1,42,404
22.	Manipur	4,079	4,079	4,079
23.	Meghalaya	1,232	1,233	872
24.	Mizoram	3,188	3,188	3,111
25.	Nagaland	7,319	7,319	5,385
26.	Odisha	33,358	25,269	16,623
27.	Puducherry	1,542	1,542	1,390
28.	Punjab	8,062	6,982	6,193
29.	Rajasthan	59,278	55,936	40,977
30.	Sikkim	293	293	260
31.	Tamil Nadu	1,32,315	1,23,934	1,20,773
32.	Telangana	84,876	84,012	77,695
33.	Tripura	6,376	6,376	4,028
34.	Uttar Pradesh	91,826	87,668	81,343
35.	Uttarakhand	7,045	5,643	4,506
36.	West Bengal	1,72,777	1,72,679	1,64,309
TOTAL		16,68,900	13,35,216	11,67,182

Urban Green Growth Strategies initiative

2438. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cities which have actively participated under the Urban Green Growth Strategies initiatives and contributed by sharing their good practices, challenges and perceptions of green growth in their cities during the last three years;

(b) the current status of developing green cities in the country, indicating the problems faced by cities in adopting green growth initiatives; and

(c) the details of the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to adopt more sustainable green and clean cities, while ensuring good quality of life for its citizens?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) In 2014-15, National Institute of Urban Affairs (NIUA), New Delhi, an autonomous organization of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, worked with the Global Green Growth Institute on an initiative that entailed developing a Green Growth framework for Indian cities. It was piloted in 10 cities (Agartala, Agra, Kochi, Dehradun, Kota, Ludhiana, Nadiad, Pimpri-Chichwad, Shimla and Vijaywada). This involved assessing the current status of growth, understanding emerging growth patterns and trends and developing strategies that can guide growth to achieve multiple development benefits. A set of fifteen good practices on green growth spread over six cities (Agra, Thane, Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Jaipur, Surat) and seven sectors (environment, economy, energy, housing, water supply and sanitation, solid waste management and transport) relevant to the Indian urban context was also studied and shared through a report.

Over fifteen Indian cities actively participated in this initiative and contributed by sharing their good practices, challenges and perceptions of green growth in their cities.

(b) The Urban Green Growth initiative lasted for over twelve months. The main bottlenecks in the achievement of sustainable green cities in India are lack of capacity of city management, absence of integrated and comprehensive spatial and physical plans and financial dependence of Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) on grants from Central and State Governments.

(c) The Government of India is implementing various programmes to process towards environmentally sustainable, clean and green cities. Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) focuses on water supply, sewerage and septage management, storm water drainage, parks and green spaces and non-motorized urban transport in 500 Mission cities across the country Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban (SBM-U) aims at making urban India free from open defecation and achieving 100% scientific management of municipal solid waste in all statutory towns in the country. Urban Transport Scheme aims at encouraging cities to plan and manage

their urban transport systems to conserve energy and land, control pollution and reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The Smart Cities Mission has the objective of promoting 100 cities that provide core infrastructure and give a decent quality of life to its citizens, a clean and sustainable environment and application of 'Smart' Solutions. Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Urban (PMAY-U) aims to fulfil the housing needs of the urban poor including the slum dwellers. Besides the above programmes being implemented by the Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs, some of the other programmes include National Mission for Clean Ganga (Namami Ganga) which has the objectives of effective abatement of pollution, conservation and rejuvenation of National River Ganga, National Solar Mission for the promotion of solar energy in the country etc. being implemented by other Ministries.

Notification of Land Pooling Policy

2439. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Land Pooling Policy (LPP) of DDA has been approved and notified;
- (b) if so, the salient features thereof;
- (c) the names of Group Housing Societies likely to be benefited by the policy; and
- (d) the role of DDA in developing the land in a time-bound manner?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) Yes Sir, the Land Policy has been notified *vide* S.O. 5220 dated 11.10.2018 by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs. The salient features of the policy are as follows:

- (i) In order to ensure unified planning, servicing and subdivision/share of land in a sector as per Land Policy and Regulations, a minimum 70% contiguous land of the developable area within the sector, free of encumbrances, is required to be pooled to make the sector eligible for development. When such minimum contiguity is achieved in a sector, Delhi Development Authority (DDA) will intimate all the constituent landowners forming part of contiguous land in the sector to form a consortium.

- (ii) 60% of pooled land to be retained by the landowners for Residential, Commercial and Public and Semi Public (PSP) use.
- (iii) 40% of the land to be earmarked for provision of City-level physical and social infrastructure, recreational, etc.
- (iv) External Development to be carried out by various service providing agencies.
- (v) FAR on Returned land: Residential (200 FAR on net residential area) + 15% additional for EWS
- (vi) Density and City-level Commercial & PSP will also be as per Master Plan for Delhi (MPD)-2021

The notified policy is available at DDA's website www.dda.org.in.

(c) Delhi Development Authority does not have any records/details of Housing Societies participating in Land Policy.

(d) As per the notified Land Policy dated 11.10.2018, the role of DDA and/or Government is, *inter-alia*, as follows:

- (i) Ensure smooth and fair implementation of the Policy.
- (ii) Overall planning with respect to Zonal Development Plan (ZDP) and the land to be utilized by DDA and service providing agencies for provision of city level physical infrastructure, recreational and public/semi-public (PSP) facilities.
- (iii) Revision of ZDPs as and when required for new development areas, including delineation of sector boundaries.
- (iv) Facilitation of the entire process of planning and development by Developer Entities (DEs)/ Consortium through a Single Window System for application, verifications, approvals, licenses, etc; in a time bound manner, as per process specified in the Regulations notified on 24.10.2018, for operationalisation of the Land Policy.
- (v) Overall monitoring of provision of relevant infrastructure for water supply, sewerage, drainage, power, transportation etc., by service providing agencies in a time bound manner.

Processing of solid waste generated in cities along the Ganga

2440. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that less than one third of the municipal solid waste generated in the 97 cities and towns along the river Ganga is processed, posing a major challenge to clean the river;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government has proposed to focus on segregating wet and dry waste to deal with the crisis rather than waiting for new waste processing plants to be ready; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) Total waste generation from 97 Ganga towns [Identified by National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG) under The Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation (MoWR&GR)] is around 11,729 Tonnes Per Day. Available plant capacity to process this waste in the Ganga towns is around 32% of total generation. Additional waste processing capacity of around 26% of generated waste has been approved by the States.

(b) and (c) Government has advised States/Union Territories (UTs) and Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) to comply with the provisions of the Solid Waste Management (SWM) Rules, 2016, which *inter-alia*, mandates waste segregation at source (in three streams), namely bio-degradable (wet) and non-bio-degradable (dry) including domestic hazardous waste and preference for on-site (decentralised) processing of bio-degradable (wet) waste.

The total municipal waste comprises 40-60% of wet waste, which can be converted into compost by using various aerobic methods such as windrow composting, vermi-composting, pit-composting, pile-composting etc. Decentralized processing is considered a sound and economical option in most cases because it obviates transportation costs of waste, need of large pieces of land for the plants and the public resistance for establishment of such large plants in their area. However, sanitation is a State subject and specific decision on centralised/decentralised processing of waste is taken by concerned States/UTs/ULBs.

Aadhaar for accessing shelter homes

2441. SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Aadhaar is mandatory for the homeless to access shelter homes;
- (b) the details thereof, State/UT-wise;
- (c) whether the shelters are upgraded on a regular basis;
- (d) if so, whether any shortcomings were revealed during the process along with the actions taken thereon; and
- (e) whether the Ministry has received complaints about inadequate quality of night shelter and if so, the action taken thereon?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (e) A Project Sanctioning Committee (PSC) constituted at the State level is competent to consider and approve proposals for construction/refurbishment of shelters for urban homeless. The same committee is also empowered to sanction appropriate operations and management (O&M) cost of the shelters. The O&M cost, as approved by the PSC, would cover, *inter-alia*, the annual servicing cost which includes cost of upkeep, maintenance, replenishment of bedding and kitchen equipments etc.

Data base of authorised real estate agents under RERA

2442. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government maintains a data base of authorised real estate agents under the Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016 (RERA);
- (b) the number of litigations/cases being fought under the said Act, State-wise; and
- (c) the number of workshops conducted for potential house-buyers, including the number of attendees during the last two years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) does not maintain the database of the real estate agents and details of cases filed under Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016 (RERA). As per provisions of the RERA, the 'appropriate Government' of States/Union Territories (UTs) are to establish the Real Estate Regulatory Authority to regulate and develop the real estate sector in the concerned State/UT. The Real Estate Regulatory Authority of the concerned State/UT is required to publish and maintain a web portal, containing the names and photographs of real estate agents who have applied and registered under RERA.

(c) MoHUA has organised Workshops in the Western, Southern, Northern and Eastern regions of the country to provide the platform for discussion among all stakeholders including home buyers and learn best practices and suggest way forward towards effective implementation of RERA across States/UTs. The first such workshop for the Western region was organised at Pune on 10th September, 2018, second workshop for the Southern region was organised at Chennai on 12th October, 2018, third workshop for the Northern region was organised at New Delhi on 15th November, 2018 and fourth workshop was organised at Ranchi on 15th December, 2018 for the Eastern and North Eastern region. Each of these regional workshops was attended by approximately 200 to 250 participants.

Accessibility of water to urban poor

2443. SHRI K.T.S. TULSI: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount, disbursed by Government under the Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) launched for improving accessibility of water to the urban poor during the last three years in percentage and figures; and

(b) the total number of regular connections provided in urban slums and related areas under AMRUT scheme during that period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) was launched on 25 June, 2015 in 500 mission cities with focus on water supply, sewerage and septage management, storm water drainage, green spaces and parks and non-motorised urban transport. Under AMRUT individual projects

are selected, appraised approved and implemented by the concerned States/Union Territories (UTs). The Government of India only approves State Annual Action Plans (SAAPs) and releases Central Assistance (CA) as per Mission guidelines.

The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs has so far approved SAAPs for all States/UTs for entire Mission period amounting to ₹77,640 crore. Of these, contracts for projects worth ₹55,649 crore have been awarded including completed projects worth ₹2,591 crore and Notice Inviting Tenders (NITs) have been issued for projects worth ₹14,124 crore. The Government has so far released ₹ 16,807 crore as Central assistance to States/UT which includes funds for projects, Administrative and Office Expenses (A&OE), reforms incentives, formulation of GIS based master plans and funds released against eligible projects of erstwhile JnNURM.

(b) Data on water connections given in slum households is not maintained in the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs.

Faecal sludge management

2444. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has made any interventions in faecal sludge management during the last three years and if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) the details of the funds allocated, released and utilized for the faecal sludge management across the country, so far, State/UT-wise;

(d) whether Government has received proposals from different States/Union Territories for faecal sludge treatment plants and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of collaboration with the private agencies along with the technological interventions made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (d) Public health and sanitation is a State subject. However, Government of India supplements the efforts of the States and Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) in providing infrastructure for basic services such as sewerage infrastructure including Faecal Sludge Management in urban areas through its various flagship Missions.

The Government has launched Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) on 25th June, 2015 in 500 Mission cities with sewerage and septage management as one of the focus areas. Under the Mission, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs only approves State Annual Action Plans (SAAPs) submitted by the States/UTs, and release the funds as per Mission guidelines. The funds are not released sector-wise, city-wise or project-wise but released to the States/UTs against approved SAAPs. The individual projects are selected, appraised, approved and implemented by the concerned States/UTs.

Out of the approved SAAPs worth ₹77,640 crore for all States/UTs for entire Mission period, ₹32,456 crore (42%) have been allocated to sewerage and septage management sector including faecal sludge management. Of these, contracts for 455 projects worth ₹21,385 crores have been awarded, including 43 completed projects worth ₹5,215 crore and Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) for 82 projects worth ₹4,513 crores have been approved. The State-wise details of projects under sewerage and septage management are given in Statement (*See below*).

(e) Ministry has signed a Memorandum of Cooperation with Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation for implementation support under Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban) which *inter-alia* includes faecal sludge management.

Statement

State-wise details of projects under sewage and septage management

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Total SAAP Size (₹ in Crore)	Sewerage and Septage	
			Number of Projects	Amount (₹ in crore)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	10.82	0	-
2.	Andhra Pradesh	2,890.17	50	529.13
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	140.25	5	56
4.	Assam	657.14	3	31.95
5.	Bihar	2,469.77	1	37.74
6.	Chandigarh	95.07	2	61
7.	Chhattisgarh	2,192.76	14	447.44

1	2	3	4	5
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	10.82	0	-
9.	Daman and Diu	18.03	3	17.91
10.	Delhi	802.31	7	431.13
11.	Goa	209.18	4	18.21
12.	Gujarat	4,884.42	84	2,634.37
13.	Haryana	2,565.24	28	1,369.30
14.	Himachal Pradesh	304.52	18	84.66
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	593.05	17	114.92
16.	Jharkhand	1,245.74	12	444.1
17.	Karnataka	4,952.87	102	2,401.36
18.	Kerala	2,359.38	47	626.96
19.	Lakshadweep	3.61	0	-
20.	Madhya Pradesh	6,200.67	72	3,712.25
21.	Maharashtra	7,759.32	31	3,715.62
22.	Manipur	180.31	0	-
23.	Meghalaya	80.14	6	77.47
24.	Mizoram	140.25	5	13.73
25.	Nagaland	120.22	2	8
26.	Odisha	1,598.96	61	157.81
27.	Puducherry	64.91	6	11.73
28.	Punjab	2,766.62	53	1,689.38
29.	Rajasthan	3,223.94	29	2,107.75
30.	Sikkim	40.06	0	-
31.	Tamil Nadu	11,194.78	21	5,295.42
32.	Telangana	1,666.26	4	184.34
33.	Tripura	148.25	3	10

1	2	3	4	5
34.	Uttar Pradesh	11,421.67	109	5,642.93
35.	Uttarakhand	593.02	33	225.74
36.	West Bengal	4,035.00	4	297.59
TOTAL		77,640.02	836	32,455.94

Affordable rental housing

2445. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of residents in urban area who live in rented housing, year-wise and State-wise since 2015;

(b) whether a Government Task Force for Rental Housing 2013 recommended the inclusion of rental housing with the Central assistance under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY);

(c) the reasons why provisions of rental housing were left out of PMAY; and

(d) the details of the steps taken to ensure provisions of affordable rental housing, especially for those cannot afford to purchase homes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (d) State-wise percentage of urban households living in rental houses, as per Census of India - 2011 is given in the Statement (*See below*).

The Task Force on Rental Housing, 2013 has not recommended the inclusion of rental housing with Central assistance in the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) launched in 2015. Rental Housing is not a part of the PMAY scheme.

Statement

*State-wise percentage of urban households living in rental houses
(as per Census of India - 2011)*

Sl. No.	State	Percentage
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	50.55
2.	Andhra Pradesh	44.33
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	56.44

Sl. No.	State	Percentage
4.	Assam	30.90
5.	Bihar	13.66
6.	Chandigarh	46.15
7.	Chhattisgarh	23.70
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	62.93
9.	Daman and Diu	67.88
10.	Goa	22.61
11.	Gujarat	24.28
12.	Haryana	21.71
13.	Himachal Pradesh	45.19
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	6.48
15.	Jharkhand	27.29
16.	Karnataka	46.05
17.	Kerala	10.00
18.	Lakshadweep	15.76
19.	Madhya Pradesh	21.11
20.	Maharashtra	27.19
21.	Manipur	9.13
22.	Meghalaya	50.61
23.	Mizoram	49.10
24.	Nagaland	54.95
25.	NCT of Delhi	28.49
26.	Odisha	31.40
27.	Puducherry	38.94
28.	Punjab	18.63
29.	Rajasthan	16.93
30.	Sikkim	63.62

Sl. No.	State	Percentage
31.	Tamil Nadu	40.21
32.	Tripura	15.16
33.	Uttar Pradesh	14.97
34.	Uttarakhand	26.63
35.	West Bengal	20.35
	INDIA	27.55

Implementation of Street Vendors Act

2446. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state -

(a) whether Government is aware that, despite the commencement of the Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Act, 2014, the hawkers and vendors continue to be hounded by police and municipal authorities across the country including national capital and Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what action Government proposes to take to ensure that the provisions of the Act are implemented in letter and spirit throughout the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (c) In order to protect rights of urban street vendors and to regulate street vending activities, the Government has already enacted the Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Act, 2014 which is implemented by respective States/UTs by framing Rules, Scheme, Bye-laws and Plan for Street Vending as per provisions of the Act.

Section 38 of the Act provides for framing a Scheme by the appropriate Government which would, *inter-alia*, include the manner of evicting a street vendor; the manner of giving notice for eviction of a street vendor; the manner of evicting a street vendor physically on failure to evict; the manner of seizure of goods by the local authority, including preparation and issue of list of goods seized and the manner of reclaiming seized goods by the street vendor and the fees for the same.

The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs issues advisory to the States/UTs, from time to time, to follow the provisions laid down in the Act including on the issues relating to eviction and relocation of street vendors.

Rehabilitation of slum dwellers

2447. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that Maharashtra has the largest number of slums and slum dwellers in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government is implementing Flousing for All by 2022 for rehabilitation of slum dwellers and promotion of affordable housing for the urban poor;
- (d) what is the present status of Housing for All by 2022 with regard to slums of Maharashtra; and
- (e) what steps Government has taken to provide basic amenities in the slums of that State till they are redeveloped under Housing for All by 2022?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) The Registrar General, India (RGI) conducts decadal population Census wherein data are collected on all persons living in India including those residing in slums and last Census was conducted in 2011. As per Census 2011 data, the largest number of Slum Households and Slum Population was reported from the State of Maharashtra in the country. State-wise details of number of Towns, Slum Households and Slum Population as per Census 2011 are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) Government of India has launched Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) {PMAY(U)} Mission on 25th June, 2015 with the aim to assist the States / ULBs for providing housing for all eligible families / beneficiaries including slum dwellers. The Mission comprises four components *viz. in-Situ* Slum Redevelopment (ISSR); Affordable Housing through Credit-Linked Subsidy; Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP); and subsidy for Beneficiary-Led individual house construction (BLC).

(d) 'In-situ' Slum Redevelopment (ISSR) is an important component under PMAY (Urban) Mission under which State/UT Government using land as a resource may take up Slum redevelopment projects for providing houses to eligible slum dwellers. Slum rehabilitation grant of ₹ 1.0 lakh per house, on an average, is admissible for all houses built in all such projects. A total of 9 ISSR projects from the State of Maharashtra for

the construction of 2,22,303 Dwelling Units (DUs) involving total project cost of ₹4,462.43 crore have been accepted under the mission.

(e) 'Land' and 'Colonization' are State subjects and therefore it is the responsibility of the State/Union Territory (UT) Governments to frame policies and implement schemes for improving the living conditions of slum dwellers. The PMAY(U) Mission guidelines stipulates that Slum redevelopment projects should have basic civic infrastructure like water, sanitation, sewerage, road, electricity etc. Further, Government of India through its programmatic interventions viz. Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT), Swachh Bharat Mission - Urban (SBM-U), has been making overarching efforts by assisting States/UTs in providing basic civic amenities to the urban poor including slum dwellers of towns/cities of the country.

Statement

*State-wise details of number of Towns, Slum Households and
Population as per Census-2011*

State/UT	Number of Towns		Slum	Slum
	Statutory Towns	Slum Reported Towns	Households	Population
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	125	125	2431474	10186934
Arunachal Pradesh	26	5	3479	15562
Assam	88	31	42533	197266
Bihar	139	88	216496	1237682
Chhattisgarh	168	94	413831	1898931
Goa	14	3	5497	26247
Gujarat	195	103	345998	1680095
Haryana	80	75	332697	1662305
Himachal Pradesh	56	22	14385	61312
Jammu and Kashmir	86	40	103633	662062
Jharkhand	40	31	72544	372999

1	2	3	4	5
Karnataka	220	206	707662	3291434
Kerala	59	19	45417	202048
Madhya Pradesh	364	303	1117764	5688993
Maharashtra	256	189	2499948	11848423
Manipur	28	NS	NS	NS
Meghalaya	10	6	10518	57418
Mizoram	23	1	15987	78561
Nagaland	19	11	17152	82324
Odisha	107	76	350032	1560303
Punjab	143	73	293928	1460518
Rajasthan	185	107	394391	2068000
Sikkim	8	7	7203	31378
Tamil Nadu	721	507	1463689	5798459
Tripura	16	15	34143	139780
Uttar Pradesh	648	293	1066363	6239965
Uttarakhand	74	31	93911	487741
West Bengal	129	122	1391756	6418594
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	1	3324	14172
Chandigarh	1	1	21704	95135
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	NS	NS	NS
Daman and Diu	2	NS	NS	NS
NCT of Delhi	3	22	367893	1785390
Lakshadweep	0	NS	NS	NS
Puducherry	6	6	34839	144573
INDIA	4041	2613	13920191	65494604

'NS' indicates slum not reported.

Source: Primary Census Abstract for Slum, Census of India-2011

Making land affordable

2448. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that in spite of availability of flexible and low interest housing loans, people are not coming forward for housing projects due to heavy cost of land particularly in urban areas;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether Government has any plan to make land available at affordable prices to the needy to achieve the targets for affordable housing?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) Ministry of Finance, Department of Financial Services has informed that unit-wise data analysis of outstanding individual housing loans submitted by the Housing Finance Companies (HFGs) and Public Sector Banks (PSBs) to National Housing Bank(NHB), reveals that the outstanding individual housing loans upto ₹10 lakh have grown by CAGR of over 5% during the period 2015-16 to 2017-18. Further, as on 31-03-2018, the unit-wise outstanding individual housing loans upto ₹10 lakh constituted about 51% of the unit-wise total outstanding individual housing loan portfolio of HFCs and PSBs.

(c) 'Land' and 'Colonization' are State subjects. It is, therefore, the responsibility of the State/Union Territory/ Urban Local Body (ULB) authorities concerned to provide encumbrance free land for the projects under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) {PMAY(U)} mission. Additionally, it is incumbent upon the States / UTs to prepare/ amend their Master Plans earmarking land for Affordable Housing. States/UTs have also committed to fulfill the mandatory conditions including providing additional FAR/ FSI/TDR and relaxed density norms for low cost housing.

Projects progress under AMRUT

†2449. DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO:

SHRI NARAYAN RANE:

SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY:

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

- (a) the number of cities where projects under the Atal Mission for Rejuvenation

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) are proposed to be launched and the amount allocated therefor, State-wise;

(b) the details of schemes as well as the status of progress of implementation of these projects, project-wise;

(c) whether a number of projects are pending under AMRUT scheme and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the details of works taken up, funds released and expenditure incurred so far under each component of AMRUT scheme particularly in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) The Government of India has launched the Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) on 25 June, 2015 in 500 Mission cities across the country with focus on water supply, sewerage and septage management, storm water drainage, non-motorized urban transport and development of green spaces and parks. The Mission period is upto March, 2020. State Annual Action Plans (SAAPs) have been approved for all the States/Union Territories (UTs) for the entire Mission period in the first three years in three rounds. Details of SAAPs approved for all the States/Union Territories are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) to (d) All the State Annual Action Plans (SAAPs) have been approved for ₹77,640 crore including central share of ₹35,990 crore. Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) have been approved for projects costing ₹78,781 crore. Some States/UTs have taken projects in excess of their approved SAAP for which entire additional expenditure will be borne by the respective States/UTs. So far, contracts have been awarded for projects worth ₹55,649 crore including completed projects worth ₹2,591 crore and Notice Inviting Tenders (NITs) have been issued for projects worth ₹14,124 crore. The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs has so far released ₹ 16,807 crore to the States/UTs which includes funds for projects, Administrative & Office Expenses (A&OE), reforms incentives, formulation of GIS based master plans and funds released against eligible projects of erstwhile JnNURM. So far, utilisation certificates for ₹ 9,877 crore have been received from the States and Union Territories.

Details of works taken up, fund released and expenditure incurred/utilisation certificate received under AMRUT for the States of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana are as under:

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	SAAP Works Size	Comple- ted	Contr- acts awarded & work in progress	NITs issued	Central Assistance(CA) released					Total CA released	Utilisa- tion Certifi- cate received
						CA Released (Projects)	A& OE	Reform Incen- tives	GIS Based Master Plan	JnNU- RM		
1	Andhra Pradesh	2,890	509	2,678	144	619.69	38.69	82.68	13.66	4.17	758.89	628.04
2	Telangana	1,666	122	1,524	4	302.00	13.16	68.44	2.30	81.10	466.99	219.69

Statement*Details of SAAPs approved for all the States/Union Territories*

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of States/UTs	SAAP I	SAAP II	SAAP III	Total
States					
1.	Andhra Pradesh	662.86	877.05	1,350.26	2,890.17
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	40.94	46.67	52.64	140.25
3.	Assam	188.16	218.67	250.31	657.14
4.	Bihar	664.20	775.20	1,030.37	2,469.77
5.	Chhattisgarh	573.40	740.38	878.99	2,192.77
6.	Goa	59.44	69.60	80.14	209.18
7.	Gujarat	1,204.42	1,401.00	2,279.00	4,884.42
8.	Haryana	458.02	525.40	1,582.32	2,565.74
9.	Himachal Pradesh	88.23	101.33	114.96	304.52
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	171.00	197.33	224.72	593.05
11.	Jharkhand	313.36	376.80	555.58	1,245.74
12.	Karnataka	1,258.54	1,624.72	2,069.61	4,952.87
13.	Kerala	587.48	796.06	975.34	2,359.38
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1,655.81	2,050.90	2,493.95	6,200.66
15.	Maharashtra	1,989.41	2,489.91	3,230.00	7,759.32

Sl. No.	Name of States/UTs	SAAP I	SAAP II	SAAP III	Total
16.	Manipur	51.43	60.00	68.88	180.31
17.	Meghalaya	22.81	26.67	30.66	80.14
18.	Mizoram	40.56	46.67	53.02	140.25
19.	Nagaland	34.98	40.00	45.24	120.22
20.	Odisha	461.30	530.40	607.26	1,598.96
21.	Punjab	709.66	857.02	1,199.95	2,766.63
22.	Rajasthan	919.00	1,072.80	1,232.14	3,223.94
23.	Sikkim	13.43	13.33	13.30	40.06
24.	Tamil Nadu	3,249.23	3,834.49	4,111.06	11,194.78
25.	Telangana	408.51	554.77	702.98	1,666.26
26.	Tripura	36.62	49.33	62.30	148.25
27.	Uttar Pradesh	3,287.26	3,895.16	4,239.24	11,421.66
28.	Uttarakhand	148.53	197.33	247.16	593.02
29.	West Bengal	1,104.86	1,393.69	1,536.45	4,035.00
Union Territories (UTs)					
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3.18	3.60	4.04	10.82
31.	Chandigarh	15.04	18.00	62.03	95.07
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3.41	3.60	3.81	10.82
33.	Daman and Diu	4.56	5.75	7.72	18.03
34.	Delhi	223.07	265.73	313.51	802.31
35.	Lakshadweep	0.68	1.20	1.73	3.51
36.	Puducherry	18.97	21.60	24.34	64.91
TOTAL		20,672.36	25,182.16	31,785.51	77,640.02

Status of PMAY-U Scheme

2450. SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds sanctioned for PMAY-U during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(b) the target set for construction of houses in the first phase under PMAY-U in the State of Kerala;

(c) the number of houses built in that State under PMAY-U;

(d) how many houses have been allotted in the State under this scheme; and

(e) the status of implementation of Phase-II of the scheme in that State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) State-wise details of central assistance sanctioned and released during each of the last three years and Current year under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) (PMAY(U)) are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) Under the PMAY(U) scheme, States/Union Territories (UTs) are required to undertake a demand assessment and validate the same to determine the actual requirement of houses to be built. As per the road map submitted by the State of Kerala, the likely demand for construction of houses in the State under PMAY (U) is about 2.20 lakh.

(c) to (e) In the State of Kerala, 341 projects under PMAY(U) have been sanctioned so far for construction of 89,498 houses involving central assistance of ₹ 1394.46 crore. Central assistance of ₹ 934.64 crore has so far been released to the State. This includes ₹ 89.65 crore disbursed as interest subsidy to 4797 Beneficiaries under Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS) component of PMAY(U). As reported by the State, construction of 66,663 houses under PMAY (U) has been started of which 20,804 houses have been completed so far. Of the completed houses, 20,481 houses have already been occupied by the beneficiaries.

Statement

State/UT-wise details of funds Sanctioned/Released during last three years and current year under PMAY(U)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Funds sanctioned and Released during last three years and current year			
		FY. 2015-16	FY. 2016-17	FY. 2017-18	Current year 2018-19
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Island (UT)	-	-	0.23	0.04
2.	Andhra Pradesh	368.78	235.56	2,676.32	464.61

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	27.77	28.90	20.80	9.93
4.	Assam	0.04	13.85	326.43	6.39
5.	Bihar	121.81	287.32	437.35	116.84
6.	Chandigarh (UT)	0.04	0.07	1.17	1.52
7.	Chhattisgarh	119.41	60.32	504.67	157.93
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli (UT)	0.02	1.57	23.89	9.54
9.	Daman and Diu (UT)	-	0.07	4.00	2.17
10.	Delhi (UT)	1.26	2.38	56.93	84.14
11.	Goa	0.02	0.20	2.17	3.39
12.	Gujarat	351.71	608.53	1,106.73	1,456.87
13.	Haryana	110.79	8.60	150.36	228.31
14.	Himachal Pradesh	9.33	11.50	17.10	21.92
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	6.26	2.49	61.01	17.92
16.	Jharkhand	110.42	193.55	670.11	14.53
17.	Karnataka	410.63	195.93	1,697.71	258.56
18.	Kerala	26.64	56.54	263.87	587.59
19.	Lakshdweep (UT)	-	-	-	-
20.	Madhya Pradesh	301.85	417.69	2,362.87	1389.15
21.	Maharashtra	30.88	482.12	796.27	1,473.62
22.	Manipur	-	23.40	136.38	0.67
23.	Meghalaya	0.02	0.52	4.72	0.22
24.	Mizoram	15.83	0.18	60.35	7.05
25.	Nagaland	16.23	60.56	9.78	61.62
26.	Odisha	169.62	111.00	157.44	204.03
27.	Puducherry (UT)	0.13	4.46	42.73	12.19
28.	Punjab	4.61	66.21	93.82	97.03

1	2	3	4	5	6
29.	Rajasthan	240.67	105.39	183.25	151.91
30.	Sikkim	-	0.02	1.29	1.61
31.	Tamil Nadu	132.11	634.60	1,194.39	830.00
32.	Telangana	325.99	142.70	773.60	152.09
33.	Tripura	30.05	287.51	160.56	141.21
34.	Uttar Pradesh	121.18	77.88	1,621.87	918.26
35.	Uttarakhand	65.55	29.58	131.35	37.80
36.	West Bengal	102.83	446.48	780.08	379.84
GRAND TOTAL		3,222.50	4,597.68	16,531.64	9,300.52

Status of Smart City Mission

2451. SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many cities have been included in the Smart Cities Mission (SCM) especially of Kerala;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Smart Cities Mission (SCM) is progressing at a slow pace;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) the details of funds sanctioned and spent on the development of cities identified under SCM in that State; and

(e) the present status of SCM in that State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) 100 cities have been selected under the Smart Cities Mission for development as Smart cities. Out of these 100 cities, two cities, namely, Kochi and Thiruvananthapuram have been selected from the State of Kerala.

(b) and (c) It takes around 12-18 months for a selected city to set up Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV), procure Project Management Consultant (PMC), hire necessary human resources, call tenders and issue work orders. The implementation plan is given

by each Smart City in its Smart City Proposal (SCP). The timeline for completion of projects is given below:

- Round 1 cities-2020-21
- Round 2 cities-2021-22
- Round 3 cities-2021-22
- Round 4 cities- 2022-23

A total of 5,151 projects worth ₹ 2,05,018/- crore have been included by the selected 100 cities in their Smart City Proposals. As on 30th November, 2018, 2,342 projects worth ₹ 90,929/- crore have been tendered, of which 1,675 projects worth ₹ 51,866/- crore are under implementation/have been completed. The pace of implementation of projects has picked up significantly. There has been a 290% increase in projects tendered, 332% increase in projects grounded/completed and 479% increase in projects completed since October 2017.

(d) and (e) The Central Government shall give financial support to the extent of ₹500 crore to each of the selected cities over the Mission period. State-wise city-wise details of funds released, funds utilised and present status of implementation under the Smart Cities Mission are given in the Statement (*See below*).

Statement

State-wise/City-wise details of funds released and expenditure incurred under Smart Cities Mission (as on 30.11.2018)

(₹ in crores)								
State	City	Round	Funds Released	Expend-iture incurred (as on Nov. 1, 2018)	Total Tendered Projects No. of Projects	Project Value	Projects under implementation/ Completed No. of Projects	Project Value
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Port Blair	Fast Track (FT)	196	-	1	5	1	5
	Kakinada	1	196	194.63	37	1292	26	802

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andhra Pradesh	Vishakhapatnam	1	294	221.83	52	1284	39	982
	Amravati	3	292	100.83	12	1370	8	387
	Tirupati	2	196	-	40	1479	14	111
Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar	4	58	-	0	0	0	0
	Pasighat	3	60	2.00	0	0	0	0
Assam	Guwahati	1	196	3.38	11	538	6	25
	Bhagalpur	FT	196	0.37	12	1046	9	511
Bihar	Bihar Sharif	4	60	2.00	0	0	0	0
	Muzaffarpur	3	60	1.48	3	22	3	22
	Patna	3	108	4.00	22	1750	3	5751
Chandigarh	Chandigarh	FT	196	15.72	25	295	22	238
	Bilaspur	3	58	8.82	1	201	0	0
Chhattisgarh	Naya Raipur	3	122	18.00	3	176	2	168
	Raipur	FT	196	47.25	93	985	70	470
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Silvassa	4	54	0.00	0	0	0	0
Daman and Diu	Diu	4	104	0.42	0	0	0	0
Delhi	NDMC	1	196	50.36	63	1116	61	1076
Goa	Panaji	FT	118	23.83	21	380	15	254
Gujarat	Ahmedabad	1	196	187.92	42	2456	39	2415
	Surat	1	294	290.75	75	3659	64	2965
	Dahod	3	109	0.36	10	291	1	17
	Gandhinagar	3	110	19.88	10	308	7	143
	Rajkot	3	160	22.71	19	2288	7	117
	Vadodara	2	196	71.94	501	2418	401	1998
Haryana	Faridabad	FT	196	12.45	14	202	10	27

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Karnal	3	60	1.45	0	0	0	0
Himachal Pradesh	Dharamshala	FT	196	37.36	10	77	8	72
	Shimla	3	58	1.15	4	138	4	138
Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu	3	58	15.00	3	233	2	216
	Srinagar	3	58	4.22	0	0	0	0
Jharkhand	Ranchi	FT	196	22.52	19	1895	15	1332
	Belagavi	1	196	14.72	46	1335	30	1093
	Davanagere	1	196	21.90	44	1377	22	967
	Bengaluru	3	58	-	3	65	2	28
Karnataka	Hubli-Dharwad	2	196	7.79	35	831	12	307
	Mangaluru	2	117	6.84	30	359	18	180
	Shivamogga	2	117	6.45	33	713	10	189
	Tumakuru	2	117	20.02	43	979	29	795
	Kochi	1	196	4.58	17	527	7	127
Kerala	Tiruvananthapuram	3	194	0.90	10	274	5	191
Lakshadweep	Kavarati	4	52	0.01	0	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	1	294	196.00	66	6072	63	2959
	Indore	1	196	190.62	139	6129	112	3044
	Jabalpur	1	196	109.61	65	1066	56	884
	Gwalior	2	196	14.48	57	1570	41	1056
	Sagar	3	85	0.59	10	1005	10	1005
	Satna	3	196	3.78	14	532	10	327
	Uljain	2	196	14.05	44	1898	35	1405
Maharashtra	Pune	1	196	83.21	57	4303	36	1554
	Solapur	1	196	27.81	32	1833	22	60

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Aurangabad	2	196	5.60	3	357	2.	237
	Kalyan-Dombivali	2	196	6.61	8	845	6	228
	Nagpur	2	196	111.80	6	1893	5	1656
	Nashik	2	196	15.73	41	1608	30	890
	Pimpri-Chinchwad	3	196	-	18	710	1	15
	Thane	2	196	31.29	38	1508	29	441
Manipur	Imphal	FT	117	0.99	2	41	2	41
Mizoram	Aizawl	3	60	2.00	0	0	0	0
Nagaland	Kohima	2	117	2.00	2	92	1	60
Odisha	Bhubaneswar	1	196	162.46	27	4083	23	2824
	Rourkela	2	196	7.57	12	871	7	374
Puducherry	Puducherry	3	102	0.30	1	15	1	15
Punjab	Ludhiana	1	196	12.45	13	303	8	113
	Amritsar	2	60	8.88	7	181	2	11
	Jalandhar	2	60	10.84	4	48	1	7
Rajasthan	Jaipur	1	196	63.25	63	1450	44	1067
	Udaipur	1	196	28.86	49	1310	28	990
	Ajmer	2	196	74.48	72	911	56	810
	Kota	2	196	49.82	42	1601	28	709
Sikkim	Gangtok	3	58	16.85	1	23	1	23
	Namchi	2	196	112.01	9	302	8	294
Tamil Nadu	Chennai	1	196	142.63	32	725	24	358
	Coimbatore	1	196	150.27	38	1049	35	987
	Erode	4	196	64.51	4	209	3	194
	Madurai	2	196	12.91	8	370	5	256
	Salem	2	117	81.21	111	448	9	434

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Thanjavur	2	196	18.76	14	383	4	29
	Thoothukudi	3	60	3.32	16	30	14	29
	Tiruchirappalli	3	125	2.00	3	113	3	113
	Tirunelveli	3	196	37.71	2	86	2	86
	Tiruppur	3	108	26.95	6	417	3	90
	Vellore	2	117	1.07	3	256	3	256
Telangana	Karimnagar	3	60	0.73	3	232	0	0
	Warangal	FT	100	13.70	25	809	12	617
Tripura	Agartala	FT	196	13.49	19	303	10	34
Uttar Pradesh	Agra	2	196	29.65	47	1703	33	1102
	Aligarh	3	110	1.12	8	513	1	0
	Allahabad	3	196	20.49	132	952	123	800
	Bareilly	4	60	1.38	1	348	0	0
	Jhansi	3	60	2.49	23	2319	11	784
	Kanpur	2	196	29.14	25	1821	12	1326
	Lucknow	FT	196	5.06	40	1091	31	586
	Moradabad	4	60	1.04	0	0	0	0
	Saharanpur	4	60	0.81	0	0	0	0
	Varanasi	2	196	59.16	64	1815	57	1732
Uttarakhand	Dehradun	3	60	2.79	2	4	0	0
West Bengal	New Town Kolkata	FT	60	-	1	10	1	10

Cities under Smart Cities Mission

†2452. SHRI NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of cities have been covered under the Smart Cities Mission;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the details thereof and the criteria for selection of such cities, State-wise;

(c) the status of progress made with regard to cities identified, State-wise; and

(d) the total amount of investment required for selected cities and wherefrom the Ministry plans to garner the resources for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) 100 cities have been selected under the Smart Cities Mission in various rounds as follows:

- 20 Smart Cities in Round 1 in January 2016
- 13 Smart Cities in Fast Track Round 2 in May 2016
- 27 Smart Cities in Round 2 in September 2016
- 30 Smart Cities in Round 3 in June 2017
- 10 Smart Cities in Round 4 (9 in January 2018 and 1 in June 2018)

The selection process of Smart Cities followed a Challenge (competition) process consisting of two stages. Stage 1 was intra-state competition and was conducted by the State Governments on four broad criteria - (i) Existing Service levels, (ii) Institutional Systems/Capacities, (iii) Self-Financing and (iv) Past track record and reforms. On the basis of these criteria, 98 potential Smart Cities were selected in August 2015 to participate in Stage 2. Further, on the basis of requests received from States, 12 new potential Smart Cities were also included to participate in All-India Competition (Stage 2) of the Smart City Challenge Process.

In Stage 2, each potential Smart City submitted its Smart City Proposal (SCP) which was evaluated by a panel of national and international experts on the basis of two broad criteria *i.e.* (i) City level, and (ii) Proposal level.

State-wise details of selected cities are given in Statement-I (*See* below).

(c) The implementation of the Smart Cities Mission is being done by a city level Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV). As on date, all 100 cities have incorporated SPVs, 97 of them have procured Project Management Consultants (PMCs) and all 100 have constituted City Level Advisory Fora (CLAF). As on 30th November, 2018, 2,342 projects worth ₹90,929/- crore have been tendered, of which 1,675 projects worth ₹51,866/- crore are under implementation/have been completed. State-wise, city-wise details of projects are given in Statement-II (*See* below).

(d) A total of 5,151 projects at an estimated cost of ₹ 2,05,018 crores have been proposed by cities in their Smart City Proposals (SCPs). As per Smart Cities Mission Statement and Guidelines, the Central Government proposes to give financial support to the extent of ₹48,000 crores (23.4% of SCP value) over five years *i.e.* an coverage of ₹500 crore per city. An equal amount, on a matching basis, is to be provided by the State/Urban Local Body (ULB). Apart from these, around ₹42,028 crores (21%) is expected from convergence with other Missions, ₹41,022 crores (20%) from Public Private Partnerships (PPP), around ₹9,843 crores (4.8%) from loans, ₹2,644 crores (1.3%) from own resources and remaining from other sources.

Statement-I

State/Union Territory-wise details of cities selected under Smart Cities Mission

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Cities selected in various Rounds
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Port Blair
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1. Vishakhapatnam 2. Tirupati 3. Kakinada 4. Amaravati
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1. Pasighat 2. Itanagar
4.	Assam	Guwahati
5.	Bihar	1. Muzaffarpur 2. Bhagalpur 3. Patna 4. Biharsharif
6.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh
7.	Chhattisgarh	1. Raipur 2. Bilaspur 3. Naya Raipur
8.	Daman and Diu	Diu
9.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Silvassa

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Cities selected in various Rounds
10.	Delhi	New Delhi Municipal Council
11.	Goa	Panaji
12.	Gujarat	1. Gandhinagar 2. Ahmedabad 3. Surat 4. Vadodara 5. Rajkot 6. Dahod
13.	Haryana	1. Karnal 2. Faridabad
14.	Himachal Pradesh	1. Dharamshala 2. Shimla
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	1. Jammu 2. Srinagar
16.	Jharkhand	Ranchi
17.	Karnataka	1. Mangaluru 2. Belagavi 3. Shivamogga 4. Hubballi-Dharwad 5. Tumakuru 6. Davanegere 7. Bangalore
18.	Kerala	1. Kochi 2. Thiruvananthapuram
19.	Lakshadweep	0 Kavaratti
20.	Madhya Pradesh	1. Bhopal 2. Indore

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Cities selected in various Rounds
		3. Jabalpur
		4. Gwalior
		5. Sagar
		6. Satna
		7. Ujjain
21.	Maharashtra	1. Pimpri Chinchwad
		2. Nashik
		3. Thane
		4. Solapur
		5. Nagpur
		6. Kalyan-Dombivali
		7. Aurangabad
		8. Pune
22.	Manipur	Imphal
23.	Meghalaya	Shillong
24.	Mizoram	Aizawl
25.	Nagaland	Kohima
26.	Odisha	1. Bhubaneswar
		2. Raurkela
27.	Puducherry	Puducherry
28.	Punjab	1. Ludhiana
		2. Jalandhar
		3. Amritsar
29.	Rajasthan	1. Jaipur
		2. Udaipur
		3. Kota
		4. Ajmer

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

Statement-II*Details of State-wise/City-Wise project progress*

(Based on MIS data—30 November 2018)

(Value in ₹ crore)

State	City	Total Tendered Projects		Projects under implementation/ Completed	
		No. of Projects	Project Value	No. of Projects	Project Value
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Port Blair	1	5	1	5
Andhra Pradesh	Kakinada	37	1292	26	802
Andhra Pradesh	Vishakhapatnam	52	1284	39	982
Andhra Pradesh	Amravati	12	1370	8	387
Andhra Pradesh	Tirupati	40	3479	14	111
Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar	0	0	0	0
Arunachal Pradesh	Pasighat	0	0	0	0
Assam	Guwaharti	11	538	6	25
Bihar	Bhagalput	12	1046	9	511
Bihar	Bihar Sharif	0	0	0	0
Bihar	Muzaffarpur	3	22	3	22
Bihar	Patna	22	1750	3	575
Chandigarh	Chandigarh	25	295	22	238
Chhattisgarh	Bilaspur	1	201	0	0
Chhattisgarh	Naya Raipur	3	176	2	168
Chhattisgarh	Raipur	93	985	70	470
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Silvassa	0	0	0	0
Daman and Diu	Diu	0	0	0	0
Delhi	NDMC	63	1116	61	1076

1	2	3	4	5	6
Goa	Panaji	21	380	15	254
Gujarat	Ahmedabad	42	2456	39	2415
Gujarat	Surat	75	3659	64	2965
Gujarat	Dahod	10	291	1	17
Gujarat	Gandhinagar	10	308	7	143
Gujarat	Rajkot	19	2288	7	117
Gujarat	Vadodara	50	2418	40	1998
Haryana	Faridabad	14	202	10	27
Haryana	Karnal	0	0	0	0
Himachal Pradesh	Dharamshala	10	77	8	72
Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	4	138	4	138
Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu	3	233	2	216
Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar	0	0	0	0
Jharkhand	Ranchi	19	18951	15	1332
Karnataka	Belagavi	46	1335	30	1093
Karnataka	Davanagere	44	1377	22	967
Karnataka	Bengaluru	3	65	2	28
Karnataka	Hubli-Dharwad	35	831	12	307
Karnataka	Mangaluru	30	359	18	180
Karnataka	Shivamogga	33	713	10	189
Karnataka	Tumakuru	43	979	29	795
Kerala	Kochi	17	527	7	127
Kerala	Tiruvananthapuram	10	274	5	191
Lakshadweep	Kavarati	0	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	66	6072	63	2959
Madhya Pradesh	Indore	139	6129 1	112	3044
Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur	65	1066	56	884

1	2	3	4	5	6
Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior	57	1570	41	1056
Madhya Pradesh	Sagar	10	1005	10	1005
Madhya Pradesh	Satna	44	532 1	10	327
Madhya Pradesh	Ujjain	44	1898	35	1405
Maharashtra	Pane	57	4303	361	1554
Maharashtra	Solapur	32	1833	22	60
Maharashtra	Aurangabad	3	357	2	237
Maharashtra	Kalyan-Dombivali	8	845	6	228
Maharashtra	Nagpur	6	1893	5	1656
Maharashtra	Nashik	41	1608	30	890
Maharashtra	Pimpri-Chinchwad	18	710	1	15
Maharashtra	Thane	38	1508	29	441
Manipur	Imphal	2	41	2	41
Mizoram	Aizawl	0	0	0	0
Nagaland	Kohima	2	92	1	60
Odisha	Bhubaneswar	27	4083	23	2824
Odisha	Rourkela	12	871	7	374
Puducherry	Puducherry	1	15	1	15
Punjab	Ludhiana	13	303	8	113
Punjab	Amritsar	7	181	2	11
Punjab	Jalandhar	4	48	1	7
Rajasthan	Jaipur	63	1450	44	1067
Rajasthan	Udaipur	49	1310	28	990
Rajasthan	Ajmer	72	911	56	810
Rajasthan	Kota	42	1601	28	709
Sikkim	Gangtok	1	23	1	23
Sikkim	Namchi	9	302	8	294

1	2	3	4	5	6
Tamil Nadu	Chennai	32	725	24	358
Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore	38	1049	35	987
Tamil Nadu	Erode	4	209	3	194
Tamil Nadu	Madurai	8	370	5	256
Tamil Nadu	Salem	11	448	9	434
Tamil Nadu	Thanjavur	14	3831	4	29
Tamil Nadu	Thoothukudi	16	30	14	29
Tamil Nadu	Tiruchirappalli	3	113	3	113
Tamil Nadu	Tirunelveli	2	86	2	86
Tamil Nadu	Tiruppur	6	417	3	90
Tamil Nadu	Vellore	3	256	3	256
Telangana	Karimnagar	3	232	0	0
Telangana	Warangal	25	809	12	617
Tripura	Agartala	19	303	10	34
Uttar Pradesh	Agra	47	1703	33	1102
Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh	8	513	1	0
Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad	132	952	123	800
Uttar Pradesh	Bareilly	1	348	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	Jhansi	23	2319	11	784
Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur	25	1821	12	1326
Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	40	1091	31	586
Uttar Pradesh	Moradabad	0	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	Saharanpur	0	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi	64	1815	57	1732
Uttarakhand	Dehradun	2	4	0	0
West Bengal	New Town Kolkata	1	10	1	10

Developing and expanding metro rail

†2453. SHRI NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has formulated any plan for developing and expanding metro rail; and
- (b) if so, details thereof and the current status of the plans State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) Urban transport is an integral part of urban development, which is a State subject. Planning, development and expansion of urban transport infrastructure including metro rail projects is done by respective State/UT Governments. Central financial assistance to metro rail projects is provided subject to the feasibility of the proposal and availability of resources. Government of India has formulated the Metro Rail Policy, 2017, which endeavors to focus on systematic planning and implementation of metro rail systems in a more comprehensive and sustainable manner. The policy aims at ascertaining and enhancing the feasibility of metro rail projects from economic, social and environmental perspective. The policy is a guide to State Governments for preparing comprehensive proposals for metro rail projects.

Pucca houses for the poor in Tamil Nadu

2454. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has taken any initiatives for providing permanent houses for the poor people living in the coastal districts of Tamil Nadu;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the amount allocated and disbursed during the last three years;
- (c) whether Government has made any efforts to find a permanent solution to the problem of people severely affected by cyclones in that State; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and Government's stand thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) Under Pradhan Mantri Awas

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Yojana (Urban) [PMAY (U)], Government of India provides Central assistance to implementing agencies through States and Union Territories (UTs) for providing all-weather pucca houses with adequate basic and civic infrastructure facilities like toilet, water, electricity etc. to all eligible families/ beneficiaries including the poor people of the urban areas.

In the State of Tamil Nadu, 666 cities/towns/town panchayats of all the districts including the coastal districts are covered under PMAY(U). Under this scheme, 2,166 projects of Tamil Nadu have been sanctioned for construction of 5,35,555 houses involving central assistance of ₹ 8,169.84 crore of which an amount of ₹ 2,791.11 crore has been released to the State Government. This includes ₹ 233.48 crore disbursed as interest subsidy to 13,934 beneficiaries of the State for acquisition/construction of houses under Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS) of PMAY (U).

(c) and (d) Projects under PMAY(U) are prepared, approved and implemented by respective State/UT Governments. The Central Government provides central assistance involved in these projects. As reported by the State Government of Tamil Nadu, houses constructed under PMAY(U) are resistant to seismic effect and other natural calamities including cyclones.

Houses and civic facilities to the urban poor

†2455. DR. ASHOK BAJPAI: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that about seven crore people are living in inhuman conditions in the cities across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is formulating any effective plan to provide houses and other civic facilities to these urban poor; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) The Registrar General, India (RGI) conducts decadal population Census wherein data are collected on all persons living in India including those residing in slums. The last Census was conducted in 2011 and the slum population in the country was reported as 6.55 crore. State-wise details of Sri slum households with basic amenities/facilities such as main source of drinking

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

water, availability of latrine facility, main source of lighting facility and availability of bathing facility in India as per Census 2011 are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) 'Land' and 'Colonization' are State subjects and, therefore, it is the responsibility of the State / UT Governments to provide housing and basic civic facilities to all its citizens. Government of India, however, has launched 'Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban)' Mission on 25.6.2015 to provide Central assistance to States/UTs for facilitating housing to all eligible families including slum dwellers and other vulnerable categories among the urban poor. The mission comprises four components *viz. in-situ* slum redevelopment; affordable housing through credit-linked subsidy; affordable housing in partnership; and subsidy for beneficiary-ied individual house construction. The mission envisages that houses constructed by the States/UTs should have basic civic infrastructure like water, sanitation, sewerage, road, electricity etc.

'*In-situ*' Slum Redevelopment (ISSR) is an important component under PMAY (Urban) mission under which State / UT Government using land as a resource may take up Slum redevelopment projects for providing houses to eligible slum dwellers. Slum rehabilitation grant of ₹1.0 lakh per house, on an average, is admissible for all houses built in all such projects. A total of 3431557 projects received from the States/Union Territories (UTs) for the construction of 4,52.137 Dwelling Units (DUs) involving total project cost of ₹19,946.45 crore have been approved under the mission. Central assistance of ₹2,696.70 crore has been released in these projects.

Statement

State-wise details of slum households with basic amenities/facilities such as main source of drinking water, availability of latrine facility, main source of lighting facility and availability of bathing facility in India as per Census 2011

(A) State-wise Slum details of Households by Availability of Latrine Facility in India-2011

States/UTs	Total number of households	Number of households having latrine facility within the premises	Number of households not having latrine facility within the premises	No latrine within premises	
				Alternative source	
				Public latrine	Open latrine
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh	2,421,268	1,993,862	427,406	69,498	357,908
Arunachal Pradesh	4,005	3,351	654	113	541

1	2	3	4	5	6
Assam	48,122	41,593	6,529	1,468	5,061
Bihar	194,065	104,494	89,571	7,118	82,453
Chhattisgarh	395,297	192,393	202,904	38,278	164,626
Goa	4,846	2,953	1,893	1,537	356
Gujarat	360,291	232,075	128,216	51,636	76,580
Haryana	325,997	260,675	65,322	8,878	56,444
Himachal Pradesh	14,240	12,169	2,071	727	1,344
Jammu and Kashmir	96,990	85,539	11,451	2,630	8,821
Jharkhand	79,200	41,731	37,469	4,297	33,172
Karnataka	728,277	461,029	267,248	85,387	181,861
Kerala	54,849	51,123	3,726	1,895	1,831
Madhya Pradesh	1,086,692	683,061	403,631	59,725	343,906
Maharashtra	2,449,530	1,019,634	1,429,896	1,191,026	238,870
Meghalaya	10,936	10,141	795	392	403
Mizoram	16,240	16,120	120	41	79
Nagaland	15,268	14,240	1,028	830	198
Odisha	350,306	168,666	181,640	12,315	169,325
Punjab	296,482	262,906	33,576	2,488	31,088
Rajasthan	383,134	274,306	108,828	8,219	100,609
Sikkim	8,612	7,840	772	544	228
Tamil Nadu	1,451,690	885,619	566,071	231,050	335,021
Tripura	33,830	32,259	1,571	891	680
Uttar Pradesh	992,728	769,145	223,583	37,311	186,272
Uttarakhand	89,398	81,977	7,421	2,000	5,421
West Bengal	1,393,319	1,149,877	243,442	88,733	154,709
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3,053	2,017	1,036	610	426

1	2	3	4	5	6
Chandigarh	22,080	869	21,211	16,921	4,290
Delhi	383,609	192,171	191,438	143,589	47,849
Puducherry	35,070	22,014	13,056	4,322	8,734
INDIA	13,749,424	9,075,849	4,673,575	2,074,469	2,599,106

Note: This Appendix excludes institutional households.

Source: Census of India 2011, Housing Stock, Amenities and Assets in Slums.

(B) State-wise Slum Households by Main Source of Lighting in India 2011

States/UTs	Total number of households	Main Source of lighting				
		Electricity	Kerosene	Solar energy	Other oil and Any other	No lighting
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	2,421,268	2,338,497	64,248	8,032	4,517	5,974
Arunachal Pradesh	4,005	3,468	525	1	-	11
Assam	48,122	35,852	11,879	130	56	205
Bihar	194,065	106,957	84,405	464	1,533	706
Chhattisgarh	395,297	364,536	27,961	304	1,293	1,203
Goa	4,846	4,715	119	5	2	5
Gujarat	360,291	330,597	21,997	470	2,113	5,114
Haryana	325,997	300,979	18,138	362	3,962	2,556
Himachal Pradesh	14,240	13,598	582	17	34	9
Jammu and Kashmir	96,990	94,173	1,886	85	653	193
Jharkhand	79,200	61,106	17,323	174	390	207
Karnataka	728,277	672,297	50,129	908	1,664	3,279
Kerala	54,849	52,879	1,828	49	61	32
Madhya Pradesh	1,086,692	975,872	101,570	1,273	4,264	3,713
Maharashtra	2,449,530	2,296,617	127,794	2,871	8,010	14,238
Meghalaya	10,936	10,392	488	3	32	21

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Mizoram	16,240	16,057	117	4	54	8
Nagaland	15,268	15,001	208	17	24	18
Odisha	350,306	264,546	77,339	750	1,423	6,248
Punjab	296,482	286,539	6,265	228	1,652	1,798
Rajasthan	383,134	341,361	35,321	384	2,828	3,240
Sikkim	8,612	8,518	61	-	1	32
Tamil Nadu	1,451,690	1,355,952	85,134	781	3,199	6,624
Tripura	33,830	31,028	2,478	147	55	122
Uttar Pradesh	992,728	774,259	198,115	2,858	10,974	6,522
Uttarakhand	89,398	83,847	4,461	165	503	422
West Bengal	1,393,319	1,178,923	181,842	16,626	5,825	10,103
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3,053	2,993	52	-	3	5
Chandigarh	22,080	19,440	2,016	153	199	272
Delhi	383,609	373,160	8,682	280	974	513
Puducherry	35,070	34,002	991	2	19	56
INDIA	13,749,424	12,448,161	1,133,954	37,543	56,317	73,449

Note: This Appendix excludes institutional households.

Source: Census of India 2011, Housing Stock, Amenities and Assets in Slums.

(C) *State-wise Slum Households Classified by Source and Location of
Drinking Water by them in India-2011*

States/UTs	Number of Households (Hhs) by Source of Drinking Water						
	Total House- holds	Tap		Hand Pump and Tube Well, Borehole	Well		All Others
	Treated Source	Un Treated Source	Covered		Un covered		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Andhra Pradesh	2,421,268	1,883,817	150,341	261,637	10,417	47,244	67,812
Arunachal Pradesh	4,005	444	1,494	1,861	12	38	156

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Assam	48,122	12,410	1,074	25,490	1,521	4,677	2,950
Bihar	194,065	22,760	7,509	152,564	1,515	5,252	4,465
Chhattisgarh	395,297	168,218	72,374	127,204	3,891	19,432	4,178
Goa	4,846	4,538	189	6	17	18	78
Gujarat	360,291	261,793	42,761	37,413	1,478	708	16,138
Haryana	325,997	208,355	30,227	72,908	1,558	932	12,017
Himachal Pradesh	14,240	13,174	218	503	86	37	222
Jammu and Kashmir	96,990	61,904	26,350	5,080	567	139	2,950
Jharkhand	79,200	17,134	4,631	39,013	2,531	14,319	1,572
Karnataka	728,277	491,339	117,819	75,900	4,903	15,130	23,186
Kerala	54,849	29,185	2,601	1,273	7,742	13,619	429
Madhya Pradesh	1,086,692	525,635	135,668	325,874	12,871	51,128	35,516
Maharashtra	2,449,530	2,121,907	90,313	153,705	11,617	22,251	49,737
Meghalaya	10,936	6,717	543	215	637	483	2,341
Mizoram	16,240	9,189	1,707	377	460	289	4,218
Nagaland	15,268	626	4,859	2,331	1,383	2,304	3,765
Odisha	350,306	122,649	19,897	137,272	15,335	46,841	8,312
Punjab	296,482	179,047	27,849	85,062	377	258	3,889
Rajasthan	383,134	291,176	26,933	41,139	2,059	2,461	19,366
Sikkim	8,612	6,170	1,808	6	24	-	604
Tamil Nadu	1,451,690	974,400	196,122	193,264	10111	28,245	47,522
Tripura	33,830	16,372	3,555	12,527	203	732	441
Uttar Pradesh	992,728	383,273	67,573	518,549	3,602	3,772	15,959
Uttarakhand	89,398	61,001	4,944	22,357	132	51	913
West Bengal	1,393,319	776,557	103,869	452,838	8,305	28,696	23,054
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3,053	2,923	16	3	-	94	17

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Chandigarh	22,080	16,019	4,544	1,121	81	7	308
Delhi	383,609	281,081	42,153	44,138	474	247	15,516
Puducherry	35,070	31,959	2,487	406	12	136	70
INDIA	13,749,424	8,981,772	1,192,428	2,792,036	105,947	309,540	367,701

Note: This Appendix excludes institutional households.

Source: Census of India 2011, Housing Stock, Amenities and Assets in Slums.

*(D) State-wise Slum Households by Availability of Bathing
Facility in India-2011*

States/UTs	Total Number of Households	Number of households having bathing facility within the premises		
		Yes		No Bathroom
		Bathroom	Enclosure without Roof	
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	2,421,268	1,977,621	215,012	228,635
Arunachal Pradesh	4,005	1,707	613	1,685
Assam	48,122	27,827	7,216	13,079
Bihar	194,065	58,008	52,124	83,933
Chhattisgarh	395,297	169,594	71,980	153,723
Goa	4,846	4,223	331	292
Gujarat	360,291	211,566	59,052	89,673
Haryana	325,997	240,756	39,811	45,430
Himachal Pradesh	14,240	12,318	494	1,428
Jammu and Kashmir	96,990	85,831	3,203	7,956
Jharkhand	79,200	30,996	14,093	34,111
Karnataka	728,277	586,820	77,464	63,993
Kerala	54,849	46,077	3,393	5,379
Madhya Pradesh	1,086,692	633,129	240,671	212,892

1	2	3	4	5
Maharashtra	2,449,530	1,840,075	398,292	211,163
Meghalaya	10,936	7,555	525	2,856
Mizoram	16,240	14,043	784	1,413
Nagaland	15,268	12,206	2,225	837
Odisha	350,306	126,038	50,289	173,979
Punjab	296,482	227,868	41,666	26,948
Rajasthan	383,134	252,417	68,917	61,800
Sikkim	8,612	7,601	188	823
Tamil Nadu	1,451,690	941,329	193,266	317,095
Tripura	33,830	11,318	6,366	16,146
Uttar Pradesh	992,728	609,774	186,956	195,998
Uttarakhand	89,398	71,334	8,086	9,978
West Bengal	1,393,319	730,700	197,994	464,625
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3,053	2,294	337	422
Chandigarh	22,080	1,730	4,204	16,146
Delhi	383,609	187,274	39,041	157,294
Puducherry	35,070	23,582	5,131	6,357
INDIA	13,749,424	9,153,611	1,989,724	2,606,089

Note: This Appendix excludes institutional households.

Source: Census of India 2011, Housing Stock, Amenities and Assets in Slums.

Transparency in municipal governance through Smart Cities Mission

2456. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government is aware of the deep-rooted corruption and negligence in contract, land dealings and illegal constructions in Bengaluru and many other Municipal corporations; and

(b) whether the Smart Cities Mission would improve and create transparency in municipal governance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) Urban Development is a State subject and Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) function under the laws enacted by State Governments. As such, matters relating to corruption, negligence in contract, land dealing and illegal construction come under the purview of State Governments/ULBs.

(b) The objective of Smart Cities Mission is to promote cities which provide core infrastructure and give a decent quality of life to its citizens, a clean and sustainable environment and application of 'Smart solutions'. The Mission has adopted a two-pronged strategy namely:

- (i) Area Based Development wherein, certain areas are taken up for development either on greenfield or retrofitting/redevelopment models through integration of the physical, social, institutional and economic infrastructure, and deployment of essential features.
- (ii) Pan City solutions wherein cities implement at least one or more smart solutions in areas of priority for the entire city.

Smart Cities Mission is being implemented by a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV), a limited company incorporated under the Companies' Act, 2013, in which the State/ Union Territory (UT) Government and the ULB are the promoters having 50:50 equity shareholding.

Urban Poverty Alleviation Programme

2457. SHRI RAJMANI PATEL: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of amount released by Government to the States for poverty alleviation of backward and poor people during each of the last two years till date under the Integrated Urban Poverty Alleviation Programme, State and year-wise; and

(b) the details of achievements of the States especially during the said period, year-wise and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) With the aim to reduce poverty and vulnerability of urban poor households, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme viz. "Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National

Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM)" since 2014 in the statutory towns in the country, to be decided by State based on their requirement and local capacity. During 2016-17 to 2017-18, funds amounting to ₹ 846.43 crores have been released to States/UTs towards implementation of Mission. A statement showing State-wise details of funds released to States/UTs during this period under the Mission, year-wise, is given in Statement-I (See below).

(b) A Statement showing details of physical progress of States/UTs under DAY-NULM, during the period 2016-17 to 2017-18, is given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

Details of funds released to States/UTs, year-wise, State-wise progress under DAY-NULM during 2016-17 to 2017-18

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2016-17	2017-18
1.	Andhra Pradesh	56.30	36.31
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.43	6.22
3.	Assam	0.00	13.00
4.	Bihar	22.38	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	13.46	34.56
6.	Goa	0.23	2.08
7.	Gujarat	0.00	0.00
8.	Haryana	0.00	0.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3.56	8.05
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	1.89
11.	Jharkhand	15.36	44.89
12.	Karnataka	0.00	23.08
13.	Kerala	0.00	25.19
14.	Madhya Pradesh	28.80	41.75
15.	Maharashtra	0.00	0.00
16.	Manipur	0.00	0.00
17.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00
18.	Mizoram	20.93	12.73

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2016-17	2017-18
19.	Nagaland	8.45	10.87
20.	Odisha	6.56	17.05
21.	Punjab	0.00	10.07
22.	Rajasthan	7.92	28.51
23.	Sikkim	0.97	2.31
24.	Tamil Nadu	58.45	78.85
25.	Telangana	4.70	32.49
26.	Tripura	0.00	8.93
27.	Uttar Pradesh	22.66	71.95
28.	Uttarakhand	5.38	8.00
29.	West Bengal	8.31	32.96
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.06	0.00
31.	Chandigarh	0.00	1.99
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00
33.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00
34.	Delhi	0.00	0.00
35.	Puducherry	2.79	2.97
	TOTAL	289.71	556.73

Statement-II

Details of number of skill trained candidates placed under (EST&P), beneficiaries assisted for setting up Individual/ Group micro enterprises (SEP(I&G)) and number of SHGs disbursed loans under SHG- Bank Linkage programme, number of operational shelters and number of cities completed street vendor survey, year wise, State-wise progress under DAY-NULM during 2016-17 to 2017-18

(A) Number of SHGs formed

Sl. No.	States/UTs	F.Y. 2016-17	F.Y. 2017-18	Cumulative
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4638	4544	9182
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	54	0	54
3.	Assam	2323	1850	4173

Sl. No.	States/UTs	F.Y. 2016-17	F.Y. 2017-18	Cumulative
4.	Bihar	3319	2185	5504
5.	Chhattisgarh	7187	5380	12567
6.	Goa	5	160	165
7.	Gujarat	5226	4124	9350
8.	Haryana	113	1000	1113
9.	Himachal Pradesh	393	478	871
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	380	456	836
11.	Jharkhand	2194	3071	5265
12.	Karnataka	557	2906	3463
13.	Kerala	2773	3227	6000
14.	Madhya Pradesh	3668	8514	12182
15.	Maharashtra	6806	12156	18962
16.	Manipur	180	843	1023
17.	Meghalaya	79	141	220
18.	Mizoram	153	93	246
19.	Nagaland	250	492	742
20.	Odisha	11000	7212	18212
21.	Punjab	1972	1526	3498
22.	Rajasthan	3522	2137	5659
23.	Sikkim	13	33	46
24.	Tamil Nadu	8514	10275	18789
25.	Telangana	4384	3369	7753
26.	Tripura	470	765	1235
27.	Uttar Pradesh	6485	8101	14586
28.	Uttarakhand	370	359	729
29.	West Bengal	7200	11916	19116
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0

Sl. No.	States/UTs	FY 2016-17	FY 2017-18	Cumulative
31.	Chandigarh	80	75	155
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0
34.	Delhi	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	0	0	0
TOTAL		84308	97388	181696

(B) Number of SHGs given Revolving Fund

Sl. No.	States/UTs	F.Y. 2016-17	F.Y. 2017-18	Cumulative
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11000	4165	15165
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	11	11
3.	Assam	1668	3928	5596
4.	Bihar	2247	1260	3507
5.	Chhattisgarh	4834	4982	9816
6.	Goa	75	266	341
7.	Gujarat	3716	3257	6973
8.	Haryana	30	186	216
9.	Himachal Pradesh	283	439	722
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	597	462	1059
11.	Jharkhand	681	2118	2799
12.	Karnataka	299	1198	1497
13.	Kerala	19372	4594	23966
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2721	5229	7950
15.	Maharashtra	4004	8453	12457
16.	Manipur	149	781	930
17.	Meghalaya	0	50	50
18.	Mizoram	225	152	377
19.	Nagaland	0	250	250

Sl. No.	States/UTs	F.Y. 2016-17	F.Y. 2017-18	Cumulative
20.	Odisha	1659	5101	6760
21.	Punjab	335	764	1099
22.	Rajasthan	2907	909	3816
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	1214	8964	10178
25.	Telangana	2088	3697	5785
26.	Tripura	180	428	608
27.	Uttar Pradesh	3991	4954	8945
28.	Uttarakhand	176	105	281
29.	West Bengal	7317	7857	15174
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	50	50	100
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0
34.	Delhi	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	0	0	0
TOTAL		71818	74610	146428

(C) Number of Skill Trained Candidates Placed

Sl. No.	States/UTs	F.Y. 2016-17	F.Y. 2017-18	Cumulative
1.	Andhra Pradesh	35882	12010	47892
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	113	113
3.	Assam	293	1284	1577
4.	Bihar	176	1546	1722
5.	Chhattisgarh	5858	6476	12334
6.	Goa	66	639	705
7.	Gujarat	3920	6388	10308

Sl. No.	States/UTs	F.Y. 2016-17	F.Y. 2017-18	Cumulative
8.	Haryana	0	685	685
9.	Himachal Pradesh	86	100	186
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	25	25
11.	Jharkhand	2700	20795	23495
12.	Karnataka	637	898	1535
13.	Kerala	443	2413	2856
14.	Madhya Pradesh	38060	3039	41099
15.	Maharashtra	11768	6083	17851
16.	Manipur	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	317	111	428
18.	Mizoram	147	91	238
19.	Nagaland	341	1749	2090
20.	Odisha	2467	776	3243
21.	Punjab	0	1139	1139
22.	Rajasthan	0	33	33
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	0	1156	1156
25.	Telangana	1861	10013	11874
26.	Tripura	0	2	2
27.	Uttar Pradesh	42174	30058	72232
28.	Uttarakhand	1731	0	1731
29.	West Bengal	2691	6919	9610
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	283	875	1158
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0
34.	Delhi	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	0	0	0
TOTAL		151901	115416	267317

*(D) Number of beneficiaries assisted for setting up Individual/
Group micro enterprises*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	F.Y. 2016-17	F.Y. 2017-18	Cumulative
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13702	21196	34898
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0
3.	Assam	137	270	407
4.	Bihar	1279	1765	3044
5.	Chhattisgarh	7440	6924	14364
6.	Goa	7	21	28
7.	Gujarat	2245	2076	4321
8.	Haryana	233	503	736
9.	Himachal Pradesh	215	319	534
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	806	2886	3692
11.	Jharkhand	2053	2172	4225
12.	Karnataka	4519	1440	5959
13.	Kerala	349	1052	1401
14.	Madhya Pradesh	16014	20415	36429
15.	Maharashtra	7506	7259	14765
16.	Manipur	17	5	22
17.	Meghalaya	19	17	36
18.	Mizoram	496	298	794
19.	Nagaland	568	0	568
20.	Odisha	4381	5662	10043
21.	Punjab	1540	1050	2590
22.	Rajasthan	4072	1105	5177
23.	Sikkim	7	11	18
24.	Tamil Nadu	1899	21523	23422
25.	Telangana	2612	2338	4950
26.	Tripura	44	295	339

Sl. No.	States/UTs	F.Y. 2016-17	F.Y. 2017-18	Cumulative
27.	Uttar Pradesh	10166	12937	23103
28.	Uttarakhand	1448	1197	2645
29.	West Bengal	2376	1937	4313
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	69	27	96
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0
34.	Delhi	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	0	0	0
TOTAL		86219	116700	202919

(E) Number of SHGs disbursed loans under SHG-Bank Linkage programme

Sl. No.	States/UTs	F.Y. 2016-17	F.Y. 2017-18	Cumulative
1.	Andhra Pradesh	63538	67918	131456
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0
3.	Assam	63	366	429
4.	Bihar	238	103	341
5.	Chhattisgarh	1440	1867	3307
6.	Goa	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	49	1071	1120
8.	Haryana	113	0	113
9.	Himachal Pradesh	46	104	150
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	72	22	94
11.	Jharkhand	51	271	322
12.	Karnataka	1234	2666	3900
13.	Kerala	4774	5972	10746
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1610	3315	4925

Sl. No.	States/UTs	F.Y. 2016-17	F.Y. 2017-18	Cumulative
15.	Maharashtra	1195	2919	4114
16.	Manipur	70	122	192
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	21	18	39
19.	Nagaland	21	0	21
20.	Odisha	406	1924	2330
21.	Punjab	1	2	3
22.	Rajasthan	198	64	262
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	63775	4729	68504
25.	Telangana	29836	25661	55497
26.	Tripura	0	12240	12240
27.	Uttar Pradesh	106	1273	1379
28.	Uttarakhand	2	4	6
29.	West Bengal	1747	3518	5265
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	4	8	12
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0
34.	Delhi	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	0	0	0
TOTAL		170610	136157	306767

(F) Details of number of shelters operational under shelters for urban homeless component and number of cities completed street vendors survey under support to street vendors component under DAY-NULM since 2014-15 (Cummulative)

Sl. No.	States	Shelters operational	Number of cities completed street vendors survey
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	63	32
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	30
3.	Assam	0	25
4.	Bihar	42	142
5.	Chhattisgarh	12	59
6.	Goa	0	0
7.	Gujarat	34	145
8.	Haryana	1	72
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3	33
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	22
11.	Jharkhand	27	28
12.	Karnalaka	27	265
13.	Kerala	13	93
14.	Madhya Pradesh	133	110
15.	Maharashtra	52	24
16.	Manipur	0	2
17.	Meghalaya	0	3
18.	Mizoram	50	8
19.	Nagaland	0	3
20.	Odisha	26	101
21.	Punjab	18	162
22.	Rajasthan	157	190

1	2	3	4
23.	Sikkim	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	132	664
25.	Telangana	26	66
26.	Tripura	0	5
27.	Uttar Pradesh	52	28
28.	Uttarakhand	9	19
29.	West Bengal	9	0
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	0	1
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0
34.	Delhi	190	0
35.	Puducherry	0	0
TOTAL		1076	2332

Environment-friendly bricks

2458. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR GUPTA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry has directed the Central Public Works Department to examine if burnt-clay bricks can be banned for use in construction projects;

(b) whether there are any technologies available to produce environment-friendly bricks by utilization of waste materials; and

(c) if so, what are the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) No, Sir. However, instructions have been issued by CPWD for use of fly ash bricks/blocks made from Construction and Demolition (C&D)waste/Autoclaved Aerated Concrete (AAC) blocks in masonry works for

non-structural members mandatorily in place of clay bricks for the works in Delhi-NCR, Mumbai, Chennai, Kolkata, Bangalore, Hyderabad, Ahmedabad and Surat for buildings of height less than 15 meters. It has also been instructed that for buildings having height of more than 15 meters, Autoclaved Aerated Concrete blocks can be used.

(b) to (c) Three types of blocks are available which can be used in place of burnt-clay bricks by utilizing waste materials. They are:

- (i) Construction & Demolition (C&D) waste blocks made of construction and demolition waste.
- (ii) Fly ash bricks made of fly ash generated from thermal power plants.
- (iii) Autoclaved Aerated Concrete (AAC) blocks made by using fly ash.

Smart Cities Mission in Odisha

2459. SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the funds released and utilized for the cities chosen/identified under the Smart Cities Mission in Odisha, city-wise; and

(b) the details of projects undertaken under the Mission and by when they are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) The cities of Bhubaneswar and Rourkela have been selected from State of Odisha under Smart Cities Mission (SCM) for development as Smart Cities. The fund released to these cities and utilized by them are as follows:

(₹ in crores)			
State	Name of City	Total funds released	Expenditure incurred (as on Nov. 1,2018)
Odisha	Bhubaneshwar	196	162.46
	Raurkela	190	7.57

(b) 100 cities have been selected for development as Smart cities under the Mission in various Rounds as below:-

- 20 Smart Cities selected in Round 1 in January 2016

- 13 Smart Cities were selected in Fast Track Round in May 2016
- 27 Smart Cities selected in Round 2 in September 2016
- 30 Smart Cities selected in Round 3 in June 2017
- 10 Smart Cities selected in Round 4 in January 2018 & June 2018

A total of 5,151 projects at an estimated cost of ₹ 2,05,018 crores have been included by the selected 100 cities in their Smart City Proposals. The SCPs of the selected Smart cities have been uploaded on the Ministry's website at *smartcities.gov.in*. The implementation plan is given by each Smart City in its Smart City Proposal (SCP). The timeline for the completion of projects is given below:

- Round 1 cities- 2020-21
- Round 2 cities-2021-22
- Round 3 cities- 2021-22
- Round 4 cities- 2022-23

Lifts in DDA flats

2460. SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of multi storey DDA flats that are/are not disabled and old aged friendly and are/are not in conformity with persons with disabilities Act, 1995;
- (b) the details of such DDA flats, where lifts have/have not been provided;
- (c) whether Government has taken steps to encourage people to install lifts in DDA flats, if so, the full details thereof, including area-wise details of DDA offices where residents can submit their proposals; and
- (d) the details of proposals received from people in this regard, area-wise along with the time taken to accord sanction to each proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) As per Unified Building Bye-Laws for Delhi 2016, any building of 15 metre and above height shall be considered as high rise building. Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has informed that no lifts are provided

in DDA flats upto 04 storey. However, provision of lifts and other measures for the persons with disabilities have been kept in high rise housing projects.

(c) DDA has informed that policy for Installation of Lift and Connecting Bridge in CGHS (Cooperative Group Housing Society), DDA Built Flats (Low Rise Flats) in National Capital Territory of Delhi, is already in place and available on DDA's website *i.e.*, www.dda.org.in. The residents have to approach the Superintending Engineer (HQ) of concerned Zone of DDA for No Objection Certificate (NOC) in this regard in the area/flats under DDA and for the de-notified areas to the concerned local body for permission for installation of lift.

(d) DDA has informed that one proposal has been received in Dwarka Zone regarding DDA SFS flats Sector-19, Dwarka, which could not be agreed to due to non-fulfilment of requirements as per the policy.

Amending RERA rules by States

2461. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has urged the State Governments to amend the RERA rules and align them with the Central law;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government has warned the State Governments that the practice of diluting the law would lead to harsh consequences; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (d) Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs has requested the States to examine the provisions of their rules framed under Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016 ('RERA') and take necessary action to ensure that the same are in consonance with the provisions of the RERA in order to ensure implementation of RERA in its letter and spirit.

Solid waste generated in cities along the Ganga

2462. SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that about 11,625 tonnes of solid waste is generated from cities and towns along the river Ganga;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government has proposed decentralized composting of wet waste in these cities and towns which would take care of about 40-60 per cent of the total municipal refuse generated daily; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) Total waste generation from 97 Ganga towns [Identified by National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG) under the Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation (MoWR&GR)] is around 11,729 Tonnes Per Day. Available plant capacity to process this waste in the Ganga towns is around 32% of total generation. Additional waste processing capacity of around 26% of generated waste has been approved by the States. State-wise details are as below:

Sl. No.	No. of Ganga towns	Waste Generation in Tonnes/day	Total available waste processing capacity in Tonnes/day (% of generated waste)	Additional waste processing capacity approved for construction, in Tonnes/day (% of generated waste)	Processing capacity available and additional construction in Tonnes/day (% of generated waste)	
1.	Uttarakhand	16	350	175 (50%)	44(13%)	219(63%)
2.	Uttar Pradesh	21	3,275	1,637(50%)	557 (17%)	2,194 (67%)
3.	Bihar	18	1,940	82 (4%)	1,840 (95%)	1,922 (99%)
4.	Jharkhand	2	32	10(31%)	22 (69%)	32(100%)
5.	West Bengal	40	6,132	1,882 (31%)	595 (10%)	2,477 (41%)
TOTAL		97	11,729	3,786 (32%)	3,058 (26%)	6,844 (58%)

(c) and (d) Government has advised States/ Union Territories (UTs) and Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) to comply with the provisions of the Solid Waste Management

(SWM) Rules, 2016, which *inter-alia*, mandates waste segregation at source (in three streams), namely bio-degradable (wet) and non-bio-degradable (dry) including domestic hazardous waste and preference for on-site (decentralised) processing of bio-degradable (wet) waste.

The total municipal waste comprises 40-60% of wet waste, which can be converted into compost by using various aerobic methods such as windrow composting, vermicomposting, pit-composting, pile-composting etc. Decentralized processing is considered a sound and economical option in most cases because it obviates transportation costs of waste, need of large pieces of land for the plants and the public resistance for establishment of such large plants in their area. However, sanitation is a State subject and specific decision on centralised/ decentralised processing of waste is taken by concerned States/UTs/ULBs.

Review of draft new education policy

2463. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH:

SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM:

SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA:

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has received draft of new education policy from the Committee constituted in this regard;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that the policy is under review by the Ministry; and
- (d) whether Government is considering to present the policy very soon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) No Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

(d) The Committee constituted under the Chairmanship of eminent scientist Padma Vibhushan Dr. K. Kasturirangan for preparation of draft National Education Policy is yet to submit its report.

Rules for public funded educational institutions

2464. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether UGC has informed the universities that academicians in public funded institutions are subject to certain rules applicable to Government servants which prohibits them from criticising State policy and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the details of such a law or notification which bars any Government employee to such mandates?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b) No, Sir. No such communication has been sent by the University Grants Commission (UGC). Employees of each University are governed by the Statutes/Ordinances/Regulations of the University. Wherever such Regulations are not in place, the UGC has instructed, *vide* its letter No. 22-9/2017(CU) dated 1st May, 2018, that till such time Regulations are framed, they should follow Government of India rules/orders for administrative, financial, establishment and service matters.

Institutes of Eminence tag to IIMs

2465. SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs) have expressed their disappointment over denial of Institutes of Eminence tag;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is considering to include them in the list of Institutes of Eminence in the next list; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) No reference has been received from Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs) in the Ministry regarding disappointment over denial of Institutions of Eminence tag.

(b) In view of (a) above, does not arise.

(c) and (d) The Government has granted the status of Institutions of Eminence to the Institutions based on the recommendation of Empowered Expert Committee (EEC) and University Grants Commission (UGC). Presently, no recommendations have been received from EEC and UGC for granting of Institutions of Eminence status to IIMs.

New rules for Appointment of directors in IIMs

2466. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether future directors of the prestigious IIM would no longer need to have anything to do with academic or even possess a Ph.D;

(b) whether according to rules notified recently under the IIM Act, executives who have been in senior management roles for at least 15 years would now be eligible to be appointed as directors;

(c) whether the premier business schools in the past have been headed by corporate executives but such examples are few and far between; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. However, in the initial years of establishment of some of the Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs), a few of the corporate executives with academic background were appointed as Director.

Reserved posts in universities

2467. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of posts of faculty in universities that have been advertised by the various Central Universities after the issuing of UGC circular on faculty positions in universities, department-wise;

(b) the number of posts that are reserved for SCs/STs out of total posts advertised;

(c) the number of posts that would have been reserved for SCs/STs if the earlier provision of reservation has been followed; and

(d) whether Government proposes to bring in legislation to restore the original position?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) University Grants Commission (UGC) has informed that only Central University of Rajasthan and Central University of Tamil Nadu have advertised the 33 and 65 faculty posts respectively after issue of UGC circular on faculty positions in universities based on department-wise. However, both Universities have withheld the recruitment process, as per the directives of UGC.

(b) None of posts so advertised by Central Universities of Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu was reserved for SCs/STs as per the revised roster.

(c) and (d) The question does not arise as the Hon'ble High Court of Allahabad in its order of C.M.W.P. No. 43260 of 2016 quashed the provisions of UGC guidelines which prescribed that the cadre or unit for determining reservation roster points should be 'University/college' and not 'Department'. This Order was later upheld by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in its judgement dated 21-7-2017 passed in SLP(C) No. 16515/2017.

In order to continue with the Central Government's reservation policy (implemented through the UGC guidelines) and to ensure adequate representation to SC/ST/OBCs in teaching and equivalent positions in various Central Universities, Deemed Universities, Colleges and other Grant in Aid Institutions and Centres, UGC and MHRD have filed separate SLPs on 12-04-2018 and 16-04-2018 respectively before the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India. Meanwhile, in view of the matter being *sub-judice*, directions have been issued by the UGC to the Higher Educational Institutions to postpone the recruitment process, if it is already underway.

Further, a draft Bill on Reservation in appointment of faculty by direct recruitment in teachers' cadre, in Central Educational Institutions Bill, 2018 has been sent for the approval of the Cabinet on 20th December, 2018.

Ek Bharat Shreshtha Bharat scheme

2468. DR. ABHISHEK MANU SINGHVI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the current status of the Scheme 'Ek Bharat Shreshtha Bharat';

(b) whether any cultural exchange has occurred between the West Bengal and other States of India under the scheme;

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

(d) whether any accountability mechanism by the Central Government exists in the implementation of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (d) The Government of India has launched an initiative Ek Bharat Shreshtha Bharat (EBSB) to foster national integration through a co-ordinated mutual engagement process between States, Union Territories, Central Ministries, Educational Institutions and general public through linguistic, literary, cultural, sports, tourism and other forms of people-to-people exchanges. Detailed background of the scheme, its objectives, implementation strategy / methodology and the pairing of the States/Union Territories are available in www.ekbharat.gov.in The States/Union Territories have been grouped into 16 pairs. They have signed MoUs with their paired States/ Union Territories and have been conducting various events covering a gamut of activities in the educational, cultural, geographical, social, tourism, sports, youth-related activities and sharing of best practices, encompassing a wide range of subject under the programme with an integrative content relating to their paired States/ Union Territories. Details of the reported activities are available at www.ekbharat.gov.in.

West Bengal had been paired with Rajasthan but after a considerable time lag awaiting West Bengal's response, its proposed partner State, Rajasthan has been paired with Assam for ensuring smooth continuity of the programme. However, various Central Ministries and Institutions under them have been conducting activities of cultural exchange also including institutions in West Bengal, apart from all other States. Ministry of Culture organized Rashtriya Sanskriti Mahotsav in Gujarat in October, 2017 in which the folk dance of Natua from West Bengal was performed, Rashtriya Sanskriti Mahotsav in January, 2018 in Karnataka in which the folk dance of Purulia Chhou from West Bengal was performed and a Crafts Fair showcasing Teracotta Jewellery and Kantha Stitch from West Bengal was held. All India Radio, Kolkata, broadcast programmes on Rajasthani dress and ornaments and Rajasthani literature. Indian Institute of Management, Kolkata organized Exchange Programme for writers and poets in the form of Literary Festivals in April, 2018. India Tourism, Kolkata organized performances/ Road Shows of partner States during the Murshidabad Tourism Fair held at Murshidabad, West Bengal in May, 2018. Institute of Hotel Management, Kolkata organized Rajasthani Food Festival in October, 2018 to showcase the Art, Culture and Food of Rajasthan.

A Group of Ministers headed by Minister of Human Resource Development periodically reviews the steps taken by the States/UTs and concerned Central Ministries/ Departments in regard to implementation of the scheme.

Launching of innovation cell in AICTE

2469. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has launched an innovation cell at the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) through video conference;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that this would help promote innovation in all higher educational institutions across the country; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (d) An Innovation Cell has been established by Ministry of Human Resource Development in the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) to foster innovation culture among all Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) only. More than one thousand colleges have started Innovation Club in their campuses. It will undertake / initiate various innovation related activities such as establishing Institutions' Innovation Councils (IICs) in HEIs, ranking HEIs on innovation parameters such as Atal Ranking of Institutions on Innovation Achievements (ARIIA) rankings, Hackathons {Smart India Hackathon(SIH)}, International Hackathons, Grand/ Mini Challenges) and other such initiatives. ARIIA will rank Educational Institutions and Universities primarily on innovation related indicators. SIH is a Unique Open Innovation Model for promoting innovation, out-of-the-box thinking in young minds especially engineering students. SIH held in 2017 and 2018 have proved to be extremely successful.

Increase in budget for education

2470. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that since 2014, budget for education has been increased by about 70 per cent from ₹63,000 crore in 2014 to ₹ 1,10,000 crore in 2018;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that Government is considering to allow schools to avail the financial assistance from their alumni; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b) The total Budget Estimates for education (Department of Higher Education and Department of School Education and Literacy) for financial year 2014-15 and 2018-19 is as under:

Education Budget

Year	₹ in crore		
	D/o Higher Education	D/o School Education & Literacy	Total
2014-15	27656.00	55115.10	82771.10
2018-19	35010.29	50000.00	85010.29

Besides, Budgetary Support for Infrastructure projects of Higher Education Institutions worth ₹13099.73 crore have been sanctioned through Higher Education Financing Agency (HEFA) during 2018-19 (till date) and more are in the pipeline. Thus, funds available for Human Resource Development (HRD) are ₹ 98110.02 crore with more in the pipeline. Final figure will be available on 31st March, 2019. Thus, there is very substantial increase in funding of HRD.

(c) and (d) World-over alumni help their *Alma Mater* and such initiatives are promoted by the respective Institutions.

Allocation of funds for institutions in Andhra Pradesh

2471. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that ₹2,900 crore had been allocated during 2017-18 for institutions set up in Andhra Pradesh under Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014;

(b) if so, the allocations made during 2018-19 and the details of expenditure incurred so far, institution-wise;

(c) the details of total money required for each of the institution and money sanctioned this year and earlier years, year-wise and institution-wise; and

(d) by when all the institutions would be moved to permanent campuses and the status of setting up of Central University and Tribal University in Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) So far as Ministry of Human Resource Development is concerned, an amount of ₹250 crore (B.E.) has been allocated in the year 2017-18 for higher educational institutes being established under Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014.

(b) and (c) The details are given below:

Name of Institute	Estimated Cost (in crores)	Funds Sanctioned and released during current year and previous years (₹ in crores)									
		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19	
		BE	Actuals	BE	Actuals	BE	Actuals	BE	Actuals	BE	Actuals
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Central University, Andhra Pradesh	902.07	1.00	-	1.00	-	1.00	-	10.00	-	10.00	5.00
Andhra Pradesh & Telangana Tribal Universities	834.83 (for AP Tribal Univ)	2.00	-	2.00	-	2.00	0.33	20.00	-	20.00	0.08
IIT, Andhra Pradesh	1074.40 Phase A (2017-18 to 2019-20)	1.00	-	40.00	18.00	40.00	28.99	50.00	51.30	50.00	41.25
NIT, Andhra Pradesh	460.50 As approved by SFC on 11th September, 2017	1.00	-	40.00	-	40.00	10.29	50.00	50.00	54.00	58.25

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
IIM, Andhra Pradesh	594.32 (This includes ₹ 79 crore spent for temporary campus)	1.00	-	40.00	13.00	30.00	17.97	40.00	25.00	42.00	26.00
IISER, Andhra Pradesh	₹ 1979.88 for permanent campus (Total project cost without phasing)	1.00	-	40.00	5.00	40.00	36.00	50.00	45.02	49.00	45.70
IIITS, Andhra Pradesh	297	1.00	-	45.00	3.10	20.00	17.00	30.00	-	30.00	18.86
TOTAL	6143	8.00	-	208.00	39.10	173.00	110.58	250.00	171.32	255.00	195.14

Thus total of ₹ 6143 crore has been earmarked for construction of educational institutions in Andhra Pradesh. Out of this, ₹ 195.14 crore has already been spent till December, 2018. This is the biggest establishment of Institutions of National Importance and Central Universities in any state since independence.

(d) On completion of the work for construction of permanent campuses, the respective Institute will be shifted in its permanent campus. The construction work for IIT, Tirupati has already started.

For establishment of Central and Tribal University in Andhra Pradesh, 'The Central University (Amendment), Bill 2018' has been introduced in the Lok Sabha on 14.12.2018.

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan in Andhra Pradesh

2472. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the status of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) in Andhra Pradesh during the last three years and the current year, year-wise and district-wise;

(b) whether the Ministry has released its share of ₹562.58 crore but the State has so far not released its matching grant of ₹375 crore due to which the State is not able to pay salaries to employees under SSA;

(c) whether the State has sent proposals to release funds for second phase without submitting utilisation certificate; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and in what manner the Ministry would save implementation of SSA in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b) Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) was operational till 2017-18 and now this stands subsumed in Integrated Scheme for School Education - Samagra Shiksha effective from 2018-19. 2156 primary schools and 4476 upper primary schools have been sanctioned to the State till 2017-18, and all of them are operational. The State has been sanctioned construction of 3408 primary schools, 1047 upper primary schools, 70204 additional classrooms, 7143 drinking water facilities, 36906 toilets, 165 Block Resource Centres (BRCs) and 523 Cluster Resource Centres (CRCs), out of which State has reported completion of construction of 3408 primary schools, 1045 upper primary schools, 69718 additional classrooms, 6895 drinking water, 36649 toilets, 165 BRCs and 523 CRCs.

The details of Gross Enrolment Ratio in the State of Andhra Pradesh, district- wise for last three years are given in the Statement (*See below*).

The details of Central share released under SSA/Samagra Shiksha (Elementary Education) during the years 2015-16, 2016-17, and 2017-18 and 2018-19 in respect of Andhra Pradesh are as under:

Central & State share release under SSA

Year	Central share Amount (₹ in crore)	State Amount (₹ in crore)
2015-16	668.11	447.03
2016-17	633.02	422.01
2017-18	704.31	469.54
2018-19	565.09	375.06

As per information provided by the State, the fund has been also released to District Project Offices of Andhra Pradesh of SSA for payment of the salaries upto 30.11.18.

(c) and (d) The proposal for second installment has not been submitted by the State.

Statement

*Details of Gross Enrolment Ratio in the State of Andhra Pradesh
district-wise for last three years*

District	District Wise Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER)					
	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
	Primary	Upper Primary	Primary	Upper Primary	Primary	Upper Primary
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Anantapur	91.41	76.89	92.23	79.73	92.64	79.50
Chittoor	91.56	82.02	89.54	83.68	88.07	84.04
East Godavari	99.55	83.90	97.03	87.33	98.60	89.31
Guntur	94.89	75.77	91.35	78.58	93.55	82.46

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Kadapa	97.23	75.64	92.38	76.76	91.70	77.94
Krishna	94.16	80.30	92.72	82.99	92.64	86.52
Kurnool	95.66	71.65	94.49	73.67	96.09	75.02
Nellore	95.56	76.07	91.24	77.93	93.93	82.18
Prakasam	97.74	71.90	91.68	73.65	91.08	75.62
Srukakulam	92.43	82.06	91.49	85.57	90.67	85.9
Visakhapatnam	99.02	81.91	94.97	83.28	96.77	87.17
Vizianagaram	95.41	79.99	93.13	82.30	87.69	82.28
West Godavari	95.85	82.95	94.38	86.32	96.38	88.35
Andha Pradesh	88.21	79.47	84.48	81.33	82.79	82.14

Source: UDISE

Fake universities in the country

2473. SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken/is taking various initiatives in the field of education for promoting higher education and research work in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has taken any steps to warn public against fake universities;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of universities that have been declared fake by Government during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. During the last five year, the Government has taken the following initiatives in the field of education for promoting higher education and research work in the country:

- i. **Impacting Research Innovation And Technology (IMPRINT):-** It is a first-of-its-kind joint initiative of Indian Institute of Technology and Indian Institute

of Science to develop a roadmap for Research to solve major engineering and technology challenges in selected domains needed by the country.

- ii. **Impactful Policy Research in Social Sciences (IMPRESS):-** This scheme has been sanctioned by this Ministry with a view to supporting the social science research in Higher Educational Institutions and to enable research to guide policy making. Under the scheme, 1500 research projects will be awarded for 2 years upto 31.03.2021.
- iii. **Scheme for Promotion of Academic and Research Collaboration (SPARC):-** The Scheme has been launched with the aims at improving the research ecosystem of India's higher educational institutions by facilitating academic and research collaborations between Indian Institutions [overall top-100 or category-wise top-100 in NIRF (including such Private Institutions which are recognized under 12(B) of UGC Act)] and the best institutions in the world (top-500 overall and top-200 subject-wise institutions listed in QS World University Ranking) from 28 selected nations [Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Israel, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Russia, Singapore, South Africa, South Korea, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan, United Kingdom (UK), United States of America(USA)] to jointly solve problems of national and international relevance.
- iv. **Research Park:-** The Government has approved a total amount of ₹ 75 crore each to five Institutions for establishing of research park to promote research work in the country.
- v. **Uchhtar Aavishkar Yojana (UAY):-** The scheme has been launched to promote industry-specific need-based research so as to keep up the competitiveness of the Indian industry in the global market. All the (Indian Institutes of Technology) IITs have been encouraged to work with the industry to identify areas where innovation is required and come up with solutions that could be brought up to the commercialization level.
- vi. **Global Initiative for Academics Network (GIAN):-** This scheme has been launched with the objective to garner the best international experience into our systems of education, to facilitate interaction of students and faculty with the best academic and industry experts from all over the world and also to share their experiences and expertise to motivate people to work on Indian

problems. The programme brings together foreign and Indian faculties to teach an academic course that provides the credit to participating students selected from the world's leading academic institutions.

- vii. **Study Webs of Active Learning for Young Aspiring Minds (SWAYAM):-** This initiative has been launched with a view to provide one integrated platform and portal for online courses, using information and communication technology (ICT) and covering all higher education subjects and skill sector courses to ensure that every student in the country has access to the best quality higher education at affordable cost.
- viii. **SWAYAM PRABHA:-** It is an initiative to provide 32 high quality educational channels through DTH (Direct to Home) across the length and breadth of the country on 24X7 bases. This would enable to deliver e-education in a most cost effective manner.

Further, in order to ensure the quality of higher education and defining excellence in the processes of teaching, learning and research, University Grants Commission (UGC) has notified the following Regulations which are mandatory for every institution of higher education across the country:

- i. UGC (Recognition and Monitoring of Assessment and Accreditation Agencies) Regulations, 2014.
- ii. UGC (Affiliation of Colleges offering Technical Education by Universities) Regulations, 2014.
- iii. UGC (Promotion and Maintenance of Standards of Academic Collaboration between Indian and Foreign Educational Institutions) Regulations, 2016.
- iv. UGC (Grievance Redressal) Regulations, 2012.
- v. UGC (Mandatory Assessment and Accreditation of Higher Educational Institutions) Regulations, 2012.
- vi. UGC (Minimum Qualifications for Appointment of Teachers and other Academic Staff in Universities and Colleges and Measures for the Maintenance of Standards in Higher Education) Regulations, 2018.
- vii. UGC (Institutions Deemed to be Universities) Regulations, 2016.
- viii. UGC (Affiliation of Colleges by Universities) Regulations, 2009.

- ix. UGC (Grant of Degrees and Other Awards by Universities) Regulations, 2008.
- x. UGC (Establishment of and Maintenance of Standards in Private Universities) Regulations, 2003.
- xi. UGC (Minimum Standards of Instruction for the Grant of First Degree through Formal Education) Regulations, 2003.
- xii. UGC (Minimum Standards of Instruction for the Grant of the Master's Degree through Formal Education) Regulations, 2003.
- xiii. UGC (Promotion of Academic Integrity and Prevention of Plagiarism in Higher Educational Institutions) Regulations, 2018.
- xiv. UGC (Open and Distance Learning) Regulations, 2017.
- xv. UGC (Online Courses or Programmes) Regulations, 2018.
- xvi. University Grants Commission (Minimum Standards and Procedure for Award of M.PHIL./PH.D Degrees) Regulations, 2016.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. UGC has taken following steps to warn people against fake Universities:

- i. For the awareness of general public/students/parents, UGC publishes the list of fake Universities on its website *i.e.* www.ugc.ac.in. All self-styled unrecognized and unapproved institutions are cautioned that running of Undergraduate and Postgraduate degree courses and giving misleading advertisements shall attract severe action under the provisions of appropriate laws including the UGC Act and the Indian Penal Code, etc.
- ii. At the beginning of every academic session, the UGC issues Press Release and Public Notice and State-wise list of fake Universities in the country in national dailies and Newspapers in Hindi and English to warn the aspiring students, guardians and the public at large not to take admission in the courses run by the self-styled, unauthorized fake Universities/Institution of higher education functioning in different parts of the country.
- iii. UGC has also sent letters to the State/UT Principal Secretaries/Education Secretaries to take appropriate action against the fake Universities located in their jurisdiction.

(e) During the last three years, the following four Institutions have been declared as fake by the UGC:

- i. Institute of Alternative Medicine and Research, 8-A, Diamond Harbor Road BUILTECH Inn, 2nd Floor, Thakurpukur, Kolkata-700063.
- ii. North Odisha University of Agriculture and Technology, University Road Baripada, Distt Mayurbhanj, Odisha-757003.
- iii. Viswakarma Open University for Self-employment, India, Rozgar Sewasadan, 672, sanjay Enclave, Opp. GTK DEPOT, New Delhi-110033.
- iv. Adhyatmik Vishwavidyalaya (Spiritual University), 351-352, Phase-I, Block-A, Vijay Vihar, Rithala, Rohini, Delhi-110085.

Biometric attendance in Central Institutions

2474. PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is mandatory for the Central Universities (CUs), IITs and IIMs to adopt and deploy biometric attendance system (BAS) of marking attendance for staff, faculty and students;
- (b) the details of CUs, IITs and IIMs which have deployed BAS;
- (c) whether the Ministry or institutions are collecting biometric data;
- (d) whether the privacy policy to ensure the principle of consent is followed before biometric data collection through BAS and if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the details of effective data protection system to safeguard from unauthorised use of such data?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) The Higher Educational Institutions like Central Universities, IITs and IIMs are statutory autonomous bodies and they are competent to take all the administrative decisions like deployment, of biometric attendance system (BAS) of marking attendance for staff, faculty and students. However, the UGC guidelines "safety of students on and off campus of Higher Education Institutions" which have been circulated to all Universities, provide that Biometric way of marking

student attendance, both in HEI as well as hostels, can be an effective way to overcome proxy. Such digital mechanism can enable HEIs to keep an eye on a student's movement and whereabouts.

(b) to (e) Such data is not compiled or monitored in the Ministry.

Rectification in Indian history books

†2475. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the western historians have not portrayed the right picture of Indian history during British rule and the great cultural tradition of glorious ancient India was also ridiculed in their books which includes the education system of ancient India also;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the said error was not rectified even while writing the Indian history after independence and therefore Indian history needs to be rewritten; and

(d) if so, whether steps have been taken by the Ministry in this direction during the last four and half years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (d) In so far Ministry of Human Resource Development is concerned, text books of National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) from upper primary onwards do not include the views of western historians who have not portrayed the right picture of Indian History during the British rule and the great cultural tradition of glorious ancient India or ridiculed the same in their books.

Further, Indian Council of Historical Research (ICHR) has undertaken many research project to inculcate appreciation of country's national and cultural heritage. Some of these are:-

- Dictionary of Martyrs: India's Freedom Struggle (1857-1947). [completed in five volumes]

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- Documents on Economy History during British Rule in Northern and Western India: 'Quality of Life'. [Northern India has been completed and Western India is under progress]
- Environmental History of India, [volume one has been completed]
- History of Science and Technology in India.
- Translation of Foreign Sources on India.
- Encyclopaedia of Towns and Villages in India.
- Modern India: Politics and Demography, 1881-2001.
- 'Bharat Vaibhav' under 'Ek Bharat Shrestha Bharat' programme of Government of India.

Scholarships for higher studies

2476. SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number and names of scholarships extended for higher studies to Indian students in and outside the country;
- (b) whether any quota system is followed to extend such scholarships;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (d) The Ministry of Human Resource Development, the University Grants Commission and the All India Council for Technical Education, are implementing various scholarship/fellowship schemes for higher studies to Indian students in the country and facilitating in the nomination process for the scholarships offered by various countries under Education Exchange Programme.

The scholarship/fellowship amount for PG, Ph.D and Post Doctoral studies have been increased by 55% with effect from 1.12.2014. The names of the scholarship/fellowship schemes along with the number of slots, quota and the amount spent in the last four years are:

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	No. of Scholarship Slots	Quota	Amount (₹ in crore)			
				2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Dr S. Radhakrishnan Post Doctoral Fellowship in Humanities (scheme initiated in 2015-16)	200	SC-15% ST- 7.5% OBC -27%	0	13.57	24.73	26.12
2.	Post Doctoral Fellowship for Women	100	SC-15% ST- 7.5% OBC -27%	20.67	31.14	32.47	43.66
3.	Junior Research Fellowship in Science, Humanities and Social Sciences	9400	SC-15% ST- 7.5% OBC -27%	446.4	543.58	638.81	950.75
4.	Basic Science Research Fellowship	Open ended	All eligible students are awarded the fellowship	75.65	84.41	105.15	122.35
5.	Swami Vivekananda for Single Girl Child fellowship for Research (scheme initiated in 2015-16)	Open ended	All eligible girl students are awarded the fellowship	0	0.74	3.04	4.70
6.	Free education for sports medal winner	As per claim received	As per Claim received	0	0.3	0.3	The scheme has been merged with Block Grants

7.	Dr D.S. Kothari Post Doctoral Fellowship	300	Relaxation in age and marks, selection" criteria given to students of reserved categories	26.93	40.2	38.97	43.65
8.	Post Doctoral Fellowship for SC/ST	100	For SC/ST and PWDs students	12.62	22.6	35.13	28.66
9.	PG Scholarship for University Rank Holder	3000	No reservation	2.87	3.82	5.04	2.71
10.	PG Scholarship for GATE/GPAT qualified students	Open ended	All GATE Qualified students are eligible	17.34	6.3	7.19	11.51
11.	PG Scholarship for Professional Courses for SC/ST	1000	For SC/ST and PWDs students	4.38	9.14	5.11	3.21
12.	PG Scholarship for Single Girl Child	Open ended	All eligible girl students are awarded the scholarship	8.46	11.51	11.37	11.13
13.	Ishan Uday special scholarship for NER	10000	State-wise slots for North Eastern Region candidates.	0	74.74	88.98	61.10
14.	National Fellowship for Students of Other Backward Classes (OBC) Scheme initiated in 2014-15 but payments started in 2015-16.	1000	For OBC students	-	15.12	20.54	25.09

Written Answers to

[03 January, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
15.	Maulana Azad National Fellowship for Minority Students	1000	For students belonging to minority communities	65.21	74.26	125.34	97.45
16.	National Fellowship for SC candidate	2000	For SC students	140.09	178.1	225.72	215.97
17.	SAKSHAM Scholarship Scheme for Specially Abled Students	1000	SC-15% ST- 7.5% OBC -27%	0.12	0.13	0.65	0.70
18.	Post Graduation Scholarship for GATE/GPAT qualified students	Open ended	All GATE Qualified students are eligible	279.27	419.79	354.40	335.97
19.	Pragati Scholarship Scheme for Girls Students	4000	SC-15% ST- 7.5% OBC -27%	14.54	9.69	9.01	9.56
20.	Central Sector Scheme of Scholarship for College and University Students	82000	SC-15% ST- 7.5% OBC -27%	146.36	144.56	101.17	143.33
21.	Special Scholarship Scheme for Jammu and Kashmir	5000	SC-8% ST- 11% OBC/SEBC -25%	50	74.77	146	1 3 2 . 9 6

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Written Answers to

[RAJYASABHA]

Unstarred Questions

Indian Institute of Science Education and Research, Tirupati

2477. SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Institute of Science Education and Research is functioning at a temporary campus at Tirupati in Andhra Pradesh since March, 2016;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of funds allocated and released towards the institute during the last three years, project cost;

(d) whether the funds released is sufficient for early completion of this project; and

(e) if not, the Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b) Institute of Science Education and Research (USER), Tirupati is operating from transit campus at Sree Rama Engineering College, Rami Reddy Nagar, Karakambadi Road, Mangalam (P.O.) Tirupati -517507, Andhra Pradesh, since August, 2015.

(c) IISER Tirupati has been allocated and released amounts of ₹ 23.00 crore, ₹ 36.00 crore and ₹ 45.02 crore during 2015-16, 2016-17, 2017-18 respectively.

(d) and (e) The Government in October'2018 has approved ₹ 1491.34 crore for establishment and operationalisation of permanent campus of IISER Tirupati. The institute is scheduled to partially shift into new campus around January' 2020.

Research projects of UGC

2478. SHRI KUMAR KETKAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the number of major research projects that are sanctioned by UGC during the last three years and in what manner it is being distributed, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): Ministry of Human Resource Development and its organizations like University Grants Commission (UGC), All India Council for

Technical Education (AICTE) are undertaking various research projects in the different Higher Educational Institutions. Department of Science and Technology and Department of Biotechnology also provide funding support to higher educational institutions for various research projects. These research projects are both domestic and also with international collaboration.

As informed by the UGC, it has released a sum of ₹ 82.35 crores to 819 projects under the Major Research Project Scheme from 2016-17 to 2018-19 (till December 2018). The state-wise distribution is as detailed below:

(Rupees only)

Sl. No.	State	Total Number of Projects	Amount approved
1.	Andhra Pradesh	77	75755521
2.	Assam	14	17605500
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	1420000
4.	Bihar	2	2334000
5.	Chhattisgarh	9	10670700
6.	Chandigarh	15	19248800
7.	Delhi	25	33415000
8.	Gujarat	34	34122277
9.	Goa	6	6344800
10.	Haryana	17	21915377
11.	Himachal Pradesh	17	18279497
12.	Jharkhand	3	2808520
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	40	44823163
14.	Karnataka	45	47561080
15.	Kerala	29	26661336
16.	Madhya Pradesh	7	6993263
17.	Maharashtra	97	99434868
18.	Manipur	4	5584500
19.	Meghalaya	1	1448600

Sl. No.	State	Total Number of Projects	Amount approved
20.	Mizoram	6	6618700
21.	Odisha	12	12166856
22.	Punjab	48	52046527
23.	Puducherry	7	8525100
24.	Rajasthan	19	16314060
25.	Tamil Nadu	143	158952568
26.	Telangana	24	24589535
27.	Tripura	1	1055000
28.	Uttar Pradesh	63	60165697
29.	Uttarakhand	9	1101630
30.	West Bengal	44	5503100
TOTAL		819	823465575

UGC has further informed that no proposals for research projects have been received from Nagaland, Sikkim, Andaman and Nicobar, Dadar and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu and Lakshadweep.

Apart from the above Major Research Project scheme, UGC has funded several schemes for research and innovation like Special Assistance Programme (SAP), Colleges with Potential for Excellence (CPE), University with Potential for Excellence (UPE), Centre with Potential for Excellence in Particular Areas (CPEPA), Fellowships support for Research to students and teachers. In 2017 -18, an amount of ₹ 1769 crores has been spent under these schemes.

UGC is actively involved in promoting research through international collaborations through important initiatives like UK India Education Research Initiative (UKIERI), Israel Science Foundation (ISF), Indo Norway Cooperation Programme (NCP), Indo German Programme (IGP), 21st Century Knowledge Initiative with United States of America. They aim at joint research projects with collaboration between Indian institutions and foreign institutions. In the last one year, around ₹ 46 crores is spent on 83 joint research projects.

Various other initiatives to improve the research ecosystem in Indian Higher Educational Institutions have been taken up.

Scheme for Promotion of Academic and Research Collaboration (SPARC) is a recent initiative of the Ministry to support Joint Research Projects through collaboration of top ranked Indian Institutions and globally ranked Foreign Institutions. It aims to support 600 research projects in two years, at an outlay of ₹ 418 crores. To channelize technical research, the Impacting Research Innovation and Technology (IMPRINT) scheme has been launched. Under IMPRINT-I, 142 research projects with an outlay of ₹ 318.71 crores for 3 years have been accepted. Under IMPRINT-II, a total of 122 projects at an estimated cost of ₹ 112 crores have been approved. For the promotion of Research in Social Sciences, the scheme for Impactful Policy Research in Social Sciences (IMPRESS) has been launched. Under this scheme 1500 research projects, at a total sanctioned cost of ₹ 414 crores, will be awarded for implementation upto 31.3.2021.

Recognition of B. Pharma and D. Pharma by AICTE

‡2479. SHRI GOPAL NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the justification for mandatory approval from AICTE to B. Pharma and D. Pharma courses run under the Pharmacy Act by MCI;
- (b) for how this approval is relevant to such courses; and
- (c) whether Government would consider to do away with this approval of AICTE, in view of recognition of the said courses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b) The All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) Act, 1987 empowers the AICTE to regulate Technical Education in India. Further, Technical Education as per clause 2 (g) of the aforementioned act *inter-alia* includes Education and Research and Training in Pharmacy. AICTE grants approvals to Technical Institutes for conducting Pharmacy Courses.

(c) The issue on various aspects involved in regulating Pharmacy education including statutory requirements of Pharmacy Council of India (PCI) Act, 1948 has been discussed at an inter-ministerial level to resolve the issue. In the meantime AICTE and PCI have taken decision to work together closely in granting approval so that no hardship is faced by Pharmacy Institutions.

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Employment linked internship

2480. SHRI T. G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that AICTE is planning to strengthen the internship system by linking it with providing employment after completion of internship;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that AICTE has decided to completely change the guidelines of internship system to incorporate this change and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c) The All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) has revisited the existing internship system being undertaken by students in industry etc. As per AICTE internship policy, Internship is to cover Inter/ Intra Institutional Activities viz; Training with higher Institutions, Soft skill training organized by Training and Placement Cell of the respective institutions, contribution at incubation/ innovation /entrepreneurship cell of the institute, participation in conferences/ workshops/ competitions, Working for consultancy/ research project within the institutes and Participation in all the activities of Institute's Innovation Council. Further, a minimum of 14-20 credits of Internship/ Entrepreneurial activities/ Project Work may be counted towards B. Tech. Degree Programme and 10-14 for three-year Diploma Programme. All the AICTE approved Institutes are required to have a dedicated Training and Placement Cell headed by Training and Placement Officer (TPO), who is to guide students to choose the right career and to plan for programs and activities to enhance knowledge, skill, attitude and right kind of aptitude to meet the manpower requirement of the Industry. All these measures will help students for getting employment. However, there is no such proposal with AICTE to directly link internship system with employment after the completion of internship.

Implementation of RTE Act

2481. SHRI T.G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the progress and present status of the Right to Education (RTE) Act;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Act is not being implemented in proper manner and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any studies have been carried out to assess the implementation of the Act; and

(d) the steps and remedial measures taken/being taken by Government for its proper implementation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (d) The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009, mandates that every child of the age of 6-14 years shall have the right to free and compulsory education in a neighbourhood school till the completion of his or her elementary education.

The erstwhile Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) had been designated as the vehicle to support States and UTs in implementing the provisions of RTE Act, 2009. Since the inception of SSA in 2001 till 2017-18, sanction has been given for opening of 3.64 lakh new elementary schools and for construction of 3,12,747 school buildings, 18,89,689 additional classrooms, 2,40,564 drinking water facilities and 10,63,164 school toilets. States and UTs have reported opening up of 3.59 lakh new elementary schools, construction of 2,95,382 school buildings, 18,08,452 additional classrooms, 2,33,956 drinking water facilities and 10,11,518 toilets as on 30.09.2018. The statement showing the State and UT-wise details on cumulative sanctions and the achievements on primary and upper primary schools, additional class room, drinking water facilities and toilets since its inception is given in the Statement (*See* below).

Now, the provisions of RTE Act 2009 are implemented through the Samagra Shiksha which subsumes the erstwhile schemes of SSA, Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) and Teacher Education (TE) from 2018-19. 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.

The Centrally Sponsored Scheme of SSA/Samagra Shiksha has an inbuilt concurrent evaluation and monitoring system. The Ministry of Human Resource Development convenes periodic meetings with State Education Ministers and Secretaries to review the programmes. Educational data is collected through a Unified District Information System for Education (UDISE) every year to assess the progress. A National Achievement Survey (NAS) across all States and UTs was conducted on 13.11.2017 to assess the learning achievement of students of classes 3, 5 and 8. The status of these evaluations and monitoring is placed in the public domain on the Ministry's website. Further, an All India Performance Audit on Implementation of RTE Act. 2009 was conducted by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India (C&AG) for the period extending from 2010-11 to 2015-16 and accordingly Report No. 23 of 2017 has been laid on the Table

of the Parliament on 21.07.2017. An independent third party evaluation of the SSA Scheme was also conducted in 2017-18. It has pointed out that SSA achieved considerable success in universalizing access and strengthening of infrastructure in schools. It has appreciated the enhanced focus of SSA on quality of education in recent years.

To ensure effective utilization of funds under SSA/Samagra Shiksha, there is robust monitoring system in place to review the physical and financial progress of approved interventions through monthly/quarterly reports, annual audit by independent Chartered Accountants empanelled with the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) of India, a regular CAG audit, a system of concurrent financial reviews, as well as regular internal audit and regular Review Meetings with all States/UTs are held for monitoring the optimum utilization of funds.

Under SSA/Samagra Shiksha, the State Governments and UT Administrations are supported on several interventions to improve teaching standards, including regular in-service teachers' training, induction training for newly recruited teachers, recruitment of additional teachers for improving pupil-teacher ratio, academic support for teachers through block and cluster resource centres, and development of appropriate teaching-learning materials, etc. Additionally, the Central Government supports States/UTs on early grade reading, writing and comprehension, and early Mathematics programmes through a sub-programme namely 'Padhe Bharat Badhe Bharat' (PBBB) in classes I and II. Rashtriya Aavishkar Abhiyan (RAA), as a sub-component, of SSA/Samagra Shiksha aims to motivate and engage children of the age group from 6-18 years in Science, Mathematics and Technology through observation, experimentation, inference drawing, model building, etc. both through inside and outside classroom activities.

In order to focus on quality education, the Central RTE Rules have been amended on 20th February, 2017 to include reference on class-wise, subject-wise Learning Outcomes. The Learning Outcomes for each class in Languages (Hindi, English and Urdu), Mathematics, Environmental Studies, Science and Social Science up to the elementary stage have, accordingly, been finalized and shared with all States and UTs. These learning outcomes serve as a guideline for States and UTs to ensure that all children acquire appropriate learning level. In addition, the RTE Act, 2009 was amended in 2017 to ensure that all teachers acquire the minimum qualifications prescribed under the Act by 31st March 2019 to reinforce the Government's emphasis on improvement of quality of elementary education. The National Institute of Open schooling (NIOS) has been entrusted to conduct this training through Open Distance Learning (ODL) mode.

The Shagun portal has been launched to create a repository of best practices from the States and UTs and to enable online monitoring of implementation of the RTE Act, 2009 through the SSA programme.

Statement*Details of cumulative physical progress of school infrastructures for elementary schools under Samagra Shiksha*

Sl. No.	State	Primary School		Upper Primary School		Additional Classrooms		Drinking Water		Boys Toilets		Separate Girls Toilets	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	8	6	0	0	294	253	83	83	91	91	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	3408	3408	1047	1045	70204	69795	7143	6895	15336	15227	18525	18408
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1833	1833	540	540	5439	5406	1891	1891	2072	2072	3322	3322
4.	Assam	11012	10939	1192	1192	72504	70101	788	788	17414	15238	41840	41508
5.	Bihar	18797	15053	544	532	297984	276183	25711	25324	46750	46645	36296	36181
6.	Chandigarh	27	25	10	10	304	177	0	0	12	12	0	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	10632	10081	8807	8512	51309	48340	3666	3637	11192	10468	35454	32183
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	60	60	0	0	678	510	91	91	75	75	258	258
9.	Daman and Diu	8	8	6	4	114	79	80	80	53	53	27	27
10.	Delhi	13	13	0	0	3039	2556	68	68	667	637	724	613

11.	Goa	0	0	0	0	227	173	637	637	611	606	644	635
12.	Gujarat	835	835	0	0	76423	74393	5089	5089	20809	20540	18877	18355
13.	Haryana	1019	967	1389	1326	30111	29516	6117	5442	8061	7922	11812	11733
14.	Himachal Pradesh	96	89	44	23	11494	11397	2491	2480	4672	4670	9982	9976
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	10651	9411	1174	1038	24867	19598	2745	2226	9174	4540	18264	18075
16.	Jharkhand	19448	19210	10224	10004	108401	105116	7329	7329	8239	8239	16568	16568
17.	Karnataka	3740	3738	16	11	57279	56960	22861	22861	27520	24640	24818	24683
18.	Kerala	538	534	54	42	8546	8484	10682	10338	12368	12032	7903	7662
19.	Lakshadweep	7	1	2	1	25	19	30	5	30	9	10	9
20.	Madhya Pradesh	28055	26784	20120	19466	127309	119123	18723	18669	31484	30767	62747	61176
21.	Maharashtra	12981	12981	5052	5052	80459	78301	8407	7586	12443	11812	23215	22734
22.	Manipur	1032	728	328	119	3592	3140	746	667	1368	1359	4209	4209
23.	Meghalaya	2834	2744	1330	1243	7666	7306	2991	2991	4378	4378	5295	5295
24.	Mizoram	803	699	646	614	2019	1979	1770	1770	3642	3633	3329	3323
25.	Nagaland	447	410	545	532	4776	4770	1789	1789	2392	2392	2394	2394
26.	Odisha	10379	9792	9242	9056	77039	74379	7343	7204	15070	13079	49915	48033
27.	Puducherry	5	4	2	2	506	497	345	345	312	312	132	132

Written Answers to

[03 January, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
28.	Punjab	678	579	859	857	31209	28142	17737	17737	18501	18501	6352	6172
29.	Rajasthan	6888	6751	3212	3165	95523	93561	23283	23283	34235	34235	9962	9962
30.	Sikkim	56	56	59	59	605	604	660	654	886	866	608	598
31.	Tamil Nadu	2740	2740	5804	5803	38707	38647	17330	17330	24808	24580	24313	24040
32.	Telangana	4600	4600	913	913	38865	38757	7082	6747	13790	10631	12218	12216
33.	Tripura	1406	1406	636	618	5894	5804	1207	1207	1451	1449	3745	3744
34.	Uttar Pradesh	31729	31394	30880	30588	314718	312486	15315	14548	21105	17918	12856	11306
35.	Uttarakhand	3521	2619	2232	1751	9264	8786	6295	6160	4903	4830	16001	15735
36.	West Bengal	10682	7390	4870	3376	232296	213114	12039	10005	23437	22399	39785	38,945
TOTAL ELEMENTARY		200968	187888	111779	107494	1889689	1808452	240564	233956	399351	376857	522398	510210

Funds for TISS, Hyderabad

2482. SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a decrease in funds allocated by UGC to Tata Institute of Social Science (TISS), Hyderabad for infrastructural development and scholarships and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(b) whether due to this TISS has decided to scrap the residential facility and deferment of Bachelors course, and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether decrease in funds has had any impact on students coming from backward community and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) As informed by University Grants Commission (UGC), the Tata Institute of Social Science (TISS), Hyderabad campus was approved with no financial commitment from UGC. TISS, Hyderabad has now submitted a budget proposal to UGC for funding requirement for the infrastructure of the campus over a three year period from 2019-20 onwards.

However, UGC has been making regular grants towards infrastructural development and scholarships to TISS, Mumbai. The amounts released in the last 3 years are as follows:

	(₹ in lakhs)		
	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
For Scholarship	328.36	659.02	702.38
Capital and General Development Assistance	1243.36	450.00	534.84
Revenue Grant	4437.59	6171.14	7818.00
TOTAL	6009.31	7280.16	9055.22

(b) and (c) There is no residential facility available with TISS. The Institute only facilitates hired accommodation in and around the campus, for which the students of the batches from 2018-19 onwards are required to pay the charges directly to the service provider. The hostel and dining hall charges of the eligible GOI-PMS of SC/ST/OBC community students admitted prior to the 2018-19 batches are, however, being met by the Institute.

Cutting down of CBSE syllabus

2483. SHRI K.C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the reasons and rationale for cutting down of CBSE syllabus by 50 per cent;
- (b) in what manner this cut would be compensated for lack of knowledge dispersal; and
- (c) whether Government is considering to revise CBSE curriculum which was last revised in 2005 to make it student friendly and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c) The purpose of education is to bring out a good human being out of the system. For real development along with knowledge, Life Skill education, value education, physical education, experiential learning is essential. Creative skills need to be nurtured. It was demand from all stakeholders that because of heavy curriculum, there is no time left for all these aspects. Also rote learning is not the way forward. Therefore, School Syllabus must be rationalized. To achieve this, the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) was advised to undertake an exercise to review its syllabus with a view to reducing the curriculum load on the students. Accordingly NCERT has undertaken review of its textbooks under the initiative of rationalisation of curriculum. They invited suggestions from different stakeholders. About one lakh suggestions were received from around 27 thousand individuals. These suggestions have been analysed by a Committee constituted for this purpose. The NCERT textbooks are at different stages of finalization on the basis of the suggestions received and analysed by the Committee.

Scholarship to JEE rank holders

2484. SHRI K.C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether scholarship scheme for top 2,000 JEE rank holders at NITs has been scrapped due to fund crunch;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether students are demanding restoration of the scholarship scheme but the Standing Committee of the Council of NITs is not acceding to their request;

- (d) whether the Ministry would intervene and restore scholarship scheme; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

- (b) Does not arise.

(c) to (e) The Standing Committee of the Council of the National Institutes of Technology, Science Education and Research recommended scrapping the Merit Scholarship Scheme in the National Institutes of Technology (NITs), in view of various exemptions related to tuition fee payments. Though this Scheme has not been scrapped, it was not implemented in 2017-18 and 2018-19.

Central University status to Sanskrit institutions

2485. SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS:

SHRI T.G. VENKATESH:

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is planning to accord Central University status to Sanskrit institutions which are called as deemed universities in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether it is also a fact that Government is planning to discontinue the system of giving deemed university status to private universities and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYAJ PAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Based on the persistent demand from the Sanskrit scholars, academia persuading the Sanskrit education, MHRD has initiated a proposal to convert the 3 Deemed to be Universities *i.e.* Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan, New Delhi, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth, New Delhi and Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth, Tirupati into Central Universities to make them a seat of Sanskrit learning of national and international repute. A Cabinet Note has, accordingly, has been prepared and circulated to obtain comments on the proposal.

- (c) No, Sir.

Compulsory recitation of National Anthem in schools

2486. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether reciting of National Anthem is compulsory by all the students in schools across the country;
- (b) whether any exception is given to any schools in this regard; and
- (c) whether there is any penalty for non-compliance and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Home Affairs has informed that the playing/singing of the National Anthem on various occasions and need for paying due respect to the National Anthem by observance of proper decorum on such occasions are regulated by the 'Orders relating to the National Anthem of India' and 'the Prevention of Insults to National Honour Act, 1971'. The instructions laid down in the 'Orders relating to the National Anthem of India' are for general information and guidance. In respect of mass singing of the National Anthem, the Orders provide that "In all schools, the day's work may begin with community singing of the Anthem. School Authorities should make adequate provision in their programmes for popularizing the singing of Anthem and promoting respect for the National Flag among students". The Ministry of Home Affairs, from time to time, has been sending advisory to State Governments/ UT Administration and Ministries/ Departments to comply with instructions laid down under the 'Orders relating to the National Anthem of India'.

So far as the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) affiliated schools are concerned, the Board has also advised these schools for strict compliance of the orders relating to National Anthem.

Out of school children

2487. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of girls and boys who are out of schools during the last three years, State/UT-wise and year-wise, since 2014;
- (b) whether closing of Government/Government-aided schools has led to the increase in number of such children and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of Government/ Government-aided schools that have been closed, Since 2014, year-wise and State/UT-wise;

(d) the details of Government/Government-aided schools that have been merged with other Government schools since 2014, year-wise and State/UT-wise; and

(e) the steps taken to assess the data and the reasons for out of school children and also to bring them back to schools?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) The Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) commissioned an independent survey in 2014 through Indian Market Research Bureau (IMRB) to estimate out of school children across the country. According to estimate of the survey, in the age group of 6-13 years in the country, an estimated 60.64 lakh were out of school. Among the total estimated out of school children 31.66 lakh (52.21%) were boys and 28.97 lakh (47.79%) were girls. The State/ UT wise details are given in the Statement (*See* below).

Provisioning of schooling facilities for all children on institutional basis is the fundamental requirement of achieving universal enrolment. In order to ensure free and compulsory education in the age group of 6 to 14 year, the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, has laid down norms and standards for opening of schools in the neighbourhood. The RTE Act provides children's access to elementary schools within the defined area or limits of neighbourhood. Section 6 of the Act provides that 'The appropriate government and local authorities' shall establish, with in the area or limits of a neighbourhood, a school, where it is not already established, within a period of three years from the commencement of the Act.

(b) to (d) Education is a subject in the Concurrent list and majority of schools in the country are under the administrative control of the States/UTs Government. Information related to Government/ Government-aided schools that have been closed/ merger, Since 2014, is not maintained at central level. However, As per UDISE 2016-17, there are a total of 11.42 lakh government elementary schools in the country including 7.23 lakh primary and 4.19 lakh upper primary. As per Annual Work Plan and Budget 2018-19 data, 97.15% habitations are served by Primary Schools within a radius of 1 km, and 96.49% habitations are served by Upper Primary Schools within a radius of 3 kms.

(e) The Independent Survey also captured the reasons for the out of school children. Poverty/Economic reason has been reported by 23.76% respondents. 'Child not interested in studies' has been reported as a reason for 18.38% out of school

children. A gender wise disaggregation of the reason reveals that a higher proportion of the girls are out of school because of the reason 'needed to help in domestic work or needed to take care of siblings' as compared to boys. A marginally higher proportion of boys are also out of school than girls for the reason 'child to supplement household income'. 'Education not considered necessary by the head of the household' is also reported by more households with an out of school female child (6.27%) as compared to households with an out of school male child (2.39%). Government of India in partnership with the State and UT Governments have taken a range of initiatives to ensure that all children are enrolled in schools and complete their elementary education. Under the erstwhile Centrally Sponsored Scheme Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and integrated scheme for school education-Samagra Shiksha from 2018-19 which has subsumed the three erstwhile Schemes of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) and Teacher Education (TE), financial assistance is provided to States and UTs for undertaking various activities to reduce number of out of school children including opening of new schools, construction of schools and additional classrooms, opening and upgradation of Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBV), setting up of residential schools/hostels, provision of transportation/escort facilities, free uniforms, free text books and undertaking enrolment & retention drives. Further, special training for age appropriate admission of out of school children and residential as well as non-residential training for older children, Seasonal hostels / residential camps, Special Training Centres at worksites are also supported to bring out of school children to the formal schooling system. Also, mid day meal is provided to students at the elementary level of education. Further, under the student oriented component for the children with special needs, financial assistance is provided for identification and assessment of children with special needs, aids and appliances, braille kits and books, appropriate teaching learning material, stipend to girls students with disability, transport and escort facility etc.

Statement

State/UT-wise details of School Children as per Independent Survey

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Male	Female	Total Out of School Children
1	2	3	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	550	465	1015
2.	Andhra Pradesh	56648	51181	107829

1	2	3	5	6
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	3637	2880	6517
4.	Assam	88234	69579	157813
5.	Bihar	575978	593744	1169722
6.	Chandigarh	1090	0	1090
7.	Chhattisgarh	94712	72360	167072
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	330	415	745
9.	Daman and Diu	210	210	420
10.	Delhi	49253	35831	85084
11.	Goa	0	0	0
12.	Gujarat	75044	84264	159308
13.	Haryana	21246	22633	43879
14.	Himachal Pradesh	2176	0	2176
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	34877	10591	45468
16.	Jharkhand	86241	54185	140426
17.	Karnataka	65991	56148	122139
18.	Kerala	19278	13883	33161
19.	Lakshadweep	0	267	267
20.	Madhya Pradesh	252563	198389	450952
21.	Maharashtra	71420	73906	145326
22.	Manipur	3383	3654	7037
23.	Meghalaya	6424	10813	17237
24.	Mizoram	778	194	972
25.	Nagaland	2073	823	2896
26.	Odisha	209883	191169	401052
27.	Puducherry	0	285	285
28.	Punjab	36768	54810	91578
29.	Rajasthan	250510	351353	601863

1	2	3	5	6
30.	Sikkim	535	0	535
31.	Tamil Nadu	32301	25228	57529
32.	Tripura	2346	2172	4518
33.	Uttar Pradesh	820691	791594	1612285
34.	Uttarakhand	46165	40629	86794
35.	West Bengal	255074	84165	339239
	ALL INDIA	3166409	2897820	6064229

Source: IMRB Survey, 2014

Pupil-teacher ratio in Kendriya Vidyalayas

2488. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that in several Kendriya Vidyalayas the prescribed pupil teacher ratio is not being maintained affecting the quality of education;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) what is the prescribed ratio and the steps Government is taking to ensure quality of education in the schools in case more students are there in the class?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c) No, Sir. The pupil Teacher ratio is maintained in all the Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) which is less than 40:1. As far as Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS) is concerned quality of education is ensured through recruitment of qualified teachers, proper supervision by Principals, Vidyalaya Management Committee, Assistant Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners KVS. Besides, Senior Officers of KVS Head Quarters also visit KVs from time to time.

Work done under Saakshar Bharat Programme

†2489. SHRI NARANBHAI J. RATHWA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has launched Saakshar Bharat Programme in rural areas of 410 districts;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the works done by Government under this Programme, so far, district-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c) Yes Sir. The scheme of Saakshar Bharat was implemented in the rural areas of 410 districts in 26 States and one UT that had adult female literacy rate of 50 per cent and below as per Census 2001, and including left wing extremism affected districts, irrespective of their literacy rates, with special focus on women and other disadvantaged groups, since October 2009. The target was to raise the overall literacy rate of the country to 80 per cent and reduce gender gap to 10 percentage point by end of XII Five year plan. The scheme was extended upto 31.03.2018. The State/UT-wise details of districts covered under Saakshar Bharat programmed are given in Statement-I (*See* below). Under Saakshar Bharat programme, around 10.08 crore learners appeared under biannual Basic Literacy Assessment Tests conducted by National Institute of Open Schooling between August, 2010 to March, 2018, out of which around 7.64 crore learners successfully passed the Assessment Tests and certified as literates. Details of gender-wise and State/UT-wise learners appeared and declared successful under Saakshar Bharat Programme are given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

State/UT-wise districts covered under Saakshar Bharat Programme in the country

Andhra Pradesh -10

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|---------------|-------------|
| 1. Kurnool | 2. Prakasam | 3. Guntur | 4. Chittoor |
| 5. Anantapur | 6. Nellore | 7. Srikakulam | 8. Cuddapah |
| 9. Vizianagaram | 10. Visakhapatnam | | |

Telangana- 9

- | | | | |
|--------------|----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 11. Adilabad | 12. Karimnagar | 13. Khammam * | 14. Mahbubnagar |
| 15. Medak | 16. Nalgonda | 17. Nizamabad | 18. Rangareddi |
| 19. Warangal | | | |

Arunachal Pradesh - 15

- | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| 20. East Kameng | 21. Upper Subansiri | 22. West Kameng | 23. Kurung Kumey |
| 24. Tawang | 25. Upper Siang | 26. Dibang Valley | 27. Anjaw |
-

28. Tirap	29. Changlang	30. West Siang	31. Upper Dibang Valley
32. Lower Subansiri	33. Lohit	34. East Siang	
Assam - 15			
35. Dhubri	36. Barpeta	37. Hailakandi	38. Baksa
39. Kokrajhar	40. Sonitpur	41. Goalpara	42. Udal Guri
43. Darrang	44. Bongaigaon	45. Tinsukia	46. Chirang
47. Karbi Anglong	48. Marigaon	49. Dhemaji	
Bihar - 38			
50. Kishanganj	51. Jamui *	52. Sheikhpura	53. Nalanda
54. Supaul	55. Madhubani	56. Saran	57. Bhagalpur
58. Araria	59. Saharsa	60. Siwan	61. Bhojpur
62. Madhepura	63. Banka	64. Vaishali	65. Aurangabad *
66. Sheohar	67. Gopalganj	68. Muzaffarpur	69. Rohtas *
70. Purbi Champaran	71. Khagaria	72. Gaya *	73. Munger
74. Purnia	75. Darbhanga	76. Begusarai	77. Patna
78. Pashchim Champaran	79. Samastipur	80. Kaimur (Bhabua)	81. Arwal*
82. Katihar	83. Nawada	84. Jehanabad *	
85. Sitamarhi	86. Lakhisarai	87. Buxar	
Chhattisgarh -16			
88. Dantewada *	89. Korba	90. Jashpur	91. Narayanpur*
92. Bastar *	93. Janjgir - Champa	94. Mahasamund	95. Bijapur*
96. Kawardha	97. Bilaspur	98. Raipur	99. Kanker *
100. Surguja *	101. Koriya	102. Raigarh	103. Rajnandgaon*
Gujarat -13			
104. Dahod	105. Narmada	106. SabarKantha	107. Jamnagar
108. BanasKantha	109. Patan	110. Bhavnagar	111. The Dangs
112. Panch Mahals	113. Surendranagar	114. Amreli	115. Junagadh
116. Kachchh			

Haryana - 12

- | | | | |
|----------------|--------------|-------------------|--------------|
| 117. Kaithal | 118. Hisar | 119. Gurgaon | 120. Karnal |
| 121. Jind | 122. Sirsa | 123. Mahendragarh | 124. Mewat |
| 125. Fatehabad | 126. Bhiwani | 127. Faridabad | 128. Palwali |

Himachal Pradesh, - 01

129. Chamba

Jammu and Kashmir -20

- | | | | |
|---------------|---------------|------------------|----------------|
| 130. Kupwara | 131. Pulwama | 132. Srinagar | 133. Kishtwar |
| 134. Badgam | 135. Punch | 136. Leh(Ladakh) | 137. Kulgam |
| 138. Doda | 139. Kargil | 140. Kathua | 141. Shopian |
| 142. Baramula | 143. Udhampur | 144. Reasi | 145. Ganderbal |
| 146. Anantnag | 147. Rajauri | 148. Ramban | 149. Bandipora |

Jharkhand -24

- | | | | |
|----------------|-------------------------------|------------------|-----------------------------|
| 150. Pakaur | 151. Palamu * | 152. Hazaribag * | 153. Latehar * |
| 154. Garhwa * | 155. Kodarma | 156. Gumla* | 157. Saraikela
Kharsawan |
| 158. Giridih | 159. Dumka | 160. Bokaro* | 161. Jamtara |
| 162. Sahibganj | 163. Deoghar | 164. Ranchi | 165. Khunti |
| 166. Godda | 167. Pashchimi
Singhbhum * | 168. Dhanbad | 169. Ramgarh* |
| 170. Chatra * | 171. Lohardaga * | 172. Simdega | 173. East
Singhbhum* |

Karnataka -20

- | | | | |
|---------------------|---------------|-------------------------|--------------------|
| 174. Raichur | 175. Bagalkot | 176. Gadag | 177. Tumkur |
| 178. Gulbarga | 179. Bellary | 180. Belgaum | 181. Haveri |
| 182. Koppal | 183. Bidar | 184. Chitradurga | 185. Chikaballapur |
| 186. Chamarajanagar | 187. Mandya | 188. Bangalore
Rural | 189. Ramanagara |
| 190. Bijapur | 191. Kolar | 192. Mysore | 193. Yadgir |
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Madhya Pradesh - 42

194. Sheopur	195. Umaria	196. Satna	197. Datia
198. Jhabua	199. Shahdol	200. Neemuch	201- Balaghat*
202. Sidhi	203. Guna	204. EastNimar	205. Ratlam
206. Barwani	207. Dewas	208. Seoni	209. Gwalior
210. Rajgarh	211. Damoh	212. WestNimar	213. Harda
214. Chhatarpur	215. Rewa	216. Bhind	217. Ashoknagar
218. Dindori	219. Mandla	220. Sagar	221. Alirajpur
222. Tikamgarh	223. Sehore	224. Chhindwara	225. Burhanpur
226. Shivpuri	227. Vidisha	228. Mandsaur	229. Singrauli
230. Dhar	231. Katni	232. Betul	233. Anuppur
234. Morena	235. Panna		

Maharashtra - 10

236. Nandurbar	237. Hingoli	238. Nanded	239. Gondiya *
240. Jalna	241. Parbhani	242. Osmanabad	243. Latur
244. Gadchiroli *	245. Bid		

Manipur- 04

246. Chandel	247. Thoubal	248. Senapati	249. Tamenglong
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Meghalaya - 02

250. West Garo Hills	251. South Garo Hills
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Nagaland -04

252. Mon	253. Tuensang	254. Kiphire	255. Longleng
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Odisha-19

256. Nabarangapur	257. Gajapati*	258. Balangir	259. Bargarh
260. Malkangiri*	261. Kalahandi	262. Sonapur	263. Sundargarh
264. Nuapada	265. Kandhamal	266. Kendujhar	267. Sambalpur*
268. Rayagada *	269. Baudh	270. Ganjam	271. Anugul
272. Koraput	273. Mayurbhanj	274. Debagarh *	

Punjab -07

275. Mansa 276. Firozpur 277. Bathinda 278. Barnala
279. Muktsar 280. Sangrur 281. Faridkot

Rajasthan -32

282. Jalor 283. Rajsamand 284. Jhalawar 285. Hanumangarh
286. Banswara 287. Chittaurgarh 288. Jodhpur 289. Ajmer
290. Dungarpur 291. Bundi 292. Bharatpur 293. Ganganagar
294. Tonk 295. Sirohi 296. Alwar 297. Churu
298. Jaisalmer 299. Nagaur 300. Karauli 301. Sikar
302. Sawai Madhopur 303. Dausa 304. Barmer 305. Jaipur
306. Bhilwara 307. Baran 308. Bikaner 309. Jhunjhunun
310. Pali 311. Dhaulpur 312. Udaipur 313. Pratapgarh

Sikkim - 02

314. West Sikkim 315. North Sikkim

Tamil Nadu -09

316. Dharmapuri 317. Perambalur 318. Erode 319. Viluppuram
320. Ariyalur 321. Tiruvannamalai 322. Salem 323. Kushnagiri
324. Tirupur

Tripura - 01

325. Dhalai

Uttar Pradesh - 68

326. Shrawasti 327. Moradabad 328. Faizabad 329. Baghpat
330. Balrampur 331. Banda 332. Deoria 333. Jalaun
334. Bahraich 335. Mahoba 336. Azamgarh 337. Farrukhabad
338. Budaun 339. Kheri 340. Ghazipur 341. Chitrakoot
342. Siddharthnagar 343. Basti 344. Jaunpur 345. Agra
346. Maharajganj 347. Hardoi 348. Bulandshahr 349. Kannauj
350. Kaushambi 351. Shahjahanpur 352. Mathura 353. Saharanpur
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354. Gonda	355. Sant Ravidas Nagar	356. Gorakhpur	
357. Jhansi			
358. Kushinagar	359. Bareilly	360. Chandauli	361. Firozabad
362. Rampur	363. Hamirpur	364. Ballia	365. Mainpuri
366. Lalitpur	367. Mirzapur	368. Ambedkar Nagar	369. Varanasi
370. Jyotiba Phule Nagar	371. RaeBareli	372. Aligarh	373. Kanpur Dehat
374. Sant Kabir Nagar	375. Pratapgarh	376. Hathras	377. Gautam Buddha Nagar
378. Pilibhit	379. Sultanpur	380. Bijnor	381. Meerut
382. Sitapur	383. Etah	384. Mail	385. Etawah
386. Barabanki	387. Fatehpur	388. Allahabad	389. Kanshiram Nagar
390. Sonbhadra*	391. Unnao	392. Muzaffarnagar	393. Chhatrapati Shahuji Maharaj Nagar
Uttarakhand - 06			
394. Uttarkashi	395. Champawat	396. Udham Singh Nagar	397. Tehri Garhwal
398. Hardwar	399. Bageshwar		
West Bengal -10			
400. Puruliya	401. Murshidabad	402. Birbhum	403. Koch Bihar
404. Uttar Dinajpur	405. Bankura	406. Dakshin Dinajpur	407. West Midnapur*
408. Maldah	409. Jalpaiguri		
Dadra and Nagar Haveli -01			
410. Dadra and Nagar Haveli			

* Left Wing Extremism affected districts (35).

Statement-II

Details of Gender-wise and State/UT-wise learners appeared and declared successful under Saakshar Bharat Programme

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UT	Appeared			Successful		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	15,48,201	60,64,440	76,12,641	10,75,971	42,27,170	53,03,140
2.	Telangana	15,05,556	54,85,098	69,90,654	10,31,055	36,95,367	47,26,423
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	62,324	1,06,385	1,68,709	56,666	95,361	1,52,027
4.	Assam	3,25,124	7,13,272	10,38,396	2,21,536	4,90,472	7,12,008
5.	Bihar	33,61,730	1,51,90,054	1,85,51,784	27,23,834	1,26,99,622	1,54,23,456
6.	Chhattisgarh	14,64,955	26,56,346	41,21,301	11,56,118	21,12,797	32,68,915
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	12,757	17,110	29,867^	7,495	10,838	18,333
8.	Gujarat	6,28,190	10,31,692	16,59,882	4,41,734	6,91,369	11,33,103
9.	Haryana	3,71,446	7,83,092	11,54,538	2,51,657	5,29,561	7,81,218
10.	Himachal Pradesh	30,876	81,019	1,11,895	19,727	48,511	68,238
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	2,96,938	4,60,093	7,57,031	1,92,559	2,85,521	4,78,080
12.	Jharkhand	19,28,034	31,47,930	50,75,964	15,50,369	25,94,146	41,44,515
13.	Karnataka	22,23,359	44,47,518	66,70,877	18,32,511	35,71,163	54,03,674
14.	Madhya Pradesh	18,97,382	28,11,951	47,09,333	15,41,619	22,84,945	38,26,564
15.	Maharashtra	4,26,824	6,23,829	10,50,653	2,98,229	4,45,986	7,44,215
16.	Manipur	18,823	1,84,804	2,03,627	11,612	1,05,802	1,17,414
17.	Meghalaya	31,312	41,778	73,090	21,112	28,521	49,633
18.	Nagaland	80,049	1,00,626	1,80,675	56,387	71,646	1,28,033

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
19.	Odisha	11,19,287	14,76,705	25,95,992	5,86,347	7,34,983	13,21,330
20.	Punjab	22,908	35,330	58,238	11,822	18,751	30,573
21.	Rajasthan	30,29,674	73,35,638	1,03,65,312	24,81,042	58,73,485	83,54,527
22.	Sikkim	5,893	20,053	25,946	4,345	13,340	17,685
23.	Tamil Nadu	9,36,962	20,00,947	29,37,909	8,02,738	16,99,552	25,02,290
24.	Tripura	23,111	35,353	58,464	18,314	29,064	47,378
25.	Uttar Pradesh	57,76,951	1,00,75,998	1,58,52,949	44,95,922	76,75,869	1,21,71,791
26.	Uttarakhand	1,74,128	5,61,833	7,35,961	1,25,891	3,70,878	4,96,769
27.	West Bengal	25,45,689	54,61,427	80,07,116	15,95,596	33,55,065	49,50,661
TOTAL		2,98,48,483	7,09,50,321	10,07,98,804	2,26,12,208	5,37,59,785	7,63,71,993

Opening of Kasturba Gandhi Girls Residential Schools in Gujarat

‡2490. SHRI NARANBHAI J. RATHWA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any approval has been given for opening Kasturba Gandhi Girls Residential Schools in any district of Gujarat;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details and number of schools which has started working, location-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b) Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs) 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).

Till the year 2018-19, total 174 KGBVs have been sanctioned in 24 districts of Gujarat State out of which 165 KGBVs are operational enrolling 20,722 girls.

(c) Details of KGBVs operational in Gujarat State, location-wise are given in the Statement.

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement*Details of KGBVs in Gujarat State*

Sl. No.	District	Block, where KGBV sanctioned	Place of KGBV	Type of KGBV	Total Girls Enrolment
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Ahmedabad	Bavla	KGBV Bagodara	I	105
2.	Ahmedabad	Sanand	KGBV Vasodra	I	52
3.	Ahmedabad	Virangam	KGBV Sachana	II	105
4.	Ahmedabad	Sanand	Sanand	IV	150
5.	Ahmedabad	Virangam	Bhojava	IV	150
6.	Ahmedabad	Bavla	Rajoda	IV	150
7.	Amreli	Jafrabad	KGBV Mitiyala	I	96
8.	Amreli	Rajula	KGBV Rajula	II	100
9.	Amreli	Rajula	Rajula	IV	150
10.	Amreli	Jafrabad	Jafrabad	IV	150
11.	Aravalli	Malpur	KGBV Magodi	II	150
12.	Aravalli	Meghraj	KGBV Dhimda	II	104
13.	Aravalli	Meghraj	Jasvantpura	IV	150
14.	Aravalli	Malpur	Jasinghpur	IV	150
15.	Banaskantha	Amirgadh	KGBV Laxmipura	II	125
16.	Banaskantha	Bhabhar	KGBV Karela	II	151
17.	Banaskantha	Danta	KGBV Ambaji (Jetvas)	II	148
18.	Banaskantha	Dantiwada	KGBV Dantiwada	I	81
19.	Banaskantha	Dhanera	KGBV Kunvarla	II	75
20.	Banaskantha	Kankrej	KGBV Thara	II	101
21.	Banaskantha	Lakhani	KGBV Lawana	I	100
22.	Banaskantha	Lakhani	KGBV Manki	II	121
23.	Banaskantha	Tharad	KGBV Motipavad	I	61

1	2	3	4	5	6
24.	Banaskantha	Wav	KGBV Dhima	II	100
25.	Banaskantha	Dantiwada	Nilpur	IV	150
26.	Banaskantha	Dhanera	Dhanera	IV	150
27.	Banaskantha	Bhabhar	Bhabhar Nava	IV	150
28.	Banaskantha	Deesa	Nava Deesa	IV	150
29.	Banaskantha	Vav	Vav	IV	150
30.	Banaskantha	Tharad	Tharad	IV	150
31.	Banaskantha	Diyodar	Deodar	IV	150
32.	Banaskantha	Kankarej	Ratanpura (SE)	IV	150
33.	Banaskantha	Amirgadh	Amirgadh	IV	150
34.	Bhavnagar	Bhavnagar	Sidhsar	IV	150
35.	Bhavnagar	Ghogha	Aavaniya	IV	150
36.	Bhavnagar	Talaja	Talaja	IV	150
37.	Bhavnagar	Palitana	Manvad	IV	150
38.	Bhavnagar	Mahuva	Talgajarda	IV	150
39.	Bhavnagar	Bhavnagar	KGBV Shampara	I	100
40.	Bhavnagar	Ghogha	KGBV Ghogha	II	100
41.	Bhavnagar	Mahuva	KGBV Nicha Kotda	II	148
42.	Bhavnagar	Palitana	KGBV Shetrunji Dem	II	68
43.	Bhavnagar	Talaja	KGBV Pavthi	I	100
44.	Botad	Botad	KGBV Pati	II	124
45.	Botad	Ranpur	KGBV Jalila	II	100
46.	Botad	Ranpur	Ranpur	IV	150
47.	Botad	Botad	Botad	IV	150
48.	Chhota Udepur	Chhota Udepur	KGBV Gaman Faliya (Zoz)	II	150
49.	Chhota Udepur	Jetpur-Pavi	KGBV Bordha	II	129

1	2	3	4	5	6
50.	Chhota Udepur	Kawant	KGBV Mogra	I	100
51.	Chhota Udepur	Naswadi	KGBV Pochamba	I	100
52.	Dahod	Dahod	KGBV Khangela	II	150
53.	Dahod	Devgadh Baria	KGBV Motikhajuri	I	100
54.	Dahod	Dhanpur	KGBV Pav	II	150
55.	Dahod	Fatepura	KGBV Dabalara	II	100
56.	Dahod	Garbada	KGBV Gangarda	I	95
57.	Dahod	Limkheda	KGBV Agara (U)	II	150
58.	Dahod	Zalod	KGBV Rupakheda	II	150
59.	Dahod	Fatehpura	Vagad	IV	150
60.	Dahod	Devgadhbarlya	Devgadhbariya	IV	150
61.	Dahod	Dhanpur	Dhanpur	IV	150
62.	Dahod	Garbada	Garbada	IV	150
63.	Dahod	Limkheda	Limkheda	IV	150
64.	Devbhoomi Dwarka	Dwarka	KGBV Aarambhada	II	137
65.	Devbhoomi Dwarka	Jam Kalyanpur	KGBV Bhatiya	II	138
66.	Devbhoomi Dwarka	Jam Khambhaliya	KGBV Vadatra	II	75
67.	Devbhoomi Dwarka	Khambhaliya	Vijalpar	IV	150
68.	Devbhoomi Dwarka	Dwarka	Dwarka	IV	150
69.	Devbhoomi Dwarka	Kalyanpur	Kalyanpur	IV	150
70.	Gir Somnath	Sutrapada	KGBV Dhamlej	II	100
71.	Gir Somnath	Una	KGBV Kajaradi	I	100
72.	Gir Somnath	Una(U)	KGBV Delwada	I	50

1	2	3	4	5	6
73.	Gir Somnath	Veraval	KGBV Adri	II	100
74.	Gir Somnath	Veraval	KGBV Veraval (U)	I	50
75.	Gir Somnath	Una	Khapat	IV	150
76.	Gir Somnath	Sutrapada	Gorkakhmadhi	IV	150
77.	Gir Somnath	Patan-Veraval	Enaj	IV	150
78.	Junagadh	Mangrol	KGBV Mangrol	II	82
79.	Kachchh	Abdasa	KGBV Naliya	I	94
80.	Kachchh	Anjar	KGBV Anjar	I	48
81.	Kachchh	Bhachau	KGBV Chobari	I	98
82.	Kachchh	Bhuj	KGBV Bhuj Urben	II	80
83.	Kachchh	Bhuj	KGBV Kodki	I	100
84.	Kachchh	Gandhidham	KGBV Shinay	I	50
85.	Kachchh	Lakhat	KGBV Dolatpar	I	50
86.	Kachchh	Rapar	KGBV Balasar	I	50
87.	Kutch	Abdasa	Naliya	IV	150
88.	Kutch	Anjar	Anjar (Seem)	IV	150
89.	Kutch	Bhachau	Bhachau	IV	150
90.	Kutch	Bhuj	Madhapar	IV	150
91.	Kutch	Gandhidham	Gandhidham*	IV	150
92.	Kutch	Lakhat	Dayapar	IV	150
93.	Kutch	Rapar	Rapar	IV	150
94.	Mahisagar	Balasinor	KGBV Balasinor	I	100
95.	Mahisagar	Kadana	KGBV Ditwas	II	150
96.	Mahisagar	Khanpur	KGBV Limadiya	I	94
97.	Mahisagar	Santrampur	KGBV Benda	II	97
98.	Mahisagar	Khanpur	Bakor	IV	150
99.	Mahisagar	Balasinor	Balasinor	IV	150

1	2	3	4	5	6
100.	Mahisagar	Kadana	Divada Colony	IV	150
101.	Mehsana	Satlasana	KGBV Vav	I	100
102.	Mehsana	Satlasana	Satlasana	IV	150
103.	Morbi	Halvad	KGBV Merupar	I	50
104.	Morbi	Maliya Miyana	KGBV Sarvad	I	37
105.	Morbi	Wankaner	KGBV Matel	I	100
106.	Morbi	Halvad	Halvad	IV	150
107.	Morbi	Vakaner	Vakaner	IV	150
108.	Morbi	Maliya	Maliya Miyana	IV	150
109.	Narmada	Dediyapada	KGBV Nighat	II	150
110.	Narmada	Sagbara	KGBV Selamba	I	100
111.	Narmada	Sagbara	Sagbara	IV	150
112.	Panchmahal	Ghoghamba	KGBV Zab	II	150
113.	Panchmahal	Godhra	KGBV Chanchopa	II	100
114.	Panchmahal	Halol	KGBV Dhinkava	II	100
115.	Panchmahal	Jambughoda	KGBV Hirapur	II	100
116.	Panchmahal	Morva Hadaf	KGBV Rajayata	I	100
117.	Panchmahal	Shahera	KGBV Juni Padaradi	II	100
118.	Panchmahal	Morva Hadaf	Morva Hadaf	IV	150
119.	Panchmahal	Jambughoda	Rampura	IV	150
120.	Panchmahal	Shahera	Shahera	IV	150
121.	Panchmahal	Ghoghamba	Dhaneshwar	IV	150
122.	Panchmahal	Halol	Gide Halol	IV	150
123.	Panchmahal	Godhra	Chanchupa (Lilesara)	IV	150
124.	Patan	Harij	KGBV Jashvantpura	II	134
125.	Patan	Radhanpur	KGBV Gotarka	I	78
126.	Patan	Sami	KGBV Sami	I	100

1	2	3	4	5	6
127.	Patan	Santalpur	KGBV Kolivada	II	150
128.	Patan	Saraswati	KGBV Bhatsan	II	136
129.	Patan	Harij	Harij	IV	150
130.	Patan	Sami	Sami	IV	150
131.	Patan	Vagdod	Vagdod	IV	150
132.	Patan	Radhanpur	Radhanpur	IV	150
133.	Patan	Santalpur	Santalpur	IV	150
134.	Rajkot	Vinchhiya	KGBV Vinchhiya	II	99
135.	Rajkot	Jasdan	Jasdan	IV	150
136.	Sabarkantha	Poshina	KGBV Delwada	II	150
137.	Sabarkantha	Khedbrahma	Khedbrahma	IV	150
138.	Surat	Umarpada	KGBV Bilvan	II	152
139.	Surat	Umarpada	Umarkhadi	IV	150
140.	Surendranagar	Chotila	KGBV Chiroda (Thanga)	II	147
141.	Surendranagar	Chuda	KGBV Chuda	II	99
142.	Surendranagar	Dhrangadhra	KGBV Khambhada	II	82
143.	Surendranagar	Lakhtar	KGBV Lakhtar	I	47
144.	Surendranagar	Limbd	KGBV Ralol	II	99
145.	Surendranagar	Muli	KGBV Gadhad	II	93
146.	Surendranagar	Patdi-Dasada	KGBV Patdi-Dasada	I	86
147.	Surendranagar	Sayla	KGBV Sapar	II	150
148.	Surendranagar	Chuda	Gorakhvala	IV	150
149.	Surendranagar	Dasada	Patdi	IV	150
150.	Surendranagar	Dhragandhra	Soldi	IV	150
151.	Surendranagar	Limbd	Limdi	IV	150
152.	Surendranagar	Sayla	Sayla	IV	150

1	2	3	4	5	6
153.	Surendranagar	Chotila	Nava	IV	150
154.	Surendranagar	Muli	Muli	IV	150
155.	Surendranagar	Lakhtar	Lakhtar	IV	150
156.	Tapi	Kukarmunda	KGBV Untavad	II	149
157.	Tapi	Songadh	KGBV Gunasadafarm	I	52
158.	Tapi	Uchchhal	KGBV Uchchhal	II	100
159.	Tapi	Songadh	Songadh (Dosvada)	IV	150
160.	Tapi	Uchchhal	Vadpada Nesu (Babarghat)	IV	150
161.	Tapi	Nizar	Nizar	IV	150
162.	Valsad	Dharampur	KGBV Gundiya	II	150
163.	Valsad	Kaparada	KGBV Kaparada	II	150
164.	Valsad	Dharampur	Dharampur	IV	150
165.	Valsad	Kaprada	Mandava	IV	150
TOTAL					20722

Supreme Court orders on non-teaching works by teachers

†2491. SHRI HARNATH SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Supreme Court has passed any order regarding some other works to be done by teachers of primary teachers in addition to teaching;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Election Commission of India, the High Court, Allahabad and the State Government of Uttar Pradesh have ordered to relieve primary teachers from BLO duty and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the districts of Uttar Pradesh where teachers have not been relieved and those where they have been relieved?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes Sir, Hon'ble Supreme Court *vide* its judgement dated 06.12.2007 in Civil Appeal no.5659 of 2007 has, *inter alia*, directed all teaching staff shall be put on the duties of roll revisions and election works on holidays and non-teaching days. Teachers should not ordinarily be put on duty on teaching days and within teaching hours.

Also, Section 27 of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 states that no teacher shall be deployed for any non-educational purposes other than the decennial population census, disaster relief duties or duties relating to elections to the local authority or the State Legislatures or Parliament, as the case may be. The Ministry of Human Resource Development has also issued guidelines to all States and UTs that emphasize that teachers should not be deployed for non-educational duties other than those which are in accordance with the RTE Act.

(c) and (d) With reference to the RTE Act, 2009, the State Government of Uttar Pradesh has issued a Government Order dated 3.9.2012, stating that the teachers of Primary and Upper Primary Schools may not be deployed for Non-academic duties except as per the provisions of the U.P. Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Rules, 2011. The recruitment, service conditions and deployment of teachers come under the purview of the State/Union Territory (UT) Government.

Programme for development of rural India

2492. SHRI HARNATH SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether higher educational institutes of the country are running any programme/course for development of rural India;

(b) whether Government would take any steps for linking educational institutes and technical institutes with villages and for running country's development programmes;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether IITs and Centrally funded institutes would be encouraged to begin high quality rural development centres; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (e) Unnat Bharat Abhiyan (UBA), an

initiative of the Government aims to link the Higher Education Institutions with atleast five villages, so that these institutions can contribute to the economic and social betterment of these village communities using their knowledge base.

Objective of the scheme are (i) To engage the faculty and students of Higher Educational Institutions in understanding rural realities; (ii) Identify and select existing and new innovative technologies, enable customization of technologies, or devise implementation methods for innovative solutions, to solve local problems; and (iii) To allow Higher Educational Institutions to contribute to devising systems for smooth implementation of various Government Programs.

In total, 1832 institutions across the country, under this program, have adopted 9160 villages for their development. IIT Delhi has been designated as the National Coordinating Institute for this program.

Further, more than three lakh youths enrolled in the "Swachh Bharat Summer Internship programme - 100 hours of Swachhta programme" in 2018 to carry out works for improving the sanitation and hygiene in the villages.

Consultation on New Education Policy

2493. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of submissions received on the New Education Policy through public consultations;
- (b) the number of in-person consultations held by Government on the policy;
- (c) the number of consultation meetings held with religious and cultural organisations;
- (d) the number of consultation submissions received from minority institutions and the details thereof;
- (e) the expected publication date of the policy; and
- (f) the reasons why the policy has not yet been published?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (f) The Government of India had undertaken an unprecedented collaborative, multi-stakeholder and multi-pronged consultation process for formulating the New Education Policy (NEP).

The consultation process for the NEP was three pronged as follows: Online consultations; Consultation from village/grassroots level up to State level and Thematic Consultations including Zonal and National level Consultations. The online consultation process was undertaken on *www.MyGov.in* portal from 26th January, 2015 to 31st October, 2015 and nearly 29,000 suggestions have been received on the 33 identified themes. An extensive, time-bound, participative, bottom-up consultative process across nearly 2.5 lakh Gram Panchayats, 6600 Blocks, 6000 Urban Local Bodies, 676 districts and 36 States/Union Territories was carried out between May to October, 2015.

The total number of inputs/suggestions received from various stakeholders, such as Government of India Ministries, State/UT Governments, Hon'ble Member of Parliaments, PMO references, organisations, institutions, and individuals etc. since the inception till date, excluding grassroots consultations, are in the range of around 45,000.

A number of in-person consultations were held by the Government with stakeholder Ministries in the Government of India (GoI) and also with the State Governments on NEP. The Government also conducted thematic consultations through University Grants Commission, All India Council for Technical Education, National Council for Teacher Education and several centrally funded universities and institutions, autonomous bodies on the individual themes by inviting all relevant stakeholders including experts, academics, industry representatives, civil society etc. between July-October, 2015. Six Zonal Meetings were held in Eastern, Central, North-Eastern, Western, Southern and Northern Zones covering all States and UTs in September-October 2015 which was attended by Education Ministers and officials of the respective States/UTs. The consultation process was one of the agenda points in the meeting of Central Advisory Board on Education (CABE) held on 19th August 2015. NEP was discussed in the 64th CABE Meeting held in October, 2016.

Four meetings were held with religious and cultural organizations to discuss and receive suggestions on NEP. Further, suggestions have been received from 38 Minority Institutions/bodies and associations, which are from all over the country.

Following the consultations held till 31st October, 2015, a Committee for Evolution of the New Education Policy was constituted which submitted its report in May, 2016 and thereafter, the Ministry prepared 'Some Inputs for the Draft National Education Policy, 2016'. Both these documents are treated as inputs for policy formulation. Further, an 'Education Dialogue' was also organized on 10th November, 2016 with the Hon'ble Member of Parliaments to discuss the suggestions on NEP and to elicit their views on.

Subsequently, the Government had constituted a Committee for preparation of the draft National Education Policy under the Chairmanship of eminent scientist Padma Vibhushan Dr. K. Kasturirangan, which is expected to submit its report shortly.

Educational institutions of national importance in Andhra Pradesh

2494. SHRI G.V.L. NARASIMHA RAO: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of higher educational institutions set up in the new residual State of Andhra Pradesh from June, 2014 till date along with their locations;
- (b) the year of commencement of the classes in the above institutions, passing year of the first batch, etc.;
- (c) the budget sanctioned for each of the above institution;
- (d) the number of such higher educational institutions under the Ministry that were functioning in Andhra Pradesh prior to 2014, the details thereof along with the year of their establishments; and
- (e) the reasons why Prakasam district was not selected even for one such institution?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c) The details of higher educational institutions set up in the new residual State of Andhra Pradesh from June, 2014 till date is as under:

Sl. No.	Name of Institute	Location	Year of commencement of classes	Estimated Cost in Crores)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Indian Institute of Technology	Tirupati	2015-16	1074.40 Phase A (2017-18 to 2019-20)
2.	National Institute of Technology	Tadepalligudem	2015-16	460.50
3.	Indian Institute of Management	Vishakhapatnam	2015-16	594.32 (This includes ₹ 79 crore spent for temporary campus)

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Indian Institutes of Science Education and Research	Tirupati	2015-16	₹ 1979.88 for permanent campus (Total project cost without phasing)
5.	Indian Institute of Information Technology	Kurnool	2015-16	297
6.	Central University	Ananthapur	2018-19	902.07
7.	Tribal University	Vizianagaram	-	834.83
		TOTAL		6143

Thus total of ₹ 6143 crore has been earmarked for construction of educational institutions in Andhra Pradesh. This is the biggest establishment of Institutions of National Importance and Central Universities in any state since independence.

(d) Prior to 2014, the following Educational Institutions were established under the Ministry of Human Resource Development in the State of Andhra Pradesh:

Sl. No.	Name of the Institute	Year of establishment
1.	Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha (RSV), Tirupati (Deemed University)	1961
2.	University of Hyderabad, Gachibowli, Hyderabad	1974
3.	Sri Sathya Sai Institute of Higher Learning, Prasanthinilayam, Anantapur (Deemed University, partly funded by UGC)	1981
4.	Maulana Azad National Urdu University, Gachibowli, Hyderabad	1997
5.	National Institute of Technology, Warangal	2003
6.	The English and Foreign Languages University, Hyderabad	2007
7.	School of Planning and Architecture (SPA), Vijayawada	2008
8.	Indian Institute of Technology Hyderabad	2008

(e) Establishment of a Higher Education Institute on a particular place primarily depends on allotment of land by the respective State Government.

Higher educational institutes in Andhra Pradesh

2495. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several higher education institutes of excellence were started in the residual State of Andhra Pradesh as per Andhra Pradesh Reorganization Act;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the current status of admission of students, provision of infrastructure and buildings in those institutions and expenditure incurred thereon since their inception?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) and (c) The details are as under:

Sl. No.	Name of Institute	Status of Institution(admission of students/provision of infrastructure and buildings)
1	2	3
1.	IIT	As per Budget announcement 2014-15, IIT Tirupati was set up in 2015-16 and started its academic session from temporary campus. ₹ 235.30 cr. were approved by Cabinet for operationalization of IIT-Tp from the temporary campus. ₹ 1074.40 cr. were approved by the Cabinet for construction of permanent campus under Phase-A from 2017-18 to 2019-20, in which balance funds of temporary campus were subsumed. Work for construction of permanent campus has already been started under Phase-A. Phase-B of the campus is to be taken up after completion of Phase-A. The Institute has a student strength of 616 (B.Tech- 499, M.Tech - 57, M.S - 23 and Ph.D - 37).
2.	NIT	NIT Andhra Pradesh has started functioning from its temporary campus since 2015. State Government of Andhra Pradesh has provided land at Tadepalligudem, West Godavari District for the construction of permanent campus.

1	2	3
		<p>CPWD has completed all the drawings of building to be constructed at the permanent site. Tender Notification has already been issued to award the contractor for the construction of the campus. An SFC memorandum amounting to ₹ 460.50 crore has been approved for construction of permanent campus of NIT Andhra Pradesh for a period of three years i.e., 2017-18 to 2019-20. The Institute has a student strength of 1697.</p>
3.	IIM	<p>The Institute started its operation from its temporary campus <i>i.e.</i> Andhra Pradesh University Vishakhapatnam with an intake of 54 students. Initially, PGP course has been started. The Ministry is providing funds to establish the IIM for academic activities and setting up of temporary campuses and construction of permanent campuses. Cabinet on 5th September, 2018 approved an amount of ₹ 594.32 crore for establishment and operationalisation of permanent campus of IIM Visakhapatnam. Construction of phase-1 of permanent campus is expected to be complete by June, 2021. The Institute has 138 students. The State Government has allocated 230.25 acres of land in Village Gambheeram, District Vishakhapatnam for setting up permanent campus of IIM Vishakhapatnam.</p>
4.	IISER	<p>IISER Tirupati was established in the year 2015. IISERs have been declared as Institutes of National Importance under the National Institutes of Technology, Science Education and Research (NITSER) Act, 2007 (as amended from time to time). The Union Cabinet, in its meetings held on 20.04.2016 approved establishment of IISER Tirupati at estimated costs of ₹137.30 crores for the initial three years for operationalisation from temporary/transit campuses. The Institute currently offers BS-MS, PhD, and IPhD programmes and the total students' strength for the academic year 2018-19 is 240. The state Government of Andhra Pradesh has allocated 244.17 acres of land in Jaganpalle Village, Yerpudu- Venkatagiri Road, Tirupati for setting up permanent campus of USER Tirupati.</p>

1

2

3

5. IIT

The committee constitute by the Ministry had visited sites identified by the State Government in Kurnool District on 1st April, 2015 and finalized the land at Jagannathgattu Dinnedevara Padu (v), Kurnool(M), Kurnool District (land measuring 151.51 acres). The Ministry has approved the same. The Institute has been registered as Indian Institute of Information Technology Design & Manufacturing, Kurnool on 11.02.2016 under the Andhra Pradesh Societies registration Act, 2001. Academic session commenced in 2015-16 with 44 students in the two branches of study. At present there are 414 students studying at their permanent campus at Jagannathgattu Dinnedevara Padu (v), Kurnool (M) recently shifted on 27th July, 2018 and Prof. Banshidhar Majhi, Director, IIITDM Kancheepuram is the Mentor Director. IIITDM Kurnool is declared as an Institute of National Importance, under the IIT Act, 2014 through the IIT (Amendment) Act, 2017. For the construction of permanent campus of IIITDM Kurnool, SFC/CEE has been prepared for a total cost of ₹ 297 crore which has been approved by the Secretary (Expenditure) in the meeting held on 23.03.2018 over Committee on Establishment Expenditure. The work of construction of permanent campus is projected to be completed by 2020-21.

6. Central University

The Union Cabinet has given its in-principle approval on 16.05.2018 for establishing a Central University by the name of "Central University of Andhra Pradesh" in Janthaluru Village of Anantapur district. A provision of funds worth ₹ 450 crore has been made to meet the first phase expenditure towards establishment of the University. Further, the Cabinet has also approved the proposal for operationalization of the Central University in the transit campus, initially by forming of a society under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 in order to give a legal status to it till the amendment to the Central University Act, 2009 is enacted and to enable

1	2	3
		<p>commencement of academic activities from the Academic Year 2018-19. The Central University would be mentored by University of Hyderabad till its governing structure is in place. IT Incubation Centre for JNTU campus at Anantapur has been identified as ideal place to locate the Transit Campus. Further, University of Hyderabad prepared "Memorandum of Association" and "Rules and Regulations" of the Central University of Andhra Pradesh for commencement of the academic activity from transit campus from the academic year 2018-19 by forming society. The University has started academic activity from 2018-19. The Central University (Amendment) Bill 2018 has been introduced in Lok Sabha on 14.12.2018.</p>
7.	Tribal University, Andhra Pradesh	<p>The Site Selection Committee of MHRD visited different sites offered by the Andhra Pradesh Government and selected the Site for Tribal University in Vizianagaram District. The Central University (Amendment), Bill 2018 has been introduced in the Lok Sabha on 14.12.2018. A provision of fund of ₹ 420 crore has been made for the first phase. The Government of Andhra Pradesh has been requested to identify and provide suitable transit campus for operationalization of the propose Central Tribal University.</p>

Total expenditure incurred on these institutions since their inception is ₹516.14 crores as on 31st December, 2018.

Reimbursements to private schools under Right to Education Act

2496. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of per child reimbursement provided by States to schools for providing admission to children from 'Economically Weaker Section' category under Section 12(l)(c) of the Rights of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009, since 2017, State-wise;

(b) the details of funds released to schools for reimbursement under this Section, since 2014, State-wise and year-wise;

(c) whether there have been complaints of delay in reimbursement or insufficiency of funds; and

(d) if so, the steps the Ministry has taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 provides for access to elementary schools for children within the defined area or limits of neighbourhood. Section 12(1) (c) of RTE Act 2009 mandates all private unaided schools and special category schools to admit in class I, to the extent of at least 25% of the strength, children belonging to weaker section and disadvantaged group. It further provides that if such school imparts pre-school education, the provisions of admission under 12 (1) (c) shall apply for admission to such pre-school education also.

The RTE Act under section 12 (2) also makes provision of reimbursement of expenditure to schools providing free and compulsory elementary education as specified in clause (c) of sub-section (1) of section 12. The school shall be reimbursed expenditure so incurred by it to the extent of per-child-expenditure incurred by the State, or the actual amount charged from the child; whichever is less, in such manner as may be prescribed.

15 States/UTs have so far notified per child Cost for Reimbursement to Private School against admission of children belonging to disadvantaged groups and weaker sections under Section 12(1)(C) of RTE Act 2009. Details of the per child cost notified by the States and UTs are given in Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) Ministry of Human Resource Development, provides support to the States and UTs towards expenditure incurred for 25% admissions in private unaided schools under section 12(1) (c) of the RTE Act as per norms of erstwhile Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, which is continued under the new integrated scheme Samagra Shiksha. The norms provide that reimbursement towards expenditure incurred for 25% admissions in private unaided schools under section 12(1) (c) of the RTE Act would be based on per child norms notified by the States/UTs concerned for classes I to VIII, subject to a maximum ceiling of 20% of the total Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWP&B) approved by the Government of India for the States/UTs under the Samagra Shiksha and submission of requisite documents. This is effective from 1st April 2014.

The amount released to private schools for admission under Section 12(1)(C) as reported by States and UTs for classes 1 and above is reimbursed to States and UTs

by MHRD. State-wise details of funds approved to the States/UTs under 12 (1)(C) since 2014-15 are given in Statement-II (*See* below).

(c) and (d) MHRD has not received any complaint regarding delay in reimbursement from any school.

Statement-I

Status of Per Child Cost notified by States/UTs for the year 2017-18

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Notified (Yes/No)	Per Child Cost (₹ per child per annum)	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	No	—	
2.	Andhra Pradesh	No	—	
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	No	—	
4.	Assam	No	—	
5.	Bihar	Yes	₹ 6,569	
6.	Chandigarh	Yes	₹ 16440 (₹ 1370/- PCPM)	Notified in 2017-18 for the year 2014-15
7.	Chhattisgarh	Yes	₹ 7,650/- for Primary, Rs 12,050/- for Upper Primary	
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	No	—	
9.	Daman and Diu	No	—	
10.	Delhi	Yes	₹ 26908/- Primary ₹ 26708/- Upper Primary	
11.	Goa	No	—	
12.	Gujarat	Yes	₹ 13,000/-	
13.	Haryana	No	—	
14.	Himachal Pradesh	No	—	

1	2	3	4	5
15.	Jammu and Kashmir		RTE Act 2009 Not Applicable	
16.	Jharkhand	Yes	₹ 5100/- (₹ 425/- PCPM)	
17.	Karnataka	Yes	₹ 8,000/- for Pre-primary and ₹ 16,000/- for primary and above classes	
18.	Kerala	No	—	
19.	Lakshadweep	Section 12 (1) (C) of RTE Act Not Applicable as there are no Private Unaided School in the UT.		
20.	Madhya Pradesh	Yes	₹ 4,419/-	For the year 2016-17 For the year 2017-18, State is yet to notify per child cost
21.	Maharashtra	Yes	₹ 17670/-	For the year 2016-17 For the year 2017-18, State is yet to notify per child cost
22.	Manipur	No	—	
23.	Meghalaya	No	—	
24.	Mizoram	No	—	
25.	Nagaland	No	—	
26.	Odisha	Yes	₹ 12,602/-	
27.	Puducherry	No	—	
28.	Punjab	No	—	
29.	Rajasthan	Yes	₹ 13,945/-	
30.	Sikkim	No	—	

1	2	3	4	5
31.	Tamil Nadu	Yes	State has notified class wise per child cost which is as follows:- ₹ 25155.21 (Class I), ₹ 25184.34 (Class II), ₹25383.05 (Class III), ₹25392.64 (Class IV) ₹25425.10 (Class V), ₹ 32897.26 (Class VI) ₹ 33066.00 (Class VII), ₹ 33146.03 (Class VIII)	
32.	Telangana	No	—	
33.	Tripura	Yes	₹ 21,138/-	State is yet to Start Admission
34.	Uttar Pradesh	Yes	₹ 5,400/-	
35.	Uttarakhand	Yes	₹ 16596/- (₹ 1383/- PCPM)	
36.	West Bengal	No	—	

(PCPM –Per Child Per Month)

Statement-II

Details of funds approved by Ministry against reimbursement made by States/UTs to Private Schools for admissions under Section 12(1)(C)

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	State	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1	Bihar	State did not reimburse to private Schools			9000.3
2	Chandigarh	Did not Propose For Reimbursement. Per Child Cost Not Notified.			2.96
3	Chhattisgarh	3064.690	3133.28	State did not reimburse to private Schools	14030.29
4	Delhi	Per Child Cost Not Notified.	3481.95	State did not reimburse to private Schools.	Did not Propose

Sl. No.	State	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
5.	Gujarat	1303.300	5406.18	Per Child Cost Not Notified. Not reimbursed to Private Schools	7033.46
6.	Jharkhand	Per Child Cost Not Notified. Not reimbursed to Private Schools	Not reimbursed to Private Schools	Not reimbursed to Private Schools	241.84
7.	Karnataka	12355.156	16549.75	18246.751	29318.62
8.	Madhya Pradesh	0.000	9707.77	14919.6	18712.12
9.	Maharashtra	0.000	2469.99	1400.00	24427.95
10.	Odisha	15.115	88.34	35.11	88.33
11.	Rajasthan	4171.210	8292.5	12453.41	23581.55
12.	Tamil Nadu	Per Child Cost Not Notified. Not reimbursed to Private Schools.	18.62	Not reimbursed to Private Schools	2769.99
13.	Uttar Pradesh	5.262	121.5	Not reimbursed to Private Schools	653.59
14.	Tripura		Did not Propose For Reimbursement. Per Child Cost Notified.		
15.	Uttarakhand	4150.838	Not reimbursed to Private Schools	3950.42	4714.644
TOTAL		25065.571	49269.88	51005.291	134575.644

Source: PAB Minutes.

Increase in IITs and NITs

2497. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has increased the number of IITs and NITs in the country during the last three years; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. Government has established six new Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs), one each, at Tirupati (Andhra Pradesh), Jammu (Jammu and Kashmir), Bhilai (Chhattisgarh), Goa (Goa), Palakkad (Kerala) and Dharwad (Karnataka) during 2014-2015 and 2015-2016. The academic session of NTs at Palakkad and Tirupati started in 2015-2016 and that of remaining four in 2016-2017. In addition, Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad has been converted into an IIT pursuant to Institute of Technology (Amendment) Act, 2016.

Similarly, a National Institute of Technology (NIT) has been established in the newly established State of Andhra Pradesh consequent upon passage of the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014. Accordingly, NIT - Andhra Pradesh started its first academic session in 2015-2016.

Kendriya Vidyalayas and Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas

2498. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has increased the number of Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) and Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas (JNVs) in the country recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government has increased admission quota for Members of Parliament in such schools?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b) During 2017-18 and 2018-19, a total number of 50 new Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) have been sanctioned, in the Civil Sector and during the year 2016-17, 62 new Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas (JNVs) and in 2018-19, 1 new JNV were sanctioned in the country. The state/UT-wise details of sanctioned KVs and JNVs are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) The admission in JNVs are done through a selection test, no such quota exists for admission in JNVs. the quota of special dispensation admission in KVs for Hon'ble Members of Parliament has been increased from 6 to 10 w.e.f. the academic session 2016-17.

Statement

Details of number of Kendriya Vidyalayas and Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas sanctioned in the country, State/UT-wise

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs	Sanctioned of KVs & JNVs	
		KV	JNV
1	2	3	4
1.	Andman and Nicobar Island	0	1
2.	Andhra Pradesh	2	0
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	2
4.	Assam	0	0
5.	Bihar	2	0
6.	Chhattisgarh	6	11
7.	Delhi	0	7
8.	Gujarat	1	7
9.	Haryana	1	1
10.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	5
12.	Jharkhand	6	2
13.	Karnataka	4	3
14.	Kerala	2	0
15.	Madhya Pradesh	7	4
16.	Maharashtra	2	2
17.	Manipur	1	0
18.	Meghalaya	0	4
19.	Nagaland	0	0
20.	Odisha	1	0
21.	Punjab	0	2
22.	Rajasthan	5	1

1	2	3	4
23.	Tamil Nadu	0	0
24.	Telangana	3	0
25.	Tripura	0	4
26.	Uttar Pradesh	5	5
27.	Uttarakhand	0	0
28.	West Bengal	1	2
TOTAL		50	63

Schemes for poor children

2499. SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH TOMAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has implemented any new schemes to meet various requirements of poor children for primary and secondary education in backward areas of various States including Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of such children in Government-aided schools of the State whose parents are unable to educate or send their children to schools?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b) Samagra Shiksha - an Integrated Scheme for School Education has been launched throughout the country 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). It is an overarching programme for the school education sector extending from pre-school to class XII and aims to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education at all levels of school education. It envisages the 'school' as a continuum from pre-school, primary, upper primary, secondary to senior secondary levels. The States/UTs are assisted by the central government to implement the Samagra Shiksha as a programme for providing universal access and retention, bridging of gender and social category gaps in education and enhancement of learning level of children at all levels of school education.

The major interventions under the scheme are: (i) Universal Access including Infrastructure Development and Retention; (ii) Gender and Equity; (iii) Inclusive Education; (iv) Quality; (v) Financial support for Teacher Salary; (vi) Digital initiatives; (vii) Entitlements under the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 including uniforms, textbooks etc.; (viii) Pre-school Education; (ix) Vocational Education; (x) Sports and Physical Education; and (xi) Strengthening of Teacher Education and Training. The main emphasis of the Scheme is on improving quality of school education and the strategy of all interventions would be to enhance the Learning Outcomes at all levels of schooling.

Bridging gender and social category gaps at all levels of school education is one of the major objectives of the Integrated Scheme. Consequently, the Integrated Scheme attempts to reach out to girls, and children belonging to SC, ST, and Minority communities. The scheme has also given attention to urban deprived children, children affected by periodic migration, and children living in remote and scattered habitation. The Integrated Scheme also focuses on the identified Special Focus Districts (SFDs) on the basis of adverse performance on various indicators of enrolment, retention, and gender parity, as well as concentration of SC, ST and minority communities.

The major features of Samagra Shiksha are as under:-

- (i) Annual Grant of ₹ 5,000 to ₹ 20,000/- per school for strengthening of Libraries.
- (ii) Composite school grant increased from ₹ 14,500-50,000 to ₹ 25,000-1 Lakh and to be allocated on the basis of school enrolment.
- (iii) Annual Grant for sports equipments at the cost of ₹ 5000 for Primary Schools, ₹ 10,000 for upper primary schools and up to ₹ 25,000 for secondary and senior secondary schools.
- (iv) Allocation for children with Special Needs (CWSN) increased from ₹ 3,000 to ₹ 3,500 per child per annum including a stipend of ₹ 200 per month for CWSN girls to be provided from Classes I to XII - earlier it was only for classes IX to XII.
- (v) Allocation for uniforms enhanced from ₹ 400 to ₹ 600 per child per annum.
- (vi) Allocation for textbooks enhanced from ₹ 150/250 to ₹ 250/400 per child per annum.

- (vii) Degradation of Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs) from Class 6-8 to Class 6-12.
- (viii) Strengthening Teacher Education Institutions like SCERTs and DIETs to improve the quality of teachers with SCERT as the nodal institution for in-service and pre-service teacher training.
- (ix) Enhanced use of digital technology in education through smart classrooms, digital boards and DTH channels.

Also under Section 12 (1) (c) of the RTE Act, 2009 reimbursement is eligible towards expenditure incurred for admission of children belonging to weaker sections and disadvantaged groups in the neighbourhood private unaided schools in Class I to the extent of at least 25 per cent of the strength of that class, based on per child norms notified by the States and UTs.

(c) As per Unified District Information System for Education (UDISE) data for 2016-17, a total of 6351698 children have been enrolled in the Government-aided schools in the Educationally Backward Blocks (EBBs). The State-wise details of the enrolled children are given in the Statement.

Statement

Details of the number of children enrolled in Government-aided schools in EBBs

Sl. No.	State	No of children enrolled
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	0
2.	Himachal Pradesh	61190
3.	Punjab	5534
4.	Chandigarh	246191
5.	Uttaranchal	128485
6.	Haryana	0
7.	Delhi	44547
8.	Rajasthan	2348
9.	Uttar Pradesh	0
10.	Bihar	0
11.	Sikkim	0

Sl. No.	State Name	No of children enrolled
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	382483
13.	Nagaland	13644
14.	Manipur	0
15.	Mizoram	0
16.	Tripura	253037
17.	Meghalaya	521414
18.	Assam	19134
19.	West Bengal	0
20.	Jharkhand	93275
21.	Odisha	755229
22.	Chhattisgarh	728
23.	Madhya Pradesh	56707
24.	Gujarat	1485
25.	Daman and Diu	0
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	370714
27.	Maharashtra	0
28.	Andhra Pradesh	19558
29.	Karnataka	0
30.	Goa	0
31.	Lakshadweep	80582
32.	Kerala	15682
33.	Tamil Nadu	10
34.	Pondicherry	3210779
35.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	63786
36.	Telangana	5156
TOTAL		6351698

Non-implementation of Mid Day Meal Scheme by States

2500. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that a number of States and UTs are not implementing Mid Day Meal Scheme, inspite of sufficient funds allocated for the purpose;
- (b) if so, the details of such States and the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the steps taken to change the callous attitude of States in implementing the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The Mid Day Meal Scheme (MDMS) under which hot cooked meals are served to children studying in classes I to VIII in Government and Government Aided schools is being implemented in all the 36 States and UTs. During 2017-18, 9,51 crore children in 11.34 lakh schools benefitted under the scheme. The State and UT-wise details of the number of children, availed MDM on an average basis during 2017-18 are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) The Government has adopted an elaborate monitoring mechanism at Central, State and District levels to ensure quality food is served to children under the scheme. At national level, an Empowered Committee, headed by Minister of Human Resource Development and also a National level Steering-cum-Monitoring Committee (NSMC) as well as Programme Approval Board (PAB) monitor the scheme and suggest measures for its smooth and effective implementation. At the State level, a State level Steering-cum-Monitoring Committee headed by the State Chief Secretary and, at the District Level, a District Level Committee under the Chairpersonship of the senior-most Member of Parliament of Lok Sabha of the district monitors the implementation of the scheme in the concerned District. At local level Gram Panchayats/Gram Sabhas, members of Village Education Committees (VECs), Parent-Teacher Associations (PTAs) and the School Management Committees (SMCs) monitor the regularity and wholesomeness of the mid-day meal served to children, cleanliness in cooking and serving of the meal, timeliness in procurement of good quality ingredients, fuel, etc., implementation of variety in menu so as to make it attractive to children and ensuring social and gender equity on daily basis. Moreover, Automated Monitoring System (AMS) has been put in place for real time monitoring of MDMS using different communication modes like

SMS, IVRS, Mobile Apps, Online web applications. In addition, the Centre constitutes Joint Review Missions (JRMs) consisting of educational and nutritional experts, which review the scheme through field visits from time to time. The reports of JRMs are shared with concerned States and UTs for taking suitable action on the findings.

Statement

State and UT-wise details of the number of children covered on an average basis during 2017-18

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of children covered on an average basis
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2633276
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	175456
3.	Assam	4053573
4.	Bihar	11790731
5.	Chhattisgarh	2716267
6.	Goa	145456
7.	Gujarat	4426369
8.	Haryana	1552769.3
9.	Himachal Pradesh	482922.15
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	636947
11.	Jharkhand	3208732
12.	Karnataka	4363377
13.	Kerala	2533268
14.	Madhya Pradesh	5396598.6
15.	Maharashtra	9398073
16.	Manipur	155573.9
17.	Meghalaya	522430
18.	Mizoram	133450
19.	Nagaland	163920

1	2	3
20.	Odisha	4292243
21.	Punjab	1481696
22.	Rajasthan	4532538
23.	Sikkim	59300
24.	Tamil Nadu	4549442
25.	Telangana	1762638
26.	Tripura	357360
27.	Uttarakhand	625553
28.	Uttar Pradesh	11078419
29.	West Bengal	10728942
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	25999
31.	Chandigarh	49312
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	33472
33.	Daman and Diu	16134
34.	Delhi	1050455
35.	Lakshadweep	6567
36.	Puducherry	45466
	TOTAL	95184725

Unlawful deduction of money by NMIMS

2501. SARDAR BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received representations from some students complaining of unlawful deduction of money from the fees by Narsee Monjee Institute of Management Studies (NMIMS), Mumbai, in violation of the guidelines of University Grants Commission (UGC);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action Government and UGC have taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c) University Grants Commission (UGC) has received representations from some of the students against Narsee Monjee Institute of Management Studies (NMIMS), Mumbai for unlawful deduction of fee/ non-refund of fee. The details of the representations, nature of complaint and the action taken by UGC are as under:

Sl. No.	Name of the complainant/ student	Nature of complaint	Action taken by UGL
1.	Students of NMIMS (without name)	Non-Refund of Fee	The issues were taken up by UGC with NMIMS,
2.	Mr. Viniket Parab	Non-refund of Fee	Mumbai. The Institution has informed that the fee has
3.	Mr. Ameya Upadhyaya	Non-refund of Fee	been refunded.
4.	Ms. Pankhuri Shrivastava	Unlawful deduction from the Fee	
5.	Mr. Vinay Sethi	Refund of Fee	
6.	Ms. Soma Nandi	Non-refund of Fee	The matter has been taken up by UGC with the Institution.

Satellite campus/branches of Jawaharlal Nehru University

2502. DR. AMEE YAJNIK: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) where Government proposes to establish satellite campus/branches of Jawaharlal Nehru University in different parts of the country, specially in NCR;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, along with locations, plan outlay and time-frame;
- (c) whether this project would be completed on PPP, BOT or existing conventional model and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether there is any proposal to establish the satellite campus/branches of some other premier institutes like UTs or IIMs in different parts of the country specially in NCR;
- (e) if so, the details thereof; and

- (f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (f) No, Sir. No proposal for opening of satellite campus/branches by TNU or IITs or IIMs is received in Government. As a policy Government does not encourage establishment of satellite campuses of such educational institutions.

Vacant posts in institutes related to promotion of Hindi

2503. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the post of Director, Central Hindi Directorate is lying vacant since 1st May, 2007;

(b) if so, the names of the officials and their academic qualification in Hindi, who were holding the charge of that post, since then; and

(c) the details of posts lying vacant in the Central Hindi Directorate, Commission for Scientific and Technical Terminology and Kendriya Hindi Sansthan and the details of efforts made for filling all such posts and future roadmap for filling such vacant posts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details of the persons along with their qualification, who were holding the charge of the post of Director, Central Hindi Directorate since 01st May, 2007 are given below:

- (i) Prof. K. Vijay Kumar, MSc, PhD (Botany), the then Chairman, Commission for Scientific and Technical Terminology (01.05.2007 - 18.10.2011)
- (ii) Shri Anant Kumar Singh, M.sc (Physics) the then Joint Secretary, MHRD (19.10.2011-09.12.2012)
- (iii) Prof. Kesari Lal Verma, MA, PhD (Hindi), the then Chairman, Commission for Scientific and Technical Terminology (10.12.2012- 08.12.2015)
- (iv) Dr. Ravi Prakash Teckchandani, MA, PhD (Sindhi), the then Director, National Council for Promotion of Sindhi Language (09.12.2015-06.07.2017)

- (v) Prof. Avanish Kumar, MSc, MPhil, PhD (Mathematics), Chairman, Commission for Scientific and Technical Terminology (07.07.2017 onwards).
- (c) The details of the vacant posts at various level in Central Hindi Directorate (CHD), Commission for Scientific and Technical Terminology (CSTT) and Kendriya Hindi Sansthan (KHS) are given below:
- (i) **CHD:-** 28 vacant posts comprising of Director (01), General Editor (01), Deputy Director (05), Assistant Research Officer (12) and Evaluator (09).
- (ii) **CSTT:-** 32 vacant posts comprising of Secretary (01), Principal Scientific Officer (02), Deputy Director (Subject) (02), Assistant Director (Subject) (10) and Assistant Scientific Officer (Subject) (17).

With regard to the filling up the above-mentioned vacant posts in CHD and CSTT, it may be mentioned that the process for amendment in the existing Recruitment Rules (RRs) is under way. Further, all efforts are being made at MHRD level to get these RR's amended and approved by the various authorities at an early date in the matter.

- (iii) **KHS:-** 54 vacant posts comprising of Professor (02), Associate Professor (06), Assistant Professor (06), Publication Manager (01), Junior Steno(OI), Proof Reader (01), Library Clerk (03), Lower Division Clerk (12), Driver (03) and Mufti Tasking Staff (19).

It may be stated that KHS advertised all the vacant posts on 30th of September 2017. However, the Governing Council of KHS Mandal held on 29th October, 2018 has decided to re-advertise all the posts as per the 7th Pay Commission.

Moving of students of NIT, Uttarakhand to Jaipur

2504. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that students of NIT, Uttarakhand have moved to satellite campus in Jaipur;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that a permanent campus for NIT, Uttarakhand would come up in two years; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b) In order to decongest the existing campus of National Institute of Technology (NIT) - Uttarakhand at Srinagar, 625 students of B.Tech 1st, 2nd and 3rd year have been shifted to its Satellite campus at Malviya National Institute of Technology (MNIT), Jaipur for a period of three years.

(c) and (d) Construction of permanent campus of NIT, Uttarakhand depends upon suitable land to be made available by State Government.

Eligibility for appointment of Assistant Professors in Education

2505. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per notification dated 9th June, 2017, of NCTE, Government has made NET/Ph.D. mandatory for appointment to the post of Assistant Professors in Education;

(b) if so, the details of Ph.D. degree awarded in Education and details of the NET qualified in Education during the last three years;

(c) whether Government has made any survey regarding vacant post of Assistant Professors in Government and private B.Ed, colleges and availability of eligible NET qualified/Ph.D. holder candidates for appointment to the post of Assistant Professors in Education;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) As per the National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE) Notification dated 9th June, 2017, in addition to the requisite qualification, the candidate shall have cleared the national Eligibility Test (NET) conducted by University Grants Commission. Provided candidates, who are, or have been awarded Ph.D. degree in Education in accordance with the University Grant Commission (Minimum Standard and Procedure for Award of Ph.D. Degree) Regulation 2009, shall be exempted from the requirement of the clearing of NET for appointment as Assistant Professor or equivalent position in Universities or college or institutions.

(b) As per the details available with UGC, Ph.D. degree awarded in education during the last three Years is given below:

Year	No. of Ph.D awarded
2015-16	24171
2016-17	28779
2017-18	34400

As per UGC, the details of NET qualified candidates in Education during the last three years is given below:

UGC-NET	No. of qualified candidates
June, 2015	2371
December, 2015	2431
July, 2016	1343
January, 2017	1786
November, 2017	3042
July, 2018	3356

(c) to (e) No such survey has been conducted by the Government. However, as per the provisions contained under Regulations issued from time to time by National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE), at the time of according recognition to a Teacher Education College (Government or Private), NCTE ensures that the required number of faculty, with the requisite qualification, have been appointed with the approval of the concerned affiliating university/body.

Merit cum Means scholarships

2506. SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of applications for Merit cum Means scholarships is pending with Government;

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

(c) the reasons for delay in sanctioning the scholarships; and

(d) the details of the steps being taken, if any, to address the delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (d) Ministry of Minority Affairs is administering a scholarship scheme, namely, 'Merit-cum-Means based Scholarship scheme for minorities'. The scheme is boarded on the National Scholarship Portal (NSP). The scholarship under the scheme is disbursed under Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) mode and the amount of scholarship is credited directly in the bank account of beneficiary. State-wise details of eligible applications received by that Ministry for the year 2018-19 through NSP under fresh and renewal category are given in the Statement-I (*See* below). The process of disbursement of scholarship has presently been stayed by the Hon'ble High Court of Bombay, Nagpur Bench *vide* their Order dated 23.10.2018. The matter is still *Sub-Judice*.

The Ministry of Human Resource Development, implements 'National Means-cum-Merit Scholarship Scheme (NMMSS)'. The scheme is also boarded on NSP since 2015-16. The NSP has been developed by Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) for streamlining and fast tracking the release of Scholarships across Ministries/Departments with efficiency, transparency and reliability. The release of scholarship under the scheme is a continuous process. All the proposals, complete in all respects, received in the ministry for release of scholarships under NMMSS up to the academic year 2016-17 have been processed and amount has been sanctioned/ released. The proposals for the Academic Year 2017-18 received on NSP and complete in all respects are at various stages of approval/release.

Statement

State-wise details of eligible applications received through National Scholarship Portal (NSP) under Merit-cum-Means based Scholarship Scheme for Minorities for the 2018-19 (As on 30.12.2018)

Sl. No	States	Fresh	Renewal	Total
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	94	1	95
2.	Andhra Pradesh	14031	1269	15300
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0
4.	Assam	2029	1170	3199
5.	Bihar	7552	5900	13452

Sl. No	States	Fresh	Renewal	Total
6.	Chandigarh	6	4	10
7.	Chhattisgarh	478	264	742
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	1	2
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0
10.	Delhi	486	175	661
11.	Goa	46	35	81
12.	Gujarat	2228	1676	3904
13.	Haryana	2543	481	3024
14.	Himachal Pradesh	30	25	55
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	14533	2922	17455
16.	Jharkhand	1158	643	1801
17.	Karnataka	24779	5179	29958
18.	Kerala	18844	12015	30859
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	1632	953	2585
21.	Maharashtra	22326	2541	24867
22.	Manipur	265	152	417
23.	Meghalaya	715	570	1285
24.	Mizoram	1860	90	1950
25.	Nagaland	612	699	1311
26.	Odisha	4695	313	5008
27.	Puducherry	28	31	59
28.	Punjab	1455	1887	3342
29.	Rajasthan	5403	1929	7332
30.	Sikkim	47	3	50
31.	Tamil Nadu	8202	3029	11231
32.	Telangana	2366	1471	3837

Sl. No	States	Fresh	Renewal	Total
33.	Tripura	347	57	404
34.	Uttarakhand	244	279	523
35.	Uttar Pradesh	6225	4301	10526
36.	West Bengal	6037	7418	13455
TOTAL		151297	57483	208780

PPP model in schooling system

2507. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has set up a committee to assess the viability of a Public Private Partnership (PPP) model in the schooling system in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c) No, Sir. The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 provides for free and compulsory education for children of the age 6-14 years for classes I to VIII. The RTE Act became operational *w.e.f.* 01.04.2010. Section 6 of the RTE Act mandates that the appropriate governments and local authorities shall establish, within the area or limits of a neighbourhood, a school, where it is not already established, within a period of three years from the commencement of the Act. Further, Section 7(1) of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 states that the Central Government and the State Government shall have concurrent responsibility for providing funds for carrying out the provisions of this Act.

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) was designated as a vehicle programme for universalization of elementary education up-to 2017-18, which was implemented in consultation and coordination of States/UTs throughout the country. Now, the provisions of RTE Act 2009 are implemented through the Samagra Shiksha formulated during 2018-19 after submerging the erstwhile schemes of SSA, Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) and Teacher Education (TE).

In the Mid-Day Meal Scheme, operation of the centralized kitchens is entrusted to reputed NGOs under the Public Private Partnership (PPP) model. In addition, the Government of India launched the Swachh Vidyalaya Initiative in collaboration with State/UT governments, public sector undertakings and private corporate for provision of separate toilets for girls and boys in all government schools. One of the most unique features of the Swachh Vidyalaya Initiatives was the role of the public sector undertakings and private corporates under the Public Private Partnership (PPP) model and online monitoring of progress.

Quality of teachers in Government schools

2508. PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government carries out assessment of quality of teachers in Government schools;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the details of ways in which Government assesses the quality of such teachers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c) The recruitment and service conditions of teachers are primarily in the domain of State Governments/UT Administrations. The Central Government through the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Samagra Shiksha provides assistance to State Governments/UTs for additional teachers to maintain appropriate Pupil Teacher Ratio as per the requirements of the States/UTs. The steps taken by the Central Government to improve teachers' performance include, *inter alia*, regular in-service teachers' training, induction training for newly recruited teachers, academic support for teachers and monitoring teachers' attendance through School Management Committees/School Management Development Committees/Block Resource Centres/Clusters Resource Centres and encouraging States and UTs to use digital technology like installation of Bio-metric attendance system in schools. The National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) has developed Performance Indicators for Elementary Education (PINDICS) to track teacher performance and attendance in Government schools. PINDICS have been shared with State Governments/UTs to assess teacher's performance.

Further, a four year B.Ed integrated course to bring about qualitative improvement in teacher education programmes in India has been conceptualised and regulations for this course has been published in official gazette on 22nd November, 2018. The model curriculum prepared for this course includes crucial aspects like Gender, Inclusive education, ICT, Yoga, Global Citizenship Education (GCED) and Health and Sanitation. The teaching specialization would primarily be for the primary levels and the secondary level.

Ministry of Human Resource and Development (MHRD) and the National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE) have developed a dedicated digital infrastructure for teachers, DIKSHA, with the aim to empower school teachers of the country with access to innovative tech-based solutions. DIKSHA is a unique initiative that leverages existing, highly scalable and flexible digital infrastructures, around the needs of teachers for effective teaching and administration.

Section 23(2) of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 has been amended to extend the period for training of untrained in-service elementary teachers to 31st March, 2019. As per above amendment, all untrained in-service teachers working in Government, Government aided and Private un-aided schools should acquire minimum qualification as laid down by an academic authority, authorized by the Central Government by 31st March, 2019. The National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS) has been entrusted to conduct this training through ODL (Open Distance Learning) mode. The online D.El.Ed. course has already been started from 3rd October, 2017. As on date (12.03.2018), 13,78,979 untrained in-service teachers have confirmed admissions at NIOS portal. The Central Government has been consistently pursuing the matter of improving quality of teachers, their expeditious recruitment and redeployment with the States and UTs at various forums.

Complaints of irregularities and harassment in Kendriya Vidyalayas

2509. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of complaints of misuse of funds and irregularities in Kendriya Vidyalayas in Uttar Pradesh reported during 2018, district-wise, along with the action taken thereon;

(b) the details of such complaints received by Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan in relation to Kendriya Vidyalaya 1, Air Force Station, Agra during 2018; and

- (c) the details of action taken thereon, complaint-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) The district-wise details of complaints of misuse of funds and irregularities in Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) in the state of Uttar Pradesh reported during 2018 are as under:-

Name of District	No. of complaints	
	Misuse of funds	Irregularities
Agra	1	4
Ballia	2	0
Jhansi	1	1
Lalitpur	1	0
Mau	1	0
Meerut	0	1
Muradnagar	0	1
TOTAL	6	7

(b) Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS) has informed that one case of misuse of fund and 3 cases of irregularities have been received against Principal and other staffs of KV No. 1 AFS, Agra during 2018.

(c) KVS has initiated action in these cases having regard to the provisions of the Vigilance Manual/Central Vigilance Commission Guidelines/Central Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules, 1965/Education Code for KVs and as per the provision of Accounts Code for KVs. All the Regional Offices are required to carry out Internal Audit of all the KVs under their administrative jurisdiction, once every year.

Implementation of curriculum to align with industry requirements

2510. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is implementing curricula with the aim to align the industry requirements with the technical skills of students and *vice-versa*;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has made any assessment regarding these two types of curricula to ascertain which one is working the best;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (e) With an aim to align the industry requirements with the technical skill set of students, the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) has developed outcome based, socially and industrially relevant Model Curriculum for Under Graduate (UG) and Post Graduate (PG) Programme in Engineering and technical subjects *e.g.* MBA, PGDM, Pharmacy, Architecture etc. It allows the students to take electives from the disciplines and cross- disciplines, provision for internship to understand the industry requirements, have hands-on experience and to pursue project work, relevant to industry, in their final year. This is a suggestive curriculum and the concerned University/Institution is allowed flexibility in readjustment of course/credits taking in account the local industry needs. The comparison between the institutions following the model curricula and others is not possible at this stage as it is the first year of implementation of model curriculum.

SWAYAM courses

2511. SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the average number of registration and certification per course on the Swayam Massive Open Online Courses (MOOCs) platform;

(b) the measures taken by Government to increase the popularity and process of SWAYAM courses;

(c) whether Government is planning to introduce Swayam courses in regional or tribal languages like Odia Kui, Santhali and Gondi; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) The Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) has embarked on a major initiative called 'Study Webs of Active Learning for Young Aspiring Minds' (SWAYAM), which will provide one integrated

platform and portal for Massive Open Online Courses (MOOCs), using information and communication technology (ICT) and covering all higher education subjects and skill sector courses. Till date, more than 40 Lakhs enrollments in more than 1900 MOOCs courses that have been run through SWAYAM. 60,000 persons have completed the courses. Credit transfer facility upto 20% is enabled through the notification issued by UGC/AICTE- 'Credit Framework for online learning courses through SWAYAM Regulation 2016'. It is the endeavour of MHRD to align the courses on the SWAYAM portal with the curriculum of Universities. In order to ensure that best quality contents are produced and delivered, 9 National Coordinators (NCs) have been appointed: They are, University Grants Commission (UGC) for Post-Graduation Education, Consortium for Education Communication (CEC) for Under-Graduate Education, NPTEL Consortium of 7 Indian Institutes of Technologies and Indian Institute of Science for Engineering, National Council for Education Research and Training (NCERT) and National Institute for Open Schooling (NIOS) for School Education, Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) for out of the School Students, Indian Institute of Management (IIM) Bangalore for Management Studies, National Institute for Technical Teachers' Training (NITTTR) for teachers training program and All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) for ARPIT Courses (Annual Refresher Programme in Teaching), Self-paced and Courses by Foreign Universities.

Till date, a Total of 1,987 courses have been listed on SWAYAM in which there has been 40,73,922 Enrolments. The average enrolment per course works out to 2050. The proctored Online Examination of 90 SWAYAM Courses was held on 1st and 2nd December, 2018. In these 90 Courses, 2,125 Students have been declared successful for Certification, the average working out to 23.6 per course.

(b) The following measures have been taken by the Government to increase the popularity of SWAYAM courses:—

- (i) All the NCs are popularizing the SWAYAM courses, through workshops in various Institutions.
- (ii) More than 3,000 Local Chapters have been created in Universities/Institutions for creating awareness on SWAYAM through Workshops and Seminars.
- (iii) SWAYAM courses have been popularized through TV Commercials and Radio Jingles in multiple Regional Languages across India.
- (iv) Effective use of Social Media Network *i.e.* Facebook, Twitter and Instagram have also been taken up.

(v) Distribution of more than 1 Lakh posters to Universities/Institutions.

(c) and (d) The SWAYAM platform can host contents in any language. As of now, IIT Madras has taken up the work of subtitling some of the existing SWAYAM courses into Regional Languages.

Autonomy to IIMs

2512. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether IIMs in the country have been granted autonomy;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that Government has decided to stop additional funding to the new IIMs; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Indian Institute of Management (IIM) Act, 2017 came into force on 3 1.01.2018. Under this Act, the IIMs have been empowered to grant degrees to their students in the academic courses conducted by these institutes. The Act ensures greater synergy and functional autonomy along with commensurate accountability in academic and financial matters.

(c) No, Sir.

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

Contenders for status of Institutions of Eminence

2513. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Empowered Expert Committee (EEC) has identified nineteen more contenders for the status of Institutions of Eminence;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that with this, the total number of universities and institutes recommended by EEC for eminence tag has gone up to thirty; and

- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (d) As per the provisions of the UGC (Institutions of Eminence Deemed to be Universities) Regulations, 2017 and the UGC (Declaration of Government Educational Institutions as Institutions of Eminence) Guidelines, 2017, the Empowered Expert Committee (EEC), after appraisal of the applications and their presentations, submitted its recommendations to University Grants Commission (UGC). The UGC forwarded its advice on the report of EEC to the Ministry of Human Resource Development. Based on the advice of EEC & UGC, the Government issued Notifications declaring 3 public Institutions namely (i) Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore; (ii) Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi; and (iii) Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay as Institutions of Eminence (IoEs). Besides, Letters of Intent have been issued to three private Institutions namely (i) Birla Institute of Technology & Sciences, Pilani; (ii) Manipal Academy of Higher Education, Manipal; and (iii) Jio Institute, Maharashtra under the Greenfield category. It will be set up as an Institutions of Eminence Deemed to be University within three years of issuance of 'Letter of Intent'. However, no further recommendations have been received from UGC for selection of more Institutions as Institutions of Eminence.

Funds to institutions for achieving world class status

2514. SHRI K. R. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that each of the ten Government institutions, in addition to autonomy, would also get 1,000 crore from Government to achieve world class status;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government would offer no financial assistance to the private institutions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Each public Institution selected as Institution of Eminence shall be provided financial assistance upto ₹ 1000 Crore over a period of five years in addition to the autonomy.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Fake Universities in country

2515. SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has released any list of fake Universities, in the recent past;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, especially in Rajasthan and Maharashtra;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) whether any notices have been sent or any enquiry set up so far or whether any such action would be taken in the near future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. University Grants Commission (UGC) has released the list of 24 fake Universities, which are available on its website *www.ugc.ac.in*. In addition, UGC issues public notice against the unrecognized status of Indian Institute of Planning and Management (IIPM), New Delhi and illegal status of Bio-Chemic Education Grant Commission, Nadia, West Bengal. Bhartiya Shiksha Parishad, Lucknow, UP is also not recognized by the UGC under Section 2(f) of the UGC Act, 1956.

No fake Universities have been identified in the State of Rajasthan. Raja Arabic University, Nagpur has been identified as fake University in the State of Maharashtra. In addition, UGC has issued Show Cause/Warning notices to the following three Institutes in the State of Maharashtra during the current year:—

- (i) Indian Institute of Alternative Medicines and Natural Healing, Andheri(W), Mumbai.
- (ii) National Institute of Event Management, Andheri(W), Mumbai.
- (iii) Indian Board of Health Education and Research, Pune.

UGC has sent letters on 13th November, 2018 to Chief Secretaries/Education Secretaries/Principal Secretaries to the respective State/UT Governments for taking appropriate action against these fake Universities which are functioning/operating in the respective States.

Scrapping of school development fee in Navodaya Vidyalayas

2516. SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any proposal to scrap the school development fee being introduced recently in Navodaya Vidyalayas of the country in the near future;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the details of the proposal to open new Navodaya Vidyalayas especially in Rajasthan and Maharashtra, in the near future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c) No such proposal is under consideration. The students of Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas (JNVs) are being provided good quality modern education free of cost along with free boarding and lodging since its inception. Only a nominal fee of ₹ 200 per month per student of classes 9 to 12 was introduced in the form of Vidyalaya Vikas Nidhi (VVN) with effect from July, 2003. All girl students, students belonging to the SC/ST communities and boys belonging to the BPL families were exempt from paying this fee. Thus, the VVN is collected only from a very small percentage of students. VVN fund is being utilised for following activities in JNVs:

1. For expansion of Computer Education Programme and Information Technology.
2. For conducting Yoga Camps, Adventure Activities, Promotion of Sports etc.
3. For development of Hobby Centres and Junior Science Labs as part of Science Promotion activities.
4. For organising local excursion trips and cultural activities.
5. For promotion of NCC and Scouts and Guides activities.
6. For Safety, Security and Health care of the children.
7. Quality improvement programmes in academics/Pace Setting Activities.

With a view to providing better facilities to the students of the JNVs as well as for strengthening the security services, hygiene, sanitation and cleaning services etc.,

the VVN was enhanced by NVS to ₹ 600 per month per student w.e.f. April, 2018. Students belonging to SC/ST communities, girl students and boys belonging to BPL families continue to be exempted from paying this fee. From those students whose parents are government employees, VVN is being charged at the rate of ₹ 1500 per month w.e.f. April, 2018.

(d) The Navodaya Vidyalaya scheme provides for opening of one Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya (JNV) in each district of the country. Sanctioning of JNVs 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. Opening of new JNVs is a continuous process and one JNV each has already been sanctioned in all the districts of the country (as on 31st May, 2014), excluding Tamil Nadu which has not yet accepted the Navodaya Vidyalaya Scheme.

Notional increment to pensioners

2517. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the High Court of Madras in its judgement dated 15th September, 2017 had passed an order that one notional increment should be given to pensioners who retires on 30th of June of any year of service as they had completed one full year of service for the purpose of pensionary benefits and not for any other purposes, which was subsequently upheld by the Supreme Court in SLP dated 23rd July, 2018 and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) by when Government would implement the said judgement and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) No, Sir. High Court of Madras in its judgment dated 15th September, 2017 in Writ Petition No. 15732/2017 has granted relief personal to the petitioner. The SLP which is filed by Government against this order has been dismissed by Supreme Court of India.

Since the judgment is in *personam* and is contrary to the personnel policy of Government of India, the question of implementing the decision in rem does not arise.

Withdrawal of pension facility

2518. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of Central Government employees in the country;
- (b) the total number of Central Government pensioners in the country;
- (c) whether it is a fact that Government has withdrawn pension facilities w.e.f. 1st January, 2004; and
- (d) if so, what facilities would be provided to post 2004 employees after their retirement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Information regarding the number of Central Government employees in the country is not maintained centrally in this Ministry. As per information provided by Department of Expenditure, the total number of Central Government civilian employees, as on 01.03.2016, was 32,21,183.

(b) Total number of Central Government civil pensioners, as on 31.03.2018, is 37,02,882.

(c) and (d) Central Government employees (except Armed Forces personnel) appointed on or after 01.01.2004 are covered under the National Pension System (NPS) notified *vide* Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs)'s Notification No. 5/7/2003-ECB and PR dated 22.12.2003 and Section 20 of PFRDA Act, 2013. Such employees are, therefore, not covered by the Central Civil Services(Pension) Rules, 1972, which are applicable to Central Government civil employee appointed on or before 31.12.2003.

Under NPS a monthly contribution of 10 per cent of basic pay plus dearness allowance is required to be made by the employees and a matching contribution is made by the Government. It has since been decided to increase the Government contribution to 14 percent of basic pay and dearness allowance.

On superannuation/retirement, at least 40% of the accumulated pension wealth of such subscriber is mandatorily utilized for purchase of annuity providing for a monthly or any other periodical pension and the balance of the accumulated pension wealth after such utilization is paid to the subscriber in lump sum.

In the event of death of a Government servant or his discharge from service on account of disability or invalidation on medical grounds, the benefit of Central Civil

Services(Pension) Rules, 1972 are available to the Government employee or his family members.

Central Government employees covered under NPS are eligible for the benefit of retirement gratuity and death gratuity on the same terms and conditions as are applicable under Central Civil Services(Pension) Rules, 1972.

NPS employees are also eligible for other post-retirement benefits such as leave encashment, group insurance, medical facility, etc., as are applicable to employees appointed before 01.01.2004.

Appointment of domain expert through lateral entry into bureaucracy

2519. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has framed any policy for lateral entry into bureaucracy;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government proposes to appoint domain experts under the said policy of lateral entry;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the details regarding other measures taken or being contemplated to induct domain experts in bureaucracy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (d) Yes Sir. Based on the recommendations in three year Action Agenda of NITI Aayog and the recommendations made by Sectoral Group of Secretaries (SGoS) in its report submitted in February, 2017, Government decided to undertake lateral recruitment of ten Joint Secretaries in ten identified Ministries/Departments, on contract basis, in order to achieve the twin objectives of bringing in fresh talent as well as augment the availability of manpower.

In response to the advertisement, 6077 applications have been received as on the last date of receipt of applications *i.e.* 30th July, 2018 till 05:00PM 1ST. UPSC has been entrusted with the responsibility to undertake selection process. No appointments have been made so far.

(e) From time to time, Government appoints specialists and domain experts in technical and professional areas to meet the functional needs of the organization.

Steps to strengthen CIC and RTI Act

2520. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of vacancies in Central Information Commission (CIC) during 2014 to 2018 as on date and year-wise;

(b) the details of vacancies in CIC filled by Government during that period, year-wise; and

(c) the details of steps Government has taken during the last three years and till date to empower and strengthen the CIC and the RTI Act, 2005?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) The details of vacancies in various posts as furnished by Central Information Commission are as follows-

Year	No. of vacancies
2014	16
2015	14
2016	09
2017	Nil
2018	11

(b) During the period from 2014 to 2018, the vacancies of 5 Assistants, 20 UDCs and 7 Stenos have been filled up. In addition, the appointment against 30 vacancies for different categories of posts is under process at present.

(c) Government has been taking steps to improve implementation of the Right to Information Act, 2005, *inter alia*, as follows:

(i) RTI Online portal (<https://rtionline.gov.in>) has been launched in August, 2013 by Department of Personnel and Training.

- Disposal of Online Request is 85% (*i.e.* CPIOs replying to RTI Request in online medium)
 - Disposal of Online Appeals is also at 72% (*i.e.* FAAs replying to RTI appeal in online medium)
 - Number of Public Authorities increased from 96 to approx. 2199 from 2013-14 to 2018-19 (till 15 December 2018) making it convenient for citizen to file RTI requests and first appeals online.
 - More than 12000 Officials, staffs and end users at various Central Government offices were trained in RTI Online Portal by conducting trainings sessions across the country.
- (ii) DoPT provides funds to various State Governments for establishing helpline in order to facilitate obtaining of the information by the RTI applicants.
- (iii) Funds are provided each year to various State Administrative Training Institutes (ATIs) by the Government to help generate awareness about RTI among the citizens of the country through measures like Distance learning programmes and Online certificate course in regional languages, publishing of handbooks on RTI and distribution of the same among the public. State Information Commissions (SICs) are also provided funds for celebration of RTI week.

Reversion to Old Pension Scheme

2521. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question-2663 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 9th August, 2018 and state:

- (a) the details of criteria for deciding administrative delay as per the judgements of High Court of Delhi and as per the interpretation by the Department;
- (b) whether Government is deliberately encouraging litigation by not issuing general orders for restoration of Old Pension Scheme in similar cases inspite of knowing the fact that officials would get relief from court;
- (c) if so, the reasons for harassment of its own officials and putting burden on exchequer due to deliberate litigation;

(d) whether Government would reconsider to restore Old Pension Scheme for similar cases; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (e) In accordance with the Scheme for National Pension System (NPS), as notified *vide* Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs)'s Notification No. 5/7/2003-ECB and PR dated 22.12.2003 and section 20 of PFRDA Act, 2013, the System is mandatory for all new recruits to the Central Government service (except Armed Forces) from 01.01.2004.

In a specific case relating to appointments as Sub-Inspector in various Central Para Military Forces after selection in August, 2003 on the basis of CPO Examination, 2002, while appointments in Central Reserve Police Force were made in 2003 itself, offers of appointment in the Border Security Force were issued in January, 2004. On a petition filed by some personnel appointed in the Border Security Force on the basis of that examination, Hon'ble High Court of Delhi directed to cover the petitioners under the Central Civil Service (Pension) Rules, 1972 on the grounds of administrative delay on the part of Border Security Force. The order of Hon'ble High Court of Delhi was implemented by the Ministry of Home Affairs/Border Security Force in view of the peculiar circumstances of the case and the administrative delay.

The question whether there is any delay in appointment and whether such delay is on account of administrative reasons or otherwise, can be decided based on the facts of each case. Therefore, no guidelines laying down general criteria for deciding administrative delay in this regard have been issued.

Withdrawal of applications before examination

2522. SHRI K.R. ARJUNAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the UPSC has decided to allow withdrawal of applications before examinations;

(b) if so, the details therefor;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the UPSC is also considering to shift from the pen and paper to online examinations; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes Sir, the Commission has introduced the facility of withdrawal of applications for those candidates who do not want to appear for the Examination. This scheme has been introduced from the Engineering Services Examination (Preliminary)-2019.

- (c) No, Sir.
- (d) Does not arise in view of (c) above.

Eradication of poverty

†2523. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether NITI Aayog is working on any action plan to eradicate poverty from the country and a task force has been constituted by including the representatives of the States concerned with it;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the task force has submitted its suggestions to Aayog and whether required policy measures are being taken, keeping in view the said suggestions; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (d) The Governing Council of NITI Aayog at its first meeting held under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Prime Minister on 8th February, 2015 decided to constitute a Task Force on Elimination of Poverty at the NITI Aayog. The Governing Council also decided to constitute similar task forces in all States and Union Territories (UTs). Subsequently, on 16th March 2015, the NITI Aayog Task Force was constituted under the Chairmanship of Dr. Arvind Panagariya, former Vice Chairman, NITI Aayog. In parallel, States also constituted similar task forces. The report of the Task Force was submitted to Prime Minister's Office on 11th July, 2016. The report includes the recommendations of the Task Force Reports of States and UTs as well as inputs received by the NITI Aayog Task Force during its regional consultations. With respect to strategies to combat poverty, the Task Force has made recommendations on faster poverty reduction through employment intensive sustained rapid growth and effective implementation of anti-poverty programs. The report is under consideration of the Prime Minister's Office.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Schemes for backward districts of Tamil Nadu

2524. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any special projects and schemes for development of backward districts of Tamil Nadu and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the amount allocated and disbursed therefor during the last three years;

(c) whether Government has taken any steps to support and develop the socio-economic growth of the poor and downtrodden in that State; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the funds allocated for the same during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) Details of the schemes along with the fund allocation being implemented to support and develop the socio-economic growth of poor and downtrodden in Tamil Nadu are given in the Statement.

Statement

Details of Schemes being implemented to support and develop the poor and downtrodden in Tamil Nadu along with fund allocation

- i. To solve the accommodation problem of the students belonging to backward community, the scheme for construction of Hostel for SC/ST students was launched in 2012-2013, the aim of the scheme is to provide Hostel accommodation in Government technical institutes for the students of SC/ST.

The amount of grant released during the last three years being the 1st/2nd/3rd installments are as under:

2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
03 Hostels	05 Hostels	03 Hostels
₹ 2.20 crores	₹ 0.86 crores	₹ 2.50 crores

- ii. The Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National Horticulture Mission (NHM) is being implemented in Tamil Nadu since 2005-2006. From April 2014 onwards NHM

has been subsumed under Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) for holistic growth of the horticulture sector covering fruits, vegetables, root and tuber crops, mushrooms, spices, flowers, aromatic plants and plantation crops. National Horticulture Mission (NHM) is being implemented in 20 districts (including backward districts). The amount allocated and disbursed to Government of Tamil Nadu during last 3 years under MIDH is:

Year	Allocation			Release GoI Share
	Centre	State	Total	
2015-16	61.50	41.00	102.50	58.73.
2016-17	55.03	36.69	91.72	47.14
2017-18	75.03	36.69	111.72	61.27

- iii. Deptt. of Land Resources has sanctioned 8214 Watershed development projects in 28 States (except Goa) (during the period 2009-10 to 2014-15) covering an area of about 39.07 million hectare under Integrated Watershed Management programme (IWMP). The IWMP was amalgamated as the Watershed Development Component of the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (WDC-PMKSY) from 2015-16.

The funds released to Tamil Nadu under WDC-PMKSY during the last four years including the current year (as on 30.11.2018) are as under:

Year	(₹ in crore)			
	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (as on 30.11.2018)
	75.00	62.36	82.75	36.00

- iv. The Ministry of MSME is implementing various schemes and programmes for development, promotion and strengthening of MSMEs in the country. These include the schemes/programmes such as Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), a scheme for Promoting Innovation, Rural Industry and Entrepreneurship (ASPIRE), Credit Guarantee Scheme, Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme (CLCSS), National Manufacturing Competitiveness programme (NMCP), Micro and Small Enterprises-Cluster Development programme (MSE-CDP) etc. The Ministry of MSME does not have any special project/scheme for

development of backward districts of Tamil Nadu or for that matter any particular reason or State except for the NE region.

- v. BharatNet provides for broadband connectivity to around 2.5 lakh Gram Panchayats (GFs) in the country which covers the GP's in backward districts of Tamil Nadu as well.
- vi. Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion: MIIUS administers Industrial infrastructure Up-gradation Scheme (IIUS)/modified Industrial Infrastructure Up-gradation Scheme (MIIUS) to upgrade common industrial infrastructure in industrial parks/Estates/Areas in the country. MIIUS Scheme was valid till 31.03.2017 and no new projects are being taken up this scheme. The details of IIUS/MIIUS projects sanctioned in the State of Tamil Nadu projects are as follows:

Sl. No.	Name of the projects	Date of Approval	Project Cost	Central Grant	Central Grant Sanctioned	Remarks
1.	Upgradation of physical infrastructure SIPCOT-HOSUR, Tamil Nadu (Under MIIUS)	01.03.2016	30.40	7.69	7.69	Project Completed
2.	Auto Components Cluster, Chennai (Under IIUS)	02.07.2004	47.49	27.74	26.90	Project Completed
3.	Cereals Pulses & Staples Cluster, Madurai, Tamil Nadu (Under IIUS)	06.09.2004	39.96	29.97	29.07	Project Completed
4.	Foundry/Pump/Mot or Cluster, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu (Under IIUS)	14.03.2005	55.30	39.39	28.99	Project Completed
5.	Leather Cluster, Ambur, Tamil Nadu (Under IIUS)	14.03.2005	67.33	43.93	43.49	Project Completed
6.	Textile Cluster, Tirupur, Tamil Nadu (Under IIUS)	09.03.2004	143.00	50.00	49.50	Project Completed
7.	Tiruchirapalli Engineering and Technology Cluster, Tiruchirapalli, Tamil Nadu (Under IIUS)	01.10.2010	102.81	58.28	51.48	Project is under implementation.

Further, the following assistance has been provided under "Indian Footwear, Leather and Accessories Development Programme (IFLADP)' in the State of Tamil Nadu during the last three years *i.e.* 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19.

- (a) Primary skill development training has been provided to 35980 unemployed persons @ ₹ 15000 per person and 28504 such trainees have been provided placement in leather and footwear sector under Human Resource Development (HRD) sub scheme of IFLADP.
 - (b) Assistance amounting to ₹ 26.55 crore has been provided for technology upgradation and modernization of 898 leather and footwear units under Integrated Development of Leather Sector (IDLS) sub-scheme of IFLADP.
- vii. "Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana- National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM)" is implemented in the statutory towns of the country including Tamil Nadu to reduce poverty and vulnerability of urban poor households by enabling them, to access gainful self-employment and skilled wage employment opportunities for improvement in their hvelihoods on a sustainable basis. So far, ₹ 195.16 crores have been released to the State of Tamil Nadu during 2015-16 to 2017-18 towards implementation of DAY-NULM.

During this period, as reported by the State, 7418 skilled trained candidates placed in self and wage employment. Loans with the provision of interest subvention have been disbursed to 31,949 beneficiaries for self-employment through individual or group micro-enterprises. 23,590 Self-Help Groups (SHG) have been formed. 12,589 SHGs have been assisted with revolving fund and 69,374 loans have been disbursed under SHG- bank linkage program for taking up activities for improving incomes. Since 2014-15, 664 cities and towns have completed street vendor survey and 132 shelters for urban homeless have been made operational in the State of Tamil Nadu.

- viii. Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY): RKVY, a State Plan scheme has been launched in 2007. The funds are released to the State Governments, as Grant-in-aid on the basis of projects approved in the State Level Sanctioning Committee (SLSC) headed by the Chief secretary of the concerned State which is empowered body to approve projects under the Scheme. It is for the State Government to further implement the scheme in the State as per its requirement in areas which requires focused attention for increasing production and productivity in the State. The States have been provided flexibility and autonomy for selection, planning approval and execution of projects/programmes under the scheme as per their need, priorities and agro-climate requirements. From 2015-16, the funding pattern

of RKVY changed from 100:0 to 60:40 between Centre and States whereas 90:10 for the North Eastern and 3 Himalayan States. For UTs, it remains 100% as Central Share.

- ix. Under the Submission on Agriculture Mechanization (SMAM), the funds are released to Tamil Nadu Government which includes the backward districts Tamil Nadu and selected Aspirational districts under Krishi Kaliyan Abhiyan (KKA).

The details of funds allocated/released to Tamil Nadu for Farm mechanization activity under SMAM is as below:

Year	Funds Allocation (₹ in crore)	Funds Released	Utilization Reported
2015-16	21.39	21.39	21.39
2016-17	30.30	30.30	50.30
2017-18	51.34	51.34	51.34

- x. National Food Security Mission (NFSM) being a crop production oriented scheme, funds are released as per approved Annual Action Plan (AAP) in lump sum to the States and implementing agencies covered under the scheme. From 2007-2008 to 2013-14, funds were released to States through State Implementing Agencies. From 2014-15 onward, funds are released in lump sum directly to State Governments as per approved annual action plans. Till 2014-15, NFSM was a Central Sponsored scheme, 100% funded by Government of India. The funding pattern of the NFSM scheme has been changed from 2015-16 (60:40 between Central and State Government for General States and 90:10 between Central and State Government for NER and Himalayan States) and still the same pattern is being followed.

Information regarding allocation and release of funds (Central States) reported to the State of Tamil Nadu under NFSM during last three years and current financial year *i.e.* 2015-16 to 2017-18 and 2018-19 is as under:

Year	Allocation	Release
2015-16	36.30	35.87
2016-17	54.42	44.52
2017-18	51.28	37.02
2018-19	58.00	55.04

Agricultural Technology Management Agency (ATMA)

A Centrally Sponsored Scheme on 'Support to State Extension Programs for Extension Reforms' popularly known as ATMA Scheme, which is under implementation since 2005. Presently, Scheme is being implemented in 676 districts of 29 States & 3 UTs of the country including all the districts of Tamil Nadu. The scheme promotes decentralized farmer-friendly system in the country. Under the scheme Grants-in-Aid is released to the State Governments {In the ratio of 60:40 (Central: State) to General States, 90:10 for North-Eastern & 3 Himalayan States and 100% for UTs} with an objective to support State Government's efforts to revitalize the extension system and making available the latest agricultural technologies and good agricultural practices in different thematic areas of agriculture and allied. The extension activities include Farmers Training, Demonstrations, Exposure Visits, Kisan Mela, Mobilization of Farmers Group and organizing Farm Schools etc.

An amount of ₹ 8598.50 lakh has been allocated and 1047580 farmers have benefited through different extension activities of Tamil Nadu State during the last three years *i.e.* 2015-16 to 2017-18 under the Extension Reforms (ATMS) Scheme.

- xi. Ministry of Food processing Industries is implementing the Central Sector Scheme of Integrated cold chain and value addition infrastructure as one of the component of Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana with the objective of arresting post-harvest losses of horticulture and non-horticulture produce and providing remunerative prices to farmers for their produce. Under the scheme, Ministry provides financial assistance in the form of grant-in-aid @35% for general areas including Tamil Nadu. For storage and transport infrastructure and 50% and 70% respectively for value addition and processing infrastructure subject to a maximum grant-in-aid for setting up integrated cold chain projects including irradiation facility without any break from the farm gate to the consumer. The integrated cold chain and preservation infrastructure can be set up by individuals, groups of entrepreneurs, cooperative societies, SHGs, Farmer Produce Organizations (FPOs), NGOs, Central/State PSUs etc. The scheme is primarily private sector driven and proposals under this scheme are invited through expression of Interest (EOI). The details of financial assistance provided by MoFPI to 11 cold chain projects in the State are as under:—

(₹ in crore)

Project	Sector	District	Date of Approval	Project Cost	Approved GIA	Physical Progress
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Fram Fresh Banana	F&V	Theni	02.02.2009	15.54	6.06	Completed
Frozen Fruits & Vegetables	F&V	Mettupalayam	25.05.2011	25.34	7.17	Completed
SKM Animal Feeds and Foods (India) Limited	Meat	Chennai, Coimbatore, Madurai, Hosur, Trichy, Tuticorin, Salem	22.05.2015	24.75	4.85	Completed
Marble Valley Foods and Beverages Private Limited	Marine	Tirunilveli	19.04.2017	25.98	8.46	Under Implementation
ABT Industries Limited	Dairy	Coimbatore	22.04.2017	38.93	10.00	Under Implementation
Hatsun Agro Product Ltd.	Dairy	Kanchipuram & Palacode	02.05.2017	46.78	10.00	Under Implementation
Aachi masala foods Pvt. Ltd.	F&V	Thiruvallur	04.05.2017	44.68	9.16	Under Implementation
Monsoon Bounty Foods Manufacturing Pvt. Ltd.	Marine	Thiruvallur	18.08.2017	10.00	3.55	Under Implementation
Cocoland Agro Pvt. Ltd.	Dairy	Coimbatore	17.04.2018	9.66	3.07	Under Implementation
The Salem Namakkal District	Dairy	Dalem	13.11.2018	47.40	1.43	Under Implementation

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Cooperative Milk Cooperative Milk Producers Union Ltd.						
Gho Agro Pvt. Ltd.	Dairy	Villupuram	15.11.2018	24.84	8.24	Under Implementation

- xii. The PMJVK scheme is an area development scheme which provides for development of assets for socio-economic and basic amenities in the identified Minority Concentration Area (MCA) for improving quality of life of the people and reducing imbalances mainly through gap filling in various existing Centrally Sponsored Schemes of Government of India and through innovative projects recommended by the State Government/UT administrations. Though the assets created under the PMJVK as in MCA's the same are available for use by the entire population living in the catchment area. Tamil Nadu has been included under the PMJVK program for the first time during the current year. Four minority concentration blocks and eighteen (18) minority concentration towns spread in 12 districts of Tamil Nadu have been identified as MCA's. No proposal has been received from the State of Tamil Nadu till date.
- xiii. Pradhan Mantri Jan Vikas Karyakram earlier known as Multi-sectoral Development Program has been Implemented during the remaining period for 14th finance commission with effect from 2018-19. The PMJVK scheme is an area development scheme which provides for development of assets for socio-economic and basic amenities in the identified Minority Concentration Area (MCA) for improving quality of life of the people and reducing imbalances mainly through gap filling in various existing Centrally Sponsored Schemes of Government of India and through innovative projects recommended by the State Government/UT administrations. Though the assets created under the PMJVK are in MCAs, the same are available for use by the entire population living in the catchment area. This ministry has identified 109 minority concentration district headquarters, 870 minority concentration blocks and 321 minority concentration towns of the country as MCA for implementing the program. These districts/district headquarters have been found relatively backward with respect to national average in terms of socio-economic and basic amenities indicators of census 2011. Tamil Nadu has been included under the PMJVK program for the first time during the current year.

Four minority concentration blocks and eighteen (18) minority concentration towns spread in 12 districts of Tamil Nadu have been identified as MCA's. No proposal has been received from the state of Tamil Nadu till date.

- xiv. Government has launched Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY). Under PMUY, free LPG connection is provided to the woman member of BPL family with cash assistance up to ₹ 1600 per connection. So far, more than 5086 crore LPG connections has been released across the country including 27.63 lakh in the state of Tamil Nadu.

Details of year-wise funds allocation and utilization for release of deposit free LPG connections across the country including the State of Tamil Nadu are as under:

(₹ in crore)			
Year	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Fund Allocation	2500.00	2251.00	3200.00
Fund Utilization	2500.00	2251.00	2929.00

- xv. National Health Mission is being implemented for attainment of universal access to Equitable, Affordable and Quality health care services, accountable and responsive to people's needs with effective inter sectoral convergent action to address the wider social determinants of health. NHM is being implemented on PAN India basis.

The funds allocated under NHM for Tamilnadu during the last three years:

(₹ in crore)		
2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
715.58	981.51	1024.03

- xvi. Rainfed Area Development (RAD) Component of National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA); RAD focuses on Integrated Farming System (IFS) for enhancing productivity and minimizing risks associated with climatic viabilities. Under this system, crops/cropping system is integrated with activities like horticulture, livestock, fishery, agro-forestry, apiculture etc. to enable farmers to mitigate the impacts of drought, flood or other extreme weather events with the income opportunity from allied activities during crop damage.

For the year 2018-19 (BE) budget provision of ₹ 234.00 crore has been made for implementation of the programme. The area covered under Integrated farming

system and allocation, release and utilization of Central share reported by Tamil Nadu state under RAD during last four years and the current year is as under:

(₹ In lakh)

Year	Financial progress			Physical progress (Ha)	
	Allocation	Release	Utilization	Target	Achievement
2014-15	3000.0	3000.0	3000.0	13881	16606
2015-16	3200.0	3183.0	3183.0	17160	17234
2016-17	3350.00	3350.00	3350.00	11222	15334
2017-18	4000.00	4000.00	4000.00	17622	16063
2018-19	3200.00	3200.00	1052.58	37750	26484

(1) **Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY)- Per drop more crop**

DAC&FW is implementing per drop more crop component of Pradhan Mantri krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY) which is operational from 2015-2016 in the country including Tamil Nadu. The PMKSY- per drop more crop mainly focuses on water use efficiency at farm level through precision/micro irrigation. Besides promoting precision irrigation (drip and sprinkler irrigation system) and better on-farm water management practices to optimize the use of available water resources, this component also supports micro level water storage or water conservation/management activities to supplement source creation.

Year	₹ in crore			Area in Hectare	
	Allocation	Release	Utilization	Target	Achievement
2015-16	72.75	72.75	82.43	35030	32288
2016-17	110.00	110.00	89.56	53378	44778
2017-18	285.00	237.55	170.00	136020	105696
2018-19	300.00	149.57	131.92	143178	98935

'Mentor India' Campaign

2525. SHRI VINAY DINU TENDULKAR: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the NITI Aayog has recently launched 'Mentor India' Campaign, a strategic nation building initiative to engage leaders for guiding and mentoring students at Atal Tinkering Labs;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether more than 900 Atal Tinkering Labs have been established across the country, as part of Atal Innovation Mission; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the number of labs established in each state including Goa?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, NITI Aayog has launched Mentor India Campaign in late 2017 under its flag ship initiative - Atal Innovation Mission to mentor young innovators in ATLS. Under this campaign, AIM has received over 9,000 applications, out of which 2,800 mentor applications were qualifying so shortlisted and assigned them to mentor ATL schools. As on date, over 2,500 mentors are actively mentoring students from more than 1,400 ATLS across the country. More than 1,800 mentoring sessions have been conducted with over 6,000 hours of mentoring to Atal Tinkering Labs spread across in India. Further, a user-friendly Mentoring Portal has also been developed by AIM for mentors to take mentoring tutorials, maintain their records, technical discussions with other mentors etc. AIM also organizes Mentor Meets and has developed social media platform to learn and share about their mentoring stories, feedback, success, challenges, and reviews, providing clarifications and creating a strong sentiment towards nation building. These details are shared over AIM Social media platforms, which is accessible to all citizens of our country.

(c) and (d) Yes, till date AIM has selected 5441 schools and out of these till date, 2169 schools have received grant-in-aid to establish Atal Tinkering Lab. The 3000 schools selected in Q3 of 2018 are under compliance and review of their documentation for getting Grant-in-Aid as per ATL Guidelines. The State-wise details of ATL established so far are given in the Statement which includes the ATLS established in GOA.

Statement

*State-wise details of ATL Started and Selected for ATL Establishment
as on 31 Dec. 2018*

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of ATLS Started	No. of Schools selected for ATLS
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	3	23
2.	Andhra Pradesh	176	433

1	2	3	4
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	13	33
4.	Assam	74	225
5.	Bihar	45	90
6.	Chandigarh	13	25
7.	Chhattisgarh	99	239
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2	2
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0
10.	Delhi	102	225
11.	Goa	11	20
12.	Gujarat	128	250
13.	Haryana	92	185
14.	Himachal Pradesh	25	76
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	27	50
16.	Jharkhand	37	110
17.	Karnataka	154	311
18.	Kerala	166	435
19.	Madhya Pradesh	104	0
20.	Lakshadweep	0	372
21.	Maharashtra	178	389
22.	Manipur	23	51
23.	Meghalaya	9	22
24.	Mizoram	12	26
25.	Nagaland	10	19
26.	Odisha	79	278
27.	Puducherry	6	21
28.	Punjab	60	157
29.	Rajasthan	73	264

1	2	3	4
30.	Sikkim	9	28
31.	Tamil Nadu	145	395
32.	Telangana	61	238
33.	Tripura	8	18
34.	Uttar Pradesh	143	281
35.	Uttarakhand	20	50
36.	West Bengal	60	100
TOTAL		2169	5441

Benefits of revising GDP data

2526. DR. SANTANU SEN: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

- (a) what was the need and basis of revising back GDP data;
- (b) how the calculations were done; and
- (c) how the Indian economy has benefitted from the changed numbers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) In this regard, information on GDP growth pertaining to National Accounts Division of Central Statistics Office (CSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) is given below:

Releasing Back-Series as per changed methodology of current base year is a requirement for making the earlier series comparable with the current series. MoSPI has been releasing back series estimates in the past after every Base Year revision. Accordingly, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) has recently released the Back-Series estimates for the year 2004-05 to 2010-11 on 28.11.2018 as per the base year 2011-12 revised in 2015.

(b) Back Series estimates are based on the improved methodology of 2011-12 base, which are in line with UN System of National Accounts (SNA) 2008. The Back-Series estimates have been released after consultation and approval of the methodology by the Advisory Committee on National Account Statistics (ACNAS), which is an expert advisory body on methodology of compilation of National Accounts Statistics.

The improvements in the compilation of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) with Base 2011-12 over the earlier series (Base 2004-05) *inter alia* included:

- The 2004-05 Series followed System of National Account (SNA) 1968 and SNA 1993 whereas 2011-12 Series follows SNA 2008, which are the latest guidelines of UN on National Accounting concepts.
- Estimation has been done at basic prices as per SNA 2008 in place of estimation at factor cost.
- Institution-wise compilation of aggregates has been done instead of aggregate approach.
- Compilation of Financial Services Indirectly Measured (FISIM) was done in 2011-12 Series using the reference rate method rather than averaging credits and deposits.
- In the new series, sector specific Consumer Price Index (CPI) of sectors of health, education, transport and communication etc. have been used as compared to CPI Industrial Workers (IW) and Agriculture Labourers (AL) used in the earlier series.

The details of data sources and improvement in coverage for 2011-12 Base Years Series over 2004-05 Series are available in the publication of the Ministry "Changes in Methodology and Data Sources in the New Series of National Accounts, Base Year 2011-12" available on the Ministry's website. However the major ones are MCA-21 data base of Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA), Annual Survey of Industries (ASI), Sales Tax, data from Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI), Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (PFRDA) and Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA), NSS 67th Round (2010-11)- Survey on Unincorporated Non-agricultural Enterprises (Excluding Construction), NSS 68th Round (2011-12) - Survey on employment and unemployment and consumer expenditure, All India Livestock Census, 2012, NSS 70th Round (2013)-AU India Debt and Investment Survey and Situation Assessment Survey, House listing and Housing Census, 2010 and Population Census, 2011, Study on yield rates of meat products and by-products of different livestock species conducted by National Research Centre on Meat, Hyderabad, Study on the inputs in the Construction sector by Central Building Research Institute (CBRI), Roorkee, 2015; Study on 'Harvest and Post-harvest losses of major crops and livestock products in India' conducted by Central Institute of Post-Harvest Engineering and Technology (CIPHET), Ludhiana etc.

(c) Back Series estimates are based on latest available data, survey results and as per UN System of National Account (SNA)-2008. The estimates of Back Series are better representative of Macro-economic aggregates of the period for which the estimates have been released. The Back Series estimates reflect structural changes in economy during the period 2004-05 to 2011-12 in a better way.

Restoration of funding pattern of Post-Matric Scholarship Scheme for Odisha

2527. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SWAIN: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken by Government on the request of Chief Minister of Odisha to restore the original funding pattern of 90:10 share of Centre and State respectively for smooth implementation of Post-Matric Scholarship programme for Scheduled Caste Students of that State; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) The Post Matric Scholarship Scheme to Scheduled Caste students (PMS-SC) has been functioning for the past many decades based on the concept of 'Committed Liability' of State Governments/UT Administrations rather than on a fixed sharing ratio between the Centre and the States/UTs. Even during the last revision of the scheme in April 2018, the concept of 'Committed Liability' has been retained.

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

Implementation of PMAGY

2528. SHRI G. C. CHANDRASHEKHAR: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has been implementing the Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana (PMAGY);

(b) if so, the details thereof including the number of Scheduled Caste majority villages covered thereunder;

(c) the details of funds sanctioned, allocated and utilised for these villages during the last three years, State/UT-wise;

(d) whether Government is satisfied with the achievements and if not, the reasons therefor and the action taken thereon; and

(e) whether Government is planning to increase the number of Scheduled Caste majority villages under PMAGY and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) to (c) Yes Sir. The Government is implementing a Centrally Sponsored scheme namely Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana (PMAGY) which used area based development approach, the since 2009-10. The Scheme aims at integrated development of villages which have Scheduled Castes population above 50%. Total 2500 villages were selected under Pilot phase and Phase-I one the Scheme. Out of the 1000 villages selected under the Pilot phase, 617 villages has so far been declared as 'Adarsh Gram' whereas 140 village of Phase-I has been declared as 'Adarsh Gram'. Under the scheme, there is no State-wise allocation of fund. The details of funds sanctioned and utilized during the last three years, State/UT-wise are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(d) and (e) In the light of the benefits accruing to the residents of the villages through successful implementation of the scheme, the coverage of scheme has been further extended during the current financial year to cover 4484 Scheduled Castes majority villages in 25 States/UTs. Out of these 4484 villages, 4094 villages are new village and 390 villages are of Phase-I selected for additional round of funding to bring them at par with the newly selected villages.

Statement

State-wise details of funds sanctioned and utilized under PMAGY during last three years i.e 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18

(₹ in cr.)

Sl. No.	State	Fund sanctioned	Fund utilized
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.77	0.00
2.	Assam	15.75	10.00
3.	Chhattisgarh	45.50	41.75
4.	Haryana	1.32	0.00
5.	Jharkhand	21.00	1.09
6.	Karnataka	42.11	40.00

Sl. No.	Name of State	Fund sanctioned	Fund utilized
7.	Madhya Pradesh	60.97	55.63
8.	Odisha	36.75	0.00
9.	Punjab	20.92	2.39
10.	Telangana	0.66	0.00
11.	Uttar Pradesh	51.75	32.03
TOTAL		297.5	182.89

Population of OBCs

2529. SHRI HARSHVARDHAN SINGH DUNGARPUR: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any official figure regarding the population of Other Backward Classes (OBCs) is available with Government;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and
- (c) if not, the procedure being followed for allocation of funds for development projects meant for OBCs in the absence of actual figure of OBC population?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) and (b) No authentic data is available about the population of the Other Backward Classes.

- (c) The total funds allocated under different schemes for welfare of OBCs are allocated on proportionate basis of total population of the States/UTs.

Incidents of violence against SC women in Haryana

†2530. KUMARI SELJA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of recent incidents of rape/atrocities happening with Scheduled Castes people in the country;
- (b) whether it is a fact that most of such cases have occurred specially in Haryana; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) if so, the role played by the National Commission for Scheduled Castes to check the incidents of violence and rape in that State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE): (a) As per the data of the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), Ministry of Home Affairs, during the year 2016, 40,774 number of cases of offences of atrocities against members of Scheduled Castes were registered under the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 in conjunction with the IPC, including registration of 2541 number of incidents of rape against Scheduled Castes women under section 376(punishment for rape) of the IPC. The corresponding data for the years 2017 and 2018 has not been received from the NCRB.

(b) The available statistics for the year 2016 indicates that in Haryana, 639 numbers of cases of offences of atrocities against members of Scheduled Castes(SCs) were registered under the PoA Act in conjunction with the IPC, which constituted only 1.6% of all India 40774 numbers of such cases. Likewise in Haryana, 97 number of incidents of rape against SC women were registered under section 376 of the IPC, which constituted only 3.8% of all India 2541 number of such cases. The related data for the years 2017 and 2018 has not been received from the NCRB.

(c) Article 338(5) of the Constitution of India has mandated the National Commission for Scheduled Castes (NCSC) to, *inter-alia*, investigate and monitor all matters relating to the safeguards provided for the SCs under the Constitution or under any other law in force as well as inquire into specific complaints with respect to the deprivation of rights and safeguards of the SCs.

The NCSC also conducts State, Divisional and District reviews including that of the State of Haryana, to sensitize the authorities to deal with atrocity cases.

Survey of manual scavengers

‡2531. KUMARI SELJA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has conducted any comprehensive survey to ascertain the number of manual scavengers in the country and if so, the details thereof State-wise and district-wise;

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if not, the measures being taken to realize the vision of the Prime Minister by the year, 2019; and

(c) the details of amount sanctioned to States for identification, eradication and rehabilitation of manual scavengers, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE): (a) and (b) Yes Sir, "Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act, 2013" (MS Act, 2013) provides for survey and identification of manual scavengers by the Chief Executive Officers of Municipalities in urban areas and Gram Panchayats in rural areas under their jurisdiction. 13 States have reported. identification of 14,190 manual scavengers upto 31.12.2018. State/District-wise details are given in Statement-I (*See* below). A National Survey has also been undertaken at the behest of NITI Aayog by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment in 163 districts of 17 States where a large number of insanitary latrines had been converted into sanitary latrines under Swachh Bharat Mission implemented by Ministries Housing and Urban Affairs and Drinking Water and Sanitation. Under this survey 25,276 manual scavengers have been identified in 68 districts upto 31.12.2018. No manual scavengers have been reported by Bihar, Haryana and Telangana. State District-wise details are given in Statement-II (*See* below).

(c) The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment is implementing a Central Sector scheme titled "Self Employment Scheme for Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers (SRMS)". Being a Central Sector Scheme there is no provision for allocation of funds to the States. The above scheme is implemented through National Safai Karamcharis Finance and Development Corporation (NSKFDC). Identified manual scavengers and their dependants are provided the following benefits:—

- (i) Onetime cash assistance of ₹40,000/- for identified manual scavengers.
- (ii) Skill Development Training with Stipend of ₹3,000/- per month for identified manual scavengers and their dependants.
- (iii) Capital subsidy upto ₹ 3,25,000/- to those who have availed bank loans for self employment projects.

State-wise details of number of beneficiaries who have been provided the above Rehabilitation benefits upto 31.12.2018 are given in Statement-III.

Statement-I

*District-wise details of Manual Scavengers identified during
Survey started in 2013*

Sl. No.	State	Sl. No.	District	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1	East Godavari	14
		2	Vishakapatnam	64
	TOTAL			78
2.	Assam	3	Kamrup	154
	TOTAL			154
3.	Bihar	4	Bhojpur	10
		5	Araria	11
		6	Khagaria	2
		7	Lakhisarai	6
		8	Munger	56
		9	Patna	31
		10	Purba Champaran	8
		11	Sitamarhi	1
		12	Rohtas	12
	TOTAL			137
4.	Chhattisgarh	13	Bilaspur (Mungeli)	3
	TOTAL			3
5.	Karnataka	14	Bangalore	297
		15	Bangalore Rural	32
		16	Kolar	236
		17	Bellary	10
		18	Bidar	2
		19	Chikkabalarpur	15
		20	Haveri	8
		21	Mandya	42

Sl. No.	State	Sl. No.	District	Total
		22	Raichur	44
		23	Shimoga	24
		24	Udupi	3
		25	Yadgir	19
	TOTAL			732
6.	Madhya Pradesh	26	Ratlam(Jaora)	36
	TOTAL			36
7.	Odisha	27	Kendujhar	8
		28	Khordha	63
		29	Koraput	36
		30	Mayurbhanj	18
		31	Puri	32
		32	Rayagada	29
		33	Subarnapur	51
	TOTAL			237
8.	Punjab	34	Bathinda	6
		35	Hoshiarpur	8
		36	Ludhiana	38
		37	Patiala	39
	TOTAL			91
9.	Rajasthan	38	Bharatpur	16
		39	Dausa	124
		40	Sawai Madhopur	60
		41	Tonk	38
	TOTAL			338
10.	Tamil Nadu	42	Ariyalur	41
		43	Chennai	173

Sl. No.	State	Sl. No.	District	Total
		44	Nagapattinam	6
		45	Pudukkottai	13
		46	Thanjavur	28
		47	Tiruchirappalli	102
	TOTAL			363
11.	Uttar Pradesh	48	Agra	39
		49	Aligarh	46
		50	Ambedkar Nagar	16
		51	Baghpat	3
		52	Bahraich	14
		53	Bara Banki	5
		54	Bareilly	1085
		55	Bijnor	1096
		56	Budaun	458
		57	Bulandshahr	712
		58	Etah	49
		59	Etawah	53
		60	Faizabad	6
		61	Farrukhabad	171
		62	Fatehpur	125
		63	Firozabad	69
		64	Ghaziabad	202
		65	Gautam Buddha Nagar	25
		66	Ghazipur	36
		67	Gorakpur	4
		68	Hapur	21
		69	Hardoi	368

Sl. No.	State	Sl. No.	District	Total
		70	Jyotiba Phule Nagar	1359
		71	Kannauj	41
		72	Kanpur Dehat	21
		73	Kanpur Nagar	16
		74	Kanshiram Nagar	132
		75	Kheri	117
		76	Lucknow	60
		77	Mahamaya Nagar	53
		78	Mainpuri	52
		79	Mathura	58
		80	Meerut	112
		81	Moradabad	1634
		82	Muzaffamagar	430
		83	Pilibhit	323
		84	Rampur	959
		85	Saharanpur	223
		86	Sambhal	946
		87	Sahjahanpur	605
		88	Sitapur	26
		89	Unnao	10
	TOTAL			11780
12.	Uttarakhand	90	Champawati	2
		91	Dehradun	8
		92	Haridwar	78
		93	Nainital	14
		94	Pithoragarh	5
		95	Udham Singh Nagar	30
	TOTAL			137

Sl. No.	State	Sl. No.	District	Total
13.	West Bengal	96	Bardhaman	77
		97	Hugli	2
		98	Nadia	9
		99	North 24 Paraganas	16
TOTAL				104
GRAND TOTAL				14190

Statement-II

District-wise details of Manual Scavengers identified in National Survey of Manual Scavengers

Sl. No.	State	Sl. No.	District	Number of Manual scavengers Identified
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1	Anantpur	1454
		2	East Godavari	261
		3	Krishna	267
TOTAL				1982
2.	Assam	4	Golaghat	196
		5	Jorhat	197
		6	Lakhimpur	149
TOTAL				542
3.	Gujarat	7	Ahmedabad	3
		8	Rajkot	10
		9	Surendra Nagar	95
TOTAL				108
4.	Jharkhand	10	Gumla	42
		11	Lohardaga	159
TOTAL				201

1	2	3	4	5
5.	Karnataka	12	Bangalore Rural	78
		13	Bangalore Urban	36
		14	Gulbarga/Kalaburagi	54
		15	Hubli/Dharwad	59
		16	Kolar	291
		17	Mysore	1226
	TOTAL			1744
6.	Kerala	18	Alappuzha	43
		19	Ernakulam	155
		20	Kollam	274
		21	Palaghat/Palakkad	128
	TOTAL			600
7.	Madhya Pradesh	22	Chattarpur	571
		23	Damoh	74
		24	Guna	9
		25	Katni	51
		26	Mandsaur	455
		27	Narsinghpur	287
	TOTAL			1447
8.	Maharashtra	28	Akola	438
		29	Amravati	369
		30	Aurangabad	1107
		31	Buldana	105
		32	Dhule	232
		33	Jalgaon	516
		34	Jalna	293
		35	Latur	204

1	2	3	4	5
		36	Mumbai	4
		37	Nagpur	603
		38	Nandurbar	127
		39	Nashik	1139
		40	Sholapur	433
		41	Washim	68
	TOTAL			5638
9.	Punjab	42	Fatehgarh Sahib	85
		43	Ludhiana	57
	TOTAL			142
10.	Rajasthan	44	Baran	425
		45	Bharatpur	427
		46	Bhilwara	4
		47	Bundi	251
		48	Dausa	367
		49	Jhalawar	469
		50	Karauli	338
		51	Pratapgarh	309
	TOTAL			2590
11.	Tamilnadu	52	Chennai	18
		53	Kanyakumari	40
		54	Madurai	4
	TOTAL			62
12.	Uttar Pradesh	55	Auraiya	572
		56	Bareilly	3
		57	Farrukhabad	926
		58	Firozabad	69

1	2	3	4	5
		59	J P Nagar (Amroha)	2965
		60	Jalaun	649
		61	Moradabad	1766
		62	Rampur	99
		63	Shamli	3
	TOTAL			7052
13.	Uttarakhand	64	Haridwar	2531
	TOTAL			2531
14.	West Bengal	65	Bardhaman (Poorba)	45
		66	Kolkata	21
		67	North 24 Parganas	299
		68	Paschim Bardhaman	272
	TOTAL			637
	GRAND TOTAL			25276

Statement-III

State-wise details of beneficiaries who have been provided the Rehabilitation benefits (upto 31.12.2018)

Sl. No.	States	Onetime cash assistance provided @ ₹40,000/- per beneficiary (Number of beneficiaries)	Training sanctioned (Number of beneficiaries)	Capital subsidy (Number of beneficiaries)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1390	0	0
2.	Assam	657	10	0
3.	Bihar	131	91	0
4.	Chhattisgarh	3	0	0
5.	Gujarat	93	0	0

1	2	3	4	5
6.	Jharkhand	108	0	0
7.	Karnataka	648	223	190
8.	Kerala	488	0	0
9.	Madhya Pradesh	149	100	0
10.	Maharashtra	3371	0	0
11.	Odisha	222	68	83
12.	Punjab	215	346	36
13.	Rajasthan	1964	108	0
14.	Tamilnadu	377	250	0
15.	Uttar Pradesh	15344	12178	475
16.	Uttarakhand	1889	116	74
17.	West Bengal	650	97	97
TOTAL		27699	13587	955

Free coaching scheme for SC and OBC students

2532. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has been running a scheme for providing free coaching for Scheduled Caste (SC) and Other Backward Class (OBC) candidates to enable them to appear in competitive examinations and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the number of students who have received free coaching under this scheme during the last three years;

(c) the number of students who cleared the examinations for which they received coaching under the scheme; and

(d) the details of criteria for and the number of institutions selected for free coaching, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) Yes Sir, The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Government of India is implementing a Scheme, namely, 'Free

Coaching for SC and OBC Students' for providing coaching to these categories of candidates for competitive examinations. The details of the Scheme are given Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) From 2015-16 to 2017-18 a total of 6797 students have received free coaching under the scheme.

(c) Prior to the revision of the scheme in 2016-17, there was no provision for maintaining data in the Ministry of students who cleared the examination. However, a provision has been made in the Scheme from 2016-17 for review of the performance of the coaching institutes at the end of third year of their empanelment, based on the results of candidates and success rate achieved by them in clearing examinations for which they were coached. As the institutes are at present in the 2nd year of empanelment, the data regarding number of students who have cleared the examinations is not due.

(d) Normally, the State Governments /UT Administrations recommend names of institutes for consideration of the Government. The Scheme also provides for a Selection Committee to recommend suitable institutes and the Members of the Selection Committee can also suggest reputed institutes on their own. The institutes that prima-facie satisfy the eligibility criteria and have submitted all prescribed documents are shortlisted and placed before the Selection Committee for consideration. After due diligence, the Committee recommends for selection of suitable institutes based on their past record of performance and other criteria determined by it.

The Selection Committee keeps in view, *inter-alia*, the following points while considering selection of the institutes:

- (i) reputation of the institutes,
- (ii) performance of the institute in previous years, and
- (iii) number of candidates coached by the institute during previous years.

State/UT-wise details of institutes selected under the Scheme are given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

Details of the Scheme of Free Coaching for SC and OBC Students

Objective

The objective of the Scheme is to provide coaching of good quality for economically disadvantaged SC and OBC candidates to enable them to appear in competitive examinations and succeed in obtaining an appropriate job in Public/ Private sector.

Courses for Coaching

- Group-A and B examinations conducted by the Union Public Service Commission (UPSC), the Staff Selection Commission (SSC), the Railway Recruitment Boards (RRs);
- Group-A and B examinations conducted by the State Public Service Commissions;
- Officers' Grade examinations conducted by Banks, Insurance Companies and Public Sector Undertakings ((PSUs);
- Premier Entrance examinations for admission in Engineering (e.g. IIT-JEE & AIEEE),
- Medical (eg. AIPMT), Professional courses like Management (e.g. CAT) & Law (e.g. CLAT); and
- Eligibility tests/ examinations like SAT, GRE, GMAT and TOEFL.

Implementing Agencies

The Scheme will be implemented through reputed coaching institutions/ centres run by the:

- Central Government/ State Governments/UT Administrations/ PSUs/ Autonomous Bodies under Central/ State Governments;
- Both Central & State Universities including the Deemed Universities and Private Universities recognized by concerned authority; and
- Registered Private Institutions/ NGOs.

Duration of Empanelment

Institutes are empanelled for a period of three years subject to their Agreement entered with the Ministry.

Funding Pattern

The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Government of India will fund the entire expenditure of coaching provided to SC/ OBC candidates. Grant-in-aid will be released to the institutions concerned in two equal instalments every year.

Quantum of Fee

The quantum of fees is as agreed to in the Agreement between the ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Government of India and the Coaching Institution.

Ratio of Candidates

The ratio of SC and OBC students to be coached under the Scheme is 70:30. In case of non-availability or inadequate availability of candidates in a particular category, the Ministry can relax this ratio.

Stipend

Monthly stipend of ₹2500/- per student will be paid for local students for attending the coaching class. Similarly, ₹5000/- per student will be paid per month for outstation students.

Statement-II

State/UT-wise details of coaching institutes selected for empanelment under the Scheme of 'Free Coaching for SC and OBC Students'

Sl. No.	Name of States	Name of Institutions
1.	Assam	Chitale's Personalized Learning Pvt. Ltd. (Guwahati Centre)
2.	Bihar	The Gurukul Practice Centre, Mumbai (at Patna Centre)
3.	Chandigarh	Bulls Eye (Mind Tree Education Pvt. Ltd.) MT Educare Ltd. Samkalp Jan Kalyan Shiksha Samiti, (at Chandigarh Centre)
4.	Delhi	Samkalp Jan Kalyan Shiksha Samiti, New Delhi (at Delhi Centre) Carrier Power, Laxmi Nagar, New Delhi Sachdeva New P.T. College, New Delhi IES Academy Pvt. Ltd, New Delhi Career Plus Educational Society, New Delhi BSC Academy Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi Meridian Courses, Mukherjee Nagar Dikshant Education Centre, Mukherjee Nagar
5.	Gujarat	Chitale's Personalized Learning Pvt. Ltd. MT Educare Ltd. Aryan Foundation, Badodra

Sl. No.	Name of States	Name of Institutions
6.	Haryana	Samkalp Jan Kalyan Shiksha Samiti, New Delhi (at Delhi centre) LILAC Education Pvt. Ltd, Gurugram
7.	Himachal Pradesh	Himalayan Institute of Engineering & Technology, Sadhaura Road, Kala amb, Sirmour
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	Bandipora College of Information Technology, Kashmir
9.	Karnataka	Aryan Foundation, Mangalore Global Education Trust, Bangalore
10.	Meghalaya	Sachdeva New P.T. College
11.	Madhya Pradesh	Dr. Ambedkar University of Social Sciences Indore Perfect Samajik Evam Shikshan Samiti, Bhopal Tanishk Shikshan Evam Samaj Kalyan Sanstha Samiti, Bhopal. Comp-Feeders Takiniki Prashikshan Sansthan, Indore. Excellent Civil Academy Trust, M.P. Nagar, Bhopal. Disha Diya Education Trust, J.K. Town, Kolar Road, Bhopal
12.	Maharashtra	The Gurukul Practice Centre, Mumbai Aryan Foundation, Mumbai Bakliwal Education and Social Trust, Pune Chitale's Personalised Learning Pvt. Ltd., Mumbai Global Education Trust, Mumbai MT Educare Ltd., Mumbai
13.	Manipur	Youth Step Forward Centre, Thoubal
14.	Odisha	AAKASH Coaching Institution, Near Salipur Cuttack The Shine Institute, PO: Kunjakanta, Distt: Dhenkanal
15.	Punjab	MT Educare Ltd., Patiala Chitale's Personalized Learning Pvt. Ltd. Global Education Trust, Patiala

Sl. No.	Name of States	Name of Institutions
16.	Rajasthan	Mothers Education Hub, Jaipur Career Point, Jaipur Patanjali IAS, Jaipur
17.	Tamil Nadu	MT Educare Ltd.O Shankar IAS Academy, Annanagar, Chennai
18.	Telangana	Telangana State Study Centre, Hyderabad
19.	Tripura	Sachdeva College Pvt. Ltd., Agartala
20.	Uttar Pradesh	PMT Physics College, Lucknow Pioneer Foundation, Lucknow

Medical facilities at old age homes

2533. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR GUPTA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that majority of old age homes funded by the Ministry do not have ambulances or readily available medical facilities for the elderly; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to improve the medical facilities for the elderly in those homes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) and (b) This Ministry is implementing a Central Sector Scheme of Integrated Programme for Senior Citizens (IPSrC) {previously known as Integrated Programme for Older Persons (IPOP)} under which grants in aid are given for running and maintenance of Senior Citizens Homes (Old Age Homes)/ Continuous Care Homes, Mobile Medicare Units etc. to the Implementing Agencies (IAs) such as State Governments / Union Territory Administrations (through Registered Societies)/ Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) / Local bodies; Non-Governmental (NGOs)/ Voluntary Organizations.

Under the Scheme, grant-in-aid is not provided for medical ambulance in senior citizen homes. However, the grant-in-aid provided for running and maintenance of these homes including Medical facilities/ Medicare, towards first aid kit (as advised by Doctor), glucometer, BP monitoring machine, weighing machine and medicines etc. As

per guidelines of the Scheme, each Senior Citizen Home should engage a part time Doctor and a Nurse in the Home. Doctor need to visit the centre at least twice a week for health check-up of all the beneficiaries and he is bound to attend the beneficiaries in emergency. As far as possible Doctor residing near the centre should be engaged for the Homes. Similarly, Nurse need to visit the project for a minimum of 2 hours per day for 5 days in a week, for basic medical check-up of the inmates and also to provide nursing/ basic geriatric care.

Besides, each Home should have Regular Health Camps to be organized by implementing agencies in coordination with the District Administration.

The Scheme has been revised w.e.f. 01.04.2018. Under the revised Scheme provision of convergence of the Projects of Senior Citizen Homes under IPSrC have been done with the Scheme of Rashtriya Vayoshri Yojana (RVY), to provide physical aids and assisted living devices to the beneficiaries.

As far as possible, the beneficiaries of a Senior Citizen Homes should be enrolled with the Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY).

Proposal to decriminalise begging

2534. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the number of persons with mental illness arrested for beggary during the last three years and what is their status currently; and
- (b) whether Government proposes to decriminalise begging and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) National Crime Record Bureau (NCRB) has informed that they have no information in this regard.

(b) No Sir, as per the 7th Schedule of the Constitution of India and under serial no. 9 of State List, the subject matter of "Relief of the disabled and unemployable" comes under the purview of State List. The States are responsible for taking necessary preventive and rehabilitative steps. As per information available, as many as 20 States and 2 UTs have either enacted their own Anti Beggary Legislation or adopted the legislation enacted by other States.

Assistance to SC/ST students for competitive exams

‡2535. SHRI RAKESH SINHA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the assistance provided to SC/ST students across the country for competitive examinations during the last three years;
- (b) the names of coaching institutions being run for them; and
- (c) whether their audit and performance evaluation has been done?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Government of India is implementing a Scheme, namely, 'Free Coaching for SC and OBC Students' under which funds are provided for coaching eligible SC and OBC candidates for appearing in competitive examinations. The coaching is imparted through reputed coaching institutions/centers empanelled by the Ministry under the Scheme. The funds released under the Scheme during the last three years are as given below:

(₹ in lakh)		
2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Fund Released	Fund Released	Fund Released
682.00	150.00	1984.27

As regards Schedule Tribes (ST) students are concerned, the scheme of Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Scheme (SCA to TSS) provides funds to bridge gap between ST population and others by providing support for education and other aspects. The details of the funds released to the State Governments for the purpose of assistance to ST Students for competitive examination from 2016-17 to 2018-19 under the scheme of SCA to TSS are given in Statement-I (*See* below).

In addition to the above, grant under Article 275 (1) of the constitution is also given *inter alia*, for education purposes of Tribal students. The details of grants released under Article 275 (1) from 2016-17 to 2018-19 are given in Statement-II (*See* below).

(b) The names of coaching institutions selected/empanelled for providing coaching under the Scheme of 'Free Coaching for SC and OBC Students' are given in Statement-III.

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

As regards, Schedule Tribes Students, the funds are released to the State Governments and the names of coaching institutions are not centrally maintained.

(c) In respect of Free Coaching Scheme for SC and OBC Students, the grant-in-aid for 2nd and 3rd years is released to the empanelled institutes only after receipt of audited accounts in respect of previous year's funds. As regards performance evaluation, the Scheme guidelines provide for a review of performance of the coaching institutions at the end of the third year of their empanelment. Since the existing Scheme is effective with effect from 2016-17, and a number of coaching institutes empanelled have started their first year's coaching in 2017-18, the performance evaluation is not due.

In respect of Schedule Tribes students, question does not arise in view of (a) and (b) above.

Statement-I

Details of the funds released to the State Governments for the purpose of assistance to ST students for competitive examinations during 2016-17 to 2018-19 under the scheme of SCA to TSS

Year	Name of State	Activity	Funds Released (₹ in lakh)
1	2	3	4
2016-17	No funds released for coaching of ST students for competitive examinations		
	Maharashtra	Providing Basic Infrastructure in Govt. Hostels (1) Invertor support, (2) CCTVs (3) computer lab (4) Sport equipment (5) solid waste management (6) competitive exam library (7) TV	700.00
2017-18	Chhattisgarh	Coaching to the student of class 9, 10, 11 & 12th in science, Maths & English subject in Eklavya, Model Schools, Girls education complex, Kridaparisar etc.	62.40
	West Bengal	Special classroom session in 217 Ashram Hostels - Eng, Science, Maths, vernacular -	142.42

1	2	3	4
		for 6244 inmates. ₹ 20/-per hour, 25 hrs a month for 10 months plus books & stationery.	
		Career counseling of 10th & 12th standard students - 7 E MRS, 3 PRMS (Pandit Raghunath Murmu School)	15.00
2018-19	Chhattisgarh	Coaching unemployed youths and class XII students in SPOKEN ENGLISH AND ANC (Accent Neutralization) for BPO orientation.	200
	Telangana	Coaching to ST students with professional qualification for State and National level competitive exams like GATE, IES, IFS and other Govt. services)	100.00

Statement-II

Details of the funds released to the State Governments for the purpose of assistance to ST students for competitive examinations during 2016-17 to 2018-19 under Article 275(1) of the Constitution

Year	Name of State	Activity	Funds Released (₹ in lakh)
1	2	3	4
2016-17	Telangana	Special coaching & Test for ST students on employability skills	312.50
2017-18	Maharashtra	Construction of competitive exam study centre with library & furniture.	160.00
	Nagaland	Library-cum-Hindi Coaching Centre	75.00
2018-19	Karnataka	To provide special coaching for science/maths students studying 12th class in EMRs and state residential schools and also 3 months coaching in expert institutions during summer vacations for appearing to the entrance	100.00

1	2	3	4
		examinations being conducted for Medical and Engineering courses both by State and Central Government Institutions. About 150 students to be covered.	
	Mizoram	Conduct of Coaching Classes for 9th & 11th Standard students for NEET & JEE Exams	15.00
	Rajasthan	NEET / JEE Coaching for 150 Students	37.40

Statement-III

State/UT-wise details of coaching institutes selected for empanelment under the Scheme of 'Free Coaching for SC and OBC Students'

Sl. No.	Name of States	Name of Institutions
1	Assam	Chitale's Personalized Learning Pvt. Ltd. (Guwahati Centre)
2	Bihar	The Gurukul Practice Centre, Mumbai (at Patna centre)
3	Chandigarh	Bulls Eye (Mind Tree Education Pvt. Ltd.) MT Educare Ltd. Samkalp Jan Kalyan Shiksha Samiti, (at Chandigarh centre)
4	Delhi	Samkalp Jan Kalyan Shiksha Samiti, New Delhi (at Delhi Centre) Carrier Power, Laxmi Nagar, New Delhi Sachdeva New P.T. College, New Delhi IES Academy Pvt. Ltd, New Delhi Career Plus Educational Society, New Delhi BSC Academy Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi Meridian Courses, Mukherjee Nagar Dikshant Education Centre, Mukherjee Nagar
5	Gujarat	Chitale's Personalized Learning Pvt. Ltd. MT Educare Ltd. Aryan Foundation, Badodra

Sl. No.	Name of States	Name of Institutions
6.	Haryana	Samkalp Jan Kalyan Shiksha Samiti, New Delhi (at Delhi centre) LILAC Education Pvt. Ltd, Gurugram
7.	Himachal Pradesh	Himalayan Institute of Engineering & Technology, Sadhaura Road, Kala amb, Sirmour
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	Bandipora College of Information Technology, Kashmir
9.	Karnataka	Aryan Foundation, Mangalore Global Education Trust, Bangalore
10.	Meghalaya	Sachdeva New P.T. College
11.	Madhya Pradesh	Dr. Ambedkar University of Social Sciences Indore Perfect Samajik Evam Shikshan Samiti, Bhopal Tanishk Shikshan Evam Samaj Kalyan Sanstha Samiti, Bhopal. Comp-Feeders Takiniki Prashikshan Sansthan, Indore. Excellent Civil Academy Trust, M.P. Nagar, Bhopal. Disha Diya Education Trust, J.K. Town, Kolar Road, Bhopal
12.	Maharashtra	The Gurukul Practice Centre, Mumbai Aryan Foundation, Mumbai Bakliwal Education and Social Trust, Pune Chitale's Personalised Learning Pvt. Ltd., Mumbai Global Education Trust, Mumbai MT Educare Ltd., Mumbai
13.	Manipur	Youth Step Forward Centre, Thoubal
14.	Odisha	AAKASH Coaching Institution, Near Salipur Cuttack The Shine Institute, PO: Kunjakanta, Distt: Dhenkanal
15.	Punjab	MT Educare Ltd., Patiala Chitale's Personalized Learning Pvt. Ltd. Global Education Trust, Patiala

Sl. No.	Name of States	Name of Institutions
16.	Rajasthan	Mothers Education Hub, Jaipur Career Point, Jaipur Patanjali IAS, Jaipur
17.	Tamil Nadu	MT Educare Ltd. Shankar IAS Academy, Annanagar, Chennai
18.	Telangana	Telangana State Study Centre, Hyderabad
19.	Tripura	Sachdeva College Pvt. Ltd., Agartala
20.	Uttar Pradesh	PMT Physics College, Lucknow Pioneer Foundation, Lucknow

Financial assistance to senior citizens

2536. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government implements schemes to provide financial assistance to senior citizens and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the total amount of funds allocated under these schemes during the last three years, State-wise; and

(c) the number of senior citizens benefitted under these schemes during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) to (c) As informed by Ministry of Rural Development, Old age pension is provided under Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS). Under the scheme, assistance is provided to persons of 60 years and above and belonging to family living below poverty line as per the criteria prescribed by Government of India. Central assistance of ₹200/- per month is provided to persons in the age group of 60-79 years and ₹500/- per month to persons of 80 years and above.

State/UT-wise details of funds allocated/released and number of beneficiaries benefitted under IGNOAPS during last three years are given in the Statement.

Statement

*Details of National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP)
Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS)*

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Release				Beneficiaries			
		2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (as on Date)	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (as on Date)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	15009.35	27608.19	18405.46	18405.46	662641	662641	662641	662641
2.	Bihar	109065.17	57777.71	82554.02	85227.42	2996472	2996472	2996472	2996472
3.	Chhattisgarh	13531.17	24816.52	17298.27	6325.36	644429	624169	608300	622985
4.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1705	1705	1705	1705
5.	Gujarat	6833.30	18390.27	13414.34	7381.78	381409	538098	474415	559443
6.	Haryana	3728.78	8037.75	7090.51	3355.60	198828	198828	193653	180203
7.	Himachal Pradesh	2196.24	3307.54	5209.29	0.00	83722	87332	87332	87332
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	3061.85	4125.32	4243.21	2107.25	65094	130085	134156	134993
9.	Jharkhand	23292.86	24348.94	25215.55	5780.34	726264	908185	927501	927446
10.	Karnataka	20385.50	34940.00	29254.46	29532.79	892300	892302	892308	902909

Written Answers to

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11.	Kerala	7641.06	6665.81	12882.75	13331.62	449158	449158	449158	449158
12.	Madhya Pradesh	49989.67	46018.21	46018.20	46018.20	1415449	1569627	1569627	1569627
13.	Maharashtra	21547.25	14926.87	41282.89	16754.66	1114453	1123485	1087919	1105859
14.	Odisha	51326.76	39539.50	40842.24	40842.24	1418631	1386290	1418631	1418631
15.	Punjab	4098.69	3002.59	0.00	0.00	201039	201039	115794	116366
16.	Rajasthan	16102.35	16322.89	35219.04	10310.39	799636	799636	799636	799636
17.	Tamilnadu	41517.93	36015.32	36015.32	18007.66	1237809	1237809	1237809	1237809
18.	Telangana	10726.84	19730.94	13153.96	13153.97	473575	473575	473575	473575
19.	Uttar Pradesh	70802.98	113679.80	115673.92	87629.09	3437084	4204232	4204232	4204232
20.	Uttarakhand	4779.21	7108.80	6344.39	3746.12	239498	239498	239498	145189
21.	West Bengal	43209.97	56339.24	35263.27	32315.20	1423192	1423192	1423192	1423192
SUB TOTAL		518846.93	562702.21	585381.09	440225.15	18862388	20147358	19997554	20019403

NE States

22.	Arunachal Pradesh	154.32	425.75	0.00	0.00	7793	29290	29290	5894
23.	Assam	23867.15	13352.48	11521.74	9546.86	707927	707927	707927	707927
24.	Manipur	813.88	842.24	2526.71	813.88	56045	56045	56045	56045

25.	Meghalaya	1803.47	1433.66	1334.15	631.58	47508	77980	77980	44168
26.	Mizoram	1105.22	975.24	883.32	391.21	23760	25251	25251	25251
27.	Nagaland	1260.21	1861.40	965.72	1529.93	44517	44530	44530	44530
28.	Sikkim	214.25	438.10	652.35	219.22	16418	16418	16418	15575
29.	Tripura	4121.50	4121.50	3839.05	2052.43	140429	141510	141510	141510
SUB TOTAL		33340.00	23450.37	21723.04	15185.11	1044397	1098951	1098951	1040900

Union Territories

30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	556	572	581
31.	Chandigarh	142.99	0.00	0.00	0.00	3181	2975	2378	2378
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8058	8058	8058	8058
33.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	840	840	840	840
34.	NCT Delhi	3408.25	3408.24	3408.24	1704.12	119403	119403	119403	119403
35.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	197	203	186	184
36.	Puducherry	530.90	530.90	530.90	530.90	17713	17713	17713	17713
SUB TOTAL		4082.14	3939.14	3939.14	2235.02	149392	149748	149150	149157
GRAND TOTAL		556269.07	590091.72	611043.27	457645.28	20056177	21396057	21245655	21209460

Improving conditions of OBCs and SCs

2537. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received proposals from NGOs, voluntary organisations and State Governments of Jharkhand and Gujarat, seeking financial assistance for improving the socio-economic conditions of OBCs and SCs through skill development;

(b) if so, the present status thereof along with the number of beneficiaries, category-wise; and

(c) the number of OBCs and SCs who were benefitted from such programmes in these States as compared to other States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) to (c) From the financial year 2017-18, funds under the Scheme of Assistance for Skill Development of Other Backward Classes (OBCs) has been released to National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation (NBCFDC).

The Central Sector Scheme of Grant-in-Aid to Voluntary and other organisation working for Scheduled Castes (SCs) has been revised in 2018-19 wherein the grant-in-aid for Skill Development and health related projects has been discontinued. Presently, grants-in-aid is being released to National Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation (NSCFDC) and National Safai Karmacharis Finance and Development Corporation (NSKFDC) to run the programmes for Skill Development to various Voluntary Organisations.

No proposals have been received from the States of Jharkhand and Gujarat under schemes for Skill Development Programme for OBCs and SCs.

National Overseas Scholarships for SC students

2538. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has reviewed the allocation of funds under the national overseas scholarships for SC students;

(b) if so, the details and outcome thereof;

- (c) the funds allocated and released under the said scheme during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;
- (d) the manner in which Government would ensure proportionate allocation of funds for such students; and
- (e) the action taken so far by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) and (b) The budget provision under the scheme is earmarked based on the number of slots. The progress of the scheme which *inter-alia* includes expenditure under the scheme, budget requirement etc. is reviewed by the competent authority from time to time.

(c) The National Overseas Scholarship (NOS) Scheme for SC students etc. is a Centre Sector Scheme. The funds are neither allocated nor released State-wise under the Scheme.

(d) and (e) Under the Scheme, financial assistance to the selected candidates is given for pursuing higher studies of Master level courses and PhD programmes abroad. The scheme provides for full reimbursement of tuition fees irrespective of the course and other allowances like maintenance allowance, contingency allowance, air passage etc. as per the scheme guidelines to the selected students.

Prevalence of manual scavenging

2539. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there has been an increase in the number of people engaged in manual scavenging, as reported by an inter-ministerial task force;
- (b) whether the working conditions of these workers are satisfactory;
- (c) whether minimum wage and social security has been provided to these workers, if so, the details thereof;
- (d) if not, whether the contractual nature of this job has resulted in the denial of minimum wage and social security; and
- (e) whether Government proposes to make these workers permanent, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE): (a) There has been no report regarding the increase in the number of manual scavengers in the country. Under Section 5 of the "Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act, 2013" (MS Act, 2013) no person, local authority or any agency shall with effect from 06.12.2013 engage or employ either directly or indirectly, a manual scavenger, and every person so engaged or employed shall stand discharged immediately from any obligation, express or implied, to do manual scavenging. This Act also provides for survey and identification of manual scavengers by the Chief Executive Officers of Municipalities in urban areas and Gram Panchayats in rural areas under their jurisdiction. 13 States have reported identification of 14,190 manual scavengers upto 31.12.2018. A National Survey has also been undertaken at the behest of NITI Aayog by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment in 163 districts of 17 States. These districts were identified where a large number of insanitary latrines had been converted into sanitary latrines under Swachh Bharat Mission implemented by Ministries Housing and Urban Affairs and Drinking Water and Sanitation. Under this survey 25,276 manual scavengers have been identified upto 31.12.2018.

(b) to (e) Do not arise as no person, local authority or any agency shall with effect from 06.12.2013 engage or employ either directly or indirectly, a manual scavenger, and every person so engaged or employed shall stand discharged immediately from any obligation, express or implied, to do manual scavenging.

Setting up of space technology park and museums

2540. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether ISRO has decided to set up space technology park and museums across the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) the places where the museums are likely to be set up; and
- (d) the measures taken to educate and inform the masses about development of space in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. ISRO has plans to set up Space Galleries in various locations in the country.

(b) The Space Galleries are expected to disseminate the knowledge about space science and technology amongst the citizens of our country. The Gallery will consist of interactive methods/ models describing the principles of Space science and technology.

(c) Initially, Space Galleries are planned to be established at Birla Science Centre at Hyderabad, Nehru Science Centre at Mumbai and National Science Centre at Pragati Maidan in New Delhi. In addition to this, ISRO has taken initiatives to establish space gallery in all the national museums/ science centres (under Ministry of Culture) across the country in a phased manner.

(d) In addition to the Space Galleries, ISRO is planning to establish Knowledge centres, mobile exhibitions, competitions amongst students and various talks/ lectures on Space Science/ technology related aspects.

UFOs in Manipur

2541. SHRI K. BHABANANDA SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is aware of Unidentified Flying Objects (UFOs) seen in certain parts of Manipur;

(b) whether Government could establish any link of UFOs with strange nocturnal predator that have killed a large number of livestock in many parts of the State;

(c) if so, the details in this regard; and

(d) whether Government would make a thorough investigation in the matter to clear the fear in the minds of general population in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Unidentified flying objects reported by the general public have often been linked to aircraft activities & dynamical process in the atmosphere that mimics a moving object. At present, ISRO is unaware of detection of any Unidentified Flying objects from Manipur.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) ISRO could carry out a study in this regard, if any evidence on reported sightings is received.

Implementation of Forest Rights Act, 2006

2542. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Individual Forest Right and Community Forest Right claims filed during the last three years under the Forest Rights Act, 2006, State and UT-wise;

(b) the details of land titles given, so far, *vis-a-vis* the Individual Forest Right and Community Forest Right claims filed during that period, year-wise and State/ UT-wise;

(c) the details of claims pending/ unaddressed/rejected, year-wise. State and UT-wise; and

(d) the details of average size of land holdings for which titles have been granted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) to (d) As per the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 (in short Forest Rights Act, 2006) and rules thereunder, responsibility for implementation of the Act lies with the States/UTs. Based on the monthly progress reports received from the States, the Ministry of Tribal Affairs compiles cumulative information of monthly progress on implementation of the Forest Rights Act, 2006. Accordingly, State-wise details of claims filed (individual and community), titles distributed (individual and community), number of claims rejected and disposed of during the last three years (year-wise) are given in the Statement-I (upto 01.04.2016), in Statement-II (upto 01.04.2017) and in Statement-III (upto 01.04.2018) (*See* below). The Ministry does not maintain details of average size of land holdings for which titles have been granted under the Forest Rights Act, 2006. However, as per the Monthly reports submitted by the States, as against the total of individual and community titles distributed equal to 18,93,477, the extent of forest land distributed was 178,57,026.94 acres as on 31.10.2018.

Statement-I

State-wise details of claims received, titles distributed, claims rejected, total claims disposed off and percentage of claims disposed off with respect to claims received, as on 01.04.2016, States

Sl. No.	States	No. of Claims received upto 01.4.2016			No. of Titles Distributed upto 01.04.2016			No. of claims rejected	Total number of claims disposed off	% claims disposed off with respect to claims received
		Individual	Community	Total	Individual	Community	Total			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4,00,053	10,959	4,11,012	1,67,263	2,107	1,69,370	1,65,466	3,34,836	81.47
2.	Assam	1,26,718	5,193	1,31,911	35,407	860	36,267	37,669	73,936	56.05
3.	Bihar	8,022	-	8,022	222	-	222	4,102	4,324	53.90
4.	Chhattisgarh	8,60,364	-	8,60,364	3,47,789	-	3,47,789	5,07,907	8,60,364	100
5.	Gujarat	1,82,869	7,228	1,90,097	73,163	3,875	77,038	3,556	83,528	43.94
6.	Himachal Pradesh	5,409	283	5,692	238	108	346	2,162	2,508	44.06
7.	Jharkhand	80,819	2,734	83,553	41,691	1,434	43,125	25,446	69,167	82.78
8.	Karnataka	3,66,040	6,208	3,72,248	8,159	144	8,303	1,88,943	1,97,246	52.99
9.	Kerala	36,140	1,395	37,535	24,599	-	24,599	7,889	32,488	86.55

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
10.	Madhya Pradesh	5,69,711	40,872	6,10,583	1,99,198	22,915	2,22,113	3,74,499	6,07,284	99.46
11.	Maharashtra	3,46,017	7,152	3,53,169	1,05,856	3,436	1,09,292	2,29,794	3,39,086	96.01
12.	Odisha	6,05,163	13,150	6,18,313	3,71,459	5,151	3,76,610	1,56,123	5,51,622	89.21
13.	Rajasthan	69,842	654	70,496	35,647	69	35,716	34,041	69,782	98.99
14.	Tamil Nadu	18,420	3,361	21,781	3,723	-	3723	0	3,723	17.09
15.	Telangana	2,11,698	3,672	2,15,370	99,486	744	1,00,230	1,01,368	2,01,598	93.61
16.	Tripura	1,91,376	277	1,91,653	1,22,528	55	1,22,583	65,900	1,88,483	98.35
17.	Uttar Pradesh	92,520	1,124	93,644	17,712	843	18,555	74,945	93,500	99.85
18.	Uttarakhand	182	-	182	-	-	-	1	1	0.55
19.	West Bengal	1,31,962	10,119	1,42,081	43,187	747	43,934	96,395	1,40,329	98.77
TOTAL		43,03,325	1,14,381	44,17,706	16,97,327	42,488	17,39,815	20,76,206	38,53,805	87.24

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Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

Statement-II

State-wise details of claims received, titles distributed, claims rejected, total claims disposed off and percentage of claims disposed off with respect to claims received, as on 01.04.2017, in States

Sl. No.	States	No. of Claims received upto 01.4.2016			No. of Titles Distributed upto 01.04.2016			No. of claims rejected	Total number of claims disposed off	% claims disposed off with respect to claims received
		Individual	Community	Total	Individual	Community	Total			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1,68,879	4,711	1,73,590	85,628	1,415	87,043	62,636	1,49,679	86.23
2.	Assam	1,48,965	6,046	1,55,011	57,325	1,477	58,802	0	58,802	37.93
3.	Bihar	8,022	0	8,022	121	0	121	4,215	4,336	54.05
4.	Chhattisgarh	8,43,539	25,977	8,69,516	3,73,718	12,714	3,86,432	4,74,113	8,60,545	98.97
5.	Goa	9,372	361	9,733	0	3	3	23	26	0.27
6.	Gujarat	1,82,869	7,187	1,90,056	80,078	3,484	83,562	0	83,562	43.97
7.	Himachal Pradesh	591	68	659	0	7	7	0	7	1.06
8.	Jharkhand	99,224	3,286	1,02,510	54,458	1,723	56,181	27,652	83,833	81.78
9.	Karnataka	2,98,795	5,741	3,04,536	12,421	628	13,049	1,71,592	1,84,641	60.63

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
10.	Kerala	36,140	1,395	37,535	24,599	-	24,599	7,889	32,488	86.55
11.	Madhya Pradesh	5,74,902	39,816	6,14,718	2,11,420	27,422	2,38,842	3,64,600	6,03,442	98.17
12.	Maharashtra	3,52,950	11,408	3,64,358	1,06,898	5,748	1,12,646	2,31,856	3,44,502	94.55
13.	Odisha	6,12,365	13,433	6,25,798	4,05,298	5,891	4,11,189	1,49,520	5,60,709	89.60
14.	Rajasthan	70,515	688	71,203	36,183	72	36,255	34,230	70,485	98.99
15.	Tamil Nadu	18,420	3,361	21,781	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
16.	Telangana	1,83,107	3,427	1,86,534	93,494	721	94,215	80,890	1,75,105	93.87
17.	Tripura	1,98,238	277	1,98,515	1,25,020	55	1,25,075	65,779	1,90,854	96.14
18.	Uttar Pradesh	92,520	1,124	93,644	17,712	843	18,555	74,945	93,500	99.85
19.	Uttarakhand	182	0	182	0	0	0	1	1	0.55
20.	West Bengal	1,31,962	10,119	1,42,081	44,444	686	45,130	96,587	1,41,717	99.74
TOTAL		40,31,557	1,38,425	41,69,982	17,28,817	62,889	17,91,706	18,46,528	36,38,234	87.25

Statement-III

State-wise details of claims received, titles distributed, claims rejected, total claims disposed off and percentage of claims disposed off with respect to claims received, as on 01.04.2018, in States

Sl. No.	States	No. of Claims received upto 01.4.2016			No. of Titles Distributed upto 01.04.2016			No. of claims rejected	Total number of claims disposed off	% claims disposed off with respect to claims received
		Individual	Community	Total	Individual	Community	Total			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1,70,437	4,043	1,74,480	91,758	1,372	93,130	66351	1,59,481	91.40
2.	Assam	1,48,965	6,046	1,55,011	57,325	1,477	58,802	0	58,802	37.93
3.	Bihar	8,022	0	8,022	121	0	121	4,215	4,336	54.05
4.	Chhattisgarh	8,55,238	31,310	8,86,548	3,91,692	17,943	4,09,635	4,59,576	8,69,211	98.04
5.	Goa	9,758	372	10,130	17	8	25	47	72	0.71
6.	Gujarat	1,82,869	7,187	1,90,056	83,699	3,516	87,215	64,769	1,51,984	79.97
7.	Himachal Pradesh	2,053	170	2,223	129	7	136	7	143	6.43
8.	Jharkhand	1,05,363	3,667	1,09,030	58,053	2,090	60,143	29,521	89,664	82.24
9.	Karnataka	2,75,446	5,903	2,81,349	14,667	1,406	16,073	1,80,956	1,97,029	70.73

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
10.	Kerala	36,140	1,395	37,535	24,599	NA	24,599	7,889	32,488	86.55
11.	Madhya Pradesh	5,76,944	39,420	6,16,364	2,21,455	27,276	2,48,731	3,63,424	6,12,155	99.32
12.	Maharashtra	3,52,950	11,408	3,64,358	1,06,898	5,748	1,12,646	2,31,856	3,44,502	94.55
13.	Odisha	6,09,094	13,712	6,22,806	4,15,319	6,460	4,21,779	1,50,524	5,72,303	91.89
14.	Rajasthan	73,455	704	74,159	37,317	92	37,409	35,912	73,321	98.87
15.	Tamil Nadu	34,302	803	35,105	3,797	225	4,022	8,861	12,883	11.46
16.	Telangana	1,83,252	3,427	1,86,679	93,639	721	94,360	83,757	1,78,117	95.41
17.	Tripura	2,00,358	277	2,00,635	1,27,029	55	1,27,084	68,477	1,95,561	63.34
18.	Uttar Pradesh	92,520	1,124	93,644	17,712	843	18,555	74,945	93,500	99.85
19.	Uttarakhand	3,574	3,091	6,665	0	0	0	6,453	6,453	96.82
20.	West Bengal	1,31,962	10,119	1,42,081	44,444	686	45,130	96,587	1,41,717	99.74
TOTAL		40,52,702	1,44,178	41,96,880	17,89,670	69,925	18,59,595	19,34,127	37,93,722	90.39

Acquisition of tribal land

2543. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether tribal land has been acquired for mining, industrialization and non-agricultural purposes during the last three years;

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

(c) whether Government has assessed the impact of such acquisition on tribal communities; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the corrective measures taken by Government to prevent/check indiscriminate acquisition/ diversion of tribal land for industrialization and other development projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) In so far as land related issues are concerned, the Ministry of Rural Development, Department of Land Resources (DoLR), is the nodal Ministry at the Centre, which plays a monitoring role in the field of land reforms. Land and its management fall under the exclusive legislative and administrative jurisdiction of states as provided under the Constitution of India (Seventh Schedule - List II (State List) - Entry No. (18). Therefore, this data is not maintained centrally.

(c) and (d) The Government is aware of the impact on tribal community due to such acquisition of tribal land. To address the issue of Land Acquisition and displacement of tribals, Constitutional and legal provisions for safeguarding the rights of tribals to land are already in place as under:

(i) The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006, in section 4 (5) states that save as otherwise provided, no member of a forest dwelling Scheduled Tribes or Other Traditional Forest Dweller shall be evicted or removed from the Forest Land under his occupation till the recognition and verification procedure is complete.

(ii) Government has enacted the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (RFCTLARR

Act, 2013 in short). The purpose of the said Act is to ensure, in consultation with institutions of local self-Government and Gram Sabhas established under the Constitution, a humane, participative, informed and transparent process for land acquisition with the least disturbance to the owners of the land and the other affected families and provide just and fair compensation to the affected families whose land has been acquired or proposed to be acquired.

- (iii) Under Section 48 of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013, a National Level Monitoring Committee for Rehabilitation and Resettlement has been constituted in the DoLR *vide* DoLR's Order No. 26011/04/2007-LRD dated 2nd March, 2015 for the purpose of reviewing and monitoring the implementation of rehabilitation and resettlement schemes and plans related to land acquisition under the RFCTLARR, 2013 and National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, 2007.
- (iv) By way of safeguards against displacement special provisions have been made for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes under Sections 41 and 42 of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013 which protect their interests. The RFCTLARR Act, 2013 also lays down procedure and manner of rehabilitation and resettlement.
- (v) The Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996, also provides that the Gram Sabha or the Panchayats at the appropriate level shall be consulted before making the acquisition of land in the Scheduled Areas or development projects and before resettling or rehabilitating persons affected by such projects in the Scheduled Areas; the actual planning and implementation of the projects in the Scheduled Areas shall be coordinated at the State Level.
- (vi) Constitutional provisions under Schedule - V also provide for safeguards against displacement of tribal population because of land acquisitions etc. the Governor of the State which has scheduled Areas is empowered to prohibit or restrict transfer of land from tribals and regulate the allotment of land to members of the Scheduled Tribes in such cases. Land being a State subject, various provisions of rehabilitation and resettlement as per the RFCTLARR Act, 2013 are implemented by the concerned State Governments.

Protection of Aboriginal Tribes

2544. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether tribal tourism is still prevalent in the islands of Andaman and Nicobar covered under the Protection of Aboriginal Tribe (Regulations), 1956 and the Indian Forest Act, 1927;

(b) if so, what measures have been taken by Government to prevent tourists from entering these restricted islands;

(c) whether the recent invasion by an American national has exposed the Sentinelese to outside contagion; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government to prevent an outbreak of diseases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) The Administration of Andaman and Nicobar Island has informed that tribal tourism is not prevalent in the islands of Andaman and Nicobar covered under the Protection of Aboriginal Tribe (Regulations), 1956 and the Indian Forest Act, 1927.

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

(c) The Administration of Andaman and Nicobar Island has informed that the recent invasion by an American national has not exposed the Sentinelese to outside contagion.

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

Missing children in Delhi

†2545. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a special cell has been set up in each police station for tracing of children in view of increasing incidents of missing children in Delhi;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the number of missing children from Delhi during the last three years;

(c) the number of cases registered during the last three years with regard to exploitation of children and the rate of percentage achieved by agencies to ensure the punishment being awarded to people; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) As per the information received from Delhi Police, Anti-Human Trafficking Units have been created in all the Districts and the Crime Branch of Delhi Police for investigation of missing/untraced children upto the age of 3 to 8 years and identifying organized gangs involved in the kidnapping of children.

(b) As per the records available with Delhi Police, the details of missing children in Delhi during the years *i.e.* 2015, 2016, 2017 and current year 2018 (upto 30.11.2018) are as follows:

Year	No. of missing children
2016	6921
2017	6454
2018 (upto 30.11.18)	6053
TOTAL	27,356

(c) and (d) The details of cases of crime against children registered by Delhi Police, accused persons arrested, cases solved during the last three years *i.e.* 2015, 2016, 2017 and current year (upto 30.11.2018) are given in the Statement.

Statement

Details of cases of crime against children registered by Delhi Police during the last three years 2015, 2016, 2017 and current year 2018 (upto 30.11.2018)

Juvenile Justice Act

Year	Cases										Persons						
	Repor- ted	Cance- lled	Admi- tted	Worked out	Challen- ged	Convic- ted	Acqui- tted	Pending Trial	Pending investiga- tion	Untra- ced	Arres- ted	Challa- ned	Convi- cted	Acqui- tted	Pending trial	Pending investiga- tion	Discha- rged
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
2015	114	05	109	71	62	00	03	59	41	06	121	94	00	07	87	22	05
2016	78	02	76	37	24	00	00	24	44	8	56	38	00	00	38	18	00
2017	91	01	90	62	30	00	00	30	47	13	101	62	00	00	62	39	00
2018*	111	03	108	52	10	00	00	10	98	00	60	14	00	00	14	41	05

Child Labour Act

2015	57	00	57	31	20	01	00	19	37	00	40	27	02	00	25	13	00
2016	31	00	31	28	08	01	00	07	22	01	30	13	01	00	12	13	04
2017	20	00	20	08	01	00	00	01	17	02	14	03	00	00	03	11	00
2018*	13	00	13	03	01	00	00	01	12	00	03	01	00	00	01	02	00

*Upto-30.11.18

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
POCSO Act																	
2015	86	01	85	69	64	00	01	63	17	04	77	67	00	02	65	10	00
2016	75	00	75	60	49	00	01	48	26	00	96	52	00	01	51	44	00
2017	88	01	87	86	77	00	00	77	35	00	95	80	00	00	80	15	00
2018*	165	00	165	140	80	00	00	80	82	03	144	80	00	00	80	64	00

* Upto-30.11.18

Kidnapping																	
2015	6869	4828	2041	578	460	07	08	445	1347	234	977	513	07	08	498	70	394
2016	5932	3981	1951	369	276	01	06	269	1417	258	435	338	01	22	315	88	09
2017	5573	3641	1932	356	220	00	00	220	1667	45	386	261	00	00	261	121	04
2018*	5231	2977	2254	337	119	00	00	119	2135	00	381	140	00	00	140	240	01

*Upto-30.11.18

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Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

Implementation of FSSM

2546. SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has done a survey of the number of manual scavengers in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;
- (c) the details of States in the country which are implementing the National Policy on Faecal Sludge and Septage Management (FSSM);
- (d) the details of alternative employment provided to manual scavengers involved in the work of manual scavenging, State-wise; and
- (e) the details of deaths of manual scavengers during work, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) Section 5 of the "Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act, 2013" (MS Act, 2013) provides for causing a survey to identify manual scavengers by the Chief Executive Officers of Municipalities in urban areas and Gram Panchayats in rural areas, if there are reasons to believe that some persons are engaged or employed as manual scavengers under their jurisdiction. 13 States have reported identification of 14,190 manual scavengers since 06.12.2013 the date of coming into force of MS Act, 2013 upto 31.12.2018. In addition, a National Survey has also been undertaken at the behest of NITI Aayog by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment in 163 districts of 17 States where a large number of insanitary latrines had been converted into sanitary latrines under Swachh Bharat Mission implemented by Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs and Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation. Under this survey 25,276 manual scavengers have been identified upto 31.12.2018. Thus a total of 39,466 manual scavengers have been identified since 06.12.2013 upto 31.12.2018. State-wise details are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) National Policy on Faecal Sludge and Septage Management was formulated in February, 2017 to provide outline strategies to manage septage and to guide local urban governments to take necessary steps to ensure septage is not discharged arbitrarily, since it carries a significant concentration of pollutants.

All Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) are advised to execute necessary technical and management measures to ensure proper and safe disposal of domestic wastewater, including septage from septic tanks.

(d) The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment is implementing Self Employment Scheme for Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers (SRMS) through National Safai Karamcharis Finance and Development Corporation (NSKFDC) under which the identified manual scavengers are provided the following benefits:

- (i) One time cash assistance of ₹40,000/-.
- (ii) Skill Development Training with Stipend of ₹3,000/- per month.
- (iii) Capital subsidy upto ₹ 3,25,000/- to those who have availed bank loans for self employment projects.

The Number of beneficiaries who have been provided the above Rehabilitation benefits upto 31.12.2018 is as under:

- (i) Onetime cash assistance to 27,699.
- (ii) Skill Development Training to 13,587.
- (iii) Capital Subsidy to 955 beneficiaries who have availed bank loans for self employment projects.

(e) There has been no report of death of manual scavengers. However there have been reports regarding death of persons while cleaning sewers/septic tanks. State-wise details of such cases and compensation paid to the family members of the victims as reported by the States/Union Territories are given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

State-wise details of Manual Scavengers as on 31.12.2018

Sl. No.	States	Number of manual scavengers identified under MS Act, 2013	Number of manual scavengers reported identified by States under National Survey	Total Number of Manual Scavengers in both surveys
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	78	1982	2060
2.	Assam	154	542	696

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Bihar	137	Not covered under National Survey	% 137
4.	Chhattisgarh	3	Not covered under National Survey	3
5.	Gujarat	Not reported	108	108
6.	Jharkhand	Not reported	201	201
7.	Karnataka	732	1744	2476
8.	Kerala	Not reported	600	600
9.	Madhya Pradesh	36	1447	1483
10.	Maharashtra	Not reported	5638	5638
11.	Odisha	237	Not covered under National Survey	237
12.	Punjab	91	142	233
13.	Rajasthan	338	2590	2928
14.	Tamil Nadu	363	62	425
15.	Uttar Pradesh	11780	7052	18832
16.	Uttarakhand	137	2531	2668
17.	West Bengal	104	637	741
	TOTAL	14,190	25276	39466

Statement-II

Details of cases of death of persons in sewers/septic tanks reported by States upto 30.11.2018

Sl. No.	State	Number of cases identified/ reported	Compensation paid	
			Full Compensation of ₹ 10 lakh each	Partial compensation
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Tamil Nadu	144	141	0
2.	Telangana	2	2	0

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Punjab	32	32	0
4.	Karnataka	62	16	8
5.	Haryana	5	3	0
6.	Kerala	12	0	2
7.	Rajasthan	7	3	2
8.	Uttar Pradesh	52	1	35
9.	Delhi	15	12	0
TOTAL		331331	21010	47

Eradication of child marriage

2547. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that child marriage and teenage pregnancy are still prevailing in the country;

(b) whether 100 districts of 14 States in the country have reported highest prevalence of child marriage;

(c) whether more than 40 per cent teenage married girls of the age group between 15 and 19 years have at least one child;

(d) whether poverty is the main reason for increase in underage marriage; and

(e) if so, the details of steps proposed to be taken to eradicate child marriage from the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) to (c) As per census, 2011, the percentage of child marriage in 2011 was 31.6% which was 52% in 2001 which shows a decreasing trend, Rajasthan, Bihar and West Bengal were among the top States reporting the highest percentage of child marriage among both boys and girls. As per National Family Health Survey (NFHS)-4(2015-16), the percentage of women aged between 15-19 years, who were already mothers or pregnant was 7.9%. There is a reduction from 16% as measured in National Family Health Survey (NFHS)-3 (2005-06).

(d) The practice of Child Marriage is largely due to the prevailing social customs, tradition, illiteracy, poverty, low status of women in society and lack of awareness.

(e) The Government of India has enacted the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006 in order to prohibit child marriages rather than only restraining them. The States/UTs from time to time are being regularly pursued for effective implementation of the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006. Ministry of Women and Child Development regularly sends out letters to District Collectors to increase alertness to prevent underage marriages during festivals such as Akshaya Tritiya/Akha Teej. The prevention of child marriage and protection of the girl child is a prominent part of the National Plan of Action for Children, 2016.

These issues cannot be tackled by legislative interventions alone. The Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP) programme is working to ensure the education of girls and reduce dropouts, thus delaying their marriage. A significant part of the BBBP advocacy campaign is focussed on creating awareness and discouraging the practice of child marriage. Further, the Mahila Shakti Kendra (MSK) scheme focuses on creating awareness and equipping women at the village level with information on issues of gender equality and empowerment, a critical part of which will be the prevention of child marriage. This is a continuous process and Government undertakes media campaign and outreach programmes to address this.

Redressal of complaints received through SHe-box

2548. PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the SHe-box is utilised by women employed in formal and informal sector and if so, the details in this regard;

(b) what is the procedure for redressal of complaints received through SHe-box;

(c) the number of cases of complaints received through SHe-box that have been resolved, State-wise and sector-wise; and

(d) whether there is any rationale of linking sexual harassment complaints to the biometric data of the complainants through Aadhar and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) Yes Sir, the Ministry of Women and Child Development has developed an online complaint management system titled Sexual

Harassment electronic-Box (SHe-Box) for registering complaints related to sexual harassment at workplace by women, including government and private employees.

(b) Once a complaint is submitted to the SHe-box portal, it directly reaches to the concerned authority having jurisdiction to take action in the matter. The Ministry regularly emphasizes upon concerned authorities to take appropriate action in time bound manner.

(c) the details of number of sexual harassment complaints received, updated and disposed at Central Ministries/Departments, State Governments or private sector, in the SHe-box, an online portal for filing complaints since 2017, are given in Statement-I, Statement-II and Statement-III respectively.

(d) No Sir.

Statement-I

*Details of complaints received, updated and disposed off in
Central Ministries/Departments*

Sl. No	Ministry Name	Complaints	Updated	Disposed
1.	Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare	9	6	5
2.	Ministry of Civil Aviation	1	0	0
3.	Ministry of Commerce and Industry	6	4	4
4.	Ministry of Communications	16	9	3
5.	Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution	2	0	0
6.	Ministry of Culture	1	0	0
7.	Ministry of Defence	16	8	8
8.	Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology	1	0	0
9.	Ministry of External Affairs	2	0	0
10.	Ministry of Finance	21	9	9
11.	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare	10	9	9
12.	Ministry of Home Affairs	3	0	0
13.	Ministry of Human Resource Development	7	6	1

Sl. No	Ministry Name	Complaints	Updated	Disposed
14.	Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	1	0	0
15.	Ministry of Labour and Employment	3	0	0
16.	Ministry of Mines	1	0	0
17.	Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions	1	0	0
18.	Ministry of Power	3	0	0
19.	Ministry of Railways	14	0	0
20.	Ministry of Rural Development	2	0	0
21.	Ministry of Science and Technology	1	0	0
22.	Ministry of Shipping	1	0	0
23.	Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment	1	0	0
24.	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation	1	0	0
25.	Ministry of Tourism	1	0	0
26.	Ministry of Women and Child Development	12	7	5
27.	Ministry of Youth Affairs	1	0	0
28.	Department of Atomic Energy	1	0	0
29.	Prime Minister's Office	2	1	1
TOTAL		141	58	45

Statement-II

Details of complaints received, updated and disposed off in State Governments

Sl. No.	State	Complaints	Updated	Disposed off
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2	0	0
2.	Assam	1	0	0
3.	Bihar	13	7	6
4.	Chhattisgarh	3	0	0
5.	Delhi	2	0	0
6.	Gujarat	4	1	1

Sl. No.	State	Complaints	Updated	Disposed off
7.	Himachal Pradesh	2	0	0
8.	Jharkhand	1	0	0
9.	Karnataka	1	0	0
10.	Kerala	4	0	0
11.	Madhya Pradesh	3	2	1
12.	Maharashtra	2	0	0
13.	Odisha	2	1	1
14.	Puducherry	1	0	0
15.	Punjab	2	0	0
16.	Rajasthan	3	0	0
17.	Tamil Nadu	1	0	0
18.	Telangana	4	0	0
19.	Uttar Pradesh	12	2	2
20.	West Bengal	1	0	0
TOTAL		64	11	11

Statement-III*Details of complaints received, updated and disposed off in Private Sector*

Sl. No.	State	Total complaints	Updated	Disposed
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8	0	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	0	0
3.	Bihar	4	1	1
4.	Delhi	23	2	0
5.	Gujarat	3	1	1
6.	Haryana	16	15	9
7.	Himachal Pradesh	1	0	0
8.	Jharkhand	1	0	0
9.	Karnataka	9	0	0

Sl. No.	State	Total complaints	Updated	Disposed
10.	Kerala	6	3	0
11.	Madhya Pradesh	9	9	5
12.	Maharashtra	33	0	0
13.	Odisha	2	0	0
14.	Puducherry	1	0	0
15.	Punjab	1	0	0
16.	Rajasthan	5	1	0
17.	Tamil Nadu	15	11	11
18.	Telangana	8	0	0
19.	Tripura	1	0	0
20.	Uttar Pradesh	19	1	1
21.	Uttarakhand	1	1	1
22.	West Bengal	2	0	0
TOTAL		169	45	29

Closing down of child care homes in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana

2549. SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that nearly 80 child care homes in Andhra Pradesh and 35 in Telangana have been closed down by the Ministry;

(b) if so, the details thereof, district-wise, and the reasons therefor, home-wise; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the Ministry has closed above homes due to incidents that happened elsewhere?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) and (b) No Sir. As per information provided by the State Government of Andhra Pradesh, a total of 78 Child Care Institutions (CCIs) were closed down out of which registration application of 47 CCIs were rejected

as they could not meet the required standards to run the CCIs and final registration of the 31 provisionally registered CCIs was rejected by the District Level Approval Committee, headed by District Collector, either due to adverse antecedents report or due to various other reasons. District-wise details of these 78 CCIs are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

As per information provided by the State Government of Telangana, a total of 60 CCIs run by Non Government Organisations were closed as on 31.12.2018 in 16 districts of Telangana State due to either non compliance or unable to maintain the home in compliance with stipulated minimum standard of Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 and Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Rules, 2016 or non registration as per JJ Act and Rules. District-wise details of these 60 CCIs are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) No Sir, as stated by the State Governments of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana all these CCIs were closed due to the reasons as mentioned above only.

Statement-I

District-wise details of CCIs which are closed down in the State of Andhra Pradesh

Sl. No.	Name of the District	No. of CCIs for which registration is not approved by District Level Approval Committee and are closed down	No. of CCIs for which provisional registration is rejected by District Level Inspection Team and are closed down
1	2	3	4
1.	Srikakulam	2	0
2.	Vizianagaram	2	0
3.	Visakhapatnam	2	2
4.	East Godavari	0	0
5.	West Godavari	0	2
6.	Krishna	20	18
7.	Guntur	0	5
8.	Prakasham	0	0

1	2	3	4
9.	Nellore	2	15
10.	Kurnool	01	0
11.	Ananthapuram	2	2
12.	Kadapa	0	1
13.	Chittoor	0	2
TOTAL		31	47

Statement-II

District-wise details of CCIs which are closed down in the State of Telangana

District-wise Closed Child Care Institutions

Sl. No.	Name of the District	No. of Closed Child Care Institutions
1.	Nirmal	3
2.	Karimnagar	3
3.	Peddapally	1
4.	Khammam	10
5.	Badradari Kothagudem	8
6.	Mahabubnagar	1
7.	Sangreddy	1
8.	Suryapet	3
9.	Kamareddy	1
10.	Rangareddy	8
11.	Hyderabad	5
12.	Mahabubabad	1
13.	Adilabad	4
14.	Jayashankar Bhupalapally	5
15.	Medchal	4
16.	Siddipet	2
TOTAL		60

Maternity leave benefit in private sector

2550. SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that women working in private sector are not getting maternity leave benefit like their counterparts in Government sector;
- (b) whether the Ministry is aware that, due to amendment to Maternity Benefit Act, 1961 making it mandatory to provide 26 weeks of leave to women with pay, private firms have stopped recruiting women;
- (c) if so, the steps Ministry has taken in this regard; and
- (d) whether any consultations have been held with the Ministry of Labour in this regard and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) Maternity Benefit Act, 1961 is applicable to establishments irrespective of whether it is organised or unorganised sector.

(b) There is no official data /report that private firms have stopped recruiting women due to amendment to Maternity Benefit Act, 1961.

(c) and (d) The Maternity Benefit Act, 1961 is enforced and implemented by the respective State Governments. Advisories are issued by Ministry of Labour and Employment to State Governments from time to time for strict enforcement and compliance of the provision of the Act.

Monitoring system of Anganwadi centres

†2551. SHRIMATI KANTA KARDAM: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the present system for monitoring all Anganwadi centres in the country;
- (b) whether Government proposes to digitalize the monitoring system of Anganwadi centres including attendance and services; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government in this regard?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) to (c) The Anganwadi Services under Umbrella Integrated Child Development Services Scheme has in-built monitoring system since its inception to track the physical progress of the scheme in respect of various input process, output and impact indicators through a standardized Management Information System (MIS), regular reports, monthly, quarterly half yearly, etc.

In order to strengthen the performance of ICDS, Government has introduced 5-tier monitoring and review mechanism at different levels (National/ State/ District/ Block and Anganwadi Level) for monitoring the status of Anganwadi Centres. Government has issued guidelines on 31.03.2011 for Constitution of Monitoring and Review Committees at different levels to review progress in implementation of the Anganwadi Services under Umbrella Integrated Child Development Services Scheme. Composition and key roles of such committees at different levels have been defined and with a view to strengthen and make Anganwadi Services under Umbrella ICDS more participatory, Panchayati Raj institution and MPs and MLAs have been assigned representation on various committees at State, District and Block Level Monitoring Committees. Rapid Reporting System has also been introduced for the Anganwadi Services under Umbrella ICDS for capturing on-line data.

Besides, the six-tier dashboard under the newly set-up POSHAN Abhiyaan has ICT- based real-time monitoring system through Common Application Software (CAS). To digitize and computerize the data generated at AWCs, Smart Phones are provided to Lady Supervisors and Anganwadi Workers.

Inspection of jails for juvenile prisoners

2552. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Juvenile Justice Board conducts regular inspection of jails to check if any child is lodged in such jails, as required under Section 8(3)(m) of the 'Juvenile Justice Act';

(b) if so, the details thereof and the frequency of inspections during the last two years, jail-wise and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) the details of children identified and transferred from jails to observation homes during that period, State-wise and jail-wise; and

(d) whether the Ministry has prescribed any standard operating procedure for identification of children and transferring them from jails and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) to (c) The Ministry does not maintain such data regarding children identified and transferred from jails to observation homes centrally. Section 8 (3)(m) of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 (JJ Act) mandates for regular inspection of jails meant for adults to check if any child is lodged in such jails and to take immediate measures for transfer of such child to the observation home. Under Section 8 (3) (J) of the JJ Act, Juvenile Justice Board has to conduct at least one inspection visit every month of residential facilities for children in conflict with law and recommend action for improvement in quality of services to the District Child Protection Unit and the State Government. However, the primary execution of the JJ Act is the responsibility of States/UTs.

(d) No Sir.

Measures against child and women trafficking

2553. SHRI SANJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any measures have been taken to combat trafficking and exploitation of children in the form of child beggary, child labour, forcing children in commercial sexual exploitation-in terms of rescue, rehabilitation, skill development, provision of alternative livelihood options to the freed survivors of this crime;

(b) whether the Ministry has any action plan to address the need for psycho-social re-integration and economic restoration of child and women victims of human trafficking; and

(c) if so, the details of measures taken and the budget allocation for these measures during the last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) to (c) As per Section 2 (14) (ii), (viii) and (ix) of Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 (JJ Act), such children are considered children in need of care and protection deserving the security

net of Institutional and non-Institutional care under the JJ Act. As per Section 54 (2) of JJ Act, inspection committees shall mandatorily conduct visits to all facilities housing children in the area allocated, at least once in three months in a team of not less than three members, of whom at least one shall be a woman and one shall be a medical officer, and submit reports of the findings of such visits within a week of their visit, to the District Child Protection Units or State Government, as the case may be, for further action. And as per Section 54 (3), on the submission of the report by the inspection committee, appropriate action shall be taken within a month by the District Child Protection Unit or the State Government and a compliance report shall be submitted to the State Government. The primary responsibility of execution of the Act, as such, lies with the State/UTs. Further, the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 provides for stringent punishment for persons who, being on the management or staff of a Home, commit sexual abuse on such child. Central Government is managing "Child Protection Services" (CPS) (erstwhile Integrated Child Protection Scheme), and providing financial assistance, as Grant-in-Aid, to the States/UTs for, *inter-alia*, undertaking a situational analysis of children in difficult circumstances, for setting up and maintenance of various types of CCIs. The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Model Rules, 2016 framed under JJ Act, *inter-alia* specify standards for physical infrastructure, clothing, bedding, nutrition and diet, as well as rehabilitation measures such as education, vocational training, counselling etc. Further CPS also provides for "After care" services after the age of 18 years to help sustain them during the transition from institutional to independent life. The Ministry of Women and Child Development and Ministry of Railways have jointly taken an initiative to ensure the care and protection, security and well being of run away, unaccompanied and trafficked children who may come in contact with Railway. In order to address the issue a Standard Operative Procedure (SOP) was formulated in March, 2015 and a Memorandum of Understanding signed between Ministry of Railway and Ministry of Women and Child Development on 19th May, 2015. Towards implementation of above SOP, one of the operative instructions was to set up Child Help Desk at selective Railway Stations. The scheme supports 24x7 outreach helpline service for children in distress. This service is available through a dedicated toll free number, 1098 which can be accessed by children in crisis or by adults on their behalf from any place in the geographical location of India.

"Ujjawala", a comprehensive scheme to combat trafficking was launched by the Ministry in 2007 and is being implemented mainly through NGOs. The Scheme has five components-Prevention, Rescue, Rehabilitation, Re-Integration and Repatriation of

trafficked victims for commercial sexual exploitation. Under Ujjawala Scheme, funds are released to the State Government/UT Administration for further disbursement to the implementing agencies.

The details of fund Released and Utilized by State Govt. during F.Y., 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18 of the Grant released to the States/UTs under Child Protection Services are given in Statement-I (*See below*). Details of the funds released under the Ujjawala Scheme during the last four years are given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

Details of fund released and utilized by State Govt./UT Administrations during the financial year 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18 current Year under CPS

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18	
		Amount released	Amount Utilized	Amount released	Amount Utilized	Amount released	Amount Utilized
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	238.58	500.52	110.74	586.32	1469.88	1537.11
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	571.68	92.02	52.29	179.54	643.71	180.00
3.	Assam	597.90	1025.07	413.64	1112.98	2932.68	1787.53
4.	Bihar	2687.89	1896.52	2787.92	1923.33	541.56	1633.69
5.	Chhattisgarh	3955.55	2086.26	527.77	1683.25	3181.97	2486.27
6.	Goa	235.25	39.68	36.83	98.27	728.53	54.44
7.	Gujarat	2328.90	1510.37	769.95	1526.53	590.11	1767.24
8.	Haryana	496.44	350.89	0.00	1224.85	1858.22	2500.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	604.04	1255.12	2345.48	2390.26	1835.01	1833.11
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	113.35	0.00	43.12	114.71	807.48	374.62
11.	Jharkhand	369.88	387.42	840.11	842.14	1714.57	1641.76
12.	Karnataka	1845.24	2193.66	3720.80	3709.53	3272.45	1364.04
13.	Kerala	944.39	660.25	260.50	216.96	1849.45	1275.72
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1116.03	2373.81	2503.88	2535.83	3262.77	2582.87

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
15.	Maharashtra	3138.75	1975.29	2272.33	1569.37	608.15	1308.75
16.	Manipur	3082.18	1163.81	241.34	709.47	1886.33	2103.00
17.	Meghalaya	1469.55	1497.88	2060.33	2060.33	1846.60	1846.60
18.	Mizoram	2079.44	2079.44	1949.55	1949.55	1917.51	1917.51
19.	Nagaland	2257.65	1473.21	1350.37	1447.50	1457.45	1457.45
20.	Odisha	3309.07	2669.74	1089.22	2580.78	2599.30	2773.86
21.	Punjab	820.81	515.57	581.67	718.31	143.24	875.43
22.	Rajasthan	3258.92	2929.43	0.00	2267.52	4752.30	1295.98
23.	Sikkim	562.00	303.74	601.18	365.87	662.76	125.43
24.	Tamil Nadu	825.04	4282.78	13039.37	3648.55	2013.12	5512.50
25.	Telangana	354.88	93.94	195.64	1823.98	894.82	633.08
26.	Tripura	710.63	680.20	676.04	415.30	446.81	499.00
27.	Uttar Pradesh	2884.18	3293.57	3207.19	3109.82	1830.67	4222.98
28.	Uttarakhand	66.88	3.89	15.54	187.54	907.57	731.40
29.	West Bengal	508.67	1067.29	6763.87	3522.60	5073.56	4232.67
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	36.03	36.03	36.88	36.76	31.66	93.36
31.	Chandigarh	357.82	324.15	245.44	278.53	194.32	172.73
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	58.66	5.84	177.59	59.11	24.82	69.90
33.	Daman and Diu	82.82	57.69	126.42	80.33	21.89	83.00
34.	Delhi	1363.40	931.53	978.64	1024.94	354.33	1295.68
35.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	-
36.	Puducherry	559.60	622.75	826.33	768.69	114.35	426.20

Statement-II

Details of the funds released under the Ujjawala Scheme during the last four years

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1.	Andhra Pradesh	71.99	238.05	122.27
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	9.75	0	0
3.	Assam	385.22	280.88	365.59
4.	Bihar	0	23.38	28.99
5.	Chhattisgarh	10.84	46.54	38.75
6.	Goa	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	32.88	43.96	59.37
8.	Haryana	7.31	14.78	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	0	0	0
12.	Karnataka	265.66	235.52	329.27
13.	Kerala	31.57	24.21	39.48
14.	Madhya Pradesh	7.06	8.54	10.59
15.	Maharashtra	304.75	287.41	294.45
16.	Manipur	152.23	117.66	253.88
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	92.5	21.67	26.87
19.	Nagaland	25.17	12.07	14.96
20.	Odisha	233.02	307.24	250.62
21.	Punjab	0	0	0
22.	Rajasthan	107.27	21.82	143.86
23.	Sikkim	10.51	0	24.82
24.	Tamil Nadu	99.39	88.43	59.31

Sl. No	Name of State/UT	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
25.	Telangana	98.29	44.28	109.89
26.	Tripura	0	0	0
27.	Uttarakhand	22.92	53.56	82.05
28.	Uttar Pradesh	48.57	89.53	111.18
29.	West Bengal	50.17	0	84.34
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0
34.	Delhi	0	0	0
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	0	0
TOTAL		2067.07	2031	2450.54

Study on functioning of NCPCR

2554. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) since when the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) is functioning and what has been its role, so far;

(b) whether the Ministry has undertaken any study of the functioning of NCPCR, so far;

(c) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons why such study has not been undertaken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) The National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) is a statutory body constituted in March, 2007 under the Commissions for Protection of Child Rights (CPCR) Act, 2005. The Commission's mandate

is to ensure that all laws, policies, programmes are in consonance with child rights. Further, Under Section 44 of the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, the NCPCR and the State Commissions for Protection of Child Rights (SCPCRs) are entrusted with the responsibility to monitor the implementation of the POCSO Act and look into the matters relating to children in need of special care and protection including children in distress, marginalized and disadvantaged children, children in conflict with law, juveniles, children without family and children of prisoners and recommend appropriate remedial measures.

(b) to (d) No such study has been conducted by the Ministry. However, NCPCR submits its Annual Reports consisting details of work done by the Commission which is laid on the table of both the Houses every year.

Integrated scheme for destitute children

†2555. DR. ASHOK BAJPAI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the salient features of integrated scheme formulated for destitute children;
- (b) whether Government has issued guidelines to States, local bodies, educational institutions and NGOs for implementation of the said scheme;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the standards adopted by Government to monitor achievements of NGOs under the said scheme; and
- (e) the steps taken by Government to ensure effective implementation of the said scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing a centrally sponsored Child Protection Services (CPS) scheme (erstwhile Integrated Child Protection Scheme) for supporting the children in difficult circumstances, as envisaged under Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 (JJ Act). The primary responsibility of execution of the Act lies with the State/UTs. Under CPS, Central Government is providing financial assistance to the States/UTs for undertaking a situational analysis of children in difficult circumstances,

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

for setting up and maintenance of various types of Child Care Institutions (CCIs) in every district or group of districts, either by itself or through voluntary or Non-Governmental Organization. Under the scheme institutional care is provided through CCIs, as a rehabilitative measure. In these CCIs, children are provided appropriate education either within the institution or outside in a formal education system through convergence with other schemes and programs of the Government or civil society. Under the non-institutional care, support is extended for adoption, foster care and sponsorship.

(d) and (e) The Commission for Protection of Child Rights (CPCR) Act, 2005 mandates National Commission for Protection of Child Rights and State Commission for Protection of Child Rights to monitor the implementation of J J Act, 2015 in the country. Besides the implementation of Scheme by various stakeholder is reviewed through the Monitoring and inspection reports received from the States/UT Governments. If any shortcoming is noticed during the monitoring, the same is taken up with the concerned States/UTs for taking immediate corrective measures. The Project Appraisal Board (PAB) also assesses the implementation of the scheme in every State/UT after receiving financial proposals.

Swadhar Greh

2556. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allocated and sanctioned for the Swadhar Greh scheme during the last three years, State/UT-wise;

(b) the number of women benefited by the scheme during that period, State/ UT-wise;

(c) whether there is any criteria to follow up on the long term effect of support services provided under the scheme;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether there is any mechanism to ensure that the grants released are appropriated for the said purpose and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) The State/UT-wise details of funds

released under Swadhar Greh Scheme during the last three years are given in Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) The State/UTs-wise details of number of women benefitted under Swadhar Greh Scheme during the last three years are given in Statement-II (*See* below).

(c) and (d) No, Sir.

(e) The Swadhar Greh Scheme envisages monitoring of the implementing agencies at District, State and Central level. Swadhar Grehs are monitored continuously by a district monitoring committee where at least two members are women, the district committee meets at least once in a quarter. Monitoring Committee at State level meets at least twice a year and monitor the projects. Continuation of grant to any agency depends on the satisfactory performance as assessed by the State/UT level Committee. Ministry of Women and Child Development also reviews the functioning of the Swadhar Greh at regular intervals with the State Governments/UT administrations. The projects are inspected by the officers of the Ministry of WCD, wherever felt necessary.

Statement-I

Details of Funds released under Swadhar Greh Scheme during the last three years State/UT-wise

(₹ in lakhs)				
Sl. No.	Name of States	Amount Released during 2015-16	Amount Released during 2016-17	Amount Released during 2017-18
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	48.21	124.47	156.61
2.	Assam	43.47	237.56	197.03
3.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	4.4	9.01
4.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	5.54	8.11
5.	Bihar	0	69.79	86.54
6.	Chandigarh	0	7.27	9.01
7.	Chhattisgarh	5.26	17.44	16.22

1	2	3	4	5
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0
10.	Delhi	0	14	18.02
11.	Gujarat	7.58	40.5	37.86
12.	Goa	0	4.36	5.40
13.	Haryana	0	4.36	9.77
14.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0
15.	Jharkhand	6.46	24.41	18.32
16.	Jammu and Kashmir	17.74	40	32.45
17.	Karnataka	67.94	461.95	560.73
18.	Kerala	0	52.36	43.27
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	50.77	95.91	89.99
21.	Maharashtra	35.89	576.88	438.36
22.	Mizoram	2.48	16.72	16.22
23.	Manipur	47.76	284.07	189.83
24.	Meghalaya	0	0	8.72
25.	Nagaland	0	6.54	8.11
26.	Odisha	269.16	723.85	521.43
27.	Punjab	0	10.52	10.81
28.	Puducherry	0	7.27	9.01
29.	Rajasthan	9.13	68.4	102.98
30.	Sikkim	0	6.54	8.11
31.	Tamil Nadu	12.48	247.22	280.07
32.	Telangana	63.24	134.61	177.88

1	2	3	4	5
33.	Tripura	0	26.17	32.45
34.	Uttar Pradesh	291.89	383.43	598.10
35.	Uttarakhand	3.63	69.93	92.33
36.	West Bengal	154.48	18.37	448.35
37.	CSWB for SSH	2521.25	1519.46	0
	CSWB for construction of Home for Widows in Vrindavan, Uttar Pradesh	1199	3073	1476.00
	TOTAL	4857.82	8378.3	5717.1

Statement-II

State/UT-wise details of number of women beneficiaries during last three years under Swadhar Greh Scheme

Sl. No.	Name	Number of Beneficiaries 2015-16	Number of Beneficiaries 2016-17	Number of Beneficiaries 2017-18
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	500	780	780
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	30	30
3.	Assam	600	720	720
4.	Bihar	150	480	480
5.	Punjab	0	60	60
6.	Chandigarh	0	30	30
7.	Chhattisgarh	30	120	120
8.	Delhi	0	60	60
9.	Goa	0	30	30
10.	Gujarat	210	210	210
11.	Haryana	0	30	30
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	100	120	120

1	2	3	4	5
13.	Jharkhand	100	90	90
14.	Karnataka	1520	1830	1830
15.	Kerala	150	240	240
16.	Madhya Pradesh	525	180	180
17.	Maharashtra	2000	2280	2280
18.	Manipur	850	690	690
19.	Mizoram	50	60	60
20.	Meghalaya	0	0	60
21.	Nagaland	0	30	30
22.	Odisha	2150	2190	2160
23.	Puducherry	0	30	30
24.	Rajasthan	550	420	420
25.	Sikkim	0	30	30
26.	Tamil Nadu	800	1200	1200
27.	Telangana	435	720	720
28.	Tripura	0	120	120
29.	Uttar Pradesh	2745	2160	2741
30.	Uttarakhand	250	120	270
31.	West Bengal	663	1440	1440
32.	Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	30	30
TOTAL		14378	16530	17291

Stunting among children

2557. SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of children under five are affected by stunting-children too short for their age due to lack of nutrients, suffering irreversible damage to brain capacity;

(b) if so, the details of such children during the last four years, State-wise and year-wise; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government, if any, to address the issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) and (b) As per the report of National Family Health Survey (NFHS) - 4 (2015-16), 38.4% children under five years of age are stunted, which is a reduction from the previous NFHS - 3 (2005-06), which reported 48% children under five years of age as stunted. The State-wise details are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) The Government has accorded high priority to the issue of malnutrition and is implementing several schemes/programmes of different Ministries/Departments through States/UTs to address various aspects related to nutrition. This Ministry is implementing Anganwadi Services, Scheme for Adolescent Girls and Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojna under the Umbrella Integrated Child Development Services Scheme as direct targeted interventions to address the problem of malnutrition in the country.

Further, Government has also set up POSHAN Abhiyaan, which aims to prevent and reduce prevalence of stunting, underweight and anaemia among children (0-6 years), prevalence of anaemia among women (15-49 years) and reduction in prevalence of low birth weight in the country in a time bound manner.

Statement

Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age as per NFHS - 3 (2005-06) and 4 (2015-16)

Sl. No.	States	Stunting	
		NFHS-3 (2005-06)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	23.3
2.	Andhra Pradesh	42.7	31.4
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	43.3	29.4
4.	Assam	46.5	36.4
5.	Bihar	55.6	48.3

1	2	3	4
6.	Chandigarh	-	28.7
7.	Chhattisgarh	52.9	37.6
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	41.7
9.	Daman and Diu	-	23.4
10.	Delhi	42.2	31.9
11.	Goa	25.6	20.1
12.	Gujarat	51.7	38.5
13.	Haryana	45.7	34
14.	Himachal Pradesh	38.6	26.3
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	35	27.4
16.	Jharkhand	49.8	45.3
17.	Karnataka	43.7	36.2
18.	Kerala	24.5	19.7
19.	Lakshadweep	-	26.8
20.	Madhya Pradesh	50	42
21.	Maharashtra	46.3	34.4
22.	Manipur	35.6	28.9
23.	Meghalaya	55.1	43.8
24.	Mizoram	39.8	28
25.	Nagaland	38.8	28.6
26.	Odisha	45	34.1
27.	Puducherry	-	24.0
28.	Punjab	36.7	25.7
29.	Rajasthan	43.7	39.1

1	2	3	4
30.	Sikkim	38.3	29.6
31.	Tamil Nadu	30.9	27.1
32.	Telangana	-	28.0
33.	Tripura	35.7	24.3
34.	Uttar Pradesh	56.8	46.3
35.	Uttarakhand	44.4	33.5
36.	West Bengal	44.6	32.5
	INDIA	48	38.4

Working hours of Anganwadis

2558. DR. L. HANUMANTHAIHAH: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) what is the timings in the Anganwadi centres running in the country;
- (b) whether there is any proposal to extend the working hours of the Anganwadi along with wage revision; and
- (c) if not, the manner in which the working women would take care of their children?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) The timings of Anganwadi Centres should be need based depending on the climatic and geographical conditions prevailing from region to region and therefore, may be left to the discretion of the State Government. However, minimum working hours of the Anganwadi Centres should be at least 6 hours per day.

(b) No, Sir, there is no proposal under consideration for extending working hours of Anganwadi Centre. However, the Government of India has, recently, enhanced honorarium of Anganwadi Workers (AWWs) at Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) from ₹ 3,000/- to ₹ 4,500/- per month; AWWs at mini- AWCs from ₹ 2,250/- to ₹ 3,500/-per

month; Anganwadi Helpers (AWHs) from ₹ 1,500/- to ₹ 2,250/- per month; and introduced performance linked incentive of ₹ 250/- per month to AWHs effective from 1st October, 2018. In addition, AWWs are eligible for performance linked incentive of ₹ 500/- for using ICDS-CAS under POSHAN Abhiyaan.

(c) Anganwadi Services provide services to the children 0-6 years, pregnant women and lactating mothers during the period Anganwadi Centre is open.

Enhancing maternity benefit under PMMVY

2559. DR. SASIKALA PUSHPA RAMASWAMY: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is providing ₹ 6000/- as maternity benefit under the Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY) and Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) to all eligible women across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any proposal is pending with the Government to enhance the amount from ₹ 6,000/- to ₹ 10,000/- for every beneficiary; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) and (b) The maternity benefit under the Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY) is available to eligible beneficiaries for first living child of family. Normally, the first pregnancy of a women exposes her to new kinds of challenges and stress factors. Hence, the scheme provides support to the mother for safe delivery and immunization for her first living child. Under the scheme ₹ 5,000/- is provided to eligible beneficiary in three installments. The eligible beneficiary is to receive the remaining cash incentive as per approved norms towards Maternity Benefit under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) after institutional delivery so that on average, a women gets ₹ 6,000/-.

(c) No Sir, no such proposal is pending with the Government to enhance the amount from ₹ 6,000/- to ₹ 10,000/- for every beneficiary.

(d) Does not arise.

Advisory on Momo challenge

2560. SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has issued an advisory on the deadly online game Momo challenge, asking parents to monitor social media activity of their children to ensure that they are not engaging in the dangerous game;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) what steps the Ministry is taking to disseminate this information through all schools in the country so that damage is undone?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) to (c) There had been media reports about alleged suicides/attempted suicides due to dangerous online game like Momo challenge game. Section 79 of the Information Technology Act, 2000 provides for certain due diligence to be followed by Intermediaries failing which they would be liable. The Information Technology (Intermediaries Guidelines) Rules, 2011 notified under section 79 of the Act, *inter alia*, specifies that the intermediaries shall inform the users of computer resource not to host, display, upload, modify, publish, transmit, update or share any information that is grossly harmful, harms minor in any way; violates any law for the time being in force; etc. Law Enforcement Agencies monitor the social media sites and take action under existing legal provisions for removal of malicious contents/materials and prosecuting the offenders.

Government has issued guidelines for Safe and Effective Use of Internet and Digital Technologies to all Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) schools *vide* circular dated. 18.08.2017. Further, Government had issued advisories on online dangerous games "Momo Challenge Game" available at <http://meity.gov.in/content/advisory-momo-challenge-online-game-0>.

The Ministry of Women and Child Development has issued advisory on 10.09.2018 to all the States Government/UT Administrations to give wide publicity and also uploaded the same on website of the Ministry.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, we go to statement by the hon. Minister correcting answer to question. Shrimati Sushma Swaraj.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question Hour is over.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER CORRECTING ANSWER TO QUESTION*

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज: सभापति जी, मैं 'पड़ोसी देशों में धार्मिक अल्पसंख्यकों के उत्पीड़न' के संबंध में दिनांक 19 जुलाई, 2018 को उत्तर देने के लिए पूछे गए राज्य सभा तारांकित प्रश्न *20 के भाग (क) से (ङ) के उत्तर में पूरक प्रश्नों पर चर्चा के दौरान दिए गए वक्तव्य में विनयपूर्वक एक संशोधन करवाना चाहती हूँ। मैं अपने इस वक्तव्य को सुधारने के लिए सदन को वास्तविक स्थिति से अवगत करना चाहती हूँ कि नागरिकता संशोधन विधेयक, 2016 लोक सभा में 19 जुलाई, 2016 को रखा गया था, उसके पश्चात् यह बिल 11 अगस्त, 2016 को लोक सभा ने दोनों सदनों की संयुक्त समिति को भेजने का प्रस्ताव स्वीकार किया, जिसे राज्य सभा ने 12 अगस्त, 2016 को अनुमोदित कर दिया। यह बिल अभी संयुक्त समिति के पास लंबित है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. I am happy for a small thing that all the questions are completed today. I compliment all the Members. ...(*Interruptions*)... We completed Zero Hour, Special Mentions and questions also. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY (Odisha): Sir, compliments to all Members and compliments to you also.

श्री सभापति: मैंने कहा कि compliments to the Members.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himachal Pradesh): The Chair should protect us more so that we get answers from the Government.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are capable enough to protect yourself and also protect the Chair, please.

श्री रामदास अठावले (महाराष्ट्र): सर, यह हाउस शांति से चलना चाहिए।

श्री सभापति: हाउस इसी तरह चलना चाहिए।

श्री रामदास अठावले: जो तीन दिन बाद वेल में आएगा, उस पर कार्यवाही करें।

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned till 2.00 p.m.

The House then adjourned for lunch at one minute past one of the clock.

The House reassembled after lunch at two of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

* Statement correcting the answer given in the Rajya Sabha on the 19th July, 2018 to a supplementary question arising out of the answer to Starred Question 20 regarding 'Harassment of religious minorities in neighbouring countries.'

संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा सांख्यिकी और कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विजय गोयल): डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, एक्सटर्नल अफेयर्स मिनिस्टर, सुषमा स्वराज जी का एक बिल है, for leave to withdraw a Bill to amend the Nalanda University Act, तो वह पहले ले लिया जाए।

श्री उपसभापति: ठीक है। माननीया मंत्री जी।

GOVERNMENT BILLS

The Nalanda University (Amendment) Bill, 2013

विदेश मंत्री (श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज): महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करती हूँ:

कि नालंदा विश्वविद्यालय अधिनियम, 2010 का संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक को वापस लेने की अनुमति दी जाए।

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज: महोदय, मैं विधेयक को वापस लेती हूँ।

STATUTORY RESOLUTION*

Proclamation issued by the President on 19th December, 2018 under Article 356 of the Constitution of India in relation to the State of Jammu and Kashmir — *Contd.*

श्री उपसभापति: कल माननीय गृह मंत्री जी के Statutory Resolution पर जम्मू-कश्मीर पर जो बहस हो रही थी, उस पर आज माननीय नेता विरोधी दल बहस को आगे बढ़ाएंगे।

विपक्ष के नेता (श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद): माननीय डिप्टी चेयरमैन साहब, सबसे पहले मैं AIADMK और DMK के माननीय सदस्यों का आभार प्रकट करता हूँ। उन्होंने कश्मीर जैसे सेंसेटिव इश्यू और बॉर्डर स्टेट के लोगों की भावनाओं को दिमाग में रखते हुए यह निर्णय लिया कि जब तक इस सदन में कश्मीर पर बहस होगी, तब तक वे जेल में नहीं आएंगे, इसके लिए मैं उनका धन्यवाद करता हूँ।

सर, जब भी हम कश्मीर के किसी मुद्दे पर बात करें, तो उसका इतिहास जानना बहुत जरूरी है और जब तक इतिहास नहीं जानेंगे, तो वे सरकारें हमेशा गलती करेंगी, जो इतिहास से जुड़ी नहीं हैं। आप, या कोई भी दूसरी सरकारें, जो बीच में आईं, वर्ष 1947 से लेकर आज तक, उनको

* Further discussion on the following Resolution moved by Shri Rajnath Singh, Minister of Home Affairs on the 2nd of January, 2019 Continued.

शायद कश्मीर के इतिहास के बारे में ज्यादा जानकारी नहीं थी, पहले आपको यह देखना होगा कि कश्मीरियों का रोल क्या रहा। सबसे बड़ा मुद्दा, जो वर्ष 1946 में उठा था और जिसने असली शकल 1947 में ली, वह था — Two-Nations Theory. उस वक्त, कौन-सा ऐसा स्टेट था, जिसमें मुस्लिम majority थी? आज वह वहां 70 परसेंट है, उस वक्त वहां यह 90 परसेंट थी, क्योंकि उस वक्त PoK भी जम्मू-कश्मीर का हिस्सा था। जिस प्रांत में 90 प्रतिशत आबादी हो, वह हिन्दुस्तान के साथ रहना चाहे और पाकिस्तान न जाना चाहे, क्या यह बहुत अद्भुत बात नहीं है, अपने आप में बहुत बड़ी बात नहीं है? लेकिन, इसकी तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता। जब महाराजा और गवर्नमेंट ऑफ इंडिया के बीच यह तय हुआ, Instrument of Accession हुआ, तो कितनी बड़ी फौज, एक छोटी-सी टुकड़ी वहां जा पाई। जहाज ही कितना बड़ा था! एक 50-सीटर वाला छोटा जहाज वहां जा सकता था। उसमें कितनी फौज जा सकती थी और उस फौज के पास कितने बड़े हथियार हो सकते थे? जहां पर कश्मीर एयरपोर्ट है, वहां पर पाकिस्तान की फौज सिविल ड्रेस में पहुंच गई थी। उन्होंने वह PoK वाला हिस्सा तो ले ही लिया था, लेकिन वे बारामूला, कुपवाड़ा तथा श्रीनगर होते हुए बडगाँव डिस्ट्रिक्ट, जहां एयरपोर्ट है, वहां तक पहुंच गए थे। लेकिन उन फौजियों के साथ मिलकर किसने उन पाकिस्तानी फौज को, रज़ाकार कहिए, Volunteers कहें या जो भी कहें, किसने किसको खदेड़ा? कश्मीर की जनता ने खदेड़ा। किसी के पास हथियार था, किसी के पास तलवार थी और किसी के पास डंडा था, क्योंकि उस तरफ भी ज्यादा हथियार नहीं थे और आर्मी से कई गुना ज्यादा कश्मीरी लोगों ने मिलकर उनको खदेड़ लिया, वैली से खदेड़ दिया। वैली के बाहर पीओके नहीं जा पाए, क्योंकि terrain बहुत डिफिकल्ट है। जो स्टेट मुस्लिम मेजॉरिटी है, पॉपुलेशन है, जब लोगों ने उसको पूरा अधिकार दिया कि कहीं भी जा सकते हो तो वे हिन्दुस्तान के साथ रहे। अगर वहां के लोग आज हमसे नाराज़ हैं तो कहीं न कहीं हम सब की, हम सब हिन्दुस्तानियों की, मैं पार्टी की बात नहीं करूंगा, बीजपी और कांग्रेस की बात नहीं करूंगा, हम जो 130 करोड़ की आबादी हैं। कहीं न कहीं हमसे गलतियां हुई हैं, कमियां हुई हैं और कमज़ोरियां हुई हैं तो क्या हम उनको ठीक नहीं करेंगे? उसके लिए प्रयास करना ज़रूरी है और सबसे ज्यादा प्रयास यह हो सकता है। प्रयास वही करेगा जिसके अंदर दिल हो। वह धड़कना चाहिए। वह अगर एक धर्म के लिए धड़केगा तो आप इंसाफ नहीं दे पाएंगे, वह दिल सिर्फ अपनी पार्टी के लिए धड़केगा तो आप इंसाफ नहीं दे पाएंगे, अपने एक रीजन के लिए धड़केगा तो आप इंसाफ नहीं दे पाएंगे। वह दिल हर देशवासी के लिए धड़कना चाहिए। उसकी तकलीफ़ को अपनी तकलीफ़ समझना चाहिए, उसके दुख और उसकी पीड़ा को अपना दुख और अपनी पीड़ा समझना चाहिए। मुझे खुशी है कि हमारी पार्टी इस पीड़ा और दुख को समझती थी। नेहरू जी के ज़माने से भी और इंदिरा जी के ज़माने से हम दुख और पीड़ा को समझते थे, जिसको आप appeasement कहते हैं, आपके शब्दों में वह appeasement है, हमारे शब्दों में अपने देशवासियों की पीड़ा और दुख को समझना है। अब समझ-समझ की बात है। किसको वह appeasement नज़र आता है, किसको उसकी आंखों में आंसू नज़र आते हैं और किसको उसका दुख और पीड़ा नज़र आती है? यहां से मतभेद शुरू हो जाता है, क्योंकि कश्मीर के दूर जाने के लिए आपकी पार्टी के दुष्प्रचार ने भी काम किया है, 70 साल से निरंतर आग में तेल डालने का काम किया है। उसमें कोई

[श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद]

कमी नहीं रही है, बल्कि आपने जो देश की empire बनायी, यह कश्मीर को गालियां और कश्मीरियों को गालियां देकर आपका नेशनल लेवल पर अब यह empire बनी। यह कोई डिवलेपमेंट, विकास के नाम पर नहीं बनी थी, एक नफरत के आधार पर बनी थी, लेकिन उसके बावजूद कश्मीर की जनता और कश्मीर के लोग हिन्दुस्तान को अपना देश मानते थे और अभी भी majority मानती है। हमने, हमारी सक्सेसिव गवर्नमेंट ने प्रयास किया, इंदिरा गांधी जी ने शेख अब्दुल्ला के साथ accord किया। वर्ष 1975 में कांग्रेस की 3/4 majority थी, लेकिन शेख अब्दुल्ला साहब को, जो उस वक्त के सबसे tallest leader थे, sub-continent में मुसलमानों के सबसे बड़े लीडर थे और कश्मीर के भी थे, उनको national mainstream में लाने के लिए और कश्मीर का समाधान, क्योंकि कश्मीर के लोग उनको चाहते थे, लीडर्स चाहते थे, उनके हवाले सरकार की और पूरी गवर्नमेंट को कहा कि आप छोड़ दो, यहां तक कि नेशनल कॉन्फ्रेंस के लीडर्स, क्योंकि वह एमएलए-एमएलसी नहीं थे, उनके लिए अपने एमएलएज़ और एमएलसीज़ को कहा कि उनके लिए जगह खाली करो और unopposed चुन कर लाओ। यह होता है देश के लिए कुर्बानी देना और देश के लोगों की पीड़ा सुनना और उसका समाधान निकालना। उसके बाद राजीव गांधी जी ने 1986 में Rajiv Gandhi-Farooq Accord किया और वह डेवलपमेंट के आधार पर था। कश्मीर के लोगों को अपने साथ रखने के लिए सिर्फ सेंटीमेंट्स काफी नहीं हैं, वहां डेवलपमेंट भी होना चाहिए, वहां इम्प्लॉयमेंट भी होना चाहिए, वहां बिजली के प्रोजेक्ट्स भी होने चाहिए और वहां सड़कें भी होनी चाहिए। मैं उस मीटिंग में मौजूद था। मैं उनके साथ यहां से गया था। ये तमाम चीज़ें हुईं। दुर्भाग्य से वर्ष 1989 के नवंबर में मिलिटेंसी जम्मू-कश्मीर में शुरू हुई और स्टेट में भी शुरू हुई। जम्मू के कुछ डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स में भी कश्मीर से कम मिलिटेंसी नहीं थी और सबसे बुरे जो दो परिणाम हुए हैं - एक तो वर्ष 1990 में हमारे कश्मीरी पंडित भाई डर से, खौफ से दहशत से वैली से निकले। (व्यवधान)

قائد حزب اختلاف (جناب غلام نبی آزاد) : مائے ڈپٹی چیئرمین صاحب، سب

سے پہلے میں اے.آئی.ڈی.ایم.کے۔ اور ڈی.ایم.کے۔ کے مائے سڈسیوں کا ابھار پرکٹ کرتا ہوں۔ انہوں نے کشمیر جیسے سینسٹو ایشو اور بارڈر اسٹیٹ کے لوگوں کی بھائوناؤں کو دماغ میں رکھتے ہوئے یہ فیصلہ لیا کہ جب تک اس سڈن میں کشمیر پر بحث ہوگی، تب تک وہ ویل میں نہیں آئیں گے، اس کے لئے میں ان کا دھنیواد کرتا ہوں۔

سر، جب بھی ہم کشمیر کے کسی مدّے پر بات کریں، تو اس کا اتہاس جاننا بہت ضروری ہے اور جب تک اتہاس نہیں جانیں گے، تو وہ سرکاریں ہمیشہ غلطی کریں گی، جو اتہاس سے جڑی نہیں ہیں۔ یہ ضرورت نہیں ہے کہ آپ، کوئی بھی دوسری سرکاریں، جو بیچ میں آئیں، جن کو شاید کشمیر کے اتہاس کے بارے میں زیادہ جانکاری نہیں تھی، سال 1947 سے لے کر آج تک، پہلے آپ کو یہ دیکھنا ہوگا کہ کشمیریوں کا رول کیا رہا۔ سب سے بڑا مدّعا، جو سال 1946 میں اٹھا تھا اور جس نے اصلی شکل 1947 میں لی، وہ تھا ٹو-نیشن-تھیوری۔ اس وقت، کون سا ایسا اسٹیٹ تھا، جس میں مسلم میجورٹی تھی؟ آج یہ، وہاں ستر فیصد ہے، اس وقت وہاں یہ نوے فیصد تھی، کیوں کہ اس وقت پی۔او۔کے۔ بھی جموں-کشمیر کا حصہ تھا۔ جس پرانت میں نوے فیصد آبادی ہو، وہ ہندوستان کے ساتھ رہنا چاہے اور پاکستان نہ جانا چاہے، کیا یہ بہت تعجب کی بات نہیں ہے، اپنے آپ میں بہت بڑی بات نہیں ہے؟ لیکن، اس کی طرف دھیان نہیں دیا جاتا۔ جب مہاراجہ اور گورنمنٹ آف انڈیا کے بیچ یہ طے ہوا، Instrument of Accession ہوا، تو کتنی بڑی فوج، ایک چھوٹی سی ٹکڑی وہاں جا پائی۔ جہاز ہی کتنا بڑا تھا! ایک پچاس-سیٹر والا چھوٹا جہاز وہاں جا سکتا تھا۔ اس میں کتنی فوج جا سکتی تھی اور اس فوج کے پاس کتنے بڑے ہتھیار ہو سکتے تھے؟ جہاں پر کشمیر اینرپورٹ ہے، وہاں تک پاکستان کی فوج سول ڈریس میں پہنچ گئی تھی۔ انہوں نے یہ پی۔او۔کے۔ والا حصہ تو لے ہی لیا تھا، لیکن وہ بارہمولہ، کپواڑا و مرینگر

[श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद]

ہوتے ہوئے بڈگاؤں ٹسٹرکٹ، جہاں ایئرپورٹ ہے، وہاں تک پہنچ گئے تھے۔ لیکن ان فوجیوں کے ساتھ مل کر کس نے ان پاکستانی فوج کو، رضاکار کہئے، وولنٹئیر کہیں یا جو بھی کہیں، کس نے ان کو کھدیڑا؟ کشمیر کی جنتا نے کھدیڑا۔ کسی کے پاس ہتھیار تھا، کسی کے پاس تلوار تھی اور کسی کے پاس ڈنڈا تھا، کیوں کہ اس طرف بھی زیادہ ہتھیار نہیں تھے اور آرمی سے کئی گنا زیادہ کشمیری لوگوں نے مل کر ان کو کھدیڑ لیا، ویلی سے کھدیڑ دیا۔ ویلی سے باہر پی۔او۔کے۔ نہیں جا پائے، کیوں terrain بہت ڈھیلکت ہے۔ جو اسٹیٹ مسلم میجورٹی ہے، پاپولیشن ہے، جب لوگوں نے اس کو پورا ادھیکار دیا کہ کہیں بھی جا سکتے ہو تو وہ ہندوستان کے ساتھ رہے۔ اگر وہاں کے لوگ آج ہم سے ناراض ہیں تو کہیں نہ کہیں ہم سب کی، ہم سب ہندوستانیوں کی، میں پارٹی کی بات نہیں کروں گا، بی جے پی۔ اور کانگریس کی بات نہیں کروں گا، ہم جو 130 کروڑ کی آبادی ہیں۔ کہیں نہ کہیں ہم سے غلطیاں ہونی ہیں، کمیاں ہونی ہیں اور کمزوریاں ہونی ہیں تو کیا ہم ان کو ٹھیک نہیں کریں گے؟ اس کے لئے کوشش کرنا ضروری ہے اور سب سے زیادہ کوشش یہ ہو سکتی ہے، کوشش وہی کرے گا جس کے اندر دل ہو۔ وہ دھڑکنا چاہئے۔ وہ اگر ایک دھرم کے لئے دھڑکے گا تو آپ انصاف نہیں دے پائیں گے، وہ دل صرف اپنی پارٹی کے لئے دھڑکے گا تو آپ انصاف نہیں دے پائیں گے، اپنے ایک ریجن کے لئے دھڑکے گا تو آپ انصاف نہیں دے پائیں گے۔ وہ دل ہر دیش واسی کے لئے دھڑکنا چاہئے۔ اس کی تکلیف کو اپنی تکلف سمجھنا چاہئے، اس کے دکھ اور اس کی پیڑا کو اپنا دکھ اور اپنی پیڑا سمجھنا

چاہئے۔ مجھے خوشی ہے کہ ہماری پارٹی اس پیڑا اور اس دکھ کو سمجھتی تھی۔ نہرو جی کے زمانے سے بھی اور اندرا جی کے زمانے سے ہم دکھ اور پیڑا کو سمجھتے تھے، جس کو آپ appeasement کہتے ہیں، آپ کے شبہوں میں وہ appeasement ہے، ہمارے شبہوں میں اپنے دیش واسیوں کی پیڑا اور دکھ کو سمجھنا ہے۔ اب سمجھ سمجھ کی بات ہے۔ کس کو وہ appeasement نظر آتا ہے، کس کو اس کی آنکھوں میں آنسو نظر آتے ہیں اور کس کو اس کا دکھ اور پیڑا نظر آتا ہے؟ یہاں سے مدبہد شروع ہو جاتا ہے، کیوں کہ کشمیر کے دور جانے کے لئے آپ کی پارٹی کے دسپرچار نے بھی کیا ہے، ستر سال سے لگاتار آگ میں تیل ڈالنے کا کام کیا ہے۔ اس میں کوئی کمی نہیں رہی ہے، بلکہ آپ نے جو دیش کی ایمپائر بنائی، وہ کشمیر کو گالیاں اور کشمیریوں کو گالیاں دے کر آپ کا نیشنل لیول پر اب یہ ایمپائر بنا۔ یہ کوئی ڈیولپمنٹ، وکاس کے نام پر بنی ہے، ایک نفرت کے آدھار پر بنی تھی، لیکن اس کے باوجود کشمیر کی جنتا اور کشمیر کے لوگ ہندوستان کو اپنا دیش مانتے تھے، اور ابھی بھی میجورٹی مانتی ہے۔ ہم نے، ہماری سکسیسو گورنمنٹ نے پریاس کیا، اندرا گاندھی جی نے شیخ عبداللہ کے ساتھ ایکورڈ کیا۔ سال 1975 میں کانگریس کی 3/4 میجورٹی تھی، لیکن شیخ عبداللہ صاحب کو، جو اس وقت کے سب سے ٹالیسٹ لیڈر تھے، sub-continent میں مسلمانوں کے سب سے بڑے لیڈر تھے اور کشمیر کے بھی تھے۔ ان کو نیشنل مین اسٹریم میں لانے کے لئے اور کشمیر کا سمدادھان، کیوں کہ کشمیر کے لوگ ان کو چاہتے تھے، لیڈرس چاہتے تھے، ان کے

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حوالے سرکار کی اور پوری گورنمنٹ نے کہا کہ آپ چھوڑ دو، یہاں تک کہ نیشنل کانفرنس کے لیڈرس، کیوں کہ وہ ایم۔ایل۔اے، ایم۔ایل۔سی نہیں تھے، ان کے لیے اپنے ایم۔ایل۔ایز۔ اور ایم۔ایل۔سیز۔ کو کہا کہ ان کے لئے جگہ خالی کرو اور unopposed چنا کر لاؤ۔ یہ ہوتا ہے دیش کے لئے قربانی دینا اور دیش کے لوگوں کی پیڑا سننا اور اس کا سمدھان نکالنا۔ اس کے بعد راجیو گاندھی جی نے 1986 میں راجیو گاندھی-فاروق ایکورڈ کیا اور وہ ڈیولپمنٹ کے ادھار پر تھا۔ کشمیر کے لوگوں کو اپنے ساتھ رکھنے کے لئے صرف سینٹیمینٹس کافی نہیں ہیں، وہاں ڈیولپمنٹ بھی ہونا چاہئے، وہاں ایمپلائمنٹ بھی ہونا چاہئے۔ وہاں بجلی کے پروجیکٹس بھی ہونے چاہئیں اور وہاں سڑکیں بھی ہونی چاہئیں۔

میں اس میٹنگ میں موجود تھا۔ میں ان کے ساتھ یہاں سے گیا تھا۔ یہ تمام چیزیں ہوئی۔ بدقسمتی سے سال 1989 کے نومبر میں ملیٹینسی جموں کشمیر میں شروع ہوئی اور اسٹیٹ میں بھی شروع ہوئی۔ جموں کے کچھ ڈسٹرکٹس میں بھی کشمیر سے کم ملیٹینسی نہیں تھی اور اس کے سب سے برے جو دو نتیجے ہوئے ہیں — ایک تو سال 1990 میں ہمارے کشمیری پنڈت

بھائی ڈر سے، خوف سے، دہشت سے ویلی سے نکلے... (مداخلت)...

श्री शमशेर सिंह मन्हास (जम्मू-कश्मीर) : सर, मैं इसको ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: आप अपनी स्पीच ... (व्यवधान) ... आप अपनी स्पीच में बोलिए। ... (व्यवधान) ... मैं आपको रोक नहीं रहा हूँ।

† جناب غلام نبی آزاد : سرآپ اپنی اسپیچ---(مداخلت)--- آپ اپنی اسپیچ میں بولنے

---(مداخلت)--- میں آپ کو نہیں رہا ہوں۔

श्री उपसभापति: कृपया आप बैठें। ... (व्यवधान)... प्लीज़ ... (व्यवधान)... प्लीज़ ... (व्यवधान)... माननीय नेता विपक्ष के अलावा कोई हस्तक्षेप करेगा, तो ... (व्यवधान)... उनकी बात रिकॉर्ड में नहीं जाएगी। ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: आप सबको मौका मिलेगा, लेकिन मैं नहीं चाहूंगा कि आप बीच में बोलें। आपको जो कहना है, आप कहिए। आप कहने के लिए फ्री हैं। सबसे बड़ी दुखद चीज़ यह हुई है कि कश्मीरी मुसलमान और कश्मीरी पंडित एक खून हैं, उनकी एक जुबान है, एक भाषा है, एक खाना-पीना है और जब मैं खून कहता हूँ, तो मैं ज़रा इसको हिस्ट्री में 600 साल पहले ले जाता हूँ। कश्मीर में इस्लाम सिर्फ 600 साल पहले आया, तो उसका मतलब है, हमारा एक खून है, वह अलग हो गया। आप सियासत करें, लेकिन हम उसको अपना खून समझते हैं। वह हमसे अलग चला गया। वह दूसरी बात है, मैं उसमें नहीं जाना चाहता हूँ। बड़ी तल्खी होगी। उनको किसने exploit किया, मैं उसमें नहीं जाना चाहता हूँ। हम उस दिन के लिए इंतज़ार कर रहे हैं। कश्मीर, कश्मीरी-पंडितों के बगैर incomplete है और कश्मीर की हिस्ट्री incomplete है, यह मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ, चाहे आप कुछ भी राजनीति करें। यह भी सच है कि लाखों मुसलमान भी दहशतगर्दी की वजह से वैली को छोड़कर हिंदुस्तान के दूसरे हिस्सों में और गल्फ में भी चले गए। लेकिन एक en bloc बड़ी संख्या में चला गया, यह सबसे बड़ी दुखद बात है। सरकार आई और वर्ष 1999 से लेकर 1996 तक हम सब लोग मंत्रिमंडल में थे और जूझ रहे थे। वह एक समय था कि कश्मीर में कोई जाना नहीं चाहता था, यानी तकरीबन 90 परसेंट पोलिटिकल लीडर्स वहां से छोड़कर जम्मू में आ गए थे, दिल्ली में आ गए थे। मैं एक दल नहीं, सभी दलों की बात करना चाहता हूँ। सभी वहां से भागे। वहां पर 6-7 साल तक इलेक्शन नहीं हुए। वहां पर गवर्नर रूल लागू हुआ। वहां पर पार्लियामेंट के इलेक्शन नहीं हुए, विधान सभा के इलेक्शन नहीं हुए। वह एक ऐसा समय था, एक तरीके से जिसको हम कहेंगे, आर-पार की लड़ाई, क्योंकि पाकिस्तान ने अपनी पूरी ताकत, शक्ति, जितनी भी उसके पास पैसे की शक्ति थी, फौज की शक्ति थी, उसके सिविलियंस भी शक्ति थी, उसके रज़ाकार की शक्ति थी, उसके दूसरे infiltrators की शक्ति थी, उसका उसने पूरा इस्तेमाल किया। लेकिन हमारी गवर्नमेंट ने वर्ष 1996 में पूरे प्रयास के बाद वहां पर इलेक्शन की तैयारी की। उस वक्त चाहे इलेक्शन चार महीने बाद देवेगौड़ा जी की सरकार में हुए हों but it was Congress Government when एक प्लेटफॉर्म हम सब लोगों ने तैयार रखा, तो फिर हमें वर्ष 1996 में reconstruction and development को ज़ीरो से शुरू करना पड़ा। उसके बाद भी अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी आए। अटल जी ने कुछ प्रयास किया, हम उसका स्वागत करते हैं। हम गलत बात नहीं बताते हैं कि अटल जी बीजेपी के नेता थे, तो उन्होंने कोई भी काम नहीं किया। उन्होंने प्रयास किया और कश्मीर के लोगों ने उन पर यकीन करना शुरू किया। वे बस में पाकिस्तान तक चले गए। वहां की गवर्नमेंट ने भी उन पर यकीन करना शुरू कर दिया, लेकिन यह आपकी internal contradiction है। अटल जी ऊपर जाना चाहते थे, आप उन्हें नीचे खींचते थे। क्योंकि जैसा मैंने बताया कि उनका दुख समझना था। वे कश्मीरियों का दुख समझते थे, लेकिन दुर्भाग्य से उनके साथी नहीं समझते थे। वरना, यदि अटल जी को अपनी पार्टी का पूरा समर्थन मिला होता, तो शायद श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी कश्मीर का समधान निकाल पाते। लेकिन नहीं निकाल पाए, आपस की खींचा-तानी की वजह से ऐसा नहीं हो पाया। डा. मनमोहन सिंह जी के नेतृत्व में यूपीए गवर्नमेंट आ गयी तो डेवलपमेंट का सबसे ज्यादा प्रयास हुआ

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

[श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद]

क्योंकि सब कुछ बिखरा हुआ था। यह एक ऐसा era था जिसको मैं जम्मू-कश्मीर के लिए golden period कहता हूँ - देश के लिए तो कहता ही हूँ। ठीक है, हम publicity नहीं कर पाए, वह हमारी कमज़ोरी है। हमें arm-twisting नहीं आती, वह हमारी कमज़ोरी है। जिनको arm-twisting आती है, वे बगैर किए भी प्रचार करते हैं, लेकिन हम इतना करके भी स्टेट लेवल पर और नेशनल लेवल पर फेल हो गए क्योंकि हमें प्रचार करना नहीं आता। पहली दफा ट्रेन Valley में गयी। दो दफा डा. मनमोहन सिंह जी और सोनिया गांधी जी वहां आए। पूरी Valley में आज ट्रेन जाती है। कश्मीर के लोगों के लिए ट्रेन में चढ़ना एक historical event था। आज भी वह चल रही है। खैर, वह दूसरी बात है कि उसमें दूसरा डिब्बा आप पांच साल में भी नहीं लगा पाए। सड़कें - सिर्फ महाराजा के ज़माने में कश्मीर तक सड़क बनी थी, लेकिन अंदरूनी सड़कें नहीं थीं। PMGSY के अंतर्गत कितनी सड़कें बनीं, उनसे देश को तो लाभ हुआ, लेकिन जम्मू-कश्मीर में 90 परसेंट hilly terrain area है, पहाड़ी एरिया है - जम्मू में भी और कश्मीर में भी, उस पहाड़ी एरिया में सड़कें नहीं थीं। जब मैं चीफ मिनिस्टर था और उसके बाद भी, PMGSY के अंतर्गत स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को सड़कों के लिए ज़मीन देनी होती थी, लेकिन जम्मू-कश्मीर के पास पैसा नहीं था जिससे हम ज़मीन लें और सड़कें बनाएं। मैं डा. मनमोहन सिंह जी का धन्यवाद करता हूँ कि दोनों दफा दिल्ली में कैबिनेट की मीटिंग हुई - एक वक्त मुफ्ती साहब चीफ मिनिस्टर थे और दूसरी दफा मैं चीफ मिनिस्टर था या उमर साहब चीफ मिनिस्टर थे, दोनों दफा PMGSY के अंतर्गत ज़मीन खरीदने के लिए पैसे दिये गए, ताकि हम internal roads बना सकें। लेकिन आज उन roads का क्या हुआ? Roads तीन फेज़ में बनती हैं। पहला earthwork होता है, उसके बाद consolidation होती है और उसके बाद blacktop होता है, लेकिन साढ़े तीन साल में - हमने तो तकरीबन 90 परसेंट सड़कें खोद दीं, लेकिन आपने उनको second and third phase के लिए पैसा नहीं दिया और वे सड़कें, जो कच्ची सड़कें थीं - summer में बरसात होती है, winter में बर्फ गिरती है - जहां से हमने शुरू की थी, वहीं पहुंच गयीं क्योंकि आपको जानकारी नहीं है, आपको मालूम नहीं है। इसी तरह से hospitals हैं, उनके district hospitals, तहसील अस्पताल हैं, power generation है, वहां पॉवर प्रोजेक्ट्स बने। कितने का आपने उद्घाटन किया, माननीय प्रेज़ेंट प्रधान मंत्री जी ने तीन प्रोजेक्ट्स का उद्घाटन किया, जो कि उनकी गवर्नमेंट में आने से तीन साल पहले ही बनने शुरू हो चुके थे, लेकिन चूंकि वे चल रहे थे, इसलिए हमने उनका उद्घाटन नहीं किया। एक बार प्रोजेक्ट चलता है तो उसका उद्घाटन करना अच्छा नहीं लगता। चलिए, आपने तीन साल बाद ही उनका उद्घाटन किया, लेकिन वे हमारे वक्त में बन रहे थे। हमने गवर्नमेंट ऑफ इंडिया के साथ - यहां जयराम रमेश जी बैठे हैं, ये पावर मिनिस्टर थे, मैं चीफ मिनिस्टर था, क्योंकि हमारी power generation की शक्ति नहीं थी, हमने, स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ने NHPC के साथ एग्रीमेंट किया - हमने NHPC के साथ पांच एग्रीमेंट किए। हमने कई प्रोजेक्ट्स शुरू किए, आपके वक्त में वे प्रोजेक्ट्स गए और वे दस परसेंट काम करने के बाद निकल भी गए। इसी प्रकार tourism है। हमारे यहां tourism पूरे climax पर था। इसी प्रकार employment generation है, handicrafts हैं। जम्मू-कश्मीर का सबसे ज्यादा employment का ज़रिया handicrafts और tourism है। यह एक ऐसी जगह है जैसी देश भर में अन्य कहीं नहीं है, जहां winter और summer, सब किस्म का tourism आपको मिलता है। जहां घोड़े वाले से लेकर, शिकारा, टैक्सी वाला, दुकानदार educated, uneducated और less educated - सबको रोज़गार मिलता है। अब tourism बंद हो गया। हमारे वक्त में tourism था, हमारे वक्त में यात्रा करने के लिए 6-6 लाख लोग जाते थे। लेकिन अब यात्रा करने वालों की संख्या दो लाख में पहुंच गई। यह भी एक tourism का ज़रिया है, उससे हजारों लोगों को मजदूरी मिलती है। आपके वक्त में वह tourism खत्म हुआ, employment खत्म हुआ। आपने unemployment generate किया और employment खत्म हो गया।

† جناب غلام نبی آزاد : آپ سب کو موقع ملے گا، لیکن میں نہیں چاہوں گا کہ آپ بیچ میں بولیں۔ آپ کو جو کہنا ہے، آپ کہئے۔ آپ کہنے کے لئے فری ہیں۔ سب سے بڑی دکھ چیز یہ ہوئی ہے کہ کشمیری مسلمان اور کشمیری پنڈت ایک خون ہیں، ان کی ایک زبان ہے، ایک بھاشا ہے، ایک کھانا پینا ہے اور جب میں خون کہتا ہوں، تو میں ذرا اس کو ہسٹری میں 600 سال پہلے لے جاتا ہوں۔ کشمیر میں اسلام 600 سال پہلے آیا، تو اس کا مطلب ہے، ہمارا ایک خون ہے، وہ الگ ہو گیا۔ آپ سیاست کریں، لیکن ہم اس کو اپنا خون سمجھتے ہیں۔ وہ ہم سے الگ چلا گیا۔ وہ دوسری بات ہے، میں اس میں نہیں جانا چاہتا ہوں۔ بڑی تلخی ہوگی۔ ان کے کس نے ایکسپلانٹ کیا، میں اس میں نہیں جانا چاہتا ہوں۔ ہم اس دن کے لئے انتظار کر رہے ہیں۔ کشمیر، کشمیری پنڈتوں کے بغیر نامکمل ہیں اور کشمیر کی ہسٹری نامکمل ہے، یہ میں آپ کو بتانا چاہتا ہوں، چاہے آپ کچھ بھی سیاست کریں۔ یہ بھی سچ ہے کہ لاکھوں مسلمان بھی دہشت گردی کی وجہ سے ویلی کو چھوڑ کر ہندوستان کے دوسرے حصوں میں اور گلف میں بھی چلے گئے۔ لیکن ایک *en bloc* بڑی تعداد میں چلا گیا، یہ سب سے بڑی دکھ بات ہے۔ سرکار آئی اور سال 1991 سے لے کر 1996 تک ہم سب لوگ منتری منڈل میں تھے اور جوجھ رہے تھے۔ وہ ایک وقت تھا کہ کشمیر میں کوئی جانا نہیں چاہتا تھا، یعنی تقریباً نوے فیصد پولیٹیکل لیڈرس وہاں سے چھوڑ کر جموں میں آ گئے تھے، دہلی میں آ گئے تھے۔ میں ایک دل نہیں، سبھی دل کی بات کرنا چاہتا ہوں۔ سبھی وہاں سے بھاگے۔ وہاں پر چھ-سات سال تک الیکشن نہیں ہوئے۔ وہاں پر گورنر رول لاگو ہوا۔ وہاں پر پارلیمنٹ کے الیکشن نہیں ہوئے، ودھان سبھا کے الیکشن نہیں ہوئے۔ وہ ایک ایسا وقت تھا، ایک طریقے سے جن کو ہم کہیں گے، آر پار کی لڑائی، اس کو پکڑ کر رکھنا، کیوں کہ پاکستان نے اپنی پوری طاقت، شکتی، جتنی بھی اس کے پاس پیسے کی شکتی تھی، فوج کی شکتی تھی، اس کے سویلینس کی شکتی تھی، اس کے رضاکاروں کی شکتی تھی، اس کے دوسرے انفلٹریٹرس کی شکتی تھی، اس کا اس نے پورا استعمال کیا۔

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

[श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद]

لیکن ہماری گورنمینٹ نے سال 1996 میں پورے پریاس کے بعد وہاں پر الیکشن کی تیاری کی۔ اس وقت چاہے الیکشن چار مہینے بعد دیو گورڈا جی کی سرکار میں ہونے ہوں، 'بٹ اٹ واز کانگریس گورنمینٹ وہیں' ایک پلیٹ فارم ہم سب لوگوں نے تیار رکھا، تر پھر ہمیں سال 1996 میں ری-کنسٹرکشن اینڈ ڈیولپمینٹ کو زیرو سے شروع کرنا پڑا۔ اس کے بعد شری اٹل بہاری واجپنی جی آئے۔ اٹل جی نے کچھ پریاس کیا، ہم اس کا سواگت کرتے ہیں۔ ہم غلط بات نہیں بتاتے ہیں کہ اٹل جی بی جے پی کے تھے، تو انہوں نے کوئی بھی کام نہیں کیا۔ انہوں نے پریاس کیا اور کشمیر کے لوگوں نے ان پر یقین کرنا شروع کیا۔ وہ بس میں پاکستان تک چلے گئے۔ وہاں کی گورنمینٹ نے بھی ان پر یقین کرنا شروع کر دیا، لیکن یہ آپ کی انٹرنل کونٹراکٹکشن ہے۔ اٹل جی اوپر جانا چاہتے تھے، آپ انہیں نیچے کھینچتے تھے۔ کیوں کہ جیسا میں نے بتایا کہ ان کا دکھ سمجھنا تھا۔ وہ کشمیریوں کا دکھ سمجھتے تھے، لیکن بدقسمتی سے ان کے ساتھی نہیں سمجھتے تھے۔ ورنہ، اگر اٹل جی کو اپنی پارٹی کا پورا سمرتھن ملا ہوتا، تو شاید شری اٹل بہاری واجپنی جی کشمیر کا سمدھان نکال پاتے۔

لیکن نہیں نکال پائے، آپس کی کھینچا تانی کی وجہ سے ایسا نہیں ہو پایا۔ ڈاکٹر منموہن سنگھ جی کی قیادت میں یو پی-اے۔ گورنمینٹ آگئی تو ڈیولپمینٹ کا سب سے زیادہ پریاس ہوا کیوں کہ کہ سب کچھ بکھرا ہوا تھا۔ یہ ایک ایسا ایرا تھا جس کو میں جموں-کشمیر کے لئے گولڈن پیریڈ کہتا ہوں، دیش کے لئے کہتا ہی ہوں۔ ٹھیک ہے، ہم پبلسٹی نہیں کر پائے، وہ ہماری

کمزوری ہے۔ ہمیں آرم-ٹونسٹنگ نہیں آتی، وہ ہماری کمزوری ہے۔ جن کو آرم-ٹونسٹنگ آتی ہے، وہ بغیر کئے بھی پرچار کرتے ہیں، لیکن ہم اتنا کر کے بھی اسٹیٹ لیول پر اور نیشنل لیول پر فیل ہو گئے کیوں کہ ہمیں پرچار کرنا نہیں آتا۔ پہلی دفعہ ٹرین ویلی میں گئی۔ دو دفعہ منموہن سنگھ جی اور سونیا گاندھی جی وہاں آئے۔ پوری ویلی میں آج ٹرین جاتی ہے۔ کشمیر کے لوگوں کے لئے ٹرین میں چڑھنا ایک تاریخی واقعہ تھا۔ آج بھی وہ چل رہی ہے۔ خیر، وہ دوسری بات ہے کہ اس میں دوسرا ٹبہ آپ پانچ سال میں بھی نہیں لگا پائے۔ سڑکیں — صرف مہاراجہ کے زمانے میں کشمیر تک سڑک بنی تھک، لیکن اندرونی سڑکیں نہیں تھیں۔ پی۔ایم۔جی۔ایس۔وائی۔ کے انٹرگت کتنی سڑکیں بنیں، ان سے دیش کو تو فائدہ ہوا، لیکن جموں-کشمیر کے نوے فیصد ٹرین ایریا ہے، پہاڑی ایریا ہے — جموں میں بھی اور کشمیر میں بھی، اس پہاڑی ایریا میں سڑکیں نہیں تھیں۔ جب میں چیف منسٹر تھا اور اس کے بعد بھی، پی۔ایم۔جی۔ایس۔وائی۔ کے انٹرگت اسٹیٹ کوورنمینٹ کو سڑکوں کے لئے زمین دینی ہوتی تھی، لیکن جموں کشمیر کے پاس پیسہ نہیں تھا جس سے ہم زمین لیں اور سڑکیں بنائیں۔ میں ڈاکٹر منموہن سنگھ جی کا دھنیواد کرتا ہوں کہ دونوں دفعہ دہلی میں کینیٹ کی میٹنگ ہوئی — ایک وقت مفتی صاحب چیف منسٹر تھے اور دوسری دفعہ میں چیف منسٹر تھا یا عمر صاحب چیف منسٹر تھے، دونوں دفعہ پی۔ایم۔جی۔ایس۔وائی۔ کے انٹرگت زمین خریدنے کے لئے پیسے دئے گئے، تاکہ ہم انٹرنل روڈس بنا سکیں۔ لیکن آج ہم روڈس کا کیا ہوا؟

[श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद]

روٹس تین فیز میں بنتی ہیں۔ پہلا ارتھ-ورک ہوتا ہے، اس کے بعد کنسولیدیشن ہوتی ہے اور اس کے بعد بلیک-ٹوپ ہوتا ہے، لیکن ساڑھے چار سال میں ہم نے تو تقریباً نوے فیصد سڑکیں کھود دیں، لیکن آپ نے ان کو سیکنڈ اینڈ تھرڈ فیز کے لئے پیسہ نہیں دیا اور وہ سڑکیں، جو کچی سڑکیں تھیں، سمر میں برسات ہوتی ہے، ونٹر میں برف گرتی ہے، جہاں سے ہم نے شروع کی تھیں، وہیں پہنچ گئیں کیوں کہ آپ کو جانکاری نہیں ہے، آپ کو معلوم نہیں ہے۔ اسی طرح سے ہاسپٹلس ہیں، ان کے ڈسٹرکٹ ہاسپٹلس، تحصیل اسپتال ہیں، پاور جنریشن ہے، وہاں پاور پروجیکٹس بنے۔ کتے کا آپ نے ادگھاٹن کیا، مائنے حالیہ پردھان منتری جی نے تین پروجیکٹس کا ادگھاٹن کیا، جو کہ ان کی گورنمنٹ میں آنے سے تین سال پہلے ہی بننے شروع ہو چکے تھے، لیکن چونکہ وہ چل رہے تھے، اس لئے وہ ہمارے وقت میں بن رہے تھے۔ ہم نے گورنمنٹ اف انڈیا کے ساتھ — یہاں جے رام رمیش جی بیٹھے ہیں، یہ پاور منسٹر تھے، میں چیف منسٹر تھا، کیوں کہ ہماری پاور جنریشن کی شکتی نہیں تھی، ہم نے، اسٹیٹ گورنمنٹ میں این۔ایچ۔پی۔سی۔ کے ساتھ ایگریمنٹ کیا۔ ہم نے این۔ایچ۔پی۔سی۔ کے ساتھ پانچ ایگریمنٹ کئے، ہم نے کئی پروجیکٹس شروع کئے، آپ کے وقت میں وہ پروجیکٹس گئے اور وہ دس فیصد کام کرنے کے بعد نکل بھی گئے۔ اسی طرح ٹورزم ہے۔ ہمارے یہاں ٹورزم پورے کلانمیکس پر تھا۔ اسی طرح ایمپلائمنٹ جنریشن ہے، بینڈی کرافٹ ہیں۔ جموں — کشمیر کا سب سے زیادہ ایمپلائمنٹ کا ذریعہ بینڈی کرافٹ اور ٹورزم ہے۔ یہ ایک ایسی جگہ ہے جیسی دیش بہر

میں دوسری کہیں نہیں ہے، جہاں ونٹر اور سمر، سب قسم کا ٹورزم آپ کو ملتا ہے۔ جہاں گھوڑے والے سے لیکر، شکارا، ٹیکسی والا، دوکاندار، ایجوکیٹڈ، ان-ایجوکیٹڈ اور لیس-ایجوکیٹڈ — سب کو روزگار ملتا ہے۔

اب ٹورزم بند ہو گیا۔ ہمارے وقت میں ٹورزم تھا، ہمارے وقت میں یاترا کرنے کے لئے چھ لاکھ لڑگ جاتے تھے۔ لیکن اب یاترا کرنے والوں کی تعداد دو لاکھ تک پہنچ گئی۔ یہ بھی ایک ٹورزم کا ذریعہ ہے، اس سے ہزاروں لوگوں کو مزدوری ملتی ہے۔ آپ کے وقت میں وہ ٹورزم ختم ہوا، ایمپلائمنٹ ختم ہوا۔ آپ نے ان-ایمپلائمنٹ جنریٹ کیا اور ایمپلائمنٹ ختم ہو

گیا۔

ش्री उपसभापति: माननीय गुलाम नबी जी, कश्मीर समेत अन्य चीजों पर आपका बड़ा व्यापक अनुभव है, लेकिन आपकी पार्टी का समय 25 मिनट है, जिसमें से आप 18 मिनट का उपयोग कर चुके हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा (हिमाचल प्रदेश): LoP को कभी कहीं रोका जाता है ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: प्लीज़, आप बैठ जाइए। समय की व्यवस्था के बारे में कहना मेरा फर्ज़ है।

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: सर, सबसे पहले तो हम Business Advisory Committee में टाइम निर्धारित करते हैं और Business Advisory Committee मिली नहीं और हमने टाइम निर्धारित नहीं किया।

جناب غلام نبی آزاد : سر، سب سے پہلے تو ہم بزنس ایڈوائزری کمیٹی میں ٹائم نردھارت کرتے ہیں اور بزنس ایڈوائزری کمیٹی ملی نہیں اور ہم نے ٹائم نردھارت نہیں کیا۔

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: LoP के लिए नहीं होता है।

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Not only that, the point is that the Business Advisory Committee decides the time.

संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा सांख्यिकी और कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विजय गोयल): इसके लिए दो घंटे का टाइम तय किया था।

श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद: हमने नहीं किया है, आपने खुद किया है।

جناب غلام نبی آزاد : ہم نے نہیں کیا ہے، آپ نے خود کیا ہے۔†

श्री विजय गोयल: नहीं, ऐसा नहीं है।

श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद: Parliamentary Affairs Minister ने किया है and not Business Advisory Committee. The Business Advisory Committee has not met and has not decided the time. So, the Government cannot decide the time. 'हिमायत' skill development की एक स्कीम थी। 'उम्मीद' Self-Help Groups की स्कीम थी और 'उड़ान' education of youth की स्कीम थी। हमने different parts of the country में 20 हजार लोगों को placement दी। जयराम रमेश जी 'हिमायत', 'उम्मीद' और 'उड़ान' के in-charge थे। हम लोगों ने Entrepreneurship Development Institute बनाया। Militancy की वजह से उसे उड़ा दिया गया और फिर बाद में किसी ने उसे बनाया ही नहीं। ये तमाम चीजें हुई हैं। उसके बाद में 25 फरवरी, 2015 को याद करता हूँ। मैं यहां से बोल रहा था और माननीय Leader of the House के साथ माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी बैठे थे। मैंने जो सवाल उठाया था, उसका जवाब प्रधान मंत्री जी ने नहीं दिया, माननीय वित्त मंत्री, Leader of the House ने ही उस पर कहा था। उन दिनों parleys चल रहे थे, PDP और Government of India के बीच में। मैंने उस दिन यहीं पर बता दिया था कि आप सरकार मत बनाओ, Bhartiya Janta Party is a red rag for Kashmir and Kashmiris. ये शब्द मैंने कहे थे। यह मैंने दुबारा अपनी स्पीच से निकाला, word 'red rag' और आपने उसे स्पीच में भी उल्लेख किया और दो-तीन चीजें बताई हैं, मैं उनका उल्लेख नहीं करता हूँ। वह 'red rag' prove हो गया कि वह 'red rag' था। So, I was not wrong. I would like to tell the hon. Leader of the House that I was correct. It was a 'red rag' क्योंकि 70 साल आप उनको गालियां देते थे और बाद में कहते हैं कि हम तुम पर हुकूमत करेंगे। तो उसका परिणाम क्या हुआ, उसका परिणाम यह हुआ कि militancy बढ़ गई। हमने बिल्कुल जीरो प्वाइंट पर पहुंचाई और आपने फिर शुरू की। Infiltration बढ़ गया, Security Forces killing बढ़ गई। मेरे पास आंकड़े हैं, क्योंकि आपने समय नहीं दिया और माननीय गृह मंत्री जी आंकड़े पढ़ेंगे, तो मैंने अपने पास भी खुद आंकड़े रखे हुए हैं। मुझे मालूम है कि सरकार कहेगी कि 237 militants हमारे वक्त में मारे गए हैं। मेरे पास आंकड़े हैं कि हमारे वक्त में 1750 आदमी भी एक साल में मारे गए थे, 1312 आदमी भी मारे गए, 1100 आदमी भी एक साल में मारे गए। आप तो ढाई सौ गिनते हो। मेरे पास वे आंकड़े हैं और मैं दूंगा। हमारे वक्त में, जब हम सरकार में थे, तो per year 1700 तक militants को मारते थे। लेकिन सवाल है कि हमने 2014 में कहां छोड़ा, वह cut-off date होगी कि 2014 में militancy कहां थी। आज कश्मीर में क्या situation है? Policemen, Security Forces को यह हिदायत है कि अगर वे लीव पर जाएं तो घर पर न रहें। क्या पिछले 30 सालों में ऐसी कोई advisory थी? Government of India में, मनमोहन सिंह जी के वक्त में या नरसिम्हा राव जी के वक्त में, जब हम Government में थे, तब क्या इस तरह की कोई advisory थी कि पुलिस वाला घर नहीं जाएगा? पुलिस ने एडवाइज़री जारी की है कि वे अपन घर न जाएं। वे अपने घर पर न जाएं, तो किसके घर जाएं? Where will they go? ऐसी situation आपकी गवर्नमेंट वहां पर लायी

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

है कि पुलिस वाला भी अपने घर नहीं जा सकता है, लीडर भी नहीं जा सकता है, हिट-लिस्ट वाला भी नहीं जा सकता है। अब तो हमें कोई और नई जगह पुलिस के लिए बनानी पड़ेगी। पुलिस अभी तक तो लीडर्स को प्रोटेक्शन देने के लिए थी, अब पुलिस को भी प्रोटेक्शन देनी पड़ेगी। यह स्थिति आपने हमको दी है, ऐसा कश्मीर आपने हमारे हवाले किया। आज security situation worst है, जैसी 1990 में security situation थी, जैसा 1990 में आतंकवाद था, आज उसी तरह का आतंकवाद है। Tourism is at its lowest, कोई टूरिज्म नहीं है। कुछ तो militants की वजह से और कुछ हमारे दो-तीन channels हैं, उनकी मेहरबानी से, जो सुबह से anti-Kashmir propaganda शुरू कर देते हैं, जिस कश्मीरी को जाना भी होता है, वह भी भाग जाता है, बाहर वाला तो जाएगा ही नहीं। अब मुझे नहीं मालूम कि किसका agenda वे चलाते हैं, लेकिन वे चलाते हैं और सरकार उनको नहीं कहती है अपना agenda चलाने के लिए तो भी वे 24 घंटे खड़े रहते हैं, लेकिन जो देश के खिलाफ एजेन्डा चलाते हैं, उनके खिलाफ आपके मुंह से जुबान नहीं निकलती है कि आप ऐसा एजेन्डा क्यों चलाते हो? जो नफरत का एजेन्डा है उससे पाकिस्तान को फायदा मिलता है, हमारे देश को फायदा नहीं मिलता है और इससे वहां tourism खत्म हो जाता है।

वहां पर economic activity zero है, nil है, handicraft industry nil है। हमारे वक्त में विदेश में मेले लगते थे, उनको आपने बंद कर दिया है, अब देश में भी मेले नहीं लगते हैं। वहां पर employment zero है, political situation ऐसी है कि alienation total है। कभी alienation नहीं हुआ। एक रोशनी की किरण कश्मीर के लोगों को, कश्मीर के नौजवानों को नज़र आती थी कि आज नहीं होगा, तो कल होगा। अब कश्मीर के नौजवान पढ़े-लिखे हैं, वे डिग्रियां हासिल करते हैं और अब उनको अंधेरा नजर आता है और जब वे दूसरी बड़ी यूनिवर्सिटीज़ में पढ़ने के लिए जाते हैं, तो वहां उनके साथ क्या सलूक किया जाता है, यह तो सबको पता है। वे क्या खाते हैं, क्या पीते हैं, कहां जाते हैं, कहां आते हैं, उन स्टूडेंट्स को भी तंग किया जाता है। वहां पर militancy में recruitment तकरीबन-तकरीबन खत्म हो गयी है। जो नये लोगों का recruitment मिलिटेंसी में होता था, this was the thing of past. अब दस-बीस कहीं गलती से भूले-भटके पैसे देकर जाते थे, लेकिन अब यह संख्या सैंकड़ों में पहुंच गयी। वर्ष 2018 में यह सौ से सवा सौ तक को क्रॉस कर गयी है। तब की recruitment में और आज की recruitment में फ़र्क है। कौन होता था, Javed Nalka बहुत बड़ा लीडर माना जाता था, वहां नलका ठीक करने वाला, झाड़ू मारने वाला लीडर बन जाता था। माननीय गृह मंत्री जी, आपको मालूम है कि आज PhD वाले जा रहे हैं। एक डॉक्टर नौकरी छोड़कर चला गया। आज डॉक्टरी के लिए कितने पैसे देने पड़ते हैं, 50 लाख, एक करोड़ देने पड़ते हैं और उसके बाद वह नौकरी छोड़कर militant बन जाए, engineering छोड़कर militant बन जाए, law graduates, post graduates, PhD candidates militancy-there is something wrong with the Government of India. There is something wrong with the functioning of the Government of India. There is something wrong with the working of the Government of India and with the thinking of the Government of India. Let me clearly tell you this. Who is responsible for this alienation? Alienation of educated people, not only educated people but also employed people! इन चार सालों में सबसे ज्यादा infiltration हुयी है, इन चार सालों में सबसे ज्यादा cease-fire violations हुए हैं। मैं हर cease-fire violation के बाद जम्मू, कटुआ और सांबा गया हूँ। जब

[श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद]

cease-fire violation होता है, यह बात ठीक है कि militancy से कश्मीर में ज्यादा नुकसान होता है। मैं आपकी इतिला के लिए बताना चाहता हूँ कि ceasefire violation से जम्मू में ज्यादा नुकसान होता है, क्योंकि international border जम्मू में है और जम्मू शहर तथा सियालकोट, almost twin cities हैं। बीच में एक दीवार है, उसके पार सियालकोट है और इधर जम्मू शहर है। जब कदुआ, साम्बा या जम्मू में गोली आती है, तो वहां के शहरी मरते हैं। इन तीन-चार सालों में वहां सबसे ज्यादा citizens मारे गए हैं। पहले कभी भी जम्मू, कदुआ और साम्बा में शहरी नहीं मारे जाते थे, लेकिन इस ceasefire violation में पहली बार ऐसा देखा गया। पहले कभी भी ceasefire violation में जानवर मरते नहीं देखे थे, लेकिन अब ceasefire violation में हमने भैंसे, गायें और बकरियां भी मरती देखीं। हमने कभी पाकिस्तान की शैलिंग से घरों को बर्बाद होते नहीं देखा, लेकिन अब ऐसा हो रहा है। मैं भी स्टूडेंट लाइफ से पोलिटिक्स में रहा हूँ और आज तक पोलिटिक्स में हूँ, लेकिन मैंने सिर्फ आपके वक्त में ऐसा देखा है कि पाकिस्तान की शैलिंग से घर भी टूटे, जानवर भी मारे गए और इंसान भी मारे गए।

महोदय, हमने आपको एक ऐसा कश्मीर और देश आपके हवाले किया था, जो प्रगतिशील देशों में माना जाता था, जो विकास के लिए माना जाता था, जो अपनी भाई-बिरादरी, भाईचारे और दोस्ती के लिए जाना जाता था। हिन्दू, मुस्लिम, सिख, ईसाई, unity के लिए और amity के लिए माना जाता था और आज साढ़े चार साल से वह देश नहीं है। इसे आप भी देख रहे हैं और हम भी देख रहे हैं। हमने जो कश्मीर आपको दिया था, वह कश्मीर आज नहीं है। मैं वहां पढ़ा हूँ और वहीं से राजनीति भी शुरू की है। जम्मू में हमें मालूम नहीं था कि हिन्दू कौन है और मुसलमान कौन है। मैं जम्मू की बात करता हूँ। जम्मू में 60 परसेंट हिन्दू और 40 परसेंट मुस्लिम हैं। चार डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स में हिन्दू मेजॉरिटी है और छः डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स में मुस्लिम मेजॉरिटी है, लेकिन overall proportion 60:40 का है। मुझे यह मालूम नहीं था कि कौन हिन्दू और कौन मुस्लिम है, क्योंकि हम अपने हिन्दू दोस्त की मां को भी मां ही कहते थे। उसकी बहन को बहन और भाभी को भाभी ही कहते थे, लेकिन आज वह माहौल नहीं है। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप लोगों ने एक सबसे बड़ा गिफ्ट दिया कि वहां 70 साल से अब हिन्दू, हिन्दू से पहचाना जाता है और मुसलमान, मुसलमान से पहचाना जाता है। यह काम यहां की गवर्नमेंट ने नहीं, वहां की गवर्नमेंट ने किया।

महोदय, जब हम वहां नौकरियां देते थे, तो मुझे इस बात को कहते हुए गर्व का अनुभव हो रहा है कि जितने भी चीफ मिनिस्टर्स बने हैं, मेरे ख्याल से महबूबा मुफ्ती से लेकर, गुलाम नबी आजाद से लेकर शेख अब्दुल्ला तक, हमारे पर्सनल स्टाफ में ऑलमोस्ट 90 परसेंट हिन्दू होते थे। हमारे चीफ सेक्रेटरीज़, डीजीपीज़, डीजीज और आईजीज़ 80 परसेंट हिन्दू हुआ करते थे। यह किसी को मालूम नहीं होता था कि कश्मीर में हिन्दू क्यों चीफ सेक्रेटरी लगाया गया है या डी.जी. हिन्दू क्यों लगाया गया है। इस बात को कोई नहीं पूछता है और I must tell you even हुर्रयत में भी कभी, जिसे हम एंटी-कश्मीर कहेंगे या हिन्दुस्तान के फेवर में नहीं है, उसने भी कभी यह नहीं लिखा कि यहां मुसलमान ही डीजी होना चाहिए या मुसलमान ही चीफ सेक्रेटरी होना चाहिए। यह बात हमारे में नहीं थी। आपने यह बीमारी भी दहेज में जम्मू-कश्मीर की सरकार को दे दी। यह आपको ही मुबारक हो।

महोदय, जब आप हर फ्रंट पर फेल हो गए, बड़े fanfare के साथ आपने वहां गवर्नमेंट बनाई, लेकिन जब आप हर फ्रंट पर फेल हो गए, economic front, political front, tourism front, सब

alienation कंग्लीट हो गया और उसके बाद आपने वहां कह दिया कि हम तो चले, अपना कटोरा लेकर, अब तुम जानो, अब हम सरकार नहीं चलाएंगे। मैंने ऐसा कभी नहीं देखा है कि Government of India खुद withdraw करे। हमारी गवर्नमेंट का भी सपोर्ट withdraw किया था, लेकिन वह रीजनल पार्टी ने किया था, लेकिन यहां Government of India withdraw कर रही है। The Government of India यानी, भारतीय जनता पार्टी ने कहा कि हम withdraw करते हैं।

महोदय, मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि आपने वहां की गवर्नमेंट से सपोर्ट withdraw किया, लेकिन फिर चार-पांच महीने वहां की एसेम्बली को suspended animation में क्यों रखा? जब आपने withdraw किया, तो इलेक्शन होना चाहिए। उस समय अच्छा मौसम था। उस समय climate बहुत अच्छा था और इलेक्शन हो जाता, लेकिन आपकी नजर थी कि हम कहीं जोड़-तोड़ करें। चार महीने आप तोड़ने और जोड़ने में लगे रहे। पीडीपी और कांग्रेस को तोड़ने में लगे रहे। मुझे अपने MLAs ने बताया कि तोड़ने की क्या-क्या शरारतें थीं। मैं उन सब बातों का यहां उल्लेख नहीं करना चाहता हूं। उसके बाद N.C. को तोड़ने में लगे रहे। इन सबने, उमर अब्दुल्ला के वक्त में, फारुख अब्दुल्ला के वक्त में, हमारे वक्त में बहुत काम हुआ। मैं श्री फारुख अब्दुल्ला को भी बधाई देता हूं कि उन्होंने 1996 में सबसे बड़ा इलेक्शन सम्भाला। उसके बाद, हमारे और उमर अब्दुल्ला के वक्त से विकास अपने आसमाँ पर पहुंचा, लेकिन ये तमाम चीजें नीचे दब गईं। आप इन्हीं पार्टीज़ को तोड़ रहे हैं, आप नेशनल काँग्रेस को तोड़ रहे हैं, आप कांग्रेस को तोड़ रहे हैं।

सर, जब मैं चीफ मिनिस्टर था, तब एक गवर्नर थ, वे हमारी सोच के नहीं थे। भगवान उनकी आत्मा को शांति दे। उन्होंने मुझे बताया कि मैं आपकी सोच का नहीं हूं। लेकिन कश्मीर में मुझे आपकी सोच के लोगों की जरूरत है, जो नेशनलिस्ट हैं। जो हमारे लॉ मिनिस्टर हैं, वे उन्हें जानते हैं, जिनका मैं उल्लेख कर रहा हूं। कहा मैं आपको कमजोर नहीं करूंगा? क्योंकि हमें आपसे फायदा होगा, हमें national forces चाहिए, आपकी सोच में पहला शब्द उन्होंने बताया, इसलिए मेरी तरफ से आपको हंड्रेड परसेंट सपोर्ट है। माननीय गृह मंत्री जी, यह सोच नहीं रखोगे। जो आपके पिलर्स हैं, वहां नेशनल काँग्रेस और कांग्रेस प्रो इंडिया हैं, secular forces हैं। वे लड़ते हैं, वे कश्मीर को देश के साथ रखना चाहते हैं, लेकिन आप उन्हीं को साफ करते हो, आप उन्हीं की टांगें काटते हो। आपने सबसे पहले उन्हीं की सिक्युरिटी विदड़ों की। जम्मू-कश्मीर में सिक्युरिटी विदड़ों करने का मतलब है सॉफ्ट टारगेट। खैर, वे इसलिए बच गए, क्योंकि उनको लगा कि अब बीजेपी ने सिक्युरिटी विदड़ों की, शायद वे उन बेचारे बच्चों को मरवाना ही चाहते थे, इसलिए मत छोड़ो, ये भी यतीन हैं। यह आपकी क्रेडिबिलिटी हो गई। जब सब कुछ खत्म हो गया, आपने तब हवाले किया। तीन-चार महीने के बाद कुछ सोच आ गई। माननीय महोदय, मैं उसमें नहीं था, माननीय लीडर ऑफ दि हाउस को मालूम है, लेकिन नेशनल काँग्रेस, पीडीपी और कुछ हमारे लीडर्स सोच रहे थे कि हालांकि तनख्वाह तो हमें मिल रही है, लेकिन इस गवर्नर रूल से कोई फायदा नहीं हो रहा है, बल्कि लोगों को नुकसान ही हो रहा है एनिमेटेड सस्पेंशन में भी तनख्वाह तो मिल रही थी, लेकिन लोगों को फायदा नहीं हो रहा था। उन्होंने सोचा हम मिलकर गवर्नमेंट बनाएं। यह जो गवर्नमेंट बनती थी, यह almost two-third मेजॉरिटी की बनती थी। यह individuals के बीच में समझौता नहीं था।

[श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद]

जिस तरह की individuals की सरकार भारतीय जनता पार्टी बनाना चाहती थी कि दो हमारे लिए, दो उसके लिए, दो उसके लिए, वैसा वे नहीं चाहते थे। यहां पोलिटिकल पार्टीज़ खुद सरकार बना रही थीं। खुद नेशनल काँग्रेस, खुद पीडीपी। उन्होंने खुद ही कांग्रेस पार्टी को भी convince करने की कोशिश की थी कि आप भी रहो। अगर हम जाते तो as पार्टी जाते, as individual नहीं जाते। एक फैक्स भी गवर्नर के पास पहुंच जाए कि कल हम अपना support देंगे और ज्यों ही गवर्नमेंट को मालूम पड़ा कि कल यहां गवर्नमेंट बनेगी, त्यों ही एक घंटे के अंदर विधान सभा भंग हो गई। माननीय गृह मंत्री जी और लीडर ऑफ दि हाउस, अगर हमारी गवर्नमेंट होती और हम सरकार नहीं चला पाते, तो हम उनके पाँव पकड़ते की रीज़नल पार्टीज़ एक हो जाओ और सरकार बनाओ। हम उनको facilitate करते, क्योंकि जम्मू-कश्मीर में आपको facilitate करना होता है, मदद करनी पड़ती है। आपको रीज़नल, सेक्युलर, नेशनलिस्ट पार्टीज़ को spoon feeding करनी पड़ती है, उनकी टांगें लगानी पड़ती हैं, उनकी टांगें काटनी नहीं होती हैं। आपको उनको मजबूत करना होता है, उनको सुरक्षा देनी होती है, उनकी सुरक्षा छीननी नहीं होती। जब तक आप यह नहीं समझेंगे, तब तक आप कश्मीर के साथ न्याय नहीं करेंगे। आप गवर्नर रूल लाए, स्वाभाविक है कि गवर्नर रूल - मुझे नहीं मालूम कि यहां कितने लोगों को मालूम है कि गवर्नर रूल जम्मू-कश्मीर में सबसे सख्त होता है? अगर सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट सही सोच वाली हो, तो उसका मिसयूज़ नहीं करती, लेकिन अगर आपके जैसी सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट हो तो उसका भयंकर मिसयूज़ करती हैं। क्योंकि जम्मू-कश्मीर एक ही स्टेट है, जहां गवर्नर की, under the J&K Constitution, both executive and legislative पावर है। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि आपके इस गवर्नर रूल में, लॉज़ में 55 amendments आए हैं। क्या यह उचित है? क्या यह उचित है कि एक ऐसे sensitive स्टेट में, जम्मू-कश्मीर में गवर्नर अलग-अलग laws में 55 amendments करे? किसको खुश करने के लिए किए हैं? किससे विचार करके किए हैं? अब नई गवर्नमेंट क्या करेगी, because it is a legislative power. Executive और Assembly की तमाम powers उनके पास हैं। उनका उपयोग करके वे कानून बदल दें, अब यह कानून कोन बदलेगा? इसलिए मैं समझता हूँ कि आपको मालूम नहीं है, जानकारी नहीं है, sensitivity के बारे में मालूम नहीं है, दिल नहीं है, वरना आप एक amendment नहीं करने देते और आप कहते कि इलेक्शन हो जाएगा। इसलिए आप अपनी सोच के हिसाब से जो मर्ज़ी है, amendment कराते जाओ और जहां जो जला है, उस पर तेल डालते जाओ। हमें तो इसको मंजूर करने के अलावा कोई चारा नहीं है। एक जिम्मेदार पार्टी के तौर पर हम इसका समर्थन करेंगे, लेकिन आप यह जो सब कुछ कर रहे हैं, अब गरमा-गरमी बहुत हो गई, आख़र में एक शेर से मैं अपनी बात खत्म करना चाहता हूँ।

"सब कुछ लुटा कर होश में आए, तो क्या किया -
दिन में अगर चिराग जलाए, तो क्या किया।"

आप दिन में चिराग जलाने वाले हैं।

माननीय डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

Parliamentary Affairs Minister نے کیا ہے and not [†]Business Advisory Committee. The Business Advisory Committee has not met and has not decided the time. So, the Government cannot decide the time.

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

'حمایت' اسکول ڈیولپمنٹ کی ایک اسکیم تھی۔ 'امید' سیلف، بیلپ گروپس کی اسکیم تھی اور 'اڑان' ایجوکیشن آف یوتھ کی اسکیم تھی۔ ہم نے ملک کے مختلف حصوں میں بیس ہزار لوگوں کو پلیسمنٹ دی۔ جے رام رمیش جی 'حمایت'، 'امید' اور اڑان کے انچارج تھے۔ ہم لوگوں نے اینٹرپرائزرشپ ڈیولپمنٹ انسٹی ٹیوٹ بنایا۔ ملیٹنسی کی وجہ سے اسے اڑا دیا گیا اور پھر بعد میں کسی نے اسے بنایا ہی نہیں۔ یہ تمام چیزیں ہونی ہیں۔ اس کے بعد میں 25 فروری، 2015 کو یاد کرتا ہوں۔ میں یہاں سے بول رہا تھا اور مائٹے لیڈر آف دی ہاؤس کے ساتھ مائٹے پردھان منتری جی بیٹھے تھے۔ میں نے جو سوال اٹھایا تھا، اس کا جواب پردھان منتری جی نے نہیں دیا، مائٹے فائننس منتری، لیڈر آف دی ہاؤس نے ہی اس پر کہا تھا۔ ان دنوں پارلیز چل رہے تھے، پی ڈی پی اور گورنمنٹ آف انڈیا کے بیچ میں۔ میں نے اس دن یہیں پر بتا دیا تھا کہ آپ سرکار مت بناؤ۔ بھارتیہ جنتا پارٹی از اے ریڈ ریگ فور کشمیر اینڈ کشمیریز۔ یہ شبہ میں نے کہے تھے۔ یہ میں نے دوبارہ اپنی اسپیچ سے نکالا، لفظ 'ریڈ ریگ' اور آپ نے اسے اسپیچ میں بھی اَلِیکھہ کیا اور دو تین چیزیں بتانی ہیں، میں ان کا اَلِیکھہ نہیں کرتا ہوں، وہ 'ریڈ ریگ' پروو ہو گیا کہ وہ 'ریڈ ریگ' تھا۔ So, I was not wrong. I would like to tell the hon. Leader of the House that I was correct. It was a 'red rag' ان کو گالیاں دیتے تھے اور بعد میں کہتے ہیں کہ ہم تم پر حکومت کریں گے۔ تو اس کا انجام کیا ہوا، اس کا انجام یہ ہوا کہ ملیٹنسی بڑھ گئی۔ ہم نے بالکل زیرو پوائنٹ پر پہنچائی اور آپ نے پھر شروع کی۔ انفلٹریشن بڑھ گیا، سیکورٹی فورسز کلنگ بڑھ گئی۔ میرے پاس آنکڑے ہیں، کیوں کہ آپ نے وقت نہیں دیا اور مائٹے گرہ منتری جی آنکڑے پڑھیں گے، تو میں نے اپنے پاس بھی خود آنکڑے رکھے ہوئے ہیں۔ مجھے معلوم ہے کہ سرکار کہے گی کہ 237 آدمی ہمارے وقت میں مارے گئے ہیں۔ میرے پاس آنکڑے ہیں کہ ہمارے وقت میں

[श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद]

1750 آدمی بھی ایک سال میں مارے گئے تھے، 1312 آدمی بھی مارے گئے، 1100 آدمی بھی ایک سال میں مارے گئے۔ آپ تو ڈھانی سو گنتے ہو۔ میرے پاس وہ آنکڑے ہیں اور میں دونگا۔ ہمارے وقت میں، جب ہم سرکار میں تھے، تو ہر سال 1700 تک ملیٹینٹس کو مارتے تھے۔ لیکن سوال ہے کہ ہم نے 2014 میں کہاں چھوڑا، وہ کٹ-آف ٹیٹ ہوگی کہ 2014 میں ملیٹینسی کہاں تھی۔ آج کشمیر میں کیا حالت ہے؟ پولیس مین، سیکورٹی فورسز کو یہ ہدایت ہے کہ اگر وہ لیو پر جائیں تو گھر پر نہ رہیں۔ کیا پچھلے تیس سالوں میں ایسی کوئی ایڈوائزری تھی؟ گورنمنٹ آف انڈیا میں، منموہن سنگھ جی کے وقت میں یا نرسہاراؤ جی کے وقت میں، جب ہم گورنمنٹ میں تھے، تب کیا اس طرح کی کوئی ایڈوائزری تھی کہ پولیس والا گھر نہیں جائے گا؟

پولیس نے ایڈوائزری جاری کی ہے کہ وہ اپنے گھر نہ جائیں۔ وہ اپنے گھر نہ جائیں، تو کس کے گھر جائیں؟ Where will they go? ایسی سچویشن آپ کی گورنمنٹ وہاں پر لائی ہے کہ پولیس والا بھی اپنے گھر نہیں جاسکتا ہے، لیڈر بھی نہیں جاسکتا ہے، ہٹ لسٹ والا بھی نہیں جاسکتا ہے۔ اب تو ہمیں کوئی اور نئی جگہ پولیس کے لیے بنانی پڑیگی۔ پولیس ابھی تک تو لیڈرس کو پروٹیکشن دینے کے لیے تھی، اب پولیس کو بھی پروٹیکشن دینی پڑیگی۔ یہ استہتی آپ نے ہم کو دی ہے، ایسا کشمیر آپ نے ہمارے حوالے کیا۔ آج سیکورٹی سچویشن وورسٹ ہے، جیسی 1990 میں سیکورٹی سچویشن تھی، جیسا 1990 میں آتک واد تھا، آج اسی طرح کا آتک واد ہے۔ Tourism is at its lowest, کوئی ٹورزم نہیں ہے۔ کچھ تو ملیٹینٹس کی وجہ سے اور کچھ ہمارے دو تین چینلس ہیں، ان کی مہربانی سے۔

جو صبح سے اینٹی کشمیر پروپگینڈا شروع کر دیتے ہیں، جس کشمیری کو جانا بھی ہوتا ہے، وہ بھی بھاگ جاتا ہے، باہر والا تو جانے گا ہی نہیں۔ اب مجھے نہیں معلوم کہ کس کا ایجنڈا وہ چلاتے ہیں، لیکن وہ چلاتے ہیں اور سرکار ان کو نہیں کہتی ہے اپنا ایجنڈا چلانے کے لیے تو بھی وہ چوبیس گھنٹے کھڑے رہتے ہیں، لیکن جو دیش کے خلاف ایجنڈا چلاتے ہیں، ان کے خلاف آپ کے منہ سے زبان نہیں نکلتی ہے کہ آپ ایسا ایجنڈا کیوں چلاتے ہو؟ جو نفرت کا ایجنڈا ہے اس سے پاکستان کو فائدہ ملتا ہے، ہمارے دیش کو فائدہ نہیں ملتا ہے اور اس سے وہاں ٹورزم ختم ہو جاتا ہے۔

وہاں پر اکانامک ایکٹیویٹی زیرو ہے، بل ہے، ہینڈی کرافٹس انڈسٹری بل ہے۔ ہمارے وقت میں ودیش میں ملے لگتے تھے، ان کو آپ نے بند کر دیا ہے، اب دیش میں بھی ملے نہیں لگتے ہیں۔ وہاں پر امپلانمنٹ زیرو ہے، پالیٹیکل سچویشن ایسی ہے کہ alienation total ہے۔ کبھی alienation نہیں ہوا۔ ایک روشنی کی کرن کشمیر کے لوگوں کو، کشمیر کے نوجوانوں کو نظر آتی تھی کہ آج نہیں ہوگا، تو کل ہوگا۔ اب کشمیر کے نوجوان پڑھے لکھے ہیں، وہ ڈگریاں حاصل کرتے ہیں اور اب ان کو اندھیرا نظر آتا ہے اور جب وہ دوسری بڑی یونیورسٹیز میں پڑھنے کے لیے جاتے ہیں، تو وہاں ان کے ساتھ کیا سلوک کیا جاتا ہے، یہ تو سب کو پتہ ہے۔ وہ کیا کھاتے ہیں، کیا پیتے ہیں، کہاں جاتے ہیں کہاں آتے ہیں، ان اسٹوڈینٹس کو بھی تنگ کیا جاتا ہے۔ وہاں پر ریکروٹمنٹ تقریباً تقریباً ختم ہو گئی ہے۔ جو نئے لوگوں کا ریکروٹمنٹ ملٹینسی میں ہوتا تھا، this was the thing of past. اب دس بیس کہیں غلطی سے بھولے بھٹکے بیسے دیکر جاتے تھے، لیکن اب یہ سنکھیا سیکڑوں میں پہنچ گئی۔ سال 2018 میں یہ سو سے سو سو تک کو کرائس

[श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद]

کر گئی ہے۔ تب کی ریکروٹمنٹ میں اور آج کی ریکروٹمنٹ میں فرق ہے۔ کون کہتا تھا، Javed Nalka بہت بڑا لیڈر مانا جاتا تھا، وہاں نلکہ ٹھیک کرنے والا، جھاڑو مارنے والا لیڈر بن جاتا تھا۔ مانینے گرہ منتری جی، آپ کو بھی معلوم ہے کہ آج PhD والے جارہے ہیں۔ ایک ڈاکٹر نوکری چھوڑ کر چلا گیا۔ آج ڈاکٹری کے لیے کتنے پیسے دینے پڑتے ہیں، پچاس لاکھ، ایک کروڑ دینے پڑتے ہیں اور اس کے بعد وہ نوکری چھوڑ کر ملیٹینٹ بن جاتے، انجنیرنگ چھوڑ کر ملیٹینٹ بن جاتے، law graduates, post graduates, PhD candidates militancy میں

there is something wrong with the Government of India. There is something wrong with the functioning of the Government of India. There is something wrong with the working of the Government of India and with the thinking of the Government of India. Let me clearly tell you this. Who is responsible for this alienation? Alienation of educated people, not only educated people but also employed people!

سالوں میں سب سے زیادہ infiltration ہونی ہے۔ ان چار سالوں میں سب سے زیادہ cease-fire violations ہونے ہں میں ہر cease-fire violations کے بعد جموں، کٹھوا اور سانبا گیا ہوں۔ جب cease-fire violations ہوتا ہے، یہ بات ٹھیک ہے کہ ملیٹینسی سے کشمیر میں زیادہ نقصان ہوتا ہے۔

میں آپ کی اطلاع کے لیے بتانا چاہتا ہوں کہ ceasefire violation سے

جموں میں زیادہ نقصان ہوتا ہے، کیوں کہ international border جموں میں ہے اور جموں شہر تنہا سیالکوٹ، almost twin cities ہیں۔ بیچ میں ایک دیوار ہے،

اس کے پار سیالکوٹ ہے اور ادھر جموں شہر ہے۔ جب کٹھوعہ، سامبا یا جموں میں گولی آتی ہے، تو وہاں کے شہری مرتے ہیں۔ ان تین چار سالوں میں وہاں سب

سے زیادہ سٹیزنس مارے گئے ہیں۔ پہلے کبھی بھی جموں، کٹھوعہ اور سامبا کہ شہری نہیں مارے جاتے تھے، لیکن اس ceasefire violation میں پہلی بار ایسا دیکھا گیا۔ پہلے کبھی بھی ceasefire violation میں جانور مرتے نہیں دیکھے تھے، لیکن اب ceasefire violation میں ہم نے بھینسیں، گائیں اور بکریاں بھی مرتی دیکھیں۔ ہم نے کبھی پاکستان کی شیلنگ سے گھروں کو برباد ہوئے نہیں دیکھا، لیکن اب ایسا ہو رہا ہے۔ مینبھی اسٹوڈینٹ لائف سے پالیٹکس میں رہا ہوں اور آج تک پالیٹکس میں ہوں، لیکن میں نے صرف آپ کے وقت میں ایسا دیکھا ہے کہ پاکستان کی شیلنگ سے گھر بھی ٹوٹے، جانور بھی مارے گئے اور انسان بھی مارے گئے۔

مہودے، ہم نے آپ کو ایک ایسا کشمیر اور دیش آپ کے حوالے کیا تھا، جو پرگٹی شیل دیشوں میں مانا جاتا تھا، جو وکاس کے لیے مانا جاتا تھا، جو اپنی بھائی برادری، بھائی چارے اور دوستی کے لیے جانا جاتا تھا۔ ہندو، مسلم، سکھ، عیسائی، unity کے لیے amity کے لیے مانا جاتا تھا اور آج ساڑھے چار سال سے وہ دیش نہیں ہے۔ اسے آپ بھی دیکھ رہے ہیں اور ہم بھی دیکھ رہے ہیں۔ ہم نے جو کشمیر آپ کو دیا تھا، وہ کشمیر آج نہیں ہے۔ میں وہاں پڑھا ہوں اور وہیں سے راجنیتی بھی شروع کی ہے۔ جموں میں ہمیں معلوم نہیں تھا کہ ہندو کون ہے اور مسلمان کون ہے۔ میں جموں کی بات کرتا ہوں۔ جموں میں ساٹھ فیصد ہندو اور چالیس فیصد مسلم ہیں۔ چار ڈسٹرکٹس میں ہندو میجاریٹی ہے اور چھ ڈسٹرکٹس میں

[श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद]

مسلم میجاریٹی ہے، لیکن overall proportion 60:40 کا ہے۔ مجھے یہ معلوم نہیں تھا کہ کون ہندو ہے اور کون مسلم ہے، کیوں کہ ہم اپنے ہندو دوست کی ماں کو بھی ماں ہی کہتے تھے۔ اس کی بہن کو بہن اور بہابھی کو بہابھی ہی کہتے تھے، لیکن آج وہ ماحول نہیں ہے۔ اس لیے میں کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ آپ لوگوں نے ایک سب سے بڑا گفٹ دیا کہ وہاں ستر سال میں اب ہندو، ہندو سے پہچانا جاتا ہے اور مسلمان مسلمان سے پہچانا جاتا ہے۔ یہ کام یہاں کی گورنمنٹ نے نہیں، وہاں کی گورنمنٹ نے کیا۔

مہودے، جب ہم وہاں نوکریاں دیتے تھے، تو مجھے اس بات کو کہتے ہوئے فخر کا انویہو ہورہا ہے کہ جتنے بھی چیف منسٹرس بنے ہیں، میرے خیال سے محبوبہ مفتی سے لیکر، غلام نبی آزاد سے لیکر شیخ عبداللہ تک، ہمارے پرسنٹ اسٹاف میں الموسٹ نئے فیصد ہندو ہوتے تھے۔ ہمارے چیف سکرٹریز، ڈی جی پیز، ڈی جیز اور آئی جیز امی فیصد ہندو ہوا کرتے تھے۔ یہ کسی کو معلوم نہیں ہوتا تھا کہ کشمیر میں ہندو کیوں چیف سکرٹری لگایا گیا ہے یا ڈی جی ہندو کیوں لگایا گیا ہے۔ اس بات کو کوئی نہیں پوچھتا ہے اور I must tell you even حریت میں بھی کبھی، جسے ہم اینٹی کشمیر کہیں گے یا ہندستان کے فیور میں نہیں ہے، اس نے بھی کبھی یہ نہیں لکھا کہ یہاں مسلمان ہی ڈی جی ہونا چاہیئے یا مسلمان ہی چیف سکرٹری ہونا چاہیئے۔ یہ بات ہمارے میں نہیں تھی۔ آپ نے یہ بیماری بھی جہیز میں جموں و کشمیر کی سرکار کو دے دی۔ یہ آپ کو ہی مبارک ہو۔

مہودے، جب اپ ہر فرنٹ پر فیل ہوگئے، بڑے fanfare کے ساتھ آپ نے وہاں گورنمنٹ بنائی، لیکن جب اپ ہر فرنٹ پر فیل ہوگئے، economic front, political front, tourism front, alienation سب کمپلیٹ ہوگیا اور اس کے بعد

آپ نے وہاں کہہ دیا کہ ہم تو چلے، اپنا کٹورا لیکر، اب تم جانو، اب ہم سرکار نہیں چلائیں گے۔ میں نے ایسا کبھی نہیں دیکھا ہے کہ Government of India خود withdraw کرے۔ ہمارے گورنمنٹ کا بھی سپورٹ withdraw کیا تھا، لیکن وہ ریجنل پارٹی نے کیا تھا، لیکن یہاں Government of India withdraw کر رہی ہے۔ The Government of India یعنی، بھارتیہ جنتا پارٹی نے کہا کہ ہم withdraw کرتے ہیں۔

مہودے، میں کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ آپ نے وہاں کی گورنمنٹ سے سپورٹ withdraw کیا، لیکن پھر چار پانچ مہینے وہاں کی اسمبلی کو suspended animation میں کیوں رکھا؟ جب آپ نے withdraw کیا، تو الیکشن ہونا چاہیے۔ اس وقت اچھا موسم تھا۔ اس وقت climate بہت اچھا تھا اور الیکشن ہوجاتا، لیکن آپ کی نظر تھی کہ ہم کہیں جوڑ توڑ کریں۔ چار مہینے آپ توڑنے اور جوڑنے میں لگے رہے۔ پی ڈی پی اور کانگریس کو توڑنے میں لگے رہے۔ مجھے اپنے ایم او ایل ایز نے بتایا کہ توڑنے کی کیا شرائط تھیں۔ میں ان سب باتوں کا یہاں الیکھ نہیں کرنا چاہتا ہوں۔ اس کے بعد این سی کو توڑنے میں لگے رہے۔

ان سب نے، عمر عبداللہ کے وقت میں، فاروق عبداللہ کے وقت میں، ہمارے وقت میں بہت کام ہوا۔ میں شری فاروق عبداللہ کو بھی بدھانی دیتا ہوں کہ انہوں نے 1996 میں سب سے بڑا الیکشن سمبھالا۔ اس کے بعد، ہمارے اور عمر عبداللہ کے وقت سے وکاس اپنے آسماں پر پہنچا، لیکن یہ تمام چیزیں نیچے دب گئیں۔ آپ انہی پارٹیز کو توڑ رہے ہیں، آپ نیشنل کانفرنس کو توڑ رہے ہیں، آپ کانگریس کو توڑ رہے ہیں۔

[ش्री گولام نبی آجّاد]

سر، جب میں چیف منسٹر تھا، تب ایک گورنر تھے، وہ ہماری سوچ کے نہیں تھے۔ بھگوان ان کی آتما کو شانتی دے۔ انہوں نے مجھے بتایا کہ میں آپ کی سوچ کا نہیں ہوں۔ لیکن کشمیر میں مجھے آپ کی سوچ کے لوگوں کی ضرورت ہے، جو نیشنلسٹ ہیں۔ جو ہمارے لا منسٹر ہیں، وہ انہیں جانتے ہیں، جنکا میں آلیکھ کر رہا ہوں۔ کیا میں آپ کو کمزور نہیں کرونگا؟ کیوں کہ ہمیں آپ سے فائدہ ہوگا، ہمیں نیشنلسٹ فورسیز چاہیئے، آپ کی سوچ میں پہلا شبہ انہوں نے بتایا، اس لیے میری طرف سے آپ کو ہنڈریڈ پرسینٹ سپورٹ ہے۔ مانیئے گرہ منقری جی، یہ سوچ نہیں رکھوگے۔ جو آپ کے پلرز ہیں، وہاں نیشنل کانفرنس اور کانگریس اور کانگریس پرو انڈیا ہیں، سیکولر فورسیز ہیں۔ وہ لڑتے ہیں۔ وہ کشمیر کو دیش کے ساتھ رکھنا چاہتے ہیں، لیکن آپ انہیں کو صاف کرتے ہو، آپ انہیں کی ٹانگیں کاٹتے ہو۔ آپ نے سب سے پہلے انہی کی سیکورٹی وڈٹرا کی۔ جموں و کشمیر میں سیکورٹی وڈٹرا کرنے کا مطلب ہے سافٹ ٹارگیٹ۔ خیر، وہ اس لیے بچ گئے، کیوں کہ ان کو لگا کہ اب بی جی پی نے سکیورٹی وڈٹرا کی، شاید وہ ان کے چارے بچوں کو مروانا ہی چاہتے تھے، اس لیے مت چھیڑو، یہ بھیہی یتیم ہیں۔ یہ آپ کی کریڈیٹیلٹی ہوگئی۔ جب سب کچھ ختم ہوگیا، آپ نے تب حوالے کیا۔ تین چار مہینے کے بعد کچھ سوچ آگئی۔ مانیئے مہودے، میں اس میں نہیں تھا، مانیئے لیٹر آف دی ہاؤس کو معلوم ہے، لیکن نیشنل کانفرنس، پی ڈی پی اور کچھ ہمارے لیڈرس سوچ رہے تھے کہ حالانکہ تتخواہ تو ہمیں مل رہی ہے، لیکن اس گورنر رول سے کوئی فائدہ نہیں ہو رہا ہے۔ بلکہ لوگوں کو نقصان ہی ہو رہا ہے اپنی میٹڈ سسپینشن میں بھی تتخواہ تو مل رہی تھی، لیکن لوگوں کو فائدہ نہیں ہو رہا تھا۔ انہوں نے سوچا ہم ملکر سرکار بنائیں۔ یہ جو سرکار بنتی تھی، آلموسٹ ٹو تھرٹس میجاریٹی کی بنتی تھی۔ یہ انڈیوجولس کے بیچ میں سمجھوتہ نہیں تھا۔ جس طرح کی انڈیوجولس کی

سرکار بھارتیہ جنٹا پارٹی بنانا چاہتی تھی کہ دو ہمارے لیے، دو اس کے لیے، دو اس کے لیے، ویسا وہ نہیں چاہتے تھے۔ یہاں پالیٹیکل پارٹیز خود سرکار بنا رہی تھیں۔ خود نیشنل کانفرنس، خود پی ڈی پی۔ انہوں نے خود ہی کانگریس پارٹی کو بھی convince کرنے کی کوشش کی تھی کہ آپ بھی رہو۔ اگر ہم جاتے تو as پارٹی جاتے، individual نہیں جاتے، ایک فیکس بھی گورنر کے پاس پہنچ گیا کہ کل ہم اپنا سپورٹ دیں گے اور جیوں ہی گورنمنٹ کو معلوم پڑ کہ کل یہاں گورنمنٹ بنے گی، تیوں ہی ایک گھنٹے کے اندر ودھان سبھا بھنگ ہو گئی۔ مانینے گرہ منتری جی اور لیڈر آف دی ہاؤس، اگر ہماری گورنمنٹ ہوتی اور ہم سرکار نہیں چلا پاتے، تو ہم ان کے پاؤں پکڑتے کہ ریجنل پارٹیز ایک بوجاؤ اور سرکار بناؤ۔ ہم ان کا فیسیلیٹیٹ کرتے، کیوں کہ جموں و کشمیر میں آپ کو فیسیلیٹیٹ کرنا ہوتا ہے، مدد کرنی پڑتی ہے۔ آپ کو ریجنل، سیکولر، نیشنلسٹ پارٹیز کو spoon feeding کرنی پڑتی ہے، ان کی ٹانگیں لگانی پڑتی ہیں، ان کی ٹانگیں کاٹنی نہیں ہوتی ہیں۔ آپ کو ان کو مضبوط کرنا ہوتا ہے، ان کو سورکشا دینی ہوتی ہے، ان کی سورکشا چھیننی نہیں ہوتی۔ جب تک آپ یہ نہیں سمجھیں گے، تب تک آپ کشمیر کے ساتھ نیانے نہیں کریں گے۔ آپ گورنر رول لائے، سوہاوک ہے کہ گورنر رول، مجھے نہیں معلوم کہ یہاں کتنے لوگوں کو معلوم ہے کہ گورنر رول جموں و کشمیر میں سب سے سخت ہوتا ہے؟ اگر سینٹرل گورنمنٹ صحیح سوچ والی ہو، تو اس کا مس یوز نہیں کرتی، لیکن اگر آپ کے جیسی سینٹرل گورنمنٹ ہو تو اس کا بھینکر مس یوز کرتی ہے۔ کیوں کہ جموں و کشمیر ایک ہی اسٹیٹ ہے۔ جہاں گورنر کو under the J&K Constitution, both executive and legislative

[श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद]

پاور ہے۔ میں آپ کو بتانا چاہتا ہوں کہ آپ کے اس گورنر رول میں، لاز میں 55 amendments آئے ہیں۔

کیا یہ مناسب ہے؟ کیا یہ مناسب ہے کہ ایک ایسے سینسٹیو اسٹیٹ میں، جموں و کشمیر میں گورنر الگ الگ laws میں 55 amendments کرے؟ کس کو خوش کرنے کے لیے کیئے ہیں؟ کس سے وچار کر کے کیئے ہیں؟ اب نئی گورنمنٹ کیا کریگی، Executive، because it is a legislative power. اور اسمبلی کی تمام پاورس ان کے پاس ہیں۔ ان کا ایپوگ کر کے وہ قانون بدل دیں، اب یہ قانون کون بدلے گا؟ اس لیے میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ آپ کو معلوم نہیں ہے، جانکاری نہیں ہے، sensitivity کے بارے میں معلوم نہیں ہے، دل نہیں ہے، ورنہ آپ ایک امینڈمنٹ نہیں کرنے دیتے اور آپ کہتے کہ الیکشن ہو جائے گا۔ اس لیے اب اپنے سوچ کے حساب سے جو مرضی ہے، امینڈمنٹ کراتے جاؤ اور جہاں جو جلا ہے، اس پر تیل ڈالتے جاؤ۔ ہمیں تو اس کو منظور کرنے کے علاوہ کوئی چارہ نہیں ہے۔ ایک ذمہ دار پارٹی کے طور پر ہم اس کا سمرٹھن کریں گے، لیکن آپ یہ جو سب کچھ کر رہے ہیں، اب گرما گرمی بہت ہو گئی، آخر میں ایک شعر سے میں اپنی بات ختم کرنا چاہتا ہوں۔

سب کچھ لٹا کر ہوش میں آئے تو کیا کیا

دن میں اگر چراغ جلانے تو کیا کیا

آپ دن میں چراغ جلانے والے ہیں۔ ماننیے ڈپٹی چئیرمین سر، بہت بہت

دہنیوادی۔

श्री उपसभापति: धन्यवाद। इसके पहले कि मैं माननीय नेता सदन, श्री अरुण जेटली जी को आमंत्रित करूँ, मैं बताना चाहूँगा कि BAC ने 27 दिसम्बर, 2018 को अपनी मीटिंग में इस बहस के लिए दो घंटे तय किए थे। माननीय चेयरमैन के आदेश के अनुसार मुझे समय के अनुसार ही चलना पड़ेगा। माननीय नेता सदन। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री जावेद अली खान (उत्तर प्रदेश): डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, ...**(व्यवधान)**... बहुत महत्वपूर्ण बहस सदन के अंदर चल रही है

جناب جاوید علی خان : ڈپٹی چیئر مین سر، ...**(مداخلت)**... بہت اہم بحث سدن کے اندر چل رہی ہے۔

श्री उपसभापति: किस नियम के तहत आपका point of order है? ...**(व्यवधान)**... किस नियम के तहत ...**(व्यवधान)**... आपका point of order है? ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप नियम quote करेंगे, तो मैं सुनूँगा।

श्री जावेद अली खान: मान्यवर, मैं अवरोध नहीं कर रहा हूँ, आप मेरी बात तो सुन लीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... एक मीटिंग है Joint Committee on Citizenship Amendment Bill ...**(व्यवधान)**... JPC, उसकी 3 बजे मीटिंग है। वह भी गृह मंत्रालय से संबंधित है और बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है, final stage में है। यह विषय भी बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है, जो आज सदन के अन्दर बहस हो रही है। हम इसे भी miss नहीं करना चाहते। मेरा निवेदन यह है कि उस मीटिंग को आज के अलावा कल या परसों तक स्थगित करने के लिए निर्देशित करें। यह मेरा कहना है।

جناب جاوید علی خان : مانیور، میں اورودھہ نہیں کر رہا ہوں، آپ میری بات تو سن لیںے ...**(مداخلت)**... ایک میٹنگ ہے، 'جوائنٹ کمیٹی آن سٹیزن شپ امینڈمنٹ بل' ...**(مداخلت)**... جے پی سی، اس کی تین بجے میٹنگ ہے۔ وہ بھی گرہ منترالیہ سے سمبندھت ہے اور بہت اہم ہے، فائنل اسٹیج میں ہے۔ وہ وشنے بھی بہت اہم ہے، جو آج سدن کے اندر بحث ہو رہی ہے۔ ہم اسے بھی مس نہیں کرنا چاہتے۔ میرا نویدن یہ ہے کہ اس میٹنگ کو آج کے علاوہ کل یا پرسوں تک استھگت کرنے کے لئے نردیشٹ کریں۔ یہ میرا کہنا ہے۔

श्री उपसभापति: यह विषय अलग है। माननीय नेता सदन।

सभा के नेता (श्री अरुण जेटली): माननीय उपसभापति जी, मैं यह ईमानदारी से स्वीकार करता हूँ कि इस चर्चा में intervene करने का मेरा कोई इरादा नहीं था, लेकिन जब आज़ाद साहब बोल रहे थे, तो मुझे लग रहा था कि जैसे जम्मू-कश्मीर की समस्या केवल पिछले साढ़े चार साल में पैदा हुई हो और 1947 से लेकर 2014 तक बहुत स्वर्णिम इतिहास रहा हो, इतिहास के भी कुछ chapters ऐसे थे, उन्होंने आज उस इतिहास का जो पुनर्लेखन किया, जिसको भूलने का और मिटाने का प्रयास किया और कई स्थानों पर तो उसको re-write करने का भी प्रयास कर डाला। आरम्भ में एक कठिन situation थी, लेकिन यह एकमात्र ऐसा प्रान्त है, जिसका एक-तिहाई हिस्सा हमारे दुश्मनों के पास है। अगर आप उस पूरे इतिहास को पढ़ें और आप तो उस सूबे के हैं, इसलिए जानते होंगे कि अगर इस देश की sovereignty कभी challenge हुई, तो एकमात्र जम्मू-कश्मीर ने खोया। वहाँ फौज भेजने में देरी करना, वहाँ unilateral ceasefire कर देना, उस वक्त तो उप-प्रधान मंत्री और गृह मंत्री थे, उनको भी बाद में पता चलना, रेडिया पर घोषणा पहले हो जाना और उस वक्त होना, जबकि हमारी सेनाएँ आगे बढ़ रही थीं और बारामूला के आगे जाकर जो retrieve करने की कोशिश कर रही थीं, यह इतिहास तक शुरू हुआ था। अब उसकी जिम्मेवारी भी अगर आप राजनाथ सिंह जी पर डालेंगे, तो यह तो इतिहास का मज़ाक बनाना होगा। जब संविधान बना, एक मौलिक विचार में आपके और हमारे मतभेद हैं, हालांकि आज मैं उस चर्चा में ज्यादा नहीं जाऊंगा, केवल दो विषय कहूंगा। जो अलग अस्तित्व की कल्पना थी, उसकी यात्रा, पिछले 70 साल में, या अब तो 71 साल पूरे हो गए, अधिक विलय की तरफ हुई या अलग अस्तित्व से लेकर अलगाववाद की तरफ हुई? कभी न कभी इतिहास इसके ऊपर बहुत कठोर टिप्पणी करेगा, जिन लोगों ने उस कल्पना का निर्माण किया था। ऐतिहासिक दृष्टि से उस वक्त की सरकार ने, उस वक्त के नेतृत्व ने जो एक-एक आकलन किया था, वह गलत था। You put all your eggs in one basket. 1952-53 में एक स्थिति वह आ गई कि जिस एक टोकरी में आपने आपने सारे अंडे डाले थे, वे आपके सामने से कोई उठा कर ले जाने लग पड़ा था, फिर आपको अपनी लाइन रिवर्स करनी पड़ी। जो सारा midnight operation हुआ, शेख साहब को गिरफ्तार किया, उस वक्त कांग्रेस पार्टी ही नेशनल काँग्रेस सूबे में कांग्रेस पार्टी नहीं होती थी, यह 1966 में बनी। कांग्रेस पार्टी और नेशनल काँग्रेस का नेतृत्व, एक ही पार्टी, नेशनल काँग्रेस के नाम से नाम करता था और ये स्वयं नेशनल काँग्रेस हो गए। शेख साहब के नेतृत्व में नेशनल काँग्रेस के कुछ लोग जेल में चले गए और जो बाहर थे, उन लोगों ने Plebiscite Front बना लिया। Plebiscite Front इसलिए बनाया, क्योंकि आपके नेताओं ने पूरे विश्व के सामने वह आश्वासन दे दिया, जिसकी कोई आवश्यकता नहीं थी और जो आश्वासन आपके द्वारा दिया गया, वह गलत था। उसकी कीमत इस देश को कितने दशकों तक अदा करनी पड़ी। It hung around our neck like an albatross. यह आपका दृष्टिकोण था। आप सत्ता में तो आ गए, लेकिन उस इतिहास को भूल गए कि आप सत्ता में चले कैसे? आज़ाद साहब, ईमानदारी से आकलन कर लीजिए, इसके ऊपर तो पुस्तकें और इतिहास लिखा गया है कि 1957, 1962 और 1967 में जम्मू-कश्मीर में चुनाव कैसे हुआ था। हमारे सदन में पीडीपी के कुछ माननीय सदस्य हैं, वे सब इस इतिहास की पुष्टि करेंगे कि कश्मीर घाटी में जो दूसरा प्रमुख विपक्षी राजनैतिक दल था, उसके नेता तो जेल में थे, कस्टडी में थे। वहाँ कांग्रेस का बहुत सपोर्ट नहीं था, जो था, वह जम्मू में था। उस समय हम तो बहुत छोटे थे और जम्मू में पंडित प्रेमनाथ डोगरा जी के नेतृत्व में, प्रजा परिषद के रूप में काम करते थे। उस इतिहास में हमारा कोई रोल नहीं था, केवल दो रोल थे कि जब अक्टूबर, 1947 में सीमा पार से आक्रमण हो

रहा था, उसके बचाव में प्रजा-परिषद के लोग, पंडित प्रेमनाथ डोगरा जी की प्रेरणा से अपने देश को बचाने के लिए वहां गए थे। 1950 से आपने जो बैरियर्स खड़े कर दिए थे, उनको हटाने के लिए डा. श्यामा प्रसाद मुखर्जी ने अपनी शहीदी दी थी। उसके अलावा ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: उन्होंने शहादत कहां दी थी? ...(व्यवधान)... He was unwell. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री उपसभापति: प्लीज़, आप धैर्य से सुनें। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: वे बीमार थे और जेल में नहीं, गेस्ट हाउस में थे। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: नहीं, नहीं, यह गलत है। ...(व्यवधान)... प्लीज़, आप शांत रहें। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Anand Saheb, it is a very unpleasant chapter of history.

SHRIANAND SHARMA: Yes, but, let the country not be misled. ...*(Interruptions)*... You don't respect the martyrs, subsequent martyrs including the martyred Prime Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please don't. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री उपसभापति: नहीं, नहीं, आनन्द जी, आप प्लीज़ बैठिए। ...(व्यवधान)... अरुण जी, आप बोलिए।

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: I have not said so. We have not said so about any Prime Minister or a former Prime Minister who gave his life for this country. But, don't gloss over the sacrifices made by people. Like, political leaders die in custody without medical aid because some quack gives them an injection which he had a hostility to, in terms of his body, I do not know what to call it. But I think let us keep that debate out because we are discussing some more serious issue. How were the 1957, 1962 and 1967 elections conducted? वे चुनाव कैसे हुए थे? शायद इस देश के इतिहास में लोकतंत्र के साथ इतना बड़ा खिलवाड़ किसी ने नहीं किया, जो उस वक्त के कांग्रेस के नेतृत्व ने किया था। कश्मीर घाटी में अब्दुल खालिक नाम के एक डिस्ट्रिक्ट मेजिस्ट्रेट होते थे। आज़ाद साहब उसका नाम सुनते ही मुस्करा रहे हैं। एक कानून बना दिया कि पूरी कश्मीर वैली में सारे नॉमिनेशंस केवल एक आदमी के सामने दायर होंगे। All nominations will be before one person.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Only in one district. He was a D.C.

श्री अरुण जेटली: जब लोग नॉमिनेशन फाइल करने जाते थे, तो उस वक्त बहुत से जिले नहीं हुआ करते थे, श्रीनगर जिला ही आधे से ज्यादा कश्मीर हुआ करता था। जब लोग नामांकन भरने जाते थे, तो कभी वह गायब हो जाता था, कुछ उसे दे नहीं पाते थे। It had to be given to him in person. वे लोग नॉमिनेशन नहीं लेते थे और जो गलती से उसको दे दिया, उसको वह खारिज कर

[श्री अरुण जेटली]

देता था। कभी 22, तो कभी 25, तो कभी 27 एमएलएज़, जहां आपका वोट नहीं था, ख़ालिक साहब की मेहरबानी से वे निर्दलीय चुन कर आ जाते थे। इसलिए उस तरह के चुनाव से आप लोगों ने वहां हुकूमत की है और आप कहते हैं कि लोग पिछले साढ़े 4 साल में alienate हो गये? अगर लोकतंत्र के साथ इस तरह का खिलवाड़ करोगे, alienation का बीज बोओगे और कश्मीर का मासूम नागरिक कहेगा कि मुझे इस मुल्क से, आज़ाद हिन्दुस्तान से लोकतंत्र भी नहीं मिल सकता, चुनाव लड़ने का अधिकार भी नहीं मिल सकता, केवल सत्ता में रहने के लिए यह राजनीति थी, जो उस वक्त कांग्रेस पार्टी ने की। पूरे कश्मीर के अन्दर मज़ाक चलता था कि कश्मीर में दो तरह के एमएलएज़ हैं, एक ख़ालिक एमएलएज़ हैं और दूसरे जनता एमएलएज़ हैं, एक को ख़ालिक ने चुना है और दूसरे को जनता ने चुना है। उस सरकार ने इतने बेहतरीन काम किये, जिसका पूरा इतिहास आप हम लोगों को बता रहे हैं। कश्मीर में लोग मानते हैं कि जब मोरारजी भाई प्रधान मंत्री बने, तो 1977 का जो चुनाव हुआ, कश्मीर के इतिहास में first free and fair election हुआ था। कांग्रेस के जाने के बाद 1977 was the first free and fair election in the history of the Valley. केवल इतना ही नहीं, आपने शेख साहब को सीट पर बैठाया, फिर उनको गिरफ्तार करना पड़ा, फिर आपने उनको जेल में रखा, कस्टडी में रखा। 1976 में आपने उनके साथ समझौता किया। समझौता करने के कुछ महीनों के अन्दर ही फिर उनसे झगड़ा शुरू हो गया। शेख साहब के बाद जब फारुख साहब चीफ मिनिस्टर बने, यहाँ नेशनल कांग्रेस का कोई सदस्य नहीं है, आप बड़ा सीधा आ गये कि हमने फारुख साहब को मुख्य मंत्री बनाया। 1984 में जम्मू-कश्मीर के गवर्नर कौन थे? यह नाम बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण है। इसके राजनीतिक संकेत हैं। 1984 के आरम्भ में जम्मू-कश्मीर के गवर्नर श्री बी.के. नेहरू थे। श्री बी.के. नेहरू कौन थे, किनसे उनका सम्बन्ध था, यह पूरा देश जानता है। जब बी.के. नेहरू साहब को कहा गया कि किन्द्र की योजना बनी है कि फारुख अब्दुल्ला की सरकार को destabilize करना है, तो उन्होंने स्पष्ट रूप से यह कह कर इनकार कर दिया कि you cannot play with fire in the State of Jammu and Kashmir. बी.के. नेहरू साहब ने अपना इस्तीफा दे दिया और वे दिल्ली आ गये। नये गवर्नर साहब को भेज कर overnight coup में आपने श्री गुल मुहम्मद शाह की सरकार बनवा दी। आप हम पर आरोप लगा रहे हो, आप इधर-उधर से एमएलए उठा रहे हो, हमने तो ऐसा कोई प्रयास नहीं किया है। आपने National Conference को तोड़ा, कहीं न कहीं से MLAs उठाए और overnight श्री जी.एम. शाह की सरकार वहां बना दी। बाद में उनके जो बयान आते थे, उनसे पता नहीं लगता था कि वे देश के साथ हैं या देश के साथ नहीं हैं - extremists nature के statements आते थे। जब वह experiment नहीं चला तो फिर 1986 में आपने फारुख साहब से जाकर समझौता किया। वह सरकार आपकी ऐसी चली, ऐसी बेहतरीन सरकार थी कि 1989 तक उस सरकार की वजह से इतना बड़ा alienation आज तक जम्मू-कश्मीर के इतिहास में कभी नहीं हुआ! कोई प्रशासन नाम की चीज़ नहीं बची थी, कोई governance नहीं बची थी। इस देश का कोई sign or symbol नहीं बचा था। अगर State Bank of India की कोई ब्रांच थी तो India शब्द के ऊपर चादर लटका दी जाती थी। केन्द्र सरकार का कोई दफ्तर वहां allow नहीं किया जाता था। यहां तक कि 1990 की 26 जनवरी के दिन जो घटनाएं plan की गईं, वे सब contemporary installments में record की गईं। यह वही period था, जब मुफ्ती साहब के परिवार से उनकी एक बेटी को kidnap कर लिया गया

3.00 P.M.

था। कोई governance नाम की चीज राज्य में नहीं बची थी। 1989 में जब कांग्रेस power से बाहर गई, तो कश्मीर को उस alienation की स्थिति तक छोड़कर आप लोग गए। उसके बाद आपको भी समझ आई और मैं उस समझ से कोई मतभेद नहीं रखता कि जम्मू-कश्मीर में वहां के क्षेत्रीय दलों का भी रोल है। जम्मू-कश्मीर में जो लड़ाई है, वह अलगाववाद के खिलाफ है, आतंकवाद के खिलाफ है। वहां की main stream parties और national parties को इस दृष्टि से कि देश से अलगाववाद और आतंकवाद समाप्त करना है, कहीं-न-कहीं विचारों का मतभेद होते हुए भी convergence करना पड़ा। ऐसे experiments आपने भी किए थे। आप करें तो बहुत अच्छा है और हम करें तो red rag है। इसी red rag की वजह से 4,500 लोग पंचायतों के चुनाव में जीतकर आए हैं। एक नई सोच कश्मीर घाटी के अंदर emerge हो रही है। जिस प्रकार से इस परिस्थिति का वहां की जनता के अंदर effect पड़ा है - आज वहां stone throwing की घटनाएं पिछले 6-साढ़े 6 सालों से कम क्यों हो गईं? इतना ही नहीं, पूरे alienation का एक इतिहास है, नीतियां हैं, जो वहां पर बनाई गईं - चाहे आपकी सरकार थी या हमारी थी। हम उससे मुकाबला करने के लिए जूझते थे। आपने जिसे golden period कह दिया, उसी golden period में तो stone throwing शुरू हुई थी और stone throwing शुरू होने के पीछे कारण बड़ा स्पष्ट था। Stone throwing movement के पीछे कारण यह था कि इस देश की आतंकवादियों से लड़ने की क्षमता सुधर रही थी - चाहे सरकार आपकी रही या हमारी रही। पूरा विश्व कभी भी इस mood में नहीं था कि हम स्वीकार करें कि कोई आतंकवाद के आधार पर कहीं विजय प्राप्त कर ले। Nobody can be allowed to enjoy the fruits of terrorism. That is the global mood today. आतंकवादियों और हुर्रियत में भी यह सोच बदली और वह सोच इस तरह बदली कि किसी प्रकार से हम लोग इसे civil disobedience का रूप दे दें। इसीलिए 2008 में उन्होंने अपनी रणनीति बदली और उस बदली हुई रणनीति के तहत उन्होंने mass upsurge ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Stone-throwing was in 2010.

श्री अरुण जेटली: नहीं, 2010 में अमरनाथ यात्रा थी। No, it was in 2008. ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: No, stone-throwing was in 2010. ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: I am sorry. I stand corrected. अच्छा, 2008 में अमरनाथ यात्रा थी। आप उस वक्त मुख्य मंत्री थे।

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: It was 2010.

श्री अरुण जेटली: जब 2010 में यह शुरू हुई थी, उसके पीछे उद्देश्य यह था कि mass-disobedience की जाए। हर व्यक्ति स्कूल के बच्चे से लेकर कॉलेज का विद्यार्थी या कोई आम आदमी बस्ते के अंदर पत्थर लेकर जाए, कोई पांच आदमी सात आदमी की पुलिस या सीआरपीएफ, बीएसएफ की चौकी दिखे, तो उसके ऊपर दस हजार पत्थर बरसा दो। वे तो weapon का काम करते हैं। तब से इसका एक नमूना पैदा होना शुरू हो गया।

आज़ाद साहब ने 2008 का ज़िक्र किया, जब अमरनाथ का मूवमेंट हुआ। इतना बड़ा तीर्थस्थान और विरोध यह था कि वहां पर जो यात्री जाते हैं, उनकी सुविधा के लिए जमीन नहीं दी जाएगी,

[श्री अरुण जेटली]

केवल temporary use के लिए, क्योंकि वह तो केवल कुछ सप्ताह के लिए यात्रा होती है। सोच में बदलाव यहां तक था। इससे बेहतर होगा कि आज़ाद साहब, अगर इतिहास में जाना है, अगर ब्लेम गेम में जाना है, तो मैं केवल आपको इतना कह हूँ कि जब इतिहास फैसला करेगा कि कश्मीर के ऊपर डा. श्यामा प्रसाद मुखर्जी का दृष्टिकोण सही था या पं. जवाहरलाल नेहरू का सही था, तो शायद बहुत बड़ी तकलीफ आपको होगी। लेकिन अगर आपको स्टेट्समैन बनना है और आपकी पार्टी को बनना है, तो कम से कम हम लोग भविष्य की सोचें और उस भविष्य की सोच में कश्मीर में जो गलतियां हुईं, उनसे बाहर निकल कर, उस ब्लेम गेम से बाहर निकल कर वहां अमन-चैन, विकास, डेवलपमेंट किस प्रकार से हो सकता है, उसकी बात हम लोग सोचें, तो शायद बेटर होगा और केवल अगर आपका प्रयास यह रहेगा कि कोई न कोई हमारी हिस्टोरिकल मिस्टेक्स को व्हाइटवाश कर दे, तो वह तो इतिहास का एक अंग बन चुकी हैं, इस देश का हर नागरिक जानता है, उससे मुक्ति कभी आपको मिल नहीं पाएगी, बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

श्री उपसभापति: प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव जी।

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): धन्यवाद, श्रीमन्। इस resolution पर माननीय नेता विरोधी दल और नेता सदन, दोनों ने विस्तार से कश्मीर के इतिहास के बारे में, कश्मीर के लोगों के विचार के बारे में बात की। इसमें दो राय नहीं कि कश्मीर बहुत खूबसूरत प्रदेश है और जब हम वहां जाते हैं, तब इस बात पर अफसोस होता है कि इतने अच्छे प्रदेश को देश के विभाजन की वजह से एक त्रासदी झेलनी पड़ी, उसका एक बहुत बड़ा हिस्सा दूसरी तरफ चला गया और आतंकवादी गतिविधियों की वजह से कश्मीर के लोगों के लिए रोजी-रोटी का जो मुख्य जरिया टूरिज्म था, वह इतना adversely प्रभावित हुआ कि धीरे-धीरे लोग निराश होने लगे। यहां पर मैं उस इतिहास में नहीं जाना चाहता हूँ कि यह स्थिति क्यों आई? मैं यहां यह भी नहीं कहना चाहता हूँ, यहां पहले कह चुका हूँ कि आखिर देश का बंटवारा क्यों हुआ? टू नेशन्स थ्योरी अस्तित्व में क्यों आई? इसकी भी चर्चा नहीं करना चाहता हूँ। मैं यह जानता हूँ कि अगर पुराने घावों को कुरेदा जाएगा, तो उससे खून ही निकलेगा, उससे दर्द ही निकलेगा। जब इस सदन में चर्चा होती है और खास तौर से जब कश्मीर पर चर्चा हो रही होती है, लाइव टेलिकास्ट हो रही होती है, सारे लोग सुन रहे होते हैं, नई पीढ़ी जो कुछ बातें नहीं जानती है, वह भी यहां से उनका बता दी जाती है, इसलिए मैं उस तरह की कोई बात नहीं करूंगा कि वहां के लोगों के sentiments को कोई हर्ट हो। सर, एक बार हमारी पेट्रोलियम कमिटी वहां गई थी। जब हम लोग गुलमर्ग जा रहे थे, तब हमने बीच में कहीं गाड़ी रुकवा ली। इतनी खूबसूरत जगह को देखकर हमारी कमिटी के कई मेम्बर्स इमोशनल हो गए कि कितना दुखद है कि यह इतनी खूबसूरत जगह है, लेकिन लोग उधर से आने वाले आतंकवादियों के भय की वजह से इसे देखने नहीं आ पा रहे हैं। वहां ऐसे तमाम तरह के लोग हैं, यह आज़ाद साहब ने भी बताया, जब वहां टूरिस्ट जाते हैं, इससे उनकी रोजी-रोटी चलती है। वे यह काम करते हैं। इसे देख वे सभी दुखी हुए।

महोदय, जिस तरीके से कई बार निर्वाचित सरकारों को हटाया गया, चाहे वह इन्होंने हटाया हो या अबकी बार इन्होंने हटाया हो, उसके रिज़ल्ट कभी अच्छी नहीं आए। सर, जनता जब यह अहसास करती है कि हमारे द्वारा चुने हुए लोगों को बेदखल किया जा रहा है और एक व्यक्ति के

हाथ में सत्ता दी जा रही है, तो उसका रिएक्शन, उसकी प्रतिक्रिया अच्छी नहीं होती है। चाहे वह शेख अब्दुल्ला की गिरफ्तारी रही हो, चाहे जीएम साहब की सरकार की स्थापना और फिर उनको हटाना रहा हो, चाहे बाद की कई सरकारों को हटाना रहा हो, यह कुछ भी अच्छा नहीं था, यह कश्मीर के हित में भी नहीं था और देश के हित में भी नहीं था।

महोदय, यह आप जानते हैं कि जब पड़ोस का मुल्क इस बात पर आमादा हो कि हम पाकिस्तान के विभाजन का बदला हिन्दुस्तान से लेंगे, इसके लिए वहां पर जो भी सरकार होगी, वह हर कीमत पर हमारे देश में अस्थिरता पैदा करने की कोशिश करेगी, तो इसके लिए दिल्ली में जो भी सत्ता में हो, उसे कश्मीर जैसे मुद्दे पर बहुत सावधानी से कदम उठाना चाहिए और अपने दुश्मन को कभी भी कमजोर मत समझिए। आपने सर्जिकल स्ट्राइक की, उसका बहुत propaganda किया, लेकिन आप एक दिन भी उन आतंकवादियों को रोक नहीं पाए। जब हमारे जवान दो लोगों को मार देते हैं, तो अखबार में यह खबर छपती है कि आज दो आतंकवादी मार गिराए और उसके आगे छोटी सी खबर होती है कि इसमें हमारे दो जवान शहीद हो गए। यह रोज़ाना हो रहा है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर इस तरह की कार्यवाही करते भी हैं, तो दुनिया को बताते क्यों हैं कि मैंने यह किया। राजनीति का धर्म यह है कि आप कोशिश कीजिए कि जो आप करें, उसके बारे में कोई भी तीसरा देश, दोनों के अलावा कोई भी देश यह न समझे कि भारत अन्याय कर रहा है। ये यही समझें कि सारी गड़बड़ी पाकिस्तान की तरफ से हो रही है। सर्जिकल स्ट्राइक का जितना propaganda किया गया, उसका हमें लाभ नहीं मिला, बल्कि अंतर्राष्ट्रीय जगत में लोग यह अहसास करने लगे कि हिन्दुस्तान भी इस तरह की हरकतें करता है। यह चीज़ नहीं होनी चाहिए। आप जो भी करें, उसे चुपचाप करें। देश के हित में जो किया जा सकता है, उसके लिए सारे देश की जनता आपके साथ है। आप देश को बचाने के लिए कुछ भी करें, लेकिन कोई एक काम करें, उसको propagate करें, यह ठीक नहीं है।

श्री उपसभापति: प्रो. साहब आपसे एक अनुरोध है कि समय का ध्यान रखें।

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: मैं 2-3 मिनट ही बोलूंगा। मैं किसी की आलोचना नहीं करना चाहता हूँ।

श्री उपसभापति: मैं समय के बारे में बात कर रहा हूँ।

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: आज जो इश्यू है, यह ऐसा सेंसेटिव इश्यू है कि मैं इसके इतिहास में नहीं जानना चाहता हूँ। अगर मैं इतिहास में चला जाऊंगा, तो कई लोगों को दुःख होगा।

श्री उपसभापति: मैं तो महज BAC के द्वारा तय समय की याद दिला रहा था। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: इसलिए मैं कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं तो यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हालांकि आपने पहली बार एक अच्छा काम किया था कि एक राजनैतिक व्यक्ति को वहां का गवर्नर बनाया, लेकिन उस राजनैतिक व्यक्ति को गवर्नर बनाते ही आपने सरकार को भंग करवा दिया, यह ठीक नहीं है। अच्छे काम को आपने खराब कर दिया। हालांकि जम्मू-कश्मीर में लगातार जो ब्यूरोक्रेट्स और सेना के जनरल्स वगैरह रहे, वह ठीक नहीं था, पोलिटिकल लोगों को पोलिटिकल समझ होती है, उनको गवर्नर बनाना अच्छी बात होती है। एक गलती आपने यह की -- हालांकि मैं बहुत छोटा आदमी हूँ, लेकिन यहां आपके संरक्षण में यह बात तो कह ही सकता हूँ कि

[प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव]

जब चुनाव हुआ तो वे लोग यह कह रहे थे कि हम पूरी वैली इसलिए जीते, क्योंकि जो अलगाववादी ताकतें थीं, उन्होंने हमारा समर्थन किया। वे खुलेआम कह रहे थे या नहीं कह रहे थे? इसके बावजूद, आपको उनके साथ गठबंधन नहीं करना चाहिए था। बीजेपी जैसी पार्टी से यह उम्मीद नहीं की जा सकती थी कि जो यह कहे कि अलगावादियों ने हमें समर्थन दिया, उनके साथ मिलकर आप सरकार बनाएँ तो यह बेमेल गठबंधन कब तक चल सकता था? उसका हश्र तो यह होना ही था और इसी वजह से आपको यह रिजॉल्यूशन लाना पड़ रहा है और जब रिजॉल्यूशन आया है, तो इसका समर्थन करने के अलावा और कोई रास्ता नहीं है, लेकिन आइंदा जब आप किसी से समझौता करें, तो यह देखकर कीजिए कि उनके antecedents कैसे हैं। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

श्री उपसभापति: धन्यवाद, प्रोफेसर साहब। श्री ए. नवनीतकृष्णन।

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I would like to draw the kind attention of this Council to Article 356. Subject to correction, I may be permitted to read the opening sentences of Article 356. "if the President, on receipt of report from the Governor of the State or otherwise, is satisfied that a situation has arisen in which the Government of the State cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution, the President may by Proclamation..." My humble submission would be, this is vague. There are no guidelines. Now, the arbitrary powers have been conferred on the Governor or any individual. So, the satisfaction, whether it is subjective satisfaction or objective satisfaction, is not made clear in this provision. The only check is, subject to correction again, the ratification by both Houses and also of course, the judicial review by the Supreme Court. But in this matter, I think, a writ petition was moved. It was dismissed at the admission stage itself and my humble submission would be, this august House must think and consider to introduce certain guidelines to invoke the President's Rule because the elected Government cannot be dissolved. So, they are reflecting the will of the people. To invoke Article 356, there must be clear cut guidelines. Definitely, I am of the humble opinion -- I have got a little experience as a politician that the political party at the Centre, so far as my knowledge goes, has invoked Article 356 to further their political interest, whether it is the Congress. Whether it is the BJP or, tomorrow, it may be the AIADMK. There is no guarantee. Okay. ...(*Interruptions*)... Tomorrow the AIADMK will come to power at the Centre. Definitely it will happen. Unfortunately, we lost Amma. But, definitely, it would happen. ...(*Interruptions*)... My humble submission is: 'satisfied' is against the concept of rule of law. The States are not able to run Governments freely, because they are afraid of the Central Government.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM (Maharashtra): Are you afraid?

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: What? I am only expressing the view of all the Governments.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Navaneethakrishnan, please address the Chair. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Say you are not afraid. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: I am not afraid; I am only afraid of God.

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): We wanted to know whether you are afraid of the Central Government. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Navaneethakrishnan, please address the Chair. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: I am only afraid of God. I am not afraid of anybody on earth, irrespective of the result. ...*(Interruptions)*... We are not bothered about it. ...*(Interruptions)*... We are only afraid of God. So, my humble submission would be this. Sir, this Article also contains one sub-clause which says that any such Proclamation may be revoked. So, in spite of ratification of this Resolution by this House and the other House, this Proclamation must be revoked at the earliest point of time. This is my prayer and request.

Thank you.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, I along with 25 colleague Members of Parliament of mine, belonging to both Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha, had the good fortune to spend 4-5 days on a Parliamentary Standing Committee Study Tour to Kashmir about four months ago. They made two requests to us. So, I said, 'Next time I ever speak in Parliament, I will try and keep both your requests.' Their first request was, 'Whenever जम्मू-कश्मीर पर चर्चा होती है, लेकिन लद्दाख-लेह का नाम कोई नहीं लेता है। Everyone leave out Ladakh and Leh. So, please keep us in mind.' So, I have kept that first promise.

The second promise, I hope, will also be kept because it is a verbal promise. We have seen that history has been created in Parliament in the last two days. The Defence Minister is sitting down in one House, while the Finance Minister speaks on Defence. The Home Minister is sitting down in this House, while the Finance Minister speaks on Home Affairs! There is a message. Some churning is taking place and all political observers in Kashmir and around the country are watching this very clearly. Since the

[Shri Derek O'Brien]

hon. Finance Minister had handled guest appearance for Defence and guest appearance for Home Affairs, I have got one suggestion. ...(*Interruptions*)... We did not disturb anybody; Trinamool does not disturb anybody. So, allow me to speak for 6-7 minutes available with us, because the Congress and the BJP themselves have taken one hour. We are a small party. So, my request, on behalf of the young people, entrepreneurs and tourist operators of Kashmir, to the hon. Finance Minister is relating to his own department. One thing which they all told us is that tourism can be revived. But, to revive tourism, they need a brake on the GST. So, since the hon. Finance Minister is not here, maybe, the hon. Law Minister will convey it to the Defence Minister who, in turn, will convey it to the hon. Finance Minister that this should be done.

Sir, let us come to the Resolution. The two basic issues here are security and environment. Who is responsible for security and environment? We know who is responsible. Our straight request to the hon. Home Minister is this. I am requesting because we are struck with this Proclamation. So, I request the hon. Home Minister and the hon. Finance Minister to give us an assurance that the elections in Jammu and Kashmir will be held either now, or, latest, with the Lok Sabha elections. We need this assurance.

The third point is about the role of the Raj Bhawan. Now, in the History of Jammu and Kashmir a new name has been written which even the experts of Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh do not know and that name is Alexander Bain. Sir, Alexander Bain ने क्या किया था? उन्होंने डेढ़-सौ साल पीछे फैक्स मशीन इन्वेंट की और फैक्स मशीन को लेकर इतना नाटक हुआ from the Government which talks about digital India cannot operate a fax machine! Sir, the bigger point here is: We have some solid points on Jammu and Kashmir which I wanted to take just one step ahead, because it is also Jammu and Kashmir and the rest of the country. What is happening in these *Raj Bhawans*? Are they becoming branch offices of a Government in power? ... because it is not only the *Raj Bhawan*, it is an institution. We are concerned with all other institutions also. There is not enough time today to discuss all other institutions, but let me at least try and discuss one little institution for one-and-half minutes, that is, the Parliament. The Bills are scrutinized by Select Committees and Standing Committees. During the last two Governments — and, Trinamool Congress was not a party with the last one-and-half Governments — 65 to 75 per cent of the Bills went for parliamentary scrutiny. This Government has set up a new record. It has got only 19 per cent of the Bills scrutinized. We have been killed, as an institution. Four, out of five, bills have been passed without any scrutiny by the Committees. Nine, out of ten, Bills passed on security, Home Affairs, and other important issues like that, have

not gone through parliamentary scrutiny. I can give you more examples. Six Bills have been introduced in this Session only; and, none of them have been scrutinized by the Parliament. Likewise, rupees nine lakh crores have been passed without any discussion on the Railway Budget. It has not happened during the last seventy years. We don't even know where the money has gone.

Sir, the institutions are at stake. The *Raj Bhawan*, with a fax machine, was only one example of an institution at stake. We are discussing in Parliament. It would have been beautiful if — not the BJP Prime Minister or any Prime Minister — our Prime Minister had come and sat here today and had listened to our discussion. Maybe, he would have changed his attitude because if you look at the records of Parliament, he has spent 14 hours in the Lok Sabha and 10 hours in the Rajya Sabha during the last one year. He has spent only 24 hours here. Good! But, 37 hours were spent on giving speeches in Gujarat during the elections. I have got no problem with a mass leader giving speeches. Mamataji also gives speeches all over. But, where is the balance? If we don't look at the institutions like this, then, what will happen? Last time, the President's rule was introduced twenty years ago. I don't want to get into the statistics about telex because these are not about statistics. These are human stories. In 2018, five hundred and eighty-six people have died. Sir, when the House breaks for week end, please go on to the WhatsApp and see those pictures of — they are available there — children, mothers, fathers. They are not terrorists. They are civilians. Through you, the Trinamool Congress and everybody else wish to appeal to this Government that we have to have the local people on board. If we don't get the local people on board, we are not going to solve these issues.

Sir, I want to end because I know there is tendency that the right side gets a lot of time the left side gets a lot of time, but when we, from the parties in the middle, speak everybody looks at the clock. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री उपसभापति: श्री देरेक ओब्राईन जी, हमें मालूम है कि आप सवत: ही समय सीमा में रहते हैं।

श्री देरेक ओब्राईन: नहीं सर, नहीं। यह नहीं। ये सभी संस्थाएं बर्बाद हो रही हैं। मेरा यही प्वाइंट है। All the institutions are at stake, whether it is the Parliament or the Select Committees or the Standing Committees or the CBI or the RBI. ...(*Interruptions*)...

Sir, coming back to the issue, nationalism is not a copyright of one party. We don't want to listen to lectures on nationalism from one party. Please don't tell us what the nationalism is; we are from Bengal. I have to say this. When you claim to be a nationalist, then, don't mess around; heal Kashmir, else you pretend to be a nationalist, you pretend to be an ultra-nationalist; while actually, think about it, you may be anti-national.

[Shri Derek O'Brien]

Sir, I have only been, sadly, to Kashmir once for five days. But, I see a lot of films. It's a paradise. I would urge this Government, I would urge everybody here, not to turn it into a hell.

Thank you.

श्रीमती रूपा गांगुली (नाम-निर्देशित): सर, बंगाल में एक औरत को पकड़कर चार आदमी रेप करके छोड़ गए हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय सदस्यों, मैं आपको यह सूचित करना चाहता हूँ कि कश्मीर पर बातचीत दो घंटे के अंदर खत्म करनी है। अनुभव मोहंती जी, आपके पास महज़ तीन मिनट का समय है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री अनुभव मोहंती (ओडिशा): माननीय डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, मैं आपका आभारी हूँ कि आपने मुझे इस गंभीर विषय पर बोलने का मौका दिया। सर, पिछले डेढ़ घंटे से मैं इस विषय पर सबकी बात सुन रहा हूँ।

श्री नीरज शेखर (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, सदन में शांति नहीं है।

श्री उपसभापति: आप खुद शांति रखें, शांति हो जाएगी। आप प्लीज़ बैठिए।

श्री नीरज शेखर: सदन में शांति नहीं है। शांति होगी, तभी तो वे बोलेंगे।

श्री उपसभापति: आप प्लीज़ बैठिए। मोहंती जी के अलावा कोई बात रिकार्ड पर नहीं जाएगी। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्रीमती रूपा गांगुली: *

श्री नीरज शेखर: *

श्री उपसभापति: जो वे बोलना चाहते हैं, उन्हें बोलने दीजिए। आप फिर पीछे शोर कर रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप बैठिए। आप भी बैठिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... अनुभव मोहंती जी के अलावा कोई बात रिकार्ड पर नहीं जाएगी। ...**(व्यवधान)**... अनुभव मोहंती जी, आप बोलिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्रीमती रूपा गांगुली: *

श्री उपसभापति: आप बैठिए, कोई बात रिकॉर्ड पर नहीं जाएगी। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आपकी कोई बात रिकॉर्ड पर नहीं जाएगी। ...**(व्यवधान)**... अनुभव मोहंती जी, आप बोलिए।

श्री अनुभव मोहंती: सर, हाऊस में शांति नहीं रख रहे हैं, लेकिन कश्मीर में शांति कैसे रहे, उसके बारे में बात कर रहे हैं। सर, पिछले डेढ़ घंटे में मैंने यहां पर बहुत गुणी और ज्ञानी लोगों को सुना। विपक्ष के नेता ने अपनी बात कही, सरकार के यहां पर जो नेता हैं, उन्होंने भी अपनी बात कही। सर, आज पहली बार जब मुझे जम्मू-कश्मीर के बारे में बोलने का मौका मिला है तो एक चीज़

*Not recorded.

जो मुझे समझ में आयी है, वह यह है कि कश्मीरियों के बारे में कोई बोलना नहीं चाहता है। वे क्या चाहते हैं, वे क्या समझते हैं, उनके बारे में कोई बोलना नहीं चाहता। पिछले साढ़े चार साल में क्या हुआ है, इस सरकार ने क्या किया है, कहां-कहां खामियां रहीं, हम वह सुनना चाहते हैं, वह बोलना चाहते हैं। यहां पर तो हद हो गयी है कि 1947 से लेकर 2014 का क्या-क्या इतिहास रहा, वह भी जानने को मिल गया। स्कूलों में हमें इतिहास पढ़ाया जाता था। I was good history student, Sir. आज फिर से history को दोबारा पढ़ने, जानने और सुनने का मौका हमें मिला, लेकिन किसी ने यह नहीं कहा कि कश्मीर का आज का जो वातावरण है, आज की जो situation है, उसका किस तरह से सब मिलकर, इकट्ठे डटकर सामना करें और अपने देश में कैसे अमन और शांति कायम करें, हर आदमी, हर धर्म कैसे मिल-जुलकर आगे बढ़े। I am really surprised and shocked, Sir, anyway, जिसको राजनीति करनी होगी, वे कश्मीरियों को लेकर राजनीति करेंगे। मुझे कश्मीरी भाईयों को लेकर, कश्मीरी बहनों को लेकर, कश्मीरी परिवारों को लेकर कोई राजनीति करने का शौक नहीं है, इसलिए मैं राजनीति नहीं करूंगा, लेकिन संक्षेप में इतना जरूर कहना चाहूंगा कि कुछ महीने पहले मुझे कश्मीर जाने का एक छोटा सा मौका मिला था। मुझे कुछ दिन के लिए वहां जाने का मौका मिला और जैसे देरेक साहब ने भी कहा, अगर सही मायने में हिन्दुस्तान में किसी को जन्मत कहा जाए तो वह कश्मीर है। यह सच है और जब तक हिन्दुस्तान ज़िंदा रहेगा, तब तक कश्मीर हमारा रहेगा, तो आप यहां पर राजनीति न करके, जब गृह मंत्री या सरकार की तरफ से जो कोई भी अपना भाषण रखे, अपना जवाब रखे तो मैं आशा करूंगा, It is a sincere request कि कांग्रेस ने इतने सालों में क्या किया, वह हमें जानने की जरूरत नहीं है, हमें पता है और पिछले साढ़े चार साल में आप लोगों ने क्या किया, यह भी हमें पता है, लेकिन अब क्या होने वाला है, आगे क्या होने वाला है, कश्मीरियों को कैसे शांति मिलेगी, उन्हें कैसे अमन प्राप्त होगा, इस देश को कैसे हम जोड़कर रखेंगे, अगर उस बारे में आप कोई जवाब देंगे तो अच्छा होगा।

सर, आज देश टूट रहा है, आज देश धार्मिक चीजों को लेकर बंट रहा है। इसको कैसे बंद किया जाए, इसका कैसे सामना किया जाए, यह सबसे ज्यादा जरूरी है, इसकी अहमियत सबसे ज्यादा है, सबसे ऊंची है। मैं request करूंगा कि कश्मीरी भाईयों और बहनों को हम आतंकवाद की तरफ जाने से रोकने के लिए बोल दें, उतना काफी नहीं है - उन्हें प्यार चाहिए। जब मैं कश्मीर गया था तो वहां पर मुझे कश्मीरी भाईयों ने बोला...

श्री उपसभापति: कृपया समाप्त करें।

SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: I am concluding, Sir. क्योंकि ये emotionally connected चीजें हैं तो थोड़ा बोलने का मौका दीजिए। जब मैं कुछ दिनों के लिए कश्मीर गया था तो मैंने उनसे पूछा कि यहां का वातावरण कैसा है? हम लोग तो टीवी पर बहुत कुछ देखते हैं, न्यूज़ में पढ़ते हैं, अखबारों में पढ़ते हैं, लेकिन वास्तव में यहां का वातावरण आपको कैसा लगता है तो उन्होंने कहा, सर, हम सब इकट्ठे अमन और चैन के साथ रहना चाहते हैं। बस, ये हमारे साथ राजनीति कर रहे हैं, वह भी गंदी राजनीति, जिसकी वजह से हम आज अलग हो रहे हैं, जिसकी वजह से हम आतंकवाद की तरफ बढ़ रहे हैं। हम पढ़ना चाहते हैं, हम आगे बढ़ना चाहते हैं, हम भी नौकरी करना चाहते हैं, हम भी व्यवसाय करना चाहते हैं, हम भी अपने देश का नाम आगे ले जाना

[Shri Anubhav Mohanty]

चाहते हैं। सर, मेरी request है, it's an urge to the Government, through you, Sir, that let us not divide Kashmir from us, let us bring unity, love and affection amongst brothers and sisters of Kashmir. It is not a question of politics who did what in past and who did what in the last four-and-a-half years. I am talking about what is going to happen to Kashmir in the coming years. Till India is alive, Kashmir is alive. So, we have to honour Kashmir, we have to honour the Kashmiri brothers and sisters there and Kashmiri families. हम इकट्ठे तब तक रहेंगे, जब तक हम राजनीति को इससे दूर रखेंगे। धन्यवाद, सर।

श्री उपसभापति: धन्यवाद, श्री अनुभव मोहंती जी। Now, Shri T.K. Rangarajan ji. You have three minutes.

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Now, this Resolution has become here a *fait accompli*.

The action of Jammu and Kashmir Governor, dissolving the Legislative Assembly at the behest of the Centre, in my opinion, is an illegal and unconstitutional step.

The Governor has no business to decide that parties with 'opposing ideologies' cannot form a suitable Government. But by this yardstick, the PDP-BJP Government has got different ideologies. These different-ideologies Government should not have been allowed to be formed after the elections. But somehow or the other, the BJP wanted to capture power. You want to infiltrate in everything. You used that situation. What happened? All that the Governor can do is to ask the leader who is staking claim with a majority support to prove that majority on the floor of the House. You please respect the Supreme Court Judgements. The Bommai Judgement has already given you how to do this job. You have to respect the Assembly.

Sir, the Modi Government has, by taking this authoritarian measure, further complicated and worsened the situation in the State. There is no meaning in blaming this side or that side. The real sufferers are the Kashmiri people. Over 300 civilians have died in the last three years. Unfortunately, no enquiry has been conducted into these deaths and no one responsible has been held accountable. This situation has only led to further alienation of the people.

Sir, the BJP is interested in the continuation of the situation to aid their larger political agenda of communal polarization in view of the General Elections. Here, I request the Home Minister to tell us when you are going to conduct the elections, with the Parliamentary elections or before that. Please tell us the date. Please tell us whether you

are going to conduct an enquiry into the deaths of those who are killed. Innocent people have been killed in the past three years. I want to know whether you would conduct an enquiry with a sitting Supreme Court Judge. Please tell us the fact. There is no political accountability, no responsibility for the mess it has created. The gross mishandling of these issues is hurting India. Our Party is condemning the way you have handled the Kashmir issue.

With this, I request you to conduct the enquiry. Please also tell us when you are going to conduct the elections. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you Rangarajan Sahib. Now, Prof. Manoj Kumar Jha. आपके पास अपनी बात रखने के लिए तीन मिनट का समय है।

प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा (बिहार): उपसभापति जी, आपका बहुत-बहुत शुक्रिया। अक्सर दो महत्वपूर्ण राष्ट्रीय दलों के मुकाबले क्षेत्रीय दल को यूँ माना जाता है कि राष्ट्रीय मसलों पर उनकी कोई राय हो ही नहीं सकती या उनकी राय मायने नहीं रखती। सर, इस मिथक को तोड़ना होगा। क्षेत्र में रहकर भी हम राष्ट्र के बारे में सोचते हैं। माननीय गृह मंत्री जी का resolution सदन के समक्ष आया। उस पर क्या position लेनी है, उस पर चर्चा की कोई बात नहीं है, वह position stated है और वह लेंगे। माननीय गृह मंत्री जी, आपकी व्यक्तिगत संजीदगी में कोई शक नहीं है, लेकिन इस पूरे मसले पर साढ़े तीन वर्ष में जिस प्रकार के बयान आए और जिनका डोमेन नहीं था, उन्होंने decision लिए। सर, बड़े दुख के साथ यह कहना पड़ता है कि दो परस्पर antithetical विचारधारा के दल अचानक strange bed fellows हो गए। एक व्यक्ति को आर्किटेक्ट बताया गया। उसके जगह-जगह इंटरव्यूज़ छपने लगे, आज वह व्यक्ति दिख नहीं रहा है। कोई उनसे नहीं पूछ रहा है कि यह क्या किया? मैं इतिहास में नहीं जाना चाहता हूँ। लीडर ऑफ दि हाउस नहीं हैं। पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू के खिलाफ साढ़े चार साल से बहुत खराब मौसम चल रहा है। हर कोई नेहरू जी पर टिप्पणी करके चला जाता है। नेहरू जी के कश्मीर पर क्या विचार थे, मैं समझता हूँ कि नेहरू जी के लेटर्स पढ़ लिए जाएं और वे लेटर्स संकीर्ण दायरे में नहीं हैं।

सर, मैं बिहार के एक छोटे से कस्बे में पैदा हुआ। मैंने बचपन से पढ़ा कि कश्मीर भारत का अभिन्न हिस्सा है। सर, हम लोग तो इमोशनल होते थे इस सेंटेंस को सुनकर, लेकिन साढ़े चार सालों में यह दुख हुआ, अगर वह भिन्न हिस्सा है, तो इतना भिन्न व्यवहार क्यों हो रहा है? अभिन्न हिस्से के साथ, अभिन्न व्यवहार कतई उचित नहीं है। आप क्या चाहते हैं? कश्मीर की जगह चाहिए या कश्मीरी अवाम चाहिए? आपको जगह चुननी थी, आप क्या चाहते हो कि बॉलीवुड की फिल्मों के लिए एक site हो, कितनी खूबसूरत यह तस्वीर है, यह कश्मीर है, यह कश्मीर है। सर, ये गाने बहुत गाये जाते हैं। कश्मीरी अवाम का दर्द-ओ-गम समझने के लिए एक ही बात कहूँगा, माननीय गृह मंत्री जी, आप चाहें तो कोशिश कर सकते हैं। शौक-ए-दीदार है, तो नज़र पैदा कर। सर, आपको वह नज़र पैदा करनी होगी, आपको dog whistle politics से ऊपर जाना होगा। कश्मीर demonise हो रहा है, मैं कश्मीर एक लैक्चर देने के लिए गया, वैसे मैं हर साल लैक्चर देने के लिए जाता हूँ। मैं पहली बार बाबा साहेब, नेहरू एंड डेमोक्रेसी पर लैक्चर देने गया। सर, आप बार-बार घड़ी देखने लगते हैं, मुझे डर लगने लगता है।

श्री उपसभापति: समय सीमित है, इसलिए आप खत्म करिए।

प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा: सर, literally मेरी पहली बार hooting हुई है कश्मीर में। पहली बार hooting हुई, लोगों ने कहा आप हमें क्या बता रहे हो? आप शमशान में विवाह के गीत गा रहे हो। यह मैंने सुना वहां के लोगों से, जो लोग तथा कथित मुख्यधारा के लोग थे, आपके पक्ष में खड़े रहे, आपने उनको खो दिया, लीडर ऑफ दी हाउस alienation पर तकरार करके गए। दो लोगों ने alienation पर लिखा, मैक्स वेबर और कार्ल मार्क्स ने लिखा, उनकी समझ का alienation न मैक्स वेबर का है और न कार्ल मार्क्स का। Alienation को समझने के लिए वह जज्बा पैदा करना होगा।

श्री उपसभापति: अब आपका समय खत्म हुआ, आप खत्म करिए।

प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा: सर, मुझे एक मिनट का समय दे दीजिए।

श्री उपसभापति: प्लीज़, आप खत्म करिए।

प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा: सर, एक मिनट का समय और दे दीजिए। सर, सिक्योरिटी इस्टेबलिश्मेंट के नज़रिए में कभी कोई खोट नहीं आयी। यह वही मुल्क है, जहां 1971 में हमने विश्व का नक्शा बदल दिया, हमारे जवानों ने एक नया देश दे दिया, तब की पोलिटिकल इस्टेबलिश्मेंट ने, लेकिन वह किसी पोलिटिकल पार्टी के पोस्टर में नहीं गया। जब आप कोवर्ट ऑपरेशन को पोस्टर पर ले जायेंगे, तो alienation पैदा होगा। आप कोवर्ट ऑपरेशन को पोस्टर पर लेकर गए। माननीय गृह मंत्री जी, मैं बार-बार दोहरा रहा हूँ कि आपकी संजीदगी में कहीं कोई खोट नहीं है, लेकिन अगर एनएसए पॉलिटिकल डिसेजन लेने लगेगी, तो बहुत दिक्कत है। अब वह दिन न आ जाए कि वाइस चांसलर को अप्वाइंटमेंट वहां से हो। मुझे तो डर है कि कहीं विश्वविद्यालयों में अप्वाइंटमेंट वहां से न होने लगे।

सर, मेरी यह आखिरी टिप्पणी है। सर, कल तक आप साथ रहते हो, अचानक जिस दिन राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू होता है, तो कहते हैं कि इनको सरहद पार से फोन आ रहे हैं। सर, हम सब राजनीतिक दल हैं। सर, आप patriotism में late comer हैं, आप बाद में आए और आप नये convert की तरह व्यवहार कर रहे हैं। नये convert के बारे में कहा जाता है कि पांच के बदले सात वक्त नमाज़ पढ़ता है। आप patriotism के नाम पर सात वक्त की नमाज़ कर रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... अब वह भी नहीं है।

सर, यह आखिरी बात है। पंचायत चुनाव का बहुत ढिंढोरा पीटा गया, अनंतनाग में चुनाव क्यों नहीं हुआ? वहां पर लोक सभा का by poll क्यों नहीं हुआ? देश कागज पर बना नक्शा नहीं होता, यह बात समझ लीजिए। एक हिस्से के फट जाने, बाकी हिस्से उसी तरह साबुत बने रहें, नदियां, पर्वत, शहर, गांव वैसे ही अपनी-अपनी जगह दिखें। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... यदि यह तुम नहीं मानते, तो मुझे तुम्हारे साथ नहीं रहना। बहरहाल रिजॉल्यूशन तो पास होना ही है।

श्री उपसभापति: धन्यवाद। प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा जी, आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद। माननीय सदस्यों, यह बहस हमें 4.00 बजे तक खत्म करनी है। अभी सात वक्ता हैं और बीजेपी के भी एक वक्ता हैं, जिनके पास अभी पार्टी का लगभग 16 मिनट का समय बचा है। मैं चाहूंगा कि बाकी के जो अन्य सात वक्ता हैं, उन्हें एक-एक मिनट का समय बोलने के लिए हम सब दें। वे सुझाव के तौर

पर अपनी-अपनी बात कहें। ...**(व्यवधान)**... जो समय तय है, उसके अंतर्गत ही हम अपनी बात कहेंगे। अब मैं श्री डी. राजा साहब को बोलने के लिए आमंत्रित करता हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, आप इसका समय बढ़ा दीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, एक मिनट का समय बहुत कम है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री संजय सिंह (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली): सर, आप इसका समय बढ़ा दीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: श्री डी. राजा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... डी. राजा साहब, आप बोलिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... डी. राजा साहब, आप बोलिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा सांख्यिकी और कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विजय गोयल): चेयरमैन साहब, बीजेपी का जो टाइम है, मैं आपके ध्यान में लाना चाहता हूँ कि बीजेपी उतना टाइम नहीं लेगी, क्योंकि आपने कहा है कि इस मद को 4.00 बजे समाप्त करना है। पहले आप अन्य माननीय सदस्यों को मौका दे दीजिए। बीजेपी अपना टाइम कम कर लेगी।

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA (Assam): Sir, I would request you to extend some time. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, at the outset, I make a request that you take the sense of the House. We are discussing Jammu and Kashmir and we should understand the problems of Jammu and Kashmir. It is a very sensitive and strategic State that we are discussing; you can't contain the discussion just like ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You please come to the point. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI D. RAJA: My request is that you be liberal. Sir, I would like to begin my observations by referring to the use of Article 356. I do consider that it was unconstitutional and undemocratic act on the part of the Centre. Sir, when we look at Article 356, we should understand what Dr. Ambedkar said in the Constituent Assembly. It was Dr. Ambedkar who made it clear that "Ordinarily, Article 356 should remain as a dead letter." When you use Article 356, you admit that the situation is not ordinary; it is extraordinary. Who created that extraordinary situation in Jammu and Kashmir? What has your Government done in the past four-and-a-half years? Can you claim that your policies towards Jammu and Kashmir are correct, or is there any attempt to review your policies? Sir, the BJP was in the coalition Government. It was the BJP which withdrew from the Government. Then the three major parties, namely, the PDP, the National Conference and the Indian National Congress, tried to communicate to the Governor's Office, but it was said that fax machine was not working and hence they are not receiving the fax. But the Governor acted. The

[Shri D. Raja]

fax machine did not work, but the Governor acted and dissolved the Assembly. Now, there is the President's Rule. Sir, Kashmir is considered to be 'Paradise on Earth'. Now, whether we will retain this paradise or lose our paradise, this question is haunting all democrats, all secularists and all patriots of this country. We should answer this question. Look at the young people of Kashmir. Why is there unrest among the young people and students? They are extremely articulate; they are extremely well-informed. They are born in conflict zone; they live in conflict zone. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Raja, you have taken two minutes. Please conclude. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please conclude. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA: Let me finish. Now, my question is: Why is there a sense of alienation among the young people of Jammu and Kashmir? Why? The Home Minister should tell this to us why there is a sense of alienation among the young people of our country, the young people of Jammu and Kashmir. Since you have dissolved the Assembly and imposed the President's Rule, when are you going to hold the elections? Can you tell us? Can you indicate when the Centre is planning to hold the elections? Nobody knows. We are all worried about Jammu and Kashmir. How to integrate Jammu and Kashmir? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is already three minutes, Mr. Raja. Please conclude. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, I had the opportunity to go with the present Home Minister on a delegation. After that visit, there was a unanimous resolution by the All-Party Delegation that the Government should hold talks with all the stakeholders. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA: Where was the talk? Talks were not held. Sir, it was Mr. Vajpayee who said, "We can choose friends but we cannot choose neighbours." With Pakistan, what is your attitude? What steps are we taking to promote people-to-people contacts to de-escalate the tension between our two countries?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Raja, please conclude. It is already four minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA: In Jammu and Kashmir, what are the efforts of the Government to hold talks with all the stakeholders because we will have to win the confidence of the people of Jammu and Kashmir, particularly, the young people of Jammu and Kashmir?

Then, I want to raise only one issue, Sir. The Government is totally trusting on the use of Army, the military, the Forces, instead of talks, instead of reaching out to the people. Is the Government in a position to explain why this is the policy of the Government towards Jammu and Kashmir. Then, Sir, there are thousands of...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Mr. Raja.

SHRI D. RAJA: This is the last point, Sir. There are thousands of prisoners in prison. What are their conditions? Nobody knows. I am not talking about use of pellet guns...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Now, I invite Shri Rakesh Sinha.

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय राकेश सिन्हा जी, आपकी पार्टी के पास पंद्रह मिनट बचे हैं, लेकिन मैं आपको पांच मिनट का समय दे रहा हूँ, ताकि हम लोग इस समय के अंदर बहस कर सकें। ...(व्यवधान)... माननीय राकेश सिन्हा जी, आप अपनी बात कहें। ...(व्यवधान)... अब आपकी बात ही रिकॉर्ड पर जाएगी। ...(व्यवधान)... आप अपनी बात कहें। ...(व्यवधान)... महज पाँच मिनट बोलें।

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, that is why I urge upon the Government to respond to the issue before us. The Government policies have proved to be wrong policies.

श्री राकेश सिन्हा (नाम निर्देशित): उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आज विपक्ष के नेताओं को सुन रहा था। जब श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद जी बोल रहे थे और इतिहास की जो पिक्चर पेश कर रहे थे, वह पिक्चर पीढ़ियों को क्या इतिहास पढ़ाएगी और कश्मीर की कौन-सी स्थितियों को दिखाएगी? यह तो ऐसा है कि जैसे पीढ़ियों को यह बताना कि कश्मीर में सब बुरा ही बुरा है। सर, ऐसा नहीं है।

उपसभापति महोदय, विपक्ष ने बताया कि यह सरकार कश्मीर के लिए क्या कर रही है। अभी प्रधान मंत्री जी ने 80 हजार करोड़ रुपये का पैकेज जम्मू-कश्मीर राज्य को दिया है। स्वतंत्रता के बाद इतना पैकेज कभी भी किसी राज्य को नहीं दिया गया। वहां 1 हजार मेगावाट की विद्युत परियोजना शुरू की गई है, जिससे पूरे राज्य को बिजली मिलेगी। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI S.R. BALASUBRAMONIYAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, we are not getting the translation.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please check the translation.

श्री राकेश सिन्हा: विकास के जो काम नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में हो रहे हैं, उसके दो बड़े पैमाने हैं, जिसको विपक्ष को समझना होगा। मैं इतिहास की गहराइयों में नहीं जाना चाहता हूँ, क्योंकि अगर मैं जाऊंगा तो कांग्रेस और वामपंथी मित्रों को बहुत परेशानी होगी। मैं सिर्फ एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ। अभी गुलाम नबी आज़ाद जी ने जो कहा कि 80 प्रतिशत मुसलमान थे और वे भारत का हिस्सा बने, तो मैं उन्हें बता देना चाहता हूँ कि जब द्वि राष्ट्रवाद की आंधी थी, जो Northwest Frontier Province थे, NWFP वहां पर श्री गफ्फार खान थे, रेड शर्ट की आर्मी थी और वे भारत में रहना चाहते थे, लेकिन वे पाकिस्तान क्यों गए, इसका कांग्रेस को जवाब देना पड़ेगा? हम 1947

[श्री राकेश सिन्हा]

के पार्टिशन के स्टेकहोल्डर नहीं थे, इसलिए आप बताइए कि NWFP, जो भारत में रहना चाहता था, श्री गफ्फार खान भारत के देशभक्त थे, रेड शर्ट आर्मी भारत में रहना चाहती थी, लेकिन आपने उसको पाकिस्तान भेज दिया। मैं उस इतिहास में नहीं जाना चाहता हूँ, मैं दो बातें कहना चाहता हूँ। सर, कश्मीर की समस्या का एक बहुत बड़ा कारण है, जिस कारण पर हम नहीं जा रहे हैं। 1947 से लेकर 1996 तक कश्मीर की पूरी राजनीति सामंती राजनीति रही है। लोकतंत्र को जनता तक पहुंचने नहीं दिया गया, जिसका परिणाम यह हुआ है कि उसके दो coalition partner होते थे। एक-स्टेट गवर्नमेंट में कठपुतली सरकार, दूसरी केंद्र की सरकार। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI S.R. BALASUBRAMONIYAN: Sir, we are not getting the translation.

श्री राकेश सिन्हा: 1984 में elected Government को किस प्रकार से किसने गिराया? उस वक्त माननीय राजनाथ जी गृह मंत्री नहीं थे, भारतीय जनता पार्टी सरकार में नहीं थी। 1986 में नेशनल काँग्रेस को तोड़कर सरकार बनाई गई थी, उसे गिरा दिया गया। यह क्यों किया गया, किसलिए किया गया? जम्मू-कश्मीर की पूरी राजनीति को कुछ परिवारों तक सीमित रखने की जो साजिश वहां के क्षेत्रीय दलों ने की, जिसका कांग्रेस सहयोगी बना रहा, उसको तोड़ने का काम भारतीय जनता पार्टी ने 2002 से किया। दुनिया में जम्मू-कश्मीर पर जो स्टडीज़ हुई हैं, आप उनको देखिए। Most credible elections की जो प्रक्रिया शुरू हुई, जिसमें भारत की जनता का, कश्मीर की जनता का, जम्मू-कश्मीर के नागरिकों का विश्वास जमा, वह 2002 से शुरू हुआ, जब माननीय अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी की सरकार थी। 2008 में चुनाव हुए, 2014 में चुनाव हुए ...**(व्यवधान)**... और अभी जो पंचायतों के चुनाव हुए ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय मिस्त्री जी, आप वरिष्ठ सदस्य हैं, कृपया बीच में टीका-टिप्पणी न करें।

श्री राकेश सिन्हा: आप सुन तो लीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मोरारजी भाई देसाई की सरकार गिराने वाले आप ही थे। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय राकेश जी, आप इधर चेयर से बात करें।

श्री राकेश सिन्हा: देखिए, अभी 2018 में जब पंचायतों के चुनाव हुए, तो साढ़े चार हजार के करीब सरपंच और 32 हजार से अधिक पंच चुने गए। पहली बार वहां Block Development Council के 312 सदस्यों का चुनाव किया जा रहा है। पहले भी कांग्रेस ने कोशिश की, लेकिन Block Development Council के चुनाव पूरी तरह से नहीं हो पाए। लोकतंत्र पहली बार जनता के दरवाजे तक पहुंचा है। सामंती राजनीति कश्मीर से समाप्त हो रही है, उसका दर्द दिखाई पड़ रहा है। चाहे वह पीडीपी के रूप में हो, नेशनल काँग्रेस के रूप में हो, कांग्रेस के रूप में हो, यही दर्द दिखाई पड़ रहा है। इसलिए कश्मीर का इतिहास ये गलत तरीके से प्रस्तुत कर रहे हैं।

उपसभापति महोदय, मुझे बहुत दुख हुआ, जब यह कहा गया कि कश्मीर में आतंकवाद के लिए और आतंकवाद को बढ़ाने के लिए यह साढ़े चार साल की सरकार जिम्मेदार थी। विपक्ष के नेता गुलाम नबी आज़ाद जी ने जिस सामान्य तरीके से...

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय राकेश जी, आपका पाँच मिनट का समय पूरा हो रहा है, मैं आपसे आग्रह कर रहा हूँ कि आप अपनी बात खत्म करें।

श्री राकेश सिन्हा: मेरी पार्टी के पास इतना समय था, दो मिनट का समय तो मैं ले ही सकता हूँ।

उपसभापति महोदय, गुलाम नबी आज़ाद जी ने जिस तरह से कश्मीरी पंडितों के वहां से छोड़ने के लिए एक सामान्य कारण बता दिया, वह बहुत ही असामान्य बात है। कश्मीर की घाटी में जिस प्रकार से radicalization की ताकतें सीमा के पार से नहीं, दुनिया के अन्य भागों से आकर कर रही हैं, जिसको patronage देने के लिए वहाँ हुर्रियत और दूसरी पार्टियाँ हैं, जिसके लिए आज विपक्ष के नेता ने हुर्रियत के प्रति अपना जो प्रेम दिखाया है, उसको जो एक वैधानिकता देने की कोशिश की है, वह साफ निंदनीय है। हम किसी भी ऐसी ताकत को legitimacy नहीं दे सकते हैं, जो कश्मीर में विभाजन की राजनीति के बीज बो रही है। यही कारण है कि कश्मीर में आतंकवाद की जो भी धाराएँ हैं, उसके पीछे वह साजिश है, जेहादी ताकतों का हाथ है। उन जेहादी ताकतों को आपको identify करना पड़ेगा। सामान्य कश्मीरियों को उन जेहादी ताकतों से जोड़ने की गलती मत कीजिए।

अब मैं अंतिम बात कहना चाहता हूँ। यदि जम्मू-कश्मीर को बदलना है, तो मैं एक बात बताना चाहता हूँ कि जम्मू-कश्मीर को 2010 से लेकर 2016 तक जो पैकेज दिया गया है, वहां जम्मू-कश्मीर के प्रत्येक नागरिक को per head 93,000 दिया जा रहा है। पूरे हिन्दुस्तान में केन्द्र सरकार के जितने Central aids हैं, उनका 10 प्रतिशत एक प्रतिशत जनसंख्या को जा रहा है। इसलिए सरकारें जो भी हों, हमारे प्रयास रहे हैं, लेकिन इतिहास के उस बिन्दु को ठीक करके मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ कि कश्मीर में 1948 से लेकर लगातार पाकिस्तान की कोशिशें होती रही हैं और इसी सदन ने यह प्रस्ताव पारित किया है कि हम Pakistan Occupied Kashmir को लेकर रहेंगे, वह हमारा अभिन्न हिस्सा है। उपसभापति महोदय, 24 स्थान रिक्त पड़े हुए हैं, जो Pakistan Occupied Kashmir के नागरिकों के हैं। क्या यह सदन विचार करने के लिए तैयार है कि हम उन 24 लोगों को विधान सभा में nominate करके पाकिस्तान को संदेश दे दें कि हम लोकतांत्रिक प्रक्रिया को Pakistan Occupied Kashmir पहुंचाना चाहते हैं? यदि विपक्ष तैयार है, तो वह गृह मंत्री जी को सलाह दे ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय राकेश जी, आप अपनी बात समाप्त करें। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप अपनी बात खत्म करें प्लीज़।

श्री राकेश सिन्हा: और हम 24 nomination करें ...**(व्यवधान)**... विधान सभा के चरित्र को बदलें। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं कांग्रेस के मित्रों को एक ही राय दूंगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं कांग्रेस के मित्रों को एक ही राय दूंगा कि आप श्यामा प्रसाद मुखर्जी जी के बारे में चाहे तो कह लें, जोगमाया देवी जी का पत्र पढ़ लीजिए, जो श्यामा प्रसाद मुखर्जी की माँ थीं। उस पत्र को पढ़ने के बाद आप निर्णय लीजिए कि राष्ट्रवाद को आगे बढ़ाने का काम उनकी विरासत को लेकर बैठे हम कर रहे हैं या आप कर रहे हैं, कश्मीर में विभाजन आप पैदा कर रहे हैं कि हम पैदा कर रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... जोगमाया देवी जी के पत्र को पढ़कर निर्णय लीजिए। धन्यवाद।

श्री उपसभापति: अब मैं माननीय मीर मोहम्मद फ़ैयाज जी को आमंत्रित करूंगा। कृपया बहुत संक्षेप में आप अपनी बात खत्म कीजिए।

मीर मोहम्मद फ़ैयाज (जम्मू-कश्मीर): सर, आज मेरे कश्मीर पर बात हो रही है, ऐसे में आप मुझे अगर एक-दो मिनट का समय ही देंगे, तो उसमें मैं क्या बात कहूंगा?

جناب میر محمد فیاض (جموں-کشمیر): سر آج میرے کشمیر پر بات ہو رہی ہے،
ایسے میں آپ مجھے اگر ایک دو منٹ کا وقت ہی دیں گے، تو اس میں میں کیا بات
کہوں گا؟

श्री उपसभापति: जो समय तय है, मैं उसका पालन कर रहा हूँ।

मीर मोहम्मद फ़ैयाज: सर, आज मुझे बड़ा अच्छा लगा कि कश्मीर के बारे में आज़ाद साहब से लेकर जेटली साहब तक बोले। आज इस सदन को पूरा देश देख रहा है। आज इन्होंने यहां पर कश्मीर के बारे में पूरा इतिहास सुनाया, लेकिन मुझे आज यह बात कहने में कोई हिचकिचाहट नहीं होगी कि कश्मीर में आज तक मासूम और निहत्थे लोगों का जो क़त्लेआम हुआ, आज यह बात साबित हो गई कि जो लोग दिल्ली में हैं, जो इक्तिदार में हैं, चाहे यहां से हों या वहां से, उन लोगों की वजह से ही वह सब कुछ हुआ था। कश्मीरियों ने अपने आप को पाकिस्तान के बजाय, जो एक मुस्लिम मेजॉरिटी स्टेट था, भारत के साथ जोड़ने का फैसला किया। कश्मीरियों ने यह फैसला लिया कि हम भारत के साथ जाएंगे। आज आज़ाद साहब ने भी एक बात कही और जेटली साहब ने भी कही। आज़ाद साहब ने कहा कि बीजेपी वाले यह कहेंगे, हमारे टाइम में 200 या 300 लोग मरे, हमने तो 1700 भी क्रॉस किए हैं। आज जो कश्मीरी वहां पर हैं, जिनके लिए आप यह कह रहे हैं, क्या आप आतंकवादी हैं? क्या आप दोनों में रेस लगी हुई है, कोई कॉम्पिटिशन हो रहा है कि हम किस साल में कितने कश्मीरियों को मारेंगे? आज जो कश्मीरी वहां पर पत्थर लेकर निकले हैं, वे क्यों निकले हैं? वह इतिहास आज यहां पर, पूरे देश ने और पूरे सदन ने सुना है। आज हमें पता चला कि इतिहास क्या है। चाहे वह D.C. Gul हो या कोई और हो, जो हुआ, वह इलेक्शन में हुआ या D.C. Gul ने किया, वास्तव में वह हुआ कहां से? वह यहां दिल्ली से हुआ। कश्मीरियों ने जो फैसला लिया था, उसके बदले में उनको क्या मिला? सिर्फ गोलियां मिलीं। आज यहां पर बात हो रही है कि वहां प्रेज़िडेंट रूल क्यों लगा? सर, हमारी पार्टी के लीडर, जनाब मुफ्ती मोहम्मद सईद साहब ने आज से साढ़े तीन साल पहले यह फैसला लिया। हमारे कश्मीर में जब भी कोई अच्छी बात आती है, तो हमारे जो कश्मीरी हैं, वे भरोसा करते हैं। श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी ने 2002 में, लाल किले से कहा कि हम कश्मीर में साफ-साफ इलेक्शन करवाएंगे, उनकी बात पर कश्मीरियों को भरोसा किया। देश की जनता ने मोदी जी को 300 सीटें दीं और हमारे लीडर, मुफ्ती मोहम्मद सईद साहब ने यह फैसला लिया कि देश की जनता ने वज़ीरे आजम को मंडेट दिया है, इसलिए कश्मीर का जो मसला है, जहां निहत्थे आम लोग मर रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

† جناب میر محمد فیاض : سر، آج مجھے بڑا اچھا لگا کہ کشمیر کے بارے میں آزاد صاحب سے لے کر جیٹلی صاحب تک بولے۔ آج اس سدن کو پورا دیش دیکھ رہا ہے۔ آج انہوں نے یہاں پر کشمیر کے بارے میں پورا اتہاس سنایا، لیکن مجھے آج یہ بات کہنے میں کوئی ہچکچاہٹ نہیں ہوگی کہ کشمیر میں آج تک معصوم اور نہتھے لوگوں کا جو قتل عام ہوا، آج یہ بات ثابت ہوگئی ہے جو لوگ دہلی میں ہیں، جو اقتدار میں ہیں، چاہے یہاں سے ہوں یا وہاں سے، ان لوگوں کی وجہ سے ہی وہ سب ہوا تھا۔ کشمیریوں نے اپنے آپ کو پاکستان کے بجائے، جو ایک مسلم میجورٹی اسٹیٹ تھا، بھارت کے ساتھ جوڑنے کا فیصلہ کیا۔ کشمیریوں نے یہ فیصلہ لیا کہ ہم بھارت کے ساتھ جائیں گے۔ آج آزاد صاحب نے بھی ایک بات کہیں اور جیٹلی صاحب نے بھی کہی۔ آزاد صاحب نے کہا کہ بی جے پی والے یہ کہیں گے، ہمارے ٹائم میں 200 یا 300 لوگ مرے، ہم نے تو 1700 بھی کراس کئے ہیں۔ آج جو کشمیری وہاں پر ہیں، جن کے لئے آپ یہ کہہ رہے ہیں، کیا آپ آتک وادی ہیں؟ کیا دونوں میں ریس لگی ہوئی ہے، کوئی کمپنیشن ہو رہا ہے کہ ہم کس سال میں کتنے کشمیریوں کو ماریں گے؟ آج جو کشمیری وہاں پر پتھر لے کر نکلے ہیں، وہ کیوں نکلے ہیں؟ وہ اتہاس آج یہاں پر، پورے دیش نے اور پورے سدن نے سنا ہے۔ آج ہمیں پتہ چلا کہ اتہاس کیا ہے۔ چاہے وہ ڈی سی۔ گل ہو یا کوئی اور ہو، جو ہوا، وہ الیکشن میں ہوا یا ڈی سی۔ گل نے کیا۔ حقیقت میں وہ ہوا کہاں سے؟ وہ یہاں دہلی سے ہوا۔ کشمیریوں نے جو فیصلہ لیا تھا، اس کے بدلے میں ان کو کیا ملا؟ صرف گولیاں ملیں۔ آج یہاں پر بات ہو رہی ہے کہ وہاں پریزیڈنٹ رول کیوں لگا؟ سر، ہماری پارٹی کے لیڈر، جناب مفتی محمد سعید

[मीर मोहम्मद फ़ैयाज़]

صاحب نے آج سے ساڑھے تین سال پہلے یہ فیصلہ لیا۔ ہمارے کشمیر میں جب بھی کوئی اچھی بات آتی ہے، تو ہمارے جو کشمیری ہیں، وہ بھروسہ کرتے ہیں۔ شری اٹل بہاری واجپنی جی نے 2002 میں، لال قلعہ میں کہا کہ ہم کشمیر میں صاف صاف الیکشن کروائیں گے، ان کی بات پر کشمیریوں نے بھروسہ کیا۔ دیش کی جنتا نے مودی جی کو 300 سیٹیں دیں اور ہمارے لیڈر، مفتی محمد سعید صاحب نے یہ فیصلہ لیا کہ دیش کی جنتا نے وزیر اعظم کو مینڈیٹ دیا ہے، اس لئے کشمیر کا جو مسئلہ ہے، جہاں نہتھے عام لوگ مر رہے ہیں۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔

श्री उपसभापति: फ़ैयाज़ जी, समाप्त करिए। ... (व्यवधान)...

मीर मोहम्मद फ़ैयाज़: सर, प्लीज़ ... (व्यवधान)...

† جناب میر محمد فیاض : سر، پلیز۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔

बहुत से माननीय सदस्य: सर, इनको बोलने दीजिए।

मीर मोहम्मद फ़ैयाज़: उसका कोई न कोई फैसला करेगा। लेकिन आज हमने देखा कि इस पर बात हो रही है कि किस महीने में कितने लोग मर रहे हैं। चौदह साल का बच्चा ... (व्यवधान)...

† جناب میر محمد فیاض : اس کا کوئی نہ کوئی فیصلہ کرے گا۔ لیکن آج ہم نے دیکھا کہ اس پر

بات ہو رہی ہے کہ کس مہینے میں کتنے لوگ مر رہے ہیں۔ چودہ سال کا بچہ۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔

श्री उपसभापति: समाप्त कीजिए। ... (व्यवधान)...

मीर मोहम्मद फ़ैयाज़: सर, मैं सिर्फ दो-तीन बातें कहूंगा, क्योंकि यह मेरे कश्मीर का मसला है। दो साल पहले इसी सदन में कश्मीर के विषय पर चार घंटे डिस्कशन चली। हमारे होम मिनिस्टर साहब All Party Delegation लेकर यहाँ से कश्मीर गए। ... (व्यवधान)...

† جناب میر محمد فیاض : سر، میں صرف دو تین باتیں کہوں گا، کیوں کہ یہ میرے کشمیر کا مسئلہ ہے۔ دو سال پہلے اسی سदन میں کشمیر کے وشئے پر چار گھنٹے ڈسکشن چلی۔ ہمارے ہوم منسٹر صاحب، آل پارٹی ڈیلی گیشن لے کر یہاں سے کشمیر گئے۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔

4.00 P.M.

श्री उपसभापति: फ़ैयाज़ जी, कन्क्लूड कीजिए, अदरवाइज़ में दूसरा नाम बुलाऊंगा।
...(व्यवधान)...

मीर मोहम्मद फ़ैयाज़: सर, सिर्फ़ तीन मिनट और दे दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

جناب میر محمد فیاض : سر، صرف تین منٹ اور دے دیجئے۔۔۔(مداخلت)...

श्री उपसभापति: नहीं, ऑलरेडी आप चार मिनट बोल चुके हैं। आप अपनी बात जल्दी खत्म करें, ताकि मैं दूसरा नाम इन्वाइट करूं।

मीर मोहम्मद फ़ैयाज़: सर, दो ही मिनट दे दीजिए। वे वहां पर गए, उससे पहले कांग्रेस ने वर्किंग ग्रुप्स बनाए, लेकिन, सर, हुआ क्या? क्या आपने इस हाउस में कभी यह बात कही कि कश्मीर में जाकर हम कश्मीरियों से भी मिले और हमने वहां यह बात सुनी? ...(व्यवधान)...

جناب میر محمد فیاض : سر، دو ہی منٹ دے دیجئے۔ وہ وہاں پر گئے، اس سے پہلے کانگریس نے ورکنگ گروپس بنائے، لیکن سر، کیا ہوا، کیا آپ نے اس باؤس

میں کبھی یہ بات کہی کہ کشمیر میں جا کر ہم کشمیریوں سے بھی ملے اور ہم نے وہاں یہ بات سنی؟۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔

श्री उपसभापति: फ़ैयाज़ जी, प्लीज़ कन्क्लूड करें। आप अब केवल अंतिम बात कहें।
...(व्यवधान)...

मीर मोहम्मद फ़ैयाज़: सर, मैं एक-दो मिनट और लूंगा। सर, कल आपने सुना होगा कि बीजेपी के एक दिग्गज नेता, श्री यशवंत सिन्हा जी ने कहा कि कश्मीर हमारे से दूर चला जा रहा है।

अगर यही बात मैं कहूंगा तो मुझे कहेंगे कि यह देशद्रोही है। जब यह बात बीजेपी के लोग कहते हैं, तो वे देशद्रोही नहीं हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

جناب میر محمد فیاض : سر، میں ایک دو منٹ اور لوں گا۔ سر، کل آپ نے سنا ہوگا کہ بی جے پی کے ایک دلچسپ نیا، شری یشونت سنہا جی نے کہا کہ کشمیر ہمارے سے دور چلا جا رہا ہے۔ اگر یہی بات میں کہوں گا تو مجھے کہیں گے کہ یہ دیش دروہی ہے۔ جب یہ بات بی جے پی کے لوگ کہتے ہیں، تو وہ دیش دروہی نہیں ہیں۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔

श्री उपसभापति: फ़ैयाज़ जी, आप खत्म कीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

मीर मोहम्मद फ़ैयाज़: जबकि सर, वह वसूख से कह रहा हूँ कि कश्मीर भारत से दूर हो जा रहा है ...(व्यवधान)...

[मीर मोहम्मद फ़ैयाज़]

† جناب میر محمد فیاض : جبکہ سر، میں یہ وثوق سے کہہ رہا ہوں کہ کشمیر بھارت سے دور ہوتا جا رہا ہے۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude. ...(Interruptions)...

मीर मोहम्मद फ़ैयाज़: यहां पर लोग उठते हैं और कहते हैं कि कश्मीर भारत का अटूट अंग है। ... (व्यवधान)...

† جناب میر محمد فیاض : یہاں پر لوگ اٹھتے ہیں اور کہتے ہیں کہ کشمیر بھارت کا اٹوٹ انگ ہے۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude. ...(Interruptions)...

मीर मोहम्मद फ़ैयाज़: जब तक आप कश्मीरियों को ... (व्यवधान) ... कश्मीर दूर होता जा रहा है। ... (व्यवधान)...

† جناب میر محمد فیاض : جب تک آپ کشمیریوں کو۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔ کشمیر دور ہوتا جا رہا ہے۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude. ...(Interruptions) ... Now I will invite Shri V. Vijasai Reddy. ...(Interruptions) ... Shri Majeed Memon. ...(Interruptions)...

मीर मोहम्मद फ़ैयाज़: सर, अब मैं एक ही बात बोलूंगा। ... (व्यवधान)...

† جناب میر محمد فیاض : سر، اب میں ایک ہی بات بولوں گا۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Time is not there. ...(Interruptions) ... Shri Majeed Memon. ...(Interruptions)...

मीर मोहम्मद फ़ैयाज़: सर, ... (व्यवधान) ... एक बात बोलने दीजिए। ... (व्यवधान)...

† جناب میر محمد فیاض : سر۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔ ایک بات بولنے دیجئے۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Last sentence. अब आप कन्क्लूड कीजिए।

मीर मोहम्मद फ़ैयाज़: सर, यहां पंचायत इलेक्शन की बात हुई। बात तो हुई, लेकिन मैं आज कहूंगा कि जो एक मुस्लिम मेजॉरिटी स्टेट है, आप सोचते हैं कि वह हमारे साथ ... (व्यवधान)...

† جناب میر محمد فیاض : سر، یہاں پانچایت الیکشن کی بات ہوئی۔ بات تو ہوئی، لیکن میں آج کہوں گا کہ ایک مسلم میجورٹی اسٹیٹ ہے، آپ سوچتے ہیں کہ وہ ہمارے ساتھ۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Majeed Memon. ...(Interruptions)... Otherwise, I will go ahead. ...(Interruptions)...

मीर मोहम्मद फ़ैयाज़: जहाँ आप मुसलमानों के नाम अगर किसी स्टेट में कोई ...(व्यवधान)... उसको कहते हैं कि हम यह करेंगे, तो हम भी कल कहेंगे कि श्रीनगर का नाम ...(व्यवधान)...

جناب میر محمد فیاض : جہاں آپ مسلمانوں کے نام اگر کسی اسٹیٹ میں کوئی
 --- (مداخلت) --- اس کو کہتے ہیں کہ ہم یہ کریں گے، تو ہم بھی کل کہیں گے کہ
 سرینگر کا نام --- (مداخلت) ---

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Majeed Memon, please ...(Interruptions)... پ्लीز! ...(व्यवधान)... श्री माजीद मेमन, सिर्फ आपकी बात रिकॉर्ड पर जाएगी। ...(व्यवधान)...

मीर मोहम्मद फ़ैयाज़: *

جناب میر محمد فیاض :

श्री उपसभापति: श्री माजीद मेमन, प्लीज़ आप शुरू करें। सिर्फ आपकी बात रिकॉर्ड पर जाएगी।

श्री माजीद मेमन (महाराष्ट्र): आदरणीय गृह मंत्री जी, आपने यह शेर सुना होगा

अगर फिरदौस बर रुये ज़र्मी अस्त,
 हमी अस्तो, हमी अस्तो, हमी अस्ते। हमी अस्तो।

कश्मीर को जन्नत के साथ compare किया गया है। मगर बदकिस्मती से वह आज जल रहा है, खून से दहल रहा है।

श्री उपसभापति: माजीद जी, एक मिनट में आप कंक्रीट सुझाव दें कि आप क्या कहना चाहते हैं।

SHRI MAJEED MEMON: But, Sir, I will need at least a couple of minutes or a minute. Otherwise, I will sit down.

श्री उपसभापति: प्लीज़। आपमें इतनी क्षमता है, लियाकत है कि एक मिनट में आप बहुत कुछ कह सकते हैं।

श्री माजीद मेमन: सर, हमारी पार्टी के principles के मुताबिक मुझे सरकार को, भारत सरकार को और गृह मंत्री जी को दो चीज़ों की अपील करनी है। एक तो यह कि कश्मीर में अमन लाने के लिए मसल पावर के इस्तेमाल को कम किया जाए। सबसे पहली बात तो यह है। अगर आप मसल पावर का इस्तेमाल करके अपनी कामयाबी मिलिटेंट्स को मारने की संख्या के साथ नाप रहे हैं, तो आप सरासर गलत रास्ते पर जा रहे हैं, क्योंकि जब आप एक मिलिटेंट को मारते हैं, तो चार मिलिटेंट्स पैदा होते हैं। यह आतंकवाद से लड़ने का तरीका नहीं है कि हमने इतने मारे, इसलिए हमने सफलता प्राप्त की। इसलिए हमारी पहली अपील यह है कि आप वहां आतंक का इस्तेमाल

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

*Not recorded.

[श्री माजिद मेमन]

नहीं करें, फोर्स का इस्तेमाल नहीं करें, मिलिटरी की ताकत अपने ही कश्मीरी भाईयों के खिलाफ, जो भारत के साथ रहना चाहते हैं, उनके खिलाफ लड़ रहे हैं।

मुझे आपसे दूसरी अहम बात यह कहनी है कि जब पीडीपी-बीजेपी सरकार गिरी, उस वक्त वहाँ विकल्प बिल्कुल तैयार था और इतिहास हम सब जानते हैं, पूरा देश जानता है कि पीडीपी के साथ कांग्रेस, एनसी वगैरह ने गवर्नर साहब के सामने कहा कि हमें आमंत्रित किया जाए, तो उन्हें मौका क्यों नहीं दिया गया? वहाँ असेम्बली को भंग कर दिया गया और प्रेसिडेंट रूल लगा दिया। A popular Government has to be installed at the earliest hour, not day or week or month. Why is Kashmir having no Government? And every day people are being killed. Let me tell the hon. Home Minister this universal maxim that perpetual injustice breeds terrorism.

श्री उपसभापति: धन्यवाद, माजिद मेमन साहब। अब आप कन्क्लूड कीजिए।

SHRI MAJEED MEMON: And if Kashmiris feel that injustice is being inflicted upon them, they would take the gun and take the course of terrorism.

श्री उपसभापति: धन्यवाद। Please conclude.

श्री माजिद मेमन: तो मेरी इन दो चीज़ों का आग्रह माननीय मंत्री जी से है।

श्री राजाराम (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापति महोदय, काफी लम्बे समय से मैं विद्वान साथियों को सुन रहा हूँ। हिस्ट्री पर चर्चा हो रही है। मैं वर्तमान की दो-तीन बातें बोलना चाहूंगा।

महोदय, वर्तमान में जम्मू-कश्मीर की आज जो स्थिति है, वह मैं बताना चाहता हूँ। मैं वहाँ जाता रहता हूँ। जम्मू-कश्मीर में आज के जम्मू रीज़न की अगर हम बात करें, तो करीब 30-35 परसेंट वहाँ दलित समाज के लोग हैं। वहाँ दलित समाज के लोगों की तादाद 30-35 परसेंट है। वे लोग continuous आन्दोलन पर हैं कि हमें प्रमोशन में रिजर्वेशन चाहिए। इसी हाउस में बहुजन समाज पार्टी की राष्ट्रीय अध्यक्ष बहन कुमारी मायावती जी ने लम्बा संघर्ष किया और यह बिल यहाँ से पास हुआ। मैं माननीय सुप्रीम कोर्ट का आभार व्यक्त करूंगा, यह बिल यहाँ से पास हुआ, लेकिन वह लोक सभा में लटका हुआ है। माननीय सुप्रीम कोर्ट के आदेश के बाद भी राज्य सरकारों ने उसको लटका कर रखा। सत्ता में जो लोग बैठे हैं, लम्बे समय तक जो वहाँ सत्ता में रहे, जो लोग वहाँ लम्बे समय से आन्दोलनरत हैं, आज तक उन्हें न्याय नहीं मिला है।

मैं दूसरी बात कहना चाहूंगा। वर्ष 1990 में देश में मंडल आयोग की रिपोर्ट लागू हो गई है। उसे करीब 28 साल बीत गए हैं लेकिन इन 28 सालों में, जम्मू एक ऐसा स्टेट है, जहाँ OBC को 2 परसेंट रिजर्वेशन मिलता है, क्या इस पर विचार नहीं होना चाहिए? जम्मू रीज़न में आप देखें, बहुत बड़ी तादाद OBC के लोगों की है।

मैं तीसरी बात कहना चाहूंगा क्योंकि आप एक मिनट में घंटी बजा देंगे। तीसरी बात करके खत्म करता हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं आपके घंटी बजाने से पहले अपनी बात खत्म कर देता हूँ कि सीज़फायर

का violation वहां हमेशा होता है, लगातार होता है। उसमें मवेशी भी मारे जाते हैं और हमारे तमाम लोग भी injure होते हैं लेकिन जब वे मुआवजे के लिए दौड़ते हैं तो उन्हें मुआवजा तक नहीं मिलता। उनकी जमीन acquire कर ली जाती है, उन्हें जमीन नहीं मिलती, उसका compensation नहीं मिलता। इसलिए मैं आपसे निवेदन करूंगा कि वहां की history पर बहुत चर्चा हो गई, वर्तमान में स्थिति यह है कि वहां से 6 लोक सभा की सीटें हैं, उन 6 सीटों पर आज तक इतिहास में कभी दलित चुनाव जीतकर नहीं आया। वहां रिज़र्वेशन नहीं है। रिज़र्वेशन न होने से, उसमें कोई बंधन नहीं होता है कि जनरल सीट पर किसी एस.टी. को नहीं लड़ा सकते। ...(व्यवधान)... आप लड़ा क्यों नहीं सकते हैं? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: आप टिप्पणी न करें। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री राजाराम: वहां राज्य सभा की 4 सीटें हैं। दलित प्रेम इधर भी दिखाई देता है, ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: कृपया आपस में बात न करें। ...(व्यवधान)... आप अपनी बात कहें।

श्री राजाराम: दलित प्रेम इधर भी दिखता है, दलितप्रेम उधर भी दिखता है। जब 4 राज्य सभा की सीटें हैं तो कम से कम इतिहास में एक तो दलित राज्य सभा में आ जाता। लोक सभा में भी एक सीट पर कोई दलित नहीं आया। यह इतिहास है, history है, इस पर कोई नहीं बोलेगा। इन शब्दों के साथ उपसभापति जी, मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आपने मुझे बोलने का समय दिया। मैंने मुख्य पॉइंट्स बहुजन समाज पार्टी की तरफ से सदन के संज्ञान में लाए हैं। उम्मीद करता हूँ कि सरकार इर पर विचार करेगी।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: आपने समय-सीमा के तहत बहुत pointed चीजें सदन में रखीं, धन्यवाद। Now, I invite Shri T.K.S. Elangovan.

SHRI T.K.S. ELANGO VAN (Tamil Nadu): Hon. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I belong to a party which is demanding more powers and State autonomy. In fact, our leader, Dr. Kalaignar M. Karunanidhi, had conducted many conferences on State autonomy and we wish that if a provision like Article 370 is made use of in all States and is made applicable to all States, it will be a relief to the States.

Sir, I don't want to go out of the subject. I am quoting the Governor's statement while dissolving the Assembly. The Governor said that there was the impossibility of forming a stable Government by the coming together of political parties with opposing political ideologies. The second point was that there were reports of extensive horse-trading and possible exchange of money in order to secure the support of legislators. These are the two main reasons the Governor has quoted. Sir, there is the other scenario. There were two claimants to form a Government in the State. One was the erstwhile Chief Minister, Ms. Mufti. She claimed that she had the support of 12 Congress MLAs and 15 National Conference MLAs.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please be brief. You have only two minutes.

SHRI T. K. S. ELANGO VAN: Sir, I will take only one-and-a-half minutes. On the other side, Sajjad Lone claimed that he had his two MLAs, 26 BJP legislators and 18 other law makers. Ms. Mufti claimed that she had the support of two political parties but Mr. Lone claimed that he had the support of 18 other law-makers along with the support of BJP. Who are the other law-makers? It means, who was involved in horse trading is very much obvious. Sir, when the hon. Finance Minister was speaking, he represented the Government. If the Government has something to say as a reason, when they resort to past history, it means they do not have anything to say. They accept that they have erred. It is more or less a confessional statement on the part of the Government.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude. It is already two minutes.
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI T. K. S. ELANGO VAN: I have only two points to make, Sir. One, the Government has no defence on this Resolution.

Secondly, in a democracy, only the people should elect Governments and remove Governments. Ironically, in our country, we see fax machines and EVMs are removing Governments and electing Governments. I do not know where our democracy goes.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you. श्री संजय सिंह जी। माननीय श्री संजय सिंह जी, चूंकि बहुत कम समय है, इसलिए आप अपनी प्वाइंटेड बात कहें।

श्री संजय सिंह: महोदय, आपको बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद कि आपने इस महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर मुझे अपनी बात कहने का अवसर दिया। हम लोग बचपन से ही एक बात सुनते आ रहे हैं कि कश्मीर से कन्याकुमारी तक भारत एक है और हम लोग इस बात में पूरा भरोसा करते हैं, यकीन करते हैं कि कश्मीर से कन्याकुमारी तक भारत एक है, लेकिन अगर देश के किसी हिस्से के लोगों को यह महसूस होने लगेगा सरकार के व्यवहार के कारण, सरकार के आचरण के कारण कि उनके साथ सौतेला व्यवहार किया जा रहा है, तो निश्चित रूप से उनके मन में यह असंतोश पैदा होगा केन्द्र सरकार के प्रति, दिल्ली में बैठी हुई सत्ता के प्रति और यही पिछले सालों में हुआ है, जिसकी कहानी सत्ता पक्ष से भी और विपक्ष से भी हम लोगों ने सुनी है।

आपने चुनाव के बाद जम्मू-कश्मीर में एक गठबंधन किया और मैं उस गठबंधन के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं कि वह अनैतिक गठबंधन था, क्योंकि भारतीय जनता पार्टी की सरकार पूरे देश में प्रमाण पत्र मांगती है कि अफजल गुरु के साथ खड़े हो या अफजल गुरु के खिलाफ खड़े हो। हम लोग तो अफजल गुरु के खिलाफ खड़े हैं, लेकिन जो पार्टी, पीडीपी अफजल गुरु को शहीद मानती है, उसके साथ मिल कर आप जम्मू-कश्मीर में सरकार बनाते हैं। दो गलत विचाराधारों का मिलन वहां पर होता है। आप इस सवाल को खड़ा करते हैं।

दूसरी बात यह है कि जम्मू-कश्मीर के लोगों के साथ आपका व्यवहार क्या है? आप वहां के लोगों का विश्वास किस प्रकार से जीत पाएंगे? मान्यवर, कटुआ के अंदर आठ साल की एक बच्ची का बलात्कार होता है, बेटी बेटी होती है, चाहे वह हिन्दू की हो, मुसलमान की हो, सिख की हो, ईसाई की हो, दलित की हो, सवर्ण की हो, लेकिन बहुत शर्म के साथ यह बात कहनी पड़ रही है, पता नहीं भारतीय जनता पार्टी के लोगों को शर्म आती है या नहीं आती है, लेकिन मुझे शर्म आती है, देश के लोगों को शर्म आती है कि उस आठ साल की बच्ची के बलात्कारियों के समर्थन में भारतीय जनता पार्टी के तीन-तीन मंत्री उसकी रैली करने जाते हैं, उसका समर्थन करने जाते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप जम्मू-कश्मीर के लोगों के विश्वास कैसे जीत सकते हैं? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय संजय सिंह जी, दो मिनट कंप्लीट हो गये, please conclude. ...**(Interruptions)**... Please conclude. ...**(Interruptions)**... कृपया आप बैठें। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री संजय सिंह: मान्यवर, मैं सरकार से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप यह धमकीबाजी मत कीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude. ...**(Interruptions)**... आप already दो मिनट बोल चुके हैं, please conclude. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री संजय सिंह: सर, दिल्ली में एक सरकार चल रही है, उस सरकार को आप एल.जी. के माध्यम से चलाते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... कश्मीर में एक सरकार चल रही है, उस सरकार को आप राजभवन से चलाते हैं। मणिपुर में, अरुणाचल प्रदेश में, उत्तराखंड में, पूरे देश में आप राजभवन से सरकार चला रहे हैं। यह राजभवन, राजभवन में तब्दील हो गया है। केन्द्र सरकार के इस मोदी जी की सरकार के दौरान, इसलिए अपना डंडा मत चलाइए, अपनी तानाशाही मत चलाइए, बल्कि कश्मीर के लोगों का विश्वास जीजिए, वहां की घटनाओं पर पूरी तरह से नज़र रखिए और वहां के लोगों का विश्वास जीतने का काम कीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय संजय जी, कृपया आप conclude करें। आप तीन मिनट का समय ले चुके हैं, अब आप conclude करें। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री संजय सिंह: दुर्भाग्य से काम मत कीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... राज्यों के प्रति आपकी दुर्भावा दिल्ली से लेकर कश्मीर, कश्मीर से लेकर अरुणाचल प्रदेश, अरुणाचल प्रदेश से लेकर उत्तराखंड, गोवा, मणिपुर, पूरे हिन्दुस्तान में दिख रही है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude. ...**(Interruptions)**... Sanjayji, please conclude. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री संजय सिंह: सर, इस देश के लोकतांत्रिक ढांचे को बचाने की जरूरत है। इस देश के संवैधानिक मूल्यों को बचाने की जरूरत है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: संजय जी, आप अपनी बात को conclude करें। अब मैं अगले वक्ता को आमंत्रित करूंगा। कृपया आप समय का पालन करें।

श्री संजय सिंह: सर, बड़े अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि भारतीय जनता पार्टी के लोग, जो दूसरों से राष्ट्र भक्ति का प्रमाण पत्र मांगते हैं, ये लोग राष्ट्र धर्म को निभाने का काम नहीं करते हैं, राष्ट्र के साथ द्रोह करने का काम कर रहे हैं, राष्ट्र को तोड़ने का काम कर रहे हैं, बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

श्री उपसभापति: अब इस बहस का जवाब माननीय गृह मंत्री जी देंगे।

गृह मंत्री (श्री राजनाथ सिंह): उपसभापति महोदय, सबसे पहले मैं लीडर ऑफ अपोज़िशन, डीएमके, एआईडीएमके, समाजवादी पार्टी, बहुजन समाज पार्टी, जनता दल (यू), आप, सीपीएम, सीपीआई, पीडीपी और सभी राजनीतिक पार्टियों के प्रति आभार व्यक्त करना चाहूंगा।

(श्री सभापति पीठासीन हुए)

श्री दरेक ओब्राइन: सर, हमारा नाम भी ले दीजिए।

श्री अनुभव मोहंती: सर, बीजेडी भी बोल दीजिए।

श्री राजनाथ सिंह: मैं टीएमसी, बीजेडी और सारी राजनीतिक पार्टियों के नेताओं के प्रति भी आभार व्यक्त करना चाहूंगा। मैंने all parties बोल दिया है।

श्री सभापति: प्लीज़, प्लीज़ ...(व्यवधान)... आप सभी पोलिटिकल पार्टीज़ बोल दीजिए।

श्री राजनाथ सिंह: महोदय, सभी पार्टियों ने जम्मू-कश्मीर, जिसे एक बहुत ही संवेदनशील राज्य माना जाता है, उसे हम एक strategic State के रूप में मानते हैं, इस विषय पर चर्चा करने में अपनी सहमति दी है और सभी ने अपने विचार व्यक्त किए हैं। उन विचारों से मैं सहमत भी हो सकता हूँ, उन विचारों से मैं असहमत भी हो सकता हूँ, लोकतंत्र में सहमति और असहमति यह एक स्वाभाविक प्रक्रिया होती है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस बार जो राज्यपाल शासन लागू हुआ और राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू किए जाने के लिए जो proclamation राष्ट्रपति महोदय द्वारा हुआ है, उसका अनुमोदन करने के लिए हम लोग जो यहां पर बहस कर रहे हैं, इस पर मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि यह पहली बार नहीं हुआ है, इसके पहले भी कई बार हुआ है। वे सब आंकड़े, मैं यह नहीं बताना चाहता हूँ कि यह कब-कब हुआ है, कितन-कितने महीने तक राज्यपाल शासन रहा है या कितने महीने तक राष्ट्रपति शासन रहा है, लेकिन मैं इस बात की चर्चा जरूर करना चाहता हूँ कि राज्यपाल शासन कई बार रहा है, वहां पर कांग्रेस पार्टी की भी लम्बे समय तक हुकूमत रही है, कांग्रेस पार्टी के शासन काल में कई बार राज्यपाल शासन और राष्ट्रपति शासन लगे हैं। एक बार ऐसे हालात पैदा हो गए थे कि लगातार छः वर्षों तक राष्ट्रपति शासन लगे हैं। एक बार ऐसे हालात पैदा हो गए थे कि लगातार छः वर्षों तक राष्ट्रपति शासन को जम्मू-कश्मीर में बनाए रखना मजबूरी हो गई थी। इस बार जो राज्यपाल शासन लागू हुआ है, उसमें हम लोगों के ऊपर इल्ज़ाम लगाया जा रहा है कि वहां पर हम लोगों की गलतियों के कारण इस तरह के हालात पैदा हुए हैं और वहां हमारी सरकार के द्वारा एक साजिश की गई, ताकि कोई दूसरी गवर्नमेंट न बन पाए, लेकिन मैं यह स्पष्ट कर देना चाहता हूँ कि हम लोगों की intention पर डाउट नहीं किया जाना चाहिए। कहीं पर किसी प्रकार की कोई साजिश नहीं की गई है। मैं आपके माध्यम से यही जानकारी सदन को देना चाहता हूँ कि जिस समय भारतीय जनता पार्टी का यह फैसला हुआ कि भारतीय जनता पार्टी उनसे अपना समर्थन वापस

लेगी, यह किन कारणों से समर्थन वापस लिया गया, इसके विस्तार में जाने का भी कोई औचित्य नहीं है और मैं जाना भी नहीं चाहता हूँ, इसकी सूचना जब तत्कालीन गवर्नर को दी गई, तो गवर्नर ने भारतीय जनता पार्टी के नेताओं से, कांग्रेस के नेताओं से, पीडीपी और नेशनल काँग्रेस के नेताओं से भी बातचीत की और यह कहा कि यदि आप किसी प्रकार के alliance से गवर्नमेंट बनाना चाहते हो, तो आप अपना अभिमत दीजिए। सभापति महोदय, मैं आपको कुछ जानकारी देना चाहता हूँ, उस समय की गवर्नर की पूरी रिपोर्ट यहां पर हमारे पास मौजूद है, उस समय सभी ने यह कहा कि यहां पर गवर्नमेंट बनने के हालात नहीं हैं। किसी भी राजनीतिक पार्टी के पास स्पष्ट बहुमत नहीं है और कोई भी राजनीतिक पार्टी एक-दूसरे से मिलने के लिए तैयार नहीं है, तो मजबूरी में वहां राज्यपाल शासन लागू करना पड़ा। राज्यपाल शासन लागू होने के बाद, जब छः महीने समाप्त हो रहे थे, उस समय भी यह दावा किया गया कि एनसी, कांग्रेस और पीडीपी तीनों राजनीतिक पार्टियां मिलकर सरकार बनाना चाहती हैं। सभापति महोदय, मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी स्वयं गवर्नर से बात हुई है, गवर्नर ने स्वयं यह कहा है कि मैंने अपनी तरफ से सभी से पहले भी बातचीत की है, ऐसी कोई पहल नहीं हुई है कि हम सभी मिलकर, तीनों राजनीतिक पार्टियां मिलकर सरकार बनाना चाहती हैं। उन्हें मजबूरी में अपनी रिकमंडेशंस राष्ट्रपति महोदय को भेजनी पड़ीं और राष्ट्रपति महोदय ने राष्ट्रपति शासन का proclamation करने का काम किया।

सभापति महोदय, मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि sense of alienation पैदा करने का जो आरोप लगाया जाता है, sense of alienation पैदा करने के लिए हम या हमारी पार्टी जिम्मेदार नहीं है। अगर हम यह चर्चा करना प्रारंभ करेंगे कि sense of alienation किसने पैदा किया, आज़ादी के पहले यह किसने पैदा किया, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह डिटेल्स में जाने का समय नहीं है। उसी sense of alienation के कारण ही भारत के दो टुकड़े हो गए, भारत और पाकिस्तान बन गया। उस समय तो हमारा वजूद भी नहीं था। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब लम्बे समय तक भारत की राजनीति में हमारा कोई खास वजूद नहीं था, प्रभावी वजूद नहीं था, फिर भी आज़ादी के पहले लोगों के अंदर जो sense of alienation पैदा हुआ था, उस sense of alienation को minimise करने के लिए अथवा neutralise करने के लिए किसको पहल करनी चाहिए थी? लेकिन, कोई पहल नहीं हुई।

सभापति महोदय, मैं यह विश्वास के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ कि हम किसी भी सूरत में भारत में sense of alienation नहीं चाहते हैं। Sense of alienation कैसे minimise हो, sense of alienation कैसे neutralise हो, इसके लिए जितने भी maximum efforts हो सकते हैं, हम लोगों ने अपनी तरफ से करने की कोशिश की है। हमारे नेता विपक्ष, जनाब गुलाम नबी आज़ाद साहब ने कहा कि कश्मीर में 80-90 फीसदी मुस्लिम थे, जिन्होंने पाकिस्तान के साथ जाना स्वीकार नहीं किया, बल्कि उन्होंने भारत के साथ ही बने रहना पसंद किया। जहां तक भारत के मुसलमानों का सवाल है, उसमें मैं जम्मू-कश्मीर की भी बात करता हूँ, उसमें केवल कश्मीर और जम्मू के मुसलमान ही नहीं हैं, बल्कि सारे हिन्दुस्तान के बड़ी संख्या में ऐसे मुसलमान थे, जिनकी जनसंख्या पाकिस्तान की जनसंख्या से अधिक थी, उन्होंने पाकिस्तान के साथ जाना स्वीकार नहीं किया, बल्कि भारत के साथ ही रहना स्वीकार किया था। लेकिन, आज जिस तरीके से appeasement की पॉलिसी का एक सिलसिला चल पड़ा है, मैं समझता हूँ कि उसके कारण यह संकट निरंतर गहरा होता चला जा रहा है। सभापति

[श्री राजनाथ सिंह]

महोदय, मेरा यह मानना है और हमारी पार्टी का भी यह मानना है कि यदि राजनीति की जानी चाहिए, तो इंसाफ और इंसानियत की राजनीति की जानी चाहिए, तुष्टीकरण की राजनीति नहीं की जानी चाहिए। इस संकट को minimise करने के लिए जो भी पहल हो सकती है, वह पहल करने के लिए हमारी पार्टी पूरी तरह से, बराबर प्रयत्न करती है और हम लोग भी अपनी तरफ से प्रयत्न करते हैं।

जहां तक कश्मीर की समस्या का सवाल है, नेता प्रतिपक्ष महोदय ने यह कहा कि हम लोगों के समय में इतना अधिक development हुआ था कि वह development के मामले में एक golden period था। यदि वह golden period था और जम्मू-कश्मीर के लोग development ही चाहे हैं, तो फिर आपके शासन-काल में इस प्रकार के हालात क्यों पैदा हुए थे? इतना ही नहीं, जहां तक development का सवाल है, यदि मैं सारे आंकड़े दूंगा, तो उसमें आधे घंटे-45 मिनट का समय लगेगा। सभापति महोदय, मैं दावे के साथ यह कह सकता हूँ कि development के चार-साढ़े चार वर्षों के इस काल में प्रधान मंत्री ने स्वयं रुचि लेकर जितना fund allocation किया है, उतना fund allocation जम्मू-कश्मीर के लिए आज तक कभी नहीं हुआ था। मैं आंकड़े नहीं दूंगा, क्योंकि इसके पहले भी 80-81 हज़ार करोड़ के पैकेज की चर्चा भी हमारे राकेश सिन्हा जी ने की है, जो वहां दिया गया है।

आपने unemployment की बात की कि unemployment एक major problem है, major challenge है। उसको भी resolve करने के लिए जो efforts हमारी सरकार के शासन काल में हुए हैं, उनकी थोड़ी-सी चर्चा मैं यहां पर जरूर करना चाहूंगा। सभापति महोदय, 255 करोड़ रुपये की लागत से एक साथ पांच नई India Reserve Battalions पहली बार किसी सरकार ने जम्मू-कश्मीर को दी है और उनमें लगभग 5,000 लोगों की भर्ती हो चुकी है। हम लोगों ने दो Border Battalions की भी मंजूरी प्रदान की है और उनमें भी लगभग 2,500 नौजवानों की भर्ती होगी। इसी प्रकार, भारत सरकार द्वारा 150 करोड़ रुपये की धनराशि की सहायता दो महिला बटालियंस को स्वीकृत करने के लिए प्रदान की गई है और उनमें भी चयन का काम चल रहा है। "उड़ान योजना" कांग्रेस के शासन काल में ही प्रारम्भ हुई थी और उसमें भी लगभग 20,000 नौजवानों को रोज़गार का अवसर विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में मिल चुका है, चाहे वह organised retail sector हो, banking sector हो, financial services हों या IT sector हो। जम्मू-कश्मीर पुलिस विभाग में भी इन चार-साढ़े चार वर्षों के अंदर ही लगभग 10,000 नए SPOs की नियुक्ति के लिए भी हम लोगों ने आदेश केवल जारी ही नहीं किया है, बल्कि लगभग 7,000 SPOs की नियुक्ति हो चुकी है और आज जम्मू-कश्मीर में ऐसे SPOs की संख्या लगभग 35,474 हो गई है। कई प्रकार से केवल चार-साढ़े चार वर्षों के अंदर non-gazetted officers की लगभग 8,531 ऐसी पोस्ट्स क्रिएट करने का काम हमारी सरकार ने किया है। इतना ही नहीं, इसके अतिरिक्त भी वहां की ग्रास रूट डेमोक्रेसी को strengthen करने के लिए यहां पर श्री अरुण जेटली जी ने भी इसकी चर्चा की है और कई माननीय सदस्यों ने भी चर्चा की है। हो सकता है कोई यह कहे इस समय पंचायत इलेक्शन अथवा वहां के अर्बन लोकल बॉडीज़ के इलेक्शन कराने का माहौल नहीं था। यदि देखें तो ऐसे हालात 30-35 वर्षों के इतिहास में बराबर बने रहे हैं। क्या वहां पर पॉलिटिकल प्रॉसेस शुरू नहीं किया जाना चाहिए, क्या ग्रासरूट डेमोक्रेसी को ताकतवर बनाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा प्रयास नहीं किया जाना चाहिए। हम लोगों ने यह जोखिम उठाया और मुझे यह

कहते हुए बहुत खुशी हो रही है कि जितनी उम्मीद नहीं थी, उतनी कामयाबी हम लोगों ने इस बार पंचायत के चुनाव में और नगर निकाय के चुनावों में हासिल की है। हमको इतनी उम्मीद नहीं थी। हम लोगों ने आगे बढ़कर बेधड़क इस काम को किया है।

जहां तक रिलीफ़ और रीहैबिलिटेशन का सवाल है, इस संबंध में भी हम लोगों ने बहुत सारे कदम उठाए हैं और हम लोगों ने जम्मू-कश्मीर को अच्छी-खासी धनराशि मुहैया करायी है। मैं इसका भी विस्तार में नहीं जाना चाहता हूं। वहां के terror incidents की बात, जिसकी चर्चा बार-बार आयी है कि वहां पर terror incidents बहुत हो रहे हैं। Terror incidents कोई पहली बार चार-साढ़े 4 वर्षों के शासनकाल में हो रहे हों, ऐसा नहीं है। Terror incidents इससे पहले भी होते रहे हैं, हमारे नेता प्रतिपक्ष ने भी इस सच्चाई को स्वीकार किया है और एक बार तो ऐसे हालात हो गए थे कि वर्ष 1995 में वहां पर 5,938 आतंकवादी घटनाएं हुई थीं। जहां तक वर्ष 2017 का सवाल है, केवल 342 आतंकवादी घटनाएं हुई हैं, लेकिन हम आतंकवादी घटनाओं के आधार पर अपने को जस्टिफ़ाई नहीं करना चाहते कि हमने कमाल कर दिया है। हमारी कोशिश तो यह है कि जम्मू-कश्मीर, जिसे हमारे हिन्दुस्तान का एक स्वर्ग माना जाता है, जन्नत माना जाता है, वहां पर एक भी आतंकवादी घटना न होने पाए। यह हम लोगों की कोशिश है। कहा यह जाता है कि हम लोगों ने अपनी तरफ से कोई पॉलिटिकल प्रोसेस शुरू करने की पहल नहीं की है। हमने क्या-क्या पहल की है, यदि उसकी भी मैं चर्चा करूं तो कम से कम आधे घंटे का समय लगेगा इसलिए उस डिटेल में भी मैं नहीं जाना चाहता हूं। जब-जब मैं गया हूं और मैं कह सकता हूं कि आज तक जितनी बार 4 वर्षों के अंदर वहां पर कोई होम मिनिस्टर गया है और बार-बार लोगों के साथ बातचीत की है और अन्य लोग, जो दूसरे स्टेकहोल्डर्स हैं, उनसे भी अपनी तरफ से बातचीत करने की अपील की है। मैं कह सकता हूं कि शायद विगत 25-30 वर्षों के इतिहास में नहीं हुआ है। इतनी बार मैं स्वयं वहां गया हूं। ऑल पार्टी डेलिगेशन लेकर आया हूं, जिसमें हमारे कई नेता मौजूद थे। हमारे गुलाम नबी आज़ाद साहब प्रमुख रूप से मौजूद थे, पूरी कोशिश हुई। डी. राजा साहब भी थे, शरद यादव जी भी इस समय इस सदन के सदस्य थे, वे भी थे, सीताराम येचुरी साहब भी उस समय एक सदस्य थे। शायद राम गोपाल जी, आप नहीं गए थे। इन लोगों ने आकर मुझसे कहा कि हम लोग वहां के हुरियत के नेताओं से भी मिलना चाहते हैं। यह एक धारणा बनी हुई थी कि भारतीय जनता पार्टी के लोग हुरियत के नेताओं से बात नहीं करना चाहते हैं, इसी कारण इस प्रकार की एक ठहराव की स्थिति जम्मू-कश्मीर में बनी हुई है। जब इन लोगों ने हमसे पूछा तो मैंने कहा कि जब आप लोगों ने फैसला किया है तो आप लोग जाकर बात कीजिए। महोदय, मैं आपको जानकारी देना चाहता हूं कि जब ये लोग बात करने के लिए उनके दरवाज़े पर गए तो उन लोगों ने अपना दरवाज़ा बन्द कर लिया था। इन लोगों से भी उन लोगों ने बातचीत नहीं की। वे वहां पर बात करने गए थे, उन लोगों ने यदि बात कर ली होती तो शायद कुछ न कुछ एक रास्ता और खुल गया होता। इतना ही नहीं, अपनी तरफ से उस समय वहां की मुख्य मंत्री महबूबा मुफ्ती साहब से स्वयं मैंने कहा था कि अपनी तरफ से आप पूरी कोशिश कीजिए कि यदि वे हम लोगों से बात करना चाहते हैं तो हम उनसे बात करने के लिए पूरी तरह से तैयार हैं। हमारा दरवाज़ा बात करने के लिए खुला हुआ है। हम अनकंडीशनल बात करने के लिए तैयार थे, लेकिन उसके बावजूद भी उधर से जो इनीशिएटिव लिया जाना चाहिए था, कोई इनीशिएटिव नहीं लिया गया। जिस तरह से उन्हें हमारे इनीशिएटिव पर response करना चाहिए था, उन्होंने response नहीं किया। फिर भी जब-जब हमारी इन लोगों से भेंट होती है, हमारे विपक्ष

[श्री राजनाथ सिंह]

के नेताओं से भी, गुलाम नबी आज़ाद साहब हों या कोई अन्य हों, मैं बार-बार यही आग्रह करता हूँ। आज़ाद साहब बैठे हैं, मैंने इनसे पूछा है। इनसे मैंने पूछा है और जम्मू-कश्मीर के सारे लीडर्स से मैं पूछता हूँ कि आप मुझे यह बतलाओ कि यहां के हालात को बेहतर बनाने के लिए और यहां पर एक अच्छा-खासा माहौल पैदा करने के लिए क्या पहल की जानी चाहिए? वन, टू, थ्री, फोर, फाइव। यह चीज़ बतलाइए। हम वे सब करने के लिए तैयार हैं और ऐसा नहीं है कि वहां पर शांति का माहौल पैदा हो जाए। हम किसी का कोई सहयोग नहीं लेना चाहते हैं। सारा का सारा श्रेय हम लेना चाहते हैं। यह सवाल केवल जम्मू-कश्मीर का नहीं है। यह भारत की एकता, अखंडता और संप्रभुता का कमाल है, उसमें हम सभी का सहयोग लेकर अपने कदम आगे बढ़ाना चाहते हैं।

सभापति महोदय, वैसे बहुत सारी बातें हमारे सम्माननीय सदस्यों ने की हैं और मैं यहां पर बहुत विस्तार में जाकर चर्चा नहीं करूंगा। लेकिन एक बात यह आई है कि वहां के गवर्नर ने एक्ट्स में बहुत सारे amendments कर दिए हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि कौन-सा amendment वहां के गवर्नर ने किया है या राज्यपाल शासन में किया गया है, जिसके कारण जम्मू-कश्मीर का नुकसान हुआ है। ठीक है, जो पंचायत राज एक्ट है, उसमें जो भी संशोधन किया गया है, उसके बारे में मैं यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि उसमें जो भी हम लोगों ने किया है, वह अपने में बेमिसाल है। वह क्यों किया गया है? यह मैं जानकारी देना चाहता हूँ। यह क्यों किया गया है? हम लोगों ने इसमें amendment क्यों किया है? पहले पंचायतों के पास जितने financial powers थे, हम लोगों ने उसको 10 गुना बढ़ाया है। अब यह अपराध है। क्या हमें अपनी लोकल बॉडीज़ या स्थानीय इकाइयों को मजबूत नहीं करना चाहिए। Healthy Democracy तो वही कही जाती है। नीचे की इकाई मजबूत होनी चाहिए। गवर्नेन्स यानी ठीक तरीके से चलाई जा सकती है, जनता के सेंटिमेंट्स को ध्यान में रखकर भी चलाई जा सकती है। जो हमारी सबसे निचली गवर्नमेंट होती है, धरातल की जो गवर्नमेंट होती है, उसके मजबूत रहने पर ही यह काम संभव हो पाता है। कई अधिकार भी जैसे कि प्राइमरी हेल्थ सेंटर, प्राइमरी स्कूल्स, आंगनवाड़ी सेंटर्स इत्यादि को भी हम लोगों ने उनके हवाले सौंप दिया है और आज जिस प्रकार का संशोधन हुआ है, आज जम्मू-कश्मीर राज्य का यह पंचायती राज मॉडल आज देश का सर्वश्रेष्ठ मॉडल बन गया है मैं यह बात विश्वास के साथ कह सकता हूँ। तो इस प्रकार की कुछ पहल, जो भी हम लोगों ने की है, वह जम्मू-कश्मीर के interest में की है, उसके हितों को ध्यान में रखकर अपनी तरफ से की है।

सभापति महोदय, इसलिए मैं सारे सम्माननीय सदस्यों से अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि जम्मू-कश्मीर में शांति की बहाली के लिए जो भी इनके सुझाव होंगे, वे सारे सुझाव मैं स्वीकार करने के लिए भी तैयार हूँ, उसके आधार पर आगे बढ़ने के लिए तैयार हूँ और हमारी सरकार भी उसके लिए पूरी तरह से तैयार है। इसलिए यह कहना कि वहां पर इस प्रकार के जो हालात बने हुए हैं, उसके लिए हम लोग जिम्मेदार हैं, वह उचित नहीं होगा। विशेष परिस्थितियों में यह सब कुछ हुआ है। कुछ लोगों ने यह जानना चाहा कि क्या इसके बाद आप वहां पर चुनाव कराने के लिए तैयार हैं या नहीं हैं। चुनाव कराना तो इलेक्शन कमीशन का काम होता है, लेकिन मैं सदन को आश्वस्त करना चाहता हूँ कि हम लोगों की तरफ से कहीं पर कोई बाधा नहीं है। वहां पर इलेक्शन कमीशन को चुनाव संपन्न कराने के लिए जितनी भी सिक्योरिटी फोर्सिज़ की आवश्यकता होगी, यदि वह मांगेगा तो हम

सारी सिक्वोरिटी फोर्सेज़ भी उसको मुहैया कराने के लिए पूरी तरह से तैयार हैं। मैं पुनः इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ जिन महानुभावों ने इस चर्चा में अपने विचार व्यक्त किए हैं, उन सबके प्रति अपना आभार व्यक्त करते हुए अपना निवेदन समाप्त करता हूँ। इस अनुरोध के साथ जो statutory motion हमने मूव किया है, जम्मू-कश्मीर में राष्ट्रपति के proclamation को, उनकी उद्घोषणा को अप्रवृ करने के लिए, कृपया उसे अप्रवृ करने की कृपा करें।

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the Statutory Resolution moved by the Minister to vote. The question is put. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Just one clarification. We are supporting this, everybody is supporting this. जम्मू-कश्मीर हो या इस तरह से जहां आतंकवाद हो या सिक्वोरिटी का प्रॉब्लम हो, उसके बारे में हमेशा इलेक्शन कमीशन सरकार से पूछता है, वह साधारण स्टेट की तरफ से अपने आप में नहीं करता, मैं माननीय गृह मंत्री जी से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि पार्लियामेंट के इलेक्शन अभी दो महीने के बाद हो रहे हैं, क्या यह सरकार इलेक्शन कमीशन को पार्लियामेंट के साथ इलेक्शन करने के लिए अपनी तरफ से यह करेगी कि पार्लियामेंट और विधानसभा इलेक्शन साथ-साथ हों?

Just one clarification. We are supporting this, جناب غلام نبی آزاد :

everybody is supporting this. جہاں تک واد ہو یا سکیورٹی کا پرابلم ہو، اس کے بارے میں ہمیشہ الیکشن کمیشن سرکار سے پوچھتا ہے۔ وہ اپنے آپ سے نہیں کرتا، سادھارن اسٹیٹ کی طرف سے۔ میں ماننے گرہ منتری جی سے یہ پوچھنا چاہتا ہوں کہ پارلیمنٹ کے الیکشن ابھی دو مہینے کے بعد ہورہے ہیں، کیا یہ سرکار الیکشن کمیشن کو پارلیمنٹ کے ساتھ الیکشن کرنے کے لیے اپنی طرف سے یہ کہے گی کہ پارلیمنٹ اور ودھان سبھا الیکشن ساتھ ساتھ ہوں۔

श्री राजनाथ सिंह: सभापति महोदय, यदि इलेक्शन कमीशन चाहता है तो हमारी सरकार को कोई आपत्ति नहीं होगी।

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That this House approves the Proclamation issued by the President on 19th December, 2018 under article 356 of the Constitution of India in relation to the State of Jammu and Kashmir".

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We have taken 35 minutes extra than scheduled. But, anyhow, सभी सदस्यों का धन्यवाद कि आप सभी सदस्यों ने समय का पालन करने का प्रयास किया।

GOVERNMENT BILLS — Contd.

The National Council for Teacher Education (Amendment) Bill, 2018

MR. CHAIRMAN: Further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Prakash Javadekar on 26th July, 2018. On that day on 26th July, 2013, Dr. D.P. Vats had concluded his speech while participating in the discussion. Any other Member desiring to speak may do so, and after that the Minister will reply. ...(*Interruptions*)... Hon. Members, please. ...(*Interruptions*)... Now Prof. M.V. Rajeev Gowda. ...(*Interruptions*)...आपके पास टोटल 25 मिनट का समय है। आपकी पार्टी के तीन सदस्य बोलने वाले हैं। आप इस बात का ध्यान रखें और फिर जितना समय आप लेना चाहें, उतना लें। ...(*व्यवधान*)... वही बेहतर होगा। हमारे सामने दो बिल्स हैं, बहुत छोटे बिल्स हैं। Please bear with me. Do something good, at least, on this day. ...(*Interruptions*)...

PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA (Karnataka): Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Happy to do something good. I rise to speak on the National Council for Teacher Education (Amendment) Bill. Sir, the ordinal purpose of this Act was to establish a National Council for Teacher Education with a view to achieve planned and coordinated development of the teacher education system around the country. What does this Bill do? It grants retrospective recognition to various institutions and universities which started teacher education programme. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, What is this? ...(*Interruptions*)... You should sit in your seats or withdraw quietly if you want to go, we have no problem, if you want to come back, you can come back afterwards; if you don't want to return to the House, that is a different matter. Please take your respective seats. The hon. Member is speaking.

PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA: It basically grants retrospective recognition to various teacher training programmes that are not recognized by the NCTE. Now this is a band-aid measure, a stop-gap measure which is aimed at ensuring that students who have gone through this programme are not penalised. But this is an opportunity wasted. Here you are taking the time of the House to bring in an amendment to the NCTE. There is much more that could have been done at this point to actually improve the functioning of the NCTE. One of the major concerns that I have is that NCTE is a very empowered organisation which has been functioning according to its full potential.

So, when you go ahead and grant this retrospective recognition, what is happening to the quality of education? You are saying that so many institutes have come up they are giving degrees, so, we need to make sure that people are not penalised and, therefore, regardless of the quality of education, you are granting that recognition and they are moving on. So, this stop-gap attitude is something that unfortunately characterises the Education Ministry's performance for the last few years. Where is the New Education Policy? We have not seen that either. These are all concerns that we have. When this Government took office a few years ago, Sir, they announced with great fanfare a Pt. Madan Mohan Malaviya Teacher Training Initiative. As far as my records show, out of the 188 programmes that were promised, there are only 64, after four-and-a-half years! If we can only fulfil one-third of the promises in terms of teacher training institutes, where is the commitment to training and teaching and ensuring that our students are going to get what they deserve? These are the concerns that we have right now upfront. When you think of the whole process of teacher training, what we need is for the Government to reallocate resources and put in more resources for the public funding of teacher training. What has happened today in India is that teacher training has become a private enterprise. There is nothing wrong with private enterprises except that in this case a large number, I would venture that 70 or 80 per cent of these institutes, if you look at how much they charge, it does not seem to me that they are actually functioning, they are, probably, just selling a certificate and allowing the people to have a teacher training certificate and get a job. So, if that is what is happening, then we are short-changing not just the people who are getting these certificates, we are short-changing a whole generation of students who will learn from these ill-trained teachers and who will, therefore, not allow India to achieve its demographic dividend, to achieve the potential that we have with our generations. Think about how much more we need to do. What else could you have done, Mr. Javadekar, in this Bill? This teacher training as a recognition process is a zero one which is problematic. Either you recognise or you don't. But, what you really need is a gradation system. You need some way of patting the back of those who are doing well, of penalising those who are not doing well, of showing the way for improvement to many institutions along the way. So, this is something that you probably can still do perhaps through other measure to ensure that the best institutions are recognised, that they become showcases and that they find a way to see that best practices which can be adopted by other institutions, so that teacher training improves in quality across the length and breadth of the country. We need to find ways to track what actually happens in these institutions. If they have online libraries, see whether particular books and materials are borrowed. Find some way to make

[Prof. M. V. Rajeev Gowda]

sure that just after they get the certificate of approval, they don't go to sleep afterwards, that they have to continue to do what they are doing. Find ways to track the graduates of these programmes and what they do as they move forward. So, these are all some of the major concerns that we have in this whole process. I am speaking to you as a teacher myself. Before becoming a politician, that is all I did. I was a teacher. As a teacher I know how much of a challenge it is to stand in front of a classroom and deliver that knowledge in a way that touches the student, that awakens their imagination, that really remains with them and provokes them to get passionate about a particular subject, to want to study more and do well in that field. That requires tremendous amount of training, tremendous amount of experiential learning and that requires a whole other approach to ensure that you don't just stick to online courses and certification, but also you have people labelled as master teachers who occasionally come and give demonstrations. You send teachers to sit in other people's classroom and learn from them and otherwise invest in this whole profession because this is the fundamental profession that creates गुरु साक्षात् परब्रह्म as we say. Why? It is because gurus are creating a whole new generation of students, of people who are going to do amazing things. So, basically, attitude, skill, knowledge, that is the sort of thing that teachers need, and how do we do that? Think of teacher training as a multi-disciplinary subject, not just something that is out there in isolation. There is a tremendous vibrancy in the education sector beyond the Government. In Bengaluru, I know so many people who are involved. Many of my people who have worked with me in my team. Have been from an organisation called Teach for India where talented youngsters go and work in schools which are for the disadvantaged, and they help bring about a change by being so professional in how they go about things. My son interned with an organisation called Meghshala which provides online teaching materials to help Government school teachers do a better job. There is so much out there in the social impact Startup sector that it is really worth examining and finding ways to incorporate these into the larger NCTE framework. So, this is the kind of potential that exists out there and then there is one more issue which is a challenge. We have been doing manifesto consultations and in the one on education, we had people telling us that those who have an M.Phil, those who have a PhD. who are trying to come and now teach in a school won't be able to because they have to go through two to three years of teacher training certification. Well, the basic point is, that some kind of a bridge course needs to be provided for these people who otherwise have training, a very, very advanced training. So, that again is something which the NCTE can introduce going forward. Ultimately, I would just like to

sum up. In the Preamble, we talk about equality of opportunity. That is what we promised. We, the people of India, promised ourselves that. Equality of opportunity will not come if we don't have equality of quality education which can unleash the potential that each and every one of our citizens have. And, therefore, think of NCTE instead of having just a council for certification. It is not just certification, turn it into a national campaign of teacher empowerment where teachers can go and really transform the future of India by touching every one of their students and unleashing the potential, power, passion that they can bring to use their brains in the best possible way.

Mr. Minister, I urge you to take these suggestions forward in the best spirit and I support this Bill for passage. Thank you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Ashok Bajpai. Your party has got 13 minutes and there are two speakers. It means, you will get six minutes.

डा. अशोक बाजपेयी (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय सभापति जी, आपने मुझे राष्ट्रीय अध्यापक शिक्षा परिषद (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2018 पर बोलने का अवसर दिया, उसके लिए मैं आपका आभार प्रकट करता हूँ। इस देश की शिक्षा, जिससे सारा देश जुड़ा हुआ है, शिक्षा की गुणवत्ता अच्छी बने और शिक्षा का स्तर अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मानकों के अनुरूप हो, यह सारे देश की चिंता है।

माननीय सभापति महोदय, जिन पर शिक्षा का दायित्व है, शिक्षकों को कैसे प्रशिक्षित किया जाए, उनकी तैयारी कैसे हो, ताकि उनके माध्यम से बच्चों को अच्छी शिक्षा मिल सके, गुणवत्तापरक शिक्षा मिल सके। यह विचारणीय है आज तमाम राज्यों में हज़ारों की संख्या में ऐसे शिक्षण, प्रशिक्षण संस्थान खोले गये हैं, निजी क्षेत्रों में बाढ़ आ गई है कि बड़ी संख्या में इस तरह के बी.एड कॉलेज बनाकर के व्यापार किया जा रहा है। जहां न तो कोई मानक हैं, न कोई आधार है, उनको कहां से मान्यता मिली, किस आधार पर मिली और वे किस तरीके से संचालित हो रहे हैं, यह एक बड़ी चिंता का विषय है। वहां से पढ़कर जो शिक्षक निकलते हैं, वे आकर हमारी शिक्षा के अंग बन जाते हैं और अध्यापक के रूप में शिक्षण का दायित्व उन्हें सौंपा जाता है।

माननीय सभापति महोदय, इस विधेयक के माध्यम से पूरे देश के शिक्षकों के चयन में एकरूपता आयेगी, शिक्षा के स्तर में सुधार आयेगा और जो शिक्षकों के लिए शिक्षण संस्थान हैं, उन शिक्षण संस्थानों के लिए जो मानक निर्धारित किये गये हैं, निश्चित रूप से जो शिक्षण प्रशिक्षण संस्थान हैं, उनकी गुणवत्ता में परिवर्तन होगा। देश की शिक्षा की गुणवत्ता बढ़ाने के लिए यह विधेयक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है और मैं समझता हूँ कि सरकार ने इस विषय पर बड़ा ही सामयिक विधेयक लाने का काम किया है, इसके लिए मानव संसाधन मंत्री जी का मैं आभार व्यक्त करना चाहूंगा। यह विधेयक पहले आ जाना चाहिए था, क्योंकि इससे हमारे शिक्षकों की गुणवत्ता में परिवर्तन आएगा और हमारी शिक्षा प्रणाली में सुधार आएगा। यह विधेयक निश्चित रूप से इस देश की चाहे प्राथमिक शिक्षा हो या माध्यमिक शिक्षा हो, दोनों में यह क्रांतिकारी परिवर्तन करने का काम करेगा। इसीलिए मैं इस

[डा. अशोक बाजपेयी]

विधेयक के समर्थन में बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ और मैं सदन से प्रार्थना करूँगा कि ऐसे विधेयक पर सारे लोग एकमत हो जाएं, क्योंकि शिक्षा पक्ष और विपक्ष नहीं देखती है। यह सारे देश की चिंता का विषय है। शिक्षा से जो जुड़े हुए लोग हैं, जो शिक्षक हैं, जिनके ऊपर शिक्षा का दायित्व है, जब तक उनका कोई स्तर नहीं होगा, उनमें गुणवत्ता नहीं होगी, तब तक उन शिक्षण संस्थानों की गुणवत्ता में सुधार नहीं होगा। शिक्षण संस्थानों के न तो कोई मानक हैं, उनमें जो अध्यापक नियुक्त किये गये हैं, उनकी गुणवत्ता पर भी कभी ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है, केवल उनको मान्यता प्रदान कर दी गयी है। इस विधेयक के आने के बाद निश्चित रूप से इसमें एकरूपता आयेगी और देश की तमाम शिक्षण संस्थाओं में शिक्षकों के प्रशिक्षण में एकरूपता आ सकेगी और इस देश की प्राथमिक और माध्यमिक शिक्षा में बड़ा परिवर्तन होगा। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ, मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री सभापति: धन्यवाद। श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा जी। आप समय को ध्यान में रखिएगा।

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा (उत्तर प्रदेश): सभापति महोदय, मैं आपका आभारी हूँ कि आपने मुझे राष्ट्रीय अध्यापक शिक्षा परिषद (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2018 पर बोलने का अवसर दिया। सरकार ने एक retrospective मान्यता देने का काम इस ऐक्ट के माध्यम से उन संस्थाओं को दिया है, जो अब तक डिग्रियां दे रही थीं।

सभापति महोदय, ग्लोबल एजुकेशन मॉनिटरिंग रिपोर्ट 2016 में आयी थी। उसमें इस बात पर बड़ी चिंता व्यक्त की गयी कि जो एजुकेशन की क्वालिटी रैंकिंग है, उसमें कई देशों का स्तर बहुत खराब है। हिन्दुस्तान का भी 128 देशों में से 105वां नम्बर माना गया था। इससे पता चलता है कि किसी भी देश या राष्ट्र के लिए सबसे महत्वपूर्ण चीज़ आने वाली पीढ़ी की शिक्षा है और इस पर हम कितने सीरियस रहे हैं। कुछ समय पहले मैं पढ़ रहा था कि रेलवे में करीब 60,000 चतुर्थ श्रेणी के पदों के लिए आवेदन पत्र मांगे गए थे। उसमें बहुत ज्यादा आवेदन हुए हैं। उसमें लगभग दो करोड़ लोगों ने आवेदन दिए हैं। ये क्लास फोर की जॉब्स हैं। महोदय, उसमें Engineer, graduates, post graduates भी हैं और बहुत पढ़े-लिखे लोग हैं। इससे यह पता लग रहा है कि हम लोगों ने इस देश की शिक्षा के साथ क्या सुलूक किया है।

महोदय, सबसे महत्वपूर्ण बात यह है कि आज की तारीख में पूरे हिन्दुस्तान में लगभग 1 मिलियन टीचर्स की शॉर्टेज है। आज दिक्कत यह आ रही है कि जो ट्रेड बनकर आ रहे हैं, उनमें से बहुत से ऐसे हैं, जिन्हें बच्चों से मोहब्बत ही नहीं है। चूंकि वे नौकरी चाहते थे, इसलिए टीचर बन गए। अगर उन्हें उससे बेहतर तनखाह सफाई कर्मचारी के रूप में मिलती, तो उन्हें सफाई कर्मचारी बनने में कोई परहेज़ नहीं था। हमने ऐसा होते हुए देखा है। जब पैरा टीचर्स नियुक्त किए जा रहे थे, तो बहुत सारे पैरा टीचर्स, जिन्होंने दो-दो बार तीन-तीन साल पैरा टीचर्स के रूप में किया था, उन्होंने टीचिंग का काम छोड़ दिया और उस समय जो पैरा सफाई कर्मचारी लगाए जा रहे थे, उन अवसरों को ज्वाइन कर लिया, क्योंकि पैरा सफाई कर्मचारी की सैलरी टीचर्स से ज्यादा थी। इस बात से पता लगता है कि कैसे-कैसे लोग हमारे बच्चों को पढ़ा रहे हैं और पढ़ाई में उन्हें सिखा क्या रहे हैं।

महोदय, आज हमारे देश के सामने जो सबसे बड़ी चिन्ताएं देश को एक रखने की और देश के अंदर भाईचारा बढ़ाने की हैं। उन चिन्ताओं में सबसे बड़ा आघात तो बचपन से ही मिल रहा है। जब बचपन से ही बच्चों को जातियां सिखाई जा रही हैं और कमजोरों से नफरत करना सिखाया जा रहा है, तो इससे एकता और भाईचारा नहीं बढ़ेगा। मैं तो आज हैरत में हूँ कि हमारे देश में राइट टू एजुकेशन एक्ट लागू हो गया, जिसके माध्यम से हम सोचा करते थे कि कम से कम पांचवीं कक्षा तक कॉमन एजुकेशन सिस्टम बनेगा। आज हालत यह है कि एजुकेशन में छः प्रकार की प्रणालियां चल रही हैं। जो सम्पन्न घरों के बच्चे हैं, वे इंटरनेशनल कॉन्वेंट स्कूलों में पढ़ रहे हैं और गरीबों के बच्चे म्युनिसिपैलिटी के स्कूलों में पढ़ रहे हैं। इससे दूरियां पैदा हो रही हैं। यह डेलिब्रेट है, यह धोखा नहीं है, यह जानबूझकर किया जा रहा है। ये जो बच्चों में दूरियां पैदा की जा रही हैं, यही कल को बहुत से लोगों का राजनीतिक आधार बनेगा, फिर नफरतें पैदा होंगी और कुछ लोगों पर जुल्म होंगे और इससे बहुत सी राजनीतिक पार्टियां बनेंगी।

महोदय, मैं मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि आपको यह बहुत ही दुर्लभ अवसर मिला है, इसके माध्यम से इस देश को शिक्षा की जमीन से जोड़ दीजिए। देशवासियों को वहां पहुंचा दीजिए, जिससे कि वे एक होकर रह सकें। यह प्राइमरी एजुकेशन का वह सेक्टर है, जो इस बात की तवक्कु रखता है। इस देश में 18 साल से कम उम्र के लोगों की 40 करोड़ से ज्यादा आबादी हो चुकी है। इसलिए हम इसे हल्के में नहीं ले सकते हैं। आज जब हम शिक्षा प्रणाली के बारे में तय कर रहे हैं, तो गौर कीजिए कि ऑलरेडी टीचर्स का इतना ज्यादा स्टॉक अवेलेबल है, जिनके बारे में हम जानते हैं कि वे कॉर्पिटेड नहीं हैं, उन्हें आप रेट्रोस्पेक्टिव इफेक्ट से मान्यता दे देंगे, तो क्या आपको लगता है कि वर्ष 1986 में जो नेशनल एजुकेशन पॉलिसी की जो रिक्मेंडेशन्स हुई थीं और जो वर्ष 1983-85 में नेशनल कमीशन ऑन टीचर्स की रिक्मेंडेशन्स थीं कि पांच साल का इंटीग्रेटेड टीचर्स एजुकेशन कोर्स होना चाहिए और प्रोफेशनल कोर्स होना चाहिए, उस दिशा में कोई काम हो रहा है? अब आप पुराने लोगों को रेट्रोस्पेक्टिव इफेक्ट से मान्यता दे रहे हैं। कोर्ट भी उसके खिलाफ है। कोर्ट ने भी इसके खिलाफ वर्डिक्ट दिया है और आप कानून बना रहे हैं। आप देखें कि हम अपने बच्चों को किन के हाथों में देने जा रहे हैं।

महोदय, यह बहुत जरूरी है कि जो टीचर्स बनना चाहते हैं या जो हमारे नए उम्र के बच्चे टीचिंग लाइन में आ रहे हैं, उनका टीचर्स ओरिएंटेशन हो। उन्हें हिन्दुस्तान के बच्चों से कम से कम मोहब्बत तो हो।

महोदय, मैं कई बार गांवों के स्कूलों में जाता हूँ। वहां मैंने देखा है कि वहां मिडडे मील चल रहा है, अच्छी चीज है। उसकी जरूरत थी। मैंने एक टीचर से पूछा कि यह बच्चों सुबह नहा कर क्यों नहीं आता, क्या आपने इससे कहा नहीं था? उसने जवाब दिया कि अरे, ये तो सब ऐसे ही हैं। मैंने कहा कि यह भूखा है, तो बजाय मिडडे मील दोपहर में देने के, पहले बिठाकर क्यों नहीं खिलाते? यह ठीक है कि हम बच्चों को संगत और पंगत का प्रशिक्षण हम दे रहे हैं। यदि ऐसा है, तो पहले खिला दें और उसके बाद पढ़ाएं, लेकिन जो नौकरशाही की लिमिटेशन्स हैं, वे इस देश की लिमिटेशन्स हो गई हैं और इस देश की शिक्षा प्रणाली की लिमिटेशन्स हो गईं।

श्री सभापति: श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा जी, अब सिर्फ एक मिनट बचा है।

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा: सर, मुझे लगता है कि हमें एजुकेशन के इश्यूज को एड्रेस करने के लिए गंभीरता से विचार करना होगा। इस देश की बहुत बड़ी पॉपुलेशन इसमें इन्वॉल्व है। इसके लिए एजुकेशन का एक अलग कैडर चाहिए, जो टोटली एजुकेशन के लिए ही डेडीकेटेड हो। हम जिस प्रकार से केजुअल वे में प्राइमरी एजुकेशन को बढ़ा रहे हैं, जिस तरह से हम टीचर्स पैदा कर रहे हैं, जिस तरीके के हम स्कूल बना रहे हैं, इन्हें ठीक प्रकार से किया जाना चाहिए। मेरा कहना तो यह है कि हर गांव का अपना स्कूल होना चाहिए था। वहाँ टीचर्स का residence होना चाहिए था, वहाँ बढ़िया क्वालिटी का स्कूल होना चाहिए था, वहाँ चारदीवारी होनी चाहिए थी, वहाँ खेल का मैदान होना चाहिए था। गाँव के वे बच्चे, जो डिप्राइव्ड सेक्शन के बच्चे हैं, उनके लिए बोर्डिंग होनी चाहिए थी। वह हमारे लिए प्राथमिकता नहीं है। केवल चार या पाँच राफेल हवाई जहाज़, जिन पर यह लफ़ड़ा पैदा किया जा रहा है, अगर बरखा दिए जाते, तो सारे बच्चों को बढ़िया स्कूल मिल जाते। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Right. रवि प्रकाश वर्मा जी, आपका टाइम पूरा हो गया। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा: हम आपसे प्राथमिकताएं असर्ट करना चाहते हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... सर, मैं एक मिनट में खत्म कर रहा हूँ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no; I can't. Please conclude. आप जहाज़ पर आ गए।

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा: सर, मेरी आपसे करबद्ध प्रार्थना है।

श्री सभापति: आप अच्छा बोल रहे थे।

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा: सर, हमारा जो एजुकेशन सिस्टम है, जो हमारे बच्चों को एड्रेस कर रहा है, हिंदुस्तान के भविष्य को एड्रेस कर रहा है, आप उसको एक ग्रेजुएट सिस्टम में कन्वर्ट कीजिए। आप उसको एड्हाँक तरीके से मत चलाइए। यह हिन्दुस्तान को अंधेरो से बाहर निकालने का रास्ता है, हिंदुस्तान के जो संघर्ष चल रहे हैं, उनसे बाहर निकलने का रास्ता है। हर बच्चे के अंदर कोई न कोई संभावना छुपी हुई है। उनको ऐसे रास्ते पर मत ले जाइए, जहाँ वे आपस में टकराहट के शिकार हो जाएं। सर, जो demographic dividend है ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Right. धन्यवाद रवि।

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा: उसको डेमोग्रेफिक liability ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: धन्यवाद रवि जी।

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा: कन्वर्ट मत कीजिए। हमारी आपसे यह प्रार्थना है, धन्यवाद।

श्री सभापति: आप बहुत आवेदना से बोल रहे थे, लेकिन बीच में उड़ान पर उतर गए। श्री अबीर रंजन बिस्वास।

SHRI ABIR RANJAN BISWAS (West Bengal): Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please keep your time in mind, I need not remind you. Please.

SHRI ABIR RANJAN BISWAS: Sir, it is my maiden speech.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Whatever it is. There is no such thing. Go ahead.

SHRI ABIR RANJAN BISWAS: Sir, it is the responsibility of the National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE) to regulate and ensure that the norms and standards in the teacher education system are maintained. Certain State and Centrally-funded institutions had failed to obtain recognition and permission from the Council, as required under Sections 14 and 15 of the Act. The Bill seeks to safeguard the future of those who are currently enrolled as well as of those who have already undergone the teacher training courses in these institutions. The Bill attempts to protect their livelihoods through a one-time measure of granting retrospective recognition, from an appointed date, to the academic year 2017-18 by amending Sections 14 and 15 of the Act. Apparently, this might appear quite innocuous since only 20 institutions are involved, but there are certain fallouts which will have much more implications than what we can think of.

Sir, I support the Bill's intention for protecting the careers of the hapless individuals who joined these institutions with the dream of becoming trained teachers. However, these institutions clearly did not meet the National Council for Teacher Education's minimum quality standards and were, therefore, not permitted the recognition. Therefore, granting retrospective recognition to teachers who have emerged from these institutes after a half-baked training programme could far more jeopardise careers of the children emerging from such a system in the future than the Bill seeks to safeguard in the present.

Sir, you look at the Bill from the perspective of the domino theory which says if one poorly trained teacher enters the education system, classrooms full of students would be receiving a substandard education year after year till the teacher retires. So, the entire education system, actually, bears the brunt of this one misstep, causing it to topple like dominoes. So, while the Bill might be safeguarding the careers of teachers from substandard institutions, it is important to bring them up to mark as teachers; otherwise, this will, definitely, impact adversely the careers of multitudes of students.

Also, Sir, those being granted retrospective recognition must be assessed and made to pass a remedial course or training programme by the NCTE. This would fill any gaps that might have arisen during their training at institutions which were deemed not

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worthy of being granted permission for failing to attain the N.C.T.E's minimum quality standards for reasons whatsoever. In the absence of any corrective action by the Council, these teachers will be denied their opportunity to realise their full potential in becoming quality-trained teachers. Also, thousands of children would be denied of their rights to having quality education.

Sir, we understand that almost one in four Government schools, the student-teacher classroom ratio is greater than 30 as provided by the DISE data. The need for teachers is very important, but, at the same time, Sir, the Government should not overlook the importance of recruiting teachers with quality training, as the Dakar Framework recognized the pre-eminent role of teachers in providing basic education of good quality.

Sir, here, I would like to mention that the West Bengal State Government gives their best when it comes to children's education and also education in general. Books are free, uniforms are free, tuition fee is waived, mid-day meals are there, black shoes are given and what not, Sir.

So, the focus in Bengal is not just restricted to high enrolment and attendance among students, particularly girls, through, as we know, the famous UN Award-winning *Kanyashree Prakalpa Scheme* and *Sabuj Sathi Scheme* where the Government provides free cycles to facilitate education-related activities. Sir, the focus is also on recruiting quality trained teachers. In this case, Sir, Bengal has risen to the challenge of teacher shortage and recruited 50,426 teachers in the primary level and 27,572 teachers in the upper primary and secondary levels.

Sir, the educationists have long been pointing out that the shortage of teachers is a big hurdle in ensuring quality education and the only way to improve is to recruit adequate number of qualified teachers. India is facing difficulties in ensuring the maintenance of the standards of teacher education and preventing the increase in the number of substandard teacher education institutions in the country as the other speakers have also spoken of. This surely is to be taken care of.

Sir, India continues to fare badly in the well-regarded ASER, Annual Status of Education Report. They have found that only 27.7 per cent of students in Class III could

perform a simple subtraction. Only 32 per cent could read simple English words, and, in Class VIII, it was found that only 45.2 per cent students could read simple English sentences.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have one more minute. Please.

SHRI ABIR RANJAN BISWAS: Sir, in their book "An Uncertain Glory: India and its Contradictions", Amartya Sen and Jean Dreze observed that only half of the children in classes five to eight could use a calendar.

So, Sir, looking at all these, it can be said that India must first and foremost improve monitoring at various levels to have robust and reliable education statistics because whereas we are having Government data such as DISE and NSSO and also ASER, a credible Institution, to provide data for the quality of learning that is being done by the students, there is no credible data source for finding out the quality of teaching that is being done.

So, amongst all these, Sir, there also needs to be an equitable deployment of good teachers. Also, Sir, the ICT, Information and Communication Technology should be integrated. But most sadly, Sir, here if you look at statistics, only nine in hundred primary schools and less than one in four of all schools ...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Abir Ranjanji, please conclude.

SHRI ABIR RANJAN BISWAS: Sir, I will just conclude.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I can't extend the time.

SHRI ABIR RANJAN BISWAS: Sir, I will just conclude. Just one more minute.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Conclude.

SHRI ABIR RANJAN BISWAS: Sir, only one in four of all schools has access to both computer and electricity. Sir, infrastructure also has to follow. I am hoping that our hon. Minister is taking a note of all this.

Sir, I would like to conclude by saying, to be more transformational, the Government should not overlook the need to ensure quality teaching and also see all are deployed where required. The existing laws governing the NCTE in India need to be reformed to

[Shri Abir Ranjan Biswas]

address these requirements towards which this Bill has taken a step in the right direction.

But, Sir, many more such steps ...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please.

SHRI ABIR RANJAN BISWAS: Sir, just half-a-minute. Many more such steps are needed to be taken and that too without delay. So, Sir, I support the Bill but with the expectation that these will be taken care of.

श्री सभापति: धन्यवाद अबीर रंजन बिस्वास जी। श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन। आपके पास तीन मिनट का समय है, आप उसे ध्यान में रखिए प्लीज़।

श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन (बिहार): सभापति महोदय, मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ी हूँ, चूंकि यह जो विधेयक है, यह शिक्षा और शिक्षकों से जुड़ा हुआ है। किसी भी राष्ट्र की तरक्की वहां के स्वास्थ्य और शिक्षा पर निर्भर करती है और यह जो बिल है, यह शिक्षा और शिक्षकों से जुड़ा हुआ है। इस बिल को लाने का मुख्य उद्देश्य यह है कि जो मान्यता प्राप्त संस्था नहीं हैं, उन्हें भूतलक्षी प्रभाव से मान्यता देना, क्योंकि इसकी वजह से बहुत सारे टीचर्स ऐसे हैं, जिन्होंने ट्रेनिंग इंस्टीट्यूट से ट्रेनिंग ले ली है, जिन्हें सिर्फ सर्टिफिकेट मिल गया है, लेकिन उन्हें कहीं भी नौकरी नहीं मिल पा रही है। इस बिल के पास हो जाने उनकी समस्याएँ दूर होंगी और जो बेरोजगारी की बहुत बड़ी समस्या है, इससे भी हमें निजात मिलेगी।

मैं इस बिल के ऊपर ज्यादा न कह कर माननीय मंत्री जी को बस एक छोटा सा सुझाव देना चाहती हूँ। मान्यता प्राप्ति के लिए AICTE की जो टीम Teachers Training Institute की जाँच के लिए जाती है, तो जब टीम वहाँ जाती है, तो वह जो कमियाँ देखती है, उन कमियों को दुरुस्त करने के लिए बताती है। और वहां के इंस्टीट्यूट के जो लोग हैं, वे उन कमियों को दूर करने की कोशिश करते हैं, लेकिन जब पुनः वहां टीम जाती है, तो उसमें वे लोग नहीं रहते हैं, बल्कि उस टीम में दूसरे लोगों को भेज दिया जाता है। इससे होता यह है कि जो संस्था है, जो NCTE Teachers Training Institute खोले हुए हैं, वह फिर पैसा जमा करवाती है और फिर यहां से एक टीम को भेज दिया जाता है। ऐसे में अगर दूसरी टीम जाएगी, तो जो कमी उस संस्था ने पूरी कर ली है, जो मानक पूरे कर लिए हैं, जब दूसरे लोग वहां जाएंगे, तो वे दूसरी तरफ से उनको बताने लगेंगे कि इसमें यह कमी है। इसलिए किसी भी जगह जांच के लिए अगर कोई टीम जा रही है, तो वह एक ही टीम रहनी चाहिए। समय पर वह टीम जाए और वहां जो कमियाँ हों, उन कमियों को पूरा करने की कोशिश करे। इससे होगा यह कि जो लोग वहां एडमिशन ले रहे हैं, उनको यह डर नहीं लगेगा कि इन्हें मान्यता मिलेगी या नहीं मिलेगी या कहीं हमारी नौकरी खतरे में न पड़ जाए। इतना कहते हुए मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करती हूँ।

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محترمہ کہکشاں پروین (بہار): سبھا پتی مہودے، میں اس ودھینگ کا سمرتھن کرنے کے لئے کھڑی ہوئی ہوں، چونکہ یہ جو ودھینگ ہے، یہ شکشا اور شکشکوں سے جڑا ہوا ہے۔ کسی بھی راشٹر کی ترقی وہاں کے سواستھ اور شکشا پر زبیر کرتی ہے اور یہ جو بل ہے، یہ شکشا اور شکشکوں سے جڑا ہوا ہے۔ اس بل کو لانے کا خاص مقصد یہ ہے کہ جو مائیتا پراپت سنستھا نہیں ہیں، انہیں بھوت-لکشی پر بھاڑ سے مائیتا دینا، کیوں کہ اس کی وجہ سے بہت سارے ٹیچرس ایسے ہیں، جنہوں نے ٹریننگ انسٹی ٹیوٹ سے ٹریننگ لے لی ہے، جنہیں صرف سرٹیفکٹ مل گیا ہے، لیکن انہیں کہیں بھی نوکری نہیں مل پا رہی ہے۔ اس بل کے پاس ہو جانے سے ان کی سمسیائیں دور رہیں گی اور جو بے روزگاری کی بہت بڑی سمسیہ ہے، اس سے بھی ہیں نجات ملے گی۔

میں اس بل کے اوپر نہ کہہ کر مائے منتری جی کو بس ایک چھوٹا سا سجھاڑ دینا چاہتی ہوں۔ مائیتا پراپتی کے لئے اے۔آئی۔سی۔ٹی۔ای۔ کی جو ٹیم ٹیچرس ٹریننگ انسٹی ٹیوٹ کی جانچ کے لئے جاتی ہے، جو جب ٹیم وہاں جاتی ہے، تو وہ جو کمیاں دیکھتی ہیں، ان کمیوں کو درست کرنے کے لئے بتاتی ہے۔ اور وہاں کے انسٹی ٹیوٹ کے جو لوگ ہیں، وہ ان کمیوں کو دور کرنے کی کوشش کرتے ہیں، لیکن جب دوبارہ وہاں ٹیم جاتی ہے، تو اس میں وہ لوگ نہیں رہتے ہیں، بلکہ اس ٹیم میں دوسرے لوگوں کو بھیج دیا جاتا ہے۔ اس سے ہوتا یہ ہے کہ جو سنستھا ہے، جو

NCTE Teachers Training Institute کھولے ہوئے ہیں، وہ پھر پیسہ جمع کرواتی ہے اور پھر یہاں سے ایک ٹیم کو بھیج دیا جاتا ہے۔ ایسے میں اگر دوسری ٹیم جائے گی، تو جو کمی اس سنستھا نے پوری کر لی ہے، جو مانک پورے کر لیے ہیں، جب دوسرے لوگ وہاں جائیں گے، تو وہ دوسری طرح سے ان کو بتانے لگیں گے کہ اس میں یہ کمی ہے۔ اس لیے کسی بھی جگہ جانچ کے لیے اگر کوئی ٹیم جارہی ہے، تو وہ ایک ہی ٹیم رہنی چاہئے۔ وقت پر وہ ٹیم جائے اور وہاں جو کمیاں ہوں، ان کمیوں کو پورا کرنے کی کوشش کرے۔ اس سے ہوگا یہ کہ جو لوگ وہاں ایڈمیشن لے رہے ہیں، ان کو یہ ڈر نہیں لگے گا کہ انہیں مائیتا ملے گی یا نہیں ملے گی یا کہیں ہماری نوکری خطرے میں نہ پڑ جائے۔ اتنا کہتے ہوئے میں اس بل کا سمرتھن کرتی ہوں۔

श्री सभापति: मंत्री जी, इस बात में प्वाइंट है। Shri K.K. Ragesh; please stick to the time. You have three minutes.

SHRI K.K. RAGESH (Kerala): Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Sir.

This Bill seeks to grant retrospective recognition to certain institutes and also provides for retrospective permission to join new courses that had already been started. At the very outset, I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to which are those institutes that would be benefited out of this Bill. I would also like to know whether any private institutes are involved. I wish to seek a clarification from the hon. Minister in this regard. Yes, there is no other option, we have to consider the future of the students and we have to come up with this kind of a Bill, but, at the same time, who is responsible for this serious lapse? That needs to be found out. While supporting this Bill, because there is no other option, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the state of affairs, as many other Members have already stated here, that exist in the field of teacher education in our country. As we all know, the future of our country is being shaped in classrooms and it is our responsibility to ensure quality teacher education so that quality education in schools can also be ensured. Unfortunately, what is the state of affairs that exist in the field of teacher education at present? We are witnessing a mushrooming growth of teacher education institutions in our country, especially over the last two decades or so. At the same time, in these institutions more than 50 per cent of the total seats are lying vacant. I fail to understand why it is so. I could give a list of many teacher education institutions recognized by the AICTE without even a single student. How can that be possible? Seats are lying vacant. Students are waiting for admissions, but they are being denied admission in those institutions. We are badly in need of more teachers in our country, but many seats are lying vacant. Why does that happen? That is because after the judgement in the T.M.A. Pai case, all these private institutions have been given unfettered freedom in deciding the fee structure and admitting students according to their own whims and fancies, according to their own definition of merit. And that is why, in these private institutions needy students, students from socially and educationally backward sections, are being denied admission and education. On the one side, we see 50 per cent of the total seats lying vacant and, on the other, students from backward sections are being denied admission in those institutions. That is because they are not able to pay the exorbitant fee that is being charged in those institutions.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Ragesh, please conclude.

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Sir, give me just two more minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. I cannot extend the time.

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister if they are going to regulate these institutions, empowering State Governments to regulate the fee and admission, so that students from the socially and educationally sections get admitted to these institutions. And again, NCTE must be filled with academicians, not with bureaucrats. Sir, we have to reorient the entire teacher education in our country because teachers must be equipped with newer technologies so that they can use ICT in classrooms. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Mr. Ragesh. ...(*Interruptions*)... Now, Shri Manoj Kumar Jha ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: We have to consider that also. ...(*Interruptions*)... We should replace blackboards with digital boards. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: For that, you have to equip the teachers with newer methods of teaching. ...(*Interruptions*)... These are the few points that I want to add. Thank you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Once the Chair says, you must conclude. Like the teacher in the classroom, people should look up to the Chairman in the House. Here is a professor.

प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा (बिहार): शुक्रिया, सभापति महोदय। मैं तो यह सोच रहा हूँ कि मुझे इस तीन मिनट के बंधन से कब आज़ादी मिलेगी?

श्री सभापति: वह बंधन मेरा नहीं है। आप जो संख्या वहाँ से लाये हैं, उसका है।

प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा: वह मैं समझ रहा हूँ, सर। मैं तो अपनी आज़ादी की बात कर रहा हूँ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please go ahead.

PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA: Sir, this NCTE Bill tells you the entire story when you look at Section 14, which says, "...shall be deemed to have been recognised by the Regional Committee." We know the kind of anomalies which were there; we know there were serious problems with the structure and the process. That is why I stand in favour of the passage of this Bill. Having said that, Sir, we also should realise that it is a *post facto* arrangement and such a *post facto* arrangement should be in the rarest of the rare cases. I don't wish to see a situation, fifteen years later, हम फिर यहाँ बैठें और फिर इस तरह का एक बिल पास करें कि बिना प्रक्रियाओं और पद्धतियों के इस तरह के कुछ केसेज़ हो गये, जिनसे छात्रों का बहुत नुकसान हुआ है और उस नुकसान में कमी करने के लिए.. सर, अभी घड़ी मत देखिएगा।

[Prof. Manoj Kumar Jha]

सर, दूसरी चीज़, जो मेरे साथियों ने उठायी और मैं इस सदन के माध्यम से कहना चाहता हूँ कि whether we belong to the left of the centre, the right of the centre or the centre, we must realise that democratic socialism tells you to go back to public-funded education and health. मुझे बहुत दुख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि 1991 के बाद एक हवा चल पड़ी है कि सब कुछ बाजार तय करेगा। सर, बाजार profit and loss पर चलता है। शिक्षा और स्वास्थ्य में अगर बाजार की हिंसक मनोवृत्तियों को हमने खुला छोड़ दिया, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारे समाज की जो hierarchy है, वह लहलुहान होगी, वह और बलवती होगी।

मेरा यह भी कहना है कि Common School System पर एक बार फिर से बहस करें। NCTE के बहने अगर हम Common School System पर बात नहीं कर पायेंगे, तो कब करेंगे, क्योंकि बहुत कम अवसर आते हैं। हर दल ने कभी न कभी अपने-अपने बनने और बढ़ने की प्रक्रिया में Common School System की बात की है। वक्त आ गया है कि सदन का एक साझा स्वर में Common School System की ओर वापस जाए। यह तय होना चाहिए कि महामहिम का बच्चा और सड़क पर काम करने वाले एक मजदूर के बच्चों की शिक्षा में फर्क होगा, तो नियति में भी फर्क होगा। Destiny यहीं हुआ करती है, मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा।

मैं आखिर में यह कहना चाहूंगा कि education has to be viewed with seriousness. इन दिनों कई जगहों पर हमने देखा है कि Whatsapp forward पर निर्णय हो रहे हैं। सर, यह तय करना होगा कि शिक्षा में अगर आपको मौलिक सुधार करना है, गुणवत्ता की बातें करनी हैं, तो उसका एक ऐसा blueprint होना चाहिए कि उसमें तमाम दलों की एक समेकित राय हो, ताकि हम जो चाहते हैं कि शिक्षा घर-घर पहुंचे, हर घर में चिराग हो, वह हो पाए। Thank you so much, Sir. मैंने ज्यादा वक्त नहीं लिया।

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is one speciality with professors that if they want to confine to time, they can. Otherwise, they can speak for an hour also. You know, I had some experience of senior professors with me when I was there. Now, Shri V. Vijayasai Reddy, not present; Shri Tiruchi Siva, not present; Shrimati Vandana Chavan, not present. Shri Sanjay Singh just now spoke; I don't think he will speak again on this. सुशील जी बोलेंगे? आपके पास एक मिनट का टाइम है।

श्री सुशील कुमार गुप्ता (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली) : सर, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि NCTE को हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर शिक्षक तैयार करने का दायित्व दिया गया। पूरे के पूरे ब्रह्मांड में परमात्मा यदि है, तो उसकी सबसे बढ़िया क्रिएशन इंसान है और इंसान की सबसे बड़ी धरोहर उसका बच्चा है। वह अपने बच्चे को शिक्षकों के हाथ में सौंपता है कि इसे तराशो, इसे निखारो ताकि पूरी दुनिया में यह मेरे नाम को रोशन करे। जो हमारे Teachers' Training Institutions हैं, आज वे बहुत लापरवाही से काम करते हैं। हम retrospective effect से, बच्चों के हित को ध्यान में रखते हुए, recognition देने के विरुद्ध बिल्कुल नहीं हैं, परन्तु जिन अधिकारियों ने इसमें लापरवाही बरती

है, कम-से-कम उनकी एक increment रोक दी जाए। मैं Regional Committees के माध्यम से इनके accounts की जांच करने की मांग कर रहा था। इन्होंने कहा कि Regional Committees ने हमें accounts नहीं भेजे, इसलिए हम इनका audit नहीं करा पाए और संसद के समक्ष उन्हें रख नहीं पाए। मैंने पूछा कि इसका इलाज क्या है तो मुझे जवाब मिला कि हिन्दुस्तान के कोने-कोने में जो 4 Regional Committees थीं, उन्हें हमने दिल्ली में बुला लिया है ताकि वे balance sheet समय पर दे पाएं। उनके office दिल्ली में transfer कर दिए हैं। सारे हिन्दुस्तान का निरीक्षण करने के लिए अब व्यक्ति दिल्ली से जाएगा - ऐसा मुझे एक कमेटी की तरफ से बताया गया है। अगर ऐसा हुआ है तो उनके offices वहीं रहने चाहिए। आज Teachers' Training Institution की वजह से हमारा RTE फेल हो चुका है। 36 में से 20 स्टेट्स में एक भी बच्चा RTE के तहत free and compulsory education में admission नहीं लेता क्योंकि Teachers' Training Institution के माध्यम से जैसे teachers train करने चाहिए थे, जिस तरीके का curriculum बनाना चाहिए था, जिस प्रकार की अच्छी training teachers को देनी चाहिए थी, वह नहीं हो पाया।

श्री सभापति: धन्यवाद। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सुशील कुमार गुप्ता: मैं सिर्फ एक मिनट और लूंगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति: एक मिनट नहीं, एक पॉइन्ट कह दीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सुशील कुमार गुप्ता: मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि मजबूरी में दिल्ली सरकार ने अपने शिक्षकों को Cambridge and Oxford जैसी Universities से training दिलाई ताकि बच्चों को हम अच्छी शिक्षा दे सकें। मजबूरी में दिल्ली के Principals को IIM जैसे institutions से training दिलाई ताकि वे अच्छे तरीके से स्कूल चला सकें। यह दायित्व NCEET का बनता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि जब भारत का भविष्य इनके हाथ में है तो ऐसे लोगों पर कड़ी निगरानी होनी चाहिए ताकि हिन्दुस्तान का भविष्य बिगड़ न सके, धन्यवाद।

श्री राम कुमार कश्यप (हरियाणा): सभापति महोदय, आपने मुझे राष्ट्रीय अध्यापक शिक्षा परिषद बिल, 2018 पर बोलने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपका धन्यवाद करता हूँ। यह बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण बिल है। इस बिल के पास होने पर जो लोग बी.एड एवं अन्य शिक्षण संस्थान चला रहे हैं, उन्हें NCERR Act की धारा 214 के अंतर्गत मान्यता लेनी होगी। जब उन्हें मान्यता मिल जाएगी तो जो छात्र वहां पढ़ रहे हैं और जो पहले पढ़ चुके हैं, उन्हें रोजगार के अवसर उपलब्ध कराए जाएंगे। इसलिए यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण बिल है और मैं इसका समर्थन करता हूँ। साथ ही, दो बातें कहकर मैं अपना स्थान ग्रहण करूंगा।

आज हमारे देश में बेरोज़गारी बहुत है और यह बिल रोज़गार देने की बात करता है। जो शिक्षक यहां से training लेकर जाएंगे, वास्तव में उन्हें कब और कितने दिनों के बाद नौकरी मिल जाएगी, क्या यह बिल उसकी गारंटी करेगा? दूसरी बात यह कि जो छात्र इन संस्थाओं में पढ़ रहे हैं, आज ऐसा माहौल बनता जा रहा है कि उनका enrollment तो संस्थान में है परन्तु वे घर बैठे हैं। मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से कहना चाहूंगा कि इस बिल के माध्यम से हमें यह भी देखना होगा कि जितने छात्रों ने संस्थान में admission लिया है, क्या वास्तव में वे उसमें शिक्षा ग्रहण कर रहे हैं या नहीं? ऐसा तो नहीं कि वे घर बैठकर काम कर रहे हों? ये दो बातें कहकर मैं अपना स्थान ग्रहण करता हूँ, धन्यवाद।

श्री सभापति: श्री हुसैन दलवई। You have five minutes only.

श्री हुसैन दलवई (महाराष्ट्र): सभापति महोदय, समय देने के लिए धन्यवाद। यह बिल Standing Committee के पास गया था और उन्होंने कुछ suggestions के साथ इसे वापस भेजा है। यहां इस पर अच्छी चर्चा भी हो गई है। फिर भी कुछ मुद्दे ऐसे हैं, जिनका जिक्र मैं करना चाहता हूँ।

पहली बात यह है कि recognized institution होने के बावजूद, उन्होंने इस तरह की training कैसे लोगों को दी, क्या बात है और retrospective effect से क्यों हम इस बिल के माध्यम से उन्हें recognition देने की बात करना चाहते हैं? इस तरीके से बहुत गलत प्रथा पड़ेगी, ऐसा मुझे लगता है क्योंकि आजकल Education Institutions चलाना बहुत धंधे की बात हो गई है जिसमें लोगों को education देने की बजाए उनसे पैसा कैसे कमाया जाए, इस पर ज्यादा ज़ोर दिया जाता है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करूंगा कि कहीं न कहीं इसके बारे में विचार होना चाहिए कि क्या यह इस तरह का हो सकता है कि institutions का recognition करने की बजाय... जो वहां से पढ़कर निकले हुए हैं, ऐसे बच्चों को नुकसान नहीं होना चाहिए, उनको recognize कीजिए, लेकिन institutions को मत कीजिए। आपने उसमें कुछ conditions जरूर डाली हैं, लेकिन मेरे ख्याल से दबाव आएगा और बहुत सारे institutions को आप recognize कर डालेंगे और उससे गलत प्रथा कायम हो जाएगी, क्योंकि हमने महाराष्ट्र में देखा है कि जहां कोई इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर नहीं है, लाइब्रेरी, लेब वगैरह तो छोड़िए, इमारत भी नहीं रहती, जहां जानवर बांधे जाते हैं, ऐसी जगह बीएड और डीएड कॉलेज खोले गए थे। जावडेकर साहब को यह मालूम है। ऐसी जगहों से भी स्टूडेंट्स आएंगे, इसलिए कहीं न कहीं इसके ऊपर बंधन होना बहुत जरूरी है।

मैं यह कहूंगा कि इन्होंने समान शिक्षा की बात कही है, यह सही बात है। आज जिस तरह से यह उद्योग चल रहा है, वहां समान शिक्षा जाने दीजिए, उसमें इतने फर्क पड़ गए हैं कि बड़े लोगों के बच्चे अलग से पढ़ते हैं और गरीब लोगों के बच्चे अलग पढ़ते हैं। गरीब लोगों के स्कूल में टीचर ठीक नहीं होते हैं, recognized टीचर नहीं होते हैं, बीएड, डीएड या एमएड किए हुए टीचर बहुत कम होते हैं। आज जो available टीचर्स हैं, उनको कांट्रैक्ट के आधार पर रखा जाता है, जो सही तरीके से ट्रेनिंग नहीं लिए हुए होते हैं। मेरे ख्याल से क्वालिटी एजुकेशन के बारे में जिस ढंग से बात होनी चाहिए, वह उस ढंग से नहीं हो रही है। यह बड़े दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि क्वालिटी एजुकेशन के बारे में हम बहुत कम सोचते हैं। एजुकेशन सबको देनी है, यहां तक तो ठीक है। उसमें भी हमने बड़ी गलती की है कि हम तीन साल से छः साल तक एजुकेशन नहीं देते हैं, छः साल से 14 साल तक ही एजुकेशन देते हैं, उसके बाद 14 साल से 18 साल तक एजुकेशन की जिम्मेदारी सरकार नहीं लेती है। मेरे ख्याल से यह बिल्कुल गलत बात है। तीन साल से 18 साल तक एजुकेशन होनी चाहिए और इसके लिए recognized teachers, trained teachers होने चाहिए।

महाराष्ट्र में एक अच्छी बात हो गई है, जब मैं मिनिस्टर था, तब हम लोगों ने एक डिस्सीजन लिया था कि प्राइमरी स्कूल में पहली से ही इंग्लिशन विषय की पढ़ाई होनी चाहिए। इस तरह का डिस्सीजन इसलिए लिया था, क्योंकि बहुत सारे बच्चों को ऐसा लगता है, खास करके पेरेंट्स को ऐसा लगता है कि इंग्लिश मीडियम में पढ़ाने से ही बच्चा आगे जाएगा, जब कि यह बिल्कुल गलत बात थी। Regional languages, हमारी मातृ जुबान में ही पढ़ना बहुत अच्छा है, यह सब लोगों ने

बताया। इसलिए ऐसे लोगों में इंग्लिश के प्रति जो भय है, उसको निकालने के लिए यह निर्णय लिया गया, लेकिन दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि वहां भी ट्रेड टीचर्स नहीं होते हैं। जो टीचर्स हैं, अगर वे ट्रेड होंगे, तो ही सही मायने में उसका फायदा हो सकता है। बच्चे बचपन में कोई भी भाषा बहुत अच्छी तरह से सीख सकते हैं।

दूसरी बात जो मेरी समझ में नहीं आयी, वह यह है कि यह सारा recognition करने का काम NCET करती है, तो आज इसको गवर्नमेंट अपने हाथ में क्यों ले रही है? क्या गवर्नमेंट ने NCET से बात करके इसके बारे में कुछ निर्णय लिया है या आप NCET तो खत्म ही करना चाहते हैं? इसमें बारे में मुझे कहीं न कहीं confusion है। आप मेरे इस confusion को दूर करेंगे, ऐसा मुझे लगता है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि यह जो कांट्रेक्ट टीचर्स की बात है, उसमें एक बात ऐसी है, ऐसा महाराष्ट्र में है, और जगह है या नहीं है, यह मुझे मालूम नहीं है कि पांच साल आप स्कूल चलाइए, अगर नया स्कूल खोलना है, तो आप इसको पांच साल तक चलाइए, पांच साल के बाद उसको सरकार recognize करेगी और सरकार फिर उसके लिए टीचर्स वगैरह को जो पैसा दिया जाता है, वह देगी। लेकिन वह पांच साल कहां से चलाएंगे? गरीब बस्ती में इस तरह का स्कूल चलाना बिल्कुल कठिन बात है। ऐसा है कि सारे बच्चों को समान शिक्षा देनी चाहिए, यह हमारा उद्देश्य है। समान शिक्षा देने की बजाए हम लोग क्या कर रहे हैं? आज अमीरों को अच्छी शिक्षा और गरीब बच्चा शिक्षा ले या नहीं ले, इसलिए मैं detention policy के बिल्कुल खिलाफ हूँ। Detention करने की जरूरत नहीं है, बल्कि टीचर्स को बच्चों को ठीक ढंग से सिखाना चाहिए, ठीक से शिक्षा देनी चाहिए। इसकी जिम्मेदारी उनके ऊपर डालने का काम होना चाहिए। यह दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि ऐसा होता नहीं है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह गलत बात है। आप एक नंबर तय कीजिए कि अगर 10 होंगे, तो वह क्लास चालू होनी चाहिए। गवर्नमेंट को उसकी मदद करना बहुत जरूरी है, लेकिन मैंने अभी यह देखा है कि कहीं न कहीं हमारे लोगों के दिमाग में यह बात है कि बड़ी शिक्षा, स्कूल एजुकेशन सभी को देने की जरूरत नहीं है। यह पॉलिसी कौन तय करता है, यह मुझे मालूम नहीं है। इसका मतलब है कि हम कहीं न कहीं जाति-व्यवस्था शिक्षा के ज़रिए लाना चाहते हैं। यह बिल्कुल गलत बात है। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि जाति-व्यवस्था से बड़ा नुकसान यह हुआ है, जाति-व्यवस्था ने knowledge और experience, ज्ञान और अनुभव में फर्क किया है। इससे हमारे लोगों का बड़ा नुकसान हुआ है। यह देश शिक्षा में सबसे पीछे रहा है, इसका कारण यह है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude Hussain ji, आपके बाद और स्पीकर्स हैं।

श्री हुसैन दलवर्ई: सर, मैं conclude करता हूँ। मेरा कहना यह है कि ये जो ऊंचे स्तर के लोग हैं, इनको ज्ञान होता है, लेकिन अनुभव नहीं होता है। इससे भी नुकसान होता है और जिनको अनुभव है, उनको ज्ञान नहीं दिया जाता है। हम इसमें कैसे बदलाव करेंगे, इसे आप देखिए। मेरे ख्याल से प्रकाश जावडेकर जी इस बारे में ज्यादा विचार करेंगे। सभी टीचर्स को फिक्सड सैलेरी दीजिए। जावडेकर साहब, contract teachers को बिल्कुल निकाल दीजिए। टीचर्स को फिक्सड पगार पर भी रखा जाता है, जिसमें हर महीने 3 हजार रुपए दिए जाते हैं, वह बेचारा 10-15 साल तीन हजार पर काम करता है। यह बिल्कुल गलत बात है। सभी लोगों को फिक्सड सैलेरी मिलनी चाहिए, यह होना बहुत जरूरी है। इससे सभी बच्चों को शिक्षा मिलेगी, ट्रेड शिक्षक रहेंगे और शिक्षक को जो देना चाहते हैं, वह दिया जाएगा।

श्री सभापति: वीर सिंह जी, आपको समय-सीमा मालूम है।

श्री वीर सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं राष्ट्रीय अध्यापक शिक्षा परिषद (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2018 पर बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। महोदय, प्रस्तुत विधेयक राष्ट्रीय अध्यापक शिक्षा परिषद अधिनियम, 1993 में संशोधन करने के लिए लाया गया है, जिससे देश भर में अध्यापक शिक्षा प्रणाली का विकास, मानकों एवं स्तरों का निर्धारण और समुचित अनुरक्षण सुनिश्चित किया जा सके। प्रस्तुत विधेयक में धारा 14 एवं 15 में संशोधन किए गए हैं, जिससे अगर किसी संस्थान ने 6 माह की अवधि के लिए तथा उसके भीतर मान्यता के लिए आवेदन किया है, तो वह प्रादेशिक समितियों द्वारा आवेदन के निपटाए जाने तक ऐसे पाठ्यक्रम या प्रशिक्षण चालू रखने का हकदार होगा और जहां कोई मान्यता प्राप्त संस्थान अध्यापक शिक्षा में कोई पाठ्यक्रम या प्रशिक्षण प्रारंभ करने का आशय रखती है, तो वहां उसकी अनुज्ञा के लिए संबंधित प्रादेशिक समिति को ऐसे प्रारूप में और ऐसी रीति से जो विनियमों द्वारा आधारित की जाएगी, आवेदन कर सकेगा।

महोदय, विधेयक में मान्यता प्राप्ति के बिना शिक्षक प्रशिक्षण पाठ्यक्रम संचालित करने वाले केन्द्र, राज्य, संघ शासित क्षेत्र के वित्त पोषित विश्वविद्यालयों को भूतलक्षी प्रभाव से अर्थात् 17 अगस्त, 1995 से मान्यता प्रदान करने का प्रावधान किया गया है। साथ ही संस्थाओं, विश्वविद्यालयों में पढ़ रहे अथवा यहां के उत्तीर्ण हो चुके छात्र, शिक्षक के रूप में रोजगार पाने के पात्र होंगे, यह एक स्वागत योग्य कदम है। इससे हज़ारों छात्रों को लाभ मिलेगा, मैं इस सुझाव का स्वागत करता हूँ।

महोदय, देश में 18,600 संस्थान बीएड, डीएड और बीबीएड के कोर्स चला रहे हैं, इनमें प्राइवेट सरकारी और एडेड संस्थान भी हैं, जिनका एनसीटीई ने कोई सर्वे नहीं किया। अतः इन संस्थानों की मॉनीटरिंग कर अनुज्ञा दिए जाने की आवश्यकता है, जिससे छात्रों के भविष्य में अंधकार होने से बचाया जा सकता है। उनको ज्ञान व गुणवत्तापरक शिक्षा हासिल हो सकेगी और इन रोजगारपरक शिक्षा व्यवस्था में भ्रष्टाचार को रोका जा सकेगा। महोदय, मैं कुछ सुझाव रखना चाहता हूँ कि एससी/एसटी के छात्र-छात्राओं की साक्षरता दर 2011 की जनगणना के अनुसार 66.1 प्रतिशत एससी व 59.0 प्रतिशत एसटी हैं, जो देश की साक्षरता दर 73 प्रतिशत से काफी कम है। अतः मैं मांग करूंगा कि मंत्री जी इस वर्ग विशेष की शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में आगे बढ़ाने के लिए विशेष नीति बनाएं।

महोदय, एससी/एसटी/ओबीसी, मदरसों, होस्टलों की हालत खराब है। यहां भवन, शौचालय, बिजली, पानी, फर्नीचर, कंप्यूटर आदि की उचित व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए। एससी/एसटी/ओबीसी वर्ग के लिए जो घोषणाएं होती हैं, वे समय पर लागू नहीं होती हैं, उन्हें लागू किया जाना चाहिए।

महोदय, आज स्कूलों में जो मिड-डे मील में शिकायतें आती हैं, इसके बारे में मेरा सुझाव है कि बच्चों को जो खाना अध्यापकों के द्वारा बनाकर दिया जाता है, उसमें अध्यापकों को न लगाकार, उसका पैसा सीधे-सीधे गार्जियंस को दिया जाए।

इसके साथ-साथ, मेरा अंतिम सुझाव यह है कि आज प्राथमिक विद्यालयों के जो टीचर्स हैं, उनको समय-समय पर कभी जनगणना की ड्यूटी में लगाया जाता है, कभी किसी अन्य ड्यूटी में लगाया जाता है। चूंकि प्राथमिक विद्यालयों में ज्यादातर देश के गरीब लोगों के बच्चे पढ़ते हैं, एससीज़-एसटीज़ और ओबीसीज़ के बच्चे पढ़ते हैं और इससे उनकी शिक्षा प्रभावित होती है, इसलिए

उन कामों में लगे लोगों की संख्या बढ़ाई जाए और शिक्षकों को उन कामों में न लगाकर केवल पढ़ाई के काम में लगाया जाए।

दूसरा, एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण सुझाव यह है कि शिक्षा समान होनी चाहिए। गरीब का बच्चा आज इसलिए नहीं पढ़ पा रहा है, क्योंकि उसको कक्षा पांच तक अंग्रेज़ी नहीं पढ़ाई जाती है, बल्कि उसे छठी कक्षा से अंग्रेज़ी पढ़ाई जाती है। प्राइमरी का वही टीचर, जो महीने में 50,000 रुपये का वेतन पाता है, वह इंग्लिश नहीं पढ़ाता है, जबकि मॉडर्न पब्लिक स्कूलों में 5,000 रुपये का वेतन पाने वाला टीचर इंग्लिशन मीडियम में पढ़ाता है।

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude.

श्री वीर सिंह: जब सरकार प्राइमरी टीचर्स को इतनी सैलरी दे रही है, तो उनसे इंग्लिश क्यों नहीं पढ़ाई जा रही है?

श्री सभापति: ठीक है, धन्यवाद।

श्री वीर सिंह: मेरा माननीय मंत्री जी को सुझाव है कि पूरे देश में, हर प्रदेश में प्राथमिक विद्यालयों में शुरू से ही अंग्रेज़ी पढ़ाई जाए। यह मेरा आपको सुझाव है, धन्यवाद। आप इस बात को जरूर रखेंगे कि आप इसे पूरे देश में करेंगे या नहीं करेंगे, धन्यवाद।

श्री सभापति: श्री बिनोय विश्वम। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हमारे पूरे देश की प्राथमिक शिक्षा में मातृभाषा अनिवार्य करनी चाहिए। हम लोग भी इस भ्रम में हैं कि अगर इंग्लिश न पढ़ें, तो आगे नहीं बढ़ पाएंगे। मैं इंग्लिश नहीं पढ़ा और यहां तक पहुंच गया। देश में पहली प्राथमिकता मातृभाषा को देनी चाहिए, बाद में हिन्दी या अंग्रेज़ी हो। ...**(व्यवधान)**... बाद में राष्ट्रभाषा या इंटरनेशनल लैंग्वेज भी सीखी जाए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री जावेद अली खान: मंत्री जी को आश्वासन दे देना चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

جناب جاوید علی خان : منتری جی کو آشوا من دے دینا چاہئے۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔

श्री सभापति: इंटरनेशनली जर्मनी में लोग संस्कृत पढ़ रहे हैं और हम अंग्रेज़ी वालों के पीछे पड़े हैं। अंग्रेज़ी पढ़ने में गलती नहीं है, मगर पहले अपनी मातृभाषा है।

कई माननीय सदस्य: बिल्कुल सही है।

श्री सभापति: मैं हमेशा बताता हूँ कि मातृभाषा, जैसी आपकी आँख है, वैसी है। जब आँख है, तो फिर बाद में चश्मा उपयोग में आएगा, चश्मा दूसरी भाषा है। पहले आँख, बाद में यह चश्मा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... श्री बिनोय विश्वम। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सबके लिए मातृभाषा। जिनकी माँ है, उनकी मातृभाषा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री वीर सिंह: *

श्री सभापति: वीर सिंह जी, मैंने आपको अनुमति नहीं दी है। आपकी बात रिकॉर्ड पर नहीं जा रही है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... श्री बिनोय विश्वम। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

*Not recorded.

श्री वीर सिंह: *

श्री सभापति: वीर सिंह जी, आप ऐसा दुरुपयोग मत कीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... What you are saying and what you said earlier will not go on record.

SHRI BINOY VISWAM (Kerala): Sir, with full enthusiasm, I support your view on mother tongue. That is the leading light of any education.

Sir, this Bill shows that the Government is succumbing before the arm-twisting strategy of sellers of education. This is the outcome of our socio-economic and political conditions where market dictates everything. Because of that, education has become a matter of commerce in various parts of our country. Like mushroom they build institutions to sell education, and once they are in hot water, they come to you asking for recognition and you readily oblige to them. They are seeing it. Sorry to tell you that you gave 'Institution of Eminence' recognition to an institution called 'Jio Institute' even before it started and you pumped crores of rupees for them.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He had already clarified that in the last Session. Please come to primary education.

SHRI BINOY VISWAM: I know that, Sir. These people have witnessed that. They came to you with the belief that you would oblige to them also. That is what happens. The Government should have gone through the Verma Commission Report before coming with the amendments. In 2017, it gave a Report to you. The Quality Council of India also made studies on educational institutions in 2017. You forgot about that. If that was read seriously, some more practical and serious prepositions would have been made in this Bill itself. Sir, that is missing in this Bill. Sir, there is a lot of talk about our educational values in the country. More than anyone else, Dr. Kothari has stated that. The destiny of India is being framed in classrooms. Sir, what is happening there? In classrooms, no real education transpires. What happens there is that people are taught about selling and trading. So, those values are tumbled down. This has to be addressed very seriously.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Sir, *mata, pita, guru* and *daivam*. Daivam is God. Even God comes after teacher. But the teachers are being trained in a project-making atmosphere. We can imagine what will happen to the students of future.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Now, Dr. Hanumanthaiah.

*Not recorded.

SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Sir, I support the Bill with a lot of reservations.

DR. L. HANUMANTHAIHAH (Karnataka): Sir, this National Council for Teacher Education (Amendment) Bill is not comprehensive. You have brought forward this Bill to legalise the illegal colleges. That is what I have understood and you have accepted that in this. Now, you are legalizing those colleges which did not have permission and trained the students. But this should be a comprehensive Bill for teachers' education. Teachers' education is suffering in a big way in the country. Sir, in the last Budget, the Finance Minister said that improvement in quality of teachers can improve the quality of education in this country; so we will initiate integrated B.Ed. courses. Sir, what has happened after that statement? We have only 4,000 students studying in the integrated course in the country whereas 17 lakh students are taking teachers' education which will be 0.002 per cent. So, I wanted to talk about teachers' education. Especially, NCFTE had said in 2010 that training of teachers is extremely-inadequate and poorly managed in our country. That is not taken care of in the Bill. And that is not the purpose of the Bill according to you. So, I said that it is not a comprehensive Bill in regard to teachers' training.

Sir, the New Education Policy, 1986 recommends for professionalism in teachers education. The quality of Indian education is limited by its quality of teachers. That is what it says. According to UNESCO, Global Education Monitoring Report 2016 says that India is among 128 countries. Our number is 105 in teachers' education, particularly in teachers' training. Sir, UNESCO says that in about 74 countries, we are facing acute shortage of teachers, which we have not taken care of and this Bill is also not taking care of that part of it. So, India is number 2 in the list which is facing acute shortage of teachers. Sir, what have we done for that? To train teachers, a Bill should have come and this august House could have passed that Bill so that shortage of teachers should have been taken care of. We are number 2. It is shameful on our part that we are number 2 out of 128 countries. We are at 105 out of 128 countries with regard to the status of teachers. Sir, ASSOCHAM in its report says that 50 per cent of the vacancies across India is a serious problem. Fifty per cent vacancies are there in colleges and schools, which has not been taken care of by this Bill. The Minister has not taken care of it and 30,000 vacancies are in Haryana alone; 70 per cent shortage is in UTs, Jharkhand, etc. In Delhi, which is the Capital of India, out of 66,000 posts, 38,000 vacancies are not filled. They are running on contract teachers. What is this? In the country, about 6.6 lakh teachers have shortage of requisite qualification. This is a serious concern according to me. When 6.6 lakh teachers, who are not properly trained or properly skilled, are teaching in our colleges and schools, what will be the fate of future students who are going to be in this country? Please think over it.

[Dr. L. Hanumanthaiah]

Sir, the Annual Status of Education Report 2006 says that children in the age group of 14-16 years lack skills, even in arithmetic. Sir, a survey in Bathinda and Amritsar says that five per cent cannot even recognize words and eight per cent cannot even recognize a full sentence. They cannot speak a full sentence. Seventy-seven per cent could not recognize the map of Punjab. Sir, think of the position how we are teaching our students and how we are preparing our students for this.

So, what are we lacking? We lack infrastructure. Particularly, in teacher education, there are two kinds of things. One is legal colleges and another one is illegal colleges which are running. They simply issue certificates, which probably the Government of India also knows. Simply issuing certificates is not taken care of by any measure. We are allowing them. We are not even asking them; we are legalizing them rather. I am asking you, Sir: Is this the purpose of the Bill?

I want to tell you that we claim that we had the first University called Taxila in India but a majority of people of this country are denied education. We still have thirty per cent illiterates and we call it a vibrant democracy. Thirty per cent of our people are illiterate. About fifty to sixty crore people approximately are illiterate in this country and we run this democracy with fifty crore people who are illiterate.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hanumanthaiahji, please do not quote such figures - 'Fifty crore people are illiterate'. This would send a wrong message outside.

DR. L. HANUMANTHAIHAH: Sir, it is a fact.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No; we know the fact.

DR. L. HANUMANTHAIHAH: Sir, I am telling you according to the Government of India statistics.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I do not want to discuss. ...(*Interruptions*)... I do not want to argue with you but go through the facts.

DR. L. HANUMANTHAIHAH: I am telling you only according to the statistics.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is not the correct position. This is Rajya Sabha - House of Elders.

DR. L. HANUMANTHAIHAH: Yes, Sir, so I am telling you.

Sir, seventy-four countries are facing acute shortage of teachers. India is at number two as per the statistics given. What are the measures taken to train the teachers?

I want to suggest, particularly, a teacher training survey in this country to happen first. If you do not do that survey, how can you find out what the factors are, that teachers' education, training of teachers, is going backwards so badly. What are the reasons that it is not being done?

The second part is 17,91,400 people are now pursuing teachers' education. Out of it, only 1,313 colleges are Government colleges and 16,336 colleges are private colleges. All this humbug is happening in most of the private colleges. They do not have infrastructure but your NCTE, or, whatever the Government agency, is giving permission to them. They do not have proper teachers but they are giving the permission. They do not have students but they are giving permission and distributing the certificates. So, even in this age of 2018, do we have to continue with this or there shall be some control over that? So, the Government of India has to have a control over it.

The other factor is, please open more Government colleges for teachers' education. Do not leave it to private only. The percentage is very less where Government is running colleges. Whether it is State or Central, you please open more Government teacher education colleges so that we would have better trained teachers for-the future. Thank you very much, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hanumanthiahji, thank you. We have moved to 2019. Now, Shri Harnath Singh Yadav. क्या आप समय का त्याग कर सकते हैं? यदि आप समय का त्याग कर सकते हैं, तो मंत्री जी थोड़ा विस्तार से जवाब दे सकते हैं। धन्यवाद।

मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर): मैं पूरे सदन का आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ कि उन्होंने इस बिल का समर्थन किया है - प्रो. राजीव गौड़ा, डा. अशोक बाजपेयी, श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा, श्री अबीर रंजन बिस्वास, श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन, श्री के.के. रागेश, प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा, श्री सुशील कुमार गुप्ता, श्री राम कुमार कश्यप, श्री हुसैन दलवाई, श्री वीर सिंह, श्री बिनोय विश्वम और डा. एल. हनुमंतय्या जी। So, I am grateful to all the Members. यह एक छोटा बिल है। इस बिल का मूल उद्देश्य यह है कि एक एनॉमली जो ध्यान में आई, उसको दूर करना है। एनॉमली क्या है? यह कोई प्राइवेट इंस्टीट्यूट नहीं हैं। ये सारे केन्द्रीय विद्यालय, यानी सेंट्रल यूनिवर्सिटीज़ एंड स्टेट यूनिवर्सिटीज़ हैं। जो 17+6=23 universities हैं, जिन्होंने without permission 2011-12 में यह काम शुरू किया, जब हमारे ध्यान में आया तो हमने तुरंत यह किया कि 2016-17 से उन्हें परमिशन लेने के लिए कहा और इसके बीच का जो period है, वह period अब legalize करने की बात है क्योंकि ऐसा न करने पर 17,000 से ज्यादा students suffer करेंगे, उनके हाथ में डिग्री होगी लेकिन उसकी कोई मान्यता नहीं होगी। इसलिए इसमें सेंट्रल यूनिवर्सिटी, बिहार, सेंट्रल यूनिवर्सिटी, झारखंड, इंडियन इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ टीचर्स एजुकेशन, गांधी नगर, हरी सिंह गौर यूनिवर्सिटी, सागर, रीजनल इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ एनसीईआरटी खुद और कुरुक्षेत्र यूनिवर्सिटी - बहुत सारी यूनिवर्सिटीज़ हैं, इन सब

[श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर]

यूनिवर्सिटीज़ के ही कोर्सेज़ थे। इसलिए यह विषय पैदा हुआ कि इस बिल को क्यों लाना पड़ा। अगर इतनी अच्छी यूनिवर्सिटीज़ भी लापरवाही करती हैं तो यह अच्छा नहीं है, इसकी accountability fix होनी चाहिए। हमने accountability fix करने के लिए यूनिवर्सिटीज़ को कहा और यूनिवर्सिटीज़ वह काम कर रही हैं, लेकिन इस निमित्त से बहुत अच्छी चर्चा हुई और मैं उसका बहुत संक्षेप में उल्लेख करूंगा। पहली बात तो यह है कि टीचर कर महत्व बहुत है और टीचर एजुकेशन को पूरा रिफॉर्म करने की जरूरत है। इसलिए अब हमने Integrated B.Ed. की कल्पना रखी है और हम उसकी तैयारी कर रहे हैं। Integrated B.Ed. के आज जो कोर्सेज़ चल रहे हैं, उनमें हनुमंतय्या जी, बहुत थोड़े लोग हैं, लेकिन ऐसा नहीं है कि Integrated B.Ed. पूरा शुरू नहीं हुआ है। हम आगे वे केवल Integrated B.Ed. को ही मान्यता देंगे। सन् 2020 से ऐसा होगा, जिसकी applications इसी साल मंगाएंगे क्योंकि जिस कॉलेज में B.Ed. पढ़ाया जा रहा है, जिसमें B.Sc. पढ़ाया जा रहा है, वहीं अगर integrated courses शुरू होते हैं तो वे integrated courses बहुत अच्छे चलेंगे। जैसे लॉ का पांच साल का integrated course है और वह successful हुआ है, वैसे ही यह भी होगा। अभी जो B.Ed. है, वह तुरंत रद्द नहीं होता है। जैसे लॉ का डिग्री प्लस दो साल का एलएलबी होता है, वह भी भी चलेगा, लेकिन integrated course ज्यादा popular होगा, उसमें ज्यादा नौकरियां मिलेंगी, ऐसा मुझे विश्वास है - यह पहली बात है।

दूसरा मुद्दा इसमें यह है कि अभी नए B.Ed. कॉलेज खोलने की permission हम नहीं दे रहे हैं। पिछले तीन साल से ज़ीरो ईयर किया है क्योंकि आगे से permission केवल Integrated B.Ed. की ही मिलेगी। यह भी सच है कि अनेक malpractices थीं, 17,000 से ज्यादा प्राइवेट इंस्टीट्यूट्स बीच के दिनों में बढ़ गए थे। उन्हें चेक करने के लिए हमने सबसे affidavit लिया, उनकी videography मांगी कि आप बताइए कि आपके पास क्या-क्या facilities हैं। उन सबके affidavit हमारे पास आए हैं और उनकी जांच जारी है, लेकिन चूंकि मैटर कोर्ट में भी है इसलिए उसमें थोड़ी रुकावट आयी है।

एक और मुद्दा उठा और बहुत से लोगों ने कहा कि मूल टीचर एजुकेशन में सुधार करने का बिल चाहिए। वह आएगा क्योंकि उसमें NCTE की regional committee का जो विषय आया, NCTE का कानून ऐसा बन गया है, जिसमें regional committee को बहुत ज्यादा अधिकार प्राप्त हैं और National Council को कुछ भी अधिकार प्राप्त नहीं है। इसलिए लोक सभा में यह जवाब देना पड़ता है कि regional committees ने हमें हिसाब नहीं दिया, इसलिए balance sheet नहीं दे पाए। यह जो स्थिति है, उसे हम दुरुस्त करेंगे और टीचर एजुकेशन का जो प्लान है कि अच्छे टीचर्स पैदा हों, उसके लिए काम करेंगे। इसके लिए हम नयी टेक्नोलॉजी भी ला रहे हैं। 14 लाख टीचर्स ऐसे थे, जो पढ़ा रहे थे, लेकिन स्वयं केवल 12वीं पास थे। उनके पास Diploma in Education नहीं था। इसके लिए हमने स्वयं हमारा जो पोर्टल है, उसकी तरफ से online और टीवी पर offline, दोनों तरह के courses शुरू किए, खासकर पूर्व भारत के पांच-छः राज्यों में यह मुद्दा अधिक था, बाकी के राज्यों में भी था, लेकिन मुझ खुशी है कि जब पिछली बार हमने दो साल उसे extension दिया था, तो extension का फायदा उठाते हुए सभी 14 लाख टीचर्स ने रजिस्टर किया, उनकी अच्छी पढ़ाई हुई, उसमें lectures हैं, material हैं, tutorials हैं, discussion forum है, हर दो सप्ताह में एक बार टीचर्स

ब्लॉक स्तर पर या छोटी जगह पर, जहां जैसी संख्या है, इकट्ठा होते हैं। उनको वहां भी पढ़ाया जाता है और remotely भी पढ़ाया जाता है और वे आशंकाएं पूछ सकते हैं। इसकी तीन परीक्षाएं हुई हैं और अभी चौथी फाइनल परीक्षा मार्च में होगी। एक साथ 14 लाख टीचर्स का यह प्रोग्राम D.El.Ed. बहुत सफल हुआ है। मुझे यह घोषित करते हुए बहुत आनन्द हो रहा है कि हम यह करेंगे और बाकी सारे मुद्दों को हम देखेंगे और उसमें निश्चित सुधार करेंगे, क्योंकि 'बिना गुरु ज्ञान न होवे'। सावित्रीबाई फुले, जो पहली महिलाओं को पढ़ाने वाली टीचर थीं, उनकी आज पुण्यतिथि है।

श्री अशोक सिद्धार्थ (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, आज उनका जन्मदिन है।

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: जी, आज उनका जन्मदिन है। इस उपलक्ष्य में आज हम यह बिल पास करेंगे और आगे जो शिक्षा को सार्थक बनाने वाला दूसरा बिल है, उसे भी आप ऐसे ही पास करेंगे। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

श्री सभापति: धन्यवाद। The question is:

That the Bill further to amend the National Council for Teacher Education Act, 1993, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up Clause-by-Clause consideration of the Bill. In Clause 2, there is one Amendment (No. 1) by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy. Are you moving? ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): To give incentive to the children ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay; are you moving? ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: I want to tell ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No. You are not on your seat; number one. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: This Bill amends the provision of ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Reddyji, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, I have a right to tell. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is the tradition. I have been in the Parliament for 20 years. I know it. It enables to regulate examinations to be held in class 5 and class 8 at the end of every academic year. If a child fails in the examination, he will be given instructions and opportunity for re-examination. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: यह बिल अभी नहीं है। यह बिल बाद में है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is next, Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy. ...(*Interruptions*)...

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: So my amendment is that the children will improve. ...(*Interruptions*)... Sorry, Sir. This is a mistake. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy, please. ...(*Interruptions*)...

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, this is a mistake. I must get an opportunity to amend the mistake.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay; next Bill is coming up. You will get an opportunity, not now. ...(*Interruptions*)...

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: *

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy. ...(*Interruptions*)... What you are saying will not go on record. ...(*Interruptions*)... Amendment is not moved.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: In Clause 3, there is one Amendment (No. 2) by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy,.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: As mentioned in my amendment to Clause 2, this amendment also ensures recognition to any other institution offering courses or training in teacher education. Sir, I am not moving.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: In Clause 1, there is one Amendment (No.3) by Shri Prakash Javadekar, the Minister.

CLAUSE 1- SHORT TITLE AND COMMENCEMENT

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Sir, I move:

(3) That at page 1, line 4, *for* the word the figure "Act, 2018", the word and figure "Act, 2019" *be substituted*.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.

The Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

*Not recorded.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Mr. Minister to move that the Bill, as amended, be passed.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Sir, I move:

That the Bill, as amended, be passed.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, we are going to take up the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (Amendment) Bill, 2018. ...*(Interruptions)*...

PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA: Sir, this is a very important Bill ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the motion be moved. Shri Prakash Javadekar to move the motion for consideration.

**The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education
(Amendment) Bill, 2018**

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): Sir, I move:

That the Bill further to amend the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration ...*(Interruptions)*...

The question was proposed.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Jha, you are not going through the agenda. This item is coming afterwards. Please understand and cooperate ...*(Interruptions)*... You are not seeing what I am going to say next. You please sit down. Don't protest. Have patience. Hereafter, there is one amendment by Shri Husain Dalwai for reference of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (Amendment) Bill, 2018 to a Select Committee of the Rajya Sabha. The Member may move his amendment at this stage without any speech. Mr. Husain Dalwai, are you moving the amendment?

SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI (Maharashtra): Sir, I am not moving the amendment. I am withdrawing it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. The motion for consideration of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (Amendment) Bill, 2018, as passed by Lok Sabha, and as moved by the Minister, is open for discussion. Any Member who wants to speak, may do so after the Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*... Derekji, you are a very senior

[Mr. Chairman]

Member. After great difficulty, after so many days, we started taking up a Bill. You have only Monday, and then afterwards, every day will be Sunday till the next Session. So, keeping that in mind, let us take it up to the extent possible.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, you extend the time of the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Here, we are not ready to sit during the Session!

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): Sir, I propose to extend the time of the House for one hour.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes. See, depending on the situation, if necessary, we will extend. Shri Mahesh Poddar ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. K.K. Ragesh, not now. Please. I will give you time afterwards ...*(Interruptions)*... Just now, he said, 'time is extended'. Time is three hours only ...*(Interruptions)*... It is there in the List. Have patience. I have no problem to sit up to 10.30 p.m., 11.30 p.m. or 12.30. ...*(Interruptions)*... Silence, please. People who have got some important work, in order to talk, they can go out, take advantage of the washroom, and then discuss, and come back.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Mr. Mahesh Poddar.

SHRIMAHESHPODDAR (Jharkhand): Sir, thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak on the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (Amendment) Bill, 2018. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Right to Education Act, 2009 prohibits detention of children till they complete elementary education, that is, class VIII. The Bill amends this provision to state that a regular examination will be held in class 5 and class 8 at the end of every academic year. If a child fails in the examination, he will be given additional instruction, and he can take a re-examination.

If he fails in the re-examination, the concerned Central or State Governments may decide to allow schools to detain the child.

This new piece of legislation has been brought to the House after substantial deliberations and manifold consultations with all the States, Union Territories and other stakeholders. The detention provision has been examined by three different committees. All the committees have endorsed the Bill in its current form.

6.00 P.M.

The enactment of the Right to Education Act, 2009 initially focused on quantitative expansion of education with focus on optimum enrolment, school buildings, infrastructure," etc., and while doing so, the quality aspects of teaching and learning remained on back stage. This has led us to a situation which necessitates the review of the Act.

It is a fact which cannot any longer be ignored. The National Council of Education, Research and Training (NCERT), National Achievement Survey or Annual Status of Education Report (ASER) have consistently revealed the abysmally-low learning levels among school children. It is a cause of serious concern for the Committee. Further, with the no detention policy, there is no pressure on the children to learn and on the teachers to teach.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please don't read. If you want to say something, you have to speak.

श्री महेश पोद्दार: सर, शिक्षा संविधान की समवर्ती सूची का विषय है और हमारा देश विविधताओं का देश है। इस लिहाज से हर राज्य की अपनी-अपनी विशेषताएं और विविधताएं हैं। इसलिए जैसा कि विद्वान सलाहकारों ने सुझाव भी दिया है कि इस मामले में अंतिम निर्णय राज्य की सरकारों पर छोड़ दिया जाए, इसका मतलब यह भी नहीं है कि केन्द्र सरकार इस मुद्दे पर कोई अपनी राय नहीं रखेगी या तटस्थ हो जाएगी।

सर, जैसा कि मैंने पहले कहा है कि कुछ रिसर्च बताती हैं कि प्राथमिक कक्षाओं में ड्रॉप रेट कम है, लेकिन उच्चतर कक्षाओं में ड्रॉप रेट ज्यादा है। माफ कीजिएगा, लेकिन यह कड़वी और दारुण सच्चाई मुझे सदन में रखनी ही पड़ेगी और इसकी एक वजह मिड-डे मील भी है। लेकिन जो चीज़ खुली आंखों से दिखती है, उसका जिक्र अवश्य करना चाहिए। इस क्रम में, मैं एक और महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य का उल्लेख करना प्रासंगिक मानता हूँ कि सर्व शिक्षा अभियान और शिक्षा परियोजना के तहत लगभग सभी प्रदेशों में अनुबंध पर टीचरों की नियुक्ति हुई है।

महोदय, कहीं शिक्षा मित्र तो कहीं पैरा टीचर के नाम पर उन्हें लिया गया है। राज्यों की अपनी समस्याएं हैं, लेकिन मैं गहराई में नहीं जाऊंगा, लेकिन इस सदन में बैठे हर सदस्य को पता है कि उनके राज्य में इन अनुबंधित शिक्षकों की बहाली कैसे हुई और बहाली के क्रम में योग्यता का कितना ध्यान रखा गया है और इनमें से कितने प्रशिक्षित हैं, इत्यादि-इत्यादि।

महोदय, ज्यादातर प्रदेशों में नियमित शिक्षकों की कमी के कारण अनुबंधित पैरा टीचर्स ही ड्राइविंग सीट पर हैं, लेकिन आज स्थिति यह है हमारे झारखंड राज्य में तो ऐसे लोग हड़ताल पर भी हैं। ये हड़ताल पर इसलिए हैं कि यदि कानूनी प्रतिबंध के बिना बच्चे ज्ञान प्राप्त किए बिना, अगली कक्षा में प्रोन्नत होते जाते हैं, तो समझ लीजिए कि हम भारत का भविष्य कैसा कर रहे हैं।

महोदय, मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करते हुए कहना चाहूंगा कि यह एक ऐसा विषय है, जिसमें निरंतर सुधार की संभावनाएं हैं और हमें इस दिशा में हर समय निरंतर प्रयास करते रहना चाहिए।

श्री जावेद अली खान (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय सभापति जी, माननीय मंत्री जी ने अपनी पार्टी की तरफ से सदन के सामने जो बिल प्रस्तुत किया है, मैं इस पर बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। इस बिल का जो मूल उद्देश्य है, वह छोटी क्लासों में, प्राइमरी शिक्षा में बच्चों को फेल करना या डिटेन करना नहीं है। बड़े लम्बे संघर्षों के बाद हमारे देश में शिक्षा का अधिकार दिया गया और वर्ष 2002 में संविधान में संशोधन किया गया तथा वर्ष 2009 में राइट टू एजुकेशन के नाम से एक एक्ट संसद में पारित किया, जिसके अंदर यह व्यवस्था की गई कि कम से कम प्राइमरी एजुकेशन तो हर बच्चे को, चाहे वह देश के किसी भी भाग में पैदा हुआ हो, चाहे वह किसी भी वर्ग में पैदा हुआ हो और चाहे किसी भी धर्म में पैदा हुआ हो, उसे देने का काम करेंगे।

महोदय, जब मैं छात्र राजनीति में आया था और इस सदन के अंदर बहुत सारे लोग ऐसे हैं, जिन्होंने ये नारे लगाए थे कि शिक्षा अधिकार है, सुविधा नहीं है और यह सिर्फ संभ्रान्त लोगों के लिए नहीं है, बल्कि हर व्यक्ति का इस पर मौलिक अधिकार होना चाहिए।

(श्री उपसभापति पीठासीन हुए)

उपसभापति जी, हमारे देश के अंदर समाजवादी आन्दोलन के नेता डा. राम मनोहर लोहिया जी ने भी एक समय नारा दिया था कि

"हो गरीब या हो बलवान, शिक्षा होगी एक समान"

इस देश में सबको शिक्षा देने की वकालत समाजवादियों ने की थी। इसी तरीके से वर्ष 2009 में जाकर यह अधिकार मिला कि बच्चे शिक्षा हासिल करेंगे। इसी आर.टी.ई. एक्ट में एक महत्वपूर्ण क्लॉज नंबर 16 है, जिसे आज संशोधित किए जाने की बात माननीय मंत्री जी की तरफ से आई है। इसमें यह व्यवस्था है कि प्राइमरी में दाखिला लेने के बाद कक्षा आठ तक उस बच्चे को फेल नहीं किया जाएगा, बल्कि लगातार उसे अगली क्लास में उन्नति दी जाएगी। उसमें परीक्षा का जिम्मा नहीं था, बल्कि उसमें continuous and comprehensive evaluation की व्यवस्था थी। जब आप परीक्षा लेंगे, तो फिर पुरानी व्यवस्था में लौट जाएंगे, जो व्यवस्था आरटी एक्ट के लागू होने से पहले हमारे देश में लागू थी और जिसमें बच्चे फेल भी होते थे और पास भी होते थे। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज फेल और पास होने की जिम्मेदारी हम छोटे बच्चों पर, अबोध बालकों पर, जो बिल्कुल मासूम हैं और जो ज्यादा जानते नहीं हैं, उनके ऊपर नहीं डाल सकते, बल्कि बच्चों के बारे में यह जिम्मेदारी व्यवस्था की है। हमारे एजुकेशन सिस्टम की है - वह इस बात का इंतजाम करे कि बच्चे आगे शिक्षा ग्रहण करते हुए उस स्तर को पार करते हुए कक्षा पांच या आठ में जाएं, यह उम्मीद उनसे की जाती है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर इस बिल को पास किया जाता है और छोटी क्लासों में परीक्षा की अनिवार्यता स्थापित कर दी जाएगी, तो निश्चित रूप से स्कूलों में ड्रॉपआउट बढ़ेगा। जब यह व्यवस्था नहीं थी, तब हम पहले देखते थे, गांवों के अंदर, जहां कमजोर तबकों के बच्चे शिक्षा लेने जाते थे, खास तौर से सरकारी स्कूलों में, उनमें ड्रॉपआउट की दर बहुत ज्यादा होती थी, लेकिन जो पब्लिक स्कूल हैं या प्राइवेट स्कूल हैं, उनके अंदर ड्रॉपआउट की समस्या लगभग न के बराबर होती थी। अगर हम उसी व्यवस्था को दोबारा से लागू कर देंगे, तो निश्चित रूप से उन प्राइमरी स्कूलों में, जो सरकारी क्षेत्र में चल रहे हैं, उनमें ड्रॉपआउट की समस्या बढ़ेगी।

मान्यवर, आप यह भी जानते हैं कि आज सरकारी स्कूल किन वर्गों तक सीमित हैं। उनमें कमजोर तबकों के बच्चे जाते हैं, उनमें दलितों के बच्चे जाते हैं, गाँव-देहात में रहने वाले पिछड़ों और गरीबों के बच्चे जाते हैं, उनमें अल्पसंख्यकों के बच्चे जाते हैं। हम यह कहना चाहते हैं कि आप अपनी व्यवस्था को ठीक कीजिए। आप छोटे बच्चे पर परीक्षा को पास करने की जिम्मेदारी मत डालिए। आप अपने अध्यापकों को इस किस्म की ट्रेनिंग दीजिए, अभी आपने पिछले बिल में जिक्र भी किया है कि ऐसी व्यवस्था हो जिससे उस बच्चे का सही विकास हो सके। आप अभी उस बच्चे की परीक्षा मत लीजिए, वह बच्चा अभी चौदह साल से भी कम का है। उसके ऊपर इतनी बड़ी जिम्मेदारी डालना कि वह पास होगा या फेल होगा, मैं समझता हूँ कि यह बात उसके बौद्धिक विकास को भी प्रभावित करेगी।

महोदय, हमारे स्कूलों का माहौल बहुत खराब है। आज देश के अंदर प्राइमरी एजुकेशन की जो हालत है, खास तौर से सरकारी क्षेत्र में चलने वाले प्राइमरी विद्यालयों की जो हालत है, उसको हम और आप अच्छे तरीके से जानते हैं। मैं कह सकता हूँ कि हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश के अंदर हजारों स्कूल ऐसे हैं, जिनमें एक अध्यापक भी नहीं है। अखिलेश जी ने शिक्षामित्र लगाए थे, लेकिन कोर्ट का एक आदेश आया और उसके बाद 1 लाख, 72 हजार शिक्षामित्र, जो किसी तरीके से उन विद्यालयों को संचालित कर रहे थे, बच्चों को तालीम दे रहे थे, वे सब सड़क पर आ गए। पिछले वर्ष एक विषय पर बोलते हुए हमने मंत्री जी से भी अनुरोध किया था और उनसे दरखास्त की थी, उन्होंने हमें आश्वासन भी दिया था कि केन्द्र सरकार इस मामले में कोई हस्तक्षेप करेगी, लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश में आज तक न तो राज्य सरकार की तरफ से, न केंद्र सरकार की तरफ से कोई भी कारगर हस्तक्षेप शिक्षामित्रों की बहाली के लिए या उनको सम्मानजनक स्थान देने के लिए, उनको दोबारा से शिक्षा की धारा में लाने के लिए और पढ़ाने के लिए अभी तक हुआ है।

सर, उत्तर प्रदेश में हालात यह है कि हमारी जो महिला शिक्षिकाएं थीं, जो शिक्षामित्र थीं, वे आंदोलन पर हैं। सैंकड़ों महिलाओं ने विरोधस्वरूप अपने बाल तक मुंडवा लिए, लेकिन सरकार के कान पर कोई जूँ नहीं रेंग रही है। ऐसा कोई कानून न तो उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के स्तर पर और न केंद्र सरकार के स्तर पर बना है, जिससे शिक्षामित्रों का कुछ भला हो सके।

महोदय, मैं शिक्षामित्रों की बात इसलिए कर रहा हूँ, क्योंकि जब आपके स्कूल में पढ़ाने वाले टीचर्स नहीं होंगे, शिक्षामित्र तक नहीं होंगे, तब आप उस अबोध बच्चे पर फेल होने या पास होने की जिम्मेदारी कैसे निर्धारित कर सकते हैं? आज स्कूलों में माहौल इतना खराब है कि जितने समय वहाँ शिक्षा होनी चाहिए, उतने समय नहीं हो रही है। यदि आज कोई मेरे ही गाँव में प्राइमरी स्कूल में जाकर देख लेगा, तो पाएगा कि वहाँ अध्यापक आधा टाइम तो खाना बनाने में गुजार देते हैं। क्यों गुजार देते हैं? आपने वहाँ जो रसोइए रखे हैं, उनकी संख्या बहुत कम है। आप उन्हें 1 हजार रुपये देते हैं, लेकिन आपके प्राइमरी स्कूल में सफाई करने वाला एक भी कर्मचारी नहीं होता। वे पहले रसोइए से स्कूल की सफाई करवाते हैं, फिर बर्तन धुलवाते हैं और फिर खाना बनवाते हैं।
...(व्यवधान)...

جناب جاوید علی خان (اترپردیش): مانینے سبھایتی جی، مانینے منتری جی نہیے

اپنی پارٹی کی طرف سے سدن کے سامنے جو بل پیش کیا ہے، میں اس پر بولنے کے لیے کھڑا ہوا ہوں۔ اس بل کا جو مول ادیش ہے، وہ چھوٹی کلاسوں میں،

[ش्री جاوید اعلیٰ خان]

پرائمری شکشا میں بچوں کو فیل کرنا یا ڈیٹین کرنا ہے۔ بڑے لمبے سنگھرشوں کے بعد ہمارے دیش میں شکشا کہ ادھیکار دیا گیا اور سال 2002 میں سموودھان میں سنشودھن کیا گیا تھا سال 2009 میں رانٹ ٹو ایجوکیشن کے نام سے ایک ایکٹ سنمد نے پاس کیا، جس کے اندر یہ ویوستھا کی گئی کہ کم سے کم پرائمری ایجوکیشن تو ہر بچے کو، چاہے وہ دیش کے کسی بھی بھاگ میں پیدا ہوا ہو، چاہے وہ کسی بھی طبقے میں پیدا ہوا ہو اور چاہے کسی بھی دھرم میں پیدا ہوا ہو، اسے دینے کا کام کریں گے۔

مہودے، جب میں چھاتر راجنیتی میں آیا تھا اور اس سدن کے اندر بہت سارے لوگ ایسے ہیں، جنہوں نے یہ نعرے لگانے تھے کہ شکشا ادھیکار ہے، سویدھا نہیں ہے اور یہ صرف سمبھرائنٹ لوگوں کے لیے نہیں ہے، بلکہ ہر شخص کا اس پر مولک ادھیکار ہونا چاہیے۔

(شری آپ سبھاپتی صدر نشین ہونے)

آپ سبھاپتی جی، ہمارے دیش کے اندر سماج وادی آندولن کے نیٹا ڈاکٹر رام منوبر لوبیا نے بھی ایک وقت نعرہ دیا تھا کہ ہ

”ہو غریب یا ہو بلوان، شکشا ہوگی ایک سمان“

اس دیش میں سب کو تعلیم دینے کی وکالت سماجوادیوں نے کی تھی۔ اسی طریقے سے سال 2009 میں جاگر یہ ادھیکار ملا کہ بچے تعلیم حاصل کریں گے۔ اسی آر ٹی ایکٹ میں ایک اہم کلاز نمبر 16 ہے، جسے آج ترمیم کئے جانے کی بات مانینے منتری جی کی طرف سے آئی ہے۔ اس میں یہ ویوستھا ہے کہ پرائمری میں داخلہ لینے کے بعد اٹھویں کلاس تک اس بچے کو فیل نہیں کیا جائے گا، بلکہ

لگاتار اسے اگلی کلاس میں ترقی دی جائے گی۔ اس میں امتحان کا ذکر نہیں تھا، بلکہ اس میں continuous and comprehensive evaluation کی ویسٹھا تھی۔ جب آپ امتحان لیں گے، تو پھر پرانی ویسٹھا میں لوٹ جائیں گے، جو ویسٹھا آرٹی ایکٹ کے لاگو ہونے سے پہلے ہمارے دیش میں لاگو تھی اور جس میں بچے فیل بھی ہوتے تھے اور پاس بھی ہوتے تھے۔ میں کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ آج فیل اور پاس ہونے کی ذمہ داری ہم چھوٹے بچوں پر، ابودھ بالکوں پر، جو بالکل معصول ہیں اور جو بہت زیادہ جانتے نہیں ہیں، ان کے اوپر نہیں ڈال سکتے، بلکہ بچوں کے بارے میں یہ ذمہ داری ویسٹھا کی ہے۔ ہمارے ایجوکیشن سسٹم کی ہے۔ وہ اس بات کا انتظام کرے کہ بچے آگے شکشا گریں کرتے ہوئے اس اسٹر کو پار کرتے ہوئے پانچویں کلاس میں یا آٹھویں میں جائیں، یہ امید ان سے کی جاتی ہے۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔

میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ اگر اس بل کو پاس کیا جاتا ہے اور چھوٹی کلاسوں میں پریکٹسا کی انیورٹینا استھاپت کر دی جائے گی، تو نشچت روپ سے اسکولوں میں ڈراپ آؤٹ بڑھے گا۔ جب یہ ویسٹھا نہیں تھی، تب ہم پہلے دیکھتے تھے، گاؤں کے اندر، جہاں کمزور طبقوں کے بچے شکشا لینے جاتے تھے، خاص طور سے سرکاری اسکولوں میں، ان میں ڈراپ آؤٹ کی در بہت زیادہ ہوتی تھی، لیکن جو پبلک اسکول ہیں یا پرائیوٹ اسکول ہیں، ان کے اندر ڈراپ آؤٹ کی سمسپہ لگ بھگ نہ کے برابر ہوتی تھی، اگر ہم اسی ویسٹھا کو دوبارہ سے لاگر کر دیں گے۔ تو نشچت روپ سے ان پرانمری اسکولوں میں، جو سرکاری چھینٹر میں چل رہے ہیں، ان میں ڈراپ آؤٹ کی سمسپہ بڑھے گی۔

مانیور، آپ یہ بھی جانتے ہیں کہ آج سرکاری اسکول کن ورگوں تک سمیت ہیں۔ ان میں کمزور طبقوں کے بچے جاتے ہیں، ان میں دلتوں کے بچے جاتے ہیں، گاؤں دیہات میں رہنے والے پچھڑوں اور غریبوں کے بچے جاتے ہیں، ان میں

[श्री जावेद अली खान]

اقلیتوں کے بچے جاتے ہیں۔ ہم یہ کہنا چاہتے ہیں کہ آپ اپنی ویوسٹھا کو ٹھیک کیجئے۔ آپ چھوٹے بچے پر پریکٹسا کو پاس کرنے کی ذمہ داری مت ڈالئے۔ آپ اپنے ادھیاپکوں کو اس قسم کی ٹریننگ دیجئے، ابھی آپ نے پچھلے بل میں ذکر بھی کیا ہے کہ ایسی ویوسٹھا ہو جس سے اس بچے کا صحیح وکاس ہو سکے۔ آپ ابھی اس بچے کی پریکٹسا مت لیجئے، وہ بچہ ابھی چودہ سال سے بھی کم کا ہے۔ اس کے اوپر اتنی بڑی ذمہ داری ڈالنا کہ وہ پاس ہوگا یا فیل ہوگا، میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ یہ بات اس کے بوڈھک وکاس کو بھی پرہاوت کرے گی۔

مہودے، ہمارے اسکولوں کا ماحول بہت خراب ہے۔ آج دیش کے اندر پرائمری ایجوکیشن کی جو حالت ہے۔ خاص طور سے سرکاری چھیتر میں چلنے والے پرائمری ودھیالیوں کی جو حالت ہے، اس کو ہم اور آپ اچھے طریقے سے جانتے ہیں۔ میں کہہ سکتا ہوں کہ ہمارے اثر پردیش کے اندر ہزاروں اسکول ایسے ہیں، جن میں ایک ادھیاپک بھی نہیں ہے۔ اکھلیش جی نے شکشا متر لگانے تھے، لیکن کورٹ کا ایک آدیش آیا اور اس کے بعد 1 لاکھ، 72 ہزار شکشا متر، جو کسی طریقے سے ان ودھیالیوں کو سنجالت کر رہے تھے، بچوں کو تعلیم دے رہے تھے، وہ سب سڑک پر آ گئے۔ پچھلے سال ایک وشنے پر بولتے ہوئے ہم نے منتری جی سے بھی انورودھ کیا تھا اور ان سے درخواست کی تھی، انہوں نے ہمیں آشواسن بھی دیا تھا کہ کیندر سرکار اس معاملے میں کوئی ہسٹکشیپ کرے گی، لیکن اثر پردیش میں آج تک نہ تو راجیہ سرکاری کی طرف سے، نہ کیندر سرکاری کی طرف سے کوئی کارگر ہسٹکشیپ شکشا متروں کی بحالی کے لئے یا ان کو سمان جنک اسٹھان دینے کے لئے، ان کو دوبارہ سے شکشا کی دھارا میں لانے کے لئے اور پڑھانے کے لئے ابھی تک ہوا ہے۔

سر، اثر پردیش میں حالت یہ ہے کہ ہماری جو مہیلا شکشکانیں تھیں، جو شکشا متر تھیں، وہ آندولن پر ہیں، سینکڑوں مہیلاؤں نے مخالفت کے طور پر اپنے بال تک منٹوا لئے، لیکن سرکار کے کان پر کوئی جوں نہیں رینگ رہی ہے۔ ایسا کوئی قانون نہ تو اثر پردیش سرکار کے اسٹر پر اور نہ کیندر سرکار کے اسٹر پر بنا ہے، جس سے شکشا متروں کا کچھ بھلا ہو سکے۔

مہودے، میں شکشا متروں کی بات اس لئے کر رہا ہوں، کیوں کہ جب آپ کے اسکول میں پڑھانے والے ٹیچرس نہیں ہوں گے، شکشا متر تک نہیں ہوں گے، تب آپ اس ابودھہ بچے پر فیل ہونے یا پاس ہونے کی ذمہ داری کیسے نردھارت کر سکتے ہیں؟ آج اسکولوں میں ماحول اتنا خراب ہے کہ جتنے وقت یہاں شکشا ہونی چاہئے، اتنے وقت نہیں ہو رہی ہے۔ اگر آج کوئی میرے ہی گاؤں میں پرائمری اسکول میں جا کر دیکھ لے گا، تو پائے گا کہ وہاں ادھیپک آدھا ٹائم تو کھانا بنانے میں گزار دیتے ہیں۔ کیوں گزار دیتے ہیں؟ آپ نے وہاں جو رسونے رکھے ہیں، ان کی تعداد بہت کم ہے۔ آپ انہیں ایک ہزار روپے دیتے ہیں، لیکن آپ کے پرائمری اسکول میں صفائی کرنے والا ایک بھی کرمچاری نہیں ہوتا۔ وہ پہلے رسونے سے اسکول کی صفائی کرواتے ہیں، پھر برتن دھواتے ہیں اور پھر کھانا بنواتے ہیں۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय जावेद साहब, समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री जावेद अली खान: वह ज्यादा काम कर नहीं पाता है, इसलिए मास्टर साहब को भी उसमें लग जाना पड़ता है, पढ़ाई तो बहुत दूर की बात है। मैं आपसे यह कह रहा हूँ कि अगर हम बच्चों के ऊपर इतनी छोटी उम्र में परीक्षा का बोझ डाल देंगे, तो निश्चित रूप से हमारे स्कूलों का ड्रॉपआउट बढ़ेगा और स्कूल बंद होंगे। आज कई राज्यों में हजारों की तादाद में प्राइमरी स्कूल बंद हो चुके हैं या फिर सरकार ने एक स्कीम निकाली है, जिसमें वह दो विद्यालयों को merge कर देती है। नीति आयोग की तरफ से भी कुछ इस तरीके की रिपोर्ट्स आई हैं कि इन विद्यालयों की समीक्षा की जाए और ज्यादा से ज्यादा हमें इनके merger पर ध्यान देना चाहिए, क्योंकि हमें outcome देना है। Outcome विद्यालय को merge करके नहीं देना चाहिए, बल्कि बच्चों को पढ़ाकर उनको अच्छी तालीम देकर और स्कूल का माहौल अच्छा करके देना चाहिए।

आखिर में मैं आपसे एक बात कहना चाहूंगा। हमारे दल के नेता, प्रोफेसर साहब यहां से चले गए, वे एक बात कहते हैं। हम लोग बहुत दिनों से पार्टी में राजनीतिक कार्यकर्ता के रूप में काम

[श्री जावेद अली खान]

करते रहे हैं। हम प्रोफेसर साहब से कहते थे कि हमारा कब भला होगा, तो प्रोफेसर साहब हमसे कहते थे कि पड़े रहो अखाड़े में, अगर अखाड़े में पड़े रहोगे, तो एक दिन पहलवान जरूर बन जाओगे और आज हम राज्य सभा में आ गए। मैं कहता हूँ कि इन बच्चों को स्कूल से मत निकालिए। अगर ये स्कूल में आठवीं क्लास तक पड़े रहेंगे, तो वहाँ से कुछ न कुछ थोड़ा-बहुत तो सीख कर ही निकलेंगे। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

† جناب جاوید علی خان: وہ زیادہ کام کر نہیں پاتا ہے، اس لیے ماسٹر صاحب کو بھی اس

میں لگ جانا پڑتا ہے، پڑھائی تو بہت دور کی بات ہے۔ میں آپ سے یہ کہہ رہا ہوں کہ اگر ہم بچوں کے اوپر اتنی چھوٹی عمر میں امتحان کا بوجھ ڈال دیں گے، تو نیشنلٹ روپ سے ہمارے اسکولوں کا ڈراپ آؤٹ بڑھے گا اور اسکول بند ہونگے۔

آج کئی راجیوں میں ہزاروں کی تعداد میں پرائمری اسکول بند ہو چکے ہیں یا پھر سرکار نے ایک اسکیم نکالی ہے، جس میں وہ دو اسکولوں کو merge کر دیتی ہے۔ نئی آئیوگ کی طرف سے بھی کچھ اس طریقے کی رپورٹس آئی ہیں کہ ان اسکولوں کی سمیکشا کی جائے اور زیادہ سے زیادہ ہمیں ان کے merger پر دھیان دینا چاہیئے، کیوں کہ ہمیں outcome دینا ہے۔ Outcome اسکول کو merge کر کے نہیں دینا چاہیئے، بلکہ بچوں کو پڑھا کر، ان کو اچھی تعلیم دیکر اور اسکول کا ماحول اچھا کر کے دینا چاہیئے۔

آخر میں میں آپ سے ایک بات کہنا چاہوں گا۔ ہمارے دل کے نیتا، پروفیسر صاحب یہاں سے چلے گئے، وہ ایک بات کہتے ہیں۔ ہم لوگ بہت دنوں سے پارٹی میں راجنیتک کارنیے کرتا کے روپ میں کام کرتے رہے ہیں۔ ہم پروفیسر صاحب سے کہتے تھے کہ ہمارا کب بھلا ہوگا، تو پروفیسر صاحب ہم سے کہتے تھے کہ پڑے رہو اکھاڑے میں، اگر اکھاڑے میں پڑے رہو گے، تو ایک دن پہلوان ضرور بن جاؤ گے اور آج ہم راجیہ سبھا میں آگئے۔ میں کہتا ہوں کہ ان

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

بچوں کو اسکول سے مت نکالنے۔ اگر یہ اسکول میں آٹھویں کلاس تک پڑے رہیں
گے، تو وہاں سے کچھ نہ کچھ تھوڑا بہت تو سیکھ کر ہی نکلیں گے۔
بہت بہت دھنیواد۔

(ختم شد)

श्री उपसभापति: धन्यवाद माननीय जावेद अली खान साहब। माननीय मो. नदीमुल हक जी।

SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE (West Bengal): Respected Deputy Chairman, Sir, I thank you for allowing me to speak on this Bill which amends the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009. Sir, first of all, I have to remind this House that in 1976, education by the 42nd Constitutional Amendment was taken out of the State List and put into the Concurrent List. Sir, here, is it worth thinking whether it can be put back, especially in the spirit of cooperative federalism? Can it be put back into the State List? I ask the Minister to consider this. Sir, standardised testing is part of a bureaucracy that adds layers of surveillance mechanisms and procedures for students to follow. These examinations constrain our youth's possibilities and freedom. Good students are shown to be smart and successful standardised test-takers, their talents and cocurricular performances are largely ignored. The media, coaching industry and society including peers play a part in perpetuating this pressure, thus creating a self-sustaining cycle. Under the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009, no child can be held back in any class until the completion of elementary school, *i.e.* Classes I to VIII. The Bill amends this provision to empower the Central or State Governments to allow schools to hold back a child in Class V, Class VIII, or in both classes. Sir, examinations go beyond impacting children. It also changes the nature of teaching, narrows the curriculum, and limits student learning. Teachers' tasks increase because they take up work related to teaching in addition to their regular teaching duties. As a result, teachers have less time for teaching. Standardised tests also narrow the entire curriculum in many schools, often leaving out subjects such as music, arts and sports, especially in elementary grades because they are not included in tests. Most importantly, standardised tests limit student learning because they focus only on cognitive dimensions, ignoring many other qualities that are essential to a student's success. These examinations have different effects on various populations of students, and they usually lead to significant limits on learning among poor and minority students. For example, the scores of poor and minority students are often lower than their peers from better off socio-economic background, and these results can lead to a failure of recognising their potential. Children primarily undergo stress due to two factors. The first is the hype that surrounds the board examinations. At present, if you see, from the time students enter Class IX, the pressure is relentless to perform in time for the boards. The Bill has now preponed this stress by another five years. Now,

[Shri Md. Nadimul Haque]

the scores in Class V will be held as a certification of the child's potential. The second cause of stress is students' inherent belief in their own capabilities. Given the hype and pressure created, it is easy to start doubting one's own capacity. Coupled with immense amount of peer comparisons, large amounts of curricular material and long, continuous periods of focussed study, stress generation is inevitable. Students continuously study and memorize large amounts of information. Thus, careful consideration needs to be given to student's mental state throughout the year. Professional help is difficult to find, because India endures an acute shortage of mental health professionals. There are only 898 psychologists against 20,250 required in the country and less than 900 psychiatric social workers against 37,000 needed. Mental healthcare is a much neglected area in our country. To cater to a population of 1.3 billion, India only has about 0.3 mental health professionals and 10 hospital beds per one lakh people!

Most Western countries spend 4 per cent of their budget on mental health, while India spends only 0.4 per cent! Failing in exams or inability to cope with academics is the primary reason for suicide by students. This step to test children at such a young age calls for mental health and wellness to be added to school curriculum. Student counselling must be made accessible to every child enrolled in school before another set of board examinations add to the existing stress on children.

Finland, for example, routinely tops rankings of global education systems and is famous for having no banding system. All students, regardless of ability, are taught in the same class.

Sir, on the education front, West Bengal has been making rapid strides and progress in the last seven years under Mamta Banerjee's Government. Many of the successes which have proven in Bengal can be initiated or replicated at the national level.

The present system of education and examination itself is a major hindrance for child development in India. Standardised testing through board examinations in Class V and VIII goes on to institutionalize stress on children before they are even old enough to understand the crux of these examinations, let alone handle the pressure.

Ultimately, this categorises some youth as 'un-smart' in contrast to an ideal smart citizen. In an age where multiple literacy and talents are more and more valued, standardised testing acts as a form of social control. The objective testing has become a normal mechanism to test, monitor and improve child's performance. The idea is to help identify those youth who are not maximizing their potential and may not be productive citizens.

Sir, I wish to add a couplet here.

"हम से बढ़े जो इल्म तो है जहल दोस्तो
सब कुछ जो जानते हैं, वो कुछ जानते नहीं।"

"حد سے بڑھے جو علم تو ہے جہل دوستوں

سب کچھ جو جانتے ہیں، وہ کچھ جانتے نہیں"

Sir, with these observations, I support this Bill, but with caution. The Government must, therefore, not merely limit its role in taking examinations, but contribute to the holistic development and well-being of the child. Thank you.

SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA (Odisha): Sir, when we were students, particularly those students who studied science, we were having dissection of frog to know what our insight is. I think, we are doing dissection on our own students. I don't understand why we change our policy on education and examination time and again. What is the reason? We had made an amendment to the Act in 2009. We had adopted No Detention Policy in 2009 which has been implemented since 2010. I would like to know from the hon. Minister that in how many schools of the country the No Detention Policy has been adopted between 2010 and 2018.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: I will explain it.

SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA: How could the Government come to a conclusion whether this has succeeded or failed? So, this is my basic question to the hon. Minister. As such, I support this Amendment Bill. I am personally in favour of examination and detention because this is a competitive world. Wherever you go — within your small town, within your State, within the country, outside the country — you face competition. So, we have to build up the mind and psychology of our students to face this competitive world. Only fittest of the fit can survive in this competitive world. So, through examination, we should build up their mind to face a bigger competition in the future life. Therefore, in my personal opinion, the detention policy is good. There is no doubt in it. But, changing the policy time and again is not good.

But, as some of the hon. Members were raising the issue of infrastructure, we cannot decide the future of our students only on the basis of our examination policy. What is our infrastructure in education? How much of our GDP we are spending on education? If I remember, the Kothari Commission had in 1966 recommended the spending of 6 per cent of our GDP on education. How much are you spending? I think, it is 3.7 per cent

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

[Shri Prasanna Acharya]

or maximum 4 per cent of our GDP. So, how can you build up infrastructure? In the rural areas, there are a large number of schools without proper infrastructure. And, as some of the hon. Members were pointing out, there are not even sufficient teachers in many schools. If there is a requirement of five teachers, there are only two teachers. One teacher is taking care of three classes. So, how can you expect the students to do better? Therefore, before you decide whether you should go with the detention policy or whether you dispose of the detention policy, you have to strengthen the infrastructure.

Then, without examinations, how can a teacher find out the weak points of the students? Therefore, examinations are necessary. An examination is a testing point which let you know where a student is lagging. Thus, you will be able to take care of those weaknesses in the students. You cannot do that without examinations.

There is an argument that if you give up the detention policy, the dropout rate will increase. But, if you go through the report, after you implemented the detention policy, I think, the dropout has increased; it has not gone down. Therefore, examination is not the reason behind dropout. Therefore, I think, the examination policy should continue. When I was in the primary school, we would face examinations in each and every class, not only in fifth and eighth standards. We would appear in examinations in class I, class II, class III, class IV, and class V, all the classes. And, with that system, many talents have come out in this country. Swami Vivekananda was also a product of that system. Many talented people, great intellectuals, of this country are the products of this old system. So, in a nutshell, I will cut it short because one more Member from my party has to speak, there should be the examination system. But, that alone is not enough. You have to develop the infrastructure. You have to spend more on account of education. Without that, only by changing the examination system, you are not going to solve the problem.

With these words, Sir, I support this Bill.

श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर (बिहार): माननीय उपसभापति जी, मैं आपका बहुत आभारी हूँ कि आपने मुझे निःशुल्क और अनिवार्य बाल शिक्षा का अधिकार (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2018 पर बोलने का अवसर दिया। निःशुल्क और अनिवार्य शिक्षा का अधिकार अधिनियम, 2009 में यह प्रावधान किया गया था कि प्रारम्भिक शिक्षा, अर्थात् वर्ग 1 से 8 तक किसी भी बच्चे को उसकी प्रारम्भिक शिक्षा पूरी होने तक किसी वर्ग में नहीं रोका जाएगा, विशेषकर वर्ग 5 और 8 - इन दोनों वर्गों में कोई बच्चा फेल नहीं होगा। इस संशोधन विधेयक के द्वारा मूल अधिनियम में संशोधन करके केन्द्र या राज्य सरकार को यह अधिकार देने का प्रस्ताव किया गया है कि यदि वे चाहें तो अपने विद्यालयों को वर्ग 5 और 8 अथवा दोनों वर्गों में बच्चों को रोकने की अनुमति दे सकते हैं।

महोदय, प्रतिस्पर्धा के इस युग में कोई पीछे नहीं रहना चाहता। फेल न करने की नीति और जिस कक्षा में बच्चा असफल हो जाता है, उस कक्षा में बच्चे को न रोके जाने से बच्चे का ही नुकसान होता है। बच्चा पढ़ाई में कमजोर रह जाता है और अगली कक्षा में चला जाता है। तत्पश्चात् अगली कक्षा में फिर वही स्थिति रहती है। नतीजतन बच्चा कमजोर ही रह जाता है और जब वह किसी तरह अपनी पढ़ाई पूरी कर लेता है, फिर भी रोज़गार पाने योग्य नहीं रहता।

महोदय, कमजोर बुनियाद पर मजबूत किले नहीं बनाए जा सकते। इसलिए यह प्रस्ताव ठीक है कि पहली बार में असफल बच्चों को दो मास में ही दूसरा अवसर उपलब्ध कराने के बावजूद असफल रहने पर ऐसे बच्चों को रोका जाना सही कदम होगा ताकि फिर से वे मेहनत करके अपने ज्ञान को बढ़ा सकें और विषयों पर उनकी पकड़ मजबूत हो सके। इस क्रम में यह आवश् ध्यान रखना चाहिए कि इससे बच्चों में किसी प्रकार के भय, तनाव या अवसाद का माहौल न बन सके, बच्चों पर कोई मनोवैज्ञानिक दबाव न क्रिएट हो। इन शब्दों के साथ, मैं इस संशोधन विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूँ, धन्यवाद।

SHRI K.K. RAGESH (Kerala): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I stand to oppose this Bill *per se*, because through this Bill, unfortunately, the Government is trying to reinstate the older detention policy as a remedy to low quality in school education. We all know that as far as the school education is concerned, the learning level is too low. They are thinking that it is because of the non-detention policy that the learning level of the students is low. It is their thinking that teachers are not teaching and students are not learning because of the present non-detention policy, which is absolutely wrong. Sir, the present Right to Education Act has a clear provision for continuous and comprehensive evaluation, which is considered as a scientific method of evaluation, and it is widely accepted also. I am talking on the basis of the experience from my own State where 95 per cent of the total students are passed in SSLC examination, and almost 100 percent children within the relevant age group are enrolled in schools. So, I am talking on the basis of that experience; please consider this. We should not go for a detention policy which will be harmful to the children of our country. In fact, in many of our schools, this continuous and comprehensive evaluation process is not there. It is not being properly implemented. That is one of the important reasons. You are identifying a problem that yes, there is a problem as far as the school education is concerned. I agree with you that problem is there, but what is the kind of remedy that you are proposing! You have identified that you have got some headache, but your remedy should not be beheading. Unfortunately, you are proposing beheading as a remedy. It should not be like that. Sir, 16 years are over after the Constitutional Amendment was made and nine years are over after the passage of the Right to Education Bill, but till today, more than 2.8 crore children are out of school. They are not going to school. And what is the dropout ratio? It is more

[Shri K.K. Ragesh]

than 42 percentage, and if you are going to again implement this detention policy, what will happen to this? The dropout ratio is going to be alarmingly increased. Yes, as per the present Act, every child ...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Ragesh, you have to conclude.

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Sir, two more minutes.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Just conclude. One minute more. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please conclude.

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: This is a very important Bill. Sir, we should not pass this Bill like this. And many Members are not speaking. ...*(Interruptions)*... So, please allocate time. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This is the time which has been allocated to you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Sir, please. This is a very important issue. Every child has got a right to quality education. And what is the kind of quality that we are assuring in schools? Is it that the teachers or the students responsible for the lack of quality in schools? It is there right from the Kothari Commission Report. The Kothari Commission had recommended for ensuring six percentage of the GDP on education and ten percentage of the Central Budget on Education. But what is the present situation? Till today, we are in a position to provide less than four percentage of our Central Budget on education. We are not in a position to meet the target of six percentage of the GDP on education. What is the status of many of our schools?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude, Mr. Ragesh. Please conclude.

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: We have got schools with single teacher; we have got many schools without a Headmaster; we have got many schools without any infrastructure. Sir, these are the main reasons for such a state of affairs. The reason is not the no-detention policy. So, you have to identify the real issue and address the real issue.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Ragesh, I will invite another speaker now. Please conclude. Please conclude. Otherwise, I will invite another speaker. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Sir, I can tell you, in Kerala, all the children in the relevant age-group are enrolled in schools. They are going to schools and 95 percentage of the

total students are passing SSLC examination. We are implementing no-detention policy, not the detention policy. So, the detention policy is not the ...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I think, you have concluded. I will now request Prof. Manoj Kumar Jha. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Our responsibility is to ensure quality in education, provide all funds. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Prof. Manoj Kumar Jha, please speak. ...*(Interruptions)*... Otherwise, I will invite somebody else. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... He has already taken two more minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*...

प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा (बिहार): उपसभापति महोदय, बड़े अच्छे माहौल में पिछले बिल पर बात हुई, लेकिन इस बिल पर, माननीय मंत्री जी, माफी के साथ कहता हूँ कि मैं इसके साथ खड़ा नहीं हो सकता और मैं ऐसा क्यों कह रहा हूँ, इसके पीछे चंद वजहें हैं। मंत्री जी, न जाने कौन-से आंकड़े आप लोगों ने देखे कि आपने तय किया कि No Detention Policy, Clause 16, should be done away with.

सर, आपने परीक्षा दी होगी, मैंने भी अपनी जिंदगी में परीक्षा दी है, हम, आप जिस वर्ग परिवेश से आते हैं, अगर हमें परीक्षा से डर लगता था, तो इन बच्चों के बारे में सोचिए। माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी ऐसा करके अपने सिस्टम की असफलता का ठीकरा उन बच्चों के सिर पर फोड़ रहे हैं। यह आपकी प्रणाली का दोष है, हमारी प्रणाली का दोष है, लेकिन इस दोष के लिए आप उन बच्चों को पीड़ित कर रहे हैं।

महोदय, मैं माफी के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ कि हम जितने लोग इस सदन में बैठे हुए हैं, हमारे आपके बच्चे इससे प्रभावित नहीं हो रहे हैं। हम उन बच्चों के बारे में बात कर रहे हैं, जो बच्चे अलग वर्ग, चरित्र का प्रतिनिधित्व करते हैं, हाशिए के समूहों में आते हैं from the margins और हमारा नज़रिया यह है कि हमने उन्हें फुटबॉल बना कर रख दिया है। आज एक किक मारा एक नई पद्धति में, कल दूसरा किक मारा एक दूसरी पद्धति में। मंत्री जी, ऐसा नहीं है, आप तो अभी साढ़े चार साल से हैं, मैं तो पूरी सियासत, जो शिक्षा के बारे में रही है, जिसने हमारे मुल्क में जाति-व्यवस्था को और पुख्ता किया, उसके पीछे यह वजह है कि हम यहां बैठ कर कानून बना देते हैं कि बच्चों, No Detention has to be done away with.

परीक्षा क्या चीज़ होती है? यह संसाधन पर डिपेंड करता है, शिक्षकों की उपलब्धता पर डिपेंड करता है। 9-9, 10-10 लाख शिक्षकों की vacancy है, यह किसका दोष है? उस बच्चे का, जिसको आप फेल करना चाहते हैं? उपसभापति महोदय, पढ़ाने के लिए छत नहीं है, एक छत में तीन क्लासेज़ चल रही हैं, तीन कक्षाएं चल रही हैं, तो मूलतः अगर यह तय कर लिया गया है कि इस मुल्क में असमानता के महासागर में पाँच समृद्धि के टापू के चालीसा पढ़े जाएंगे, तो जाइए आपकी मेजॉरिटी है, यह आप पास करवा लीजिए, लेकिन मैं सदन में यह कह रहा हूँ कि आप पछताएंगे। आपने आज

[प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा]

एक regressive decision लिया है। This is a regressive decision. Why do I say that? आप बोर्ड परीक्षा का चरित्र समझिए। मैंने सातवीं कक्षा में बिहार में बोर्ड की परीक्षा दी थी, मुझे पता है कि मुझे कितनी दिक्कत हुई थी। मेरे माता-पिता दोनों शिक्षक थे। उस समय मेरी रूह कांपती थी। मेरा भूगोल का शिक्षक अच्छा नहीं था। आप छठी में बोर्ड ले आएं। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि ऊपर के लेवल के लोग बैठकर बोर्ड परीक्षा के लिए तय करते हैं।

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय झा साहब, आप समय के अंदर बोलने के लिए जाने जाते हैं, कृपया समय का ध्यान रखें।

प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा: सर, माननीय मंत्री महोदय को पता है कि कितने प्रतिशत स्कूल RTE-compliant हैं। सर, इस बात पर गौर फरमाइए। Number one, only ten per cent schools are RTE-compliant. Number two is teacher vacancy, which I have already spoken about. Then there is the Union Budget about which many of my colleagues have spoken. But I wish to tell you, if you look at the number of the children who are out of school today, this one policy of taking away the no-detention clause will make sure that you have millions added to that list. And on that list you won't find my kid's face or your kid's face. These are the kids who are the future of India, but we do not acknowledge them because they come from subaltern communities and groups. I request this House, Sir, to discuss it further, but if you proceed with taking away the no detention clause, I think it is going to do irreparable harm to the very cause for which it was brought in.

Thank you very much. Jai Hind.

श्री सुशील कुमार गुप्ता (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली): उपसभापति महोदय, आरटीई एक्ट दुनिया के बहुत से देशों में लागू था, हमारे देश में भी उसका कॉपी पेस्ट किया गया है। यह एक्ट बहुत बढ़िया है। देश के अंदर जिस भावना से यह एक्ट बना, अगर उसी भावना से लागू होता, तो उस हिसाब से infrastructure develop होता।

उपसभापति महोदय, एआईसीटीई और दूसरी टीचर ट्रेनिंग संस्थाएं, टीचर्स को ट्रेनिंग देती हैं। बच्चों को comprehensive शिक्षा मिलती, evaluation होती, तो यह एक्ट बहुत बढ़िया था। इस एक्ट में कोई कमी नहीं थी, कोई detention होनी भी नहीं चाहिए थी, क्योंकि कई बच्चे परीक्षाओं से डरकर सुइसाइड तक कर लेते हैं। वे बोर्ड की परीक्षाओं से डरते हैं, बाकी परीक्षाओं से डरते हैं, परंतु मुझे यह कहते हुए खेद है कि न तो एनसीटी ने ऐसे कोर्स बनाए, जो बच्चों को पढ़ा सकें, टीचर्स को ट्रेनिंग दे सकें और किस लेवल पर इस देश में शिक्षा का स्तर होना चाहिए था, जिसमें वे उठ सकें, न ही स्कूलों के लिए infrastructure create करने की तरफ राज्य सरकार और केन्द्र सरकार ने कोई ध्यान दिया। आरटीई एक्ट में यह प्रोविज़न था कि एक किलोमीटर, तीन किलोमीटर, पांच किलोमीटर के दायरे के अंदर प्राथमिक स्कूल, मिडिल स्कूल और प्रिपेरेटरी स्कूल शुरू से होने चाहिए, जो पूरे हिन्दुस्तान में नहीं हो पाए हैं। इस एक्ट के तहत प्राइवेट स्कूलों में 25 प्रतिशत बच्चे फ्री पढ़ाने का

प्रोविज़न था, जिसकी मॉनिटरिंग राज्य सरकारों को करनी थी। मुझे यह कहते हुए खेद है कि 36 राज्यों में से 20 राज्यों ने आरटीई एक्ट को लागू ही नहीं किया और जिन 16 राज्यों ने लागू किया, उन राज्यों में भी उस पर सरकारों की निगरानी नहीं है। दिल्ली सरकार कंप्यूटर के माध्यम से एंशयोर करती है कि सभी अमीर और बड़े-बड़े पोलिटिशियन के बच्चों के साथ गरीब लोगों के बच्चे भी पढ़ें और उन 25 परसेंट बच्चों को बढ़िया से बढ़िया प्राइवेट स्कूलों में दाखिला मिले, इस बात को दिल्ली सरकार एंशयोर करती है। इस एक्ट के तहत सारी की सारी राज्य सरकारों को एंशयोर करना चाहिए था, ताकि आरटीई एक्ट के तहत समान शिक्षा का अधिकार पूरे हिन्दुस्तान में लागू हो सके। इसके तहत जो 25 परसेंट बच्चे पढ़ते हैं, उनका खर्चा राज्य सरकार और केन्द्र सरकार को मिलकर देना चाहिए था और जिन सोलह राज्यों में यह आरटीई एक्ट लागू हुआ है, उनमें भी यह पूर्णतः नहीं दिया जा रहा है। मैं यह कह सकता हूँ कि दिल्ली सरकार हर महीने 2242 रुपए एलकेजी से लेकर पाँचवीं कक्षा तक के हर गरीब बच्चे के लिए उस प्राइवेट स्कूल को देती है, जहाँ पर गरीब बच्चे को पढ़ाया जाता है। उसकी यूनिफार्म के लिए 1,100 रुपये दिए जाते हैं। इसी प्रकार, मिडिल क्लास, यानी पाँचवीं से लेकर आठवीं कक्षा के लिए 2,225 रुपये दिए जाते हैं और उसकी यूनिफार्म के लिए 1,400 रुपये दिए जाते हैं, ताकि उन बच्चों को महसूस हो कि हम भी बढ़िया स्कूलों में पढ़ने का हक रखते हैं। इस प्रकार, देश में एक समान शिक्षा की बात वहाँ पर आती है।

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय सुशील गुप्ता जी, आपका समय खत्म हुआ।

श्री सुशील कुमार गुप्ता: सर, मैं एक मिनट और ले रहा हूँ। जनाब, मैं कहता हूँ कि यह ऐक्ट बहुत बढ़िया था। इस ऐक्ट के अंदर अमेंडमेंट करने की जरूरत पड़ती है - संसाधनों के अभाव के अंदर, इस ऐक्ट के अंदर अमेंडमेंट करने की जरूरत पड़ रही है - कोशिश के अभाव के अंदर। यह फैसला राज्य सरकारों के ऊपर छोड़ देना चाहिए। जिस प्रकार से दिल्ली सरकार ने शिक्षा के अंदर अभूतपूर्व परिवर्तन किए हैं, विशेषकर स्कूली शिक्षा के अंदर, मैं इस हाउस के माध्यम से उम्मीद करता हूँ कि पूरा हिन्दुस्तान शिक्षित होगा और यह तभी हो सकता है जब शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में अभूतपूर्व परिवर्तन किए जाएँ। दिल्ली सरकार अपने बजट में से 25 परसेंट पैसा शिक्षा के ऊपर सीधा-सीधा लगाती है, जबकि अन्य सरकारें नहीं लगा पातीं और भारत सरकार 3.7 परसेंट लगाती है। मैं करबद्ध प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूँ कि इस हिन्दुस्तान को शिक्षित करने के लिए हमारे बजट के अंदर इस मद में थोड़ी-सी बढ़ोत्तरी की जाए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: अब आप अपनी बात खत्म कीजिए, अब मैं अगले स्पीकर को बुलाऊंगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सुशील कुमार गुप्ता: आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

श्रीमती छाया वर्मा (छत्तीसगढ़): सर, आज सावित्रीबाई फुले के जन्मदिन के अवसर पर माननीय शिक्षा मंत्री जी ने जो निःशुल्क और अनिवार्य बाल शिक्षा का अधिकार (संशोधन) विधेयक लाया है, उस पर मुझे बोलने का अवसर मिला, उसके लिए आपका धन्यवाद।

महोदय, मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करती हूँ, लेकिन कुछ शर्तों के साथ। हम बिना ज्ञान के आँख रहते हुए भी अंधे कहलाएंगे। मैं उस राज्य से आती हूँ, जहाँ पर आदिवासी, जहाँ पर जंगल, जहाँ

[श्रीमती छाया वर्मा]

पर अनुसूचित जाति और जहां पर अधिकांशतः गरीब लोग निवास करते हैं। वहां पर प्राइवेट स्कूल्स बहुत ज्यादा हैं और सरकारी स्कूल्स जंगल में हैं, बहुत दूर-दूर पर हैं, इसलिए वहां पर अनिवार्य रूप से बिना परीक्षा के पास करने को मैं प्राथमिकता देती हूँ, लेकिन वहां टीचर्स की उपलब्धता हो और उन स्कूलों को साधन-सम्पन्न बनाया जाए। जब हम परीक्षा लेते हैं और अगर कोई बालक पाँचवीं कक्षा के बाद फेल हो जाएगा, तो उसके मन में एक हीन भावना घर कर जाएगी, वह अपने आपको अन्य बच्चों से अलग महसूस करेगा और इस तरह से dropouts की संख्या बढ़ेगी, इसलिए उनको आठवीं कक्षा तक अनिवार्य रूप से पास करते जाना चाहिए।

मैं इस सदन को एक छोटी-सी कहानी के माध्यम से बताना चाहूंगी कि शिक्षा इंसान के लिए कितनी जरूरी है। एक आदिवासी महिला, जो कि पढ़ी-लिखी नहीं थी, उसके यहां एक बार एक डाकिया डाक लेकर आया और उस महिला को एक चिट्ठी पकड़ा गया। वह महिला उस पत्र को हाथ में लेकर रोने लगी और जब उसके पास उसके पड़ोस की महिलाएं आईं, तो वे भी रोने लगीं। इस तरह से पूरा मोहल्ला इकट्ठा हो गया और सब लोग रोने लगे। वे किसलिए रो रहे हैं, यह किसी को पता नहीं था। जब बाद में उस महिला का बेटा आया, तब उसने उनको बताया कि इस चिट्ठी में यह लिखा है कि पापा को नौकरी मिल गई है, उसके बाद सब लोग खुश हुए। मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि कम से कम पढ़ने लायक शिक्षा प्राप्त करना और साक्षर होना बहुत जरूरी है। मैं इस बिल का पूरी तरह से समर्थन करती हूँ और मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देती हूँ कि वे इतना अच्छा बिल लाये। यह ठीक है कि आदिवासी स्कूलों में बच्चे पढ़ाई में आठवीं कक्षा तक पास हो जाते हैं, लेकिन पढ़ाई के साथ-साथ तीरंदाजी जैसी अन्य विषय कलाएं भी होती हैं, जिनमें आदिवासी बच्चे देश भर में अपना नाम रोशन करते हैं और इस तरह से अन्य प्रतिभाओं को भी बढ़ने का अवसर मिलता है। मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करते हुए आपका धन्यवाद देती हूँ।

श्री उपसभापति: छाया जी, शिक्षा का essence बताने के लिए धन्यवाद। माननीय श्री एन. गोकुलकृष्णन।

SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN (Puducherry): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 was having a provision of 'no detention policy'. That means, no child can be held back in classes 1 to 8 until completion of elementary school.

The new Bill of 2018 has proposed an Amendment of sub-Sections 1 to 4 under Section 16 of the Act, which empowers the Central and the State Governments to allow school to hold back child in class 5, class 8 or in both classes.

It also mandates conducting regular examination in class 5 and class 8 at the end of every academic year. In case the child fails in class 5 or class 8 examination, that child will be given additional chance or an opportunity to appear for re-examination within a period of two months from the declaration of the result. Sir, the Bill also empowers the

Union and the State Governments to decide whether to hold back or not to hold back child in any class till completion of elementary education. This Bill also gives free hand to the respective Governments to take any decision as there is no consensus arrived among States with regard to going for 'no detention policy' or to hold back the child. I am worried that this Amendment is again getting diluted because the question of how many States are going to implement this Amendment and how many of them are going to keep 'no detention policy' is still not known. Sir, the experts have recommended rolling back the 'no detention policy' either partially or completely. The reasons are (i) lack of preparedness of the education system to support the policy; (ii) automatic promotion system derails children from working hard; (iii) low accountability of teachers; (iv) low learning outcomes; and (v) lack of proper implementation of continuous and comprehensive evaluation and its integration with teacher training. Sir, till the year 2017, continuous and comprehensive evaluation mechanism prevailed, but it was later on withdrawn by the Government. No doubt that 'no detention policy' is more useful to bring down the school dropouts. On the other hand, we cannot hide the fact that the standard of elementary education has also dropped to a larger extent. Now, there are 66.41 lakh teachers employed both in Government and private schools. Among those teachers, about 11 lakh teachers are still untrained and they have been given an opportunity to get trained before March, 2019. Further, the Government had extended online facility to the teachers to train themselves in the name of *Swayam* Platform. In this regard, I would like to know how many of the untrained teachers have availed this opportunity and qualified themselves. Whether the Government intends to extend the deadline further to enable the left out teachers to qualify? Sir, the statistics says that in the primary level, the school dropouts is only 4 per cent, whereas it shoots up to 17 per cent in the secondary level. It is mainly because of automatic promotion from Class 1 to Class 8. But, it is not in the case of secondary level, that is, from Class 9 onwards. They have to undergo examinations for getting promotions. The sad fact is that the children are not up to the standard to take on examinations. In fact, this was the system that was in vogue before the present Act came into existence. Though, we found fault with that system, the students concentrated on their studies and showed semblance of involvement in reading, out of fear of examinations. This helped them to cope with the learning process to a greater extent. But, the free pass given by the present Act in the form of 'no detention policy' could not bind them to a continuous process of learning. Apart from the examination factor, the other major factor for dropouts is the poor economic background of the families wherein the children are compelled to take menial jobs to support their families. Though the Child Labour Act prohibits employment of children, the system of child labour still exists. Providing mid-day meals, giving free

[Shri N. Gokulakrishnan]

uniform sets, books and notebooks and conducting evening courses would only partially address the issue. Sir, the Economic Survey Report 2015-16 pointed out that only 42 per cent of students from Government schools in Class 5 are able to read a Class 2 text. It reveals that the performance of the students on an average had gone down and they have not been trained properly. This is where the Government school teacher's commitment to the profession and accountability to the society become vital. If we compare private school teachers and Government school teachers, the performance of the private school teachers is more admirable than the latter. In fact, the Government school teachers are getting more salary than that of the private school teachers.

Sir, regarding students' performance, it is better to evaluate a child over a graded system instead of numerical marks pattern, which paves way for comparison among the student community. It affects their morale. This may, in the long run, dissuade a child from the process of learning.

Sir, I would like to submit some of the inputs arrived at by *Maadhyam*, a forum for citizens to engage in policy making. *Maadhyam* undertook a thorough stakeholder consultation and submitted a report. This report summarises the reasons for supporting withdrawal of 'no detention policy', wherein it increases teacher's accountability, proper assessment of children through exams thereby establishing a link between performance and outcome. Thereby, it seeks to ensure better learning.

Sir, children are the future of the country and if they are not competent enough, owing to 'no detention policy', there will be a dearth of intellectuals. Hence, *Maadhyam* opined that exams are necessary.

Before I conclude, I would like to bring to the notice of this august House that the new generation children have more I.Q. compared to that of older generation. Hence, I would like to strike an analogy between the robust foundation required for an engineering marvel and the strong education foundation of students for a better future.

For this purpose, I request the Minister of Human Resource Development to enlarge the scope of free and compulsory education from pre-primary to secondary level within the age group of 3-16 years. I am suggesting this because most of the job recruitments, both in Government as well as in the private sector, demand at least a pass in tenth standard. In this context, Tamil Nadu Government is a pioneer, as it is planning to bring pre-primary into the elementary education from the ensuing academic year.

Before I conclude, I feel that giving option to the State Government on 'no detention policy' should be coupled with the improvement in the quality of teaching education and retention of the students.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Gokulakrishnanji. Please conclude.

SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: If that is ensured, I hope that the students' performance and the dropout ratio at the secondary level will certainly improve as envisaged by the proposed Amendment.

With these words, I conclude and I support this Amendment on behalf of my party.

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय अनुभव मोहंती जी, आपकी पार्टी के पास एक ही मिनट का समय बचा है, परन्तु आप इतने सक्षम हैं कि दो मिनट में अपनी बात बहुत सुन्दर तरीके से कह सकते हैं।

श्री अनुभव मोहंती (ओडिशा): सर, देश के बच्चों का मामला है। थोड़ा सा consider कीजिएगा।

श्री उपसभापति: हमने पहले से ही समय बढ़ा कर दो मिनट कर दिया है।

SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Sir, the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act got passed in 2009, implemented in 2010, and a very big Amendment came in 2018. So, the entire move has been based on popular perception of traditional system of examination, which has no scientific base at all. Nobody has conducted any study to see the impact of 'no detention policy' in schools where Continuous and Comprehensive Assessment (CCA) has been followed in letter and spirit. Sir, the CCA is a child-friendly assessment process of assessing the competence of the children at different points of time during the year in a comprehensive manner instead of half-yearly and yearly examinations. The traditional examination is basically meant for class promotion and detention. The CCA is meant for taking corrective measures, for improvement of performance of children by the teachers at different points of time during the year. Therefore, CCA is more progressive in nature and many nations have been adopting this since long.

Sir, 'no detention policy' was supposed to be complemented by Continuous and Comprehensive Assessment which is based on the principle that if the children are not learning, it is not their fault; rather fault lies somewhere else, such as parents, teachers, school environment, curriculum, text-books and teaching learning process. Sir, only 10 per cent of the schools in the country comply with the RTE Act even after seven years of implementation of the Act, which has a detrimental effect on the learning of children. Instead of ensuring implementation of the Act, the Government is trying to blame 'no detention policy'. I fear if the Government will come in the future with more...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now.

SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Sir, I will conclude.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude. You have already taken two minutes.

SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Sir, if this happens, then the situation of the school education will get worsened. If examination detention system will be introduced, more children will be pushed out of the school, drop-out rate will increase which is against the spirit of RTE Act. So, Sir, I will only support the Bill, if the Government assures the House that this amendment will be beneficial for the children of our country. Sir, our children are the future of our nation. We cannot just play with their lives and their future for our own faults. We cannot penalise children for the system's faults. We have to correct ourselves first and whatever amendments you have brought have to be properly implemented, properly executed and you have to assure the House. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank You.

SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Sir, finally I will close. Sir, finally, the Government must increase the budget for the children's education, when we are talking about free and compulsory education to the children. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Mr. Mohanty. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Sir, for the Odisha Adarsh Vidhyalaya, the Government had promised to give a good amount to the Odisha Government but they did not continue after very short time ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री उपसभापति: अब मैं अगले स्पीकर को invite करूंगा।

SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: The hon. Minister has already visited the Kalinga Institute of Social Sciences, (KISS) ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय अशोक सिद्धार्थ। Please conclude. ...(*Interruptions*)... अशोक सिद्धार्थ जी, आप अपनी बात कहिए। आपकी बात ही रिकार्ड पर जा रही है। ...(**व्यवधान**)... अशोक सिद्धार्थ जी, कोई और बात रिकार्ड पर नहीं जाएगी, केवल आपकी बात रिकार्ड पर जाएगी।

श्री अशोक सिद्धार्थ (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, सबसे पहले तो मैं आपके और सदन के माध्यम से पूरे देशवासियों को राष्ट्रमाता सावित्रीबाई फुले के जन्मदिवस की हार्दिक शुभकामनाएं देता हूँ। वे देश की पहली महिला शिक्षिका थीं। वे अशिक्षित थीं और उनके पति महात्मा ज्योतिराव फुले ने उन्हें शिक्षित बनाने का काम किया था।

7.00 P.M.

श्रीमन्, मैं अपनी पार्टी की लीडर आदरणीय बहन जी का आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ कि उन्होंने मुझे इस महत्वपूर्ण बिल पर बोलने के लिए अधिकृत किया है। श्रीमन्, शिक्षा मनुष्य के लिए महत्वपूर्ण इसलिए है क्योंकि शिक्षा मनुष्य को मान और अपमान में भेद का एहसास कराती है। इतिहास इस बात का साक्षी है कि इस देश में सामाजिक और शैक्षणिक गैर-बराबरी हमेशा से रही है। इस देश में पहली बार किसी ने अगर शैक्षणिक गैर-बराबरी को समाप्त करने के लिए संघर्ष करने का काम किया तो वह महात्मा ज्योतिराव फुले थे। दूसरे छत्रपति साहूजी महाराज हैं। महोदय, बड़े दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ रहा है कि जहां एक तरफ आज़ादी को लगभग 72 वर्ष बीत गए हैं, तब हम 'The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (Amendment) Bill' ला रहे हैं, जबकि श्री छत्रपति साहूजी महाराज ने अपनी रियासत में 24 जुलाई, 1917 को प्राथमिक शिक्षा को मुफ्त और अनिवार्य लागू करने के लिए न सिर्फ Education Reform Committee बनाने का काम किया, बल्कि गुणवत्तापरक शिक्षक एवं शिक्षा दिए जाने के लिए उन्होंने कानून भी बनाया। क्योंकि वे पिछड़े समाज से ताल्लुक रखते थे, कुनबी समाज से ताल्लुक रखते थे, इसलिए उन्होंने वंशानुगत शिक्षकों की भर्ती के स्थान पर सेलेक्शन कमेटी के द्वारा शिक्षकों की भर्ती स्टार्ट करने का काम किया था। उन्होंने अपनी रियासत में गुणवत्तापरक शिक्षा सभी समाज के लोगों को देने का काम किया।

माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, इन्हीं महापुरुषों के बताए रास्तों पर चलकर हमारी पार्टी की राष्ट्रीय अध्यक्ष और उत्तर प्रदेश की चार-चार बार लोकप्रिय, जनप्रिय, न्यायप्रिय मुख्य मंत्री रही परम आदरणीय बहन सुश्री मायावती जी जब-जब उत्तर प्रदेश की मुख्यमंत्री बनीं, उन्होंने प्राथमिक शिक्षा एवं स्त्री शिक्षा पर विशेष बल देने का काम किया। इसके लिए उन्होंने 88,000 बीटीसी प्रशिक्षित शिक्षकों की भर्ती करने एवं माता सावित्रीबाई फूले बालिका शिक्षा मदद योजना के अंतर्गत 25 हजार रुपए और एक साइकिल दिए जाने का प्रावधान किया था। जो आज हम "बेटी बचाओ, बेटी पढ़ाओ" का नारा लगाते हैं, आदरणीय बहन जी ने अपनी सरकार में उस समय बेटी बचाने के साथ-साथ बेटी पढ़ाने का काम प्रारम्भ करने का काम किया था। यह विडंबना है कि आज देश में स्कूलों में, जैसा कि विदित है, छात्रों के अनुपात में शिक्षकों की भारी कमी है। उत्तर प्रदेश, जो आबादी के हिसाब से देश का सबसे बड़ा प्रदेश है, उसमें लाखों की संख्या में...

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय अशोक जी, आपका समय समाप्त हो गया है।

श्री अशोक सिद्धार्थ: सर, मैं एक मिनट में समाप्त कर रहा हूँ। लाखों की संख्या में शिक्षकों की कमी है।

मैं अपने इन सुझावों के साथ इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ। जो मान्यता प्राप्त करने वाले स्कूल होते हैं, उनमें मान्यता प्राप्त करने वालों की जो पद्धति बनाई जाती है, उसमें ऐसे लोगों को नियुक्त किया जाए, जो न रिश्तत लेते हों और न लेने दें। दूसरा, एक तरफ हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी कहते हैं कि One Nation, One Tax और एक भारत, श्रेष्ठ भारत। लेकिन आज तक हमारे भारत के प्रधान मंत्री जी ने, हमारे शिक्षा मंत्री जी ने यह कभी नहीं कहा कि One Nation, One Education .One Nation, One Education तब तक नहीं होगा, जब तक हम प्राथमिक शिक्षा पर बल नहीं देंगे और quality education is not possible without having one education system in the country. इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय राम कुमार कश्यप जी।

श्री राम कुमार कश्यप (हरियाणा): धन्यवाद, सर। निःशुल्क और अनिवार्य बाल शिक्षा का अधिकार (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2018 एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण बिल है। इस बिल में आठवीं क्लास तक फेल नहीं करने की नीति में संशोधन करने की बात कही गई है। जब इसमें संशोधन हो जाएगा तो बोर्ड के माध्यम से पांचवीं और आठवीं की परीक्षाएं ली जाएंगी। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI S.R. BALASUBRAMONIYAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I have a point of order. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Sir, I propose to extend the time till the debate is over. ...**(Interruptions)**... Till the Bill is passed. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री उपसभापति: मुझे लगता है कि आम सहमति बनेगी। सदन की राय है तो इसे हम और बढ़ाएंगे। कश्यप जी, आप अपनी बात खत्म करें।

श्री राम कुमार कश्यप: सर, इस बिल के आने से बोर्ड के माध्यम से पांचवीं और आठवीं की परीक्षाएं ली जाएंगी और परीक्षा में जो बच्चा फेल हो जाएगा, उसको फिर दुबारा दो महीने का टाइम देकर उसकी परीक्षा ली जाएगी। अगर पुनः वह फेल हो जाता है, उसको स्कूल से नहीं निकाला जाएगा, परंतु उसको वापस उसी क्लास में रखा जाएगा। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस बिल के आने से शिक्षा के स्तर में बहुत ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, it is seven o'clock. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We have taken the sense of the House. ...**(Interruptions)**... We will dispose of this Bill. ...**(Interruptions)**... You are such a senior Member. ...**(Interruptions)**... We have decided that. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Sir, he will be the last speaker. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. D. Raja. ...**(Interruptions)**... हम लोगों ने sense of House लिया है। राजा साहब, प्लीज़ आप बोलिए। ...**(Interruptions)**... Shri D. Raja, please speak. ...**(Interruptions)**... He will take just two minutes. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Then you postpone it. ...**(Interruptions)**... We will have it on Monday. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री राम कुमार कश्यप: सर, मैंने अभी अपनी बात खत्म नहीं की। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: आपका समय खत्म हुआ। ...**(व्यवधान)**... राजा साहब, आप अपनी बात कहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... राजा साहब की बात के अलावा कुछ और रिकॉर्ड में नहीं जाएगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI S. R. BALASUBRAMONIYAN: *

SHRI K. K. RAGESH: *

श्री उपसभापति: राजा साहब, आप अपनी बात कहिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, everybody is speaking. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K. K. RAGESH: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Ragesh, I am not allowing you. ...*(Interruptions)*... Nothing will go on record except what Shri D. Raja says. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri D. Raja. ...*(Interruptions)*... आज sense of House के तहत यह तय हुआ है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आज हम लोग इतने अच्छे माहौल में काम कर रहे हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... Let us finish it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA: I am ready. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri D. Raja, I am telling you to start speaking. ...*(Interruptions)*... हम लोगों ने समय लिया है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... Rageshji, I am not allowing you. ...*(Interruptions)*... इस बिल के लिए तीन घंटे का समय तय किया था। ...*(व्यवधान)*... इसे घटाकर अब एक घंटे का समय तय किया था। ...*(व्यवधान)*... राजा जी, अब आप बोलें। ...*(व्यवधान)*... Rajaji, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Nothing will go on record except what Shri D. Raja says. ...*(Interruptions)*... Rajaji, please address the Chair. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, we heard a number of speeches. ...*(Interruptions)*... Probably I am the last speaker. I rise to oppose this Bill. I do not agree with the understanding of the Government on this issue. Sir, ideally speaking, this Bill should have been referred to a Select Committee for further scrutiny by consulting educationists, psychiatrists and psychologists with regard to children and their welfare.

Sir, what is this Amendment? This Amendment is for detention of children, thereby increasing the number of dropouts of our children. In fact, education is not a privilege; it is a right. But there is a distressing trend in our country. Education is becoming increasingly privatized and commercialized. We do not have access to quality education for all our children. Children are children, our children. They must have access to quality education. We do not have common school system. Government should have thought of common school system. Government should have thought of other things. The previous Government brought forward a Bill for free and compulsory primary education and I thought this Government will bring forward a Bill for free and compulsory secondary and

*Not recorded.

[Shri D. Raja]

higher education. That would have been a credit for Mr. Javadekar, my good friend, but he has not brought forward such an amendment. He is bringing forward an amendment for detention. That is why I am saying that even at this stage, the Minister can defer this Bill for further consultation and for further scrutiny. He can defer this Bill. I am telling you. Now, you appointed a commission under the chairmanship of Mr. Kasturirangan, who was our colleague in Rajya Sabha. What happened to that report? ...*(Interruptions)*... It is ready! Where is that report?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please address the Chair.

SHRI D. RAJA: Earlier, we had a commission headed by Mr. T.S.R. Subramanian. I do not know what happened. Some recommendations were not agreeable to the Government. You shelved that report. Now, the Minister says that the Kasturirangan Report is ready. When are we going to see that Report? We don't know. What I am trying to say is that the Government does not have a mechanism to update the syllabus when and where it is necessary. Even today in Class-XI, I can say that the history book says that Aung San Suu Kyi is under house arrest. Maybe, she was under house arrest some time back. Now, she is not under house arrest. But, the same thing is taught in class. How can you blame the children for all such things? Even when Free and Compulsory Primary Education Bill was discussed in this House, I raised the question about the children in the age groups of 0-6 and 14-18 years. Does the nation have concern for these children or not? It is left to the State Governments because education is in the Concurrent List. For children in the age group of 0-6 years, there may be *anganwadi* and midday meal schemes, but it is left to the State Governments. What about the Union Government? The Union Government should have taken the responsibility. Many people have asked the question. Kothari Commission made a recommendation in 1966 that six per cent of GDP be spent on education. Today, we are in 2019. What is the percentage of GDP you are spending on education? Public education and public health are being undermined and given up. This is a very dangerous trend. That is why, I think this Bill needs to be further scrutinized and there is a need for proper consultations with State Governments and with all the stakeholders. I urge upon the Minister to defer this Bill. Let us apply ourselves; collectively, we will think over it. We will put all our heads and efforts together. After all, we are working for the welfare of the children. They are the future of the nation. So, I appeal to the Minister to think over this. With these words, I conclude.

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय हुसेन दलवाई साहब। आप अंतिम स्पीकर हैं। आप दो मिनट बोल लीजिए।

(श्री सभापति पीठासीन हुए)

श्री सभापति: हुसैन दलवई जी को दो मिनट का समय नहीं दीजिए। इनको तीन मिनट का समय दीजिए।

श्री हुसैन दलवई: सभापति जी, यह सरकार इस अमेंडमेंट के जरिए, जो वर्ष 2009 में लॉ बनाया गया था, उसे खत्म करने की बात कर रही है। यदि ऐसा किया जाएगा, तो वर्ष 2009 का कानून नेगेट हो जाएगा। इसलिए मैं सरकार और मंत्री महोदय से अपील करूंगा और उन्हें यह मालूम ही होगा कि सावित्रीबाई फुले की आज जयन्ती है। जब मैं सावित्रीबाई फुले का नाम लेता हूँ, तो उनके साथ फातिमा शेख का नाम भी लेता हूँ, क्योंकि फातिमा शेख हमेशा सावित्रीबाई फुले के साथ ही रहती थीं। महात्मा फुले ने एजुकेशन के लिए जो काम किया था, उसमें महिलाओं की एजुकेशन के लिए बहुत काम किया था, इसलिए मैं उनका अभिवादन करता हूँ।

महोदय, मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि continuous and comprehensive evaluation की व्यवस्था कानून में पहले से ही है। यदि पांचवीं कक्षा के बाद आप उन्हें बाहर निकालेंगे, तो बिल्कुल गलत होगा। एक तो यदि बच्चा फेल है-फेल है यह कहेंगे, तो उस बच्चे के दिमाग में यह बात जाएगी कि मैं फेल हो गया हूँ और उसके मां-बाप भी बोलेंगे कि जब मेर में दिमाग ही नहीं है, तो तू क्यों पढ़ता है। अपने देश में ऐसी हालत है। उसे आप देखिए। मेरा कहना है कि बच्चों का हर महीने एग्जामिनेशन लेना चाहिए। यह कम्प्लेशन टीचर्स के ऊपर होनी चाहिए। श्री जावडेकर जी, मैं एक बात और बताना चाहता हूँ कि मेरी पोती चार साल की है। वह चार लेंग्वेजेज बोलती है। वह मराठी बहुत अच्छी बोलती है, वह इंग्लिश अच्छी बोलती है, वह हिन्दी अच्छी बोलती है और तेलुगु भी बहुत अच्छी बोलती है, क्यों? क्योंकि उसके घर के सारे लोग पढ़े-लिखे हैं। जिनके घर के लोग पढ़े-लिखे नहीं हैं, वहां टीचर्स को उनके मां-बाप बनना चाहिए और उन्हें पढ़ाना चाहिए, उन्हें सिखाना चाहिए। उन्हें पढ़ाने के लिए कहीं लाइब्रेरी नहीं होती, कहीं अच्छी लेबोरेटरीज नहीं होती, कहीं अच्छी इमारत नहीं होती और कहीं-कहीं तो उनके बैठने के लिए बेंचेज़ भी नहीं होतीं।

महोदय, मैं आपकी मालूमात के लिए बता दूँ कि मुस्लिम बच्चों की इस बारे में हालत बहुत खराब है। देश में 30 प्रतिशत मुस्लिम बच्चे चाइल्ड लेबर हैं, ऐसा क्यों है? क्योंकि उनकी ऐसी स्थिति ही नहीं है कि वे पढ़ सकें। इसलिए आपको यह देखना चाहिए कि उन्हें किस प्रकार से पढ़ने में मदद की जाए। आप ऐसा न करके जो उल्टा काम कर रहे हैं, वह मेरे ख्याल से बिल्कुल गलत है।

मुझे मालूम है कि यह डिमांड सारे लोगों ने की है। इसलिए आप इस अमेंडमेंट को कर रहे हैं, लेकिन सारे लोग जो कहते हैं, वह सही हो, यह भी ठीक नहीं है। इसलिए हम लोगों को कहीं न कहीं दो कदम आगे बढ़ कर सोचना चाहिए। मैं कहूंगा कि आप इस अमेंडमेंट को पास करने के बजाय, स्कूलों को ज्यादा से ज्यादा पैसा दीजिए। मेरा तो यह कहना है कि दिल्ली में जैसे बजट में 25 परसेंट पैसा एजुकेशन पर खर्च किया गया, तो उसका दिल्ली में अच्छा असर देखने को मिल रहा है। वैसा आप भी कीजिए। कहीं न कहीं कुछ कमियां तो रहेंगी। वे धीरे-धीरे ही ठीक होंगी।

महोदय, जब मैं पढ़ता था, तो मुझे यह बताया जाता था कि इस देश में एक स्टेट केरल ऐसी है, जो सबसे ज्यादा पढ़ी है और दुनिया में एक देश चीन ऐसा है, जो सब से गरीब है। आज एजुकेशन की वजह से दोनों आगे गए हैं। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि देश में एजुकेशन सबको मिलनी चाहिए। इसलिए कहीं न कहीं आप ऐसा प्रयास कीजिए जिससे देश के हर बच्चे को एजुकेशन मिल सके।

श्री सभापति: श्री हुसैन दलवाई, कृपया बैठिए।

श्री हुसैन दलवाई: महोदय, आपको तो मालूम है कि कम्पल्सरी एजुकेशन के बारे में ऐसी रिपोर्ट्स आई हैं, उनसे पता लगता है कि कम्पल्सरी एजुकेशन के लिए जो पैसा रखा गया था, वह भी खर्च ही नहीं हुआ। वह क्यों खर्च नहीं होता, उसमें क्या दिक्कत है, आप उसे देखिए। मेरे ख्याल से आप इस अमेंडमेंट को न करें, और पीछे जाएं, तो बहुत अच्छा होगा, धन्यवाद।

श्री सभापति: नहीं, आगे बढ़ना चाहिए, पीछे क्यों जाना चाहिए।

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: सभापति जी, मैं सभी माननीय सदस्यों - श्री महेश पोद्दार, श्री जावेद अली खान, श्री मो. नदीमुल हक, श्री प्रसन्न आचार्य, श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर, श्री के.के. रागेश, प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा, श्री सुशील गुप्ता, श्रीमती छाया वर्मा, श्री एन. गोकुलकृष्णन, श्री अनुभव मोहंती, श्री अशोक सिद्धार्थ, श्री राम कुमार कश्यप, श्री डी. राजा और श्री हुसैन दलवाई का आभार व्यक्त करता हूं। इस विषय पर बहुत अच्छी चर्चा हुई और मुझे इस बात की बहुत खुशी है।

महोदय, मुद्दा क्या है, इस बिल को यहां क्यों लाया गया है, इस पर मैं संक्षेप में अपनी बात पांच मिनट में कहकर समाप्त करूंगा। यह बिल इसलिए आया कि जब शिक्षा की चर्चा करते हैं, तो सभी लोग रोजाना यह बताते हैं कि पांचवीं कक्षा के छात्र को तीसरी कक्षा का गणित नहीं आता या आठवीं कक्षा के छात्र को छठी कक्षा का पाठ पढ़ना नहीं आता। अगर यह learning outcomes है, तो यह क्यों है, इसका अध्ययन हुआ? सभी राज्यों के शिक्षा मंत्रियों ने यहां दो दिन बैठक की और वे 25 राज्यों के मुख्य मंत्रियों के मैसेज लेकर आए थे और उसमें सभी पार्टियों के शिक्षा मंत्री थे। उस मीटिंग में सभी ने कहा कि हमें इस पद्धति में बदलाव चाहिए और इसे बदलने की हमें परमीशन चाहिए। चार राज्यों ने कहा कि नहीं, we are okay with no detention. इसलिए मैंने यह उपाय किया कि इसे हम राज्यों पर छोड़ेंगे। So, this Bill is nothing but to give power to the States. टीएमसी, जो रोज़ कहती है तो स्टेट को पावर दो, यही पावर तो दे रहे हैं कि स्टेट्स तय करेंगे कि no detention चालू रखना है या उसमें बदलाव करना है। आज के दिन तक मेरे पास जो सारी जानकारी आई है, उसके अनुसार 25 राज्य बदलाव चाहते हैं, 4 राज्य नहीं चाहते हैं। पहली बात तो यह है कि हम यह अधिकार राज्यों को दे रहे हैं, दूसरी बात यह है कि आज सभी ने भाषण में यह कहा कि comprehensive evaluation होना चाहिए, यानी हर सप्ताह टीचर लिखेगा कि स्टूडेंट कैसे प्रोग्राम कर रहा है। यह नहीं हो रहा है, इसलिए यह बिल आया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, एक मिनट ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, please. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: I have a question on this. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let him complete. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: Sir, I have an important issue to raise. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let him complete. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: सर, comprehensive evaluation पर मैं विश्वास रखता हूँ, लेकिन हमारे 11 लाख सरकारी स्कूल हैं और अगर हम वहां देख रहे हैं कि अनेक कारणों से, उसकी चर्चा में बहुत समय जाएगा, लेकिन यह नहीं हुआ है। राज्य सरकारों की मांग थी, इसलिए हमने, केंद्र ने सर्वसम्मति से यह निर्णय किया। यहां स्टैंडिंग कमेटी में भी गया और स्टैंडिंग कमेटी में सभी पार्टीज़ के प्रतिनिधि थे, उसमें राज्य सभा के 10 और लोक सभा के 20 सदस्य थे, सभी ने मिलकर एक राय से इस बिल को सम्मति दी है। इसमें क्या है, मैं इसके बारे में पहले ही बताना चाहता हूँ कि यह बिल किसी को भी स्कूल से बाहर निकालने का नहीं है। यह परीक्षा लेने की बात है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि कंपीटीशन कोई किलर नहीं होता है। बच्चे खेल में भी रोज कंपीटीशन करते हैं। वे जब क्रिकेट खेलते हैं या कोई खेल खेलते हैं, तो आपस में कंपीटीशन भी करते हैं। It is a good spirit. वे इसी आनंद से परीक्षा दें। अगर कोई बच्चा उसमें पीछे रह जाता है, तो उसे दो महीने में remedial teaching देने की टीचर्स की जिम्मेदारी होगी। अब जिम्मेदारी के बाद, दो महीने के बाद वे इसको देंगे और देने के बाद अगर उसमें यह हुआ तो वह अधिकार हमने राज्यों को दिया है, इसलिए मुझे लगता है कि इसमें किसी को बाहर निकालने का मुद्दा नहीं है। अभी तक यह हो रहा है कि आठवीं क्लास तक ड्रॉपआउट नहीं है, क्योंकि परीक्षा ही नहीं है, लेकिन नवीं में बीस परसेंट ड्रॉपआउट है और दसवीं क्लास में और बीस परसेंट ड्रॉपआउट है। क्या यह एक अच्छा चित्र है कि शिक्षा में जो पाठ पढ़े हैं, उनका कुछ भी आता नहीं है। हम यह कोई शिक्षा नहीं दे रहे हैं। हम केवल उनको आगे-आगे कर रहे हैं। यह सबकी मांग थी, यह पेरेंट्स की मांग थी। हम राज्यों को यह छूट दे रहे हैं। एक सवाल यह भी पूछा कि परीक्षा कौन लेगा? यह कोई बोर्ड की परीक्षा नहीं होगी, यह तो स्कूल की परीक्षा होगी, जैसे बचपन में हमारे स्कूल में होती थी, वैसे ही school will take the examination. सभी ने जो एक सुझाव दिया, वह मुझे मंजूर है कि शिक्षा के ऊपर ज्यादा खर्च होना चाहिए। 2014 में अपने यहां शिक्षा पर 82 हजार करोड़ का बजट था। अब, इस साल, जो नई व्यवस्था है, हायर एजुकेशन में फायनेंस भी किया, उसके मार्फत इस साल 30 हजार करोड़ की सैंक्शन हुई है। 1 लाख, 15 हजार करोड़, क्योंकि 85 हजार करोड़ रुपये मूल बजट है और यह नया मिला है, तो 1 लाख 15 हजार करोड़ रुपये उससे खर्च हो रहा है। यह 40 परसेंट इन्क्रीज़ है। हमारा यह आग्रह है कि यह खर्च और भी बढ़ाना चाहिए। मैं आज इसलिए सबको धन्यवाद दूंगा कि सावित्रीबाई फुले जी का उनकी जन्म-जयंती पर सभी ने स्मरण सबने किया, उन्होंने फातिमा शेख के बारे में भी कहा। जो भी सारे शिक्षक हैं, जिन्होंने भारत में शिक्षा फैलाने का काम किया, उन सभी का स्मरण करते हुए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आपने दोनों शिक्षा बिल पास किए हैं, इसके लिए आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill. In Clause 2, there are two Amendments (Nos. 1 and 2) by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy; he is not there. So, the Amendments are not moved.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: In Clause 1, there is one Amendment (No.3) by the Minister, Shri Prakash Javadekar.

CLAUSE 1 - SHORT TITLE AND COMMENCEMENT

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Sir, I move:

(3) That at page 1, line 3, *for* the word and figure "Act, 2018", the word and figure "Act, 2019" be *substituted*.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.

The Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, we are not satisfied with the reply. Even the amendments are...*(Interruptions)*... That is why we are walking out. That is what I am telling you.

(At this stage some hon. Members left the Chamber.)

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा: सर, हम लोग भी इस जवाब से संतुष्ट नहीं हैं, इसलिए हम लोग भी सदन से walk out कर रहे हैं।

(इस समय कुछ माननीय सदस्य सदन से बाहर चले गए।)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Mr. Minister to move that the Bill, as amended, be passed.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Sir, I move:

That the Bill, as amended, be passed.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, the message should be, no detention, but everybody will be retained; retention in the school.

The House stands adjourned till 1100 hrs on Friday, the 4th January, 2019.

The House then adjourned at twenty-two minutes past seven of the clock till eleven of the clock on Friday, the 4th January, 2019.