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Thursday,  
19 July, 2018  
28 Ashadha, 1940 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

**RAJYA SABHA**

OFFICIAL REPORT

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[P.T.O.]

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## **RAJYA SABHA**

*Thursday, the 19th July, 2018/28th Ashadha, 1940 (Saka)*

*The House met at eleven of the clock,*

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

### **FELICITATIONS BY THE CHAIR**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, on behalf of the whole House and on my own behalf, I congratulate Miss Hima Das for winning the Gold Medal in the 400-metre event at the IAAF World Under-20 Athletics Championships, held at Tampere in Finland, on the 12th of July 2018.

The victory of Miss Hima Das is all the more significant as she has become the first Indian woman to win a Gold Medal in a track event at a World Championship. Hailing from a small village in Nagaon, Assam, and reaching pinnacles of achievement, I am sure, she will inspire millions of our youth and budding sportspersons to excel in their field of sports.

We, the entire House, wish Miss Hima Das all success in her future endeavours and hope that she would continue to make the country proud by bringing many more laurels in the coming years.

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### **WI-FI (INTRANET) FACILITY INSIDE RAJYA SABHA CHAMBER**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, I wish to make an announcement. Many Members of this House have been demanding Wi-Fi facility inside the Chamber, so that information from various Government websites can be downloaded by them on their mobile/tablet devices. I am happy to announce that with the efforts of our Minister of Electronics and Information Technology, Shri Ravi Shankar Prasadji, and MOS (MeitY), Shri S. S. Ahluwaliaji, our Rajya Sabha Chamber has become Wi-Fi enabled. I congratulate and thank both the Ministers and also place on record our appreciation for the team of NIC engineers who have completed this work in a short span of time.

Using Wi-Fi facility inside the Chamber, hon. Members can now browse all the Government websites including the websites of the Parliament. The facility is accessible on all the mobile phones, tablets, laptops, etc. The User Name/Password already being used by the Members for accessing Wi-Fi on their mobile devices in the Parliament

Complex will work inside the Chamber also. In case hon. Members wish to register any new mobile device, they may get it done from the NIC helpdesk.

The Wi-Fi facility inside the Chamber will be restricted to Government, Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha websites. However, using Wi-Fi facility available in the lobbies (inner and outer lobbies), Members may access any website on the Internet.

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### PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

#### **(MoU (2018-19) between the Government of India and the Antrix Corporation Limited (ACL))**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTHEASTERN REGION; THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS; THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): Sir, with your kind permission, I beg to lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Department of Space) and the Antrix Corporation Limited (ACL), for the year 2018-19. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 9220/16/18]

MR. CHAIRMAN: We had given up 'begging' one year back. You are lagging behind. I repeat my suggestion. Members or Ministers can say, 'I rise to present a Report'. They need not beg to do so.

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR (Maharashtra): It is not unparliamentary.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is not unparliamentary. Indianise करके बेहतर होगा। We are no more under colonial rule.

#### **Report and Accounts of different years pertaining to various organisations and related papers**

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

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Parents' Association for the Welfare of the Mentally Handicapped Persons (PAWMENCAP), Hyderabad, Telangana, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Association.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above.  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 9478/16/18]
- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Development and Welfare Association of the Blind, Nalgonda, Telangana, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Association.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 9329/16/18]
- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Shanthiniketan, Ranga Reddy, Telangana, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institution.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 9331/16/18]
- (iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Association for the Blind (NAB), Mumbai, Maharashtra, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Association.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iv) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 9328/16/18]
- (v) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Sneha Society for Rural Reconstruction, Nizamabad, Telangana, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Society.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (v) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 9332/16/18]
- (vi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Sneha Society for Rural Reconstruction, Nizamabad, Telangana, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Society.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (vi) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9332/16/18]
- (vii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Sneha Society for Rural Reconstruction, Nizamabad, Telangana, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Society.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (vii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9332/16/18]
- (viii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Sneha Society for Rural Reconstruction, Nizamabad, Telangana, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Society.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (viii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9332/16/18]

**श्री सभापति:** शरद जी, आज मैंने कुछ देखा, क्या यह सही है कि आपने आज के दिन करीब 50 साल या 52 साल पहले legislature में enter किया। क्या ऐसा है?

**श्री शरद पवार:** ऐसा नहीं है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: It's July 19th. I read it somewhere.

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#### MESSAGE FROM LOK SABHA

##### **The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (Amendment) Bill, 2018**

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report to the House the following message received from the Lok Sabha, signed by the Secretary-General of the Lok Sabha:—

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (Amendment) Bill, 2018, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 18th July, 2018."

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

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**REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY  
STANDING COMMITTEE ON HOME AFFAIRS**

SHRI SHAMSHER SINGH MANHAS (Jammu and Kashmir): Sir, I present the following Reports (in English and Hindi) of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Home Affairs:—

- (i) 212th Report on Action Taken by Government on the Recommendations/Observations Contained in the 204th Report on Administration and Development of Union Territory of Lakshadweep; and
- (ii) 213th Report on Security Situation in the North Eastern States of India.

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

SHRI MAJEED MEMON (Maharashtra): Sir, I present the Ninety-seventh Report (in English and Hindi) of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Personnel, Public Grievances, Law and Justice on Draft Public Servants (Declaration of Assets and Liabilities and Minimum Value of Assets for Condonation or Exemption) Rules, 2017.

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

**श्री विजय पाल सिंह तोमर** (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं विभाग-संबंधित रसायन और उर्वरक संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति के निम्नलिखित प्रतिवेदनों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेज़ी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

- (i) Forty-sixth Report on the subject 'Promotion and Coordination of basic, applied and other research in areas related to the Pharmaceutical Sector' of the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers (Department of Pharmaceuticals);
- (ii) Forty-seventh Report on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Fortieth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on the subject 'Implementation of New Urea Policy -2015' of the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers (Department of Fertilizers); and

- (iii) Forty-eighth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Forty third Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants 2018-19' of the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers (Department of Fertilizers).

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**REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY  
STANDING COMMITTEE ON RURAL DEVELOPMENT**

SHRI SHAMSHER SINGH DULLO (Punjab): 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 Rural Development:—

- (i) Forty-ninth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Thirty-ninth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Watershed Development Component of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (WDC-PMKSY)' of the Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Land Resources);
- (ii) Fiftieth Report on 'Improvement in the functioning of Panchayats' of the Ministry of Panchayati Raj; and
- (iii) Fifty-first Report on 'Swachh Bharat Mission - Gramin (SBM-G) in States/ UTs' of the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation.

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**STATEMENTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY  
STANDING COMMITTEE ON RURAL DEVELOPMENT**

SHRI SHAMSHER SINGH DULLO (Punjab): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Statements of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Rural Development:—

- (i) Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter-I and final replies included in Chapter-V of the Twenty-seventh Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on the recommendations of the Committee contained in Sixteenth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on 'BPL Survey (currently Socio-Economic and Caste Census (SECC), 2011' in respect of the Department of Rural Development (Ministry of Rural Development);

- (ii) Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter I and final replies included in Chapter-V of the Twenty-eighth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on the recommendations of the Committee contained in Twenty-first Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2016-17)' in respect of the Department of Rural Development (Ministry of Rural Development);
  - (iii) Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter-I and final replies included in Chapter-V of the Thirty-seventh Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on the recommendations of the Committee contained in Twenty-fifth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on 'National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj (NIRD&PR)' in respect of the Ministry of Panchayati Raj;
  - (iv) Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter-I and final replies included in Chapter-V of the Thirty-eighth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on the recommendations of the Committee contained in Thirty-sixth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)' in respect of the Department of Rural Development (Ministry of Rural Development);
  - (v) Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter-I and final replies included in Chapter-V of the Forty-first Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on the recommendations of the Committee contained in Thirty-fourth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2017-18)' in respect of the Ministry of Panchayati Raj;
  - (vi) Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter-I and final replies included in Chapter-V of the Forty-third Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on the recommendations of the Committee contained in Thirty-third Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2017-18)' in respect of the Department of Land Resources (Ministry of Rural Development); and
  - (vii) Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter-I and final replies included in Chapter-V of the Forty-fourth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on the recommendations of the Committee contained in Thirty-fifth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2017-18)' in respect of the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation.
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### REPORTS OF THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA (Assam): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports of the Public Accounts Committee (2018-19):—

- (i) One-hundred-third Report on the subject "Assessment of Entities engaged in Health and Allied Sector" of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue);
- (ii) One-hundred-fourth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations of the Committee contained in their Twenty-seventh Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on "Exemption to Charitable Trusts and Institutions" of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue);
- (iii) One-hundred-fifth Report on the subject "Creation of Tourist Infrastructure in Andaman and Nicobar Islands" of the Ministry of Home Affairs; and
- (iv) One-hundred-sixth Report on the subject "Improper Management of Defence Land" of the Ministry of Defence.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Zero Hour. Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav.

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश) : धन्यवाद, श्रीमन्।

श्री सभापति: कृपया एक-एक मिनट बोलें। आपके बाद श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद भी हैं, इसलिए आपको थोड़ा शेयर करना है।

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: श्रीमन्, ज़ीरो ऑवर में एक सदस्य तीन मिनट तो बोल ही सकता है।

श्री सभापति: तीन मिनट में दो माननीय सांसदों को बोलना है।

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: ठीक है।

### MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION OF CHAIR

#### New guidelines issued by U.G.C. allegedly diluting reservation for SCs/STs and OBCs in appointments to the Institutes of Higher Learning

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): श्रीमन्, जो मामला मैं उठा रहा हूँ वह बहुत ही गम्भीर है। हिन्दुस्तान की बहुत बड़ी आबादी, जिसमें दलित और पिछड़े वर्ग के लोग हैं, हायर एजुकेशन में उनके आरक्षण को छीनने की और खत्म करने की साजिश को पूरी तरह से इम्प्लिमेंट कर दिया गया है। हुआ

यह था कि दिनांक 21 जुलाई, 1997 को एससी और एसटी के लिए हायर एजुकेशन में रिजर्वेशन की व्यवस्था की गई थी। उसके बाद 4 मार्च, 2007 को उच्च शिक्षा में आरक्षण हुआ था। डीओपीटी ने 200 प्वाइंट्स का रोस्टर बनाया और अभी उसके आधार पर 27%, 15% और 7.5% रिजर्वेशन मिल रहा था, लेकिन यूजीसी ने 5 मार्च, 2018 को एक विभाग-वार 13 प्वाइंट्स रोस्टर का आदेश दिया। रोस्टर का मतलब है, पदों का जो क्रम निर्धारण होता है, उसको रोस्टर कहते हैं। इस 13 प्वाइंट्स रोस्टर के हिसाब से यह तय हो गया है कि जो पहली, दूसरी, तीसरी पोस्ट होगी, वह अनरिजर्व्ड होगी, चौथी ओबीसी वर्ग की होगी, पांचवीं, छठी पोस्ट अनरिजर्व्ड होगी, सातवीं शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट वर्ग की होगी, आठवीं ओ.बी.सी. की होगी, नवीं, दसवीं, ग्यारहवीं पोस्ट अनरिजर्व्ड होगी, बारहवीं पोस्ट ओबीसी की होगी और तेरहवीं पोस्ट अनरिजर्व्ड होगी। मतलब यह हुआ है कि इन तेरह सीटों पर नौ पोस्ट्स अनरिजर्व्ड होंगी और जो चार पोस्ट्स हैं, उनमें तीन पर ओबीसी का और एक पर एस.सी. वर्ग का उम्मीदवार होगा। इसके बाद एस.टी. वर्ग के उम्मीदवार को कभी कोई रिजर्वेशन नहीं मिल सकता है।

सभापति महोदय, संविधान ने जो अधिकार दिया है, जिस पर इंदिरा साहनी केस में सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने सील लगाई थी, मुहर लगाई थी, उसके खिलाफ जाकर यह जी.ओ. हुआ है। यह जो मानसिकता है, उसका नतीजा यह हुआ है। यह इसीलिए होता है कि इस देश में 496 वाइस चांसलर्स हैं, जिनमें 6 शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट हैं, 6 शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स हैं और 36 ओबीसी हैं। ये लगभग 50% होने चाहिए थे, लेकिन केवल 9.6% वाइस चांसलर्स हैं। जब इस तरह के लोग उन पदों पर बैठे होंगे तो वहां दलितों का, पिछड़ों का, शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स का कोई भी प्रतिनिधि नहीं होगा या नाममात्र का प्रतिनिधि होगा, तब इन वर्गों को कोई न्याय नहीं मिल सकता है। इन वर्गों को न्याय देने के लिए मैं चाहूंगा, अगर माननीय मंत्री जी यहां पर हैं, तो यह घोषणा करें कि जितने भी एडवर्टाइजमेंट्स अभी तक निकाले गए हैं, उन सबको रोक दिया जाएगा, उनके इंटरव्यूज रोक दिए जाएं और जो लोग इस आधार पर एपॉइंट हुए हैं, उनके एपॉइंटमेंट्स को null and void किया जाए। पिछड़े, आदिवासियों, दलितों या शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स को न्याय दिलाने की कोशिश की जाए।

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

**श्री पी. एल. पुनिया** (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सभापति महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

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

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

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

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

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR (Maharashtra): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: We also associate ourselves with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have some more names. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me complete that and then, you can all associate. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**नेता विपक्ष (श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद) :** सभापति महोदय, सबसे पहले तो मैं चेयर से निवेदन करूंगा कि यह भावना सिर्फ प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव जी और मेरी ही नहीं है, बल्कि यह भावना देश की भावना है, इसलिए यह बात दो मिनट में खत्म होने वाली नहीं है, अतः इस पर एक व्यापक चर्चा होनी चाहिए। काँस्टीट्यूशन में रिजर्वेशन है। पहले एस.सी./एस.टी. के लिए था, लेकिन 1993 में, जब हम सब डॉक्टर साहब, नरसिम्हा राव जी की गवर्नमेंट में थे ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**श्री सभापति:** गुलाम नबी जी, समय का ध्यान रखिए।

**श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद:** सभापति जी, मैं बस खत्म कर रहा हूँ। उस वक्त से बैकवर्ड्स के लिए भी रिजर्वेशन हुआ।

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा (हिमाचल प्रदेश):** रिकॉर्ड पर लाना जरूरी है।

**श्री सभापति:** अगर discussion करना है, तो वह अलग से करेंगे, मगर अभी मंत्री जी हैं, इसलिए मंत्री जी के समाधान से सब कुछ तय हो तो रहा है।

**श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद:** मंत्री जी को भी यह पता होना चाहिए, मैं उन्हीं के लिए बता रहा हूँ और देश को भी मालूम होना चाहिए कि यह कब आया था। यह रिजर्वेशन तब से चल रहा है। जैसे अभी यादव जी ने बताया कि पहले डीओपीटी ने 200 प्वाइंट्स को लेकर रिजर्वेशन बनाया था, जिसमें 50 परसेंट रिजर्वेशन मिलता, लेकिन अगर यह 13 प्वाइंट्स को लेकर बनाएंगे, तो इसमें रिजर्वेशन कम हो जाएगा और एस.सी./एस.टी. और ओ.बी.सी. के लिए तो बिल्कुल खत्म ही हो जाएगा। सभापति जी, अगर आप देखेंगे तो मैं सिर्फ दो गाइडलाइन्स पढ़ता हूँ। एक गाइडलाइन, UGC Guidelines for Strict Implementation of Reservation Policy, 2006 clearly states and I quote, "The practice of creating department-wise cadres, which tends to create single posts or cadres with artificially reduced number of posts in order to avoid reservation, is strictly forbidden." 2006 की जो यूजीसी की गाइडलाइन्स हैं, वे forbid करती हैं, कि यह रिजर्वेशन को खत्म करने का एक आर्टिफिशियल तरीका अपनाया जा रहा है, इसको खत्म कर देना चाहिए। अभी यू.जी.सी. की जो नई गाइडलाइन्स हैं, जो 5th March, 2018 का circular है, **†** *ابھی یوجی سی کی جو نئی گائڈ لائنس ہیں، ابھی جو*

**سرکلر ہے، جو پانچ مارچ 2018 کا سرکلر ہے۔**

it says, "On the directions of the

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

Ministry of HRD, each department in a University should be treated as a unit. Thus, if the number of posts per department is one or two, no reserved post will be available." सर, मुझे खुशी है कि हमने पहली दफा ऑल इंडिया मेडिकल इंस्टीट्यूट में असिस्टेंट प्रोफेसर के लिए 50 पर्सेंट रिजर्वेशन शुरू की, जितना backlog था, उतना हमने खत्म किया।

† سر مجھے خوشی ہے کہ ہم نے پہلی دفعہ آل انڈیا میڈیکل انسٹی ٹیوٹ میں اسسٹنٹ پروفیسر کے لئے پچاس فیصد رزرویشن شروع کیا، جتنا بیک-لوگ تھا، اتنا ہم نے ختم کیا۔

MR. CHAIRMAN: Right. We have to go to the other Member. ...(Interruptions)... Thank you.

**श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद:** साथ ही जो नए छः इंस्टीट्यूट बने, उनमें पचास पर्सेंट रिजर्वेशन अभी जारी है, इसलिए रिजर्वेशन को बहाल रखा जाए, खत्म नहीं किया जाए।

† جناب غلام نبی آزاد : ساتھ ہی جو نئے چھ انسٹی ٹیوٹ بنے، ان میں پچاس فیصد رزرویشن ابھی جاری ہے، اس لئے رزرویشن کو بحال رکھا جائے ختم نہیں کیا جائے۔  
(ختم شد)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Others will lose opportunity. Now, Shri Ashok Siddharth. जो नाम मैंने एडमिट किए हैं, मेरा कर्तव्य होता है कि उनको बुलाया जाए। बाद में जिनको associate करना है, वे करें।

**श्री अशोक सिद्धार्थ** (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय सभापति जी, आपका धन्यवाद। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि भारत के संविधान निर्माता बाबा साहेब डा. भीमराव अम्बेडकर ने भारत के संविधान में एस.सी./एस.टी. और ओ.बी.सी. के लोगों को आरक्षण इस मकसद से देने का काम किया था कि वे जीवन के अपने सभी पहलुओं में तरक्की और विकास कर सकें, लेकिन बड़े अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ रहा है कि आज़ादी के सत्तर वर्ष बाद भी भारत के संविधान में दिए गए आरक्षण को आज तक पूरा नहीं किया गया है। इसका सबसे बड़ा कारण यह है कि भारत के केंद्र में रही सरकारों की नीति और नीयत में हमेशा से अंतर रहा है। मान्यवर, पहले जब भारत का संविधान अंगीकृत किया गया..

**श्री सभापति:** अभी आपका point क्या है? अभी टाइम नहीं है।

**श्री अशोक सिद्धार्थ:** सर मैं वही बोल रहा हूँ। सिर्फ आधे मिनट में बोल रहा हूँ।

**श्री सभापति:** आप यह बताइए कि आपकी मेन डिमांड क्या है?

**श्री अशोक सिद्धार्थ:** सर, मेरी मेन डिमांड यह है, मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि पहले कहा जाता था कि available नहीं है, फिर कह दिया कि योग्य नहीं है, फिर कह दिया कि available भी है, योग्य है, लेकिन नए सिस्टम से लागू नहीं होता है। सर, यू.जी.सी. के 5 मार्च के बारे में, जिसे माननीय राम गोपाल यादव जी ने quote किया है, उसके बारे में मैं आपको यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि न सिर्फ उत्तर भारत में या दक्षिण भारत में बल्कि पूरे देश में एस.सी./एस.टी. और ओ.बी.सी. के छात्रों में रोष व्याप्त है। सर, मैं यह बात इसलिए बता रहा हूँ कि जब आरक्षण लागू हुआ था, तब से लेकर आज तक वेकेंसी नहीं आई है, लेकिन जिस दिन से यह circular आया है, तब से प्रतिदिन वेकेंसीज आई हैं। 3 तारीख को आई है, 8 तारीख को आई हैं, फिर दस तारीख को आई हैं, रेगुलर वेकेंसीज आई हैं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Whoever wants to associate, they can raise their hands. श्री पी. एल. पुनिया जी का नाम भी जोड़ना है।

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

SHRI P. L. PUNIA (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA (Jharkhand): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

KUMARI SELJA (Haryana): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI SANJAY SINGH (NCT of Delhi): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

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



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

PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA (Karnataka): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

MR. CHAIRMAN: All the names of the hon. Members, who have associated themselves with it, may be included. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes, I am coming to that. I would like to hear from the Minister because it is an important issue. Though there is no rule, at the same time, the Minister is available here. I have already sensitised him. Let him respond so that it would help us to know the position.

**मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर):** सभापति महोदय, सदन में बहुत सारे सदस्यों की जो भावना है, मैं उसमें बिल्कुल उनके साथ हूँ और हम सभी साथ हैं। ऐसा क्यों, इसके पीछे दो बातें हैं, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आरक्षण एक संवैधानिक अधिकार है, लेकिन मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि यू.जी.सी. ने अचानक circular नहीं निकाला है, इसको एक तरह से force किया है, क्योंकि यह निर्णय कोर्ट का है और कोर्ट का मतलब सिर्फ हाई कोर्ट का निर्णय नहीं है, सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने भी उसको कायम किया है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... एक मिनट दीजिए, मैं बताता हूँ।

**श्री पी.एल. पुनिया:** सर, ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**श्री सभापति:** प्लीज़, अभी मंत्री बोल रहे हैं। श्री पी.एल. पुनिया जी आप सीनियर हैं, आप बैठ जाइए। Mr. Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Punia, please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... If he is misleading the House, there is a way. There is a way. ...*(Interruptions)*... Don't misread the situation. Please, sit down. I will not allow any such interruption, please, ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Minister, one minute. Let me make it very clear. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. , Siddharth, sit down. I will not allow any cross-questioning or intervention without permission. You are such a senior man, you try to understand. ...*(Interruptions)*... If you don't want discussion, then I will go to the next issues. ...*(Interruptions)*... आप बात होने दीजिए, ऐसे बीच में मत बोलिए। Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is not the way. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री पी.एल. पुनिया:** सर, ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर:** मैं सदन में बोल रहा हूँ। ...*(व्यवधान)*... मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि मैं सदन में असत्य नहीं बोल सकता हूँ। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**श्री पी.एल. पुनिया:** सर, ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have to name you. That is not a good thing for you. ...*(Interruptions)*... What is this? If the Chair says it three times, you still defy the Chair. क्या यह कोई पद्धति है?

**श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर:** सर, इसमें ऐसा है कि हमारी जो पद्धति थी, जो सही थी कि university as a unit लेना चाहिए और department को unit के रूप में नहीं लेना चाहिए, क्योंकि उसमें Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes और OBCs के आरक्षण की हानि होती है, उनको नुकसान होता है। हमने एक-एक यूनिवर्सिटी का पूरा नक्शा तैयार किया है कि अगर हम department-wise roster लागू करेंगे, तो कितना नुकसान होता है और अगर university as a whole एक यूनिट मानते हैं, तो SC/ST/OBCs को न्याय कैसे मिलता है। हम तो इसी लड़ाई के हिस्सेदार हैं। मुद्दा यह है कि जो प्रस्थापित रीति थी, उसे कोर्ट ने quash कर दिया है। इसके quash करने के कारण हमें तुरंत एक सर्कुलर निकालना पड़ा। हमने उसी दिन सभी सम्बन्धित विभागों से चर्चा करके दो SLPs दायर की है। एक SLP, UGC ने सुप्रीम कोर्ट में दायर की है और दूसरी SPL, MHRD की तरफ से हमने भी दायर की है। इस संबंध में दो SLPs दायर की गई हैं। अब उसकी तारीख 13 अगस्त है। 13 अगस्त के पहले भी, क्योंकि हमारी मान्यता है कि आरक्षण बना रहना चाहिए, हम आरक्षण पर आंच नहीं आने देंगे और किसी को लाने भी नहीं देंगे। हम कोर्ट के निर्णय से सहमत नहीं हैं, इसीलिए हमने SLPs दायर की हैं। मुझे विश्वास है कि न्याय मिलेगा और हम आरक्षण बचाएंगे। ...(व्यवधान)... इसलिए बीच में ...(व्यवधान)... मैं वही कह रहा हूँ, ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No cross-talk please.

**श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर:** इस बीच कुछ विश्वविद्यालयों ने vacancies declare करके interview का schedule जारी किया था। हमने कल ही आदेश देकर, लिखित आदेश देकर, क्योंकि पहले यह दुविधा थी कि यह कोर्ट का मसला है, तो कोर्ट की अवमानना तो नहीं होगी, लेकिन आज मैं सदन के protection में हूँ, तो मैं आपको यह आश्वस्त करता हूँ कि हमने आदेश दे दिया है। हमने सारे interviews रोके हैं। कोई interview नहीं होगा, कोई भर्ती नहीं होगी, आरक्षण बचेगा और हम कभी आरक्षण की हानि नहीं होने देंगे।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Mr. Minister. Now, Shri T.K. Rangarajan, next issue. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा** (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, इसमें एक मिनट की permission दे दें। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: If you want a discussion, you give notice. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री पी.एल. पुनिया:** हाई कोर्ट का आदेश ...(व्यवधान)...

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

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: सर, JNU में बच्चों ने 'जय भीम' कहा, तो ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is not the way. I will not allow it. You want an answer, a solution or you want only this thing! Mr. Minister, whosoever has got any doubt, call the hon. Member to your Chamber and discuss it with him. Shri T.K. Rangarajan. ...*(Interruptions)*... Nothing is going on record except what Shri T.K. Rangarajan says. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, allow me to say something.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let Mr. Rangarajan complete it. He is in-between. I will call you. Shri T.K. Rangarajan.

#### **Reported attack on Swami Agnivesh in Jharkhand**

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): The House should condemn the atrocious attack on Swami Agnivesh. He was shown a black flag allegedly by a group of Janata Yuva Morcha, Bajrang Dal and ABVP activists at Pakur, Jharkhand on Tuesday. He was treated by a team of doctors. When he wanted SP and DM, they did not turn up. He called them, but, they did not turn up for help. Only public from that area saved Swamiji. Sir, the House must condemn. Sir, already the Supreme Court has condemned the activities related to cow protection, lynching, love *jehad*, moral policing and gang rape that have become the order of the day. So, I request the House to condemn these types of atrocities which are going on and the activists of Janata Yuva Morcha, ABVP and Bajrang Dal should be arrested and put in jail.

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD (Karnataka): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by Shri T.K. Rangarajan.

SHRI VIVEK K. TANKHA (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri T.K. Rangarajan.

SHRI K.K. RAGESH (Kerala): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri T.K. Rangarajan.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri T.K. Rangarajan. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री पी.एल. पुनिया (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री प्रेम चन्द्र गुप्ता (झारखंड): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

**श्री हुसैन दलवाई** (महाराष्ट्र): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

**चौधरी सुखराम सिंह** यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

**श्री जावेद अली खान** (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

جناب میر محمد فیاض (جنوں-کشمیر) : مہودے، میں بھی خود کو اس مسئلے سے سمبڈھ کرنا ہوں۔

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

**कुछ माननीय सदस्य:** महोदय, हम स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करते हैं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Sanjay Singh of AAP. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yours is next. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let us not politicise the issue. You will not get justice. Now, Shri Sanjay Singh of AAP on the same issue....*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री संजय सिंह** (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली): सभापति महोदय, धन्यवाद ...*(व्यवधान)*... जिस विषय पर आपने मुझे अपनी बात कहने का अवसर दिया है ...*(व्यवधान)*... मान्यवर, देश में हो रही हिंसा की घटनाएं पूरे राष्ट्र के लिए चिंता का विषय हैं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have to only associate.

**श्री संजय सिंह:** स्वामी अग्निवेश जी के साथ झारखंड के अंदर जो कुछ भी घटित हुआ, वह इस बात को दर्शाता है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have to only associate, please. इतना ही कहिए, 'मैं associate कर रहा हूँ'। The first issue was a larger issue and I allowed it.

**श्री संजय सिंह:** सर मैं एक ही मिनट लूंगा।

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, allow it since it is a larger issue. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Then every issue is like that only!

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, mob lynching is a national concern, it is not a small issue. We should be allowed to raise a discussion on that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have enough experience. ...*(Interruptions)*... He is already saying things.

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

**संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विजय गोयल):** ज़ीरो ऑवर का मिसयूज नहीं किया जा सकता।

**श्री संजय सिंह:** महोदय, यह इस बात को दर्शाता है कि आज हिंसा करने वाले लोगों को, नफरत फैलाने वाले लोगों को, मारपीट करने वाले लोगों को सरकारी संरक्षण प्राप्त है। मैं इस बात को इसलिए कहना चाहता हूँ क्योंकि झारखंड में सरकार के मंत्री श्री सी.पी. सिंह ने, स्वामी अग्निवेश जी के साथ जो कुछ भी घटित हुआ, उसको जायज़ ठहराया है। पूरे सदन को इसकी भर्त्सना करनी चाहिए, निंदा करनी चाहिए, हम हिंसा की छूट किसी को भी नहीं दे सकते। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मान्यवर, एक तीस सैकंड का प्रश्न और है, जो इससे अलग है। प्रधान मंत्री जी वाराणसी से सांसद हैं। गंगा की सफाई ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री सभापति:** नहीं-नहीं, इसका उससे कोई संबंध नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... संजय सिंह जी, गंगा का विषय दूसरा है, जो आगे आ रहा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह विषय अलग है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... It is not going on record. ...**(Interruptions)**... This is not going on record.

**श्री संजय सिंह: \***

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Sanjay Singh, nothing is going on record. ...**(Interruptions)**... Nothing, from this side or that side, is going on record. ...**(Interruptions)**... On both sides, nothing is going on record.

**श्री संजय सिंह: \***

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Sanjay Singh, this is too much. ...**(Interruptions)**... Do not do like that. ...**(Interruptions)**... आप बैठ जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... Now, Dr. Sanjay Sinh. ...**(Interruptions)**...

**श्री संजय सिंह: \***

**श्री सभापति:** आपका कुछ भी रिकॉर्ड में नहीं जा रहा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इससे आपका गला खराब होगा, लेकिन इसका कोई सॉल्यूशन नहीं होगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... Now nothing is going on record except Dr. Sanjay Sinh. ...**(Interruptions)**...

### **Need to increase the honorarium of Anganwadi workers and helpers in Uttar Pradesh**

**डा. संजय सिंह (असम):** महोदय, आज इस सदन के माध्यम से मैं उत्तर प्रदेश में 'समेकित बाल विकास परियोजना' में आंगनवाड़ी कार्यकर्त्रियों और सहायिकाओं के बारे में आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। देश में 15 लाख आंगनवाड़ी कार्यकर्त्रियां हैं और 13 लाख सहायिकाएं हैं, जो विशेष कार्य में कार्यरत हैं, लेकिन आज इनके काम को रोका जा रहा है। आज उत्तर प्रदेश में कुपोषित

गर्भवती महिलाओं के लिए आंगनवाड़ी केन्द्रों पर 'हौसला पोषण मिशन' के तहत खाना, फल, दूध, घी इत्यादि दिए जाते हैं और बच्चों को खिचड़ी, दलिया आदि दिए जाते हैं, लेकिन वह योजना अब बंद की जा रही है। मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि 'हौसला पोषण मिशन' एवं hot cooked meals को पुनः शुरू किया जाए, साथ ही जो सातवां वेतन आयोग है, उसके माध्यम से उनके वेतन को भी बढ़ाया जाए। महोदय, उनका वेतन बहुत कम है। आंगनवाड़ी कार्यकर्त्री का वेतन 4000 रुपये है और सहायिका का वेतन 2000 रुपये है। आज की बढ़ती हुई महंगाई को दृष्टिगत रखते हुए, इनका सबका वेतन भी बढ़ाया जाए, साथ ही इनको हर महीने वेतन मिले। अभी इन्हें सात-सात, आठ-आठ, नौ-नौ महीनों तक वेतन नहीं मिलता है। कृपया इस पर ध्यान दें और निदेशित करें कि इनको समय पर और वृद्धि के साथ वेतन मिले। मैं आपका बहुत-बहुत आभारी हूँ।

**श्रीमती छाया वर्मा** (छत्तीसगढ़) : सर, मैं माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करती हूँ।

**श्री विवेक के. तन्खा** (मध्य प्रदेश) : सर, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

**श्री पी.एल. पुनिया** (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

SHRI MUKUT MITHI (Arunachal Pradesh): Sir, I too associate myself with the mention made here.

**श्री नीरज शेखर** (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सर, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

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

#### **Stricter H1B visa norms by the United States of America for Indian Citizens**

SHRI K.T.S. TULSI (Nominated): Mr. Chairman, Sir, thank you very much for giving me an opportunity for drawing the attention of the august House to an important question. Sir, thousands of Indians in the U.S. are in dire straits because of the change of policy of H1B visa. They often face deportation. The U.S. Administration made it more difficult to get extension of visa as a result of the 22nd February, 2018 policy memorandum that has been issued which requires detailed documentation; more evidence is not permitted for specific assignments and speciality occupations. On 13th July, 2018, the U.S. Citizens Service issued another circular to deny visa without giving an opportunity to produce more evidence. Even if there is a lack of initial evidence, the visa can be declined which is too subjective and it entirely depends on the whim and fancy of the officer concerned.

This has resulted in 43 per cent drop in the top seven Indian IT companies and they are experiencing more difficulty in being able to hire Indian talent. Despite the fact that there have been three meetings between the hon. Prime Minister and the US President, we do not know whether this critical issue was ever taken up. And if it was taken up, what is the result of the same? Thank you, Sir.

### **Incidents of fratricide and suicide by Defence Personnel**

SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA (Odisha): Sir, there was a Prime Minister in this country, late Lal Bahadur Shastri, who was chanting the mantra जय जवान, जय किसान। But now time has come when we are saying\*

श्री सभापति: नहीं, नहीं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... Please, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री प्रसन्न आचार्य: मैं बोल रहा हूँ। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति: ऐसा नहीं ...*(व्यवधान)*... सदन में ऐसी बातें, ऐसे शब्द नहीं जाने चाहिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... You are a very senior person. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA: Sir, there are reports of farmers committing suicides coming from one part or the other part of the country. ...*(Interruptions)*...

संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विजय गोयल): सर ...*(व्यवधान)*... यह रिकॉर्ड पर नहीं जाना चाहिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति: यह रिकॉर्ड पर नहीं जायेगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA: I am negatively saying this. ...*(Interruptions)*... There are reports of farmers' suicide from one part or the other part of the country every day. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is one side of the picture. Another side of the picture is that there are reports of a large number of suicides by our soldiers, our Jawans in this country. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is most alarming. Therefore, I said\*

MR. CHAIRMAN: That will not go on record.

SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA: Okay, Sir. I do agree with it. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, for the kind information of this House, as per a report, last year about 500 Jawans committed suicide. Every year the number of suicides by Jawans is increasing. Not only suicides, there are reports of fratricides by Jawans, one Jawan killing the Officer, one Jawan killing the other Jawan. It is a very alarming situation. Why is this happening? Has

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\*Not recorded.

the Government gone into details of it? Has the Government tried to know the reasons why our Jawans, who are protecting our borders, are committing suicides? What is the misery? Why are they doing this? So, Sir, this is a very, very alarming situation. Sir, in most of the cases, one of the reasons for committing suicide is that Jawans are deployed far, far away from their homes; they are deployed in border areas. Sir, there is also an allegation of bad quality of food. As you know, last year a BSF Jawan came in the social media complaining about the bad quality of food. It is most alarming. Sir, Jawans are applying for leave. They are away from their homes, their parents, their wives, their children and they are not allowed leave in time. It is one of the reasons why Jawans are committing suicides. There are so many harsh systems prevailing in the Army. The lower cadre Jawans are deployed in the houses of the Officers. They are used like servants. They are taking care of their pets, they are taking care of their children, they are taking care of the kitchen, etc. Is it the duty of the Jawans of this country? They are feeling humiliated. This is also one of the reasons. Sir, I have given the reasons. The Defence Institute of Psychological Research conducted a study on the suicides and fratricides and recommended some remedial measures. I would like to know from the Government what steps the Government has taken to implement the recommendation of this study. Sir, my suggestion to the Government would be that the Government should constitute an independent body consisting of psychologists, social scientists and retired defence personnel to have an independent study of the various reasons and come up with solutions. This is my humble submission to the Government. Thank you.

SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY (Odisha): Sir, I associate myself with the sentiments expressed by the hon. Member.

#### **Challenges arising out of the misuse of social media**

**श्री हरिवंश** (बिहार): सभापति जी, मैं मीडिया की पृष्ठभूमि से हूँ, पूरी आज़ादी का समर्थक हूँ। परन्तु वह आज़ादी जो बेगुनाह लोगों की जान ले ले, उस पर गौर करना होगा। हम जैसे लोग आज भी गांधी जी के आत्मनियंत्रण के पक्षधर हैं, परन्तु हर जगह, हर संस्था सीमा का अतिक्रमण कर रही है। सोशल मीडिया का कुअसर उसके लाभ से ज्यादा गूँज रहा है। यह वरदान है या अभिशाप, यह समाज को आगे ले जा रहा है या अराजक और अनियंत्रित बना रहा है, यह सवाल पूरी दुनिया में बहस के केन्द्र में है। अमेरिका की सीनेट के सामने सोशल मीडिया के संस्थापकों को बताना पड़ता है कि उन्होंने राष्ट्रपति के चुनाव में कैसे विज्ञापन और उत्तेजक बातें छपीं। दुनिया के दूसरे देशों में भी समाज पर सोशल मीडिया के असर को लेकर गम्भीर और स्वस्थ बहस चल रही है, परन्तु भारत में यह बहस नहीं, बल्कि महज इसके असर की चर्चा हो रही है। प्रामाणिक सूचना है कि 2010 से अब तक सोशल मीडिया की अफवाहों से 33 बेगुनाह लोगों की जान गयी। हाल ही में त्रिपुरा में सोशल मीडिया पर फैली



अफवाह के बाद 2 लोगों की हत्या हुई। महाराष्ट्र के धुले में 5 लोगों की जान गयी। कोई किसी को धमकी दे सकता है, कुछ भी लिख सकता है, कह सकता है। एक दल के प्रवक्ता को धमकी दी गयी और उनकी बच्ची के साथ रेप होगा। असम पुलिस द्वारा अलग सोशल मीडिया एकाउंट बनाकर रोज-रोज फैलाई जा रही अफवाहों के वेग को रोकने की कोशिश हो रही है। कभी गौ-हत्या, कभी बच्चा-चोरी, कभी मात्र किसी अफवाह पर भीड़तंत्र का अराजक होना - इसका समाधान क्या है? इसके दो ही रास्ते हैं - कानून और तकनीक। तकनीक की दृष्टि से इसे किस रूप में नियंत्रित किया जा सकता है या नियंत्रण में लाया जा सकता है, इस दिशा में कोशिश होनी चाहिए।

मैं आपके माध्यम से सदन और देश को आगाह करना चाहूंगा कि दुनिया भर के जाने-माने शिक्षाविद् लगभग 7 माह पहले मेनचैस्टर ग्लोबल मीडिया समिट में एकत्रित हुए। उन्होंने नई जनरेशन के लिए कहा था कि - We are all nervous about children with smart phones. The internet with social media enables them to know just about anything. कुछ महीने पहले अमेरिका के पूर्व राष्ट्रपति ओबामा भारत में थे। उन्होंने कहा था कि भारत में जो 300 वर्ष पुरानी शिक्षा-पद्धति है, उसे बदलकर syllabus of industrial age के अनुरूप बनाना चाहिए और इसका जिस तरह दुरुपयोग हो रहा है, उस पर नियंत्रण की कोशिश होनी चाहिए। मैं चाहूंगा कि इस गम्भीर विषय पर यह सदन और देश गौर करे।

अंत में देश की न्यायपालिका ने भी इस पर गौर किया और लिंगिंग की बात उठाई है। हमारे देश में न्यायपालिका की शानदार भूमिका रही है, अतीत रहा है और शायद कानून का प्रताप रहता तो भीड़ ऐसे काम नहीं कर पाती। यहां दशकों बाद न्याय मिलता है। अरुण शौरी की चर्चित पुस्तक 'Anita gets Bail' में कहा गया है कि आज मामूली कोर्ट्स की क्या स्थिति है - 20-20 या 25-25 वर्ष न्याय देने में समय लगता है। यदि हमारी न्यायपालिका सही ढंग से काम करे तो शायद कानून का असर हो और ऐसी चीजों को नियंत्रित करने के लिए जो कानून बने हैं, उनका प्रभावी असर दिखाई पड़े। मैं आपके माध्यम से अनुरोध करता हूं कि सरकार और देश इस विषय पर गौर करे।

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा** (हिमाचल प्रदेश): माननीय सदस्य ने जिस विषय पर नोटिस दिया है, उस पर सदन में पूरी चर्चा होनी चाहिए। आज यह पूरे राष्ट्र की चिन्ता का विषय बन गया है। जो देश के अलग-अलग हिस्सों में हो रहा है, जिस तरह अफवाहें फैलाई जा रही हैं, लोगों को मारा जा रहा है, कानून बिल्कुल टूट चुका है, इस पर देश के उच्चतम न्यायालय ने भी चिन्ता व्यक्त की है, इसलिए सदन को इस विषय पर चर्चा करनी चाहिए, यह हमारा आपसे आग्रह है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: This issue of misuse of social media is a larger issue and also a sensitive and serious issue. We can't come to conclusions on one side and we can't take unilateral action also. The moment Government does something, then, there will be criticism and also opposition. At the same time, can you allow this situation that is happening to go on? So, keeping this in mind, I can only suggest to the Government to hold discussion with all the stakeholders, including political parties and then try to evolve a national policy because this will have international ramifications also. We can't

simply take action. So, keeping that in mind, depending on the time available, we will see whether we can have a separate discussion. Otherwise, I can suggest to the hon. Minister, Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad. I have met him in-between also. He was also concerned and he also said that it is a very sensitive issue. Let him hold discussions with all the stakeholders, including political leaders and then come with some solution and share with the House subsequently.

THE MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): Sir, with your kind permission, if you allow me, I want to say something.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: I don't want to name a group, Sir. I have already issued a notice to him that you are equally responsible for your technological platform, if it is being used in large numbers for abuse. They have reverted to me. They are also educating. We are taking steps, but I take this suggestion on board and will hold consultations.

### **Growing incidents of mob lynching**

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY (West Bengal): Sir, the country is confronted with growing numbers of mob lynching and it is based on fake news and rumours in social sites. Some people also say that social sites have off-late become anti-social sites and also the basis of organised conspiracy. Day-before-yesterday, *i.e.*, on 17th of July, the hon. Supreme Court Bench headed by the hon. Chief Justice, while passing a 45-page order on this subject, observed *inter alia*, and I quote, "Horrendous acts of mobocracy cannot be allowed to overrun the law of the land and the Court warned that such incidents may rise like a typhoon-like monster across the country." In the concluding paragraph of that 45-page order passed day-before-yesterday, the Supreme Court has said, — with your kind permission, I would like to quote a few lines only — "We think it appropriate to recommend to the Legislature, that is, the Parliament, to create a separate offence for lynching and provide adequate punishment for the same." "We have said so, as a special law in this field would instill a sense of fear for law amongst the people who involve themselves in such kind of activities. There can be no trace of doubt that fear of law and veneration for the command of law constitute the foundation of a civilised society." The matter has been posted for further hearing on 20th of August, 2018. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, I have spoken just for one minute. I am supposed to get three minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You take two minutes and one minute is for others. ...*(Interruptions)*... Take one more minute.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY: So, Sir, I would urge upon the Government that since the matter has been posted for next hearing on 20th of August so please before that or at the earliest convenience they should come up with a comprehensive legislation before both the Houses of Parliament.

Finally, I condemn that a Minister of this Government is glorifying the people who are responsible for mob lynching.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri D. Raja to associate. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I would associate with my two colleagues — Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Ray and Shri T.K. Rangarajan — in condemning the growing incidents of mob lynching in the country; in condemning the attack on Swami Agnivesh.

Sir, I do not want to go into the historic root causes for mob lynching. But what is happening today is that in the name of cow protection, in the name of preventing Love *Jihad*, in the name of opposing inter-faith marriages, violence has been unleashed. Those people, who are indulged in violence, think that they have the political patronage. I have a data, if the Government challenges me, I can provide the data. The targets are the Muslims, the minorities, and the *dalits*. Why all this should happen in our country? Are we not ashamed of discussing mob lynching at this point of time? We claim that we are a civilized nation; we claim that we are a civilized society. But, what is happening to our fellow citizens? *Dalits* are being lynched. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Right; right. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA: The Muslims are being lynched; the minorities are being lynched. Are we proud of being called the citizen of this country? I am ashamed; I am pained. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay; okay. Now, Prof. Manoj Kumar Jha to associate. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, we should discuss this in detail. This is a larger issue. The Government should respond to what is happening.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Prof. Manoj Kumar Jha, you have just to associate. ...*(Interruptions)*...

PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA: Yes, Sir, I will just associate and will not take more than 60 seconds. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Smt. Vijila Sathyananth. ...*(Interruptions)*...

PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA: I will take just 60 seconds. ...*(Interruptions)*... Just 60 seconds, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No; no. ...*(Interruptions)*... You have just to say that I am associating. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Thank you so much, Mr. Chairman, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, my time is running out. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I cannot allow everybody to speak like this. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please try to understand, Prof. Manoj. ...*(Interruptions)*... Professor, you are also aware of the rules. ...*(Interruptions)*...

प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा (बिहार): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

SHRI SHAMSHER SINGH DULLO (Punjab): Sir, I also associate myself with what the hon. Member, Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Ray, has said.

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with what the hon. Member, Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Ray, has said.

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

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

श्री प्रेम चन्द गुप्ता (झारखंड): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री पी.एल. पुनिया (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

मीर मोहम्मद फ़ैयाज (जम्मू-कश्मीर): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

† جناب میر محمد فیاض (جنوں-کشمیر): مہودے، میں بھی خود کو اس وقت سے سے سمبڈھ کرتا ہوں۔

**Need to allow students who wrote NEET exam in Tamil to  
participate in medical counseling**

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Chairman, Sir, actually I am a very great fan of your quick wit liner, one-liner and also touchy rhymes.

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

Coming to the main issue, Sir, in Tamil Nadu, 1,14,602 students had appeared in the NEET exam this year. Out of these, 24,000 students had written their exam in Tamil language. But, in the Tamil medium question paper, 49 questions were wrong and vaguely-worded due to mistranslation. Now, the CBSE says that the students should have verified it from the English version of the questions. Why was there any ambiguity at all? If there was a Tamil version of the question paper, why should Tamil medium students rely on the English version of the questions? So, there was a great confusion.

Now, a Public Interest Litigation has been filed before the Madurai Bench of the Madras High Court by hon. Shri T.K. Rangarajan. And, the court has directed that the CBSE should award 196 grace marks to the students who had written their exam in Tamil medium.

Our students have already been facing untold sufferings. Some of the students were forced to appear in their exams in the State of Rajasthan, some of them were asked to appear from Sikkim, some were asked to appear from Ernakulum, where they were forced to remove even their nose pins, earrings, shoes, etc.

Besides, the girl students were also asked to remove their *dupattas*. So, there was great anguish, agony, a lot of tension, confusion and mental stress. The parents went through untold sufferings. One parent died while his son was taking NEET exam. The hearing of the case is posted for tomorrow. Who is answerable, Sir? The Government is answerable for the hardship, stress, mental agony and sufferings of the students. Whatever the court order may be, the Union Government has to increase the seats.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: So, please increase the number of seats. Already, the first counselling is over.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Right, Vijilaji. Does the Minister want to say something? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Sir, still 41 seconds left. The first counselling is over. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Take advantage of the Minister's presence. Try to understand. He is there.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Yes, Sir. The hon. Minister has to answer. Already some students have been....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, please.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Okay, Sir.

**मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर):** सर, यह मसला अभी कोर्ट में है, इसलिए मैं ज्यादा नहीं कहूंगा। पिछले साल ट्रांसलेशन का यह मुद्दा आया था कि बाकी जगह, बाकी भाषाओं के हिंदी - इंग्लिश का पेपर अलग था और दूसरे का अलग था। इस बार एक ही पेपर था और उसका जो ट्रांसलेशन किया गया था, उसके लिए तमिलनाडु गवर्नमेंट ने ही ट्रांसलेटर्स लिए थे। अब हम अगले साल से हर राज्य सरकार से यह ऐफिडेविट भी लेंगे कि यह ट्रांसलेशन correct है। यह correction हम करेंगे, लेकिन तब तक यह जो हुआ है, यह कोर्ट का मसला है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: But also take note as to why the children of Thiruvananthapuram or Kanyakumari should go to Rajasthan to take their exams.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Sir, about that, I have already ordered that from the next year, there will be no displacement. वे जिस जिले में हैं, उसी जिले में रहेंगे। जिस जिले में सेंटर है, उसी शहर के सेंटर में उनको भेजा जाएगा और अब आगे से यह नहीं होगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Vijilaji, please. At least, you got some assurance now.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Sir, translation was not done by the Tamil Nadu Government.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nobody is responsible now. We got a response. The response is, the students...

DR. V. MAITREYAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, translation was not done by the Tamil Nadu Government.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Maitreyan, please sit down. It was not the Government but people provided by the Government. ...**(Interruptions)**... Please sit down. Try to listen. At least, you got some assurance. I am also equally concerned. ...**(Interruptions)**... There should be no cross-questioning and answering. I am also concerned because I am familiar with what is happening. Now, the Minister has assured the House that the students of a particular district of a State need not be going to other States. They will have the facility to write exam in their respective places. That will be one relief. Let us be happy about this. ...**(Interruptions)**... Then, Shri Rajeev Chandrasekhar. ...**(Interruptions)**... Shri Rajeev Chandrasekhar. ...**(Interruptions)**... Not here. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: What about the 196 grace marks?  
...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): The grace marks have been awarded by the court. ...(*Interruptions*)... If the Government goes for. ...(*Interruptions*)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: What about the 196 marks? ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Manas Ranjan Bhunia. ...(*Interruptions*)... Dr. Maitreyan, there is some rule. ...(*Interruptions*)... Whether it is Dr. Maitreyan or Lord Siva, rule is the same. Please sit down. Shri Manas Ranjan Bhunia.

**Sudden stoppage of Central fund for Keleghai-Kapaleswari Baghai River  
Re-excavation and Flood Management Programme in West Bengal**

SHRI MANAS RANJAN BHUNIA (West Bengal): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for allowing me to speak on a very important issue relating to our State, West Bengal, particularly, the Southern part. The Government of India accorded techno-economic clearance for Keleghai-Kapaleswari Baghai drainage basin scheme on 28.1.2010 at a cost of ₹650 crores. Then, the Planning Commission accorded its sanction on 9.3.2010. Sir, till date, the accepted ratio formula between the Central Government and the State Government was that the Central Government will provide 75 per cent of the sanctioned project and the State will contribute 25 per cent. Out of ₹ 650 crores, till date, ₹ 325 crores have been given and utilised fully. It is surprising, Sir. I am drawing the attention of the hon. Finance Minister and also the Minister of Water Resources, through you, Sir, that a project of -flood control and flood management is not getting financial support of the Union Government. Till date, only ₹ 162 crores have been given by the Central Government, the Ministry of Water Resources and the Department of Finance. How a project which has been sanctioned in the Eleventh Plan period continued as a spill-over effect? The hon. ex-Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh, is here. He helped me a lot in helping more than 22 lakh people in the Southern part of Bengal. But, unfortunately, due to some unknown reasons, we are not getting any financial support from the Central Government for the last two-and-a-half years. As a result, the project is half-completed and the people are suffering. The objective of the Flood Management Programme is completely lost and it is frustrating. So, through you, Sir, I demand a statement from the hon. Minister of Water Resources and the hon. Minister of Finance stating what are the reasons to deprive West Bengal by not providing the fund for Keleghai-Kapaleswari-Baghai Basin Project which should be given in the ratio of 75 per cent.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Shri Rajeev Chandrasekhar. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI MANAS RANJAN BHUNIA: I request you to give direction to the hon. Finance Minister and the Minister of Water Resources for making a statement.

MR. CHAIRMAN: After three minutes, automatically, the mike goes off. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Rajeev Chandrasekhar.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY (West Bengal): Sir, I would like to associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member.

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

### **Growing drug menace amongst the children in Bengaluru**

SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR (Karnataka): Sir, I wish to raise the issue of growing menace of drug abuse amongst children in my city of Bengaluru.

In the light of an ongoing discussion in the Karnataka Legislative Assembly about the drug menace, especially in Bengaluru, where Bengaluru is increasingly becoming the hub of drugs in South India, the Assembly discussed the measures they would be taking under the Goonda Act, that is, the Karnataka Prevention of Dangerous Activities of Bootleggers, Drug-Offenders, Gamblers, Goondas Act, 1985 to control the problem of drug abuse amongst children in my city of Bengaluru.

Sir, the Indira Gandhi Institute of Child Health (IGICH) and the National Institute of Mental Health and Neurological Sciences (NIMHANS) have been cautioning about the rising trend of large amount of drug-addicted children that are visiting them for consultation and cure. The Narcotics Control Bureau of Bengaluru in the last two years has given a clear indication of the rampant drug abuse and the rise of it in my city. In February, 2018, Sir, officers of the NCB Zonal Unit seized 36.6 kgs. of Marijuana from a bus stand and 28.6 kgs. from yet another bus stand. These are just a few of the reported cases of a surge in drug abuse and trafficking in our city.

Sir, according to the NCB officials, youngsters are more vulnerable to drug addiction. Drug peddlers know this and prey mostly on them. The network of peddlers are not just well connected in Bengaluru and other cities of Karnataka, they are also connected with other cities in the South of India. It is about time something is done before the situation gets irreversible and a whole generation of children becomes addicts. Sir, there is a need for a strong national mission that includes laws prescribing harsh penalties for drug peddling, drug consumption and sale; and I request the Government of India to intervene in this. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL (Punjab): Sir, I would like to associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member.



SHRI SURESH GOPI (Nominated): Sir, I would also like to associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member.

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

DR. PRABHAKAR KORE (Karnataka): Sir, I would also like to associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member.

डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी इस विषय के साथ स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

सरदार बलविंदर सिंह भुंडर (पंजाब): महोदय, मैं भी इस विषय के साथ स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

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

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

श्री विवेक के. तन्खा (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी इस विषय के साथ स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री हुसैन दलवाई (महाराष्ट्र): महोदय, मैं भी इस विषय के साथ स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Sir, we also associate ourselves with the Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All the Members who have raised their hands, please send a slip because my office is telling me that taking down the names of such a large number of Members within that short period is not possible. So, please send a slip. Your name will be included. Shri Sambhaji Chhatrapati.

#### **Increased room tariffs in hotels due to higher GST slabs**

SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI (Nominated): Mr. Chairman, Sir, commending the implementation of GST, I have a few suggestions related to tourism industry.

While safety and security, hygiene, cheating by touts, lack of basic tourism infrastructure, etc., are the common problems faced by the international tourists, abnormally high room tariff, cost for food and beverages besides high GST charge is making India a costly tourist destination.

Now coming to GST, the Government has imposed different GST rates depending upon the tariff of the room rent which are 28 per cent, 18 per cent and 12 per cent. The GST on restaurants offering food and beverages located outside the hotel premises is 5 per cent, whereas, those restaurants located within the premises of a hotel with room rent amounting to ₹ 7,500 charge @ 18 per cent. In view of the quality, maintenance and better service, the domestic and international tourists prefer to stay in starred category hotels. But apart from the higher room tariff which in most of the cases is above ₹ 7,500 per day, the applicable rate of GST is abnormally high @ 28 per cent. So, even if ₹ 7,500 is taken as a minimum room rent, the domestic and international tourists have to pay over ₹ 10,000 per day. Sir, I raise the issue in right earnest that a higher GST is an impediment in the growth of tourism in the country because of the low paying capacity of a larger section of domestic and international tourists. Now, after the people are much enlightened about hygiene and sanitation, most of them prefer staying in hotels where room tariff slabs are higher, but after the addition of differential rates of GST, that is, 28 per cent, 18 per cent and 12 per cent on room tariff, the total amount payable goes up substantially, which pinches the pocket of domestic tourists. Simultaneously, the hotel operators who run these categories of hotels get lesser business, which ultimately results in lower occupancy. Since India is striving hard to attract tourists, it is necessary that the rates of GST on room tariff in hotels for food and beverages, etc., are fixed keeping in mind the situation prevalent in other countries.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Sambhaji, hereafter you must keep in mind that you have to speak and not just read.

SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: What I mean is that the room tariff and expenditure incurred on food and beverages by a tourist should be reasonable and competitive when compared with other countries of the region.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Husain Dalwai may associate.

श्री हुसैन दलवाई (महाराष्ट्र): सर, मैं आधा मिनट बोलूंगा।

श्री सभापति: वह परम्परा बन जाएगी।

श्री हुसैन दलवाई: सर, मेरा यह कहना है कि धार्मिक स्थलों में लोगों के ऊपर, चाहे वे किसी भी धर्म के हों। उनके ऊपर जी.एस.टी. लगाना बिल्कुल गलत बात है। मैं आपके माध्यम से इस पर सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ।

SHRI ANIL DESAI (Maharashtra): Sir, I associate myself with what the hon. Member has said.

### Deaths of youth in Punjab due to drug mafia

**श्री श्वेत मलिक:** सभापति महोदय, मैं आपका आभारी हूँ कि आपने मुझे यह मौका दिया। मैं बहुत महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर बोलूंगा। आज पंजाब में सरकार की लापरवाही से एक अघोषित इमरजेंसी है।

**श्री सभापति:** कृपया आप विषय बताइए।

**श्री श्वेत मलिक:** मैं विषय पर आ रहा हूँ। वहां पर आज नशे का खुला आम वितरण है। जहां यह था कि नौकरी घर-घर पहुंचेगी, वहां घर-घर नशा पहुंच रहा है। पंजाब में बच्चे-बच्चियां मर रहे हैं। माताओं का रुदन देखा नहीं जा रहा है। आज यह नशा इतनी आसानी से सबको उपलब्ध हो रहा है तो सरकार की एजेंसियां क्या कर रही हैं, यह एक बड़ा प्रश्नचिन्ह है। आज स्थिति यह है कि वहां लॉ एण्ड ऑर्डर की इतनी बुरी हालत है कि माताएं-बहनें वहां पर नशा बेचने वालों के डर से पहरा दे रही हैं।

**श्री सभापति:** आप विषय पर आइए।

**श्री श्वेत मलिक:** मैं प्रश्न करने वाला हूँ कि पहले जो पंजाब था, वह फूड बास्केट था, वह पंजाब आग ड्रग बास्केट बन गया है। पंजाब की आने वाली जेनरेशन के ऊपर खतरा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं मांग करूंगा कि केंद्र इस पर हस्तक्षेप करे, सुनिश्चित करे कि पंजाब के लोगों को नशे से बचाया जा सके। आज मैं सभी राजनीतिक पार्टियों को कहूंगा कि आज वहां का जो हाल हो गया है, उससे बहुत बड़ा खतरा है। मैं फिर प्रधानमंत्री जी से व केंद्र सरकार से निवेदन करूंगा कि पंजाब सरकार की जो उदासीनता है, इस पर केंद्र सरकार हस्तक्षेप करे और वहां पर नौजवानों को बचाए।

MR. CHAIRMAN: I would like to tell hon. Members that this is Zero Hour, and because of the concern expressed about various issues, I sometimes ask the Ministers concerned to respond. Taking advantage of the presence of the Ministers and extracting some assurance or action would be good in public interest rather than trying to score political points. You say, 'that party'; they say, 'this party'. At the end of it, it would be all party! The result would be that we won't have a meaningful discussion. I have seen some Members highlighting the points excellently, confining to the subject, within the time that is available to them. You heard Shri K.T.S. Tulsi speaking on such an issue, and many others too. So, my suggestion is, please confine to issues and then try to extract information, if the Minister is there and if he is willing. I have also been requesting the Ministers to try and cooperate to the extent possible so that Members could take advantage of their presence and try to get as much information as possible rather than politicizing issues. I can understand that elections are coming nearer, but that should not bother us. We should focus on the issues and a larger public interest should be preserved by the House. That is my advice to all the hon. Members. Also, please do not say anything while being seated. Now, Dr. Maitreyan, would you like to speak on the issue of dam safety? ...**(Interruptions)**... इसमें एक मिनट बचा है।

**12.00 Noon**

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, the proposed Dam Safety Bill, 2018 contains clauses which violate the rights of Tamil Nadu, especially with respect to the dams constructed and owned by the Government of Tamil Nadu in the neighbouring State, and would cause various problems in their operations and maintenance. The Tamil Nadu Assembly unanimously adopted a special Resolution.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, time is over. Thank you. It is Question Hour now.

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**ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS****Release of Central assistance to State Governments**

\*16. SHRI SANJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that only 19.2 per cent of the Central assistance under AMRUT has been released to State Governments by the Ministry during last three years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor considering that the deadline for completion of projects under AMRUT is 22 months;

(c) whether it is also a fact that 21 States have not received any funds till date;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) if not, the details thereof during the last three years, State-wise and year-wise?

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

*Statement*

(a) and (b) No, Sir. Under Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT), the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs has approved the State Annual Action Plans (SAAPs) submitted by the States and Union Territories for ₹77,640 crore, including Central Assistance (CA) of ₹ 35,989.70 crore in three rounds. CA allocated to the States and Union Territories (UTs) is released in three instalments (20:40:40). First instalment is released immediately on approval of SAAP. Second and third instalments

are released after submission of Utilization Certificates (UCs) for 75% or more of CA released and corresponding State share along with report of Independent Review and Monitoring Agency (IRMA).

The first instalment of CA works out to ₹ 7,198 crore and Ministry has released ₹ 7,138 crore (99.17%) towards this. Second instalment has also been released to the States who have submitted their claims, complete in all respects. So far, the Ministry has released CA of ₹ 13,047 crore to all the States/UTs under AMRUT.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Funds have been released to all States/UTs as per Mission guidelines. The details of funds released during the last three years, State/UT and year-wise, is attached as annexure.

#### *Annexure*

#### *State-wise details of funds released under Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT)*

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of State /UT	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19*	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	0.74	0.72	0.04	0.81	2.31
2.	Andhra Pradesh	72.50	88.62	441.30	0.00	602.42
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	7.62	74.14	0.19	0.00	81.95
4.	Assam	4.07	127.42	3.97	0.00	135.46
5.	Bihar	73.17	97.73	106.48	0.00	277.38
6.	Chandigarh	3.26	4.29	5.13	16.13	28.81
7.	Chhattisgarh	67.96	79.20	163.87	0.00	311.03
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.68	0.83	0.00	0.76	2.27
9.	Daman and Diu	1.06	1.15	0.00	1.54	3.75

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
10.	Delhi	56.96	226.25	68.45	0.00	351.66
11.	Goa	6.19	10.09	9.66	0.00	25.94
12.	Gujarat	131.72	245.20	238.12	0.00	615.04
13.	Haryana	48.80	50.88	62.45	0.00	162.13
14.	Himachal Pradesh	113.81	120.60	21.05	0.00	255.46
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	31.77	165.13	202.86	0.00	399.76
16.	Jharkhand	29.34	45.84	71.15	0.00	146.33
17.	Karnataka	126.85	299.40	406.59	544.01	1376.85
18.	Kerala	59.85	123.49	115.33	0.00	298.67
19.	Lakshadweep	0.16	0.24	0.35	0.00	0.75
20.	Madhya Pradesh	275.39	383.74	386.67	0.00	1045.80
21.	Maharashtra	263.71	612.15	512.85	0.00	1388.71
22.	Manipur	32.57	54.69	12.58	0.00	99.84
23.	Meghalaya	4.36	68.85	0.51	0.00	73.72
24.	Mizoram	7.55	11.15	11.52	49.21	79.43
25.	Nagaland	14.87	9.08	0.36	8.14	32.45
26.	Odisha	47.88	86.98	320.72	0.00	455.58
27.	Puducherry	0.50	28.76	5.80	0.00	35.06
28.	Punjab	135.11	209.75	27.49	96.96	469.31
29.	Rajasthan	99.15	256.36	264.53	20.73	640.78
30.	Sikkim	4.88	2.40	3.93	0.00	11.21
31.	Tamil Nadu	299.45	491.87	486.69	0.00	1278.01
32.	Telangana	53.53	117.86	116.81	0.00	288.20
33.	Tripura	16.59	10.58	11.94	0.18	39.29

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
34.	Uttar Pradesh	318.30	462.67	520.88	0.00	1301.85
35.	Uttarakhand	28.49	40.47	72.84	0.00	141.80
36.	West Bengal	170.64	177.53	239.99	0.00	588.16
TOTAL		2609.48	4786.11	4913.1	738.47	13047.17

1. The figures include funds released for AMRUT projects (including eligible projects of erstwhile JnNURM approved for funding under AMRUT), incentive for implementing reforms, Administrative and Office Expenses and for formulation of GIS based Master Plans.
2. The data is as on 16.07.2018

**श्री संजय सिंह:** धन्यवाद सभापति महोदय, "अटल मिशन" योजना सरकार की बहुत ही महत्वाकांक्षी योजना है। यह योजना पांच वर्षों के लिए लायी गयी और इसके अंतर्गत 500 शहरों का चयन किया गया। इस योजना के तहत शहरों के अंदर जल निकासी की समस्या, पार्कों के सौंदर्यीकरण की समस्या, सीवेज सिस्टम को दुरुस्त करने की समस्या का निस्तारण करने की योजना बनायी गयी। इस योजना के तहत 77 हजार करोड़ रुपए की एक बड़ी धनराशि निर्धारित की गयी। उस 77 हजार करोड़ रुपए में आधा पैसा राज्यों को देना था और आधा केन्द्र सरकार को देना था, लेकिन साढ़े तीन साल बीत जाने के बाद इस योजना में मात्र 19 प्रतिशत पैसा खर्च हुआ है।

**श्री सभापति:** आप क्वेश्चन पूछिए।

**श्री संजय सिंह:** मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि 5 वर्ष की योजना में अगर आपने मात्र 19 प्रतिशत पैसा खर्च किया है तो इस योजना को डेढ़ वर्ष में आप कैसे पूरा करेंगे?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Be specific so that you get correct information.

SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the hon. Member is referring to the Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT). This is indeed a Centrally Sponsored Scheme which commenced on 25th June, 2015 and is due to run its course by 31st March, 2020. Sir, this Centrally-Sponsored Scheme envisages that the States prepare and appraise their own projects in several categories like universal coverage of water supply, substantial improvement in sewerage services, storm water drainage, non-motorised urban transport, open and green spaces.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the percentage of money released?

SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI: Sir, the percentage of money released is 99 per cent, not 19 per cent. Let me explain this. Sir, the scheme involves a Central Outlay of ₹ 50,000 crore for five years and under this a total, as the hon. Member says, of something like ₹ 77,640 crore is approved as a part of SAAPs, which is State Annual Action Plans. The release of money is in three instalments in the segments of 20 per cent, 40 per cent and 40 per cent. The first 20 per cent is released on the approval of SAAP. The next instalment is released after the State has certified that it has utilised 75 per cent of the amount due to be expended and the State's share. So, what we have done is to have released money to all the States under the first SAAP except three States because they could not meet their milestone.

**श्री संजय सिंह:** महोदय, मंत्री महोदय अपनी बात में खुद इस योजना में दी गयी धनराशि को contradict कर रहे हैं। जो धनराशि आबंटित की गयी, वह 19 प्रतिशत की गयी। वे कह रहे हैं कि जब तक उसका राज्यों से सत्यापन नहीं होगा, तब तक हम आगे का पैसा release नहीं कर सकते। मान्यवर, मैं बड़ी विनम्रतापूर्वक मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आपने इतनी बड़ी योजना पर एक भी monitoring committee का सिस्टम नहीं बनाया। यह पार्लियामेंट की स्टैंडिंग कमेटी की रिपोर्ट है - मैं यह बात नहीं कह रहा हूँ। महोदय, मैं दो मिनट में अपनी बात समाप्त करूँगा।

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have to ask question. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री संजय सिंह:** अगर आप monitoring committee नहीं बनाएंगे तो जनता का हज़ारों-करोड़ रुपया बर्बाद हो जाएगा। आधे सफर में हाँफ गई अमृत योजना, देवरिया की खबर, शहर के बिगड़ रहे ड्रेनेज सिस्टम अमृत योजना, झांसी की खबर ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**श्री सभापति:** जनरल भाषण नहीं देना है।

**श्री संजय सिंह:** सर, मैं भाषण नहीं दे रहा हूँ। इनके पास मॉनिटरिंग का सिस्टम नहीं है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए खोदी सड़क ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Sanjay Singhji please, this is not the habit in Parliament. Hear what the response of the Minister on Monitoring Committee is. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री संजय सिंह:** सर, इस योजना की जो ज़मीनी सच्चाई है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**श्री सभापति:** प्लीज़, आप बैठ जाइए। You are new to Parliament, try to understand. You have asked a specific question, good question. What about the Monitoring Committee, let the Minister reply.

**श्री संजय सिंह:** सर, यह योजना जमीन पर क्या है, इस बारे में मंत्री जी को जरूर बताना चाहिए।

**श्री सभापति:** मुझे भी मालूम है कि ज़मीन पर क्या है। दिल्ली को 351 करोड़ रुपए रिलीज़ हो चुके हैं। आप कह रहे हैं 19 परसेंट और वे कह रहे हैं 90 परसेंट। आप आपस में बैठकर इस पर चर्चा करके देखिए।



**श्री संजय सिंह:** सर, यह मैं नहीं कह रहा हूँ, यह स्टैंडिंग कमेटी की रिपोर्ट है।

SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI: Sir, I would like to inform the hon. Member that the release of funds to all the States and Union Territories, all 36 of them is indicated in the annexure to the question that I have answered. This is number one. Number two, as I mentioned, the release of funds is in three instalments. First 20 per cent, then 40 per cent and the next 40 per cent.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Monitoring Agency?

SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI: There is an IRMA. There is something called an 'Independent Review Monitoring Agency' which has to do this and this IRMA will also certify that. But, the States have to certify themselves and come back with their UCs to the Centre for us to be able to release the next instalment. We have only withheld funds from three States which could not meet the milestones.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri P.L. Punia. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री संजय सिंह:** सर, राज्यों को कोई फंड नहीं दिया गया है।

**श्री सभापति:** आप ऐसा करिए कि बाद में आप दोनों आपस में figure को थोड़ा compare करिए।

**श्री पी.एल. पुनिया:** अमृत योजना के अंतर्गत एक कंपोनेंट है, वाटर ड्रेनेज और जो बाढ़ की संभावनाओं को कम करने के लिए नालों का निर्माण और उसके सुधार से संबंधित है और बहुत महत्वपूर्ण कंपोनेंट है। अभी बरसात होते ही हर साल मुम्बई, दिल्ली और अन्य महानगरों की जो दुर्दशा होती है, वह सबके सामने है। उसको देखते हुए मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण कंपोनेंट के लिए कितनी प्रतिशत धनराशि जारी की गई?

SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI: Sir, the States draw up the DPRs according to their own priorities and they have the requisite flexibility. Should they wish under certain circumstances, – as one of the hill States recently faced a particular situation on account of water – they can re-assign their priorities. As far as we are concerned, we only approve the State Annual Action Plan.

**श्री पी.एल. पुनिया:** इस कंपोनेंट के लिए यह राशि कितने प्रतिशत है?

SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI: Every State can re-allocate itself-whether it wants to give more money for storm water drainage or it wants to give money for water supply. I am happy to provide you the statistics. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have to hear the Minister.

SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI: Sir, a total amount of ₹ 2969 crores is provided for storm water drainage. Equally, these amounts, if the situation arises, the States can read just. If they want to spend more money, we only come in at the level, in a spirit of cooperative federalism, to approve the SAAP.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri V. Vijayasai Reddy.

KUMARI SELJA: They cannot read just on their own.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That has been the policy laid down by the Government.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Sir, I would like to know whether it is true that the Government of Andhra Pradesh submitted a Third and Final State Annual Action Plan under AMRUT Scheme for an outlay of ₹ 1,350 crores. I have gone through the reply that has been given by the Minister and the Minister has stated there that only ₹ 404 crores have been allotted. I would like to know from the Centre whether the additional sum of ₹ 533 crores has been requested by the Government of Andhra Pradesh. If so, what is the status?

SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI: Sir, under the first instalment of Central assistance, we committed assistance to all States except Arunachal Pradesh, Assam and Meghalaya. We have released the second instalment to those States which have submitted their claims completely. These are: Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Odisha, Jammu and Kashmir, Mizoram and Chandigarh. So, this has been released to Andhra Pradesh under the second instalment.

**प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव:** सभापति महोदय, मेरा माननीय मंत्री जी से बिल्कुल प्वाइंटेड सवाल है। माननीय मंत्री जी, मैं आपसे यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि आपकी Independent Review and Monitoring Agency है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... क्या इसने कोई review किया है, कोई रिपोर्ट आपको दी है कि पैसा कितना, कहां-कहां पर खर्च हुआ है या यह एजेंसी कभी कहीं मौके पर गयी? यह जानकारी आपको है या नहीं है?

SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI: Sir, the answer to that question is a categorical 'yes'. But in addition to that, we also have an apex Committee headed by the Secretary in the Housing and Urban Affairs Ministry, which meets regularly once in three months and reviews all the progress on this.

Sir, under AMRUT, I want to respond to the previous question. We have information on this.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can send the information to the hon. Member separately.

Now, Question No.17 - questioner not present. Any supplementaries? No. Now, Question No.18.

**Scheme of distributing cycles to girl students by W.B. Government**

\*17. [The Question was absent.]

\*17. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that the State Government of West Bengal has taken up a scheme of distributing cycles to girl students throughout the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is ready to take up the idea and suggest to other States to take up similar schemes; and

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

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) to (b) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House Statement. No Sir. The Government of India is not aware about the scheme of State Government of West Bengal for distributing cycles to girl students throughout the State.

(b) to (d) The Government is always encouraging the States to take up the schemes related to welfare and empowerment of women. All such schemes are also being popularized through NARI Portal ([www.nari.nic.in](http://www.nari.nic.in)). Mahila Shakti Kendra scheme of Government of India is also increasing awareness of women related schemes through student volunteers.

**Application for passport through mobile phone app**

\*18. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has introduced an application for passport through mobile phone app;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is considering additional security measures for passport applications which would be received through mobile app; 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 Ministry has launched the mPassport Seva App with additional facilities on 26 June, 2018. mPassport Seva application is a mobile based application which provides the citizens with an optional facility for accessing passport related services apart from the existing website, *i.e.*, <http://passportindia.gov.in/>. An applicant can choose either of these mediums to fill up his/her passport application. The mPassport Seva App is available in Android and iOS platforms.

The mPassport Seva App will now support enhanced set of passport services such as:

- (i) New User Registration
- (ii) Sign In to Registered User Account
- (iii) Application form filing to apply for Passport and Police Clearance Certificate
- (iv) Pay for Passport Services
- (v) Appointment Scheduling
- (vi) Application Availability Status
- (vii) Document Advisor
- (viii) Fee Calculator

With the launch of this mPassport Seva App, citizens would not require access to a computer and printer to apply for passport services.

(c) and (d) The mPassport Seva application has the requisite security features.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the moot point of this particular question of mine is about the security aspects concerning passport through mobile phone app. The hon. Minister, while replying to the essence of this question, has not clarified as "to what are the security measures being taken by the Government while receiving passport applications through a mobile app. It is okay to expedite the process. You can also make the things simple and easier, but, at the same time, we cannot compromise the national security. I have information that such facilities are available in

the developed countries like U.S., but they don't make any compromise on security. So, I would like to know as to what are the security measures the Government has taken with regard to passport application through mobile app.

**श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज:** सभापति महोदय, हमने इसमें पूरा सिक्योरिटी मेज़र्स लिए हैं और मैं आपके माध्यम से सदन को बताना चाहूंगी। पहला, सिक्योरिटी मेज़र तो हमने इसमें यह लिया है कि जब आप मोबाइल ऐप से पासपोर्ट के लिए आवेदन करेंगे, तो हमारा जो Data Receiving Centre है, उसमें वह आ जाएगा, लेकिन मोबाइल से डिलीट हो जाएगा, तो आपके मोबाइल में वह रहेगा ही नहीं, यह सबसे बड़ा हमारा सिक्योरिटी फीचर है।

दूसरा, अगर कोई fake पासपोर्ट बनाता है, क्योंकि लोग साइबर कैफे में जाकर बना लेते थे, वह हमारे डीआरसी में आएगा ही नहीं। जो बात आपने कही है कि बड़े-बड़े देश चिन्ता करते हैं, तो हम भी कोई छोटा देश नहीं हैं। हमने भी जब इस ऐप को लागू किया, तब दो बड़े सिक्योरिटी मेज़र्स इसमें रखे कि मोबाइल ऐप डीआरसी से मिलते ही मोबाइल से वह डिलीट हो जाएगा और अगर कोई fake बनाता है, तो वह डीआरसी में आएगा ही नहीं, उससे जुड़ेगा ही नहीं।

**SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH:** Sir, my second supplementary is about the severe shortage of employees in the Passport Offices. It was assured that 32 additional staff will be provided for every one lakh passport applications, but this commitment has not been fulfilled and the Passport Offices continue to suffer from shortage of staff. There was also a proposal to merge Passport Office with the Ministry to overcome the shortage of manpower, etc., in the Passport Offices. So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister the steps taken by the Government to enhance the strength of employees in Passport Offices and their merger with the Ministry.

**श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज:** सभापति जी, पहले तो यह कभी कमिटमेंट नहीं थी कि पासपोर्ट ऑफिस यानी सीपीओ ऑर्गनाइजेशन को MEA से मर्ज कर दिया जाएगा, यह कभी नहीं कहा। बहुत विभागों में इस तरह की ऑर्गनाइजेशन्स हैं, वे मर्ज नहीं की जाती हैं, लेकिन मैं एक चीज़ आपसे कह सकती हूँ कि चाहे स्टाफ की शॉर्टेज हो, लेकिन पासपोर्ट की सर्विसेज़ में किसी तरह की कोई कमी नहीं आई है। आप यह जानते हैं कि जितने पासपोर्ट पहले बनते थे, उससे कई-कई गुना पासपोर्ट आज बन रहे हैं। अकेले इस मोबाइल ऐप में, अगर मैं आपको बताऊँ, तो तीन हफ्ते हुए हैं, 26 जून को पिछले महीने हमने इसको प्रारम्भ किया और आज 19 जुलाई है। सभापति जी, तीन हफ्तों में हम लोगों ने 67,500 एप्लीकेशन्स रिसेव की हैं। अब पासपोर्ट बहुत जल्दी बन रहा है। जिन 19 पासपोर्ट सेवा केंद्रों की बात माननीय सदस्या ने की है, उनमें अगले दिन एपाइंटमेंट मिल रही है और पासपोर्ट बनने में सात दिन से ज्यादा तो लग ही नहीं रहे हैं।

महोदय, जो शॉर्टेज है, वह हर जगह है। पूरे डिपार्टमेंट्स में है, लेकिन इसके कारण पासपोर्ट की सर्विसेज़ सफर नहीं कर रही हैं। यह बात मैं बहुत जिम्मेदारी से कह सकती हूँ।

**डा. विनय पी. सहस्रबुद्धे:** सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहूंगा कि विगत कुछ महीनों में पासपोर्ट प्राप्त करने वालों से जो अनावश्यक जानकारियां मांगी जाती थीं, उन्हें बहुत कम कर दिया गया है, क्या यह बात सही है और कौन सी अनावश्यक जानकारियों को कम कर दिया गया है?

**श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज:** सभापति जी, यह बिल्कुल सही है। हमने बाकायदा एक कमेटी बनाकर पासपोर्ट के नियमों की समीक्षा की थी। उनमें बहुत से नियम अव्यावहारिक यानी इम्पैक्टिकल, बहुत से अनावश्यक यानी अननैसेसरी और बहुत से अप्रासंगिक यानी इर्रिलेवंट थे। उन सबको हम लोगों ने स्ट्रीमलाइन कर दिया है।

माननीय सदस्य ने जैसा कहा, मैं दो-तीन चीजें बताना चाहती हूँ, क्योंकि आप लम्बा जवाब नहीं चाहते हैं, हालांकि उसमें सारी बातें लिखी हुई हैं। पासपोर्ट नियमों का जो सरलीकरण हुआ है, उसमें जैसे अनाथ बच्चों की डेट ऑफ बर्थ का मामला है, इसे कौन देगा? अनाथालय में बैठकर कोई कहां से देगा? इसलिए हमने तय कर दिया कि अनाथालय का मुखिया जो डेट ऑफ बर्थ देगा, उसे हम स्वीकार करेंगे। जैसे तलाकशुदा पत्नी से पूर्व पति का नाम, डाइवोर्स की डिक्री की जानकारी, क्यों? इस तरह के बहुत सारे चेंजेज़ हम लोगों ने किए हैं और उनकी देश भर में बहुत सराहना भी हुई है।

**श्री हुसैन दलवाई:** सभापति जी, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी के ध्यान में लाना चाहता हूँ कि जो पासपोर्ट दिए जाते हैं, खासकर एम.पी.जे. को, उनकी क्वालिटी बहुत ही खराब होती है। इसलिए वीजा लगाते वक्त बहुत प्रॉब्लम होती है और एयरपोर्ट पर भी बहुत प्रॉब्लम होती है। अतः मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि पासपोर्ट की क्वालिटी अच्छी हो, क्या वे इस बारे में देखने का प्रयास करेंगी?

**श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज:** माननीय सभापति जी, मैं माननीय सांसद की बात से सहमत हूँ। पासपोर्ट की क्वालिटी बहुत खराब थी और पासपोर्ट उधड़ जाते थे। इसलिए हम लोगों ने सारे देशों के पासपोर्ट मंगवाए और सबसे बढ़िया बुकरम जिस देश के पासपोर्ट की थी, उसे नासिक में प्रिंटिंग के लिए दिया है। अब कोई पासपोर्ट उधड़ेगा नहीं और आप लोगों को गौरव महसूस होगा कि यह भारतीय पासपोर्ट है। आपने जो समस्या बताई, उसका हमने पूरी तरह समाधान कर दिया है।

**श्री संजय सेठ:** सभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय के ध्यान में लाना चाहता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश में अभी पिछले दिनों पासपोर्ट ऑफिसर ने एक महिला का पासपोर्ट इसलिए रोक दिया क्योंकि उसने किसी और धर्म के व्यक्ति से शादी की थी। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि उसमें क्या कार्रवाई हुई और आगे ऐसा कुछ न हो, इसके लिए क्या एडवाइज़री इश्यू की है?

**श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज:** सभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो सवाल पूछा है, वह वर्तमान सवाल से संबंधित नहीं है, लेकिन मैं बताना चाहती हूँ कि उस महिला को पासपोर्ट दे दिया गया है।

#### **Leakage of question papers**

\*19. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that a large number of cases of leakage of Central Board of

Secondary Education (CBSE) question papers of 10th and 12th board examinations were reported recently;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has made any probe into the matter;
- (d) if so, the outcome thereof and the action taken against the people involved therein; and
- (e) the details of steps taken/being taken by Government to prevent such incidents and for conducting examinations in a fair manner?

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) It is not a fact that a large number of cases of Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) question paper leakage took place. The leakage of two papers, *i.e.*, Economics of Class XII and Mathematics of Class X could only be confirmed. Re-examination of Economics for Class XII was held on 25th April, 2018. It was, however, decided not to hold a re-test for the Class X Mathematics keeping in mind the paramount interest of students as the Class X examination is essentially a gateway for class XI, it thus, remains largely an internal segment of school education system.

(c) and (d) CBSE through Regional Director, Delhi Region lodged six complaints with Delhi Police to investigate the matter and find out the culprits who compromised the sanctity of examinations and the credibility of the Board. The Delhi Police formed a Special Investigation Team (SIT) to investigate the matter. The Delhi Police has informed the Board that a Centre Superintendent of an exam centre in Una, Himachal Pradesh, his two accomplices as well as the Bank Officer of the Custodian Bank were arrested for leaking the Class X Maths and Class XII Economics paper. Similarly, the Principal and two teachers of Mother Khazani Convent School in Delhi along with the owner of Easy coaching Institute were arrested in Delhi for leaking the Class X Maths paper. The CBSE has disaffiliated the schools concerned for compromising with the sanctity of the examination.

(e) The Board is examining various options to ensure that such incidents do not recur. Further, the Government of India constituted a High-Powered Committee (HPC) to

examine the entire system of conducting Class X and Class XII examinations conducted by CBSE. The Committee has recently submitted its report.

**SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY:** Sir, thank you very much for giving me this opportunity. CBSE is not an ordinary body, it controls the education of lakhs and lakhs of students and holds their future in its hands. CBSE is one of the prime strong-holds of the Central Government. The students are juggling between the school classes, tuitions and coaching classes etc., and the exam stress slides them towards the ultimate act of taking their lives. The instances of leakage of question papers, re-tests etc., would be more stressful to them. These instances are avoidable. But my question to the Minister is, whether the Government has taken any steps to crack down on the coaching centres as they are also involved in such malpractices, if so, the details thereof.

**श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर:** माननीय सभापति जी, माननीय सदस्य ने जो प्रश्न पूछा है, इस बारे में बताना चाहता हूँ कि यह सच्चाई है कि सीबीएसई बहुत सारी परीक्षाएं कंडक्ट करती है। सीबीएसई लगभग डेढ़ करोड़ स्टूडेंट्स की अलग-अलग 14 प्रकार की परीक्षाएं कंडक्ट करती है। वह 207 से ज्यादा पेपर्स की परीक्षाएं लेती है, लेकिन इस साल दो पेपर्स में लीकेज हुआ। दिनांक 26 मार्च, 2018 को 12वीं क्लास के इकोनॉमिक्स के पेपर में और दिनांक 28 मार्च, 2018 को मैथ्स के पेपर में लीकेज हुआ। पहले भी कभी हुआ, लेकिन इस बार जो हुआ, उसका वायरल इफेक्ट बहुत महत्वपूर्ण था। किसी भी पेपर के बारे में कुछ भी लीक होना अच्छा नहीं है। इसलिए आपने जो सवाल पूछा, मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि इस बारे में हमने तुरन्त क्रैकडाउन किया एवं अविलम्ब पुलिस को बता दिया। पुलिस को तुरन्त बता दिया गया, पुलिस ने तुरन्त क्राइम ब्रांच को दे दिया और क्राइम ब्रांच को देने के बाद जो प्रतिसार सामने आया है, उसमें यह निकलकर आया कि दो प्रकार के *मोडस ऑपरेंडी* थे। एक में, ईजी कोचिंग सेंटर, जिसका आप उल्लेख कर रहे हैं, जो कोचिंग सेंटर है, यह दिल्ली, हरियाणा का था, एक स्कूल, मदर खजानी स्कूल था, वहां के शिक्षक और एक कोचिंग सेंटर के द्वारा यह पेपर फैलाया गया और संबंधित स्टूडेंट्स को दिया गया। इसलिए, इसको तुरन्त क्रैकडाउन किया और उसमें पाँच लोगों को गिरफ्तार भी किया। इसके साथ-साथ दो स्कूलों को तुरन्त disaffiliate किया है। यह एक काम हुआ है।

दूसरा, ऊना में एक इंसिडेंट हुआ, जहां बैंक के अधिकारी और वहां का केंद्र प्रमुख, जो खुद मुख्य अध्यापक बनना चाहता था, उसको फिरोजपुर की एक महिला ने कहा कि यदि आप मुझे दो पेपर दे देंगे, तो मैं आपको मुख्य अध्यापक बनाऊंगी, आपकी मदद करूंगी। उसने एक दूसरे पेपर के साथ यह पेपर भी थोड़ा लीक किया। जैसे ही पेपर लीक किया, वह वायरल हो गया और सह जगह पर उसकी लिखी हुई फोटोकॉपी चली, इसलिए इस स्कूल को भी, जो ऊना डीएवी का स्कूल था, उसको भी disaffiliate किया है। वहां भी पांच लोगों को गिरफ्तार किया है। उन पर केसेज चल रहे हैं, उन पर सख्त कार्रवाई होगी, किसी को बक्शा नहीं जाएगा, क्योंकि यह पेपर लीकेज छात्रों के खिलाफ सबसे बड़ा अदम्य अपराध है, इसलिए हम इसको कभी सहन नहीं करेंगे और इसको चुस्त बनाने के लिए भी बहुत सारी व्यवस्थाएं की गई हैं।



SHRI D. DUPENDRA REDDY: What are the effective steps taken by the Central Government to make the board examination a stress-free experience for the students?

**श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर:** सभापति महोदय, परीक्षा का स्ट्रेस न हो, इसीलिए बहुत सारे तरीके के उपाय हैं, लेकिन सीबीएसई भी जब अपने पेपर तैयार करती है, तो इसका ध्यान रखती है। उसका डिफिकल्टी लेवल भी एक-समान रहे, इसलिए थोड़े ईजी, फिर थोड़े मिडिल लेवल डिफिकल्ट और फिर हायर लेवल डिफिकल्टी के क्वेश्चन्स की रचना की जाती है, ताकि ज्ञान की परीक्षा भी हो, पर स्ट्रेस न हो।

**श्री दिग्विजय सिंह:** सभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय को बताना चाहूंगा कि यह पहली घटना नहीं है। पूर्व में भी ऐसी घटनाएं हो चुकी हैं। ये घटनाएँ केवल सीबीएसई में ही नहीं हुई हैं, बल्कि रेलवे रिक्रूटमेंट बोर्ड एग्जामिनेशन, नीट एग्जामिनेशन में भी हुई हैं। दिल्ली में और इसके आसपास ऑर्गनाइज्ड गैंग है, जो इस प्रकार के पेपर लीक करते हैं, compromise करते हैं। यह एक गंभीर प्रश्न है, जहां कुछ पैसे वाले लोग एक गैंग की तरह ऑपरेट करते हैं। हमारे मध्य प्रदेश का व्यापम केस भी कुछ इसी प्रकार का था। कुछ मिले-जुले लोग हैं, जिनके माध्यम से पेपर लीक होत हैं और पैसे लेकर लोगों को पेपर कराया जाता है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इस बारे में एचआरडी मिनिस्ट्री ही नहीं, बल्कि संपूर्ण केंद्र सरकार को कुछ न कुछ विचार करना पड़ेगा। मैं आपसे online परीक्षा के बारे में भी अनुरोध करता हूँ कि online परीक्षा में भी इस तरह की बहुत संभावनाएं हैं। अभी online टेंडरिंग में भी इस प्रकार की शिकायत आई थी। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is a suggestion.

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Both these suggestions may kindly be considered and I would like the Minister to respond to this.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: These are suggestions for action. I take it seriously. हमारा मुद्दा यही है कि यह न हो, एक सुरक्षित परीक्षा हो और इसके द्वारा छात्र बिना स्ट्रेस, बिना चिंता किए परीक्षा दे सकें।

SHRI ANIL DESAI: Sir, during the last few years, instances of leakage of the question papers at the board level, that is, Xth and XIIth, and even at the university level, are on the rise. This has also happened in the State of Maharashtra from where I come. Measures are being taken for those particular incidents wherever exams and institutions have come into question. Hon. Minister has given a very elaborate answer wherein he has said that in the cases where two question papers were leaked, basically, keeping the interests of the students in mind, it was decided not to hold a re-test as it is largely an internal segment of the school education system.

My question is not only about this leakage of question papers but also about copying during the exams. Nowadays, rampant cases are being seen, which are also relayed on television channels and reported in the newspapers, etc.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is your question?

SHRI ANIL DESAI: Sir, my question is that the Minister has given the answer that a lot of measures are being contemplated at the Government level and a High Powered Committee has been constituted for this. Is there any report which has come up or what contemplated measures are there in the mind of the Government? Thank you.

**श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर:** सर, यह कमिटी अपना काम कर रही है और बहुत सारे सुझाव भी आ रहे हैं। हम हर सुझाव को परीक्षण करके ही अमल में लाएंगे। आपने एक बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दा बोला कि कॉपींग न हो, इसलिए सी.बी.एस.ई. ने fool-proof व्यवस्था की है। NEET के बारे में जब कभी भी आता है कि ear rings निकलवाए या कुछ किया, मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि इन सारी पद्धतियों को सुप्रीम कोर्ट के सामने demonstrate किया गया। सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने यह देखकर कि कैसे-कैसे कॉपी करने का प्रयास होता है और उसको रोकने के लिए क्या प्रयास किए गए हैं, उसको अप्रवृ किया है।

**श्री रेवती रमन सिंह:** मान्यवर, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से कहना चाहूंगा कि एक बार नहीं, बल्कि अनेक बार पर्चा आउट होने का मामला प्रकाश में आया है, जिससे करोड़ों छात्रों का जीवन प्रभावित हो जाता है। उनको एम.बी.बी.एस., इंजीनियरिंग आदि इम्तिहानों में बैठना होता है और जब तक आप लीक हुए पेपर को दोबारा करवाते हैं, तब तक इम्तिहान बीत जाते हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आपने कोई fool-proof system बनाया है, जिससे चीटिंग को रोका जा सके और जो लोग इसमें संलिप्त होते हैं, आप उनके खिलाफ कड़ी से कड़ी कार्यवाही का प्रावधान करें, जिससे यह दोबारा न हो सके?

**श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर:** सर, इसके लिए कड़ी सजा होनी चाहिए। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि लीके के मामले में जो दोनों जगहों पर लोग गिरफ्तार किए गए हैं, उनका केस हम बड़ी मजबूती से लड़ेंगे और उनको सजा दिलवाएंगे।

दूसरी बात मैं परीक्षा के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। जहां तक परीक्षा को fool-proof करने का मुद्दा है, तो सरकार ने नेशनल टेस्टिंग एजेंसी बनाने का निर्णय किया है। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि दुनिया भर में GRE, GMAT या CAT की परीक्षाएं इसी तरह से होती हैं। GRE, GMAT की परीक्षाएं अनेक देशों में होती हैं, लेकिन कहीं भी शिकायत नहीं आती है। हरेक का अलग question paper आता है, लेकिन एक सिस्टम से होता है। इस तरह से परीक्षा पर बहुत सीरियस विचार करके नेशनल टेस्टिंग एजेंसी की स्थापना की गई है और उससे यह स्थिति सुधरेगी।

#### **Harassment of religious minorities in neighbouring countries**

\*20. SHRI JAVED ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken cognisance of incidents of harassment to religious minorities in neighbouring countries especially Pakistan, Bangladesh and Afghanistan;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has raised this issue with the concerned countries at any forum and at the forum of United Nations or at any other international forum;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ):

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

**Statement**

(a) to (e) From time to time there have been reports of violence and harassment against the members of the minority communities in neighbouring countries, including Pakistan, Bangladesh and Afghanistan. These include incidents of killing, persecution, intimidation, abduction, forced conversions, desecration and vandalism of places of worship and attacks on their business establishments.

These incidents are a matter of concern to the Government. Concerns in the matter are regularly conveyed to the respective countries at bilateral level.

The Government of Bangladesh has made it clear that it considers attacks against the members of the minority community a serious matter and takes stern action against the perpetrators. The Government of Afghanistan has assured that it takes all possible steps to protect its citizens, including the religious minorities.

The issue of the continued poor condition and mistreatment of minority communities in Pakistan has been highlighted by India at the United Nations Human Rights Council (UNHRC).

**श्री जावेद अली खान:** माननीय सभापति जी, मैं जानता हूँ कि भारत की विदेश नीति किसी दल या पार्टी की नहीं, बल्कि देश की नीति के रूप में जानी जाती है और पड़ोसी देशों के साथ संबंध भी आम सहमति के आधार पर ही बनाए जाते हैं। मैं एक forum में ऑफिशियल बैठक में था, जिसे मैं संवैधानिक बाध्यताओं के चलते यहां disclose नहीं कर सकता हूँ। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि उसमें मैंने विदेश मंत्रालय के एक अधिकारी से मिलता-जुलता प्रश्न पूछा था, जिसका मुझे कुछ adverse जवाब दिया गया था, इसलिए मैंने सही तथ्यात्मक जानकारी के लिए यह प्रश्न यहां पूछा था।

में कहना चाहता हूँ कि माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो जवाब दिया, मैं उससे संतुष्ट हूँ और इस विषय पर मैं कोई पूरक प्रश्न नहीं पूछना चाहता हूँ।

† جناب جاوید علی خان : مائے سبھا پتی جی ، میں جانتا ہوں کہ بھارت کی ودیش نیٹی کسی دل یا پارٹی کی نہیں، بلکہ دیش کی نیٹی کے روپ میں جانی جاتی ہے اور پڑوسی دیشوں کے ساتھ سمبندھ بھی عام سہمتی کے ادھار پر ہی بنائے جاتے ہیں۔ میں ایک فورم میں آفیشنل بیٹھک میں تھا، جسے میں سنودھانک بادھیتاؤں کے چلتے یہاں disclose نہیں کر سکتا ہوں۔ میں آپ کو بتانا چاہتا ہوں کہ اس میں میں نے ودیش منترالیہ کے ایک ادھیکاری سے ملتا جلتا سوال پوچھا تھا، جس کا مجھے کجھہ adverse جواب دیا گیا تھا، اس لئے میں نے صحیح تہیاتمک جانکاری کے لئے یہ سوال یہاں پوچھا تھا۔ میں کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ مائے منتری جی نے جو جواب دیا ہے، میں اس سے سنستھہ ہوں اور اس وشنے پر میں کوئی پورک سوال نہیں پوچھنا چاہتا ہوں۔

SHRI SWAPAN DASGUPTA: Sir, I am very glad that the Minister, in her reply, has stated that the Government of India has taken up this matter in appropriate international forum and also in bilateral talks. Now, we saw the dastardly attack on a Sikh delegation in Kabul only the other day. We have seen constant reports of abductions, forcible conversions, etc., of *Hindus* in Pakistan. But, Sir, the main problem is the one in Bangladesh. It is not a problem of the creation of the Government of Bangladesh, at least, the Government which exists. The problem is the systematic attacks on *Hindus* which has resulted, right from 1947 when there were 30 per cent plus *Hindus* in what was then the East Pakistan, in a situation where we have 9 per cent of them. And where have they come to? They have naturally sought refuge in India. This is a problem which is there and this has created unacceptable demographic strains, for example, in the State of Assam, which cannot bear it any longer. The question which I want to pose to the Minister, in terms of the larger foreign policy is this. What steps can we realistically take? Do we actually want the entire *Hindu* population of Bangladesh to migrate to India? Or do we want them to live as equal citizens in their own country? And what pressure can the Government of India exercise to ensure that they are safe? Merely raising it at an international forum is one step. But can we take some more steps?

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

**श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज:** सभापति जी, सबसे पहले तो माननीय सांसद महोदय ने जो demographic change की बात की है, मैं बता दूँ कि 2017 में बंगलादेश के अपने ब्यूरो का एक statistics आया है, जिसमें उसने कहा था कि 2011 में 8.4 per cent *Hindus* थे, जो आज बढ़ कर 10.7 परसेंट हो गए हैं। इसलिए यह एक perception बन गया है कि पलायन हो रहा है, हिन्दुओं की संख्या घट रही है। यह उनका अपना सरकारी आंकड़ा है, जिसको मैं आपके सामने रख रही हूँ।

जहां तक बंगलादेश में minorities के treatment का सवाल है, यह ठीक है कि वहां काफी ज्यादा घटनाएं होती हैं, attacks की घटनाएं भी होती हैं, हत्या की घटनाएं भी होती हैं, लेकिन हम यह भी देखें कि बंगलादेश सरकार जो कहती है कि हम उन पर कार्रवाई करेंगे, वह कार्रवाई उसने की है। स्वपन दासगुप्ता जी को मालूम होगा कि ब्रह्मणबड़िया में जो घटना हुई, उसमें 67, people have been arrested. अभी भी उन पर न्यायिक कार्रवाई जारी है। They are in jail. इसी तरह से एक घटना रंगपुर में हुई। रंगपुर में जिस व्यक्ति ने दंगा भड़काने का काम किया, he is also in jail. उसमें भी न्यायिक कार्रवाई चल रही है। हम केवल मामले bilaterally उठा कर चुप कर जाते हैं, ऐसा नहीं है। जब हम मामले bilaterally उठाते हैं, तो वे logical conclusion तक जाएं, यह भी देखते हैं। मैंने ये जो तीन आँकड़े रखे, मुझे लगता है कि जैसे जावेद साहब संतुष्ट हुए थे, शायद स्वपन दासगुप्ता जी भी संतुष्ट हो गए होंगे।

**श्री हुसैन दलवाई:** सर, मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जैसे हमारे पड़ोसी देश में अलग-अलग जगह बड़े पैमाने पर अत्याचार हो रहे हैं, वैसे बहुत सारे दलितों के ऊपर पाकिस्तान में अत्याचार होते हैं। पाकिस्तान से बहुत सारे लोग हमारे यहां आए हुए हैं, जोधपुर में उनका कैंप है। वे बहुत filthy conditions में रहते हैं, उनके हालात बहुत खराब हैं। मैंने यह सवाल पहले भी उठाया था, तब यह बताया गया था कि उनके ऊपर ध्यान दिया जाएगा। या तो आप उनको citizenship दीजिए, या तो वे वापस जाएं, आप ऐसी व्यवस्था कीजिए, लेकिन जिस ढंग से उनके बच्चों की शिक्षा नहीं होती, उनके हालात खराब होते हैं, उनको employment नहीं मिलता, ऐसे हालात में वे रहते हैं, तो क्या आपकी मिनिस्ट्री उनके बारे में कुछ करेगी और क्या उनको राहत देने का काम होगा?

**श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज:** सभापति जी, यह प्रश्न मेरी मिनिस्ट्री के नीचे तो नहीं आता, यह गृह मंत्रालय के नीचे आता है, लेकिन collective responsibility के नाते मैं जवाब देना चाहूंगी। जहां तक आपने कहा कि हम उनके लिए अच्छा करेंगे, हमने केवल कहा नहीं, बल्कि हमने किया। हमने Citizenship Act introduce ही नहीं किया, बल्कि लोक सभा से पारित भी करवाया। अच्छा हुआ कि आपने मुझे यह मौका दे दिया। सभापति जी, इस अवसर का लाभ उठाते हुए मैं आपसे अनुरोध करना चाहूंगी कि वह बिल राज्य सभा में लंबित है। इन सारे मामलों का समाधान हो जाएगा, अगर उनको नागरिकता मिल जाएगी। पहले हम दो साल का long-term visa देते हैं, फिर पांच साल का visa देते हैं। हमारा Citizenship Act कहता है कि अगर वे यहां 7 साल के बाद रहें, तो नागरिकता ले सकते हैं। वे सारे प्रावधान करते हुए सरकार Citizenship Act लेकर आई है। वह लोक सभा से पारित होने के बाद राज्य सभा में लंबित है। मैं चाहूंगी कि माननीय सांसद ने जो चिंता जताई है, उससे सब लोग सम्बद्ध करते हुए अगर उसको इसी सत्र में पारित कर दें, तो अच्छा होगा। भगवान की दया है कि यह

सत्र तो चल रहा है, विपक्ष की बहुत बड़ी मेहरबानी है कि यह सत्र चल रहा है। पिछली बार यह इसलिए पारित नहीं हो पाया, क्योंकि सत्र नहीं चला, लेकिन सत्र चलने का लाभ उठाते हुए मैं चाहूंगी और सदन से निवेदन करूंगी कि हम उस Citizenship Act को पारित कर दें, तो इन सारी समस्याओं का समाधान हो जाएगा, जो सांसद महोदय ने रखी हैं।

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: That is being considered by the Select Committee.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Members are not supposed to reply. यह मेहरबानी सबकी है, पूरे सदन की है।

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: An observation was made that the last Session did not function because of the Opposition. We reject that.

MR. CHAIRMAN: She didn't say that.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: I didn't say that. मैंने कहा कि पूरा सत्र नहीं चला। मैंने कहा कि पिछला सत्र नहीं चला, इसलिए यह पारित नहीं हुआ। मैंने आपकी तो मेहरबानी बताई कि यह चल रहा है।

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Human Rights Commission has given an annual report in 2017 on the status of human rights which states that in a year when freedom of thought, conscience and religion continued to be stifled, incitement to hatred and bigotry increased, and tolerance receded even further, the State remained ineffective in tackling the issue of persecution of minorities and fell far short of its obligations.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is your question?

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Sir, I now hear that the population has got shrunk. Now, religious minorities, especially Sikhs, Hindus, Christians, etc. have shrunk. So, what is our Ministry doing? How can we assure that violence and attacks against minorities are stopped? Churches are burnt. What is our Government doing to have a bilateral opening?

**श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज:** आप कहां की बात कर रही हैं और कौन सी रिपोर्ट की बात कर रही हैं? एक रिपोर्ट तो वह है, जो हमारे खिलाफ आई है और उसको हमने पूरी तरह खारिज कर दिया है। मैं धन्यवाद दूंगी कि जो सबसे बड़ी पार्टी है, उसने भी हमारा साथ देकर कहा है कि यह रिपोर्ट खारिज की जानी चाहिए। क्या आप पाकिस्तान की बात कर रही हैं?

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Human Rights Commission.

**श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज:** आप उनकी कौन सी रिपोर्ट की बात कर रही हैं? क्या आप UNHCR की बात कर रही हैं?

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: It is of U.N.

**श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज:** UNHCR में आप किस देश की बात कर रही हैं? क्या आप पाकिस्तान की बात कर रही हैं?

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Yes, Pakistan.

**श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज:** UNHCR की जो कमेटी है, उसमें periodic review होता है, तो इसी साल पाकिस्तान का भी periodic review हुआ था, जिसमें सभी देशों ने उनके खिलाफ यह बात कही कि आपके यहां माइनोंरिटीज़ का मर्डर हो रहा है और ill treatment हो रहा है। इसके बारे में आप मुझसे क्या सवाल पूछना चाहती हैं?

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Pakistan and Afghanistan have always been doing this. So, what is our Government doing?

**श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज:** UNHCR में हमारी भारत सरकार की तरफ से भी यह विषय उठाया गया था और मैं बताना चाहूंगी कि अब periodic review में बाकी देशों ने भी हमारी इस बात समर्थन किया कि पाकिस्तान में माइनोंरिटीज़ के साथ ill treatment किया जाता है।

#### महिलाओं और बालिकाओं के विरुद्ध अपराध के संबंध में अंतर्राष्ट्रीय प्रतिवेदन

\*21. **श्रीमती छाया वर्मा :** क्या महिला एवं बाल विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) देश में महिलाओं और बालिकाओं के विरुद्ध अपराधों की रोकथाम हेतु उठाए जा रहे कदमों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि वर्ष 2012 में निर्भया कांड के उपरांत बनाए गए आपराधिक कानून, 2013 को लागू किए जाने के पश्चात् भी महिलाओं के विरुद्ध अपराधों में अपेक्षित कमी नहीं हुई है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान महिलाओं के विरुद्ध किए गए विभिन्न अपराधों का ब्यौरा क्या है?

**महिला एवं बाल विकास मंत्री (श्रीमती मेनका गांधी) :** (क) से (घ) विवरण सभा पटल पर प्रस्तुत है।

#### विवरण

(क) देश में महिलाओं की सुरक्षा सरकार की सर्वोच्च प्राथमिकता है। सरकार महिलाओं के लिए सुरक्षित परिवेश प्रदान करने हेतु प्रभावी तंत्र स्थापित करने का प्रयास कर रही है। बलात्कार जैसे अपराधों के लिए दंड को अधिक कठोर बनाते हुए आपराधिक कानून (संशोधन) अधिनियम, 2013

अधिनियमित किया गया है। सामूहिक बलात्कार तथा पीड़ित को गंभीर चोट पहुंचाने जिससे वह निष्क्रिय अवस्था में बनी रहती है, के लिए अधिक दंड का प्रावधान किया गया है। भारतीय दंड संहिता में एसिड हमला, यौन उत्पीड़न, रतिदर्शन एवं पीछा करना, किसी महिला को निर्वस्त्र करना जैसे नए अपराधों को शामिल किया गया है। दंड प्रक्रिया संहिता तथा भारतीय साक्ष्य अधिनियम में कुछ परिवर्तन भी किए गए हैं जैसे कि बलात्कार और यौन हमले की पीड़िता का बयान किसी महिला पुलिस अधिकारी द्वारा दर्ज किया जाना तथा यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए प्रावधान की पीड़िता (18 साल से कम आयु) का सामना ट्रायल के समय अभियुक्त से न हो। कार्यस्थल पर महिलाओं को सुरक्षित एवं निरापद परिवेश प्रदान करने के लिए सरकार ने कार्यस्थल पर महिलाओं का यौन उत्पीड़न (निवारण, प्रतिषेध एवं प्रतितोष) अधिनियम 2013 भी अधिनियमित किया है। उपर्युक्त के अलावा आपराधिक कानून (संशोधन) अध्यादेश 2018 लागू किया गया है। उक्त अध्यादेश के माध्यम से 7 साल की सश्रम कारावास की सजा को न्यूनतम 10 साल तक बढ़ाया गया है जिसे जुर्माने के साथ आजीवन कारावास में परिवर्तित किया जा सकता है। इसके अतिरिक्त अध्यादेश बलात्कार के मामलों की पूर्ण जांच एवं निस्तारण की समय-सीमा भी निर्धारित करता है। की गई कार्रवाई का विवरण उपाबंध-1 पर है (नीचे देखिए)।

(ख) से (घ) राष्ट्रीय अपराध रिकॉर्ड ब्यूरो, गृह मंत्रालय से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार देश में 2014, 2015 और 2016 के दौरान महिलाओं के विरुद्ध दर्ज अपराधों की कुल संख्या क्रमशः 339457, 329243 और 338954 है जो 2014 की तुलना में 2015 में 3 प्रतिशत की गिरावट और 2015 की तुलना में 2016 में 2.9 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि की मिश्रित रुझान को दर्शाती है। पिछले 3 वर्षों के दौरान महिलाओं के विरुद्ध विभिन्न अपराधों का ब्यौरा उपाबंध-11 में उपलब्ध है।

#### **उपाबंध-1**

*महिलाओं और लड़कियों के साथ होने वाले अपराधों के नियंत्रण के लिए सरकार द्वारा की गई कार्रवाई*

#### **1. विधायी उपाय**

##### **(क) आपराधिक कानून (संशोधन) अध्यादेश, 2018**

- \* बलात्कार और सामूहिक बलात्कार के लिए कड़ी सजा।
- \* 12 वर्ष से कम आयु की लड़की के साथ बलात्कार के लिए आजीवन कारावास अथवा मृत्यु दंड हो सकता है।
- \* बलात्कार के मामलों में जांच का कार्य 2 माह में पूरा।
- \* बलात्कार के मामलों में अपील के निपटान के लिए 6 माह की समयावधिक निर्दिष्ट।

##### **(ख) आपराधिक कानून (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2013 की अधिसूचना**

- \* तेजाब फेंकने, यौन उत्पीड़न, रति क्रिया और पीछा करना आदि जैसे नए अपराधों को भारतीय दंड संहिता में शामिल करना।



- \* बलात्कार, सामूहिक बलात्कार, जीवन पर दुष्प्रभाव डालने वाली चोट जैसे गंभीर अपराधों के लिए भारी जुर्माना।
  - \* बलात्कार/तेजाब फेंके जाने आदि की शिकार महिलाओं का निःशुल्क और प्राथमिकता के आधार पर उपचार।
  - \* यौन आक्रमण की शिकार महिलाओं के बयान दर्ज करते समय महिला पुलिस अधिकारी आदि की उपस्थिति सुनिश्चित करने के लिए किए गए प्रक्रियागत परिवर्तन।
- (ग) **महिलाओं का कार्यस्थल पर लैंगिक उत्पीड़न (निवारण, प्रतिषेध एवं प्रतितोष) अधिनियम, 2013**
- \* महिलाओं को कार्यस्थल पर सुरक्षित और संरक्षित वातावरण प्रदान करना।
  - \* इसमें घरेलू नौकारनियों सहित सभी महिलाएं शामिल हैं - सभी आयु वर्ग की, पूर्णकालिक और अंशकालिक, सार्वजनिक और निजी, संगठित अथवा असंगठित क्षेत्र में कार्यरत।
  - \* निराकरण तंत्र - संगठनों में आंतरिक शिकायत समितियां और जिला स्तर पर स्थानीय शिकायत समितियां।
  - \* एसएचई बॉक्स - सार्वजनिक और निजी क्षेत्र के लिए ऑनलाइन शिकायत तंत्र।
- (घ) **प्रसव-पूर्व नैदानिक तकनीकी (विनियमन और दुरुपयोग निवारण) अधिनियम, 1994**
- \* गर्भाधान से पूर्व अथवा उसके पश्चात् लिंग चयन का निषेध करता है।
  - \* आनुवांशिक असामान्यताओं अथवा मेटाबोलिक विकृतियों आदि का पता लगाने के प्रयोजनार्थ प्रसव-पूर्व नैदानिक तकनीकों का विनियमन करता है और लिंग निर्धारण के लिए उनके दुरुपयोग, जिसके फलस्वरूप बालिका भ्रूण हत्या होती है, को रोकता है।
- (ङ) **दहेज निषेध अधिनियम, 1961**
- \* दहेज की सामाजिक कुरीति को रोकने की आवश्यकता को मान्यता देता है।
  - \* दहेज को परिभाषित करता है और दहेज देने, लेने अथवा दहेज के लेन-देन के लिए उकसाने के लिए कारावास/जुर्माने से दंडित करता है।
- (च) **घरेलू हिंसा से महिलाओं की सुरक्षा अधिनियम, 2005**
- \* यह सिविल प्रकृति का कानून है और घरेलू हिंसा को परिभाषित करता है। घरेलू हिंसा में किसी महिला के शारीरिक, यौन अथवा मानसिक स्वास्थ्य को चोट पहुंचाने वाले सभी अनाचरण कृत्य शामिल हैं।
  - \* संरक्षण आदेशों, आवास आदेशों, आर्थिक राहत, अभिरक्षा और क्षतिपूर्ति आदेशों के रूप में महिलाओं को राहत प्रदान करता है।
  - \* घर अथवा लिव-इन संबंधों, बशर्ते इस प्रकार के संबंध विवाह की प्रकृति के हों, जैसे निजी माहौल में हिंसा से मुक्त जीवन जीने के लिए महिलाओं के अधिकारों को मान्यता प्रदान करता है।

(छ) **बाल विवाह निषेध अधिनियम, 2006**

- \* 18 वर्ष से कम आयु की लड़कियों के और 21 वर्ष से कम आयु के लड़कों के विवाह का निषेध करता है।
- \* बाल विवाह को एक संज्ञेय और गैर-ज़मानती अपराध मानता है।

(ज) **महिला अशिष्ट निरूपण अधिनियम, 1986**

- \* किसी विज्ञापन, प्रकाशन, लेख, चित्रकला में किसी भी रूप में किसी अन्य तरीके से महिलाओं के अशिष्ट निरूपण/महिलाओं के अशिष्ट निरूपण वाली पुस्तक/पैपलेट और इस प्रकार की अन्य सामग्री के परिचालन का निषेध करता है।

(झ) **अनैतिक देह व्यापार निवारण अधिनियम, 1956**

- \* मानवों के अवैध व्यापार का निषेध करता है और इसका उल्लंघन दंडनीय है, संरक्षण गृहों और पदनामित न्यायालयों की स्थापना का प्रावधान करता है।
- \* व्यक्तियों का अवैध व्यापार (निवारण, संरक्षण और पुनर्वास) विधेयक, 2016 शीघ्र ही संसद के समक्ष रखे जाने की संभावना है। इससे अवैध व्यापार के विभिन्न पहलुओं का व्यापक तरीके से समाधान होगा।

2. **संस्थागत परिवर्तन**

- (क) पूर्ण रूप से महिलाओं की सुरक्षा संबंधी व्यवस्था के लिए गृह मंत्रालय के तहत पहली बार महिला सुरक्षा प्रभाग की स्थापना की गई।
- (ख) महिलाओं और बच्चों के साइबर अपराध की समस्या के निवारण और प्रत्युत्तर में गृह मंत्रालय के अंतर्गत साइबर सुरक्षा प्रभाग की स्थापना की गई।

3. **स्कीमों संबंधी उपाय**(क) **बेटी बचाओ बेटी पढ़ाओ**

- \* बालक-बालिका अनुपात और बालिकाओं की स्थिति में सुधार करने के लिए महिला एवं बाल विकास मंत्रालय, मानव-संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय और स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय की त्रि-मंत्रालयी पहल।
- \* महिलाओं और लड़कियों के प्रति लोगों की सोच में परिवर्तन लाने के लिए समर्थन अभियान।
- \* गर्भाधान-पूर्व और प्रसव-पूर्व नैदानिक तकनीक अधिनियम का कड़ा क्रियान्वयन।
- \* लड़कियों को शिक्षा ग्रहण करने के लिए प्रोत्साहित करना और स्कूलों में उनके लिए शौचालय सुनिश्चित करना।

(ख) **निर्भया निधि**

- \* देश में महिलाओं के लिए सुरक्षा और संरक्षा बढ़ाने के उद्देश्य से पहल के कार्यान्वयन के लिए 2013 में स्थापित निर्भया निधि नामक समर्पित और गैर-समाप्ति निधि।

- \* वर्ष 2018-19 तक 3600 करोड़ रुपए की राशि आबंटित की गई है। तथापि, फंड के प्रविस्तारण तरीकों के पूर्ण पुनर्गठन के बाद, लगभग रुपये 6312.46 करोड़ रुपये का अब तक मूल्यांकन किया गया है।
- \* आगामी कुछ वर्षों में इस प्रविस्तारण के उपयोग से महिलाओं के सुरक्षा पहलू में भारी बदलाव आएंगे।

## (ग) 181 महिला हेल्पलाइन

- \* हिंसा से प्रभावित महिलाओं को तत्काल और चौबीसों घंटे सहायता।
- \* राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र स्तर पर चल रही मौजूदा हेल्पलाइनों अर्थात् 1091/108 की अवसंरचना के माध्यम से 181 नंबर को सर्वसुलभ बनाया जा रहा है।
- \* इस समय यह सुविधा 31 राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में उपलब्ध है। अब तक 16.5 लाख से अधिक महिलाओं को सहायता प्रदान की जा चुकी है।

## (घ) वन स्टॉप सेंटर (सखी)

- \* हिंसा से प्रभावित महिलाओं को समेकित सेवाएं प्रदान की जाती हैं।
- \* प्रदत्त सेवाओं में शामिल हैं : चिकित्सा सहायता, पुलिस सहायता, कानूनी सहायता/मामला प्रबंधन, मनोवैज्ञानिक परामर्श, अस्थाई आश्रय।
- \* परेशान महिलाएं व्यक्तिगत रूप से अथवा फोन पर केंद्र की सेवाएं ले सकती हैं।
- \* भारत के प्रत्येक जिले में सखी केंद्र स्थापित किए जाने हैं। इन दिनों 193 केंद्र परिचारित हैं। अब तक 1.7 लाख से अधिक महिलाओं को सहायता प्रदान की जा चुकी है।

## (ङ) सुरक्षित शहर परियोजना

- \* आठ शहरों के लिए निर्भया फंड के तहत 2,919.55 करोड़ रुपये की राशि से परियोजना का अनुमोदन किया गया है।
- \* नगर निगमों और पुलिस आयुक्त वाले शहरों द्वारा योजनाएं बनाई गई हैं:—

शहर	राशि (रुपये करोड़ में)
दिल्ली	663.67
मुंबई	252.00
चेन्नई	425.06
अहमदाबाद	253.00
कोलकाता	181.32
बंगलुरु	667.00
हैदराबाद	282.50
लखनऊ	195.00

## (च) उन्नत डीएनए फोरेंसिक प्रयोगशालाएं

- \* निर्भया फंड के तहत, यौन अपराधों की जांच में सुधार के लिए भारत के आस-पास के कई स्थानों पर उन्नत डीएनए फोरेंसिक प्रयोगशालाएं स्थापित की जा रही हैं।
- \* फोरेंसिक क्षमताओं में तेजी से सुधार करने के लिए सर्वोत्तम संभव प्रौद्योगिकी और प्रशिक्षित मानव शक्ति को तुरंत प्राप्त करने के लिए धनराशि उपलब्ध कराई जा रही है।
- \* चंडीगढ़ में पहली प्रयोगशाला पर काम शुरू हो गया है। वार्षिक क्षमता 150 मामलों से बढ़कर 2000+ मामले तक हो जाएगी।
- \* आगरा, कोलकाता, मुंबई और चेन्नई में और अधिक प्रयोगशालाएं स्थापित की जाएंगी।
- \* बेहतर साक्ष्य संग्रह करने के लिए सभी पुलिस स्टेशनों और अस्पतालों को फोरेंसिक किट भी प्रदान की जाएगी।

## (छ) पीड़ितों/उत्तरजीवी लोगों के लिए मुआवजा योजना

- \* महिला पीड़ितों, यौन हमले/अन्य अपराधों के उत्तरजीवियों के लिए मुआवजा योजना 2018।
- \* पीड़ितों/आश्रितों, जो अपराध के परिणामस्वरूप नुकसान, चोट का सामना कर चुके हैं और जिन्हें पुनर्वास की आवश्यकता है, को आर्थिक राहत/मुआवजा प्रदान किया जाना शुरू किया गया है।
- \* पहले वाली योजना से मुआवजे में काफी वृद्धि की गई है और नए अपराध जोड़े गए हैं।
- \* सजा का इंतजार किए बिना मुआवजा शीघ्रता से वितरित किया जाता है।

## (ज) निर्भया निधि के अंतर्गत वित्त पोषित आपातकालीन प्रतिक्रिया समर्थन प्रणाली और पैनिक बटन

- \* उपयोगकर्ता परिक्षण का प्रथम चरण उत्तर प्रदेश में पूरा हो गया है।

## (झ) स्वाधार गृह

- \* कठिन परिस्थितियों में रह रही महिलाओं, परित्यक्त, प्राकृतिक आपदाओं से बची, जेल से रिहा की गई कैदी, घरेलू हिंसा की पीड़ित, पारिवारिक विवाद, वैवाहिक विवाद आदि के कारण मुकदमे का सामना कर रही महिलाओं के लिए गृह - एक सहायक संस्थागत ढांचा कानून प्रदान करता है।
- \* आश्रय, भोजन, कपड़े, परामर्श, कानूनी सहायता, बुनियादी स्वास्थ्य सेवाएं, व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण, आर्थिक सहायता इत्यादि प्रदान करता है।
- \* देश भर में वर्तमान में 550 स्वाधार गृह हैं।

## (ञ) उज्ज्वला

- \* यह व्यावसायिक यौन शोषण के लिए दुर्व्यापार के पीड़ितों का दुर्व्यापार की रोकथाम एवं बचाव, पुनर्वास और पुनःएकीकरण के लिए एक व्यापक योजना है।

- \* दुर्व्यापार के पीड़ितों को बुनियादी सेवाओं के साथ अस्थायी आश्रय प्रदान करती है।
- \* पुनर्वास और प्रत्यावर्तन सक्षम करती है।
- \* देश भर में वर्तमान में 286 परियोजनाएं वित्त पोषित हैं।

#### 4. पहलें

##### (क) साइबर अपराध का समाधान करना

- \* गृह मंत्रालय, इलैक्ट्रॉनिकी एवं सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय के सहयोग से महिला एवं बाल विकास मंत्रालय महिलाओं और बच्चों के खिलाफ होने वाले सभी प्रकार के साइबर अपराधों, विशेषतः बाल यौन दुर्व्यवहार सामग्री, बलात्कार व गैंगरेप इमेजरी आदि के लिए व्यापक प्रतिक्रिया विकसित कर रहा है।
- \* किसी के भी द्वारा साइबर अपराध की रिपोर्ट करने के लिए हॉटलाइन के रूप में एक केंद्रीय रिपोर्टिंग तंत्र बनाया जा रहा है।
- \* रीयल-टाइम में इंटरनेट से बाल अश्लीलता, बलात्कार और गैंगरेप इमेजरी इत्यादि को हटाने के लिए आसान प्रक्रियाएं की जा रही हैं।
- \* सबसे प्रभावी कानूनी सुरक्षा प्रदान करने के लिए कानूनों में संशोधन करने पर भी विचार किया जा रहा है।
- \* इस विषय पर पुलिस कर्मियों और न्यायपालिका के क्षमता निर्माण एवं प्रशिक्षित करने के साथ-साथ जनता में जागरूकता बढ़ाने के प्रयास भी शुरू किए गए हैं।

##### (ख) पुलिस बल में महिलाओं के लिए 33% आरक्षण

- \* पुलिस बल में महिलाओं के लिए 33% आरक्षण के संबंध में सभी राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को परामर्शी जारी की जा चुकी है।
- \* 9 राज्य और 5 संघ राज्य क्षेत्र पहले ही क्रियान्वयन आरंभ कर चुके हैं। केंद्रीय सशस्त्र पुलिस बल (सीएपीएफ) में भी महिलाओं के लिए 33 प्रतिशत आरक्षण का अनुमोदन हो चुका है।
- \* इससे महिलाओं के लिए रोजगार बढ़ने के साथ-साथ पुलिस बल अधिक महिलानुकूल बन जाएगा।

##### (ग) महिला शक्ति केंद्र

- \* महिलाओं के मुद्दों के समर्थन निमित्त राष्ट्रीय, राज्य, जिला तथा ब्लॉक स्तर पर संरचनाएं।
- \* सरकारी योजनाओं और सेवाओं सहित सीधे महिलाओं तक पहुंचने के लिए पूरे देश में 3 लाख छात्र स्वयंसेवकों की भागीदारी।
- \* महिलाओं को हिंसा की रिपोर्ट करने और उनके लिए उपलब्ध सहायता तक पहुंचने के लिए भी प्रोत्साहित करते हैं।

## (घ) वैवाहिक वैबसाइट्स का सुरक्षित उपयोग

- \* वैवाहिक वैबसाइट पर उपलब्ध सूचना के दुरुपयोग को चेक करने के लिए इलेक्ट्रानिकी एवं प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय, गृह मंत्रालय तथा सेवा प्रदाता से विचार-विमर्श से एक नियामक फ्रेमवर्क स्थापित करने का निर्णय लिया गया।
- \* महिला एवं बाल विकास मंत्रालय द्वारा हितधारकों के साथ विस्तृत चर्चा के आधार पर वैवाहिक वैबसाइट के कार्यचालन के बारे में इलेक्ट्रानिकी एवं प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय द्वारा 6 जून, 2016 को एक एडवाइजरी जारी की गई थी जो ऐसे पोर्टल्स पर महिला उपयोगकर्ताओं को बेहतर संरक्षण प्रदान करती है।

## (ङ) नई टैक्सी नीति दिशानिर्देश

- \* महिलाओं की सुरक्षा के लिए बेहतर उपाय करने हेतु नई टैक्सी नीति दिशानिर्देश तैयार किए गए हैं जैसे कि सभी टैक्सियों में अनिवार्य जीपीएस पैटिक डिवाइस, चाइल्ड लॉकिंग सिस्टम को डिसेबल करना, चालक के फोटो पहचान पत्र तथा वाहन के पंजीकरण नम्बर का प्रमुखता से प्रदर्शन, महिला यात्रियों की इच्छा के आधार पर सीट की शेयरिंग आदि।
- \* हमने यह भी सुनिश्चित किया है कि ओला और उबर जैसी टैक्सी सेवाएं अपने यात्रियों की सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने की अपनी जिम्मेदारी से मुंह न मोड़ें तथा उनके साथ हम नियमित रूप से समीक्षा कर रहे हैं।

## (च) जीरो एफआईआर

- \* एफआईआर किसी भी थाने में दर्ज कराई जा सकती है, अपराध घटित होने का स्थान जो भी हो।
- \* पुलिस संबंधित क्षेत्राधिकार को एफआईआर ट्रांसफर करने के लिए जिम्मेदार है।

## (छ) लोक शिकायत प्रकोष्ठ

- \* महिला एवं बाल विकास मंत्रालय एक लोक शिकायत प्रकोष्ठ चला रहा है जो नागरिकों से सीधी शिकायतों पर कार्रवाई करता है।
- \* सीधे सरकार को अपनी शिकायत ऑनलाइन भेजने के लिए महिलाओं, बच्चों और नागरिकों को माध्यम प्रदान करता है।
- \* प्रकोष्ठ ने शुरुआत से लेकर अब तक एक साल में 20,000 से अधिक शिकायतें प्रोसेस की हैं।
- \* शिकायतें ई-मेल के आध्यम से [min-wcd@nic.in](mailto:min-wcd@nic.in) पर प्राप्त की जाती हैं।

- (ज) \* यौन अपराधों का राष्ट्रीय रजिस्टर ताकि अपराधियों को ट्रैक किया जा सके और उसी व्यक्ति द्वारा दोबारा अपराधों को रोका जा सके।

## उपाबंध-II

## 2014, 2015 और 2016 के दौरान महिलाओं के विरुद्ध अपराधों का ब्यौरा

क्रम सं.	अपराध का शीर्षक	2014	2015	2016
1.	दहेज हत्या	8455	7634	7621
2.	महिलाओं को आत्महत्या के लिए उकसाना	3734	4060	4466
3.	महिलाओं की सहमति के बगैर गर्भपात करवाना	45	54	462
4.	गर्भपात कराने की मंसा से किए गए कार्य से मृत्यु	3	12	125
5.	एसिड हमला	137	140	160
6.	एसिड हमला का प्रयास	40	30	46
7.	पति या रिश्तेदारों द्वारा निर्ममता	122877	113403	110378
8.	महिलाओं का अपहरण एवं अगवा करना	57311	59277	64507
9.	विदेश से लड़कियों का आयात	13	6	12
10.	मानव दुर्व्यापार	456	713	659
11.	बलात्कार	36735	34651	38947
12.	बलात्कार करने का प्रयास	4234	4437	5729
13.	अप्राकृतिक अपराध	105	108	489
14.	महिला का शील भंग करने के उद्देश्य से उस पर हमला	82235	82422	84746
15.	महिलाओं का शील भंग करना	9735	8685	7305
16.	दहेज प्रतिषेध अधिनियम, 1961	10050	9894	9683
17.	अनैतिक यातायात (निवारण) अधिनियम	2070	2424	2214
18.	घरेलू हिंसा से महिलाओं का संरक्षण अधिनियम, 2005	426	461	437
19.	यौनपरक सामग्री प्रकाशित करना या भेजना	749	792	930
20.	महिलाओं का अश्लील चित्रण (निवारण) अधिनियम, 1986	47	40	38
महिलाओं के विरुद्ध कुल अपराध		339457	329243	338954

**International report on crime against women and girls**

†\*21.SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of steps being taken to control crime against women and girls in the country;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether it is a fact that there has not been expected respite in crimes against women even after implementing criminal law, 2013 framed after the Nirbhaya incident in 2012;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the details of various crimes committed against women during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

***Statement***

(a) Safety of women in the country is of utmost priority for the Government. The Government is endeavouring to put in place effective mechanisms to provide safe environment for women. The Criminal Law (Amendment), Act 2013 has been enacted making the punishment more stringent for offences like rape. Provision for increased penalty for gang rape and causing serious injury to the victim resulting her to remain in a vegetative state have been made. New offences like acid attack, sexual harassment, voyeurism and stalking, disrobing a woman have been incorporated in the Indian Penal Code. Certain changes have also been introduced in the Code of Criminal Procedure (Cr. PC) and the Indian Evidence Act, like the recording of statement of the victim of rape and sexual assault by a woman police officer and provisions to ensure that the victims (below the age of eighteen) is not confronted by the accused at the time of trial. Government has also enacted the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 to provide a safe and secure environment to women at the workplace. Apart from the above, Criminal Law (Amendment) Ordinance, 2018 has been promulgated. The said Ordinance has increased the punishment from 7 years to rigorous imprisonment of minimum ten years, extending upto life imprisonment, along with fine. Further, the Ordinance also specifies timelines for complete investigation and disposal of rape cases. Details of action taken are given in **Annexure-I** (*See* below).

(b) to (d) As per information received from National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs, total number of crimes registered against women during the year 2014, 2015 and 2016 were 3,39,457, 329,243 and 3,38,954 respectively in the country, showing a mixed trend with a decline of 3.0% in 2015 over 2014 and an increase of 2.9% in 2016 over 2015. The details of various crimes committed against women during the last three years are given in **Annexure-II**.



***Annexure-I****Details of action taken with regard to crimes against women and girls*

A number of steps have been taken by the Government to control crime against women and girls:

**1. Legislative Interventions****(a) Criminal Law (Amendment) Ordinance, 2018**

- (i) Stringent punishment for rape and gangrape.
- (ii) Rape of a girl under 12 years of age can be punished with life imprisonment or death.
- (iii) Completion of investigation in rape cases within two months.
- (iv) Six months time period specified for disposal of appeal in rape cases.

**(b) Notification of Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013**

- (i) New offences like acid attack, sexual harassment, voyeurism and stalking etc. included in IPC.
- (ii) Heavy penalty for grave offences like rape, gangrape, life changing injury.
- (iii) Free of cost and priority treatment to women victims of rape/acid attack etc.
- (iv) Procedural Changes made with respect to recording of statement of the victim of sexual assault to ensure presence of a women police officer etc.

**(c) Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition & Redressal) Act, 2013**

- (i) To provide a safe and secure environment to women at the workplace.
- (ii) Covers all women - all ages, full-time and part-time, public and private sector, organized or unorganized sector etc. Including domestic workers.
- (iii) Redressal mechanism - Internal Complaints Committee in organisations & Local Complaints Committee at district level.
- (iv) SHe-Box - online complaint mechanism for public and pvt. sector

**(d) Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Regulation & Prevention Of Misuse) Act, 1994**

- (i) Prohibits sex selection, before or after conception.
- (ii) Regulates prenatal diagnostic techniques for the purposes of detecting genetic abnormalities or metabolic disorders etc. and prevents their misuse for sex determination leading to female foeticide etc.

**(e) Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961**

- (i) Recognises the need to address the social evil of dowry.
- (ii) Defines dowry and penalizes the giving, taking or abetting the giving and taking of dowry with imprisonment/fine.

**(f) Protection Of Women From Domestic Violence Act, 2005**

- (i) Law is civil in nature and defines domestic violence to include all acts of omission and commission that causes injury to a woman's physical, sexual or mental health.
- (ii) Provides relief to women in the form of protection orders, residence orders, monetary relief, custody and compensation orders.
- (iii) Recognises the right of all women to live free from violence within the private sphere of home or live-in relationships, provided that such relationships are in the nature of marriage.

**(g) Prohibition Of Child Marriage Act, 2006**

- (i) Prohibits the solemnisation of child marriages for females who have not completed 18 years and for males who have not completed 21 years.
- (ii) Considers child marriage a cognizable and non-bailable offence.

**(h) Indecent Representation of Women Act, 1986**

- (i) Prohibits indecent representation of women in any form in any advertisement, publication, writing, painting, in any other manner/ Circulation of any book, pamphlet and such other material containing indecent representation of women.

**(i) Immoral Traffic Prevention Act, 1956**

- (i) Prohibits trafficking in human beings and contravention is punishable; provides for establishment of protective homes and designated courts.

- (ii) Trafficking of Persons (Prevention, Protection and Rehabilitation) Bill, 2016 introduced in Parliament. Will tackle various aspects of human trafficking in a comprehensive way.

## 2. Institutional Changes

- (i) Women's Security Division set up under MHA for the first time ever to exclusively manage concerns of safety of women.
- (ii) Cyber Security Division set up under MHA to prevent and respond to cyber crime concerns of women and children.

## 3. Schematic Interventions

### (a) Beti Bachao Beti Padhao

- (i) Tri-ministerial initiative to improve the Child Sex Ratio and status of the girl child by MWCD, MHRD and MoHFW.
- (ii) Advocacy campaign to change mindsets of people towards women and girls.
- (iii) Strict implementation of PCPNDT Act.
- (iv) Encourage girls education and ensure toilets for them in schools.

### (b) Nirbhaya Fund

- (i) Dedicated and non-lapsable fund called Nirbhaya Fund set up in 2013, for the implementation of initiatives aimed at enhancing the safety and security for women in the country.
- (ii) Amount of ₹ 3600 cr. has been allocated upto 2018-19. However, after thorough restructuring of the way the Fund was being deployed, approximately ₹ 6312.46 cr. have been appraised so far.
- (iii) Over the next few years the utilization of this deployment will bring enormous changes in the safety aspect of women.

### (c) 181 Women Helpline

- (i) Immediate and 24x7 emergency response to women affected by violence.
- (ii) Being universalised through 181 number through the infrastructure of existing helplines *i.e.* 1091/108 working at the State/UT level.
- (iii) Currently operational in 30 States/UTs. Over 17.4 lakh women assisted till date.

**(d) One Stop Centre (Sakhi)**

- (i) Provides an integrated range of services to women affected by violence
- (ii) Services provided include: medical aid, police assistance, legal aid/case management, psychosocial counselling, temporary shelter.
- (iii) Women in distress can reach the centres physically or over the phone.
- (iv) Sakhi Centres to be set up in every district of India. 193 are currently operational. Have assisted over 1.5 lakh women till date.

**(e) Safe Cities Project**

- (i) Project approved for ₹ 2,919.55 cr. under Nirbhaya Fund for 8 cities
- (ii) Plans made by Municipal Corporations and Police Commissionerates cities

City	Amount (in ₹ cr.)
Delhi	663.67
Mumbai	252.00
Chennai	425.06
Ahmedabad	253.00
Kolkata	181.32
Bengaluru	667.00
Hyderabad	282.50
Lucknow	195.00

**(f) Advanced DNA Forensic Labs**

- (i) Under the Nirbhaya Fund, Advanced DNA Forensic Labs are being set up in multiple locations around India to improve investigation of sexual crimes.
- (ii) Providing funds to quickly procure the best possible technology and trained manpower to rapidly improve forensic capacities.
- (iii) First Lab in Chandigarh. Annual capacity to increase from 150 cases to 20,000+ cases.
- (iv) Labs to be set up in more cities, as already approved.
- (v) Forensic kits to police stations and hospitals for better evidence collection.

**(g) Compensation Scheme for Victims/Survivors**

- (i) Compensation Scheme for women Victims/Survivors of Sexual Assault/other Crimes, 2018.
- (ii) Monetary relief/compensation to victims/dependents who have suffered loss, injury, as a result of the offence committed and who require rehabilitation.
- (iii) Compensation increased substantially from earlier scheme and new offences added.
- (iv) Compensation to be disbursed speedily without waiting for conviction.

**(h) Emergency Response Support System and Panic Button being funded under Nirbhaya Fund. The first phase of user testing has been completed in Uttar Pradesh.****(i) Swadhar Greh**

- (i) Home providing a supportive institutional framework for women in difficult circumstances - deserted, survivors of natural disasters, prisoners released from jail, victims of domestic violence, family discord, facing litigation on account of marital disputes etc.
- (ii) Provides shelter, food, clothing, counselling, legal aid, basic health services, vocational training, economic support etc.
- (iii) Currently 550 Swadhar Grehs across the country.

**(j) Ujjawala**

- (i) A comprehensive scheme for prevention of trafficking and rescue, rehabilitation and re-integration of victims of trafficking for commercial sexual exploitation.
- (ii) Provides temporary shelter with basic services to victims of trafficking.
- (iii) Enables rehabilitation and repatriation.
- (iv) Currently 286 projects funded across the country.

**4. Initiatives****(a) Addressing Cyber Crime**

- (i) MWCD working with MHA, MeitY and MEA to develop comprehensive response to all kinds of cyber crime against women and children, especially Child Sexual Abuse Material, Rape and Gangrape Imagery, etc.

- (ii) A Central Reporting Mechanism being created as a hotline for anyone to report cyber crime.
- (iii) Easier processes to remove Child Sexual Abuse Material, Rape and Gangrape imagery etc. from the internet in real-time.
- (iv) Amendments to laws to provide effective legal protection.
- (v) Training and capacity building of police personnel and judiciary on the subject as well as increasing awareness among public.

**(b) 33% Reservation for women in Police Force**

- (i) Advisory for 33% reservation for women in police force has been issued to all States/UTs.
- (ii) 9 States and 5 UTs have already started implementation. Reservation of 33% for women has also been approved in the Central Armed Police Forces (CAPF).
- (iii) This will make the police force more women friendly while also increasing employment for women.

**(c) Mahila Shakti Kendra**

- (i) Structures at National, State, District and Block level to provide support on women's issues.
- (ii) 3 lakh student volunteers fanning out across the country to directly reach women with Government schemes and services.
- (iii) They also encouraging women to report violence and access Government support available for them.

**(d) Safe use of Matrimonial Websites**

- (i) Decided in consultation with MeitY, MHA and service providers to put in place a regulatory framework to check misuse of information posted on matrimonial websites.
- (ii) Based on extensive stakeholders consultation initiated by WCD Ministry, an advisory on functioning of Matrimonial Website was issued by MeitY on 6th June, 2016 which provides better protection to women users on such portals.

**(e) New Taxi Policy guidelines**

- (i) New Taxi Policy guidelines have been brought out with better safety

measures for women such as mandatory GPS panic devices in all taxis, disabling of child-locking system, prominent display of driver's identification with photo and registration number of the vehicle, sharing of seat to be subject to willingness of female passengers etc.

- (ii) We have also made sure that taxi services like Ola and Uber do not shirk their responsibility of ensuring safety of their passengers and are holding regular reviews with them.

**(f) Zero FIR**

- (i) FIR can be filed at any police station, irrespective of where the crime was committed.
- (ii) The police are responsible for transferring the FIR to the concerned jurisdiction.

**(g) Public Grievance Cell**

- (i) MWCD is running a Public Grievance Cell which responds to complaints directly from citizens.
- (ii) Gives women and children citizens a way to send their grievances online directly to the Government.
- (iii) The cell has processed -20,000 complaints in the one year since its inception.
- (iv) Complaints are received *via* email at *min-wcd@nic.in*
- (h) National Registry of Sex Offenders in order to track criminals and prevent repeated crimes by the same person.

***Annexure-II***

*Details of various crimes committed against women during, 2014, 2015 and 2016*

Sl. No.	Crime Head	2014	2015	2016
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Dowry Deaths	8455	7634	7621
2.	Abetment of Suicides of Women	3734	4060	4466
3.	Causing Miscarriage Without Womens Consent	45	54	462
4.	Deaths Caused by Act Done with Intent to Cause Miscarriage	3	12	125

1	2	3	4	5
5.	Acid Attack	137	140	160
6.	Attempt to Acid Attack	40	30	46
7.	Cruelty by husband or his relatives	122877	113403	110378
8.	Kidnapping & Abduction of Women	57311	59277	64507
9.	Importation of Girls from Foreign Country	13	6	12
10.	Human Trafficking	456	713	659
11.	Rape	36735	34651	38947
12.	Attempt to Commit Rape	4234	4437	5729
13.	Unnatural Offences	105	108	489
14.	Assault on Women with Intent to Outrage her Modesty	82235	82422	84746
15.	Insult to the Modesty of Women	9735	8685	7305
16.	Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961	10050	9894	9683
17.	Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act	2070	2424	2214
18.	Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005	426	461	437
19.	Publishing or Transmitting of Sexually Explicit Material	749	792	930
20.	Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986	47	40	38
TOTAL CRIMES AGAINST WOMEN		339457	329243	338954

**श्रीमती छाया वर्मा:** सर, माननीय मंत्री जी ने मेरे प्रश्न का जवाब तो दिया है, लेकिन मैं उनके जवाब से पूरी तरह संतुष्ट नहीं हूँ। राष्ट्रीय अपराध रिकॉर्ड ब्यूरो की रिपोर्ट बताती है कि महिलाओं एवं बच्चियों के प्रति हो रहे अत्याचार में बेतहाशा वृद्धि हुई है। 2013 से लेकर 2016 के आंकड़े बता रहे हैं कि जहां पहले इन अपराधों की संख्या 58% थी, अब वह बढ़ कर ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री सभापति:** आपको रिप्लाई पढ़ने की जरूरत नहीं है, what is your question? Please ask supplementary.

**श्रीमती छाया वर्मा:** सर, मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि देश में महिला अपराधों की रोकथाम हेतु 2013 में कांग्रेस सरकार द्वारा एक कठोर कानून बनाया गया था और पूरा सदन इसका गवाह है। ऐसे में क्या



कारण है कि एक कठोर कानून होते हुए भी आज महिला अपराध वृद्धि की सारी सीमाएं पार करता जा रहा है? क्या कानून को लागू करने में सरकार कोताही बरत रही है? क्या महिला अपराध से जुड़े मामलों को निश्चित समय सीमा के तहत निपटाने की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है? अभी भी बहुत सारे प्रकरण लम्बित हैं। केवल 30% मामलों की सुनवाई होती है, बाकी मामले अभी लम्बित हैं।

**महिला एवं बाल विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा. वीरेन्द्र कुमार) :** महोदय, माननीय सदस्या के द्वारा जो बात रखी गई है, उसके उत्तर में मैं बताना चाहूंगा कि सरकार महिलाओं की सुरक्षा को लेकर बहुत ही संवेदनशील है। महिलाओं की सुरक्षा हमारी प्राथमिकता है। अभी 2018 में आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री जी के द्वारा 'आपराधिक कानून (संशोधन) अध्यादेश' लाया गया, जिसमें 12 वर्ष से कम उम्र की बच्चियों के साथ ज्यादती होने पर सजा की जो अवधि थी, उस अवधि को बढ़ा दिया गया है और इसके साथ-साथ इसमें आजीवन कारावास और मृत्यु दंड का प्रावधान भी किया जा रहा है। बलात्कार के मामलों में जांच का काम पहले बहुत लम्बे समय तक पेंडिंग रहता था, लेकिन अब उसमें भी दो महीने की समयावधि निश्चित की जा रही है और इन मामलों के त्वरित निपटान के लिए अब छः माह की समयावधि का निर्धारण किया जा रहा है। भारत के संविधान की सातवीं अनुसूची के अनुसार, पुलिस और लोक व्यवस्था राज्य के विषय हैं, इसलिए कानून एवं व्यवस्था बनाए रखने और नागरिकों के जान-माल की सुरक्षा की प्राथमिक जिम्मेवारी राज्य सरकार की होती है। कुछ राज्यों ने इसमें बहुत अच्छी पहल की है। मध्य प्रदेश के इन्दौर में एक बच्ची के साथ इस तरह की ज्यादती होने पर वहां की सरकार, पुलिस और न्यायपालिका, तीनों ने बहुत ही संवेदनशीलता के साथ इसमें पहल की है और एक माह से भी कम अवधि में अपराधी के लिए फांसी की सजा का निर्णय लिया गया। ऐसे ही सागर में हुई एक घटना को संज्ञान में लेकर 48 दिन में ही उसका फैसला हुआ और अपराधी के लिए फांसी की सजा का प्रावधान किया गया। यानी सरकार इसके प्रति बहुत ही संवेदनशील है। महिला एवं बाल विकास मंत्रालय के हमारे देश भर के राज्यों के जो मंत्री हैं, उन राज्यों के मंत्रियों के साथ अभी 17 तारीख को हमने एक बैठक ली और उसमें महिलाओं एवं बच्चियों को संरक्षण प्रदान करने के लिए, उनको सुरक्षा प्रदान करने के लिए सामूहिक रूप से राज्य सरकारों के साथ इस विषय को कैसे आगे बढ़ाना चाहिए, इसको बजाए चर्चा करने के, हम सब को सामूहिकता के साथ, संवेदनशीलता के साथ, कैसे इसके लिए कदम बढ़ाने चाहिए, इस पर विचार करने की आवश्यकता है।

**श्रीमती छाया वर्मा:** केवल कुछ ही मामले निपटाने से सारे मामले नहीं निपट जाते। 70 प्रतिशत मामले अभी पेंडिंग हैं।

महोदय, मेरा दूसरा प्रश्न यह है कि महिला अपराध के मामलों में कटुआ, सूरत, उन्नाव, मंदसौर और अगर मैं छत्तीसगढ़ की बात करूं, तो अम्बिकापुर, राजनांदगांव, कोरिया जैसी घटनाएं, छोटी-छोटी बच्चियों के साथ दरिंदगी की घटनाएं सबको विचलित करती हैं। मैं जानना चाहती हूँ कि मंत्रालय ने पिछले 3 वर्षों में दरिंदगी की शिकार कितनी महिलाओं एवं बच्चियों की आर्थिक, कानूनी मदद की है और समाज में वे महिलाएं एवं बच्चियां खड़ी हो सकें, इसमें उन्हें मदद पहुंचायी है? इसके साथ ही, जो गरीब परिवार की बच्चियां दरिंदगी की शिकार होती हैं, क्या मंत्रालय उनके बालिग होने तक उन्हें आर्थिक मदद पहुंचाने पर विचार करेगा?

**डा. वीरेन्द्र कुमार:** महोदय, सरकार द्वारा गृह मंत्रालय में एक "महिला सुरक्षा प्रकोष्ठ" बनाया गया है। यह उस दिशा में संवेदनशीलता के साथ बढ़ाया गया कदम है। For investigation, Fast Track Court भी बनाया जा रहा है, ताकि इस तरह की घटनाएं, चाहे वे कहीं की भी हों, देश के किसी भी हिस्से की हों, उनको संवेदनशीलता के साथ समय-सीमा निर्धारित करके, उस निर्धारित समय-सीमा में उसका निपटारा हो और दोषियों के ऊपर सख्त कदम उठाये जाएं।

मैंने मात्र दो उदाहरण दिये हैं, लेकिन ये वे उदाहरण नहीं हैं। देश के अनेक राज्यों में इस तरह की पहल हो रही है। प्रसन्नता इस बात की है कि न्यायपालिका भी इस तरह की घटनाओं को बहुत संवेदनशीलता के साथ ले रही है। महिलाओं एवं बच्चियों को साइबर अपराध से मुक्त करने के लिए गृह मंत्रालय में एक "साइबर सुरक्षा प्रभाग" की भी स्थापना की गयी है। आपने जो मुआवजे की बात कही है, तो इस तरह से प्रताड़ित जो हमारी बहनें होती हैं या बेटियां होती हैं, उनको वहां एक ही केन्द्र पर पुलिस की सहायता, कानूनी सहायता, चिकित्सा सहायता, मनोवैज्ञानिक परामर्श, ये सारी की सारी सुविधा उस केन्द्र के माध्यम से प्रदान करने की दिशा में सरकार बहुत गम्भीरता के साथ आगे कदम बढ़ा रही है।

**श्री रामनाथ ठाकुर:** सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि 2014, 2015 और 2016 के आंकड़े दिए गए हैं, लेकिन 2017 और 2018 के आंकड़े इसमें नहीं हैं। मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि वे ये आंकड़े प्रस्तुत करें और 2012 से जो कानून बना है, अभी तक उस कानून के अन्तर्गत कितने दोषियों को दण्ड दिया गया है और उस पर क्या कार्रवाई हुई है, यह भी बताएं।

**डा. वीरेन्द्र कुमार:** महोदय, माननीय सदस्य के द्वारा जो 2015-16 के आंकड़ों की बात कही गयी, तो NCRB के जो आंकड़े हैं, उन आंकड़ों के अनुसार महिलाओं के प्रति अपराध के जो मामले हैं, वे 2011 के 2,28,570, 2012 के 2,44,211 और 2013 के 3,09,515 हैं। 2014 में जब एनडीए की यह गवर्नमेंट बनी, तो सरकार बनने के पहले वे 3,29,515 थे, लेकिन जब सरकार बनी, उसके बाद 3,18,430 और 2016 के 3,25,451 हैं। ये महिलाओं के प्रति अपराध के मामलों के आंकड़े हैं। उन्होंने 2015-16 की बात की है। हम 2017 और 2018 के आंकड़े...

**श्री सभापति:** नहीं, नहीं। उनका यह कहना है कि आपने 2015 तक का दिया, यह ठीक है, लेकिन 2016-17, 2017-18 के आंकड़े..

**डा. वीरेन्द्र कुमार:** महोदय, 2016-17 के आंकड़े अभी नहीं आये हैं।

**श्री सभापति:** बस।

**डा. वीरेन्द्र कुमार:** जब वे आयेंगे, तो माननीय सदस्य को भेज दिये जाएंगे।

**SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN:** Sir, I would like to bring to the notice of this House that there is an organization in London called the Thomson Reuters Foundation. They have 550 experts from all over the world and they have declared India as the most

unsafe country for women. It used to be No. 7 but now it is No. 1. It is very shameful. You have given numbers till 2015, मगर 2016, 2017 और 2018 में जो कुछ भी हुआ, उसको आप भूल गये हैं। From the time the Child Labour Act has been amended, due to the Government Policy on Ease of Doing Business, trafficking of girls has increased significantly.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the question?

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: I would like to ask the Government: Can you tell us in detail about the report on the Kathua incident? Secondly, will the Government place a white paper in Parliament on the status of crime on women?

श्री सभापति: मंत्री जी, माननीय सदस्य का प्रश्न specific है।

डा. वीरेन्द्र कुमार: आंकड़ों के संबंध में माननीय सदस्य द्वारा जो बात पूछी गई है, उन आंकड़ों के संबंध में न तो भारत सरकार से कोई सम्पर्क किया गया, न हमारे मंत्रालय से सम्पर्क किया गया। उनका आधार क्या है, उनका criteria क्या है, किस आधार पर उन आंकड़ों का संकलन हुआ; अलग-अलग देशों की सरकारों के एक लाख जनसंख्या पर बलात्कार के जो आंकड़े हैं, मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि वे स्वीडन में 123.1, इंग्लैंड में 121.7, यू.एस.ए. में 38.6, फ्रांस में 37.9 हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Which year?

डा. वीरेन्द्र कुमार: ये वहां की सरकारों के आंकड़े हैं और अभी के आंकड़े हैं, वर्ष 2015-16 के आंकड़े हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्रीमती जया बच्चन: लेकिन आप क्या करेंगे, इंटरनेशनल आंकड़े तो आप बता रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप कह रहे हैं, आपको पता नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... It is an international organisation with 550 members. जो International Society for Prevention of Child Abuse है, आप यहां जो आंकड़े दे रहे हैं, ...**(व्यवधान)**... कैसे हो सकता है? ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप मध्य प्रदेश की बात करते हैं, कटुआ की बात करिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... उसके बारे में बताइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Jayaji, please. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा: जो प्रश्न यहां पूछा गया है, मंत्री जी को उसका जवाब देना चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Jayaji, please. ...**(Interruptions)**... Shrimati Vandana Chavan. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Sir, I wish to ask the hon. Minister. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I would like to caution the Members, unless something. *...(Interruptions)...* Please. *...(Interruptions)...* Other Ministers need not. *...(Interruptions)...* What is this happening here? Please sit down. *...(Interruptions)...* Please sit down. *...(Interruptions)...* आप दोनों एक ही टाइम, दो लोग इस तरफ से और दो लोग उस तरफ से खड़े हो जाते हैं। That is a weakness. You must come out of that weakness, both sides. That is my appeal to all of you. When one Minister is replying, there is no need for another Minister to intervene,—the rule is very clear, precedents are very clear—unless suggested by the Chair. This is number one. Number two, when one Member is speaking, there is no need for another Member to stand up and speak behind him. That is also very clear. I have called the name of a particular Member, that too, because it is concerned with ladies. I have given chance to Shrimati Vandana Chavan. Let her put her question.

SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Sir, considering that sexual harassment at workplace was a very serious issue, the Parliament passed a specific law called the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, in 2013. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: One at a time. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: It also prescribes penal provisions for the organisations which don't comply with the provisions. Sir, it is our observation that the Government/semi-Government and private organisations are not complying with the provisions of this Act, and if at all, they are still following the Vishakha Guidelines laid down by the Supreme Court which are now redundant. Sir, the law prescribes for Internal Complaints Committee putting up a board in these organisations. Unfortunately, nothing seems to be done in that respect. So I would like to know how the Government plans to address this. In fact, even in Parliament, maybe I have missed it out, but I don't see a board where it has been displayed what constitutes an Internal Complaints Committee. We ourselves are not complying with that.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the question?

SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Sir, my question is: How does the Government plan to address this issue?

**डा. वीरेन्द्र कुमार:** महोदय, इस तरह की घटनाओं से प्रभावित जो हमारी महिलाएं हैं, वे महिला शक्ति केन्द्रों के माध्यम से अपनी रिपोर्ट आसानी से, वहां सम्पर्क करके, हमें पहुंचा सकती हैं। दूसरी बात, Ujjawala Yojana और व्यावसायिक कंसर्न्स में काम करने वाली जो हमारी बहनें हैं, उन्हें सुरक्षा

प्रदान करने के लिए, जैसा मैंने अभी पूर्व में बताया कि 17 तारीख को हमारे मंत्रालय ने देश के सभी राज्यों के महिला एवं बाल विकास मंत्रियों के साथ इस संबंध में एक व्यापक नीति बनाते हुए, महिलाओं को सुरक्षा प्रदान करने के लिए समग्र रूप से पहल करने की शुरुआत की है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

### विश्व स्तरीय संस्थानों का निर्माण

\*22. **श्री हरिवंश:** क्या **मानव संसाधन विकास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा पिछले बजट में जिन दस विश्व स्तरीय विश्वविद्यालयों को स्थापित किए जाने के बारे में घोषणा की गई थी, उनके क्या नाम हैं और उनके निर्माण के संबंध में हुई प्रगति का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

### विवरण

बजट घोषणा 2016 के अनुसार विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग (यूजीसी) ने उत्कृष्ट संस्था (आईओई) कहलाए जाने वाले विश्व स्तरीय शिक्षण एवं अनुसंधान संस्थाओं के रूप में उभरने के लिए 10 सार्वजनिक और 10 निजी संस्थाओं को सक्षम बनाने के लिए सार्वजनिक संस्थाओं के लिए यूजीसी (सरकारी शैक्षिक संस्थाओं की उत्कृष्ट संस्थाओं के रूप में घोषणा) दिशानिर्देश, 2017 और निजी संस्थाओं के लिए यूजीसी (समवत विश्वविद्यालय उत्कृष्ट संस्था) विनियम, 2017 को जारी/अधिसूचित किया है।

विनियमों के अनुसार, दिनांक 20 फरवरी, 2018 के आदेश के जरिए अधिकार प्राप्त विशेषज्ञ समिति (ईईसी) का गठन किया गया है। दिनांक 13 सितम्बर, 2017 को पात्र संस्थाओं से आवेदन मांगने संबंधी अधिसूचना जारी की गई है। तदनुसार, ग्रीन फील्ड परियोजनाओं में 11 आवेदनों सहित 114 आवेदन - सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र से 74 और निजी क्षेत्र से 40 आवेदन प्राप्त किए गए हैं।

ईईसी ने संस्थाओं द्वारा प्रदान किए गए आवेदनों और प्रस्तुतीकरण की पूरी तरह से जांच करने के पश्चात् सिफारिशें की हैं।

यूजीसी द्वारा 9 जुलाई, 2018 को आयोजित इसकी बैठक में ईईसी रिपोर्ट की जांच की गई थी और संकल्प लिया गया कि प्रथम दृष्टया सार्वजनिक श्रेणी से 3 संस्थाओं और निजी श्रेणी से 3 संस्थाओं को अधिसूचित कर दिया जाए। तदनुसार, निम्नलिखित सार्वजनिक संस्थाओं को उत्कृष्ट संस्था (आईओई) के रूप में अधिसूचित करने के लिए अनुमोदन प्रदान किया गया है:

- (i) भारतीय विज्ञान संस्थान, बेंगलौर
- (ii) भारतीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान, दिल्ली
- (iii) भारतीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान, बॉम्बे

इसके अतिरिक्त, दो निजी संस्थाओं के संबंध में सिफारिश की गई थी:

(i) बिड़ला प्रौद्योगिकी एवं विज्ञान संस्थान, पिलानी

(ii) मणिपाल उच्च शिक्षा अकादमी, मणिपाल

इसके अतिरिक्त, ग्रीन फील्ड श्रेणी के अंतर्गत आगामी 3 वर्ष में एक संस्था (जियो संस्थान) स्थापित करने के लिए 'आशय पत्र' जारी करने का प्रस्ताव किया गया था।

### **Construction of World Class Institutes**

†\*22.SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the names and details of progress made with regard to the construction of ten world class universities announced by the Central Government in the last budget?

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

### ***Statement***

As per the budget announcement 2016 University Grants Commission (UGC) issued/notified the UGC (Declaration of Government Educational Institutions as Institutions of Eminence) Guidelines, 2017 for public Institutions and UGC (Institution of Eminence Deemed to be Universities) Regulations, 2017 for private Institutions to enable 10 public and 10 private Institutions to emerge as World Class Teaching and Research Institutions called on 'Institutions of Eminence' (IoEs).

In accordance with the regulations, the Empowered Expert Committee (EEC) has been constituted *vide* order dated 20th February, 2018. A notification seeking applications from the eligible institutions has been issued on 13th September, 2017. Accordingly, 114 applications - 74 from public sector and 40 from private sector, including 11 applications in the Greenfield projects have been received.

EEC after thorough examination of applications and presentations made by the institutions has made recommendations.

The EEC report was examined by UGC in its meeting held on 9th July, 2018 and it was resolved that 3 institutions from the public category and 3 from private category may be notified in the first instance. Accordingly, the following public institutions have been approved for notification as Institutions of Eminence (IoEs).

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

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

Further, two private institutions were recommended.

- (i) Birla Institute of Technology and Sciences, Pilani
- (ii) Manipal Academy of Higher Education, Manipal

Apart from this, one institution (Jio Institute) was proposed under the Greenfield category for issue of 'Letter of Intent' for setting up of an institution in the next 3 years.

**श्री हरिवंश:** सभापति महोदय, मैं इस संबंध में आपके माध्यम से अपना पहली सप्लीमेंटरी रखने से पहले उल्लेख करना चाहूंगा कि सरकार के इस काम की मैं सराहना करता हूं, पर इस काम के लिए चार सदस्यीय विशेषज्ञ समिति के अध्यक्ष, पूर्व मुख्य चुनाव आयुक्त, एन. गोपालस्वामी ने कहा कि हमने बड़ी सावधानी से eligibility criteria की जांच की, पर भारत में बीस संस्थान भी ऐसे नहीं मिले, जिन्हें देख कर हमें लगा कि विश्व के 500 विश्व स्तर की संस्थाओं में वे आगामी दस वर्षों में भी अपनी कोई जगह बना पाएंगे। क्या सरकार को हमारी इन शिक्षण संस्थाओं की यह क्वालिटी मालूम है? आज नॉलेज सोसाइटी में हमारे सारे विश्वविद्यालयों में से अगर बीस ऐसे नहीं मिले, जो आगामी दस वर्षों में दुनिया के 500 विश्वविद्यालयों में अपनी जगह पा सकें, तो किस तरह से आगे की योजना है? मैं उसमें एक चीज़ और जोड़ देना चाहता हूं।

**श्री सभापति:** आप सेकंड सप्लीमेंटरी पूछ सकते हैं।

**श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर:** सर, सच्चाई यह है कि हमारे पास 900 विश्वविद्यालय हैं, we have nine hundred universities. But, in the international ranking, in the first two hundred, we have only one. So, that is the real state of affairs, and therefore, that is a serious thing. Therefore, in 2016 Budget, this scheme was announced for Institute of Eminence. There, it is proposed that ten in public sector and ten in private sector universities or institutes will be selected which can then attain that quality with two things. For public institutes, we will give extra funding; for private institutes, we are not giving a single paisa; and second, more importantly, they require freedom so that they grow. यह जो एम्पावर्ड कमेटी थी, उसमें सभी भारतीय ही थे, लेकिन जो दो यहां काम करने वाले और दो, विदेशों के विश्वविद्यालयों के जो वाइस-चांसलर बने हैं, जो कि first hundred में यूनिवर्सिटीज़ हैं, उनके भी लोग थे। इस कमेटी ने सबका प्रेजेंटेशन लिया और प्रेजेंटेशन लेकर यह कहा है, लेकिन गोपाल स्वामी जी ने exactly क्या कहा, यह मैंने अभी पढ़ा नहीं है, इसलिए मैं उनकी टिप्पणी पर व्यक्तिगत टिप्पणी नहीं करना चाहूंगा, लेकिन यह है कि Institute of Eminence, एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण स्कीम है। मैं मानता हूं

कि आज 6 हुए हैं, आगे भी होते जाएंगे, क्योंकि अब हर वर्ष गुणवत्ता सुधार के बहुत भरसक प्रयास हो रहे हैं।

**श्री हरिवंश:** सभापति महोदय, मैं अपना दूसरा सप्लीमेंटरी सवाल पूछने से पहले एक चीज कहना चाहूंगा कि मैं एक तरफ आप जो अच्छा प्रयास कर रहे हैं, उसकी सराहना करता हूँ, पर जहाँ 700 से अधिक विश्वविद्यालय हैं, उनमें क्या स्थिति है? आज ही एक अखबार में खबर है, लीड खबर है, 'Inside India's fake research paper shops pay, publish and profit.' 700 जनरल्स एक कमरे से निकलते हैं और टॉप एकेडेमिक इंस्टिट्यूशन्स में जनरल्स में लेख छपवा कर वह सीवी अच्छा बना कर अध्यापन का काम करते हैं। अगर यह क्वालिटी ऑफ एजुकेशन 700 विश्वविद्यालयों में रहे और 10 विश्वविद्यालयों को आप अच्छा बनाएंगे, तो मुझे लगता है कि भारत को उस स्तर पर लाने के लिए कई सौ वर्ष लगेंगे और आपका जो मकसद है, शायद वह पूरा न हो पाए।

**श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर:** सर, यह सच नहीं है कि 700 विश्वविद्यालय में फेक डिग्रीज़ मिलती हैं। रिसर्च में कुछ जगहों पर यह तरीका ध्यान में आया, इसलिए हमने एक नया सॉफ्टवेयर डेवलप करवाया है, जिसके माध्यम से, जो plagiarism होती है, कहीं भी कॉपी करके जो करते हैं, वह तुरंत पकड़ी जाएगी। इस तरह की व्यवस्था अब की गई है। इसको सभी के लिए मॉडरेटरी भी किया गया और सभी विश्वविद्यालयों को कहा है कि अनेक प्रकार के साफ्टवेयर उपलब्ध हैं, एक मजबूत सॉफ्टवेयर लेकर उसके माध्यम से हर पीएचडी. thesis की जांच की जाए। इस तरह से अगर वह कॉपी कहीं से ली गई होगी, तो वह चोरी पकड़ी जाएगी। इस तरह की भी व्यवस्था की है। मुझे लगता है कि इससे भी सुधार होगा। ऐसा नहीं है कि सब कुछ बुरा है, लेकिन यह भी सही नहीं है कि सब कुछ एकदम ठीक है, इसलिए ठीक करने की कोशिश लगातार चलेगी और यह चल रही है।

**श्री सभापति:** श्री महेश पोद्दार।

**श्री महेश पोद्दार:** सभापति जी, यह तो बहुत खुशी की बात है कि हमने वैश्विक विश्वविद्यालय के बारे में सोचना शुरू कर दिया है और इस दिशा में प्रयास भी कर रहे हैं। इस देश में 'गरीबी हटाओ' से 'अंत्योदय' तक बहुत सारे प्रयास गरीबी हटाने के लिए हुए। कृषि का क्षेत्र सबसे ज्यादा रोजगार देने वाला क्षेत्र है।

**श्री सभापति:** आप इस विषय पर आइए, हम लोग शिक्षा के बारे में चर्चा कर रहे हैं।

**श्री महेश पोद्दार:** जी हां, सर। जो यूनिवर्सिटीज़ बनेंगी, वह साइंस, टेक्नोलॉजी और प्रबंधन के विषय जो आम हैं, उन पर तो बनेगी ही, पर मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि चूंकि यह विश्व की समस्या है, इसलिए क्या गरीबी उन्मूलन को फोकस करके क्या कृषि क्षेत्र में तरक्की के लिए वैश्विक स्तर का कोई विश्वविद्यालय खोलने की दिशा में कुछ प्रयास करेंगे?

**श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर:** माननीय सदस्य जी का यह सुझाव बहुत अच्छा है और महत्वपूर्ण भी है। अभी तक इसमें सभी संस्थाओं, except management को नहीं लिया गया था, लेकिन बाकी सभी संस्थाओं को लिया गया था, लेकिन "फोकस यूनिवर्सिटी", यह इसकी एक कैटेगरी हो सकती है। यह एक विचारणीय सुझाव है।



DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: Sir, we are discussing as per your directions. The report says that you are trying to promote ten universities as universities of eminence. You have already announced four. In that, there is not even one public university, at all. Besides that, there is one university which does not even exist. What exactly is your answer to that?

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Sir, Indian Institute of Science, Bengaluru is there; it is a public institute, IIT Bombay is a public institute, IIT Delhi is a public institute. इसके साथ ही, BITS Pilani, जो एक प्राइवेट इंस्टिट्यूट है, वह सालों से काम कर रहा है और मनिपाल यूनिवर्सिटी भी वर्षों से काम कर रही है, ये दोनों यूनिवर्सिटीज़ हैं। जैसा कि आपने कहा, ये दोनों ही प्राइवेट कैटेगरी की हैं और सरकार इनको कोई पैसा नहीं देगी, लेकिन एक तीसरी कैटेगरी भी है। जो थोड़ी-सी एक misunderstanding पैदा हुई, वह इसलिए हुई कि इन तीनों के नाम साथ में आए, लेकिन Jio यूनिवर्सिटी, जो कि proposed है, उसके बारे में बताना चाहता हूँ कि एक कैटेगरी ग्रीनफील्ड कैटेगरी थी। ग्रीनफील्ड कैटेगरी में ऐसे 11 प्रपोज़ल्स विश्व के उन यूनिवर्सिटीज़ के बारे में आए, जो आज नहीं हैं, लेकिन वे 1,000 करोड़, 5,000 करोड़, 10,000 करोड़ देना चाहते हैं। जयराम रमेश जी और बाकी सभी लोग यह मानेंगे कि विश्व में ऐसे अनेक विश्वविद्यालय तैयार हो गए, जिनके निर्माण में वहां के धनी लोगों ने अपनी पूरी संपत्ति लगा दी और अच्छे-अच्छे विश्वविद्यालयों का निर्माण किया। अच्छे विश्वविद्यालय तैयार हों, इसके लिए एक ग्रीनफील्ड कैटेगरी थी और उसमें 11 एप्लिकेशंस आए थे। उन सभी का प्रेजेंटेशन लेने के बाद अभी उनको Institute of Eminence का टैग नहीं दिया गया है, बल्कि उनको अभी Letter of Intent दिया गया है। Letter of Intent देने के बाद अब यह देखना है कि तीन साल में वे कैसी तरक्की करते हैं, फिर उसके आधार पर ही उनको Institute of Eminence का टैग मिलेगा।

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, institutions become world-class when students are world-class and the faculty is world-class. Indian students are world-class. The problem in Indian institutions is faculty, whether it is IITs or IIMs. The students are world-class. The faculty shortage in Delhi is 40 per cent; faculty shortage in IIT Bombay is 38 per cent. So, I would like to ask the hon. Minister as to how he is going to address the problem of faculty in these public institutions. Students will take care of themselves. But, you have to have an aggressive approach for making the faculty world-class.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: I fully agree that our students are really one of the best students in the world and that the real problem is the faculty crunch. Therefore, what we have decided and acted upon is that we have asked all the IITs, institutions, Central Universities, etc., to scout all over the world for good faculty members. Rolling advertisements are there; extending continuous invitations for those who want to come into the teaching profession must be encouraged and they must be taken in. It is a roll-on advertisement programme.

Sir, let me tell you about the second programme. There will be IIT Council Meeting next month. Till now, all IITs went differently to different countries in an effort to recruit the faculty from the Indian diaspora comprising NRIs or CIO. What we are asking them now is to do the common bargaining. इसके लिए सब मिलकर प्रयास करें और इस प्रयास से अच्छी faculty लाएं। यह चैलेंज है, क्योंकि अच्छे technologist तैयार होते हैं, उनको प्राइवेट से बहुत ज्यादा पैसा मिलता है, लेकिन सातवें वेतन आयोग की सिफारिशों के बाद केन्द्र सरकार ने भी सहूलियतें दी हैं। Faculty को हम फ्रीडम भी देंगे, उनको यहां consultancy का फ्रीडम भी मिलेगा और इस Institute of Eminence of graded autonomy में उनको variable pay की सुविधा भी मिलेगी।

**श्री सभापति:** क्या आप अच्छी faculty देते समय जयराम जी जैसे लोगों को भी consider करेंगे?

**श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर:** उनको हमारा permanent invitation है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

#### विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग का विघटन

\*23. **चौधरी सुखराम सिंह यादव :** क्या **मानव संसाधन विकास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मंत्रालय विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग (यूजीसी) को विघटित कर उच्च शिक्षा आयोग गठन करने का विचार कर रहा है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) वह कौन सी विसंगतियां हैं जो विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग को शिक्षा क्षेत्र में सुधार से रोक रही हैं और जिसे इसके द्वारा दूर नहीं किया जा सकता; और

(घ) नए आयोग के गठन के बाद शिक्षा क्षेत्र में प्रस्तावित परिवर्तन का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

#### विवरण

(क) और (ख) मंत्रालय ने विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग (यूजीसी) अधिनियम को निरस्त करने और शैक्षणिक अनुदेश की गुणवत्ता बढ़ाने, शैक्षणिक मानकों का अनुरक्षण करने और ज्ञान, नवाचार, ऊष्मायन (इन्क्यूबेशन), कौशलों और उद्यमिता के निःशुल्क अर्जन एवं सभी के लिए पहुंच, समावेशन और अवसरों को असान बनाने के लिए उच्चतर शिक्षा संस्थाओं को स्वायत्तता प्रदान करने तथा उच्चतर शिक्षा का व्यापक व सर्वांगीण विकास और एक प्रतिस्पर्धी वैश्विक वातावरण में शोध उपलब्ध कराने के लिए भारतीय उच्च शिक्षा आयोग (एचईसीआई) की स्थापना करने हेतु भारतीय उच्च शिक्षा आयोग विधेयक, 2018 का मसौदा तैयार किया है।

(ग) यूजीसी की स्थापना के समय, देश में उच्चतर शैक्षिक संस्थाओं की कुल संख्या बहुत कम थी। उस समय केवल 20 विश्वविद्यालय थे और लगभग 500 कॉलेज थे जिनमें कुल अनुमानित नामांकन 0.21 मिलियन अनुमानित था। पिछले छह दशकों में भारत के उच्चतर शिक्षा क्षेत्र के आकार, पैमाने और जटिलताओं में कई गुना बढ़ोत्तरी हुई है और अब इसे दुनिया की सबसे बड़ी शिक्षा प्रणालियों में से एक माना जाता है जहां सरकारी और निजी क्षेत्र, दोनों में 900 विश्वविद्यालय और 40,000 कॉलेज हैं। देश में उच्चतर शिक्षा में सकल नामांकन अनुपात (जीईआर) 25.2% है जिसमें कुल नामांकन लगभग 35.7 मिलियन अनुमानित है।

उच्चतर शैक्षिक संस्थाओं की संख्या में वृद्धि होने से, विशेषज्ञ समितियों जैसे हरि गौतम समिति ने अनुशांसा की थी कि विनियामक को गुणवत्तायुक्त शिक्षण और शोध को बढ़ावा देने पर ध्यान केन्द्रित करना चाहिए और ऐसे उपाय करने चाहिए जिससे उच्चतर शिक्षा क्षेत्र में अत्यावश्यक सुधार हों। अब एचईसीआई विधेयक का मसौदा प्रस्तावित किया गया है ताकि वह आयोग उच्चतर शिक्षा से मानदंड सतर और गुणवत्ता बढ़ाने में अपनी भूमिका प्रभावी रूप से निभा सके।

अब किसी संगठन में विश्वविद्यालयों और कॉलेजों के लिए अनुदान संवितरण का कार्य नियत किए जाने का प्रस्ताव है जो आईसीटी समर्थित मंच के माध्यम से एक पारदर्शी, योग्यता-आधारित दृष्टिकोण पर कार्य करता है। प्रस्तावित भारतीय उच्च शिक्षा आयोग, मुख्यतः शैक्षणिक अनुदेश की गुणवत्ता बढ़ाने, शैक्षणिक मानकों का अनुरक्षण करने और उच्चतर शिक्षा संस्थाओं को स्वायत्तता प्रदान करने पर ध्यान केन्द्रित करेगा। इसके अतिरिक्त, एचईसीआई के पास गुणवत्ता मानकों का अनुपालन करने और घटिया, फर्जी और नकली संस्थाओं को बंद करने का आदेश देने की शक्तियां होंगी।

(घ) एचईसीआई का फोकस, शैक्षणिक मानकों और उच्चतर शिक्षा की गुणवत्ता में सुधार करने पर होगा। अब विनियामक व्यवस्था का रूपान्तरण निम्नलिखित सिद्धांतों द्वारा मार्गदर्शित किए जाने का प्रस्ताव है:

(i) विनियामकों का कार्यक्षेत्र कम करना;

(ii) शैक्षिक संस्थाओं के प्रबंधन मामलों में हस्तक्षेप नहीं करना;

(iii) प्रौद्योगिकी समर्थित मंच के माध्यम से एक पारदर्शी, योग्यता-आधारित दृष्टिकोण के आधार पर विश्वविद्यालयों और कॉलेजों के लिए एक पृथक इकाई में अनुदान संवितरण का कार्य नियत किए जाने का प्रस्ताव है;

(iv) एचईसीआई केवल शैक्षणिक मामलों पर ध्यान केन्द्रित करेगा;

(v) यह विनियमन, पारदर्शी सार्वजनिक प्रकटन, उच्चतर शिक्षा में मानकों और गुणवत्ता से संबंधित मामलों पर योग्यता-आधारित निर्णय के जरिए किया जाएगा;

(vi) एचईसीआई को शैक्षणिक अकादमिक मानकों में सुधार करने का अधिदेश दिया जाएगा

जिसमें विशिष्ट फोकस अधिगम परिणामों, संस्थाओं द्वारा अकादमिक निष्पादन के मूल्यांकन, संस्थाओं का मार्गदर्शन करने, शिक्षकों के प्रशिक्षण, शैक्षिक प्रौद्योगिकी के उपयोग इत्यादि पर होगा;

(vii) यह संस्थाओं को खोलने और बंद करने के लिए मानक निर्धारित करने हेतु मानदंड बनाएगा, संस्थाओं को अधिक लचीलापन और स्वायत्तता प्रदान करेगा, संस्थागत स्तर पर समीक्षात्मक अगुवाई करने वाले पदों पर नियुक्तियों के लिए मानदंड निर्धारित करेगा चाहे विश्वविद्यालय किसी भी कानून के तहत शुरू किया गया हो;

(viii) इसके पास शैक्षणिक गुणवत्ता मानकों का अनुपालन कराने और घटिया और फर्जी संस्थाओं को बंद करने का आदेश देने की शक्तियां भी होंगी।

इसके अतिरिक्त, मंत्रालय ने शिक्षाविदों, हितधारकों और आम जनता से 20-07-2018 से पहले टिप्पणियां और सुझाव मांगने के लिए भारतीय उच्च शिक्षा आयोग विधेयक का मसौदा 27-06-2018 को पब्लिक डोमेन में रख दिया है। 15 जुलाई, 2018 की स्थिति के अनुसार, 7529 सुझाव/टिप्पणियां प्राप्त हुए हैं जिसमें संसद सदस्य, राज्य सरकारें, शिक्षाविद, शिक्षक यूनियन, चैम्बर ऑफ कॉमर्स, छात्र इत्यादि शामिल हैं, और जनता से मिले सुझावों के आधार पर अंतिम मसौदे में उपयुक्त परिवर्तन किए जा रहे हैं।

#### **Dissolution of UGC**

†\*23.CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry is proposing to formulate a Higher Education Commission after dissolving the University Grants Commission (UGC);
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the discrepancies that are obstructing UGC to bring reforms in education sector which cannot be removed by it; and
- (d) the details of change proposed to be brought in education sector after the constitution of new commission?

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

#### **Statement**

(a) and (b) The Ministry has prepared a draft Higher Education Commission of India Bill, 2018 for repeal of the University Grants Commission (UGC) Act and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

setting up Higher Education Commission of India (HECI) for promoting the quality of academic instruction, maintenance of academic standards and autonomy of higher educational institutions for free pursuit of knowledge, innovation, incubation, skills and entrepreneurship, and for facilitating access, inclusion and opportunities to all, and providing for comprehensive and holistic growth of higher education and research in a competitive global environment.

(c) At the time of establishing the UGC, total number of Higher Educational Institutions were very small in number in the country. There were only 20 universities and nearly 500 colleges with a total enrolment estimated to be 0.21 million. Over the last six decades the size, scale and complexities of India's Higher Education Sector has increased manifold and it is now considered to be one of the largest Higher Education Systems in the world with over 900 universities and 40,000 colleges, both in public and private sector. The Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in higher education in the country is at 25.2% with a total enrolment estimated to be about 35.7 million.

With the increase in number of Higher Educational Institutions, the expert committees such as Hari Gautam Committee recommended that the regulator should focus on promotion of quality teaching and research and usher measures to bring the much needed reforms in the higher education sector. The draft HECI Bill now proposes to enable the Commission to perform its role effectively in attaining standards and enhancing quality in higher education.

The grant disbursement function to Universities and Colleges is now proposed to be located in an entity which works in a transparent, merit-based approach through an ICT enabled platform. The proposed Higher Education Commission of India will focus largely on promoting the quality of academic instruction, maintenance of academic standards and grant of autonomy of higher educational institutions. Further, the HECI will have powers to enforce compliance to quality standards and to order closure of substandard, bogus and fake institutions.

(d) The focus of HECI will be on improving academic standards and the quality of higher education. The transformation of the regulatory set up is now proposed to be guided by the following principles:

- i. downsizing the scope of the regulations;

- ii. no more interference in the management issues of the educational institutions;
- iii. the grant disbursal function to Universities and Colleges is proposed to be located in a separate entity based on transparent, merit-based approach through a technology enabled platform;
- iv. the HECI would focus only on academic matters;
- v. regulation would be done through transparent public disclosures, merit-based decision making on matters regarding standards and quality in higher education;
- vi. the HECI will be tasked with the mandate of improving academic standards with specific focus on learning outcomes, evaluation of academic performance by institutions, mentoring of institutions, training of teachers, use of educational technology etc;
- vii. it will develop norms for setting standards for opening and closure of institutions, provide for greater flexibility and autonomy to institutions, lay standards for appointments to critical leadership positions at the institutional level irrespective of University started under any Law;
- viii. it will have powers to enforce compliance to the academic quality standards and will also have the power to order closure of sub-standard and bogus institutions.

Further, the Ministry has put the draft Higher Education Commission of India Bill, 2018 in public domain on 27.06.2018 for seeking comments and suggestions from educationists, stakeholders and general public before 20.07.2018. As on 15th July, 2018, 7529 suggestions/comments covering Members of Parliament, State Governments, academicians, teacher unions, Chambers of Commerce, students etc. have been received and appropriate changes are being made in the final draft based on public feedback.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No.23. Question Hour is over. The House is adjourned till 2.00 p.m.

*The House then adjourned for lunch at one of the clock.*

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**WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS****Allocation of funds for overall development of Scheduled Tribes**

\*24. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total allocation of funds made in the last Five Year Plan (2012-17) for the overall development of the people of Scheduled Tribes in the country;

(b) the quantum of funds earmarked for the development of Scheduled Tribes in Odisha; and

(c) which are the schemes of the last Five Year Plan that have been implemented till 31st of January, 2017 for the development of Scheduled Tribes in that State?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JUAL ORAM): (a) Government has adopted Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) Strategy, now called as Schedule Tribe Component (STC) for overall development of tribal people across the country. Funds under STC dedicatedly flows for tribal development which includes support for education, health, sanitation, water supply, livelihood, agriculture, irrigation, income generation programme, construction of roads, power supply, etc. Major part of infrastructure development in tribal dominated areas and provision of basic amenities to tribal people in the country is carried out through various schemes/programmes of concerned Central Ministries and the State Governments, while the Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MoTA) through its schemes/ programmes including Special Central Assistance(SCA) to Tribal Sub Scheme (TSS) and Grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution provides additive to these initiatives by way of plugging critical gaps. In 2017-18, out of total TSP funds of ₹ 1,70,582.00 crore, about 18.4% was with the Central Ministries, 81.6% was by the States. Share of MoTA was only 3.2%. Total allocation of funds made in the last five years (2012-17) for the overall development of the people of Scheduled Tribe in the country is given below:

(₹ in crores)

Year	Total fund Dedicated by Central Ministries/ Departments including MoTA	Funds dedicated by State Government	Total
2012-13	20184.10	45864.61	66048.71
2013-14	22039.04	49727.64	71766.68
2014-15	19920.72	63305.95	83225.72
2015-16	21216.54	74050.15	95256.69
2016-17	21810.56	89145.25	110955.81
TOTAL	105170.96	322093.60	427253.61

(b) As informed by State Government of Odisha, State budget outflow to Tribal Sub-Plan for development of Schedule Tribes in the State of Odisha from 2012-13 to 2016-17 is as under:

Year	Total State Budget outlay (₹ in crores)	Flow to Tribal Sub Plan out of State Budget (₹ in crores)	% TSP Allocation
2012-13	18,829.20	4,464.70	23.71
2013-14	24,035.00	5,620.10	23.38
2014-15	36,000.00	8,797.30	24.43
2015-16	41,550.00	9,470.67	22.79
2016-17	50,200.00	11,269.65	22.44
TOTAL	39,622.42		

The funds released by Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Government of India to State of Odisha from 2012-13 to 2016-17 for development of the Scheduled Tribes are as under:



(₹ in crores)

Name of the Scheme	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
SCA to TSP	133.21	133.21	149.25	147.28	118.06
Article 275(1)	112.83	146.06	128.28	152.00	119.54
Conservation cum Development Plan (PVTG)	20.00	19.60	25.00	33.73	16.54
Vanabandhu Kalyan Yojana	0.00	0.00	10.00	16.50	0.00
Pre Matric Scholarship(ST)	31.28	56.01	45.11	49.00	33.76
Post Matric Scholarship(ST)	54.05	34.59	45.12	122.66	73.39
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>351.37</b>	<b>389.47</b>	<b>402.76</b>	<b>521.17</b>	<b>361.29</b>

(c) Funds earmarked for development of Scheduled Tribes in the State of Odisha were expended under various schemes of following major sectors including Schemes of MoTA and State Government:

- (i) Education
- (ii) Health
- (iii) Housing
- (iv) Electrification
- (v) Road connectivity
- (vi) Agriculture and Allied Activities
- (vii) Rural Development
- (viii) Livelihood and Employment
- (ix) Special Area Programmes
- (x) Irrigation and Flood Control
- (xi) Energy
- (xii) Industry and Minerals

- (xiii) Transport
- (xiv) Science, Technology and Environment
- (xv) General Economic Services
- (xvi) Social Services
- (xvii) General Services

Schemes of Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Government of India

- Pre-matric Scholarships and Post-matric Scholarships for tribal students.
- Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub Plan Scheme (SCA to TSS).
- Grants under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution of India.
- Vanabadhu Kalyan Yojana.
- Conservation cum Development Plan for Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs).

State Government Schemes for Tribal Development:

- Over 1670 Residential Schools with more than 6000 hostels, providing boarding facility to 5.50 lakh ST students.
- Providing the best quality educational opportunities to ST students in Private/public schools of repute under “Anwasha”.
- Urban hostel complexes at State capital under the programme "Akankshya" for post matric students.
- Solar energy based electrification in the residential schools, tribal villages and hamlets where conventional source of electricity is difficult to reach.
- Implementation of Odisha PVTG Empowerment and Livelihood Development Programme.
- Implementation of Odisha Tribal Empowerment and Livelihoods Improvement Programme- Plus (OTELP PLUS) out of State Plan.
- Running of Kalinga Model Residential Schools (KMRS) under State Plan.
- Upgradation of Schools.

- Repair and maintenance of School and Hostel infrastructure.
- Creation of School and Hostel infrastructure.

**Inter-ministerial panel on women deserted by NRI husbands**

\*25. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the inter-ministerial panel to review the legal and regulatory challenges faced by women deserted by NRI husbands has submitted its recommendations;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) to what extent the recommendations made by the National Commission for Women were accepted by Government for implementation;

(d) whether the registration of marriage was made mandatory and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the other measures proposed to safeguard the interest of such women?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) and (b) On 6th November 2017, a meeting was chaired by Hon'ble Minister, External Affairs on the Expert Committee Report pertaining to NRI Marital issues which was attended by Hon'ble Minister of Women and Child Development and Hon'ble Minister for Law and Justice. After extensive deliberations some decisions were taken:

- i. All marriages to be notified in the website of registrars of marriages.
- ii. Compulsory registration of NRI marriages.
- iii. Creation of a website by MEA for posting summons/warrants.
- iv. Constitution of Integrated Nodal Agency (INA) headed by Secretary, MWCD.

(c) All the NRI marital dispute cases are forwarded to National Commission for Women (NCW) for scrutiny. After scrutiny National Commission for Women (NCW) recommends the cases to Integrated Nodal Agency (INA) to consider issuing Look-Out Circulars (LoC). So far INA has had 8 meetings and based on the recommendation of NCW LoC's are issued.

(d) and (e) The recommendation relating to compulsory registration of marriages by NRI has been examined by the Government. The Integrated Nodal Agency (INA) discusses regularly the issues related to NRI Marital disputes to safeguard the interest of such women. As a part of decision in this regard, consequential action can also be taken including possibility of revocation/impounding of passport.

#### **Status of Jaitapur nuclear power project**

†\*26. SHRI NARAYAN RANE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the current status of the proposed 9900 megawatt Jaitapur Nuclear Power Project in Madban village of Ratnagiri-district of Maharashtra;
- (b) the amount spent, so far on this project;
- (c) whether the land owners have been given compensation for their acquired land;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) the quantum of land for which compensation has been paid and at what rate together with the quantum of land for which compensation is yet to be paid; and
- (f) the reasons therefor and by when compensation would be paid for the acquired land?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) The current status of Jaitapur Nuclear Power Project (JNPP) is as follows:

- (i) Land for the project and residential township has been acquired.
- (ii) Agreement for Rehabilitation and Resettlement (R&R) package has been signed between Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited (NPCIL) and the state government, which is being implemented.
- (iii) Statutory Environmental and CRZ clearances have been obtained from MoEF&CC.
- (iv) Site infrastructure and technology independent site investigation works are in progress at various stages.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (v) Discussions of NPCIL with EDF on Techno-Commercial Proposal (TCP) for setting up 6 EPR units are advancing to arrive at a project proposal.
- (vi) Signing of an Industrial Way Forward Agreement (IWFA) between NPCIL and EDF, France on March 10, 2018 for setting up six Light Water Reactors (LWRs) at Jaitapur Site. This agreement prescribes a way forward for the implementation of JNPP.

(b) The cumulative expenditure incurred on JNPP so far (upto May 2018) has been ₹563 crore (including compensation for land, *ex-gratia*, amount in lieu of employment, Pre Engineering agreement, Site infrastructure etc.).

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Initially, the compensation awarded for the total land acquired (938.016 Ha) as per the prevailing provisions of Maharashtra state R&R policy was ₹14.77 crore (details given in part 'e'). Subsequently, the state Government in 2013 announced an *ex gratia* of ₹ 22.50 lakh per hectare amounting to ₹211.05 crore.

(e) Compensation for the entire land acquired including *ex gratia* has been deposited by NPCIL with the Maharashtra Government. The rates for compensation awarded for various types of land (totaling to ₹14.77 crore) as per the prevailing provisions of Maharashtra state R&R policy were as follows:

Type of land	Extent Acquired (Hectares)	Rate of Compensation per hectare (including Solacium and interest)
Potkharaba (Barren)	607.602	₹53,000 - ₹1,06,000
Varkas (Grazing)	262.210	₹1,03,000 - ₹4,23,000
Kharip (Agriculture)	68.204	₹1,81,000-₹6,33,000

In addition, an *ex gratia* of ₹ 22.50 lakh per hectare for all types of land (totaling to ₹211.05 crore) was announced by the Maharashtra Government and the same deposited by NPCIL. So far, out of the total 2336 Khatedars (title holders), 1848 have collected the compensation and 1824 the *ex gratia*.

(f) Does not arise.

**Establishment of new universities and institutes during present Government**

†\*27. MS. SAROJ PANDEY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Government recognised non-Government universities functioning in the country before 2014;

(b) the number of new universities/technical institutes established during the tenure of current Government, State-wise; and

(c) the details of increase in the number of students in the country after establishment of these universities/institutes?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) The number of Government recognised non-Government private universities functioning in the country before 2014 were 262.

(b) The number of new universities/technical institutions established during the tenure of current government is as follows:

Universities	As on 31.3.2014	As on today	New institutions opened since 2014
1	2	3	4
Central Universities	45	47	2
State Public Universities	313	366	53
State Private Universities	175	294	119
Deemed to be Universities	129	133	4
<b>Institutions</b>			
Indian Institute of Technology (IITs)	16	23	7
National Institute of Technology (NITs)	31	32	1
Indian Institute of Information Technology (IIIT)	4	5	1

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1	2	3	4
Indian Institute of Information Technology (PPP)	5	14	9
Indian Institute of Science Education and Research (IISER)	5	7	2
Indian Institute of Management (IIM)	13	20	7
TOTAL	736	941	205

State-wise position is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) As per the All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE) Reports, the number of students (regular mode) enrolled in Universities & their colleges during 2013-14 and 2016-17 are as follows:

Year	Students Enrolment (All Levels)	Increased in the last 4 years
2013-14	28406140	3209984
2016-17	31616124	

**Statement**

*The State/UT-wise details of these Universities/Technical Institutes except IIT (PPP)*

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	No. of Universities/ Technical Institutes	Total
1	2	3	4
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	PU-3	3
2.	Andhra Pradesh	PU-3, IIM-1, IIT-1, IIIT-1, IISER-1, NIT-1	8
3.	Bihar	CU-1, PU-4, IIM-1	6
4.	Chhattisgarh	SU-2, PU-3, IIT-1	6

1	2	3	4
5.	Goa	IIT-1	1
6.	Gujarat	SU-3, PU-15	18
7.	Haryana	SU-5, PU-8	13
8.	Himachal Pradesh	SU-1, PU-1, IIM-1	3
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	SU-2, DTBU-1, IIM-1, IIT-1	5
10.	Jharkhand	SU-3, PU-7, IIT-1	11
11.	Karnataka	SU-4, PU-5, IIT-1	10
12.	Kerala	SU-1, DTBU-1, IIT-1	3
13.	Madhya Pradesh	SU-3, PU-16	19
14.	Maharashtra	SU-3, PU-11, IIM-1	15
15.	Manipur	SU-2, PU-1	3
16.	Nagaland	PU-1	1
17.	Odisha	SU-6, PU-1, DTBU-1, IIM-1, IISER-1	10
18.	Punjab	SU-1, PU-7, IIM-1	9
19.	Rajasthan	SU-1, PU-9	10
20.	Sikkim	PU-1	1
21.	Telangana	SU-4	4
22.	Tripura	SU-1	1
23.	Uttar Pradesh	CU-1, SU-5, PU-8	14
24.	Uttarakhand	SU-2, PU-6	8
25.	West Bengal	SU-4, PU-9, DTBU-1	14
	TOTAL	CU-2, SU-53, PU-119, DTBU-4, IIM-7, IIT-7, IIT-1, IISER-2 & NIT-1	196



**Progress in construction of houses under PMAY**

\*28. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is monitoring the progress of construction of houses under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) to ensure that each family in the country owns a house by 2022;

(b) if so, what mechanism has been put in place by Government;

(c) the details of houses constructed under PMAY (U) in each State since 2015, year-wise; and

(d) whether it is a fact that some of the developers are involving foreign players in construction of houses under the Schemes and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. In pursuance of Government's vision of "Housing for All by 2022", this Ministry is implementing the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) [PMAY (U)] since 25.06.2015.

For effective implementation and monitoring of the PMAY (U), the Central Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee (CSMC) constituted under the chairmanship of Secretary, Housing and Urban Affairs meets regularly and *inter alia* reviews the progress of the Mission. Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS) component of the PMAY (U) is monitored by a Committee Of Secretary (HUA) and Secretary (DFS).

Further, the Ministry regularly monitors the progress through periodic review meetings/video-conferences with the concerned States/UTs. Hon'ble Minister (HUA) holds review meetings with Hon'ble Chief Ministers and concerned Ministers of the State. Officers of this Ministry as well as Program Management Unit (PMU) set up under PMAY (U) Mission regularly undertake field level visits to monitor the Scheme.

Furthermore, the construction of houses under PMAY (U) is also being monitored through geo-tagged photographs being captured at different stages of construction of the houses.

(c) State-wise and Year-wise details of houses constructed under PMAY (U) since June, 2015 are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(d) There is no such information.

## Statement

State/UT and Year-wise houses constructed since June 2015 under PMAY (U)

Sl. No.	State	Houses Sanctioned so far	Total Houses Grounded	Houses Constructed			Total Houses Completed*	
				2015-16	2016-17	2017-18		Current year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Island (UT)	609	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Andhra Pradesh	7,42,813	6,03,328	3,518	3,299	29,791	16,896	53,504
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	6,093	5,558	144	-	16	3	163
4.	Assam	70,980	16,098	87	66	381	9	543
5.	Bihar	1,45,052	76,826	355	12,184	2,100	3,198	17,837
6.	Chandigarh (UT)	83	5,043	2	4,963	57	21	5,043
7.	Chhattisgarh	1,68,787	56,896	3,692	3,307	3,579	3,398	13,976
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli (UT)	3,344	2,150	1	103	366	263	733
9.	Daman and Diu (UT)	757	532	-	3	65	121	189

10. Delhi (UT)	3,606	36,106	4,499	4,244	2,487	8,276	19,506
11. Goa	216	156	1	10	99	46	156
12. Gujarat	2,73,050	2,01,769	10,689	28,928	48,726	22,772	1,11,115
13. Haryana	2,27,609	8,709	749	549	2,093	1,466	4,857
14. Himachal Pradesh	8,338	3,128	8	43	202	199	452
15. Jammu and Kashmir	14,648	5,399	288	203	179	135	805
16. Jharkhand	1,69,527	90,631	2,363	3,886	26,421	6,142	38,812
17. Karnataka	3,85,622	1,82,608	4,314	11,920	31,087	9,643	56,964
18. Kerala	88,706	45,941	1,641	301	3,801	4,397	10,140
19. Lakshadweep (UT)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20. Madhya Pradesh	4,88,771	3,87,679	4,800	5,316	39,119	59,556	1,08,791
21. Maharashtra	5,09,462	1,53,892	20,806	15,732	35,131	18,272	89,941
22. Manipur	26,488	5,120	32	24	177	44	277
23. Meghalaya	792	971	242	248	27	20	537

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
24.	Mizoram	29,850	1,969	133	118	188	174	613
25.	Nagaland	24,335	5,106	67	494	89	1	651
26.	Odisha	90,527	57,531	1,048	2,775	2,392	4,209	10,424
27.	Puducherry (UT)	9,445	3,937	535	79	51	35	700
28.	Punjab	47,088	19,111	1,160	338	1,862	909	4,269
29.	Rajasthan	1,49,114	71,674	9,222	4,453	8,209	2,933	24,817
30.	Sikkim	518	80	-	1	2	22	25
31.	Tamil Nadu	4,93,339	3,39,935	19,574	6,636	34,259	13,801	74,270
32.	Telangana	1,93,243	1,49,506	95	2,792	3,140	7,752	13,779
33.	Tripura	78,894	63,596	4	161	7,303	2,975	10,443
34.	Uttar Pradesh	4,30,619	1,77,450	6,556	9,639	11,866	3,923	31,984
35.	Uttarakhand	19,995	8,171	311	1,412	2,009	1,021	4,753
36.	West Bengal	2,08,062	1,06,507	7,411	7,191	30,765	12,715	58,082
TOTAL		51,10,382	28,93,113	1,04,347	1,31,418	3,28,039	2,05,347	7,76,081

\* Including 6930 houses which were completed prior to June 2015 in subsumed projects of RAY.

**Improvement in standards of higher educational institutes**

\*29. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the efforts made by Government to bring higher, educational institutes and universities at par with the standards of the best in the world;
- (b) whether Government has taken any steps in this direction; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (c) The University Grants Commission (UGC) has intimated that it has been constantly striving to develop a system of higher education of quality, appropriate to the national needs and aspirations and in tune with global trends. It has been implementing a number of schemes aimed at improvement of quality of higher education in Indian Universities and colleges. It has taken up various measures for educational reforms, such as introduction of Semester System, regular updating of curricula and Choice Based Credit Systems (CBCs) etc.

In this context, the UGC has notified the following regulations which are meant for improving the quality of teaching, learning and research in Higher Educational Institutions.

- UGC (Minimum Standards and Procedure for Award of M.PHIL./PH.D Degrees) Regulations, 2016: These regulations were notified to ensure “quality” in admission process, as well as progression towards award of an M.Phil or Ph.D. degree. The new regulations, which are in advanced stage of notification, will benefit SC/ST candidates in admission to MPhil/PhD.
- UGC (Promotion and Maintenance of Standards of Academic Collaboration between Indian and Foreign Educational Institutions) Regulations, 2016 - One of the salient features of these regulations is to promote collaboration between the quality institutions of India with reputed foreign institutions.
- UGC (Institutions of Eminence Deemed to be Universities) Regulations, 2017 have been notified to create a distinct category of Deemed to be Universities, called Institutions of Eminence Deemed to be Universities, so as to evolve into Institutions of world class in a reasonable time period and also to assist Indian Higher Education Institutions to obtain a rank within the top 100 in globally renowned rankings eventually.

- UGC (Conferment of Autonomous Status upon Colleges and Measures for Maintenance of Standards in Autonomous Colleges) Regulations, 2018 have been notified to ensure that quality Institutions become autonomous. Such status will enhance quality of education on one side and promote innovation in teaching and research on the other side.
- University Grants Commission (Categorisation of Universities (Only) For Grant of Graded Autonomy) Regulations, 2018 have been notified to provide autonomy based on quality benchmark to the Higher Educational Institutions (HEIs). Under these Regulations, Universities having NAAC score of 3.51 or above or those who have received a corresponding score/grade from a reputed accreditation agency empanelled by the UGC or have been ranked among top 500 of reputed world rankings are placed in Category-I. Universities having NAAC score of 3.26 and above, upto 3.50 or have received a corresponding accreditation grade/score from a reputed Accreditation Agency empanelled by the UGC are placed in Category-II. The Universities which do not come under the above two categories are placed in Category-III.
- UGC Regulations on Minimum Qualifications for Appointment of Teachers and Other Academic Staff in Universities and Colleges and Measures for the Maintenance of Standards in Higher Education are in advanced stage of notification. These regulations have done away with the existing Academic Performance Indicators (API) and have substituted the scoring of APIs with a new assessment system which focuses on teaching in Colleges and Research in Universities. The minimum standards at the entry level have also been defined *viz.* Assistant Professors in Universities should be Ph.D. holder degree as on 1.07.2021 before entry for direct recruitment. These regulations have also introduced MOOCs and e-Contents in Universities and Colleges.

In addition to the above initiative, the UGC has undertaken several measures to improve the quality of Higher Education and to meet the global standards. Some of the recent ones are listed below:

**UGC Suggestive List of Journals:** It is a recent initiative of UGC for periodical notification of non-predatory and good quality journals from time to time.

**Research & Relevance:** In order to encourage research and development in the country, UGC has been running a number of schemes, awards, fellowships, chairs and

programmes under which financial assistance is provided to institutions of higher education as well as faculty members working therein. These schemes are meant to encourage quality research in a variety of areas of knowledge across disciplines including revival and promotion of indigenous languages and are as follows:

1. Universities with Potential for Excellence: Under this scheme, financial assistance is provided to eligible institutions to move towards excellence.
2. Centre with potential for excellence in particular area: (CPEPA) - This scheme is meant for development of academic/research infrastructure to improve the programmes and activities in a chosen discipline at the selected university.
3. Special Assistance Programme (SAP): Special Assistance Programme is intended to encourage the pursuit of excellence and teamwork in advanced teaching and research as well as to accelerate the realization of international standards in specific fields.
4. Research Projects: UGC provides financial assistance to teachers teaching in universities and colleges to promote excellence in teaching and research.
5. Basic Science Research: This is a scheme with a view to providing an opportunity for continuance of research contributions in Basic Science Research by talented Science and technology scholars/teachers.

Further, Ministry of Human Resource Development has launched the National Institutional Ranking Framework (NIRF) on 04.04.2016 which encourages institutions to perform better and build a competitive spirit among institutions resulting in enhancement of their quality, as their performance for NIRF ranking is assessed on parameters like “teaching, learning and resources”, “research and professional practices”, “graduation outcomes”, “outreach and inclusivity” and “perception”.

#### **Appointment of Sevika and Sahayika**

†\*30. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to fill-up the vacancies of Sevika and Sahayika in every ward of every Panchayat of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (c) by when the process of appointment would be completed?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) to (c) Under the Anganwadi Services [earlier known as Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme], out of the 14 lakh posts for the Anganwadi Workers (AWWs) and 12.83 lakh posts for the Anganwadi Helpers (AWHs) sanctioned by the Government of India to all the States/UTs, 1,06,055 posts of AWWs and 1,16,293 posts of AWHs are lying vacant (as on 01.06.2018). The Sub-Scheme of Anganwadi Services [under Umbrella Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme] is centrally sponsored scheme and the overall administration, management and monitoring of the scheme is done by the respective State Government/ UT Administration. Therefore, all States/UTs have been requested to delegate powers to recruit Anganwadi Workers/ Anganwadi Helpers across the country under Anganwadi Services to District Magistrates/ District Collectors and expedite filling up vacancies on priority basis. From time to time, all the States/UTs have been repeatedly requested to fill up these vacant posts.

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## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

### **Involment of CPSUs in Nuclear power Production**

†161. SHRI NARAYAN RANE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of proposals finalised and sanctioned during the last three years and current year for establishment of new atomic power plants;
- (b) whether the Central PSUs are being involved in production of nuclear power and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government also proposes to allow non-Government sector to enter in atomic power sector; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) During the last three years and the current year, the Government has accorded administrative approval and financial sanction of the following proposals:

- (i) Ten indigenous Pressurised Heavy Water Reactors each of 700 MW (10x700 MW) in fleet mode.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



(ii) Kudankulam Units 5&6 (2X1000 MW) in cooperation with Russian Federation.

(b) Yes, Sir. Presently two central Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs), Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited (NPCIL) and Bharatiya Nabhikiya Vidyut Nigam Limited (BHAVINI) are involved in nuclear power generation.

(c) and (d) There is no proposal under consideration at present, to allow private partnership in the nuclear power generation sector. The Atomic Energy Act, 1962 permits PSUs in setting up of nuclear power plants as a junior equity partner of a Government company. At present companies in private sector in India are participating in a major way in setting up nuclear power plants through supply of components, equipment and works contracts.

#### **Setting up of more nuclear power plants**

162. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to set up more nuclear power plants in the country to curb the use of fossil fuels;

(b) whether Government has undertaken any survey to identify the locations for these proposed nuclear plants;

(c) whether Government has taken a decision to understand the feeling of the people of any area before Government takes steps to set up nuclear plants; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) India is not very rich in fossil fuel resources and considering the large and growing energy demand, all energy sources are deployed optimally. Nuclear power is a clean and environment friendly base load source of electricity generation, which is available 24X7. It also has a huge potential and can provide the country long-term energy security.

(b) The process of identification of potential sites for locating future nuclear power plants is an ongoing activity, carried out by the Standing Site Selection Committee (SSSC) of the Department of Atomic Energy.

(c) and (d) There exists a framework of considering the local people's opinions before setting up nuclear power plants. Public hearing is held at the time of land acquisition (as per the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition,

Rehabilitation and Resettlement [RFCTLARR] Act, 2013) and during the process of obtaining Environmental Clearance from Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC). In addition, queries received from local people or their representatives to the Government are responded. At all proposed new sites, public awareness programmes are also taken up in advance to spread awareness about different aspects of nuclear power and allay any apprehensions in a simple and credible manner.

#### **Nuclear power plants in Andhra Pradesh**

163. SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state;

(a) whether Government has finalised site(s) for setting up Nuclear Power Plants (NPPs) in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) The Government has accorded 'In-Principle' approval of the site at Kovvada in Srikakulam district in Andhra Pradesh for setting up six Light Water Reactors (6 X 1208 MW) in cooperation with the USA. Pre-project activities including land acquisition are in progress at the site.

(c) Does not arise.

#### **Disposal of nuclear waste**

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

(a) the details of radiation leaks reported from Atomic Reactors during the last three years;

(b) whether there is any concrete policy on disposal of nuclear waste in the country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) No incident of leakage or discharge of radioactivity through unauthorized route or beyond the limits specified by Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB) from any Nuclear Power Plants (NPPs) in the last three years has been reported.

(b) and (c) There is a concrete and comprehensive policy for disposal of nuclear waste in the country. Radioactive waste disposal policy bears emphasis on waste volume minimization, recycle and reuse and is at par with international practices. As a waste management philosophy, no waste is released/ disposed to the environment unless the same is cleared, exempted or excluded from regulations. Disposal system is designed on multi-barrier principle for ensuring effective containment of radioactivity.

**Proposal to set up neutrino observatory in Andhra Pradesh**

165. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the India-based Neutrino Observatory is proposed to be located at Kothapalem village near Narsipatnam in Visakhapatnam district of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details of aims and objectives of this project;

(c) whether this observatory is proposed to be located at an environmentally fragile Eastern Ghats, if so/Government's reaction thereto; and

(d) whether this Department is planning to go ahead in this regard?

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

(b) Not applicable.

(c) Not applicable.

(d) Not applicable.

**Setting up of ten indigenous nuclear power reactors**

166. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken a decision in 2017 to set up ten Indigenous Pressurised Heavy Water Reactors with a-total installed capacity of 7000 MW in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof including MoUs signed till date to set up the reactors;

(c) the details of locations identified therefor; and

(d) what is the current status of progress and by when these reactors would start generating clean energy for use?

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

(b) The Government in June-2017 accorded administrative approval and financial sanction for setting up ten indigenous Pressurised Heavy Water Reactors (PHWRs) of 700 MW each in fleet mode. These reactors of indigenous technology are being set up by Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited (NPCIL), a wholly owned PSU of Government of India under the administrative control of Department of Atomic Energy (DAE).

(c) These reactors are proposed to be set up at the following locations:

Location & State	Project	Capacity(MW)
Chutka, Madhya Pradesh	Chutka -1&2	2X700
Kaiga, Karnataka	Kaiga - 5&6	2X700
Mahi Banswara, Rajasthan	Mahi Banswara - 1&2	2X700
Gorakhpur, Haryana	GHAVP - 3&4	2X700
Mahi Banswara, Rajasthan	Mahi Banswara - 3&4	2X700

(d) Pre-project activities comprising of Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation & Resettlement, Environmental Clearance, etc are in progress at various stages at these sites. Land is available at Kaiga and Gorakhpur sites and land acquisition is at an advanced stage at Chutka and Mahi Banswara sites. Environmental Clearance is accorded for Chutka 1&2 and GHAVP 3&4 projects. For other sites, the process of Environmental Clearance is in various stages. In addition, procurement of long manufacturing cycle equipment, human resource planning etc. have been initiated.

With the progressive completion of projects under construction (including 500 MW Prototype Fast Breeder Reactor (PFBR), being implemented by Bharatiya Nabhikiya Vidyut Nigam Limited [BHAVINI] and projects sanctioned (including these ten PHWRs), the total nuclear power capacity will reach 22480 MW by the year 2031.

**Development missions for the North-East**

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

(a) whether the NITI Aayog forum for North East and the Ministry have outlined five development missions for promoting sectors like horticulture, tourism and food processing in the region;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of progress made, so far, State-wise;

(d) whether Government has cleared any proposal for reconstruction of flood affected areas of the region; and

(e) the steps taken by Government to reduce the chances of floods which are happening almost annually throughout the region?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) The first meeting of NITI Forum for North East was held under the chairpersonship of Hon'ble Vice-Chairman, NITI Aayog and co-chairpersonship of Hon'ble Minister of State (Independent Charge), Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region on 10.04.2018 in Agartala. During the meeting, the consensus was that the way forward could be to focus on the key thrust areas such as Horticulture, Bamboo, Tourism, Food Processing, Education and Made in North Eastern Region (NER) for which specific schemes are under implementation by the respective line Ministries. In addition, these sectors have also been included in the thrust areas for schemes to be taken up by the North Eastern Council (NEC).

(d) Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region has given in-principle approval for release of central assistance of ₹200.00 crore for reconstruction of totally damaged/washed away infrastructure in the North Eastern States, for which specific proposals have been sought from the States.

(e) A High Level Committee, under the chairmanship of Vice Chairman, NITI Aayog has been constituted for suggesting measures for proper management of water resources in the North Eastern Region. The recommendations of the committee would, *inter alia*, include flood control measures, both structural and non-structural; NEC would provide financial assistance for establishment of Brahmaputra Study Centre at Guwahati University.

**Building for North Eastern Cultural and Information Centre in Delhi**

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

(a) whether Government had taken a decision to construct a building in Delhi to establish North Eastern Cultural and Information Centre for which land had been allotted;

(b) if so, the current status of construction of the building and what is estimated date for its completion; and

(c) what would be the proposed activities of the Centre and how far it would help the people of North Eastern Region residing in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A plot of land measuring 5341.75 sqm. (1.32 acres) has been acquired from DDA for the purpose. The CPWD have been entrusted to take up architectural consultancy and construction of the building. North Eastern Council (NEC) have allocated fund for starting construction work.

(c) The proposed activities of the Centre include showcasing of history, culture, rich heritage, festivals and cuisine of the eight States in the North East; establishing facilities for promotion of tourism; and to create Common Facility Centre, library, Knowledge and Resource Centre in the National Capital.

This Centre would facilitate dissemination of knowledge about the rich cultural heritage of the North East.

**Development of service sector in the North Eastern Region**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that certain focus areas including service sector development had been identified in Twelfth Business Summit for implementation in North-Eastern Region;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what initiative Government has taken towards the development of service

sector in the region which was likely to generate employment opportunity for local people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) This Ministry is aware that a Business Summit was organised by an industry body, Indian Chamber of Commerce (ICC) in which potential of service sector like health care & tourism was discussed.

(c) North Eastern Council has supported a number of projects for the development of tourism in various States in the North East.

#### **Role of officials of Indian embassies**

170. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian embassies, consulates and high commissions in various countries are sensitised and made ready to provide adequate protection and troubleshooting acts for the Indians living abroad;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the role of officials of Indian embassies;

(c) whether Government has appointed adequate numbers of attache for various ministerial jobs abroad; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the details of officers who got appointed in various countries during the last three years and their area of specialisation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GEN. (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) and (b) The Government has accorded the highest priority to the safety and well-being of Indian nationals abroad. Indian Missions and Posts are proactively working towards safeguarding the interests of Indian nationals and stand ready to assist them in situations of distress and contingency. Missions and Posts have been duly sensitized to provide emergency contact numbers. The Indian Community Welfare Fund, MADAD portal, e-Migrate system, help-lines, Indian Worker Resource Centres, shelter homes are some of the important mechanisms to expeditiously assist Indian nationals abroad. Missions in Gulf countries and Malaysia also conduct Open Houses on a regular basis to address grievances of the Indian community.

(c) and (d) Officials are posted to Missions and Posts abroad as per sanctioned strength and functional requirements. These also include Section Officer level officials

posted to Missions/Posts abroad, designated as Attaches/Vice Consuls. There are, at present, 312 Attaches posted to Missions/Posts abroad working as assisting officers dealing with administrative, economic and commercial, cultural, political, press & information, consular, education and community affairs.

**Vacation of occupied areas by Pakistan in Jammu and Kashmir**

171. SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that India had asked Pakistan to vacate areas occupied in Jammu and Kashmir;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has received any reaction from Pakistan relating to the said demand; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GEN. (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) to (d) India's consistent and principled position, as also enunciated in the 1994 Parliament Resolution adopted unanimously, is that the entire State of Jammu and Kashmir has been, is and shall be an integral part of the Union of India. We have repeatedly and consistently called upon Pakistan to immediately vacate all areas under its illegal occupation. Pakistan continues to be in illegal and forcible occupation of a part of the Indian State of Jammu and Kashmir.

**Surakshit Jao Prashikshit Jao**

172. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of steps taken by Government under 'Surakshit Jao, Prashikshit Jao' scheme to prevent overseas job-seekers from fraudulent and illegal recruitment agencies across the country including those from Andhra Pradesh;
- (b) whether Government has made any assessment regarding the number of overseas job-seekers after the launch of this scheme;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?



THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GEN. (RETD.) V. K. SINGH] : (a) ' Surakshit Jao Prakshit Jao' is a campaign of the Government aimed at awareness generation among Indian migrant workers going abroad towards safe and legal migration and to prevent their exploitation by fraudulent recruitment agents. Ministry had launched a Media campaign with this theme through All India Radio, Doordarshan, National Film Development Corporation, Lok Sabha TV etc. in regional languages. The campaign was also broadcasted by Community Radio Stations. Social Media platforms of the Ministry have been effectively utilized. Hoardings in Hindi and regional languages have been installed in prominent offices such as Regional Passport Offices (RPOs), Protector of Emigrants (PoEs) Offices that are frequented by migrant workers. High-level Meetings have been held with State governments and they have been requested to release audio and video advertisements in local channels, Cable TV, Theaters, and through their social media platforms widely.

The Ministry has also rolled out one-day Pre Departure Orientation (PDO) programme focusing on safe and legal migration in New Delhi and Mumbai on a pilot basis for the benefit of migrant workers going to GCC countries and Malaysia. Workshops on safe and legal migration and PDO Training of Trainers programmes have also been organized in major labour sending States.

(b) to (d) As it is an ongoing process for the welfare and protection of Indian workers, no such assessment has been made.

#### **Pilgrims stranded in Mansarovar area**

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

- (a) whether Government is aware that many pilgrims are stranded in Mansarovar area;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the details of steps taken to safeguard the pilgrims in that area by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GEN. (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) and (b) Approximately 1500 pilgrims on the Kailash Manasarovar Yatra were stranded between 30 June and 7 July 2018 along the Hilsa-Simikot-Nepalganj route in Nepal while returning from the Kailash Manasarovar

Yatra organised by private tour operators through Nepal as a result of cancellation of flight operations in this route due to inclement weather.

(c) The Indian Mission in Kathmandu has taken a number of steps to safeguard the pilgrims on the Kailash Mansarovar Yatra (KMY), in close coordination with this Ministry. The Mission has been coordinating with its local representatives stationed in Nepalganj and Simikot and with all the tour operators to ensure safety of all the stranded pilgrims in Simikot/Hilsa and Nepalganj. The Mission issued a detailed travel advisory for KMY pilgrims and widely circulated the contact numbers of the persons concerned as well as 24x7 hotline numbers, in four Indian regional languages, to attend to all queries regarding safety of pilgrims. The Mission coordinated with local authorities to provide medical care and security to the pilgrims. A team of Mission officials were stationed at Nepalganj / Surkhet and Hilsa / Simikot to facilitate the evacuation process, in close coordination with the Government of Nepal and the private sector to avail of the services of the Nepal Army helicopters and private helicopters / airlines for safe evacuation of the pilgrims.

#### **Diplomatic efforts to end border dispute with China**

174. SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that both India and China have put their diplomacy at work to end border stand-off with each other;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the embassies in both the capitals of these nations would continue to be used for this purpose; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GEN. (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) to (d) Last year, the disengagement of Indian and Chinese border personnel in the Doklam area was accomplished on the basis of persistent diplomatic communications between the two sides.

All established institutional mechanisms including Special Representatives Talks, meetings of Working Mechanism for Consultation & Coordination on India-China Border Affairs, border personnel meetings, flag meetings, as well as diplomatic channels continue to be utilized to address matters related to India-China border affairs.

Government consistently maintains that peace and tranquility in the India-China border areas is an important pre-requisite for the smooth development of bilateral relations.

### Green card applicants for USA

175. SHRI T.G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether green card applicants of India are more in number and making their trial to get the cards for them;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government of USA is putting restrictions on the issue of green cards to the foreign nationals and thereby Indian aspirants are facing much difficulty in getting those cards;

(d) whether Government has made any requests for relaxation of norms for green cards on behalf of the Indian emigrants; and

(e) whether the Government of USA has responded to our request and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GEN. (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) to (e) According to U.S. Government Statistics, the total number of Green Cards awarded to Indian nationals in last 5 years under five categories (Employment-based; Family based; Diversity lottery; Refugees and Asylees; and Other) are as follows:

Year	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016
Green cards given to Indian nationals	66,434	68,458	77,908	64,116	64,687

As per the information released by the US Citizenship & Immigration Services (USCIS), as of May 2018, there are a total of 306,601 pending Green Card applications filed by Indian nationals under the Employment-Based Preference Category. Information on Green Card applicants for other categories, including dependent family members of the primary beneficiaries of Employment-Based Preference Category, is not available in public domain.

No comprehensive changes have been made by the US administration recently to the framework for issuance of green cards to foreign nationals. On 28 August 2017, USCIS announced that it would expand in-person interviews for: (i) adjustment of status applications based on employment (employment based green card applications); and (ii) petitions seeking refugee/asylum status with effect from 1 October 2017.

There are several proposals reportedly under consideration in the U.S. for reforming the immigration policy including the eligibility for Green Cards. The Government of India has engaged with the U.S. Administration and the Congress on all matters relating to Indian immigrants and professionals working in the U.S..

#### **Ten year UAE VISA for specialists**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that UAE has announced ten year VISA for specialists working in exceptional field like science, research, medicine and technology;

(b) if so, the details thereof and how the Ministry propagates this to talented youth to grab this opportunity at a time when US, UK, Australia, etc. are putting barriers in issuing VISAS;

(c) whether UAE is also opening other opportunities for our entrepreneurs along with what is mentioned in part (a) above; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI M. J. AKBAR): (a) and (b) Yes. The UAE Cabinet has announced 10 year VISAS for specialists working in exceptional fields like science, research, medical and technology. Indications are that the details will be announced by the end of 2018. The Ministry will continue to work in close cooperation with the UAE authorities with a view to safeguarding the interests of Indian Nationals.

(c) and (d) Yes. Along with the long-term VISAS for the specialists, the UAE Cabinet has also announced 10 years residency VISA to entrepreneurs/investors. Further, the UAE Cabinet has approved 100% foreign ownership of companies in the UAE, which has previously been limited to those companies which are based in the free zones. Indications are that the details will be announced by the end of 2018.

**Arrest of immigrant Indians in USA**

‡177. SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indians arrested in the wake of immigration policy in America and how many of them have got assistance from Indian embassy;

(b) whether it is a fact that after being taken Indian immigrant into custody their children have been separated from them due to which they are under severe mental agony; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GEN. (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) to (c) 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. Whenever detention of alleged Indian nationals for violation of U.S. immigration laws are reported, 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 centres. From time to time, our Embassy and Consulates also facilitate repatriation of undocumented Indian immigrants after their nationality verification.

There were reports of alien children being separated from their families during the period of detention, consistent with relevant U.S. immigration laws. On 20 June 2018, President Trump issued an Executive Order “Affording Congress an Opportunity to Address Family Separation”, which, *inter alia*, authorizes measures to detain alien families together during the pendency of immigration-related proceedings.

**Safe deportation of Indians detained in USA**

178. SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many Indian were detained in USA for illegal entry;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

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‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (c) the steps taken by Government for their safe deportation to the country;
- (d) whether Government had asked the Indian embassies in USA to provide them the consular assistance; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

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

From time to time, detentions of alleged Indian nationals for violation of U.S. immigration laws are reported. Recently, two cases of detention of large groups of Indian nationals have come to our notice from Sheridan, Oregon and Otero County, New Mexico.

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 centres.

From time to time, our Embassy and Consulates also facilitate repatriation of undocumented Indian immigrants after their nationality verification.

The Government is closely engaged with the U.S. Government on all issues relating to safety and welfare of Indian Diaspora in the U.S.

#### **Foreign visits of Prime Minister since 2014**

179. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Prime Minister has spent ₹ 355 crore on his foreign visits since 2014, as per an RTI information;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, visit-wise; and
- (c) the details of achievements and outcome of foreign visits by the Prime Minister?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GEN. (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) and (b) The details of expenditure incurred by PMO

on chartered flights, hotline facility and PM's Aircraft Maintenance in respect of foreign visits of PM from May 26, 2014 onwards are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) The objective of PM's visits abroad has been to enhance mutual understanding and to strengthen our relations with these countries across a wide range of sectors including trade, investment, technology, development partnership and to enhance people-to-people ties. Diplomatic outreach during this period has included first-ever visits from India to several countries at the Head of Government level. This outreach has *inter alia* led to enhanced engagement of our foreign partners in Government's flagship programmes of national development.

**Statement**

*Expenditure on PM's foreign visits from May 26, 2014 onwards*

Financial Year	Place of Visit	Period	PM's Aircraft Maintenance (₹)	Chartered Flights (₹)	Hotline (₹)
1	2	3	4	5	6
2014-15	Bhutan	15-16 June, 2014		2,45,27,465	9,09,474
	Brazil	13-17 July, 2014		20,35,48,000	63,22,159
	Nepal	3-5 Aug, 2014		IAF BBJ Aircraft	8,79,462
	Japan	30 Aug - 3 Sep, 2014		13,47,58,000	9,82,438
	USA	25 Sep -1 Oct, 2014	220.38 crore	19,04,60,000	60,11,733
	Myanmar, Australia & Fiji	11-20 Nov, 2014		22,58,65,000	97,89,006
	Nepal	25-27 Nov, 2014		IAF BBJ Aircraft	12,94,467
	Seychelles, Mauritius & Sri Lanka	10-14 March, 2015		15,85,25,000	43,20,437
	Singapore	28-29 March, 2015		IAF BBJ Aircraft	Services of M/s TCL not availed
	<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>220.38 crore</b>	<b>93,76,83,465</b>	<b>3,05,09,176</b>

1	2	3	4	5	6
2015-16	France, Germany & Canada	9-17 April, 2015		31,25,78,000	92,72,183
	China, Mongolia & South Korea	14-19 May, 2015		15,15,43,000	63,51,255
	Bangladesh	6-7 June, 2015		IAF BBJ Aircraft	9,89,877
	Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Russia, Turkmenistan, Kyrgyzstan & Tajikistan	6-14 July, 2015		15,78,39,000	76,10,674
	United Arab Emirates	16-17 Aug, 2015	220.48 crore	5,90,66,000	21,13,062
	Ireland and USA	23-29 Sept, 2015		18,46,95,000	43,59,542
	UK and Turkey	12-16 Nov, 2015		9,30,93,000	27,78,610
	Malaysia and Singapore	20-24 Nov, 2015		7,04,93,000 »	37,18,369
	France	29-30 Nov, 2015		6,82,81,000	8,19,727
	Russia, Afghanistan & Pakistan	23-25 Dec, 2015		8,14,00,000	15,26,808
	TOTAL	220.48 crore		1,17,89,88,000	3,96,40,107
2016-17	Belgium, USA & Saudi Arabia	29 Mar-3 Apr, 2016		15,85,02,000	39,68,890
	Iran	22-23 May, 2016		IAF BBJ Aircraft	13,95,892
	Afghanistan, Qatar, Switzerland, USA & Mexico	4-10 June, 2016		13,91,66,000	49,69,962
	Uzbekistan	23-24 June, 2016	234.35 crore	6,32,78,000	11,37,783
	Mozambique, South Africa, Tanzania & Kenya	7-11 July, 2016		12,80,94,000	58,31,206



1	2	3	4	5	6
	Vietnam & China	2-5 Sept, 2016		9,53,91,000	30,35,608
	Laos	7-8 Sept, 2016		4,77,51,000	8,12,795
	Japan	10-12 Nov, 2016		13,05,86,000	Bill Not recd
	TOTAL	234.35 crore		76,27,68,000	2,11,52/136
2017-18	Sri Lanka	11-12 May, 2017		5,24,04,000	
	Germany, Spain, Russia & France	29 May-3 June, 2017		16,51,95,000	
	Kazakhstan	8-9 June, 2017		5,65,08,000	
	Portugal, USA & Netherlands	24-27 June, 2017		13,82,81,000	
	Israel & Germany	4-8 July, 2017	193.34 crore	11,28,48,000	
	China & Myanmar	3-7 Sept, 2017	13,87,80,000		
	Philippines	12-14 Nov, 2017	10,11,68,000		Bill Not recd
	Switzerland	22-23 Jan, 2018	13,20,83,000		
	Jordan, Palestine, UAE & Oman	9-12 Feb, 2018	9,59,64,000*		
	TOTAL	193.34 crore	99,32,31,000		
2018-19	Sweden, UK & Germany	16-20 April, 2018			
	China	26-28 April, 2018			
	Nepal	11-12 May, 2018	220.42 crore**	Bill Not recd	Bill Not recd
	Russia	21-22 May, 2018			
	Indonesia, Malaysia & Singapore	29 May-2 June, 2018			
	China	9-10 June, 2018			
	TOTAL	220.42 crore			

\* This chartered flight bill has not been paid

\*\* Partial payment to the tune of ₹ 205.01 crore has been made.

**Foreign visits of PM and Ministers since 2014**

180. SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Ministers including the Prime Minister (PM) who have undertaken official/private tours to different foreign countries and purpose thereof from June, 2014 to June, 2018;

(b) the expenditure incurred for the tours and the authorities who paid for it; and

(c) the outcome of the official foreign visits of the Ministers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GEN. (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) to (c) Information as desired is being collected.

**One Belt One Road initiative of China**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that all of India's neighbours have agreed in joining the One Belt One Road initiative of China; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GEN. (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) and (b) Government has seen reports about China claiming to pursue projects under its so called 'One Belt One Road' or 'Belt and Road Initiative' with some countries in our region. Government has publically articulated its firm belief that connectivity initiatives must be based on universally recognized international norms, good governance, rule of law, openness, transparency and equality, and must be pursued in a manner that respects sovereignty and territorial integrity.

**Exclusion of Indians from relaxed student visa rule in UK**

182. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of United Kingdom has excluded India from relaxed student visa rules;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) what impact it would have on the students who intends to study in the UK and also for the students who are presently pursuing studies there; and

(d) whether Government has chalked out any plan to tackle such problems?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GEN. (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) Yes. On 15 June 2018, the UK Government announced the “Statement of Changes in Immigration Rules” affecting a number of visa categories, including Student Visas.

(b) The amendments to the UK Student Visa category (Tier-4) were reflected in “Appendix H”.

As per the new rules, the UK side has expanded the list of countries whose citizens qualify for a streamlined visa application process for Tier-4 Visa. A total of 26 countries (15 old, and 11 new) will now benefit from the change. The complete list of these countries is provided in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) The announcement will not have any impact on the existing visa application process for Indian students, nor will it impact on Indian students already studying in the UK.

The UK High Commission in New Delhi in its Note Verbale dated 9th July 2018 to the MEA stated that Indian students will face no difference in procedures compared to the previous years as a result of the announcement.

(d) Issues relating to Indian students have been consistently raised by India in all bilateral discussions with the UK at various levels. Currently, all consular related issues are discussed regularly by the two sides at the working level both in New Delhi and London. There are also two institutional mechanisms at the level of Minister of State for Home Affairs and Secretary (Home Affairs) wherein all Consular and visa matters are discussed once every six months.

**Statement**

*List of 26 countries that have qualified for reduced level of documentation for Tier 4 Visa*

Under the “Statement of Changes in Immigration Rules” dated 15 June 2018, nationals of the following 26 countries will be subject to reduced documentary requirements under UK's Tier 4 Student Visa.

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1. Argentina	14. Kuwait
2. Australia	15. Malaysia
3. Bahrain	16. The Maldives
4. Barbados	17. Mexico
5. Botswana	18. New Zealand
6. Brunei	19. Qatar
7. Cambodia	20. Serbia
8. Canada	21. Singapore
9. Chile	22. South Korea
10. China	23. Thailand
11. The Dominican Republic	24. Trinidad and Tobago
12. Indonesia	25. United Arab Emirates
13. Japan	26. United States of America

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**Interest of Tamils in Sri Lanka**

183. SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether more efforts are needed for the improvement of human rights situation in Sri Lanka concerning the Tamils living there, as per a report assessed by the Human Rights Commission;

(b) whether India is committed to protect the interest of Tamil in that country;

(c) whether India's role in the Human Rights Commission had been guided by the belief that human rights concerns of Tamils in Sri Lanka could be addressed in a constructive and inclusive manner; and

(d) whether India had set a time-frame for the Sri Lankan Government to act on human rights concerns?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GEN. (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) to (d) During the 37th Session of the United Nations Human Rights Council (UNHRC) in March 2018, the Annual Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (HCHR) and the Secretary-General on 'Promoting Reconciliation, Accountability and Human Rights in Sri Lanka' was presented before the UNHRC. The report reviewed progress made by the Government of Sri Lanka during the period from March 2017 to January 2018 on the implementation of resolutions 30/1 and 34/1, in particular regarding the comprehensive recommendations on the judicial and non-judicial measures necessary to advance accountability and reconciliation, and on strengthening the protection of human rights, democracy and the rule of law.

India's approach in the UNHRC has been guided by the firm belief that promotion and protection of human rights can be best pursued through constructive and collaborative engagement. We also believe in the primacy of national efforts in the realization of human rights. In keeping with its traditional commitment to human rights and values, India has actively participated in all sessions of the UNHRC, in a constructive and inclusive manner. India continues to remain engaged with Sri Lanka at all levels on its efforts to build a future that accommodates the aspirations of all sections of society, including the Sri Lankan Tamil community, for a life of equality, justice, peace, dignity and self-respect as citizens of united Sri Lanka.

**Representation against various initiatives for Issuance of passports**

184. SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the various passport officials were against the various initiatives taken by Government with regard to issuance of passport;

(b) whether Government has received many representations from them citing many aspects of issuance of passport; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GEN. (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) to (c) The Ministry has not received any representation from passport officials against the various initiatives taken by the Government with regard to issuance of passports.

**Rejection of offer of talks by Pakistan**

185. SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistan has repeatedly rejected the offer of talks made by the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is yet to hear from Pakistan why the offer made by India for talks was turned down by it; and

(d) whether Pakistan had become nothing more than a country that exports terrorism?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GEN. (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) to (d) No such offer was made by India which was rejected by Pakistan.

The Government has clear and consistent position that it desires normal neighbourly relations with Pakistan, and is committed to addressing all outstanding issues bilaterally and peacefully in accordance with the Simla Agreement and the Lahore declaration. However, any meaningful dialogue can be held only in an atmosphere free from terror, hostility and violence. The onus is on Pakistan to create such a conducive atmosphere.

Continued cross-border terrorism emanating from Pakistan remains a core concern for us. India has repeatedly called upon Pakistan to abide by its commitment not to allow any territory under its control to be used for terrorism against India in any manner. Pakistan has also been asked to take effective actions to end terrorism and dismantle terrorist sanctuaries and infrastructure on the territory under its control. Until such time, India will continue to take firm and decisive steps to respond to cross-border terrorism.

**MoU signed with foreign countries**

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

- (a) the number of MoUs signed by the Prime Minister with foreign countries since 2014;
- (b) whether it is a fact that many MoUs are still on paper; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GEN. (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) No MoU with a foreign country has been signed by Prime Minister himself since 2014.

- (b) and (c) Does not arise.

**Denial of access to Indian envoy in Islamabad**

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that Pakistan has denied access to Indian envoy in Islamabad and consular officials to visit Gurudwara Panja Sahib and to meet visiting Indian pilgrims;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has made any protest against the said denial of access to the said Gurudwara; and
- (d) if so, the response received from Pakistan in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GEN. (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) to (d) The Indian High Commissioner in Islamabad and consular officials of the Indian High Commission were denied entry to Gurudwara Panja Sahib and meet the visiting Indian pilgrims in April and June 2018, despite travel permissions having been granted by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Pakistan.

A strong protest was lodged with High Commission of Pakistan in New Delhi and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Pakistan in Islamabad. It was conveyed that preventing the Indian High Commission officials from discharging their consular responsibilities

was in violation of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of 1961 and the spirit of the Bilateral Protocol on visit to religious shrines of 1974.

Pakistan's claim that the Indian pilgrims declined to meet the High Commission officials was categorically refuted. It was conveyed to Pakistan that the Indian organisers, Shiromani Gurudwara Prabandhak Committee (SGPC), have expressed grave concern and dismay that Indian High Commissioner and the High Commission officials were denied access despite the visiting pilgrims from India having asked Pakistan organisers to facilitate a meeting with them.

#### **Relationship with countries of Indian ocean**

188. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any fresh initiative to strengthen the cultural relationship with the countries of Indian Ocean, especially with those having age-old cultural and trade relations with India as known from archaeological and historical data apart from Cultural Exchange Programmes;

(b) if so, the details of the steps taken by Government to strengthen the relationship with Indian Ocean countries; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GEN. (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) and (b) India and the countries of Indian Ocean Region share age old historical, religious, trade and cultural links. Government has been taking steps to strengthen these ties by way of establishing Cultural Centres, sponsoring visits of performing art groups, organizing/supporting conferences/ seminars, running Chairs of Indian Studies, offering scholarships to students to study in India, supporting visits of eminent academicians/dignitaries to India, promotion of Hindi and other Indian languages, sending busts/statues and visual art exhibitions, conferring award to distinguished alumni, organizing International Day of Yoga, organizing festivals/India Week, conducting workshops and seminars in various fields including Yoga & Ayurveda etc.

Some of the major initiatives taken by the Ministry are: (i) organizing the World Hindi Conference in Mauritius from 18-20 August 2018; (ii) taking the sacred relics from Sarnath for public exposition in Sri Lanka; (iii) a special 3-day visit of 80 armed forces



personnel along with their families from Sri Lanka to Bodh Gaya in India; (iv) visit of a delegation of the Mahabodhi Society of India to Sri Lanka; (v) celebration of India and Sri Lanka @70, a joint celebration of 70 years of Independence of the two countries; and (vi) joint celebration of the First Settlers Day, Seychelles-India Day and Kreole Day in Seychelles; etc.

- (c) Not applicable.

#### **Payment of salary to Indian workers in Bahrain**

189. SHRI K.R. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that hundreds of Indian workers in Bahrain were not paid their salaries for several months by the companies where they were employed;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has taken any action to help those workers getting their salaries; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GEN. (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) and (b) It has been informed by the Indian Embassy in Bahrain that 350 Indian expatriate workers from the following three companies had not been paid salaries for four to six months:-

(i) M/s GP Zachariades Overseas Ltd.

(ii) M/s Orlando Construction Company WLL

(iii) M/s First Uniforms Company WLL

(c) and (d) The matter was taken-up by the Indian Embassy with concerned authorities. Part dues have been paid and defaulting companies have agreed to settle the balance amount.

#### **H-1B visas to Indian professionals**

190. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the U.S. Congress had not passed any Bills that

could put curbs on issuing H-1B visas to Indian IT professionals;

(b) whether there was no sword hanging over Indian community members employed under H-1B or L1 visa categories;

(c) whether Government is conducting a dialogue with the US, at a very high level regarding this issue; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GEN. (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) and (b) In the current (115th) Congress, seven Bills have been introduced by individual U.S. Congressmen and Senators that seek to revise various provisions of the H-1B and L-1 visa programmes. However, so far, none of these bills have been passed.

On the Executive side, on 18 April 2017, President Trump issued an Executive Order (EO) titled “Buy American and Hire American”, which requires different arms of the U.S. Administration to suggest reforms to the H-1B visa programme. This process is still underway and no comprehensive changes have been made. The U.S. Administration has taken some steps towards stricter enforcement and prevention of abuse of the work visa programmes.

(c) and (d) Government of India has closely engaged with the U.S. Administration and the Congress at all levels on all issues relating to movement of Indian professionals, including those pertaining to the H-1B visa and L-1 Visa programme. In our engagements, we have emphasized that this has been a mutually-beneficial partnership which should be nurtured. Indian skilled professional have contributed to the growth and development of the U.S. economy and have helped the . U.S. retain its competitive edge and innovation advantage.

#### **Withdrawal of USA from Iran nuclear deal**

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the decision of USA President to withdraw from the Iran nuclear deal; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and its implications as far as India is concerned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

[GEN. (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) and (b) India has noted the remarks made by the President of the United States on the withdrawal of the United States from the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA) on 8 May, 2018. US has decided to re-impose sanctions on Iran as a result of its withdrawal from JCPOA.

India is not a party to the JCPOA. The other remaining parties to the JCPOA (UK, France, Germany, Russia, China, Iran and the European Union) have stated that they will abide by the Agreement. India continues to monitor the developments and study the implications of the withdrawal of the United States from the JCPOA. Government will take all necessary measures to safeguard our national interest.

#### **Warning of USA against oil imports from Iran**

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

(a) whether the United States of America has told all the countries, including India to stop their oil imports from Iran by November or face sanctions; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GEN. (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) and (b) On 08 May 2018, the US announced that it would withdraw from the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA) with Iran and re-impose the U.S. sanctions, including on petroleum related transactions involving Iran, in two stages effective 6 August, 2018 and 4 November, 2018.

India has maintained that the Iranian nuclear issue should be resolved through dialogue and diplomacy by respecting Iran's right to peaceful uses of nuclear energy as also the international community's strong interest in the exclusively peaceful nature of Iran's nuclear program. All parties should engage constructively to address and resolve issues that have arisen with respect to the JCPOA.

#### **Abduction of Indian fishermen**

†193. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether cases of abducting Indian fishermen and capturing their boats has come to light;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) if so, whether Government has taken any steps, so far, in this regard; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GEN. (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) There is no information about any abduction of Indian fishermen. However, from time to time, Indian fishermen have been arrested by Sri Lankan and Pakistani authorities for allegedly fishing in their territorial waters. Currently, there are no Indian fishermen in Sri Lankan custody. As on 17 July 2018, there are 176 Indian fishing vessels in Sri Lankan custody. As per available information, currently there are 418 fishermen who are Indian or believed to be Indian and more than 1050 Indian fishing boats in Pakistan's custody. However, Pakistan does not acknowledge the number of boats of Indian fishermen in their custody.

(b) and (c) Government of India attaches the highest priority to the safety, security and welfare of Indian fishermen. Government regularly takes up the matter of apprehension of Indian fishermen and their fishing boats with the Governments of Sri Lanka and Pakistan for their early release.

With Sri Lanka, the fishermen issues have been raised at the highest level including by the Prime Minister and the External Affairs Minister. Following the 2+2 initiative in November 2016 when the Foreign and Fisheries Ministers of the two countries met in New Delhi, a bilateral Joint Working Group (JWG) mechanism was institutionalized to address the fishermen issues with Sri Lanka. It was also agreed that Ministers for Fisheries of the two countries meet every six months to review the progress. As a result of sustained diplomatic efforts, Government has so far secured the release of 2329 fishermen and 288 boats from Sri Lankan custody since 2014.

Government continues to take various measures to diversify our fishermen from the ecologically unsustainable method of bottom trawling to deep sea fishing using tuna long-liners. Government has initiated the "Assistance for Deep Sea Fishing" scheme to support the fishermen in this pursuit. Prime Minister had unveiled the scheme in the Palk Bay area in July 2017. Several batches of fishermen have been trained so far in deep-sea fishing, long-lining and onboard handling and processing of fish.

The High Commission of India in Islamabad, on a continuing basis, provides humanitarian and legal assistance to Indian nationals imprisoned in Pakistan, including regular distribution of items of daily necessity to them through Pakistani jail authorities. As a result of persistent efforts, Government has secured the release and repatriation of 1699 Indian fishermen and 57 Indian fishing boats from Pakistan since 2014.

**Support for citizenship rights for NRIs and PIOs**

194. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that thousands of Persons of Indian Origin and NRIs in foreign countries awaiting for a long period to obtain their citizenship in those countries, especially in USA;

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

(c) whether Government has taken any steps to extend support and help the PIOs and NRIs in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [(GEN. (RETD.) V. K. SINGH)]: (a) to (d) Grant of citizenship to foreign nationals is a long and continuous process and it is understood that there would be a considerable number of applications for grant of citizenship, made by PIOs and NRIs, pending before the authorities of the foreign governments. As grant of citizenship to foreign nationals is a sovereign function of the host country and owing to strict privacy laws in most of the countries, the number of such pending requests cannot be ascertained.

Given the fact that grant of citizenship to foreign nationals is a prerogative of the host Government, there is a limited scope to extend support to the PIOs and NRIs in this regard. However, Indian Missions/Posts abroad extend all necessary consular services and support to the PIOs and NRIs when approached with proper documentation. These services include, among others, cancellation of Indian passport, issuance of surrender certificate and necessary attestation of documents that originated in India. The Ministry takes up consular issues with the foreign governments on a regular basis through various mechanisms including bilateral talks and consular dialogues.

**Membership of India in Nuclear Suppliers Group**

195. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any progress has been made in getting India's membership in Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG), especially in the plenary meeting held recently at Latvia;

(b) the stand of USA and France on entrance of India in NSG club; and

(c) whether any diplomatic parleys have been held with China over the entry of India in NSG and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GEN. (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) India's application for membership of the Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG) remains under consideration of the Group.

(b) USA and France continue to strongly support India's membership.

(c) The Government is engaged with all NSG members including China at the appropriate levels for a decision on India's application for membership of the Group. In this regard, the most recent talks were held in Beijing on April 10, 2018.

#### **m-Passport app for issuance of passport**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that m-Passport Seva application has been launched in very few States only;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has taken any steps to make it mandatory for all the States so that issuance of passports could be made smooth and expedient;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GEN. (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) and (b) m-Passport Seva application has been launched across pan India.

(c) to (e) m-Passport Seva application is a mobile based application which provides the citizens with an optional facility for accessing passport related services apart from the existing website, *i.e.*, <http://passportindia.gov.in/>. An applicant can choose either of these mediums to fill up his/her passport application. The mPassport Seva App is available in Android and iOS platforms and will have the facilities to apply, pay and schedule appointments for passport services. With the launch of this mPassport Seva App, citizens would not require access to a computer and printer to apply for passport services.

The mPassport Seva Mobile App will now support enhanced set of passport services such as:

- (i) New User Registration
- (ii) Sign In to Registered User Account
- (iii) Application form filing to apply for Passport and Police Clearance Certificate
- (iv) Pay for Passport Services
- (v) Appointment Scheduling
- (vi) Application Availability Status
- (vii) Document Advisor
- (viii) Fee Calculator

#### **Opening of POPSKs**

197. DR. SASIKALA PUSHPA RAMASWAMY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government was able to open only 60 Post Office Passport Seva Kendras (POPSKs) against its decision to open 251 POPSKs at the Head Post Office (HPO)/Post Offices (PO) in the country;
- (b) if so, the details of the POPSKs opened, so far;
- (c) whether Government had come across any difficulties in operationalising these POPSKs; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GEN. (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) and (b) The Ministry in association with the Department of Posts had decided to open 289 Passport Seva Kendras at the Head Post Offices (HPO)/Post Offices (PO) in the country called 'Post Office Passport Seva Kendra' (POPSK). Out of the 289 POPSK announced, 214 POPSK are functional as on 14th July, 2018 as given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) The Government has not come across any difficulties in operationalising these POPSK. More than 12,500 appointments are being released every day at these POPSK. A total of 11,44,637 applications have been received in these POPSK from January 2017 to June 2018.

**Statement***List of operational POPSK as on 14th July, 2018*

Sl. No.	Locations	State/UT	Passport Office
1.	Anantpur	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada
2.	Chittoor	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada
3.	Guntur	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada
4.	Krishna-Gudivada	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada
5.	Ongole	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada
6.	Srikakulam	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam
7.	Kadappa	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam
8.	Kakinada	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam
9.	Kurnool	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam
10.	Nellore	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam
11.	Rajamundry	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam
12.	Changlang	Arunachal Pradesh	Guwahati
13.	Tirap	Arunachal Pradesh	Guwahati
14.	Dibrugarh	Assam	Guwahati
15.	Dhubri	Assam	Guwahati
16.	Goalpara	Assam	Guwahati
17.	Karbi Anglong	Assam	Guwahati
18.	Kokrajhar	Assam	Guwahati
19.	Mangaldoi	Assam	Guwahati
20.	North Lakhimpur	Assam	Guwahati
21.	Silchar	Assam	Guwahati
22.	Sonitpur(Tezpur)	Assam	Guwahati
23.	Tinsukia	Assam	Guwahati



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Sl. No.	Locations	State/UT	Passport Office
24.	Begusarai	Bihar	Patna
25.	Buxar	Bihar	Patna
26.	Chhapra	Bihar	Patna
27.	East Champaran	Bihar	Patna
28.	Gaya	Bihar	Patna
29.	Madhubani	Bihar	Patna
30.	Munger	Bihar	Patna
31.	Muzaffarpur	Bihar	Patna
32.	Nalanda	Bihar	Patna
33.	Navada	Bihar	Patna
34.	Purnea	Bihar	Patna
35.	Bhagalpur	Bihar	Patna
36.	Samastipur	Bihar	Patna
37.	Siwan	Bihar	Patna
38.	Bettiah	Bihar	Patna
39.	Bilaspur	Chhattisgarh	Raipur
40.	Durg	Chhattisgarh	Raipur
41.	Rajnandgaon	Chhattisgarh	Raipur
42.	Surguja	Chhattisgarh	Raipur
43.	Silvasa	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	Mumbai
44.	Daman	Daman	Mumbai
45.	Janak Puri	Delhi	Delhi
46.	Nehru Place	Delhi	Delhi
47.	Patparganj	Delhi	Delhi

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Sl. No.	Locations	State/UT	Passport Office
48.	Yamuna Vihar	Delhi	Delhi
49.	South Goa	Goa	Panaji
50.	Anand	Gujarat	Ahmedabad
51.	Bharuch	Gujarat	Ahmedabad
52.	Dahod	Gujarat	Ahmedabad
53.	Jamnagar	Gujarat	Ahmedabad
54.	Junagadh	Gujarat	Ahmedabad
55.	Kheda	Gujarat	Ahmedabad
56.	Palanpur	Gujarat	Ahmedabad
57.	Bhuj	Gujarat	Ahmedabad
58.	Bhavnagar	Gujarat	Ahmedabad
59.	Mehsana	Gujarat	Ahmedabad
60.	Porbandar	Gujarat	Ahmedabad
61.	Veraval	Gujarat	Ahmedabad
62.	Navsari	Gujarat	Surat
63.	Valsad	Gujarat	Surat
64.	Kaithal	Haryana	Chandigarh
65.	Karnal	Haryana	Chandigarh
66.	Hisar	Haryana	Chandigarh
67.	Panipat	Haryana	Chandigarh
68.	Yamunanagar	Haryana	Chandigarh
69.	Faridabad	Haryana	Delhi
70.	Mandi	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla
71.	Palampur	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla
72.	Hamirpur	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla

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Sl. No.	Locations	State/UT	Passport Office
73.	Kangra	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla
74.	Kullu	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla
75.	Una	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla
76.	Kathua	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu
77.	Rajouri	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu
78.	Anantnag	Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar
79.	Baramulla	Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar
80.	Udhampur	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu
81.	Leh	Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar
82.	Bokaro	Jharkhand	Ranchi
83.	Hazaribagh	Jharkhand	Ranchi
84.	Jamshedpur	Jharkhand	Ranchi
85.	Deoghar	Jharkhand	Ranchi
86.	Dhanbad	Jharkhand	Ranchi
87.	Dumka	Jharkhand	Ranchi
88.	Medininagar	Jharkhand	Ranchi
89.	Mysuru	Karnataka	Bangaluru
90.	Belagavi	Karnataka	Bengaluru
91.	Bellary	Karnataka	Bengaluru
92.	Bidar	Karnataka	Bengaluru
93.	Davangere	Karnataka	Bengaluru
94.	Gadag	Karnataka	Bengaluru
95.	Hassan	Karnataka	Bengaluru
96.	Raichur	Karnataka	Bengaluru
97.	Shivamogga	Karnataka	Bengaluru

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Sl. No.	Locations	State/UT	Passport Office
98.	Tumakuru	Karnataka	Bengaluru
99.	Udupi	Karnataka	Bengaluru
100.	Vijayapur	Karnataka	Bengaluru
101.	Chengannur	Kerala	Cochin
102.	Idukki (Kattappana)	Kerala	Cochin
103.	Kasargod	Kerala	Kozhikode
104.	Pathanamthitta	Kerala	Trivandrum
105.	Kavaratti	Lakshadweep	Cochin
106.	Balaghat	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal
107.	Chhindwara	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal
108.	Damoh	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal
109.	Dewas	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal
110.	Vidisha	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal
111.	Jabalpur	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal
112.	Gwalior	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal
113.	Ratlam	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal
114.	Satna	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal
115.	Ahmednagar	Maharashtra	Pune
116.	Aurangabad	Maharashtra	Mumbai
117.	Beed	Maharashtra	Pune
118.	Ghatkopar/Vikhroli	Maharashtra	Mumbai
119.	Jalgaon	Maharashtra	Mumbai
120.	Jalna	Maharashtra	Pune
121.	Wardha	Maharashtra	Nagpur

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Sl. No.	Locations	State/UT	Passport Office
122.	Kolhapur	Maharashtra	Pune
123.	Nanded	Maharashtra	Pune
124.	Pandharpur	Maharashtra	Pune
125.	Pimpri Chinchwad	Maharashtra	Pune
126.	Sangli	Maharashtra	Pune
127.	Satara	Maharashtra	Pune
128.	Tura	Meghalaya	Guwahati
129.	Balasore	Odisha	Bhubaneswar
130.	Baripada	Odisha	Bhubaneswar
131.	Berhampur	Odisha	Bhubaneswar
132.	Bhawanipatna	Odisha	Bhubaneswar
133.	Rourkela	Odisha	Bhubaneswar
134.	Sambalpur	Odisha	Bhubaneswar
135.	Koraput	Odisha	Bhubaneswar
136.	Karaikal	Puducherry	Tiruchirapalli
137.	Bathinda	Punjab	Chandigarh
138.	Patiala	Punjab	Chandigarh
139.	Pathankot	Punjab	Jalandhar
140.	Phagwara	Punjab	Jalandhar
141.	Moga	Punjab	Jalandhar
142.	Ajmer	Rajasthan	Jaipur
143.	Alwar	Rajasthan	Jaipur
144.	Banswara	Rajasthan	Jaipur
145.	Barmer	Rajasthan	Jaipur

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Sl. No.	Locations	State/UT	Passport Office
146.	Chittorgarh	Rajasthan	Jaipur
147.	Churu	Rajasthan	Jaipur
148.	Karauli-Dhaulpur	Rajasthan	Jaipur
149.	Kota	Rajasthan	Jaipur
150.	Bikaner	Rajasthan	Jaipur
151.	Hanumangarh	Rajasthan	Jaipur
152.	Jhunjhunu	Rajasthan	Jaipur
153.	Jaisalmer	Rajasthan	Jaipur
154.	Jhalawar	Rajasthan	Jaipur
155.	Nagaur	Rajasthan	Jaipur
156.	Pali	Rajasthan	Jaipur
157.	Sriganganagar	Rajasthan	Jaipur
158.	Cuddalore	Tamil Nadu	Chennai
159.	Devakottai	Tamil Nadu	Madurai
160.	Tiruvannamalai	Tamil Nadu	Chennai
161.	Vellore	Tamil Nadu	Chennai
162.	Viluppuram	Tamil Nadu	Chennai
163.	Rasipuram	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore
164.	Salem	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore
165.	Kanyakumari	Tamil Nadu	Madurai
166.	Dindigul (Kodairoad)	Tamil Nadu	Madurai
167.	Virudhunagar	Tamil Nadu	Madurai
168.	Perambalur	Tamil Nadu	Tiruchirapalli
169.	Adilabad	Telangana	Hyderabad

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Sl. No.	Locations	State/UT	Passport Office
170.	Khammam	Telangana	Hyderabad
171.	Medak	Telangana	Hyderabad
172.	Mehbubnagar	Telangana	Hyderabad
173.	Nalgonda	Telangana	Hyderabad
174.	Siddipet	Telangana	Hyderabad
175.	Warangal (Hanamkonda)	Telangana	Hyderabad
176.	Amethi	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow
177.	Bijnaur	Uttar Pradesh	Bareilly
178.	Chunar	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow
179.	Moradabad	Uttar Pradesh	Bareilly
180.	Pilibhit	Uttar Pradesh	Bareilly
181.	Agra	Uttar Pradesh	Ghaziabad
182.	Mathura	Uttar Pradesh	Ghaziabad
183.	Meerut	Uttar Pradesh	Ghaziabad
184.	Ballia	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow
185.	Balrampur	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow
186.	Jhansi	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow
187.	Ghazipur	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow
188.	Ayodhya/ Faizabad	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow
189.	Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow
190.	Azamgarh	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow
191.	Bahraich	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow
192.	Deoria	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow
193.	Gonda	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow

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Sl. No.	Locations	State/UT	Passport Office
194.	Jaunpur	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow
195.	Mau	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow
196.	Unnao	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow
197.	Pratapgarh	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow
198.	Rae Bareli	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow
199.	Rampur	Uttar Pradesh	Bareilly
200.	Sitapur	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow
201.	Sultanpur	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow
202.	Almora	Uttarakhand	Dehradun
203.	Haldwani (Kathgodam)	Uttarakhand	Dehradun
204.	Nainital	Uttarakhand	Dehradun
205.	Roorkee	Uttarakhand	Dehradun
206.	Rudrapur	Uttarakhand	Dehradun
207.	Srinagar	Uttarakhand	Dehradun
208.	Asansol	West Bengal	Kolkata
209.	Bardhaman	West Bengal	Kolkata
210.	Raiganj (North Dinajpur)	West Bengal	Kolkata
211.	Nadia (Krishnanagar)	West Bengal	Kolkata
212.	North Kolkata (Beadon Street)	West Bengal	Kolkata
213.	Malda	West Bengal	Kolkata
214.	Barrackpore	West Bengal	Kolkata

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**Boosting anti-terror efforts**

198. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANATH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that India and Netherlands have agreed to boost anti terror efforts;
- (b) whether the Government has discussed this issue very recently;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether Government is considering to have similar talks with like minded nations as well as on the above issue; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI M. J. AKBAR): (a) to (c) During the recent visit of Prime Minister of Netherlands Mr. Mark Rutte to India on 24-25 May, 2018, both sides agreed to deepen and enhance the scope of the bilateral dialogues on security issues and to hold the next round of Counter Terrorism dialogue in the Hague, Netherlands in the second half of 2018.

The two sides also reiterated their strong condemnation of terrorism in all its forms and manifestation and affirmed that terrorism cannot be justified on any grounds whatsoever it may be. The leaders also called upon all countries to work towards rooting out terrorist safe havens and infrastructure, disrupting terrorist networks and their financing channels, and halting cross-border movement of terrorists including foreign fighters.

The Leaders agreed that terrorist and extremist organizations need to be denied space to radicalize, recruit, and conduct attacks on innocent people. They deplored the violence caused by Al Qaeda, Daesh/ISIS, Jaish-e-Mohammed, Hizbul Mujahideen, Lashkar-e-Taiba, and their affiliates as well as terrorist groups threatening peace and security in South Asia and Europe.

The Leaders also called for an early conclusion of negotiations and the adoption of the Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism in the United Nations.

(d) and (e) Yes, the Government regularly engages with like minded nations at multiple levels including in bilateral interactions, as well as in appropriate regional and international fora. The matter is also vigorously pursued through the established mechanism of Joint Working Groups on Counter Terrorism (JWG-CT).

**Issuance of Diplomatic Passports**

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

- (a) type of Passports issued by the Ministry to various sections of the country;
- (b) the details of persons who are eligible to hold Diplomatic Passports;
- (c) whether it is the discretion of the Minister to issue a Diplomatic Passport to any Indian;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether in view of a large number of Diplomatic Passport holders in the country, some of the countries have started charging even from Diplomatic Passport holders which otherwise are exempted; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GEN. (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) There are three classes of passports issued to various persons under the Passport Act. They are Ordinary, Diplomatic and Official passports.

- (b) The categories of the persons who are eligible to hold Diplomatic passports are:
- (i) Those living or having been granted a diplomatic status; and
  - (ii) Government officials proceeding abroad on diplomatic assignment or for official purposes.

(c) and (d) According to Category F of Appendix 13 of Passport Manual 2016, External Affairs Minister has the discretion to issue Diplomatic Passport having duration between 1-5 years to any person who, in the opinion of the Minister of External Affairs, should have a Diplomatic Passport either because of the nature of his or her foreign mission or because of the position he or she holds or has held in the past.

(e) and (f) Issuance of visa and fee charged for the same is a prerogative of the host country. Those holding Diplomatic passport and proceeding abroad for official purposes are normally not charged visa fees.

**Simplification of process for obtaining passports**

200. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the measures taken, so far, to further simplify the process of applying and obtaining Passports by the citizen of our country; and

(b) the details of new rules framed or likely to be framed as a part of Passport Revolution for the benefits of the people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GEN. (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) and (b) The Ministry has eased the passport issuing process and has made it an online procedure including getting appointments for submission of documents for passports. Effective technical infrastructure is in place to ensure that the Passport Seva system is available for access at all times from any location. The Passport Portal ([www.passportindia.gov.in](http://www.passportindia.gov.in)) is accessible to anyone, anywhere and anytime. With a view to address the challenge of digital divide, especially in the rural hinterland, the Ministry in association with CSC e-Governance Services India Ltd. (which is promoted by the Department of Electronics and IT), has facilitated online filing of passport applications, through the vast network of Common Service Centres (CSCs) across rural hinterland.

An applicant can now apply for a passport from anywhere in India. But Police verification would be conducted by the Police Station in whose jurisdiction the address mentioned in the form falls and the passport will also be dispatched at the same address.

mPassport Seva mobile app enables to apply, pay and schedule appointments for passport services. This App is available in Android and iOS platforms. It also provides passport related information including PSK and POPSK locator, applicable fees, mode of submission, and tracking of passport application status on smart phones. Citizens would not require access to a computer and printer to apply for passport services.

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

The Ministry has expanded the outreach by opening PSK and POPSK. At present, 93 PSK are operating across the country as extended arms of the 36 Passport Offices, thus providing extended reach to passport applicants. The Ministry in association with the Department of Posts has decided to open 289 Passport Seva Kendras at the Head Post Offices (HPO/Post Offices (PO) in the country called 'Post Office Passport Seva Kendra' (POPSK). 214 POSPK are functional as on 14 July, 2018.

The passport rules have also been simplified to make it easier for the citizens to get passports. This is given in the Statement (*See below*).

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

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

The online system and establishment of PSK/POPSK have facilitated better accountability, transparency and streamlining of passport service delivery. This has

also helped in issuing error-free and more secured passports. The time taken in issuing passports has progressively decreased since the introduction of online application system, opening of PSK and POPSK and simplification of rules. The Passport Seva Project has won several awards and is seen as a model of people centric service, innovation and Public Private Partnership.

### *Statement*

#### *Simplification of Passport Rules*

In order to streamline, liberalize and ease the process of issue of passport, the Ministry of External Affairs has taken a number of steps in the realm of passport policy to ease the process of issue of passports. The details of these steps are given below:

(A) Documents in support of proof of Date of Birth

As per the extant statutory provisions of the Passport Rules, 1980, all the applicants born on or after 26/01/1989, in order to get a passport, had to, hitherto, mandatorily submit the Birth Certificate as the proof of Date of Birth (DOB). It has now been decided that all applicants of passports can submit any one of the following documents as the proof of DOB while submitting the passport application:

- (i) Birth Certificate (BC) issued by the Registrar of Births & Deaths or the Municipal Corporation or any other prescribed authority whosoever has been empowered under the Registration of Birth & Deaths Act, 1969 to register the birth of a child born in India;
- (ii) Transfer/School leaving/Matriculation Certificate issued by the school last attended/recognized educational board containing the DOB of the applicant;
- (iii) PAN Card issued by the Income Tax Department with the DOB of applicant;
- (iv) Aadhaar Card/e-Aadhaar having the DOB of applicant;
- (v) Copy of the extract of the service record of the applicant (only in respect of Government servants) or the Pay Pension Order (in respect of retired Government Servants), duly attested/certified by the officer/in-charge of the Administration of the concerned Ministry/Department of the applicant, having his DOB;
- (vi) Driving license issued by the Transport Department of concerned State Government, having the DOB of applicant;

- (vii) Electors Photo Identity Card (EPIC) issued by the Election Commission of India having the DOB of applicant;
- (viii) Policy Bond issued by the Public Life Insurance Corporations/Companies having the DOB of the holder of the insurance policy,

(B) Other Changes

- (i) The online passport application form now requires the applicant to provide the name of father or mother or legal guardian, *i.e.*, only one parent and not both. This would enable single parents to apply for passports for their children and to also issue passports where the name of either the father or the mother is not required to be printed at the request of the applicant.
- (ii) The total number of Annexes prescribed in the Passport Rule, 1980, has been reduced to 9 from the present 15. Annexes A, C, D, E, J, and K have been removed and certain Annexes have been merged.
- (iii) All the annexes that are required to be given by the applicants would be in the form of a self declaration on a plain paper. No attestation/swearing by/ before any Notary/ Executive Magistrate/ First Class Judicial Magistrate would be henceforth necessary.
- (iv) Married applicants would not be required to provide the erstwhile Annexure K or any marriage certificate.
- (v) The passport application form does not require the applicant to provide the name of her/his spouse in case of separated or divorced persons. Such applicants for passports would not be required to provide even the Divorce Decree.
- (vi) In case of children not born out of wedlock, the applicant for the passport of such children should submit only extant Annexure-C while submitting the passport application.
- (vii) In case of issue of passport to in-country domestically adopted children, submission of the registered adoption deed would no longer be required. In the absence of any deed to this effect, the passport applicant may give a declaration on a plain paper confirming the adoption.
- (viii) Government servants, who are not able to obtain the Identity Certificate (extant Annexure-A)/ No-Objection Certificate (extant Annexure-G) from their

concerned employer and intend to get the passport on urgent basis can now get the passport by submitting a self-declaration in extant Annexure-H that he/she has given prior Intimation Letter to his/her employer informing that he/she was applying for an ordinary passport to a Passport Issuing Authority.

- (ix) Sadhus/ Sanyasis can apply for a passport with the name of their spiritual Guru mentioned in the passport application in lieu of their biological parent(s) name(s) subject to their providing of at least one public document such as Electors Photo Identity Card (EPIC) issued by the Election Commission of India, PAN card, Aadhaar Card, etc. wherein the name of the Guru has been recorded against the column(s) for parent(s) name(s).
- (x) Orphaned children who do not have any proof of DOB such as Birth Certificate or the Matriculation Certificate or the declaratory Court order, may now submit a declaration given by the Head of the Orphanage/Child Care Home on their official letter head of the organization confirming the DOB of the applicant.
- (xi) An applicant for a passport has to submit any one of the documents as mentioned in (A) above as proof of Date of Birth (DOB) while submitting the passport application. The DOB mentioned in the document would be recorded in the passport. In case there is a discrepancy between the DOB previously recorded in the passport and the new proof of DOB submitted by the applicant, the Passport Issuing Authorities (PIA) have been authorized to consider the explanation of each applicant seeking change in the DOB (irrespective of the period that would have lapsed after the issue of the passport) to find the genuineness of the claim and if the PIA is satisfied with the claim and with the document(s) submitted by the applicant in support, of the claim, the PIA shall accept all such requests made by the applicant to issue the passport with revised DOB.
- (xii) Passports can be now obtained under the 'Tatkaal' Scheme without providing the Verification Certificate from a Gazetted Officer, which was required earlier. The documents to be submitted for getting a passport under this Scheme have been notified vide G.S.R. 39(E) dated 18 January, 2018 and O.M. No. VI/401/1/4/2013 dated 23 March 2018 read with O.M. of even number dated 17 April 2018. Applicants may submit minimum three out of the following documents for obtaining passport:

- (a) Aadhaar Card/e-Aadhaar containing the 12 digit Aadhaar number/28-digit Aadhaar Enrolment ID printed on the Aadhaar Enrolment Slip issued by the Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI);
  - (b) Electors Photo Identify Card (EPIC);
  - (c) Service Photo Identity Card issued by State or Central Government, Public Sector Undertaking, local bodies or Public Limited Companies;
  - (d) Scheduled Caste/ Scheduled Tribes/Other Backward Class Certificate;
  - (e) Arms License;
  - (f) Pension Document such as Ex-servicemen's Pension Book or Pension Payment order, ex-servicemen's widow or dependent Certificate, Old Age pension Order;
  - (g) Self-Passport (unrevoked and undamaged);
  - (h) Permanent Account Number (PAN) Card;
  - (i) Bank/Kisan/Post Office Passbook;
  - (j) Student Photo Identity Card issued by an Educational Institution;
  - (k) Driving License (valid and within the jurisdiction of State of submission of applicant);
  - (l) Birth Certificate issued under the Registration of Births and Deaths Act; and
  - (m) Ration Card
- (xiii) Now Passports can also be obtained under the Normal scheme on out-of-turn post-Police Verification basis without paying any additional fees on the submission of minimum three documents mentioned in para-xii.

#### **Proposal of China for a Trilateral Summit**

201. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that China has proposed a trilateral summit with India and Pakistan;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and



(c) what was the message conveyed to China of India's view regarding the said trilateral summit with India and Pakistan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (GEN. (RETD.) V. K. SINGH): (a) No.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

#### **Guidelines for closure of CPSEs**

202. SHRI KANAKAMEDALARAVINDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of CPSEs that have been declared sick and closed after the winding up of Board for Reconstruction of Public Sector Enterprises (BRPSE) on 7th October, 2015;

(b) whether all the closed CPSEs were declared sick and closed, as per the guidelines issued by the Department of Public Enterprises (DPE) on 29th October, 2015;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) As per the information available with Department of Public Enterprises (DPE), 18 sick/ loss making Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs)/ units have been approved for closure/ under liquidation after the decision of the Government for winding up of the Board for Reconstruction of Public Sector Enterprises (BRPSE) on 7.10.2015. The details are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) to (d) After the approval of the Government for winding up of BRPSE, DPE had issued guidelines on 29.10.2015 on revival /restructuring of CPSEs. As per the guidelines, it is the responsibility of the concerned administrative Ministry/ Department to monitor the performance of CPSEs and to identify the sick CPSEs as per the criteria laid down in the guidelines. The concerned administrative Ministries/ Departments take redressal measures, which may include preparation of proposals for closure, etc. of CPSEs and after obtaining the approval of competent authority, implement the plans.

**Statement***Details regarding closure of certain CPSEs*

Sl. No.	Name of the Ministry/ Department/ CPSE	Date of approval of closure
1	2	3
<b>Department of Heavy Industry</b>		
1.	Tungabhadra Steel Products Ltd.	22.12.2015
2.	HMT Watches Ltd.	6.1.2016
3.	HMT Chinnar Watches Ltd.	6.1.2016
4.	HMT Bearings Ltd.	6.1.2016
5.	Hindustan Cables Ltd.	28.9.2016
6.	Tractor Unit of HMT Ltd.	27.10.2016
7.	Kota Unit of Instrumentation Ltd.	30.11.2016
8.	Tyre Corporation of India Ltd.	28.12.2016 (Under liquidation)
<b>Ministry of Shipping</b>		
9.	Central Inland Water Transport Corporation Ltd.	31.8.2016
<b>Department of Pharmaceuticals</b>		
10.	Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	28.12.2016
11.	Rajasthan Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	28.12.2016
<b>Ministry of Petroleum &amp; Natural Gas</b>		
12.	IOCL-CREDA Biofuels Ltd.	22.3.2017
13.	CREDIA HPCL Biofuels Ltd.	22.3.2017
<b>M/o Environment, Forest and Climate Change</b>		
14.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands Forest and Plantation Development Corporation Ltd., Port Blair	16.8.2017

1	2	3
<b>Ministry of Railways</b>		
15.	Bharat Wagon and Engineering Company Ltd.	23.8.2017
16.	Burn Standard Company Ltd.	4.4.2018
<b>Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals</b>		
17.	Closing down the operations of all the plants at Rasayani unit of Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd. except CNA/N <sub>2</sub> O <sub>4</sub> plant	17.5.2017
<b>Department of Food and Public Distribution</b>		
18.	Hindustan Vegetable Oils Corpn. Ltd.	18.5.2016. (Under liquidation)

#### Lowest growth in industry sector

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the industry sector is facing the lowest growth and contribution in GDP of the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) As per the information provided by Central Statistics Office, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, the Industry Sector (*i.e.* Mining, Manufacturing, Electricity, Gas, Water Supply, Remediation and Construction) has grown at 5.54% at constant prices and has contributed 26.30% in GDP at current prices during 2017-18. The details of Industry Sector Growth Rate and Industry Contribution in GDP for last six years are given below:

Year	Growth Rate (at constant prices) (in %)	Contribution in GDP (at current prices) (in %)
1	2	3
2012-13	3.27	29.40

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1	2	3
2013-14	3.79	28.40
2014-15	7.00	27.66
2015-16	9.79	27.22
2016-17	6.78	26.58
2017-18	5.54	26.30

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**Package to push eco-friendly vehicles**

204. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government proposes a nine thousand crore package to push eco-friendly electric and hybrid vehicles in an effort to reduce pollution due to vehicles; and

(b) if so, the details of incentives proposed to encourage people to go for eco-friendly vehicles and the details of infrastructure support for electric and hybrid vehicles?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) To promote manufacturing of hybrid and electric vehicles and to ensure sustainable growth of the same, Department of Heavy Industry formulated a scheme namely FAME India [Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of (Hybrid &) Electric Vehicles in India] in the year 2015. As per the Gazette Notification of FAME India Scheme, the scheme shall be reviewed appropriately based on the outcome and experience gained in the Phase I of this scheme, which was originally for a period of 2 years commencing from 1st April, 2015. The phase I of the scheme has, however, been extended till 30th September, 2018. The FAME-II Scheme has, not yet been finalized.

**Dip in net profit of PSUs**

205. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that almost all the public sector undertakings have recorded loss or have dipped in net profit during the last 3 years;

(b) if so, the details of top 25 Central PSUs whose net profit dipped during that period; and

(c) the proposal of Government to revive the organizations on business terms?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) As per Public Enterprises Survey 2016-17 which was laid in the Parliament on 13.3.2018, there were 257 operating Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) as on 31.3.2017. Out of these, 51 CPSEs were incurring continuous losses during the last three years *i.e.* 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 and profits of 30 CPSEs have dipped during the same period.

(b) The details of top 25 CPSEs whose net profits have dipped during the last three years *i.e.* 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) The concerned administrative Ministries/Departments regularly review the performance of the CPSEs and its management and take appropriate steps as they consider necessary.

*Statement*

*Details of top 25 CPSEs whose net profits dipped continuously during the last three years*

		(₹ in lakhs)		
Sl. No.	Name of CPSEs	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1.	Handicrafts & Handloom Exports Corp. of India Ltd.	340	-1076	-3053
2.	State Trading Corpn. of India Ltd.	2619	1786	-16553
3.	Western Coalfields Ltd.	31314	29769	-77703
4.	Indian Railway Stations Devpt. Corporation Ltd.	198	115	-454
5.	IDPL (Tamil Nadu) Ltd.	112	-73	-239
6.	Scooters India Ltd.	1109	548	-1028
7.	HLL Lifecare Ltd.	3155	2714	-2538

Sl. No.	Name of CPSEs	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
8.	Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.	76314	60907	-16998
9.	NTPC Electric Supply Company Ltd.	126	113	-18
10.	Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	113940	72561	613
11.	Brahmaputra Valley Fertilizer Corpn. Ltd.	64612	2850	750
12.	Central Cottage Industries Corpn. of India Ltd.	93	21	8
13.	India Infrastructure Finance Co. Ltd.	75340	46850	6790
14.	Engineering Projects (India) Ltd.	2709	2455	269
15.	National Handicapped Finance & Devpt. Corpn.	959	838	109
16.	Dredging Corpn. of India Ltd.	6241	4191	740
17.	Cotton Corpn. of India Ltd.	2259	1169	744
18.	India Tourism Dev. Corpn. Ltd.	3437	2255	1205
19.	Braithwaite Burn & Jessop Construction Company Ltd.	4823	4440	1765
20.	Odisha Mineral Development Company Ltd.	1770	1094	656
21.	NMDC Ltd.	642186	271222	258914
22.	National Aluminium Company Ltd.	132185	78711	66853
23.	South Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	365993	325755	203857
24.	PFC Capital Advisory Service Ltd.	185	133	106
25.	Oil India Ltd.	251020	230167	154868

**Concession for diesel/hybrid cars under FAME India scheme**

206. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) the plans of Government to promote electric/hybrid automobiles in the

country since hybrid cars are cleaner and fossil fuels are becoming costly;

(b) the details of concessions given to mild diesel hybrid cars under FAME India scheme and excise cuts;

(c) whether the electric and strong hybrid vehicles are neglected; and

(d) if so. the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) to (d) With a view to provide impetus to domestic manufacturing of hybrid and electric vehicles in the country, the Government of India approved the National Mission on Electric Mobility in 2011 and subsequently National Electric Mobility Mission Plan 2020 was unveiled in 2013. This Mission Plan was designed mainly considering the Fuel Security and Environmental Pollution in the country.

In order to promote manufacturing of hybrid and electric vehicles and ensure sustainable growth of the same and as a follow up of the mission, Department of Heavy Industry formulated a scheme namely FAME India [Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of (Hybrid & Electric Vehicles in India)] for a period of 2 years starting from 1st April, 2015. The scheme has four focus areas namely Demand Creation, Pilot Project, Technology Development/R&D and Charging Infrastructure. The Phase I of FAME Scheme has, however, been extended till 30th September, 2018.

Under Demand Creation focus area, the purchaser of electric/hybrid vehicles is given an upfront reduction in purchase price by the dealer at the time of purchase of xEVs. The details of the demand incentives available for purchase of xEVs is provided at Annexure 13 of the Gazette Notification of the Scheme and as amended from time to time, which is available in the website of Department of Heavy Industry ([www.dhi.nic.in](http://www.dhi.nic.in)).

As per the original scheme, Mild hybrid, Strong Hybrid, Plug-in Hybrid and Pure Electric technologies (collectively termed as xEV) were covered in this FAME India Scheme. However, "Mild Hybrid" technology has been excluded from this Scheme w.e.f. 01.04.2017 vide Gazette Notification S.O. 1055(E) dated 30.03.2017.

Under new GST regime, Electric Vehicles are kept in the lower bracket of 12% GST rate (with no Cess) as against the 28% GST rate with Cess up to 22% for conventional vehicles. For strong hybrid, there is a ceiling of 43% GST inclusive of Compensation Cess.

**Escrow account of Instrumentation Limited, Kota**

207. SARDAR BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that M/s Instrumentation Limited, Kota are not releasing retention, operation and maintenance costs of small enterprises kept in Escrow Account during the last two years;

(b) if so, the details of such amount kept in Escrow Account, company-wise and the reasons for retention of such payments; and

(c) what steps are being taken by the said enterprise for release of such payments, in view of implementation of Prime Minister's flagship scheme of Ease of Doing Business?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI ANANT G. GEETE): (a) No, Sir, It is not true. Claims for such amounts are released after verification.

(b) and (c) Only one claim of M/s Capital Power Infrastructure Ltd., Noida for an amount of ₹ 1,51,81,009/- is under verification before release.

**Holding companies for CPSEs**

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

(a) whether Government proposes to set up holding companies for CPSEs in different sectors;

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

(c) the extent to which the proposed holding companies would be helpful in improving the performance of CPSEs and their profitability?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) to (c) Presently, there is no proposal under consideration of this Ministry to set up holding companies for Central Public Sector Enterprises in different sectors.



**Insulation from global economic recession**

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

(a) whether Government has taken/proposes to take any steps to insulate the heavy industries and public, enterprises from the Global Economic Recession:

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any decision has been taken to reduce the number of workers in the Public Sector Enterprises, in view of Global Economic Recession; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No Sir. None of the operating CPSEs under the Department of Heavy Industry (DHI) has reported any such decision.

(d) Does not arise.

**Evaluation of closed PSUs**

210. SHRI HARSHVARDHAN SINGH DUNGARPUR: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) closed during the last three years;

(b) whether Government has done any evaluation of the closed PSUs;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether Government is contemplating to restart some of the said undertakings by providing revival packages to them; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) As per the information available with Department of Public Enterprises (DPE), 20 sick/loss making Central Public Sector

Enterprises (CPSEs)/units have been approved for closure/under liquidation since 2014. The details are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) to (e) CPSEs function under the administrative control of concerned Ministries/Departments and all matters relating to CPSEs including evaluation of closed CPSEs as well as revival/restructuring are dealt by the concerned administrative Ministry/Department on a case-to-case basis.

**Statement**

*Details of sick/loss-making CPSEs approved for closure/under liquidation*

Sl. No.	Name of the Ministry/Department/CPSE	Date of approval of closure
1	2	3
<b>Department of Heavy Industry</b>		
1.	Tungabhadra Steel Products Ltd.	22.12.2015
2.	HMT Watches Ltd.	6.1.2016
3.	HMT Chinnar Watches Ltd.	6.1.2016
4.	HMT Bearings Ltd.	6.1.2016
5.	Hindustan Cables Ltd.	28.9.2016
6.	Tractor Unit of HMT Ltd.	27.10.2016
7.	Kota Unit of Instrumentation Ltd.	30.11.2016
8.	Hindustan Photo Films Mfg. Co. Ltd.	28.02.2014
9.	Tyre Corporation of India Ltd.	28.12.2016 (Under liquidation)
10.	Triveni Structurals Ltd.	2014-15 (Under liquidation)
<b>Ministry of Shipping</b>		
11.	Central Inland Water Transport Corporation Ltd.	31.8.2016
<b>Department of Pharmaceuticals</b>		
12.	Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	28.12.2016

1	2	3
13.	Rajasthan Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas	28.12.2016
14.	IOCL-CREDA Biofuels Ltd.	22.3.2017
15.	CREDIA FIPCL Biofuels Ltd.	22.3.2017
<b>Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change</b>		
16.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands Forest and Plantation Development Corporation Ltd., Port Blair	16.8.2017
<b>Ministry of Railways</b>		
17.	Bharat Wagon and Engineering Company Ltd.	23.8.2017
18.	Burn Standard Company Ltd.	4.4.2018
<b>Department of Chemicals &amp; Petrochemicals</b>		
19.	Closing down the operations of all the plants at Rasayani unit of Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd. except CNA/N <sub>2</sub> O <sub>4</sub> plant	17.5.2017
<b>Department of Food and Public Distribution</b>		
20.	Hindustan Vegetable Oils Corpn. Ltd.	18.5.2016. (Under liquidation)

#### Modernisation of loss making PSUs

211. SHRI HARSHVARDHAN SINGH DUNGARPUR: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has made a provision for modernization of those undertakings which are suffering losses or are likely to become sick during the Twelfth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the number of undertakings incurring losses during the last three years and the amount of loss incurred by them;

(c) whether any loan or liability is due on these undertakings;

(d) if so, the details thereof, PSU-wise; and

(e) the reasons for losses incurred by them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) The concerned administrative Ministries/Departments take necessary measures on a case-to-case basis in respect of such CPSEs functioning under it.

(b) to (d) As per Public Enterprises Survey 2016-17 laid in the Parliament on 13.3.2018, there were 257 operating Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) as on 31.3.2017. Out of these, 51 CPSEs were incurring continuous losses during the last three years *i.e.* 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17. The CPSE-wise details of amount of losses for the last three years and the Long Term and Short Term Loans as on 31.03.2017 are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(e) The reasons for losses vary from CPSE to CPSE, however, some common problems for losses in CPSEs include resource crunch, low productivity, unsustainable business operations, old and obsolete plant and machinery, outdated technology, low capacity utilization, poor debt-equity structure, excess manpower, weak marketing strategies, stiff competition, lack of business plans, heavy interest burden, high input cost etc.

#### *Statement*

*List of Central Public Sector Enterprises incurring continuous losses for the last three years with their long and short term loans*

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of CPSEs	Losses			Long Term	Short Term
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	Borrowing	Borrowing
					2016-17	2016-17
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Air India Engineering Services Ltd.	-24257	-40710	-40710	1	0
2.	Air India Ltd.	-585991	-383678	-395165	3587592	1255453
3.	Airline Allied Services Ltd.	-18392	-19875	-28272	0	135175

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4.	Andaman & Nicobar Isl. Forest and Plant. Dev. Corp. Ltd.	-4509	-4970	-4970	31541	0
5.	Assam Ashok Hotel Corp. Ltd.	-119	-155	-155	361	0
6.	Bharat Petro Resources Ltd.	-3429	-5589	-20298	204710	0
7.	Bharat Pumps & Compressors Ltd.	-5504	-7506	-8447	7944	3281
8.	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd.	-823409	-485916	-479321	1062657	59613
9.	Bharat Wagon & Engg. Co. Ltd.	-1568	-1526	-1434	2418	0
10.	BHEL Electrical Machines Ltd.	-396	-298	-424	0	945
11.	Birds Jute & Exports Ltd.	-585	-464	-485	2549	0
12.	British India Corporation Ltd.	-9494	-9724	-10498	8555	10135
13.	Burn Standard Company Ltd.	-2466	-2837	-3351	3991	6384
14.	Creda HPCL Biofuel Ltd.	-507	-716	-375	0	0
15.	Fertilizers & Chemicals (Travancore) Ltd.	-39991	-45219	-18696	177049	63181
16.	Fresh & Healthy Enterprises Ltd.	-1447	-2591	-1365	0	4923
17.	Heavy Engineering Corp. Ltd.	-24169	-14477	-8227	1916	13879
18.	Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd.	-7055	-7718	-7824	37011	19341
19.	Hindustan Fluorocarbons Limited	-377	-mi	-489	672	337
20.	Hindustan Newsprint Ltd.	-781	-4361	-6014	890	15910
21.	Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd.	-21549	-17391	-25557	28445	4141
22.	Hindustan Paper Corporation Ltd.	-33129	-37014	-37014	26353	31212

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
23.	Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Co. Ltd.	-216436	-252791	-291716	23752	1375270
24.	HLL Biotech Ltd.	-7	-610	-472	12393	0
25.	HMT Bearings Ltd.	-1777	-809	-378	14162	0
26.	HMT Ltd.	-9657	-1714	-23949	33198	732
27.	HMT Machine Tools Ltd.	-13494	-10666	-12759	10335	3284
28.	HMT Watches Ltd.	-25920	-15557	-20356	0	0
29.	Hotel Corpn. of India Ltd.	-5046	-5776	-5427	0	0
30.	HPCL Biofuels Ltd.	-8437	-6137	-3072	46225	2198
31.	Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	-16721	-16608	-17002	525074	172372
32.	Indian Oil-Creda Biofuels Ltd.	-1376	-19	-627	0	0
33.	Indian Vaccine Corp. Ltd.	-164	-208	-20	0	0
34.	Instrumentation Ltd.	-14154	-17050	-9151	0	9489
35.	J & K Mineral Development Corpn. Ltd.	-80	-165	-85	0	0
36.	Madras Fertilizers Ltd.	-13469	-18954	-2331	13601	20582
37.	Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd.	-289339	-194755	-294108	701131	791024
38.	Nagaland Pulp & Paper Company Ltd.	-1538	-1739	-1739	1509	5125
39.	Nepa Ltd.	-4871	-7012	-6862	3452	6196
40.	North Eastern Handicrafts and Handloom Dev.Corpn. Ltd.	-440	-196	-305	1000	0
41.	North Eastern Regional Agri. Marketing Corp.Ltd.	-589	-589	-589	2006	0
42.	PEC Ltd.	-20854	-114202	-9210	0	82849

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
43.	Projects & Development India Ltd.	-586	-892	-1058	0	0
44.	Rajasthan Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	-1976	-599	-599	0	1417
45.	Ranchi Ashok Bihar Hotel Corpn. Ltd.	-107	-168	-211	0	181
46.	Sambhar Salts Ltd.	-983	-890	-855	5368	273
47.	STCL Ltd.	-41259	-48007	-56277	0	118526
48.	TCIL Bina Toll Road Ltd.	-942	-1043	-1046	12100	274
49.	The Bisra Stone Lime Company Ltd.	-2727	-1664	-1773	751	0
50.	Tungabhadra Steel Products Ltd.	-2887	-2887	-2887	531	1209
51.	Utkal Ashok Hotel Corpn. Ltd.	-70	-197	-128	0	500

#### **Water Supply Project under AMRUT in Tamil Nadu**

212. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the steps taken by Government to enhance/augment water supply under the Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) in Tamil Nadu;

(b) whether Government has fixed any benchmark regarding water supply project for States in order to prepare State Annual Action Plan;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) Under the Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT), the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs has approved State Annual Action Plans (SAAPs) worth ₹ 11,195 crore submitted by the

Government of Tamil Nadu for the entire Mission period which includes projects worth ₹ 5,662 crore to enhance/augment water supply.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. As per AMRUT guidelines, the basic building block for the SAAP is the Service Level Improvement Plans (SLIPs) for the AMRUT cities. Universal coverage of water supply is given top most priority while preparing the SLIPs by the Urban Local Bodies (ULBs). The ULBs assess the existing levels of coverage of water supply and thereafter plans are prepared to bridge the gap. At the State level, the SLIPs of all Mission cities are aggregated into the SAAPs.

(d) Does not arise.

#### **Population below poverty line in urban areas**

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

(a) the estimated population living below poverty line in urban areas of the country, State-wise including Maharashtra;

(b) whether any survey has been conducted recently to find out the number of urban poor and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has any proposal to implement fresh schemes for urban alleviation; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) As per Poverty Estimates for 2011-12 released by erstwhile Planning Commission, the percentage of persons below poverty line in 2011-12 has been estimated as 13.7% in urban areas. The details of poverty estimates State/UT-wise, including Maharashtra, is given in the Statement (*See* below). A survey to collect information on various individual parameters and household characteristics called the combined Socio-Economic Caste Census, 2011 was carried out in urban areas by respective State Government/UT Administrations. The survey has not ascertained the number of urban poor.

(c) and (d) No, Sir.

To reduce poverty and vulnerability of urban poor, *inter-alia*, the “Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM)” is being administered by Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs in all statutory towns, till 2022.



**Statement***State-wise Number and Percentage of Population Below  
Poverty Line in India : 2011-12*

States/UTs	Rural		Urban		Total	
	Percentage of Persons	No. of Persons (lakhs)	Percentage of Persons	No. of Persons (lakhs)	Percentage of Persons	No. of Persons (lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	11.0	61.8	5.8	17.0	9.2	78.8
Arunachal Pradesh	38.9	4.2	20.3	0.7	34.7	4.9
Assam	33.9	92.1	20.5	9.2	32.0	101.3
Bihar	34.1	320.4	31.2	37.8	33.7	358.2
Chhattisgarh	44.6	88.9	24.8	15.2	39.9	104.1
Goa	6.8	0.4	4.1	0.4	5.1	0.8
Gujarat	21.5	75.4	10.1	26.9	16.6	102.2
Haryana	11.6	19.4	10.3	9.4	11.2	28.8
Himachal Pradesh	8.5	5.3	4.3	0.3	8.1	5.6
Jammu and Kashmir	11.5	10.7	7.2	2.5	10.3	13.3
Jharkhand	40.8	104.1	24.8	20.2	37.0	124.3
Karnataka	24.5	92.8	15.3	37.0	20.9	129.8
Kerala	9.1	15.5	5.0	8.5	7.1	23.9
Madhya Pradesh	35.7	191.0	21.0	43.1	31.6	234.1
Maharashtra	24.2	150.6	9.1	47.4	17.4	197.9
Manipur	38.8	7.4	32.6	2.8	36.9	10.2
Meghalaya	12.5	3.0	9.3	0.6	11.9	3.6
Mizoram	35.4	1.9	6.4	0.4	20.4	2.3
Nagaland	19.9	2.8	16.5	1.0	18.9	3.8

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Odisha	35.7	126.1	17.3	12.4	32.6	138.5
Punjab	7.7	13.4	9.2	9.8	8.3	23.2
Rajasthan	16.1	84.2	10.7	18.7	14.7	102.9
Sikkim	9.9	0.4	3.7	0.1	8.2	0.5
Tamil Nadu	15.8	59.2	6.5	23.4	11.3	82.6
Tripura	16.5	4.5	7.4	0.8	14.0	5.2
Uttar Pradesh	30.4	479.4	26.1	118.8	29.4	598.2
Uttarakhand	11.6	8.2	10.5	3.4	11.3	11.6
West Bengal	22.5	141.1	14.7	43.8	20.0	185.0
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.6	0.04	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.04
Chandigarh	1.6	0.004	22.3	2.3	21.8	2.3
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	62.6	1.2	15.4	0.3	39.3	1.4
Daman and Diu	0.0	0.0	12.6	0.3	9.9	0.3
Delhi	12.9	0.5	9.8	16.5	9.9	17.0
Lakshadweep	0.0	0.0	3.4	0.02	2.8	0.02
INDIA	25.7	2166.6	13.7	531.2	21.9	2697.8

*Source:* Report of the Expert Group to review the Methodology for measurement of Poverty, Government of India, Planning Commission-June, 2014

*Notes:* 1. Population as on 1st March, 2012 has been used for estimation number of persons below poverty line (2011 Census population extrapolated). 2. Poverty line of Tamil Nadu is used for Andaman and Nicobar Islands. 3. Urban Poverty Line of Punjab is used for both rural and urban areas of Chandigarh. 4. Poverty Line of Maharashtra is used for Dadra & Nagar Haveli. 5. Poverty Line of Goa is used for Daman & Diu. 6. Poverty Line of Kerala is used for Lakshadweep.

#### **Salient features of PMAY-U**

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

(a) the salient features of Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban)- Housing for All scheme along with its present status;

(b) the details of the funds allocated, sanctioned and utilised under this scheme, during the last three years and the current year across the country, State/UT-wise including Maharashtra;

(c) the details of the target set and achievements made under this scheme, so far;

(d) whether Government proposes to include new Public-Private-Partnership (PPP) policy under this scheme; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (c) Government of India has launched the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) {PMAY (U)} mission on 25th June, 2015 with the aim to provide assistance to States/UTs for addressing the housing requirement of the urban poor including slum dwellers. The mission comprises four components *viz.* *in-situ* slum redevelopment; affordable housing through credit-linked subsidy; affordable housing in partnership; and subsidy for beneficiary-led individual house construction.

The Mission guidelines provide flexibility to States/Union Territories (UTs) for appraising and approving project proposals based on demand assessed. States/Union Territories (UTs) have to approach the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs only for release of Central assistance for projects approved at the States/Union Territories (UTs) level. So far, 10,371 projects for construction of 51,10,382 houses have been sanctioned under PMAY (U) Mission.

Details of central assistance approved, released and utilized under PMAY (U) Mission during the last three years and the current year, State-wise including the State of Maharashtra, are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(d) and (e) PMAY (Urban) Mission envisages private sector participation under the Affordable Housing in Partnership and Slum Redevelopment components of the Mission. A Central grant of ₹ 1 lakh per house on average under the slum redevelopment component and ₹ 1.5 lakh per EWS house under the AHP component is admissible under the Mission.

This Ministry has also developed 8 Public Private Partnership (PPP) models for affordable housing (6 on the public land and 2 on the private land). The State and Union Territory Governments can adopt these models as per their requirements to promote public private partnership in affordable housing.

**Statement**

*States/UT-wise Central Assistance Approved and Released along with Utilised during last three years and current year under PMAY(U)*

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State	Central Assistance Approved	Central Assistance Sanctioned and Released	Central Assistance Utilised
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands (UT)	9.14	0.23	-
2.	Andhra Pradesh	11,177.57	3,478.77	1,134.69
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	145.76	77.48	56.63
4.	Assam	1,065.91	340.51	5.30
5.	Bihar	2,307.63	848.44	353.93
6.	Chandigarh (UT)	1.75	1.75	1.75
7.	Chhattisgarh	2,506.97	771.05	52.86
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli (UT)	55.53	31.60	15.64
9.	Daman and Diu (UT)	12.31	5.45	2.91
10.	Delhi (UT)	80.09	80.09	80.09
11.	Goa	4.28	3.38	3.38
12.	Gujarat	4,335.99	2,672.66	1,837.01
13.	Haryana	3,589.82	300.36	113.49
14.	Himachal Pradesh	148.52	58.50	11.40
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	230.03	71.57	9.92
16.	Jharkhand	2,504.83	975.06	516.12
17.	Karnataka	6,116.78	2,409.81	554.73
18.	Kerala	1,367.42	409.02	74.28

1	2	3	4	5
19.	Lakshadweep (UT)	-	-	-
20.	Madhya Pradesh	7,494.65	3,491.52	1,035.03
21.	Maharashtra	7,073.07	1,856.06	1,294.56
22.	Manipur	397.49	160.35	2.27
23.	Meghalaya	11.98	5.37	0.96
24.	Mizoram	455.65	79.02	13.36
25.	Nagaland	390.92	86.57	16.35
26.	Odisha	1,443.26	488.73	280.32
27.	Puducherry (UT)	142.23	48.06	2.04
28.	Punjab	680.90	185.71	53.56
29.	Rajasthan	2,379.54	579.52	311.71
30.	Sikkim	7.79	1.31	0.06
31.	Tamil Nadu	7,498.65	2,504.51	488.37
32.	Telangana	2,931.47	1,276.67	93.58
33.	Tripura	1,216.65	478.32	286.71
34.	Uttar Pradesh	6,675.42	2,050.29	296.56
35.	Uttarakhand	392.71	246.22	90.58
36.	West Bengal	3,155.65	1,579.23	474.89
	TOTAL	78,008.36	27,653.18	9,565.06

#### Facilities in Amaravati

215. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of facilities proposed to be created in Amaravati, the new capital city under construction/development for the State of Andhra Pradesh, which has been selected in round 3 of Smart Cities Mission; and

(b) the details of funds earmarked for creating such facilities, if any, at Amaravati?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) The Projects to be undertaken under Amaravati Smart City has been proposed by the city itself in its Smart City Proposal (SCP) which is available on Mission's website ([www.smartcities.gov.in](http://www.smartcities.gov.in)). A list of projects are given in the Statement (*See below*).

Amaravati Smart City has proposed an investment of ₹ 1874 crores for these projects. The Financial pattern as proposed by the Amaravati Smart City is as under:

- ₹ 1000 crores Governments grant (₹ 500 crores each from Government of India and State Government).
- ₹ 257.65 crores through convergence from other Central Government Schemes.
- ₹ 494.35 crores from loans/debt.
- ₹ 122 crores from Public Private Partnership.

***Statement***

*List of Projects to be undertaken under Amaravati Smart City*

1. Detailed Masterplanning & preparation of Green building and sustainability norms
2. Environment monitoring sensors and warning systems
3. Automated water sprinkler system
4. Public 6 Cycle docks with 20 smart cycles at each dock
5. 50 electric smart buses
6. 12 Smart bus stops incl. PIS, VMS
7. Pedestrian Walkways incl. smart street furniture
8. Flagship smart street infrastructure
9. Smart Multi level car park (2000 cars) with solar roof top

10. Bio retention ponds
11. Bio park with active recreational facilities
12. Canal front development
13. River front development
14. Crafts Bazaar
15. City squares
16. 3 retail centres
17. Solar trees with charging, wi-fi
18. Solar powered Intelligent street lighting
19. CCTVs
20. Smart drinking water taps (40 nos.)
21. Underground dustbins
22. 1 Model PHC
23. Bio toilets with accessibility for differently abled (40 nos.)
24. Digital hoardings
25. Performance Management portal
26. People's precinct app
27. Command and Control Center
28. Smart solar light pole with CCTV
29. Smart electric buses with GPS
30. Household smart meter connections
31. Commercial and industrial smart meters
32. Customer Survey

33. Digitisation of distribution network
34. Bulk Metering at each zone (DMA)
35. SCADA
36. Mobile app, IVR, website, and database
37. Consumer Awareness
38. Leak Detection sensors
39. Flood Detection sensors
40. PMC costs
41. Management & Admin fee

**Proposal for development of slums**

216. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received smart cities proposals focusing on the holistic development of slums in urban areas under the Smart Cities Mission; and

(b) if so, the details of schemes/development policies proposed for the urban poor, including housing for low income groups, city-wise and the progress made, so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) Based on an All-India Competition, 100 cities have been selected from across the country for development as Smart Cities. Smart Cities proposals focusing on development of slums in urban areas have been received from Vadodara, Ahmedabad, Indore, Kochi, Lucknow, Bhagalpur, Port Blair, Agra, Namchi, Kohima, Nashik, Warangal, Shivamogga, Dahod, Tumakuru, Patna, Jhansi, Karimnagar, Bihar-Sharif, Muzaffarpur, Karnal, Bengaluru, Tiruppur, Tirunelveli, Thoothukudi and Aligarh. Details of projects proposed and progress achieved so far are given in the enclosed Statement.



**Statement***Implementation Status of slums upgradation projects in Smart City Mission*

(As on 12.07.2018)

Sl. No.	City	Name of Project	Cost (₹ crore)	Milestone
1.	Vadodara	Slum Free Area- Manjalpur Bajaniyawas	24.8	Work Completed
2.	Vadodara	Slum Free Area- Danteswar Sainath Nagar	10.0	Work Completed
3.	Vadodara	Slum Free Area- Sama Sanjainagar	71.9	Work Completed
4.	Ahmedabad	PPP Based Slum Rehabilitation in Junavadaj area	539.0	Work Order Issued
5.	Vadodara	Slum Free Area- Ekta Nagar	126.2	Work Order Issued
6.	Vadodara	Slum Free Area- Sahakar Nagar	173.3	Work Order Issued
7.	Vadodara	Slum Free Area- Odd Nagar	9.2	Work Order Issued
8.	Vadodara	Slum Free Area- Sanjay Nagar, Warasiya	231.1	Work Order Issued
9.	Vadodara	Slum Free Area- Gotri	46.8	Work Order Issued
10.	Indore	Slum Housing Lodha Colony and Sethi Nagar (960 units)	74.4	Tender Issued
11.	Kochi	Integrated redevelopment of Slum housing	141.4	DPR Under Preparation
12.	Lucknow	Infrastructure works and facilities at slums	11.4	DPR Under Preparation

Sl. No.	City	Name of Project	Cost (₹ crore)	Milestone
13.	Bhagalpur	Urban Poor and Slums	51.5	DPR Under Preparation
14.	Port Blair	80 No. dwelling units to be constructed in Ward No. 2 as identified in the SPoASFC. All basic facilities to be provided in the slum.	4.8	DPR Under Preparation
15.	Agra	Rebuilding livelihoods and upgrading slums- Redevelopment of slums	116.3	DPR Under Preparation
16.	Namchi	Infrastructure Works & Facilities at Slums	15.0	DPR Under Preparation
17.	Kohima	Area Redevelopment strategy - In situ slum upgradation - Slum rehabilitation and rejuvenation of the old houses	92.6	DPR Under Preparation
18.	Nashik	Project Niwas-Slum development	30.8	DPR Under Preparation
19.	Warangal	Housing for existing HHs living in Kachha & Semi Pucca Houses in slum area	91.7	DPR Under Preparation
20.	Shivamogga	Slum Redevelopment	81.0	DPR Under Preparation
21.	Dahod	Slum Rehabilitation: Development of Talav Bhilwad & Harijanwaas Slum	110.0	DPR Under Preparation
22.	Tumakuru	Affordable Housing at Kuripalya Slum	10.0	DPR Under Preparation
23.	Tumakuru	Slum rehabilitation	17.0	DPR Under Preparation
24.	Patna	Slum Free ABD	123.3	DPR Under Preparation
25.	Jhansi	Construction of individual toilets in slum HHs	1.3	DPR Under Preparation
26.	Jhansi	Construction of Dwelling Units in 7 slums achieving 100% coverage	45.0	DPR Under Preparation

27.	Karimnagar	Slum rehabilitation	2750	DPR Under Preparation
28.	Bihar Sharif	Alleviation of Urban slums	92.9	DPR Under Preparation
29.	Muzaffarpur	Alleviation of urban poor and slums	54.0	DPR Under Preparation
30.	Karnal	ASHIANA: Slum Rehabilitation	15.7	DPR Under Preparation
31.	Bengaluru	Increasing affordable housing stock through slum redevelopment (Swathanthra Palya Slum Redevelopment)	43.9	DPR Under Preparation
32.	Tiruppur	Housing for existing HHS living in kuchcha and semi-pucca houses in slum area	11.3	DPR Under Preparation
33.	Tiruppur	Slum Infrastructure	10.2	DPR Under Preparation
34.	Tiruppur	Non Slum Residential Areas retrofitting	0.0	DPR Under Preparation
35.	Tirunelveli	Slum Redevelopment	10.9	DPR Under Preparation
36.	Thoothukudi	Housing for existing HHS living in Kachhe and Semi-pucca houses in slum area	11.3	DPR Under Preparation
37.	Thoothukudi	Slum Infrastructure	13.5	DPR Under Preparation
38.	Aligarh	Development of 9 Slums Area	376.8	DPR Under Preparation
TOTAL			3164.9	

**Smart cities approved by Government**

217. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total number of smart city projects approved by the Central Government as of June, 2018; and

(b) the details of funds released by Government for these projects and the progress made, so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) A total of 100 cities have been selected for development of Smart Cities. These cities have proposed a total of 5151 projects in their Smart City Proposals.

(b) Since the launch of the Smart Cities Mission on June 25, 2015, a total of ₹ 11340.20 crores have been released by the Government of India to States/UTs for development of Smart Cities. The year-wise and city-wise details of funds released is given in the Statement (*See below*).

5151 projects have been proposed in 100 Smart Cities at an estimated cost of ₹ 2.05,018 crores. Presently, 379 projects worth ₹ 7,039.61 crores have been completed and 732 projects worth ₹ 28,137.34 crores are under implementation. Further, tendering has started for 436 projects with a cost of ₹ 20,542.01 crores. The remaining projects are at the Detailed Project Report (DPR) stage.

***Statement****Year-wise and State-wise/City-wise details of funds released under Smart Cities Mission*

Sl. No.	State	Name of cities	During 2015-16	During 2016-17	During 2017-18	During 2018-19 (till 17.07.2018)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam	188	8	—	—
		Tirupati	2	92	102	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Kakinada	190	6	—	
		Amaravati	—	—	18	6
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Port Blair	—	194	2	—
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	Pasighat	2	—	18	—
4.	Assam	Guwahati	2	189	5	—
5.	Bihar	Muzaffarpur	2	—	17	3
		Bhagalpur	2	63	131	—
		Bihar Sharif	2	—	—	53
		Patna	—	—	18	34
6.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	2	71	123	—
7.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	2	94.5	99.5	—
		Bilaspur	2	—	18	38
		Naya Raipur	—	—	18	34
8.	Daman and Diu	Diu	—	—	—	54
9.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Silvassa	—	2	—	52
10.	Delhi	New Delhi Municipal Council	2	194	—	—
11.	Goa	Panaji	2	—	110.2	6
12.	Gujarat	Gandhinagar	2	—	18	6
		Ahmedabad	2	194	—	—
		Surat	2	194	—	—
		Vadodara	2	—	109	85
		Rajkot	2	~	19	6

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Dahod	2	-	17	40
13.	Haryana	Karnal	2	—	17	—
		Faridabad	2	92	102	
14.	Himachal Pradesh	Dharamshala	2	188	6	—
		Shimla	—	—	18	2
15.	Jharkhand	Ranchi	2	92	102	~
16.	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu/ Srinagar	—	2	—	—
		Srinagar	—	—	18	—
		Jammu	—	—	18	2
17.	Karnataka	Mangaluru	2	—	109	6
		Belagavi	2	194	—	—
		Shivamogga	2	—	109	6
		Hubballi-Dharwad	2	—	109	6
		Tumakuru	2	—	109	6
		Davanagere	2	194	—	53
		Bengaluru	—	—	—	—
18.	Kerala	Kochi	2	194	—	—
		Thiruvananthapuram	—	—	18	34
19.	Lakshadweep	Kavaratti	—	—	—	—
20.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	188	8	—	—
		Indore	188	8	—	—
		Jabalpur	2	194	—	—
		Gwalior	2	92	102	—
		Sagar	2	—	18	2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Satna	2	—	18	—
		Ujjain	2	92	102	—
21.	Maharashtra	Pimpri Chinchwad	2	—	18	38
		Nashik	2	92	102	—
		Thane	2	62	132	—
		Greater Mumbai	2	—	—	—
		Amravati	2	—	—	—
		Solapur	2	194	—	—
		Nagpur	2	92	102	—
		Kalyan-Dombivali	2	92	102	—
		Aurangabad	2	92	102	—
		Pune	2	194	—	—
22.	Manipur	Imphal	2	—	109	—
23.	Meghalaya	Shillong	2	—	—	—
24.	Mizoram	Aizawl	2	—	—	53
25.	Nagaland	Kohima	2	—	109	—
26.	Odisha	Bhubaneshwar	190	6	—	—
		Raurkela	2	—	188	—
27.	Puducherry	Puduchery	2	—	98	2
28.	Punjab	Ludhiana	2	194	—	—
		Jalandhar	2	—	27	2
		Amritsar	2	—	27	2
29.	Rajasthan	Jaipur	188	8	—	—
		Udaipur	161.2	34.8	—	—
		Kota	2	91	103	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Ajmer	2	92	102	—
30.	Sikkim	Namchi	2	—	109	6
		Gangtok	—	—	17	—
31.	Tamil Nadu	Tiruchirapalli	2	—	18	6
		Tirunelveli	2	—	18	6
		Dindigul	2	—	—	—
		Thanjavur	2	—	109	6
		Tiruppur	2	—	18	38
		Salem	2	—	109	6
		Vellore	2	—	109	6
		Coimbatore	2	188	6	—
		Madurai	2	—	109	6
		Erode	2	—	—	—
		Thoothukudi	2	—	18	6
		Chennai	2	188	6	—
32.	Telangana	Karimnagar	2	—	18	—
		Greater Warangal	2	92	—	—
33.	Tripura	Agartala	2	63	131	—
34.	Uttar Pradesh	Moradabad	2	—	—	—
		Aligarh	2	—	19	2
		Saharanpur	2	—	17	3
		Bareilly	2	—	—	53
		Jhansi	2	—	36	1
		Kanpur	2	—	109	6
		Allahabad	2	—	19	6



1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Lucknow	2	66.2	127.8	—
		Varanasi	2	—	109	85
		Ghaziabad	2	—	—	—
		Agra	2	—	109	6
		Rampur	2	—	—	—
		Merrut/Raebareli	—	—	2	—
35.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun	2	—	18	2
36.	West Bengal	New Town Kolkata	2	—	—	—
		Bidhannagar	2	—	—	—
		Durgapur	2	—	—	—
		Haldia	2	—	—	—
		TOTAL	1467.2	4492.5	4499.5	881

#### Problems of PMAY Subsidy

218. SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS:

SHRI T.G. VENKATESH:

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

(a) whether Government is aware that even after applying for subsidy under PMAY for construction of houses, banks are denying release of loans and discouraging the consumers saying that there is no such provisions, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any study has been conducted by Government on implementation of the scheme, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the remedial measures being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) For implementation of Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS for EWS/LIG & CLSS for MIG) component of PMAY(U) mission, Ministry has identified two Central Nodal Agencies (CNAs) *i.e.* National Housing Bank

and Housing and Urban Development Corporation Ltd. to channelize the subsidy to the Primary Lending Institutions (PLIs) *viz.* Banks, Housing Finance Companies, etc. CNAs have in-turn signed MoUs with PLIs for implementation of the scheme.

In terms of the Scheme Guidelines, Primary Lending Institutions (PLIs) have to adopt their own due diligence process while sanctioning home loans. The beneficiary has to complete the formalities as prescribed under the 'due diligence' of the PLIs (Banks/HFCs, etc) concerned, if he is otherwise eligible under the scheme guidelines of PMAY (U) Mission.

(b) Government has not conducted any study on the implementation of the CLSS scheme.

(c) Grievances received against PLIs in connection with the implementation of CLSS are sent to Central Nodal Agencies *viz.* National Housing Bank (NHB) and Housing and Urban Development Corporation Ltd. (HUDCO), for remedial action. CNAs are also advised to undertake sensitization/interaction programmes with the PLIs from time to time to increase awareness about the Scheme.

#### **Houses constructed under PMAY**

219. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of affordable houses constructed under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY), year-wise and State-wise, since 2015, including the number of beneficiaries who have purchased these houses, State-wise and year-wise, since then;

(b) the number of projects for in-site rehabilitation of existing slums, started and completed, under PMAY, year-wise and State-wise, since 2015;

(c) the number of credit-linked subsidy availed by beneficiaries under PMAY, year-wise and State-wise, since 2015; and

(d) the details of amount disbursed as subsidy for beneficiary-led individual house construction/enhancement, year-wise and State-wise, since 2015?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (d) In pursuance of the Government's vision of "Housing for All by 2022", the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs is implementing the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) [PMAY (U)] and providing assistance to States/Union Territories (UTs) in addressing the housing requirements of the slum dwellers and other urban poor through following four verticals:

(i) "*In-situ*" Slum Redevelopment (ISSR);

- (ii) Credit-Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS);
- (iii) Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP); and
- (iv) Beneficiary-led individual house construction or enhancement (BLC).

State/UT-wise and year-wise details of houses constructed under AHP vertical of PMAY (U) since its inception is given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

State/UT-wise and year-wise details of houses taken up for construction and completed under ISSR vertical of PMAY (U) since its inception is given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

State/UT-wise and year-wise details of beneficiaries who availed the benefit of subsidy and Central Assistance released under CLSS vertical of PMAY (U) since 2015 is given in the Statement-III (*See* below).

State/UT-wise and year-wise details of funds disbursed under BLC vertical of PMAY (U) since its inception is given in the Statement-IV.

#### **Statement-I**

*State/UT-wise and year-wise details of houses constructed under AHP vertical of PMAY (U) since its inception*

Sl. No.	State	Houses Sanctioned	House Grounded	Year-wise completion of Houses*				
				for 2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	Current Year	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands (UT)	571	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Andhra Pradesh	5,07,215	4,52,654	-	1,096	3,902	7,358	12,356
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Assam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Bihar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
6.	Chandigarh (UT)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Chhattisgarh	63,634	14,269	710	28	336	290	1,364
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli (UT)	1,856	582	-	-	-	-	-
9.	Daman and Diu (UT)	299	299	-	-	-	-	-
10.	Delhi (UT)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11.	Goa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12.	Gujarat	96,191	54,799	-	4,543	1,747	1,320	7,610
13.	Haryana	1,66,296	-	-	-	-	-	-
14.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16.	Jharkhand	42,493	464	-	-	-	-	-
17.	Karnataka	2,37,099	70,936	-	-	-	384	384
18.	Kerala	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19.	Lakshadweep (UT)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20.	Madhya Pradesh	1,41,374	93,006	-	-	4,209	8,202	12,411
21.	Maharashtra	2,16,367	40,334	-	-	-	-	-
22.	Manipur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23.	Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24.	Mizoram	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25.	Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26.	Odisha	12,010	5,262	-	-	-	-	-
27.	Puducherry (UT)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
28.	Punjab	570	-	-	-	-	-	-
29.	Rajasthan	43,847	27,183	-	-	1,152	-	1,152
30.	Sikkim	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
31.	Tamil Nadu	71,796	25,112	-	32	2,108	40	2,180
32.	Telangana	1,86,786	1,34,954	-	158	526	4,892	5,576
33.	Tripura	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
34.	Uttar Pradesh	33,685	-	-	-	-	-	-
35.	Uttarakhand	2,864	464	-	10	214	-	224
36.	West Bengal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL		18,24,953	9,20,318	710	5,867	14,194	22,486	43,257

Note: Construction/completion of houses under AHP and ISSR verticals takes about 36 to 48 months.

#### Statement-II

States/UT and year-wise details of Houses taken up for construction and completed under ISSR vertical of PMAY (U)

Sl. No.	State	Houses taken up for construction for In-Situ Rehabilitation				Construction of Houses completed			
		2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	Current Year	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	Current Year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands (UT)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Andhra Pradesh	86,053	232	20,073	31,838	3,758	2,203	25,889	9,538
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	2,432	70	15	-	144	-	16	.3
4.	Assam	2,677	24,353	5	1,529	103	66	381	9
5.	Bihar	58,264	46,791	1,031	96	1,123	12,184	2,100	3,198
6.	Chandigarh (UT)	4,962	3	-	21	2	4,963	57	21
7.	Chhattis- garh	11,710	2,822	306	29,709	3,910	3,279	3,243	3,108

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli (UT)	97	858	-	263	1	103	366	263
9.	Daman and Diu (UT)	-	51	-	265	-	3	65	121
10.	Delhi (UT)	32,579	164	-	876	4,499	4,244	2,487	8,276
11.	Goa	1	10	-	46	1	10	99	46
12.	Gujarat	79,562	20,012	-	20,912	11,378	24,385	46,979	21,452
13.	Haryana	4,079	979	43	2,584	790	549	2,093	1,466
14.	Himachal Pradesh	2,522	3,505	135	36	8	43	202	199
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	3,054	5,880	5	94	477	203	179	135
16.	Jharkhand	16,186	52,886	24,262	7,308	2,473	3,886	26,421	6,142
17.	Karnataka	25,959	85,535	21,612	2,205	4,407	11,920	31,087	9,259
18.	Kerala	7,344	26,187	1,870	1,358	1,721	301	3,801	4,397
19.	Lakshadweep (UT)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20.	Madhya Pradesh	25,739	85,723	26,491	21,192	5,460	5,316	34,910	51,354
21.	Maha- rashtra	58,336	8,515	-	2,35,886	22,693	15,732	35,131	18,272
22.	Manipur	50	9,748	78	25	42	24	177	44
23.	Meghalaya	830	52	1	9	242	248	27	20
24.	Mizoram	10,654	15	2	137	143	118	188	174
25.	Nagaland	2,575	12,506	3	10,770	67	494	89	1
26.	Odisha	22,030	26,045	1,226	5,085	1,183	2,775	2,392	4,209

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
27. Puducherry (UT)		759	3,855	-	1,614	535	79	51	35
28. Punjab		2,930	42,641	450	2,424	1,947	338	1,862	909
29. Rajasthan		40,192	1,123	-	39,837	% 9,445	4,453	7,057	2,933
30. Sikkim		33	1	-	-	-	1	2	22
31. Tamil Nadu		51,590	1,78,700	24,944	44,542	19,584	6,604	32,151	13,761
32. Telangana		11,176	1,218	-	1,588	95	2,634	2,614	2,860
33. Tripura		3,009	42,906	6,702	9	4	161	7,303	2,975
34. Uttar Pradesh		34,359	11,020	33	48,811	8,195	9,639	11,866	3,923
35. Uttarakhand		7,061	2,010	64	779	312	1,402	1,795	1,021
36. West Bengal		96,445	68,888	26,267	895	7,612	7,191	30,765	12,715
TOTAL		7,05,249	7,65,304	1,55,618	5,12,743	1,12,354	1,25,551	3,13,845	1,82,861

**Statement-III**

*State/UT and year-wise number of beneficiaries who availed the subsidy and Central assistance released under CLSS vertical of PMAY*

Sl. No.	State	Beneficiaries				Central Assistance Released (₹ in crore)			
		2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	Current Year	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	Current Year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands (UT)	-	-	" -	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Andhra Pradesh	51	232	1,880	788	0.95	4.45	40.13	17.10
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	1	-	-	-	0.02	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
4.	Assam	2	13	249	9	0.04	0.20	4.88	0.18
5.	Bihar	10	96	564	96	0.19	1.53	11.09	1.96
6.	Chandigarh (UT)	2	3	57	21	0.04	0.07	1.17	0.47
7.	Chhattisgarh	150	665	1,579	585	1.59	7.13	26.77	12.51
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli (UT)	1	55	366	263	0.02	1.16	8.34	6.12
9.	Daman and Diu (UT)	-	3	65	62	-	0.07	1.46	1.38
10.	Delhi (UT)	79	164	2,487	876	1.26	2.38	56.93	19.52
11.	Goa	1	10	99	46	0.02	0.20	2.17	0.99
12.	Gujarat	1,919	9,510	36,174	20,912	32.02	189.25	839.86	491.42
13.	Haryana	94	220	1,663	1,441	1.86	4.05	31.90	30.61
14.	Himachal Pradesh	8	13	67	36	0.12	0.18	1.17	0.73
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	26	123	94	-	0.44	1.42	1.80
16.	Jharkhand	11	40	306	45	0.18	0.63	5.57	0.98
17.	Karnataka	140	578	4,035	2,205	2.65	10.14	84.67	47.46
18.	Kerala	42	259	1,429	1,358	0.78	4.37	27.22	24.62
19.	Lakshadweep (UT)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20.	Madhya Pradesh	348	1,739	6,222	3,272	5.81	29.17	130.75	74.12
21.	Maharashtra	1,534	5,453	31,314	18,272	30.88	110.54	721.95	431.20
22.	Manipur	-	23	92	25	-	0.38	1.31	0.57
23.	Meghalaya	2	20	26	9	0.02	0.32	0.50	0.11
24.	Mizoram	16	15	186	137	0.14	0.18	2.87	2.66



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
25. Nagaland		-	1	5	-	-	0.02	0.10	-
26. Odisha		27	87	511	236	0.07	0.74	8.37	3.95
27. Puducherry (UT)		7	7	51	34	0.13	0.14	1.03	0.74
28. Punjab		43	144	1,410	909	0.83	2.64	30.08	20.01
29. Rajasthan		350	943	4,036	2,765	3.34	12.20	77.13	50.21
30. Sikkim		-	1	2	-	-	0.02	0.05	-
31. Tamil Nadu		477	909	4,570	2,085	7.10	16.67	89.93	43.45
32. Telangana		95	294	2,358	1,588	1.85	5.80	51.54	34.38
33. Tripura		4	10	94	9	0.08	0.16	1.71	0.21
34. Uttar Pradesh		280	758	6,302	3,094	4.79	13.40	132.94	68.44
35. Uttarakhand		13	92	1,257	779	0.21	1.53	25.06	16.26
36. West Bengal		129	224	2,869	895	2.40	4.18	61.48	20.44
TOTAL		5,835	22,607	1,12,449	62,946	99.36	424.33	2,481.56	1,424.59

**Statement-IV**

State/UT and year-wise details of funds disbursed under BLC of PMAY (U)

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	Current Year
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands (UT)	-	-	0.23	-
2.	Andhra Pradesh	-	181.46	235.55	181.01
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	0.06	20.78	-
4.	Assam	-	13.65	321.55	-
5.	Bihar	7.12	238.60	426.26	-
6.	Chandigarh (UT)	-	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	Chhattisgarh	-	3.07	335.68	-
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli (UT)	-	0.41	4.41	-
9.	Daman and Diu (UT)	-	-	0.75	-
10.	Delhi (UT)	-	-	-	-
11.	Goa	-	-	-	-
12.	Gujarat	-	5.15	86.41	-
13.	Haryana	-	4.55	108.12	-
14.	Himachal Pradesh	-	11.32	15.93	19.85
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	2.06	54.29	0.00
16.	Jharkhand	50.00	192.92	443.66	-
17.	Karnataka	-	-	357.24	-
18.	Kerala	-	52.17	236.66	37.36
19.	Lakshadweep (UT)	-	-	-	-
20.	Madhya Pradesh	-	127.22	1,696.71	313.86
21.	Maharashtra	-	44.39	3.29	35.06
22.	Manipur	-	23.02	135.07	-
23.	Meghalaya	-	0.19	4.22	-
24.	Mizoram	8.18	-	57.48	-
25.	Nagaland	-	60.54	1.17	-
26.	Odisha	-	109.77	144.53	11.64
27.	Puducherry (UT)	-	4.32	41.70	-
28.	Punjab	-	59.47	63.75	0.00
29.	Rajasthan	-	1.08	-	-
30.	Sikkim	-	-	1.25	-
31.	Tamil Nadu	22.67	525.67	947.29	386.89

1	2	3	4	5	6
32.	Telangana	-	-	-	-
33.	Tripura	-	257.38	158.85	0.00
34.	Uttar Pradesh	-	45.83	1,313.24	134.99
35.	Uttarakhand	-	25.27	49.76	3.48
36.	West Bengal	88.85	442.29	718.61	229.40
TOTAL		176.82	2,431.87	7,984.42	1,353.54

#### Redevelopment of Dharavi slum

220. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether NBCC is in talks with Maharashtra Government for redevelopment of Dharavi slum;
- (b) if so, the status thereof and whether anything has been finalised;
- (c) whether NBCC would directly get the project or whether there would be a tendering process that NBCC would participate in;
- (d) whether any civil society organisations, working in the field of slum redevelopment, rehabilitation, urban planning etc., would be involved in the process of redevelopment of Dharavi slum; and
- (e) how this process would be different from what has been tried earlier for redevelopment of Dharavi slum?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): Government of Maharashtra has informed as follows:

- (a) to (c) Project documentation for redevelopment of Dharavi slum is on. However, there is no proposal to give this work to NBCC (India) Limited directly but there will be a bidding process.
- (d) Local Community organisation and NGOs will be actively involved in the rehabilitation process.

(e) Earlier, the work was sought to be left to the developers. However, this time, the project is proposed to be executed through a Special Purpose Vehicle where State Government/Dharavi Redevelopment Project (DPR) Authority will be a partner.

#### **Construction of toilets under SBM**

221. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the construction of toilets in cities under Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) would be completed by October, 2018;

(b) if so, the number of total toilets to be constructed under SBM and the number of those completed till date, State-wise;

(c) what was the total allocation for this purpose and expenditure incurred till date; and

(d) the reasons for shortfall, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) Construction of toilets in cities under Swachh Bharat Mission will be completed by October 2, 2019.

(b) Details of total Mission period target for construction of toilets under Swachh Bharat Mission- Urban (SBM-U) and the total toilets constructed till now is given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

As regards toilets in rural region, Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation is the nodal Ministry for construction of toilets under Swachh Bharat Mission - Gramin (SBM-G), which is a demand driven scheme; hence State/UT-wise targets are not fixed. However, State/UT-wise, number of Individual Household Latrines (IHHLs) constructed under SBM -G till 16.07.2018 is given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

(c) Details of allocation and expenditure incurred/amount released during last four years and current year upto 16.07.2018 for construction of toilets under SBM-U and SBM-G is given in the Statement-III (*See* below) and Statement-IV (*See* below).

(d) Does not arise.

**Statement-I***State-wise toilets constructed under SBM-U upto June 2018*

Sl. No.	State Name	Individual Household Toilets Target	Community/ Public Toilets Target	Individual Household Toilets Completed	Community/ Public Toilets Completed
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	193426	21464	224767	12830
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	384	126	336	351
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	12252	387	5611	44
4.	Assam	75720	3554	10379	1413
5.	Bihar	383079	26438	212614	4999
6.	Chandigarh	4282	976	6117	2198
7.	Chhattisgarh	300000	17796	325050	22499
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1742	142	1177	56
9.	Daman and Diu	672	77	675	397
10.	NCT of Delhi	125398	11138	458	19171
11.	Goa	8020	507	976	216
12.	Gujarat	406388	31010	560046	21781
13.	Haryana	110000	10394	58171	9171
14.	Himachal Pradesh	12560	876	1422	1150
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	94091	3779	24617	1311
16.	Jharkhand	161713	12366	211030	6383
17.	Karnataka	350000	34839	237198	14884
18.	Kerala	90986	4800	37226	2552
19.	Madhya Pradesh	512380	40230	490691	19261
20.	Maharashtra	629819	59706	680915	104816

1	2	3	4	5	6
21.	Manipur	43644	620	9251	296
22.	Meghalaya	5066	362	1037	142
23.	Mizoram	16441	491	2704	137
24.	Nagaland	24350	479	7088	165
25.	Odisha	284071	17800	63255	4106
26.	Puducherry	9626	1205	3150	270
27.	Punjab	138010	10924	94307	7221
28.	Rajasthan	393767	26364	331949	18351
29.	Sikkim	1587	142	1066	108
30.	Tamil Nadu	602029	59922	411696	64747
31.	Telangana	216075	15543	288728	4048
32.	Tripura	63348	587	433	34
33.	Uttar Pradesh	828237	63451	408301	28875
34.	Uttarakhand	27640	2611	11388	4162
35.	West Bengal	515419	26483	280269	299
TOTAL		6642222	507589	5004098	378444

**Statement-II**

*State/UT-wise Individual Household Latrines (IHHL) constructed under SBM-G upto 16.07.2018*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Nos. of IHHLs
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	18535
2.	Andhra Pradesh	3744482
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	113026
4.	Assam	2705214

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Sl. No.	State/UT	Nos. of IHHLs
5.	Bihar	5671747
6.	Chhattisgarh	3306071
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	18758
8.	Daman and Diu	1600
9.	Goa	28637
10.	Gujarat	3175707
11.	Haryana	633608
12.	Himachal Pradesh	172719
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	980691
14.	Jharkhand	2785287
15.	Karnataka	3635802
16.	Kerala	226602
17.	Madhya Pradesh	5879345
18.	Maharashtra	5502512
19.	Manipur	202617
20.	Meghalaya	209357
21.	Mizoram	33993
22.	Nagaland	109013
23.	Odisha	3850682
24.	Puducherry	23855
25.	Punjab	265763
26.	Rajasthan	7642790
27.	Sikkim	4514
28.	Tamil Nadu	4669342
29.	Telangana	2575197
30.	Tripura	172315

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Sl. No.	State/UT	Nos. of IHHLs
31.	Uttar Pradesh	12995347
32.	Uttarakhand	478283
33.	West Bengal	5567926
TOTAL		77401337

**Statement-III***Allocation and Funds Released under SBM-U upto 09.07.2018*

(Figures in ₹ crores)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Mission Allocation			Funds Released		
		IHHL	CT/PT	Total	IHHL	CT/PT	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.43	0.10	0.53	0.06	0.94	1.00
2.	Andhra Pradesh	184.08	27.95	212.03	92.37	19.94	112.32
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	4.90	0.35	5.25	5.19	0.06	5.25
4.	Assam	58.45	2.31	60.76	29.22	1.55	30.77
5.	Bihar	218.90	45.27	264.17	150.02	35.21	184.24,
6.	Chandigarh	2.45	0.53	2.98	1.59	0.13	1.72
7.	Chhattisgarh	140.76	34.40	175.16	140.76	39.00	179.76
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.70	0.17	0.87	0.20	0.09	0.29
9.	Daman and Diu	0.27	0.06	0.33	0.13	0.00	0.14
10.	Delhi	50.16	5.15	55.31	25.08	5.15	30.23
11.	Goa	3.21	0.48	3.69	2.36	0.22	2.58
12.	Gujarat	162.56	32.22	194.78	171.55	13.99	185.54



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
13.	Haryana	86.67	10.61	97.28	32.96	24.10	57.06
14.	Himachal Pradesh	5.02	0.90	5.92	2.51	0.51	3.02
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	53.63	3.69	57.32	28.35	5.15	33.50
16.	Jharkhand	92.41	21.08	113.49	71.30	4.16	75.47
17.	Karnataka	355.35	44.31	399.66	84.89	15.54	100.43
18.	Kerala	70.62	1.53	72.15	31.67	0.00	31.67
19.	Madhya Pradesh	292.79	65.42	358.21	262.83	65.42	328.24
20.	Maharashtra	359.90	57.57	417.47	253.71	33.34	287.05
21.	Manipur	17.46	0.28	17.74	4.82	0.00	4.82
22.	Meghalaya	4.32	0.16	4.48	2.70	0.04	2.74
23.	Mizoram	6.58	0.08	6.66	1.22	0.08	1.30
24.	Nagaland	6.41	0.19	6.60	5.06	0.61	5.67
25.	Odisha	161.33	33.82	195.15	60.46	16.14	76.60
26.	Puducherry	6.78	1.57	8.35	4.54	1.11	5.66
27.	Punjab	78.66	8.45	87.11	41.00	15.95	56.95
28.	Rajasthan	225.01	35.73	260.74	166.25	41.18	207.43
29.	Sikkim	0.63	0.06	0.69	0.31	0.10	0.41
30.	Tamil Nadu	558.02	93.52	651.54	175.02	62.05	237.07
31.	Telangana	133.31	20.24	153.55	66.91	1.34	68.25
32.	Tripura	18.35	0.12	18.47	7.61	0.16	7.78
33.	Uttar Pradesh	473.28	80.03	553.31	331.42	95.66	427.08
34.	Uttarakhand	16.30	1.59	17.89	6.50	5.22	11.72
35.	West Bengal	315.33	24.82	340.15	167.14	8.27	175.41
TOTAL		4165.03	654.76	4819.79	2427.75	512.42	2940.17

**Statement-IV***Allocation and Funds Utilised upto 16.07.2018 under SBM-G*

(₹ in crore)

Year	Allocation	Utilised
2014-15	2850.00	2850.00
2015-16	6525.00	6524.52
2016-17	10513.00	10509.00
2017-18	16948.27	16941.96
2018-19 (Upto 16.07.2018)	30343.00	7512.75

**Monitoring system for implementation of Smart Cities Mission**

222. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds sanctioned for various projects to promote smart cities during each of the last three years, since 2014 State-wise;

(b) whether Government has conducted any assessment regarding works and performance of Smart Cities Mission during the last three years and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has developed a central monitoring system to implement Smart Cities Mission properly and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of completed projects under Smart Cities Mission, year-wise since 2014, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) Since the launch of the Smart Cities Mission on June 25, 2018, a total of ₹ 11340.20 crores have been released by the Government of India to States/UTs for development of Smart Cities. The year-wise, State-wise and city-wise details of funds released are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) The Ministry is regularly interacting with the States/Smart Cities through

Video Conferences, review meetings, field visits, Workshops etc. at various levels to assess the performance of the cities and to handhold them for improving the same. At the national level, the implementation of Smart Cities Mission is being monitored by an Apex Committee headed by Secretary, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs. At State level, State level High Powered Steering Committee (HPSC) chaired by the Chief Secretary has been established. A Smart City Advisory Forum at the city level comprising of District Collector, MP, MLA, Mayor, CEO of SPV, local youths, technical experts etc. advises and enable collaboration among various stakeholders as per Smart city guidelines. Besides, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs nominee Directors on the Boards of SPVs are also monitoring the progress in respective cities on a regular basis.

(c) A Central Management Information System (MIS) has been developed and rolled out in all the cities for updation of physical and financial progress in various projects under the Mission by city officials. The Apex Committee under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Housing and Urban Affairs comprises of representatives from Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance, Town and Country Planning, urban planning experts etc. and provides overall guidance to the Mission.

(d) The details of projects completed under the Smart Cities Mission, year-wise and State-wise since the launch of the Mission in June 2015 are given in the Statement-II.

**Statement-I**

*Year-wise and State-wise/City-wise details of funds released under  
Smart Cities Mission*

Sl. No.	State	Name of cities	During 2015-16	During 2016-17	During 2017-18	During 2018-19 (till 17.07.2018)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Vishakhapatnam	188	8	—	—
		Tirupati	2	92	102	—
		Kakinada	190	6	—	—
		Amaravati	—	—	18	6

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Port Blair	—	194	2	—
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	Pasighat	2	—	18	—
4.	Assam	Guwahati	2	189	5	—
5.	Bihar	Muzaffarpur	2	—	17	3
		Bhagalpur	2	63	131	—
		Biharsharif	2	—	—	53
		Patna	—	—	18	34
6.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	2	71	123	—
7.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	2	94.5	99.5	—
		Bilaspur	2	—	18	38
		Naya Raipur	—	—	18	34
8.	Daman and Diu	—	—	—	54	—
9.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	Silvassa	—	2	—	52
10.	Delhi	New Delhi Municipal Council	2	194	—	—
11.	Goa	Panaji	—	—	110.2	6
12.	Gujarat	Gandhinagar	2	—	18	6
		Ahmedabad	2	194	—	—
		Surat	2	194	—	—
		Vadodara	2	—	109	85
		Rajkot	2	—	19	6
		Dahod	2	17	40	—
13.	Haryana	Karnal	2	—	17	—
		Faridabad	2	92	102	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
14.	Himachal Pradesh	Dharamshala	2	188	6	—
		Shimla	—	—	18	2
15.	Jharkhand	Ranchi	2	92	102	—
16.	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu/ Srinagar	—	2	—	—
		Srinagar	—	—	18	—
		Jammu	—	—	18	2
17.	Karnataka	Mangaluru	2	—	109	6
		Belagavi	2	194	—	—
		Shivamogga	2	—	109	6
		Hubballi-Dharwad	2	—	109	6
		Tumakuru	2	—	109	6
		Davanagere	2	194	—	53
		Bengaluru	—	—	—	—
18.	Kerala	Kochi	2	194	—	34
		Thiruvananthapuram	—	—	18	—
19.	Lakshadweep	Kavaratti	—	—	—	—
20.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	188	8	—	—
		Indore	188	8	—	—
		Jabalpur	2	194	—	—
		Gwalior	2	92	102	—
		Sagar	2	—	18	2
		Satna	2	—	18	—
		Ujjain	2	92	102	—
21.	Maharashtra	Pimpri Chinchwad	2	—	18	38
		Nashik	2	92	102	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Thane	2	62	132	—
		Greater Mumbai	2	—	—	—
		Amravati	2	—	—	—
		Solapur	2	194	—	—
		Nagpur	2	92	102	—
		Kalyan-Dombivali	2	92	102	—
		Aurangabad	2	92	102	—
		Pune	2	194	—	—
22.	Manipur	Imphal	2	—	109	—
23.	Meghalaya	Shillong	2	—	—	—
24.	Mizoram	Aizawl	2	—	—	53
25.	Nagaland	Kohima	2	—	109	—
26.	Odisha	Bhubaneswar	190	6	—	—
		Raurkela	2	—	188	—
27.	Puducherry	Puducherry	2	—	98	2
28.	Punjab	Ludhiana	2	194	—	—
		Jalandhar	2	—	27	2
		Amritsar	2	—	27	2
29.	Rajasthan	Jaipur	188	8	—	—
		Udaipur	161.2	34.8	—	—
		Kota	2	91	103	—
		Ajmer	2	92	102	—
30.	Sikkim	Namchi	2	—	109	6
		Gangtok	—	—	17	—
31.	Tamil Nadu	Tiruchirapalli	2	—	18	6

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Tirunelveli	2	—	18	6
		Dindigul	2	—	—	—
		Thanjavur	2	—	109	6
		Tiruppur	2	—	18	38
		Salem	2	—	109	6
		Vellore	2	—	109	6
		Coimbatore	2	188	6	—
		Madurai	2	—	109	6
		Erode	2	—	—	—
		Thoothukudi	2	—	18	—
		Chennai	2	188	6	—
32.	Telangana	Karimnagar	2	—	18	—
		Greater Warangal	2	92	—	—
33.	Tripura	Agartala	2	63	131	—
34.	Uttar Pradesh	Moradabad	2	—	—	—
		Aligarh	2	—	19	2
		Saharanpur	2	—	17	3
		Bareilly	2	—	—	53
		Jhansi	2	—	36	1
		Kanpur	2	—	109	6
		Allahabad	2	—	19	6
		Lucknow	2	66.2	127.8	—
		Varanasi	2	—	109	85
		Ghaziabad	2	—	—	—
		Agra	2	—	109	6

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Rampur	2	—	—	—
		Merrut/Raebareli	—	—	2	—
35.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun	2	—	18	2
36.	West Bengal	New Town Kolkata	2	—	—	—
		Bidhannagar	2	—	—	—
		Durgapur	2	—	—	—
		Haldia	2	—	—	—
		TOTAL	1467.2	4492.5	4499.5	881

**Statement-II**

*Completed Projects financial year wise 2015-2016, 2016-2017, 2017-2018, 2018-2019*

State	2015-2016		2016-2017		2017-2018		2018-2019		Sum of No of Projects	Sum of Value of Projects (₹ crore)
	Sum of No of Projects	Sum of Value of Projects (₹ crore)	Sum of No of Projects	Sum of Value of Projects (₹ crore)	Sum of No of Projects	Sum of Value of Projects (₹ crore)	Sum of No of Projects	Sum of Value of Projects (₹ crore)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Andhra Pradesh			1	0.1	7	252.59	9	25.04	17	277.73
Bihar			1	0.19	4	501.95			5	502.14
Chandigarh			1	37.96	4	14.25			5	52.21
Chhattisgarh			1	0.08	25	11.52	6	174.05	32	185.65
Delhi	2	1.1	10	18.04	20	81.42	1	37.33	33	137.89
Goa					5	8.41	1	3.14	6	11.55
Gujarat			10	119.2	36	1113.05	11	377.68	57	1609.93
Haryana					2	2.21	1	0.5	3	2.71
Himachal Pradesh							2	31.86	2	31.86
Karnataka					6	21.13			6	21.13



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Kerala					1	25	1	0.55	2	25.55
Madhya Pradesh			11	291.87	34	145.54	18	1183.87	63	1621.28
Maharashtra	5	39.33	12	108.07	9	489.98	7	567.18	33	1204.56
Odisha					1	0.06	3	17.55	4	17.61
Rajasthan			15	66.26	29	342.25	9	32.82	53	441.33
Sikkim							1	7.5	1	7.5
Tamil Nadu					8	63	2	18.54	10	81.54
Uttar Pradesh	2	1.51	11	206.88	29	478.79	5	120.26	47	807.44
GRAND TOTAL	9	41.94	73	848.65	220	3551.15	77	2597.87	379	7039.61

#### Facilities and services in metro cities

223. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of HOUSPNG AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- whether it is a fact that the population growth of bigger metros are in the agglomerate phase;
- if so, the top fifteen fastest growing cities in the country;
- whether it is also a fact that by 2035, cities are projected to having double population against the present status; and
- if so, the proposal of Government for arranging adequate facilities and services?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) The decadal population growth of 53 Urban Agglomerations is given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) The details of the top fifteen cities, in terms of decadal growth of population, during the period 2001-2011, is given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs through its flagship programs *viz.* Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM), Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT), Smart Cities Mission (SCM), Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Housing for All (Urban) (PMAY-HFA) (U), Heritage City Development and Augmentation Yojana (HRIDAY), Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Urban Livelihood Mission (DAY-NULM) and Metro rail projects, is extending financial assistance to the State Governments in provision of adequate facilities and services.

**Statement-I**  
*Metropolitan Urban Agglomerations and Cities in India in 2011 and the Decadal Variations in their Population Since 1951*

Sl. U.A. 1 City No. (as per 2011 Census)	Population										Decadal Growth (%)				
	1951	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011	1951-61	1961-71	1971-81	1981-91	1991-01	2001-11		
1 2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		
1. Agra U.A.	375665	508680	634622	747318	948063	1,331,339	1,746,467	35.41	24.76	17.76	26.86	40.43	31.18		
2. Ahmadabad U.A.	877329	1206001	1760950	2557560	3312216	4,525,013	6,352,254	37.46	46.02	45.24	29.51	36.62	40.38		
3. Allahabad U.A.	332295	430730	513036	650070	844546	1,042,229	1,216,719	29.62	19.11	26.71	29.92	23.41	16.74		
4. Amritsar U.A.	336114	390055	454805	594844	708835	1,003,917	1,183,705	16.05	16.6	30.79	19.16	41.63	17.91		
5. Asansol U.A.	156165	256426	318477	502558	763939	1,067,369	1,243,008	64.2	24.2	57.8	52.01	39.72	16.46		
6. Aurangabad U.A.	66636	97701	165253	316421	592709	892,483	1,189,376	46.62	69.14	91.48	87.32	50.58	33.27		
7. Bangalore U.A.	786343	1206961	1664208	2921751	4130288	5,701,446	8,499,399	53.49	37.88	75.56	41.36	38.04	49.07		
8. Bhopal U.A.	102333	222948	384859	671018	1062771	1,458,416	1,883,381	17.87	72.62	74.35	58.38	37.23	29.14		
9. Chennai U.A.	1542333	1944502	3169930	4289347	5421985	6,560,242	8,696,010	26.08	63.02	35.31	26.41	20.99	32.56		
10. Coimbatore U.A.	287334	448201	736203	920355	1100746	1,461,139	2,151,466	55.99	64.26	25.01	19.6	32.74	47.25		
11. Chandigarh UA	NA	99262	232940	422841	575829	808,515	1,025,682	NA	34.67	81.52	36.18	40.41	26.86		
12. Delhi U.A.	1437134	2359408	3647023	572 9 283	8419084	12,877,470	16,314,838	64.17	54.57	57.09	46.95	52.96	26.69		

13. Dhanbad U.A	73602	230394	458016	685240	815005	1,065,327	1,195,298	13.03	98.8	49.61	18.94	30.71	12.20
14. Durg Bhilainagar U.A	20249	133230	245124	490214	685474	927,864	1,064,077	57.96	83.99	99.99	39.83	35.36	14.68
15. Fariabad (M.Corp.)	37393	59039	122817	330864	617717	1,055,938	1,404,653	57.89	108.03	169.4	86.7	70.94	33.02
16. Greater Mumbai U.A	3216904	4515495	6591667	9421962	12596243	16,434,386	18,414,288	40.37	45.98	42.94	33.69	30.47	12.05
17. Ghaziabad U.A	43745	70438	137033	287170	511759	968,256	2,358,525	61.02	94.54	109.56	78.21	89.20	143.58
18. Gwalior U.A	241577	300587	406140	555862	717780	865,548	1,101,981	24.43	35.12	36.86	29.13	20.59	27.32
19. Hyderabad U.A	1135758	1254759	1815117	2607770	4344437	5,742,036	7,749,334	10.48	44.66	43.67	66.6	32.17	34.96
20. Indore U.A	310859	394941	560936	829327	1109056	1,516,918	2,167,447	27.05	42.03	47.85	33.73	36.78	42.88
21. Jabalpur U.A	256998	367014	534845	757303	888916	1,098,000	1,267,564	42.81	45.73	41.59	17.38	23.52	15.44
22. Jaipur (M.Corp)*	304380	410376	636768	1015160	1518235	2,322,575	3,073,350	34.82	55.17	59.42	49.56	52.98	32.33
23. Jamshepur U.A	218162	328044	440426	680054	829171	1,104,713	1,337,131	50.37	34.26	54.41	21.93	33.23	21.04
24. Jodhpur U.A	180717	224760	317612	506345	666279	860,818	1,137,815	24.37	41.31	59.42	31.59	29.20	32.18
25. Kanpur U.A	705383	971062	1275242	1639064	2029889	2,715,555	2,920,067	37.66	31.32	28.53	23.84	33.78	7.53
26. Kochi U.A	211729	333882	554298	824926	1140605	1,355,972	2,117,990	57.69	66.02	48.82	38.27	18.88	56.20
27. Kolkata U.A	4669559	5933669	7420300	9194018	11021918	13,205,697	14,112,536	28.14	24.01	23.9	19.88	19.81	6.87

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
28.	Kota MC	65107	120345	212991	358241	537371	703,150	1,001,365	84.84	76.98	68.20	50.00	30.85	42.41
29.	Kozhikode UA	178187	299610	458016	546058	801190	880,247	2,030,519	68.14	52.87	19.22	46.72	109.87	130.68
30.	Kannur UA	82471	169335	135967	417185	463962	498,207	1,642,892	105.33	80.29	206.83	11.21	107.38	229.76
31.	Kollam UA	66126	123291	166079	258552	362572	380,091	1,110,005	86.45	34.70	55.68	40.23	104.83	192.04
32.	Lucknow U.A	496861	655673	813982	1007604	1669204	2,245,509	2,901,474	31.96	24.14	23.79	65.66	34.53	29.21
33.	Ludhiana (M. Corp.)	153795	244032	401176	607052	1042740	1,398,467	1,613,878	58.67	64.39	51.32	71.77	34.11	15.40
34.	Madurai U A	370791	490882	708445	906945	1085914	1,203,095	1,462,420	32.39	44.32	28.02	19.73	10.79	21.55
35.	Meerut U.A	245179	294853	383106	542998	849799	1,161,716	1,424,908	20.26	29.93	41.74	56.5	36.7	22.66
36.	Malappuram UA	10357	12276	47736	93745	142204	170,409	1,698,645	18.53	88.86	96.38	51.69	19.83	896.80
37.	Nagpur U.A	449099	643659	866076	1219461	1664006	2,129,500	2,497,777	43.32	34.56	40.8	36.45	27.97	17.29
38.	Nashik U.A	156888	215576	271681	443003	725341	1,152,326	1,562,769	37.41	26.03	63.06	63.73	58.87	35.62
39.	Patna U.A	326163	414811	551210	918903	1099647	1,697,976	2,046,652	27.18	32.88	66.71	19.67	54.41	20.53
40.	Pune U.A	608634	790798	1135034	1722186	2493987	3,760,636	5,049,968	29.93	43.53	51.73	44.82	50.79	34.28
41.	Rajkot U.A	132069	194145	300612	445076	654490	1,003,015	1,390,933	47	54.84	48.06	47.05	53.25	38.68
42.	Ranchi UA	106849	140253	266545	502771	614795	863,495	1,126,741	31.26	90.05	88.63	22.28	40.45	30.49
43.	Raipur UA	89804	139792	205986	338245	462694	700,113	1,122,555	55.66	47.35	64.21	36.79	51.31	60.34
44.	Surat U.A	237394	317519	493001	923865	1518950	2,811,614	4,585,367	33.75	55.27	87.4	64.41	85.1	63.09

45. Srinagar UA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	988,210	1,273,312	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	28.85
46. Thrissur UA	75342	73038	102198	239614	275053	330,122	1,854,783	96.94	39.92	34.46	14.79	20.02	461.85
47. Thiruvananthapuram UA	191343	297819	435473	520125	826225	889,635	1,687,406	55.65	46.22	19.44	58.85	107.67	89.67
48. Tiruchirappalli UA	294233	338881	464624	609548	711862	866,354	1,021,717	15.17	37.11	31.19	16.79	21.70	17.93
49. Vadodara U.A	211407	309716	473197	782403	1126824	1,491,045	1,817,191	46.5	52.78	65.34	44.02	32.32	21.87
50. Varanasi U.A	369799	505952	635175	797162	1030863	1,203,961	1,435,113	36.82	25.54	25.5	29.32	16.79	19.20
51. Vijayawada U.A	186394	269536	395084	613722	845756	1,039,518	1,491,202	44.61	46.58	55.34	37.81	22.91	43.45
52. Visakhapatnam U.A	108042	211190	363467	603630	1057118	1,345,938	1,730,320	95.47	72.1	66.08	75.13	27.32	28.56
53. Vasi Virar City MC	19640	28238	44909	52398	83734	174,396	1,221,233	43.78	59.04	16.68	59.80	208.27	600.26
Total (1-53)	23158670	32046785	45530417	65619137	89519796	121,057,926	160,725,506	38.38	42.07	44.12	36.42	35.23	32.77
Urban Pop of India**	61986496	78343288	108256756	156419768	215771612	286,119,689	377,105,760	26.39	38.18	44.49	37.94	32.60	31.80

\* Figures for 1951 to 1991 pertain to Jaipur U.A as given in "Census of India, 1991 Part II - A (II). Towns and urban Agglomerations classified by population in 1991 with variation since 1901"

\*\* Excludes the figures of Jammu & Kashmir from 1901 - 1991, where census was not conducted in 1991. Also excludes the figures of Assam of 1981 where Census was not held in 1981

Source: 1. Census of India, 1991 "Part II - A (II)- Towns and Urban Agglomerations classified by population in 1991 with variation since 1901"

2. Census of India, 2011

**Statement-II**

*Details of top fifteen cities in terms of decade growth of population during the period 2001-2011*

Sl. No.U.A / City (as per 2011 Census)	State	Population 2001	Population 2011	Decadal Growth in % 2001-2011
1. Malappuram U.A*	Kerala	1,70,409	16,98,645	896.8
2. Vasal Virar City (M.Corp.)**	Maharashtra	1,74,396	12,21,233	600.26
3. Thrissur U.A	Kerala	3,30,122	18,54,783	461.85
4. Kannur U.A	Kerala	4,98,207	16,42,892	229.76
5. Kollam U.A	Kerala	3,80,091	11,10,005	192.04
6. Ghaziabad U.A	Uttar Pradesh	9,68,256	23,58,525	143.58
7. Kozhikode U.A	Kerala	8,80,247	20,30,519	130.68
8. Thiruvanantha puram U.A	Kerala	8,89,635	16,87,406	89.67
9. Surat U.A	Gujarat	28,11,614	45,85,367	63.09
10. Raipur U.A	Chhattisgarh	7,00,113	11,22,555	60.34
11. Kochi U.A	Kerala	13,55,972	21,17,990	56.2
12. Bangalore U.A	Karnataka	57,01,446	84,99,399	49.07
13. Coimbatore U.A.	Tamil Nadu	1,461,139	2,151,466	47.25
14. Vijayawada U.A	Andhra Pradesh	10,39,518	14,91,202	43.45
15. Indore U.A	Madhya Pradesh	15,16,918	21,67,447	42.88

\* U.A – Urban Agglomeration

\*\* M Corp - Municipal Corporation

**New metro policy for Visakhapatnam**

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that Letter of Intent has been called for Visakhapatnam Metro;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) what would be the estimated expenditure for construction of this metro after change in policy by Government;
- (d) the number of corridors and length of each corridor for Visakhapatnam Metro; and
- (e) in what manner the new Metro Policy is applicable to Visakhapatnam which was conceived well before the new policy came into force?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) As per information received from Government of Andhra Pradesh, Expression of Interest (EoI) has been called by Government of Andhra Pradesh for development of Visakhapatnam Metro Rail facility under Public Private Partnership (PPP). Five parties have been shortlisted by the State Government for issue of Request for Proposal (RFP).

(c) and (d) Urban transport which is integral part of urban development, is a state subject. Therefore, formulation of proposals for metro rail projects is done by the respective state governments. The estimated expenditure of the metro project at Visakhapatnam and the alignment will be firmed up by the State Government of Andhra Pradesh.

(e) All metro rail project proposals for sanction of central financial assistance, after the issue of Metro Rail Policy, 2017 will need to comply with the provisions of the policy.

**Financial assistance for housing projects**

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

- (a) whether Government proposes to increase financial assistance to the States

for housing projects for the urban poor and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) what is the progress of housing schemes for urban poor, particularly in Jharkhand and Gujarat and in the country in general?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) No, Sir. There is no such proposal to increase financial assistance to the States for housing projects for the urban poor.

(b) The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs is implementing Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) {PMAY(U)} Mission since 25 June 2015 in order to provide all weather *pucca* house with basic amenities to all eligible urban households by the year 2022. The progress of PMAY(U) particularly in Jharkhand and Gujarat and in the country in general is given in the Statement.

**Statement**

*Progress of ongoing Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban), particularly in Jharkhand and Gujarat and in the country in general.*

Sl. No.	Particulars	Jharkhand	Gujarat	All India
1.	Number of City	41	179	4121
2.	Number of Project Proposal Considered	330	332	10371
3.	Investment (₹ in Crore)	10,598.76	20,372.83	2,82,034.58
4.	Central Assistance involved (₹ in Crore)	2,504.83	4,335.99	78,008.36
5.	Central Assistance Released (₹ in Crore)	975.06	2,672.66	27,653.18
6.	Number of Houses involved	1,69,527	2,73,050	51,10,382
7.	Number of Houses grounded for construction	86,236	1,85,535	26,12,460
8.	Number of Houses Completed	34,417	97,513	5,94,010
9.	Number of Houses Occupied	32,730	84,931	5,26,496



**Financial assistance to Amaravati**

226. SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has given any financial assistance for creation of adequate infrastructure for the new capital city Amaravati in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any proposal is pending with Government to release funds under any centrally sponsored scheme (CSS) to augment/expedite the construction of capital city of Amaravati; 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 Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance has released ₹ 1500 Cr. for the following projects in Amaravati:

(i) Construction of the 'Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council' and 'Andhra Pradesh Government Transitional Head Quarter Building Complex'.

(ii) Essential Infrastructure for the projects mentioned above.

(iii) Amaravati Staff Housing Work.

Further, the City of Amaravati has been selected as a Smart City under the Smart Cities Mission in June, 2017. So far, ₹ 24 Cr. has been released to Amaravati Smart City.

In addition, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs has provided, a one-time special financial assistance of ₹1000 Cr. in March 2015, for creation of the following two infrastructure projects in Vijayawada and Guntur, part of the capital region of Andhra Pradesh:

(i) Storm water drainage scheme in Vijayawada City- ₹ 460 Cr.;

(ii) Comprehensive underground sewerage scheme at Guntur City - ₹ 540 Cr.

(c) No Sir. There is no such proposal pending in the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs.

(d) Does not arise.

**Delay in implementation of Smart Cities Mission**

227. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that only 8 per cent of the 3,008 projects under Smart Cities Mission has been completed and nearly 2.3 lakh crore rupees have been spent on this project;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the reasons for delay in implementation of the Mission;

(c) whether it is also a fact that many proposed smart cities are facing various challenges, including insufficient funding, delays in creating the Special Purpose Vehicle and lack of interest among different stakeholders; and

(d) if so, Government's response thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) A total of 100 cities have been selected for development as Smart Cities. These cities have proposed a total of 5151 projects at an estimated cost of ₹ 2,05,018 crores in ₹ 7,039.61 crores have been completed and 732 projects worth ₹ 28,137.34 crores are under implementation. Further, tendering has started for 436 projects with a cost of ₹ 20,542.01 crores.

The progress of implementation depends on the Round of selection. The 100 cities have been selected over a period of three years starting from the first Round in January 2016 and ending with the fourth round in June 2018. After selection of a city, activities like incorporation of Special Purpose Vehicle 4 (SPV), appointment of Project Management Consultants (PMCs), preparation of Detailed Project Reports (DPRs), preparation of Request for Proposals (RFPs) have to be completed before the projects can be grounded. These activities take around 15-18 months from the date of selection of a Smart city.

(c) and (d) Out of 100 Smart cities selected, 95 have already incorporated SPVs. The others are in the process of creating SPVs. No problem related to insufficient funding or lack of interest among various stakeholders has been received from any State/UT. Handholding support is being provided to Smart Cities for resolution of any issues being faced by them in implementation of the Mission.

**Audit/review of Delhi Metro**

228. SHRI M. P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government agencies have conducted any audit/review of the financial and other performances of the Delhi Metro and its operators;

(b) if so, the details and outcome thereof;

(c) the status of various Metro projects in the country including that of Kochi and the projected time of their completion;

(d) whether any discrepancies are noted in the performance of Delhi Metro; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the action taken against the persons/operators for the said discrepancies and to enforce accountability?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) Delhi Metro Rail Corporation Ltd. (DMRC) has informed that regular transaction audit of Delhi Metro is being conducted by Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG). In addition to this, the performance audit of Phase-I was also conducted by CAG. DMRC has also informed that all the points raised by CAG during transaction audit conducted up to financial year ending March, 2017 have been complied with.

(c) The status of ongoing Metro Rail Projects which are 50:50 Joint Ventures of Government of India and respective State Governments, including Kochi metro, and their expected time of completion are given below:

Sl. No.	Name of the Metro Rail Project	Length (km.)	Partially opened in km.	Status of Physical progress in percentage	Expected time of completion
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Delhi Metro Phase-III and extensions	150.27	98	94.8	December, 2020

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Noida-Greater Noida	29.707	—	85	September, 2018
3.	Chennai Metro Phase-I	45.046	34.29	93.75	December, 2018
4.	Lucknow Metro	22.878	8.5	80.13	March, 2019
5.	Kochi Metro	26.612	18.22	84.48	December, 2019
6.	Nagpur Metro	38.215	—	65.26	December, 2019
7.	Extension of corridor-I of Chennai Metro Phase-I	9.051	—	10.50	March, 2020
8.	Ahmedabad Metro Rail Project Phase-I	35.96	—	31.5	July, 2020
9.	Bangalore Metro Phase-2	72.095	—	20.87	March, 2021
10.	Pune Metro	31.254	—	21	September, 2021
11.	Mumbai Metro Line-3	33.5	—	22	December, 2021

(d) and (e) Delhi Metro is a 50:50 joint venture of Government of India and Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi. It is neither a Central Public Sector Undertaking nor State Public Sector Undertaking. The review of performance and remedial action thereof is conducted by the Board of Directors of DMRC.

#### **New technology for urban waste**

229. SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any new technology is used/ being used to deal with the problem of urban waste;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether some countries which have developed effective technology to convert waste to green use have offered expertise to India and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether urban waste is being used in various types of works in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof, State-wise?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No Sir.

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. Urban waste is processed for making compost, energy, alternately fuel for use in cement kilns/ boilers and recycling for various types of works. The State-wise details of compost and energy production from urban waste are given in the Statement.

**Statement**

*State-wise details of compost and energy production from urban waste*

<i>Waste to compost plants</i>			
State	Capacity in Maximum Output (TPD)	1	2
		Kerala	7
		Madhya Pradesh	402
1	2	Maharashtra	990
		Manipur	7
Andhra Pradesh	388	Nagaland	1
Assam	100	Odisha	20
Bihar	24	Puducherry	22
Chandigarh	50	Punjab	160
Chhattisgarh	362	Rajasthan	53
Delhi	30	Sikkim	6
Goa	28	Tamil Nadu	418
Gujarat	1116	Telangana	4494
Haryana	107	Tripura	2
Himachal Pradesh	96	Uttar Pradesh	401
Jharkhand	16	Uttarakhand	50
Karnataka	652	West Bengal	291

*Waste to energy plants*

Sl. No.	State	Name of City/Town	Installed Capacity (MW)
1.	Maharashtra	Pune (Not operational)	10
2.	Maharashtra	Solapur (Not operational)	3
3.	New Delhi	Okhla	12
4.	New Delhi	Ghaziपुर	16
5.	New Delhi	Narela-Bawana	24
6.	Telangana	Karim Nagar (Not Operational)	12
7.	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur	11.5
			88.4

**Progress of Phase-IV of Delhi Metro**

230. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

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

- (a) the progress of Phase-IV projects of Delhi Metro, including Tughlakabad-Aerocity line and Rithala-Narela corridor;
- (b) whether approval of Delhi Government has come for all the lines in Phase-IV projects;
- (c) if not, the reasons for the delay;
- (d) whether Delhi Government has raised any objection on some of the proposed lines as unviable and if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the efforts made by Government to expedite finalization of Phase-IV projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) The Delhi Metro Phase-IV project has not as yet been approved by the Government of India for providing central financial assistance.

(b) to (d) No, Sir. Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi has informed that the proposal is under consideration.

(e) Urban Transport, including metro rail, is an integral part of urban development, which is a state subject. Therefore, all proposals for metro rail projects are initiated by the respective State Government.

#### **Removal of Saakshar Bharat Coordinators**

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

(a) whether Government is aware that 20,500 Saakshar Bharat Coordinators have been removed in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether they were removed because the Ministry has stopped giving its financial share under Padma-Likhna to above Coordinators; and

(c) the details of amount sanctioned, approved, released and spent for Saakshar Bharat Coordinators in Andhra Pradesh during the last four years, year-wise and district-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The State Government of Andhra Pradesh has not given to this Ministry any information on Coordinators who may have been removed. After the end of the 12th Plan period, and based on evaluation, the Saakshar Bharat scheme is proposed to be replaced with a new scheme under which existing workers/coordinators may be continued by State Government. It is expected that the new scheme will be functional shortly.

(c) ₹498.99 crore (Central share: ₹348.80 crore; State share: ₹150.19 crore) was approved for Andhra Pradesh for implementation of Saakshar Bharat programme. Out of this ₹434.84 crore (Central share: ₹310.31 crore; State share: ₹ 124.53 crore) was sanctioned to the State. The Central share part of Grants-in-aid was released to the State/UT level and not to districts. The Central share released to Andhra Pradesh State for Saakshar Bharat programme and the amount spent by the State Government during the last four years are as under:

(₹ in crores)

Sl. No.	Year	Central Share released by Government of India	Total Expenditure (Central share + State share) reported by SLMA
1.	2014-15	34.32	21.02
2.	2015-16	44.56	58.19
3.	2016-17	-	63.98
4.	2017-18	18.72	53.39

**Financial assistance under Mid-Day Meal Scheme**

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

(a) whether financial assistance is provided for construction of kitchen-cum-stores under Mid-Day Meal Scheme;

(b) if so, the details of such assistance provided during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise; and

(c) whether cases of irregularities/corruption/under-utilisation of funds meant for construction of Kitchen-cum-Stores have come to the notice of Government during this above period and if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) Under the Mid Day Meal Scheme, the Central Government started providing 100% Central Assistance for construction of kitchen-cum-stores at a flat rate of ₹ 60,000/- per unit since 2006-07. The norms for kitchen-cum-stores have been revised from the month of December, 2009 and the cost of construction of kitchen-cum-stores is now determined on the basis of plinth area norms and the State Schedule of Rates prevalent in the States and UTs on sharing basis. The revised norms prescribe 20 sq. mtr. plinth area for construction of kitchen-cum-stores in schools having upto 100 children; for every additional 100 children, additional 4 sq. mtr. plinth area will be added. States and UTs have the flexibility to modify the slab of 100 children depending upon local conditions. As per revised norms financial assistance is shared between Centre and States and UTs in prescribed ratio.



The State and UT-wise funds released for construction of kitchen-cum-store during the last three years and current year is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) No specific complaints regarding irregularities/corruption/under-utilization of funds meant for construction of kitchen-cum-store have come to the notice of Government during the last three years and the current year.

**Statement**

*State and UT-wise funds released for construction of Kitchen cum Store during the last three years and current year under MDMS*

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Year	States and UTs	Central Assistanc Released
1.	2015-16	Mizoram	346.50
2.	2016-17		Nil
3.	2017-18	Kerala	12658.26
		M.P	3670.77
4.	2018-19	Sikkim	26.39

**Shortage of classrooms**

233. SHRI HARSHVARDHAN SINGH DUNGARPUR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is shortage of classrooms in proportion to the number of students in secondary and senior secondary schools in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken to create additional classrooms;

(c) whether Government proposes to launch a scheme to improve the quality of education at secondary level;

(d) if so, the details thereof and funding pattern therefor;

(e) whether the children, receiving primary education through Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, would also be covered for secondary education as well; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) The Student Classroom Ratio (SCR) in schools of all managements in the country is 46 and 47 at secondary and higher secondary level, as per the Unified District Information System for Education (UDISE), 2015-16. In order to further improve the SCR in government secondary schools, a total of 50,713 additional classrooms were sanctioned under erstwhile scheme of Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) since inception of the scheme in 2009-10 till 2017-18. Out of these, construction of 36,435 additional classrooms has been completed upto 31.03.2018.

(c) and (d) The Department of School Education and Literacy has formulated an Integrated Scheme for School Education - Samagra Shiksha, subsuming three erstwhile Centrally Sponsored Schemes of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) and Teacher Education (TE). Samagra Shiksha has come into effect from 1st April, 2018 for a period of 2 years upto 2019-20. The new integrated scheme envisages school education as a continuum from pre-school to senior secondary level and aims to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education. The main objectives of the scheme are provision of quality education and enhancing learning outcomes of students, bridging social and gender gaps in school education, ensuring minimum standards in schooling provisions, support States in the implementation of Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 and strengthening of teacher education institutions.

The fund sharing pattern for the scheme between Centre and States/UTs with legislature is in the ratio of 60:40 except for the 8 North-Eastern States *viz.* Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura and 3 Himalayan States *viz.* Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand where it is 90:10. The Central support for the scheme is 100% in case of UTs without legislature.

(e) and (f) The provisions of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 are presently implemented through Samagra Shiksha for universalization of elementary education (classes I to VIII) for children of 6-14 years.

#### **Status of National Mission on Teachers Training**

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

(a) the status of Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya National Mission on Teachers

and Training (PMMMNMTT) and the progress made thereunder;

(b) whether any proposals under different components of the scheme have been placed before the Project Approval Board (PAB);

(c) whether any of such proposals have been sanctioned by PAB and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of institutions referred to as the international mentoring partners for the said school of education mentioned in the scheme, and the names of such institutions that have been narrowed down by Government, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (d) The Central Sector Scheme of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya National Mission on Teachers and Teaching having All India coverage, was launched by the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India on 25th December, 2014 with an outlay of ₹ 900 crore and the scheme has been approved for continuation till March 2020. The Mission addresses current and urgent issues of supply of qualified teachers, attracting talent into teaching profession and raising the quality of teaching in schools and colleges. The Mission also pursues the long term goals of building a strong professional cadre of teachers by setting performance standards and creating top class institutional facilities for innovative teaching and professional development of teachers.

Ten Project Approval Board (PAB) meetings have been held till now under the Scheme PMMMNMTT and out of 137 proposals received from various Universities/ Institutes from all over the country and presented to PAB, a total of 64 proposals have been approved till now for setting up institutional arrangements under various components of/the Scheme viz. (i) Schools of Education, (ii) Centres of Excellence for Curriculum and Pedagogy such as Teaching Learning Centres, Faculty Development Centres, Centres of Excellence in Science and Maths Education, (iii) Inter-University Centres for Teachers' Education, (iv) National Resource Centre for Education, (v) Centres for Academic Leadership and Education Management, (vi) Innovations, Awards, Teaching Resource Grant, including Workshop & Seminar, (vii) Subject Networks for Curricular Renewal and Reforms, (viii) Induction training programmes of newly recruited faculty in higher education and (ix) Academic leadership development programme for senior academic and administrative functionaries of higher education institutions and (x) National Resource Centres for online refresher courses. Schools of

Education which have been set up in Central Universities are required to collaborate with international institutions and such tie-ups are within the academic autonomy of the concerned Universities. A total of ₹ 213.81 crore has been released till now under the scheme.

Some of the gainful outcomes and benefits that have accrued from the Scheme are (i) Pre-Service Training of Teachers in Central Universities, (ii) Specialised research in teacher education undergoing in Central Universities, (iii) Professional development, In-Service teacher/faculty training and capacity building done which were propelled by different training programs conducted by the Centres of Excellence in Curriculum and pedagogy, (iv) Teaching Resources being developed which can be categorized into ICT enabled, low cost infrastructure, e-content, course modules, etc., (v) Inclusive education and Special focus areas in Disability Studies, focus on women's University, teacher education in tribal areas, NER and educationally backward regions, (vi) Subject Based Networks setup, (vii) Academic Leadership development training programme for Vice-Chancellors, Principals, HoDs, Registrars etc. and (viii) Induction training programmes for Faculty and Academic Staff in Central and State Universities, CFTIs and Degree & PG Degree colleges to familiarize them in their roles as freshly inducted university teachers.

#### **Homework for children**

235. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Madras High Court has recently directed schools not to give homework to children upto class second;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government proposes to implement this direction throughout the country; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) The High Court of judicator at Madras has, while disposing of the WMP No. 9267 of 2018 in Writ Petition No. 25680/2017 *vide* its order dated 29.05.2018, *inter alia*, directed that no homework should be prescribed for Class I and II students in the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) schools as well as in the State Board/Matriculation/Anglo Indian schools in the States.

(c) and (d) The National Curriculum Framework (NCF) 2005, which sets the guidelines and directions for the development of syllabi and textbooks at all the school

stages, already envisages that there shall not be any homework upto class-II. Since 'Education' is a subject in the Concurrent List of the Constitution and a substantial majority of schools are under the jurisdiction of the State/Union Territory Governments, it is for the respective State/Union Territory Governments to take appropriate action in the matter for their schools. A copy of the order dated 29.05.2018 of the High Court of judicator at Madras has been sent to all the States and Union Territory Governments for taking appropriate action on the directions of the Hon'ble High Court.

So far as the CBSE affiliated schools are concerned, the Board has already issued an advisory to all its affiliated schools on 12.09.2016 on measures to reduce the weight of school bags, *inter alia*, suggesting that there should not be any homework assigned to students of classes I-II.

### Literacy rate

236. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of literacy rate in the country, gender-wise and State/UT-wise, along with the funds sanctioned/spent and achievements made under the National Literacy Mission during the last three years;
- (b) whether Government proposes to provide special assistance to States which have literacy rate below the national average and if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken for improving literacy rate in States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) A Statement indicating gender-wise and State/UT-wise literacy rate in the country in the age group of 7 and above, as per Census 2011 is given in the Statement-I (*See* below). A Statement indicating State/UT-wise and year-wise details of central share released during the last three years to the States/UTs covered under Saakshar Bharat programme is given in the Statement-II (*See* below). A Statement indicating gender-wise and State/UT-wise learners declared successful in the Basic Literacy Assessment Test under Saakshar Bharat Programme during the last three years is given in the Statement-III (*See* below).

- (b) No Sir.

(c) In order to improve literacy rate, Saakshar Bharat, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Adult Education and Skill Development was implemented in rural areas of 410 districts in 26 States and one UT that had adult female literacy rate of 50 per cent and below as per Census 2001, and including left wing extremism affected districts, irrespective of their literacy rates, with special focus on women and other disadvantaged groups during 2009-10 to 2017-18.

In addition, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), a Centrally Sponsored Scheme is also being implemented in conjunction with the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 for universalisation of elementary education for all children in the 6-14 age group.

***Statement-I***

*Gender-wise and State/UT-wise literacy rate in the country in the age group of 7 and above, as per census 2011*

Sl. No.	Name of States/UTs	Literacy Rate		
		Persons	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5
	<b>India</b>	72.98	80.88	64.63
1.	Andhra Pradesh	67.02	74.88	59.15
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	65.38	72.55	57.70
3.	Assam	72.19	77.85	66.27
4.	Bihar	61.80	71.20	51.50
5.	Chhattisgarh	70.28	80.27	60.24
6.	Goa	88.70	92.65	84.66
7.	Gujarat	78.03	85.75	69.68
8.	Haryana	75.55	84.06	65.94
9.	Himachal Pradesh	82.80	89.53	75.93
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	67.16	76.75	56.43
11.	Jharkhand	66.41	76.84	55.42
12.	Karnataka	75.36	82.47	68.08
13.	Kerala	94.00	96.11	92.07
14.	Madhya Pradesh	69.32	78.73	59.24
15.	Maharashtra	82.34	88.38	75.87
16.	Manipur	76.94	83.58	70.26
17.	Meghalaya	74.43	75.95	72.89

1	2	3	4	5
18.	Mizoram	91.33	93.35	89.27
19.	Nagaland	79.55	82.75	76.11
20.	Odisha	72.87	81.59	64.01
21.	Punjab	75.84	80.44	70.73
22.	Rajasthan	66.11	79.19	52.12
23.	Sikkim	81.42	86.55	75.61
24.	Tamil Nadu	80.09	86.77	73.44
25.	Tripura	87.22	91.53	82.73
26.	Uttar Pradesh	67.68	77.28	57.18
27.	Uttarakhand	78.82	87.40	70.01
28.	West Bengal	76.26	81.69	70.54
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	86.63	90.27	82.43
30.	Chandigarh	86.05	89.99	81.19
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	76.24	85.17	64.32
32.	Daman and Diu	87.10	91.54	79.55
33.	Lakshadweep	91.85	95.56	87.95
34.	NCT of Delhi	86.21	90.94	80.76
35.	Puducherry	85.85	91.26	80.67

**Statement-II**

*State/UT-wise and year-wise details of Central share released during the last three years to the States/UTs covered under Saakshar Bharat programme*

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Central Share released		
		2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4456.45	0	1874

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	383.4	31.45	234
3.	Assam	1319.76	0	1033.2
4.	Bihar	3900	2340	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	1500	1400.1	1248
6.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	29.12	0
7.	Gujarat	1560	0	0
8.	Haryana	0	1002.35	499.2
9.	Himachal Pradesh	114.26	0	46.8
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	725.4	585	2347.2
11.	Jharkhand	1837.5	630.24	0
12.	Karnataka	780	1934.4	312
13.	Madhya Pradesh	2620.8	4142.75	1725.25
14.	Maharashtra	0	0	0
15.	Manipur	135	0	117
16.	Meghalaya	226.8	0	0
17.	Nagaland	151.93	0	0
18.	Odisha	624	153.24	314.76
19.	Punjab	0	0	0
20.	Rajasthan	0	152.99	2097.6
21.	Sikkim	74.88	0	0
22.	Tamil Nadu	1209	878.66	796.8
23.	Telangana	1725	1560	2496
24.	Tripura	72.54	0	0
25.	Uttar Pradesh	7800	5100	3744
26.	Uttarakhand	1216.8	0	0
27.	West Bengal	780	748.8	283.9
	TOTAL	33213.52	20689.1	19167.71



**Statement-III**

*Gender-wise and State/UT-wise learners declared successful in the Basic Literacy Assessment Test under Saakshar Bharat Programme during the last three years*

Sl. No.	States	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18				
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1,57,595	4,60,666	6,18,261	30,609	4,71,433	5,02,042	25,848	2,28,814	2,54,662
2.	Telangana	1,87,039	6,54,342	8,41,381	95,889	2,63,464	3,59,353	33,603	72,002	1,05,605
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	11,689	18,374	30,063	7,035	12,438	19,473	2,062	3,513	5,575
4.	Assam	1,14,542	2,38,309	3,52,851	12,147	25,881	38,028	13,518	28,234	41,752
5.	Bihar	4,77,117	21,13,968	25,91,085	4,40,401	22,71,505	27,11,906	3,54,676	19,33,986	22,88,662
6.	Chhattisgarh	91,203	1,77,264	2,68,467	98,648	1,82,929	2,81,577	20,592	44,409	65,001
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Gujarat	55,560	1,02,824	1,58,384	1,36,986	1,62,500	2,99,486	32,475	55,771	88,246
9.	Haryana	47,365	99,119	1,46,484	1,19,817	2,40,326	3,60,143	18,246	43,714	61,960
10.	Himachal Pradesh	3,011	7,187	10,198	4,117	10,285	14,402	411	1,178	1,589
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	20,660	29,126	49,786	51,222	76,177	1,27,399	85,956	1,35,575	2,21,531

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12.	Jharkhand	5,05,065	8,60,068	13,65,133	5,39,208	9,07,204	14,46,412	1,84,677	3,07,060	4,91,737
13.	Karnataka	1,68,527	4,01,934	5,70,461	5,66,786	10,41,146	16,07,932	2,37,062	3,85,504	6,22,566
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2,20,716	3,56,713	5,77,429	7,28,187	10,60,760	17,88,947	2,66,105	3,75,889	6,41,994
15.	Maharashtra	85,361	1,29,779	2,15,140	1,13,668	1,73,474	2,87,142	43,170	71,357	1,14,527
16.	Manipur	234	4546	4780	26	9,363	9,389	0	4719	4,719
17.	Meghalaya	3,140	3,966	7,106	8658	11748	20406	2,392	3,675	6,067
18.	Nagaland	9,477	13,173	22,650	5,523	7,855	13,378	2,346	3,502	5,848
19.	Odisha	1,69,696	2,11,483	3,81,179	2,65,618	3,36,019	6,01,637	0	0	0
20.	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.	Rajasthan	4,86,148	11,80,420	16,66,568	4,89,935	10,90,288	15,80,223	2,81,889	6,80,761	9,62,650
22.	Sikkim	412	866	1278	126	205	331	0	0	0
23.	Tamil Nadu	44,332	86,414	1,30,746	32,759	83,199	1,15,958	37,898	1,12,109	1,50,007
24.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.	Uttar Pradesh	11,83,713	22,34,749	34,18,462	7,60,424	13,23,597	20,84,021	3,50,779	6,21,057	9,71,836
26.	Uttarakhand	17,886	51,035	68,921	14,762	43,133	57,895	3,653	12,833	16,486
27.	West Bengal	4,29,954	8,82,295	13,12,249	4,29,573	8,68,146	12,97,719	1,13,701	2,33,167	3,46,868
	TOTAL	44,90,442	1,03,18,620	1,48,09,062	49,52,124	1,06,73,075	1,56,25,199	21,11,059	53,58,829	74,69,888

**National Resource Centres**

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Government proposes to set up National Resource Centres (NRCs) in the country;
- (b) if so, whether Government has taken any action in this regard so far; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c) Yes Sir, the Government has proposed to set up National Resource Centres (NRCs) to prepare' online training material with focus on latest developments in the discipline, new and emerging trends, pedagogical improvements and methodologies for transacting revised curriculum. In the first phase, 75 discipline-specific National Resource Centres have been identified, under the Ministry's Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya National Mission on Teachers and Teaching (PMMMNTT) located in Central Universities, IISc, IUCAA, IITs, IISERs, NITs, State Universities UGC's Human Resource Development Centres (HRDCs), National Institutes for Technical Teachers Training (NITTTRs), IIITs, Open Universities. These NRCs cover wide ranging disciplines of Social Sciences, Sciences, Engineering and Technology, Design and Manufacturing, Humanities, Language Teaching, Commerce, Management, Education Planning and Administration, Public Policy, Leadership and Governance, Library and Information Science, Astronomy and Astrophysics, Assessment and Evaluation, Pedagogy and research methods , cutting edge areas of Nano-sciences, Internet of Things, etc.

Under this initiative, all in-service teachers, irrespective of their subject and seniority have an enabling opportunity to keep abreast of the latest developments in their disciplines through the technology based online refresher course, through SWA YAM platform.

**Samagra Shiksha Scheme**

238. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has launched Samagra Shiksha Scheme in the country;

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‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the salient features thereof;
- (c) whether the scheme would cover the entire country; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. The Department of School Education and Literacy has formulated the Samagra Shiksha - an Integrated Scheme for School Education as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme and it is being implemented throughout the country with effect from the year 2018-19. This programme subsumes the three erstwhile Centrally Sponsored 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 major interventions, across all levels of school education, 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; (xi) Strengthening of Teacher Education and Training; (xii) Monitoring and (xiii) Programme Management. The main emphasis of the Scheme is on improving quality of school education and the strategy for all interventions would be to enhance the Learning Outcomes at all levels of schooling.

An allocation of ₹ 75,000 crore over the period 1st April, 2018 to 31st March, 2020 has been approved which is a 20% increase over the current allocations. It sees school education holistically without segmenting it into various levels of education. Its main features, *inter alia*, are as follows:

- (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) Upgradation 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.

#### **UGC Committee on examination reforms**

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that UGC has constituted a committee to suggest examination reforms in the institutions of higher learning;
- (b) if so, by when it has been asked to give its report; and
- (c) whether any time-frame has been proposed to implement its recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The University Grants Commission (UGC) has intimated that it has constituted a committee under the Chairpersonship of Prof. M.M. Salunkhe, former Vice Chancellor, Central University, Rajasthan to look into the matters related to examination reforms. The Committee has been asked to submit its report by October, 2018.

**Merging of gurukul and modern education**

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

(a) whether a new education system is proposed to be implemented by merging the gurukul education and modern education system by the Central Government and whether the progress made in this regard is as per the expectation;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any proposal to start a subject on Idea of Bharat (Bharat Bodh) for the student of 11th and 12th classes with an objective to provide knowledge regarding contribution of ancient India in the field of astronomy, science and aeronautics, etc; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) There is no such proposal under consideration of the Government at present.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) Education being a subject in the Concurrent List of the Constitution and a substantial majority of schools being under the jurisdiction of the State/ Union Territory Governments, it is for the respective State/ Union Territory Governments to take a decision in the matter for their schools. So far as the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) affiliated schools are concerned, the Board already offers a subject titled 'Knowledge, Traditions and Practices of India' for Classes XI and XII since 2011, *inter alia*, covering achievements of ancient India in the field of Language and Grammar, Literature, Fine Arts, Agriculture, Trade and Commerce, Philosophy and Yoga, Mathematics, Astronomy, Chemistry, Metallurgy, Medicine and Surgery, Life Sciences, Environment and Cosmology.

**Diversion of funds meant for SSA**

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

(a) whether the misuse/diversion of funds under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(SSA) by giving advances to works other than meant for related components under SSA in Andhra Pradesh to the tune of nearly ₹150 crore has come to the notice of the Ministry;

(b) whether the Ministry is also aware that this has been observed even by CAG in its report; and

(c) if so, what action the Ministry proposes to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) Under the erstwhile centrally sponsored scheme, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) there were numerous interventions and within each intervention there were many activities to be carried out for the implementation of the scheme. As per the Scheme guidelines, the States were not allowed to incur expenditure for any activity or purpose other than as sanctioned in the Annual Works Plan and Budget of the State. On the basis of the provisional utilization certification for the year 2014-15, it had come to the notice of the Department that the State had taken recourse to transfer of funds from one head to another head under the Scheme. The anomaly noticed was pointed out to the State. The State had informed that the transfer had been shown erroneously but had corrected the deficiency in the final utilization certificate.

(b) CAG had conducted the Performance Audit of the RTE Act and the report has since been submitted. The report of the CAG (Report no. 23 for the year 2017) has already been laid in Parliament. The report does not contain any specific observation or mention of misuse, diversion of funds ₹150 crores in Andhra Pradesh to activities other than those meant for related components.

(c) Does not arise.

#### **Foreign faculty members in IITs**

242. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that foreign faculty members are teaching in premier educational institutions in this country including Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of terms and conditions including financial packages on the

basis of which foreign faculty members have been appointed in country's premier educational institutions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c) Government of India launched a Scheme - Global Initiative of Academic Networks (GIAN) on 30th November, 2015. Under this scheme distinguished academicians, entrepreneurs, scientists, experts from premier Institutions from all across the world are invited to teach in the Higher educational institutions in India. Presently, all IITs, IIITs, NITs, IISc, IISERs, IEST, National Law Schools, IIMs, Central Universities and State Universities who have received 'A' Category accreditation are considered as Approved Host Institutions to conduct a course under GIAN Scheme. In this Scheme, foreign faculties participate to deliver short term courses of one to two weeks at an Indian host Institution. The upper limit of overall expenditure, including travel allowed for each such course is \$8000 for 12-14 hours and \$12000 for 20-28 hours course.

Measures have been taken for recruitment of foreign faculty like creation of pan-IIT faculty pool, effective use of visiting Advanced Joint Research (VAJRA) Faculty Scheme of Department of Science and Technology (DST), appointment of eligible Overseas Citizen of India (OCI) Card holders as permanent faculty, hassle free visa to foreign faculty, reducing of annual income ceiling from US \$25,000 to ₹ 9,10,000/- per year. Subject to the statutes of each IIT for appointment of faculty and other staff, the respective Board may appoint any person on contract in the specified Scales of Pay and on terms and conditions applicable to the relevant post for a period not exceeding five years with the provision of renewal for further period. For making such appointment, the Chairman of the respective Board may, at his or her discretion, constitute such *ad-hoc* Selection Committees as deemed fit and proper.

Further, the universities can hire foreign faculty, up to 20% over and above of their total sanctioned faculty strength, from any institution appearing in top 500 Education World University Rankings of the QS Rankings.

#### **Funds under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan to Rajasthan**

243. SHRI HARSHVARDHAN SINGH DUNGARPUR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received a letter from Rajasthan State Government to release the funds under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) by Project Approval Board



(PAB) for the year 2016-17 and 2017-18;

(b) whether the State Government has contributed its share of more than 40 per cent against SSA for payment of salary and demanded to release required funds for clearing the advance;

(c) whether Government proposes to release required funds for clearing this advance;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) to (e) The erstwhile Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), was designated as the vehicle for implementing the provisions of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009. The outlay or estimates of expenditure to States and UTs in terms of Section 7(2) of the RTE Act were made through the Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWP&B) under the Scheme as per its programmatic and financial norms, which included the share of both the centre and state. Section 7(1) of the RTE Act, 2009, states that both the Centre and the State shall have concurrent responsibility for providing funds for carrying out the provisions of the Act. Section 7(5) states that the State Government shall, taking into consideration the sums provided by the Central Government to a State Government, be responsible to provide funds for the implementation of the provisions of the Act.

A Central share of ₹ 182578.48 lakh & ₹ 198973.00 lakh was, accordingly, released to Rajasthan in 2016-17 and 2017-18 respectively. With the enhanced devolution of funds to States under 14 Finance Commission, States were advised to allocate more funds to carry out the functions and responsibilities conferred upon them by Section 7(5) of the RTE Act, 2009.

#### **Identification of institutes of eminence**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has constituted an Empowered Expert Committee under the Chairmanship of former Chief Election Commissioner to identify twenty institutes of eminence in the country;

- (b) if so, the details of parameters prescribed to find an institute of eminence;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that the Committee is finding it difficult to identify institutes of eminence in view of strict parameters;
- (d) whether the Committee has submitted its Report; and
- (e) if so, the findings thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. University Grants Commission (UGC) has constituted an Empowered Expert Committee (EEC) consisting of Shri N. Gopolaswami, Dr. Tarun Khanna, Dr. Pritam Singh, and Dr. Renu Khator for identifying 10 public and 10 private institutions as Institutions of Eminence (IoEs) in accordance with the UGC (Declaration of Government Educational Institutions as Institutions of Eminence) Guidelines, 2017 and UGC (Institutions of Eminence Deemed to be Universities) Regulations, 2017.

(b) and (c) As per the Guidelines and the Regulations, the applicant Institutions have to submit their detailed fifteen year strategic vision plan and a five year rolling implementation plan *viz.* Academic Plan, Faculty Recruitment Plan, Students Admission plan, Research Plan, Networking Plan, Infrastructure development Plan, Finance Plan, Administrative Plan, Governance Plan, etc. with clear annual milestones and action plans on how to meet the objective of Institutions of Eminence. EEC, after examining the vision plan and implementation plan of the institutions as mentioned in their application and after hearing their presentations has made recommendations.

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. The Empowered Expert Committee (EEC) has submitted its Report to the UGC. The EEC has made recommendations for Institutes to be recognized as Institutions of Eminence.

UGC in its meeting held on 09.07.2018 approved 6 Institutes in 3 categories as follows:

**Public Sector:**

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

Private Sector (Brown field):

- (i) Birla Institute of Technology & Sciences, Pilani
- (ii) Manipal Academy of Higher Education, Manipal

Private Sector (Green field):

One institution (Jio Institute) was proposed under the Greenfield category for issue of 'Letter of Intent' for setting up of an institution in the next 3 years.

#### **Approved secondary schools in Andhra Pradesh**

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

(a) the details of new secondary schools that were approved under the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) from 2011-12 to 2013-14 for the erstwhile undivided State of Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) the details of new secondary schools that were assigned/apportioned the State of Andhra Pradesh after the bifurcation of the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) A total of 104 new secondary schools were approved under the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) from 2011-12 to 2013-14 for the erstwhile undivided State of Andhra Pradesh. Out of these 104 schools, 102 schools were approved in the year 2011-12 and 2 schools in the year 2013-14.

(b) 96 new secondary schools were assigned, apportioned to the State of Andhra Pradesh after the bifurcation of the State.

#### **Vacant posts in IITs and IIMs**

†246. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the posts of Directors or Head of the Institutes are lying vacant in many IIMs and IITs of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) by when, these posts would be filled up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The details of vacant posts of Directors in IIMs and IITs are as under:

Sl. No.	Name of the Institute	Present Status	Process of Selection
1.	IIM Amritsar	The Director of IIM Kozhikode is looking after as mentor Director, till the appointment of a regular Director.	As per provisions of Indian Institutes of Management Act, 2017, the appointment of Director in IIMs is made by their respective Boards of Governors.
2.	IIM Jammu	The Director of IIM Lucknow is looking after as mentor Director, till the appointment of a regular Director.	
3.	IIM Shillong	The senior most Professor of the Institute has been given the additional charge of the Director, till the appointment of a regular Director.	
4.	IIM Kashipur		
5.	IIM Calcutta		
6.	IIT BHU (Varanasi)	The current Director has been asked to continue as officiating Director till July 31, 2018 or till appointment of a regular Director, whichever is earlier.	The selection of new director is under process.

**Autonomy to universities/colleges**

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

- (a) whether Government/University Grants Commission has decided to grant autonomy to universities and colleges and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the names of universities and colleges which have been granted autonomy, so far;
- (c) the name of universities and colleges which have sought autonomy and the action taken by UGC so far in this regard, university/college-wise;
- (d) whether Government/UGC is aware about any protests/objections from any quarter/stakeholders against granting autonomy; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) The University Grants Commission (UGC) has informed that it has decided to grant Autonomy to 76 Educational Institutions including 62 Universities (5 Central Universities, 21 State Universities, 34 Deemed to be Universities and 2 Private Universities) and 14 Colleges across the Country. These Universities/Institutions have been selected on the basis of National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) ratings. The Institutions having a NAAC score of 3.5 and above, have been placed in Category I, the Institutions having a NAAC score of 3.26 to 3.5 have been placed in Category II and the remaining are placed in Category III.

(b) and (c) Granting Autonomy to institutions considering their applications is a continuous process. The updated information regarding names of Universities and Colleges which have been granted Autonomy, so far have been given in the Statement (*See below*).

(d) and (e) UGC has stated that it did not receive any complaint in this regard.

**Statement***Updated information regarding autonomy to Universities Colleges*

S. No.	Name of the University	Category I	Category II
<b>Central Universities</b>			
1.	Jawaharlal Nehru University, Delhi	I	
2.	University of Hyderabad, Hyderabad	I	
3.	Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi		II
4.	Aligarh Muslim University , Aligarh		II
5.	The English and Foreign Languages University, Telengana		II
<b>State Universities</b>			
1.	Jadavpur University, Jadavpur, Kolkata	I	
2.	Algappa University, Karaikudi	I	
3.	NALSAR University of Law, Telangana	I	
4.	SavitribaiPhule Pune University, Pune	I	
5.	Andhra University, Visakhapatnam	I	
6.	National Law University Delhi, Dwarka	I	
7.	Utkal University, Bhubaneswar	I	
8.	Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra	I	
9.	Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupati	I	
10.	Osmania University, Hyderabad	I	
11.	Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar	I	
12.	University of Jammu, Jammu	I	
13.	University of Mysore, Mysuru		II
14.	Anna University, Chennai		II
15.	Punjab University, Chandigarh		II
16.	Kakatiya University, Warangal		II
17.	Punjabi University, Patiala		II

S. No.	Name of the University	Category I	Category II
18.	Rajiv Gandhi University of Law, Patiala		II
19.	National Law University Odisha, Cuttack		II
20.	University of Madras, Chennai		II
21.	Guru Jambheshwar University of Science & Technology, Hisar		II
<b>Deemed to be Universities</b>			
1.	Homi Bhabha National Institute, Mumbai, Maharashtra.	I	
2.	Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha, Tirupati, Andhra Pradesh.	I	
3.	Gandhi Institute of Technology and Management (GITAM) Visakhapatnam, AP.	I	
4.	Narsee Monjee Institute of Studies, Mumbai, Maharashtra.	I	
5.	Sri Ramachandra Medical College and Research Institute, Chennai, Tamil Nadu.	I	
6.	Dr. D.Y. Patil Vidyapeeth, Pune, Maharashtra	I	
7.	Shanmugha Arts, Science, Technology & Research Academy (SASTRA), Thanjavur, Tamil Nadu.	I	
8.	Symbiosis International, Pune, Maharashtra.	I	
9.	Institute of Chemical Technology, Mumbai, Maharashtra.	I	
10.	Datta Meghe Institute of Medical Sciences, Wardha, Maharashtra.	I	
11.	Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai, Maharashtra.	I	
12.	Sumandeep Vidyapeeth, Piparia,		

S. No.	Name of the University	Category I	Category II
	Vadodara, Gujarat.	I	
13.	Lakshmibai National Institute of Physical Education Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh.	I	
14.	Bharati Vidyapeeth, Pune, Maharashtra.	I	
15.	Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Mumbai, Maharashtra.	I	
16.	Indian Institute of Foreign Trade, Delhi.	I	
17.	Jawaharlal Nehru Centre for advanced Scientific Research, Bengaluru, Karnataka.	I	
18.	Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi.	I	
19.	TERI School of Advanced Studies, New Delhi.		II
20.	Jain University, Bangalore, Karnataka.		II
21.	Vellore Institute of Technology, Vellore, Tamil Nadu.		II
22.	Manipal Academy of Higher Education, Manipal, Karnataka.		II
23.	KLE Academy of Higher Education and Research, Belgaum, Karnataka.		II
24.	Amrita Vishwa Vidyapeetham, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu		II
25.	Kalinga Institute of Industrial Technology (KIIT), Bhubaneswar, Odisha.		II
26.	JSS Academy of Higher Education & Research, Mysore, Karnataka.		II
27.	ICFAI Foundation for Higher Education and Research, Hyderabad, Telangana.		II



S. No.	Name of the University	Category I	Category II
28.	Dr. M.G.R. Educational and Research Institute, Chennai, Tamil Nadu.		II
29.	Padmashree Dr. D.Y. Patil Vidyapeeth, Navi Mumbai, Maharashtra.		II
30.	The Indian Law Institute, New Delhi.		II
31.	Siksha 'O' Anusandhan, Bhubaneswar, Odisha.		II
32.	Hindustan Institute of Technology and Science, Chennai, Tamil Nadu.		II
33.	SRM Institute of Science & Technology, Chennai, Tamil Nadu.		II
34.	Birla Institute of Technology and Science, Pilani, Rajasthan.		II
<b>Private Universities</b>			
1.	O.P. Jindal Global University Sonipat, Haryana.		II
2.	Pandit Deendayal Petroleum University Gandhinagar, Gujarat.		II

#### **Colleges granted Autonomy**

1. Yashvantrao Chavan Institute of Science, Satara, 533, Sadar Bazar, Satara Maharashtra-415 001 affiliated to Shivaji University, Kolhapur
2. BonamVenkata Chalamayya Engineering College, Odalarevu-553 210, Allavaram Mandal, East Godavari Dist., Andhra Pradesh affiliated to Jawaharlal Nehru Technological University, Kakinada, Andhra Pradesh
3. G. Narayanamma Institute of Technology & Science (For Women), 8-1-297/2/I, Shaikpet, Hyderabad-500 104 Telangana affiliated to JNTU Hyderabad, Telangana
4. Vivekanand College, 2130/E, Tarabai Park, Kolhapur-416 003 (Maharashtra) affiliated to Shivaji University, Kolhapur

5. Sri Vasavi Engineering College, Pedatadepalli, Tadepalligudem-534 101 (West Godavari Dist.) (Andhra Pradesh) affiliated to Jawaharlal Nehru Technological University, Kakinada
6. Sri SivasubramaniyaNadar College of Engineering, Rajiv Gandhi Salai, Kalavakkam-603 110 (Tamilnadu) affiliated to Anna University, Chennai
7. Jai Hind College Basantsing Institute of Science & J.T. Lalvani College of Commerce, 23-24 Backbay Reclamation, A-Road, Churchgate, Mumbai-400 020 affiliated to University of Mumbai, Mumbai-400 032
8. Shri Vile Parle Kelavani Mandal's Mithibai College of Arts, Chauhan Institute of Amrutben Jivanlal College of Commerce and Economics, Vile Parle (West), Mumbai-400 056 affiliated to University of Mumbai
9. Silicon Institute of Technology, Silicon Hills, Patia, Bhubaneswar affiliated to Biju Patnaik University of Technology, Rourkela, Odisha
10. Raghu Institute of Technology, Dakamarri (V), Bheemunipatnam (M), Visakhapatnam (Dist.) Andhra Pradesh-531 162 affiliated to Jawaharlal Nehru Technological University, Kakinada, Andhra Pradesh
11. Siddhartha Institute of Science and Technology, Siddharth Nagar, Narayanavaram Road, Puttur-517 583 (Andhra Pradesh) affiliated to Jawaharlal Nehru Technological University, Ananthapur
12. SIES College of Arts, Science & Commerce, Plot 83/84 & 106/107 Sion (West) Mumbai-400 002 (MS) affiliate to University of Mumbai, Mumbai-400 002
13. Rayat Sikhshan Sansthan's Karmaveer Bhaurao Patil College, Sector-15A, Vashi, Navi Mumbai-400 703 affiliated to University of Mumbai
14. R.J. College of Arts, Science & Commerce, Opp. Ralway Station, Mumbai-400 086 (Maharashtra) affiliated to University of Mumbai, Fort Mumbai-400 032

**Draft law to replace UGC**

248. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

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

- (a) whether Government has formulated any draft law to replace University Grants Commission (UGC) and other regulatory framework for higher education in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of funding pattern proposed in the draft law for higher educational institutions/universities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b) The Ministry has prepared a draft Higher Education Commission of India Bill, 2018 for repeal of the University Grants Commission (UGC) Act and setting up Higher Education Commission of India (HECI) for promoting the quality of academic instruction, maintenance of academic standards and autonomy of higher educational institutions for free pursuit of knowledge, innovation, incubation, skills and entrepreneurship, and for facilitating access, inclusion and opportunities to all, and providing for comprehensive and holistic growth of higher education and research in a competitive global environment.

The Ministry has put the draft Higher Education Commission of India Bill, 2018 in public domain on 27.06.2018 for seeking comments and suggestions from educationists, stakeholders and general public before 20.07.2018. As on 15th July, 2018, 7529 suggestions/comments covering Members of Parliament, State Governments, academicians, teacher unions, Chambers of Commerce, students etc. have been received and appropriate changes are being made in the draft Bill based on public feedback.

(c) The grant disbursement function to Universities and Colleges is now proposed to be located in an entity which works in a transparent, merit-based approach through an ICT enabled platform.

#### **Homework for classes 1st and 2nd**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is planning to amend the RTE Act and do away with the practice of homework to the students of 1st and 2nd classes;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government is proposing to reduce the syllabus by half and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) There is no such proposal

under consideration of the Government. The purpose of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 is to provide free and compulsory to all children of the age of six to fourteen years. It does not deal with homework in schools. The National Curriculum Framework (NCF) 2005, which sets the guidelines and directions for the development of syllabi and textbooks at all the school stages, however, already envisages that there shall not be any homework upto class-II.

(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) has been advised to undertake an exercise to review its syllabus with a view to reducing the curriculum load on the students. They have conducted a workshop in this regard and have come out with following plan of action for reducing the Curriculum burden:—

1. Analysis of NCERT's syllabi and textbooks across subject areas and classes focusing on the following:—
  - (a) Learning outcomes.
  - (b) Curriculum linkages across classes and subjects
  - (c) Overlapping in the content (science and geography; physics and chemistry, etc.)
  - (d) Comprehensibility of language
  - (e) Age-appropriateness of the content
  - (f) Diverse contexts
2. Inviting suggestions from teachers, students, parents and other stakeholders through web portal on the reduction of curriculum load.
3. Developing framework for Experiential Learning through mapping of curricular concepts, life skills and values for holistic development of children.

NCERT have invited suggestions from various stakeholders in this regard.

**QR code in NCERT books**

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government proposes to introduce QR code in NCERT books in near future;
- (b) if so, whether Government has taken any action in this regard; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) to (c) The National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) has initiated the process of introducing QR code in their textbooks. NCERT has started the process of identifying relevant supplementary material (videos, animations, Power Points (PPTs), maps, e-content). These will be mapped with the content of each textbook from Class 1 to XII and will be linked with QR code, which will be printed in the textbooks.

**Quality of higher education**

251. SHRI HARSHVARDHAN SINGH DUNGARPUR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has taken any survey/study to evaluate the quality of higher education in the country;
- (b) if so, the details and the outcomes thereof and the steps taken by the Government to improve the quality of higher education in the prevailing global scenario; and
- (c) if not, whether Government is planning to taken any such survey in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Ministry of Human Resource Development has started an annual web-based All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE) with the objectives to assess and review the performance of education sector and to strengthen the institutional coordination with the Ministry. The details and outcomes of different surveys are available at website <http://aishe.nic.in/aishe/home> .

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‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

The University Grants Commission (UGC) has notified regulations pertaining to recognition, accreditation of the higher educational institutions, minimum qualifications for appointment as teacher/ academic staff, curbing the menace of ragging and grievance redressal for enhancing the quality of higher education in the institutions. The Commission has also launched schemes related to scholarship and fellowship *e.g.* PG Doctoral Fellowship for SC/ST etc. for promoting inclusion and equity. Moreover, The University Grants Commission has given skill orientation to higher education under skill development scheme by way of starting Community Colleges, B.Voc degree programme and Deen Dayal Upadhyay KAUSHAL Kendras.

Further, The All India Council for Technical Education has undertaken following initiatives for enhancing the quality of technical education in the country.

- (i) Training Policy for Technical Teachers
  - (ii) Perspective Plan for Technical Education
  - (iii) Induction Programme for Engineering students
  - (iv) Model Curriculum for Engineering and Management Courses.
  - (v) Exam Reforms
  - (vi) Start up Initiative
  - (vii) NBA Accreditation for approval of technical courses
  - (viii) Unnat Bharat Abhiyan.
- (c) Does not arise.

#### **Replacing UGC with HEC**

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

- (a) whether the University Grants Commission (UGC) would be replaced by the Higher Education Commission (HEC);
- (b) whether there is representation from SC/ST/OBC/PWD/Women in the Commission and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) to what extent Government would control academic matters and monetary grants; and

(d) whether Government has studied any education models or had any representation from education bodies before proposing the HEC?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b) The Ministry has prepared a draft Higher Education Commission of India Bill, 2018 for repeal of the University Grants Commission (UGC) Act and setting up Higher Education Commission of India (HECI) for promoting the quality of academic instruction, maintenance of academic standards and autonomy of higher educational institutions for free pursuit of knowledge, innovation, incubation, skills and entrepreneurship, and for facilitating access, inclusion and opportunities to all, and providing for comprehensive and holistic growth of higher education and research in a competitive global environment including the composition of the proposed HECI. The draft Act has been put in public domain for seeking public comments.

(c) The draft Act focuses on less government and more governance, academic quality and end of intrusive and unwarranted inspection of the UGC. The proposed HECI will focus on promoting the quality of academic instruction, maintenance of academic standards and grant of autonomy of higher educational institutions. The grant disbursement function to Universities and Colleges is proposed to be located in an entity which works in a transparent, merit-based approach through an ICT enabled platform.

(d) The need to address the growing concerns on the performance of regulatory bodies in Higher and Professional Education has, been discussed and debated by various commissions and committees on higher education viz. the National Knowledge Commission (2006), Yashpal Committee (2009), Hari Gautam Committee (2014). All these committees have recommended re-structuring of the regulatory and professional bodies. In addition, the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Human Resource Development in its 265th report (2015-16) recommended for strengthening of the UGC for effective regulation of higher education.

The Ministry has put the draft Higher Education Commission of India Bill, 2018 in public domain on 27.06.2018 for seeking comments and suggestions from educationists, stakeholders and general public before 20.07.2018. As on 15th July, 2018, 7529 suggestions/comments covering Members of Parliament, State Governments, academicians, teacher unions, Chambers of Commerce, students etc. have been received and appropriate changes are being made in the draft Bill based on public feedback.

**Uniformity in education**

‡253. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is committed to bring uniformity in education;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that the poor students are not getting chances to study in private schools;
- (d) whether private schools follow the reservation roster; and
- (e) if so, the details of students who have been given admission in schools in Delhi as per the reservation roster in the academic session 2018-19?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) The Department of School Education and Literacy has formulated an Integrated Scheme for School Education - Samagra Shiksha which subsumes the three erstwhile Centrally Sponsored Schemes of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) and Teacher Education (TE). Samagra Shiksha is under implementation from 1st April, 2018. The new scheme envisages school education as a continuum from pre-school to senior secondary level and aims to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education for all.

(c) to (e) No Sir, Section 12(1) (C) of the Right of Children to Free & Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 provides for admission of children belonging to disadvantaged groups (DG) and economically weaker sections (EWS) in private unaided schools to the extent of at least 25 per cent of the strength of class I or below.

Further, as per information received from Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi, the provisions of Section 12 (1) (c) of RTE Act, 2009 are implemented in Private Unaided Recognised Schools of Delhi. From the academic session 2016-17, admissions under the said category are granted through the computerised draw of lots conducted by the Directorate of Education. 25,178 students under EWS/DG category were admitted during the session 2017-18. During the session 2018-19, nearly 30,750 children have, so far, been admitted in 1511 Private Unaided Recognised Schools of Delhi under EWS/DG category.

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‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



**Revenue generated by IITs**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that our IITs are generating revenue from inventions, research, consultations and patents etc.;

(b) if so, the amount of revenue so generated by top five IITs during the last three years;

(c) whether the amount so generated is proportional to their annual budgetary allocations during that period;

(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) IITs generate revenue from inventions, research, consultancy and patents etc. The amount of revenue generated by top five IITs during the last three years is as under:—

(₹ in crore)				
Sl. No.	Name of IIT	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1.	IIT-Madras	7.15	10.87	11.67
2.	IIT-Bombay	10.55	17.11	17.99
3.	IIT-Delhi	7.030	8.841	10.613
4.	IIT-Kharagpur	5.155	6.05	7.895
5.	IIT-Kanpur	5.19	8.43	4.22

There is no relationship between the revenue generated by the IITs and the annual budget allocated to them by the Ministry in the form of grants-in-aid (GIA). The GIA is given for development of infrastructure and to meet recurring expenses such as salary, fellowships, pension and other administrative expenses. The amount of revenue generated depends on the number of inventions, research and consultancy projects undertaken and patents filed by an Institute.

**Frequency for conducting CTET**

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

- (a) whether Government has taken any decision to decrease the frequency for conducting Central Teacher Eligibility Test (CTET);
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether Government has exempted any class of candidates from the requirement to pass CTET to be eligible for appointment as a teacher; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) to (d) No, Sir. As per NCTE guidelines, the appropriate Government should conduct a Central Teacher Eligibility Test / State Teacher Eligibility Test (CTET/STET) at least once every year. No class of candidates till elementary level has been exempted from the requirement to pass CTET/STET to be eligible for appointment as a teacher.

**Seeking of Aadhaar number from employees and students of universities**

256. SHRI K.R. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has asked all universities to seek Aadhaar number from employees and students to rule out duplications;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that many States were not strictly obtaining the Aadhaar number from the employees and students of colleges and universities; 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) The University Grants Commission (UGC) has informed that Aadhaar is being used as one of the identifiers. However, it has not been made mandatory for the employees and students.

**Problems in schools of rural and remote areas**

257. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that schools situated in rural and remote areas in Maharashtra and other parts of the country do not have basic facilities, infrastructure, such as proper buildings, toilets, drinking water, playgrounds, etc., facing shortage of teachers and operating either in the open under a tree or in dilapidated buildings;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what action Government proposes to take to improve the condition of schools in rural and remote areas of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) As per the Unified District Information System for Education (UDISE), 2016-17 (Provisional), at all India level including Maharashtra, 1.78% of schools in rural areas are without buildings; 0.75% of schools in rural areas are with buildings in dilapidated condition; 2% of all schools do not have toilets, 3.17% of schools in rural areas are without drinking water facility and 39.61% of schools in rural areas are without playground facilities. 70.84% of schools at all India level have pupil-teacher ratio (PTR) less than or equal to 30.

(c) The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 stipulates norms and standards for a recognized school imparting elementary education. The RTE norms provide for an all-weather school building consisting of, *inter-alia*, at least one classroom for every teacher and an office-cum-store-cum-Head teacher's room, barrier free access, separate toilets for boys and girls, safe and adequate drinking water facility to all children and playground. Sections 8 and 9 of the RTE Act, 2009 lays down the duties of appropriate Government and local authority to *inter-alia* provide infrastructure including school building, teaching staff and learning equipment.

The Department of School Education and Literacy has formulated an Integrated Scheme for School Education - Samagra Shiksha, subsuming three erstwhile Centrally Sponsored Schemes of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) and Teacher Education (TE). Samagra Shiksha has come into effect from 1st April, 2018. The new integrated scheme envisages school education as a

continuum from pre-school to senior secondary level and aims to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education. The main objectives of the scheme are provision of quality education and enhancing learning outcomes of students, bridging social and gender gaps in school education, ensuring minimum standards in schooling provisions, support States in the implementation of RTE Act, 2009 and strengthening of teacher education institutions.

The Samagra Shiksha scheme supports States for strengthening of existing government schools, and for creation and augmentation of infrastructure facilities based on the gap determined by Unified District Information System for Education (UDISE) and proposals received from respective State/UT. The scheme also envisages an annual recurring school composite grant varying from ₹ 25,000/- to ₹ 1,00,000/- per annum depending upon the number of students, for all government schools. Each school is required to spend atleast 10% of the composite school grant on activities related to Swachhata Action Plan. The scheme also provides for annual maintenance and repair of existing school building, toilets and other facilities to upkeep the infrastructure in good condition.

Since the inception of the erstwhile Centrally Sponsored Scheme, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, in 2001 till 31.03.2018, construction of 3.12 lakh school buildings, 18.87 lakh additional classrooms, provision of 2.42 lakh drinking water facility, construction of 3.95 lakh Boys' toilets, 5.18 lakh separate girls' toilets and 1.41 lakh CWSN toilets have been sanctioned to States and UTs, out of which States and UTs have reported construction of 2.94 lakh school buildings, 18.03 lakh additional classrooms, provision of 2.35 lakh drinking water facility, construction of 3.76 lakh Boys' toilets, 5.07 lakh separate girls' toilets and 1.21 lakh CWSN toilets.

Under the erstwhile Centrally Sponsored Scheme, Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan, till 31.03.2018, 12,682 new secondary schools, 50,713 additional classrooms, 70,244 toilets and 11,864 drinking water facilities have been sanctioned, out of which States and UTs have reported construction of 8239 new schools, 36,435 additional classrooms, 49,692 toilets and provision of drinking water facility in 10,059 schools.

The matters regarding the salary and allowances payable to, and the terms and conditions of service of teachers are governed and regulated by respective State Government. The Central Government has issued advisories to States and UTs for redeployment of teachers and to ensure that all school teachers should spend adequate time serving in rural areas through a transparent policy.

**Opposition to replacing UGC with HEC**

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that a large number of eminent academicians are opposing Government's proposal of replacing UGC with a new Higher Education Commission (HEC);
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether there have been any consultations with the academicians in this regard;
- (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) The Ministry has prepared a draft Higher Education Commission of India Bill, 2018 for repeal of the University Grants Commission (UGC) Act and setting up Higher Education Commission of India (HECI) for promoting the quality of academic instruction, maintenance of academic standards and autonomy of higher educational institutions for free pursuit of knowledge, innovation, incubation, skills and entrepreneurship, and for facilitating access, inclusion and opportunities to all, and providing for comprehensive and holistic growth of higher education and research in a competitive global environment.

The Ministry has put the draft Higher Education Commission of India Bill, 2018 in public domain on 27.06.2018 for seeking comments and suggestions from educationists, stakeholders and general public before 20.07.2018. As on 15th July, 2018, 7529 suggestions/comments covering Members of Parliament, State Governments, academicians, teacher unions, Chambers of Commerce, students etc. have been received and appropriate changes are being made in the draft Bill based on public feedback.

**Research Park in IIT, Hyderabad**

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

- (a) whether Government has given approval for setting up of new Research Park in IIT, Hyderabad at a cost of ₹75 crore;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has fixed any time by when the Research Park would be fully operational;

(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) The competent authority in pursuance to the recommendations of the Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC) in its Meeting held on 29.08.2017 approved the Scheme "Start-up India Initiative in Higher Educational Institutions" for establishment of five new Research Parks at a total cost of ₹375.00 crore one each at IIT Delhi, IIT Kanpur, IIT Guwahati, IIT Hyderabad and IISc Bangalore at ₹75.00 crore each over a period of three years beginning 2017-18.

#### **University for differently-abled in Rajasthan**

‡260. SHRI RAMKUMAR VERMA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to establish a university for the differently-abled students in Rajasthan; and

(b) if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b) At present, there is no proposal to establish a university for the differently-abled students in Rajasthan. As per the 12th Plan (2012-17), as approved by the National Development Council, the thrust was on consolidation of the higher education system. Expansion was to be mainly done by scaling up capacity of the existing institutions in place of setting up new institutions. The Central Government has launched Rashtriya Uchchar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) on cost sharing basis to assist States to open new institutions. Further, 'education' being a concurrent subject, the State Government also takes initiative in establishing new universities.

#### **Funds under RUSA**

261. SHRI T. G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has increased the quantum of funds

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‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

to be released to Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) projects under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan to Andhra Pradesh and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Project Approval Board has taken a decision in its recent meeting; and

(c) the details of RUSA funds being allocated to every project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) and Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) are two distinct Centrally sponsored schemes of the Ministry of Human Resource Development. While RUSA aims to improve the overall quality of Higher Education in States, the erstwhile scheme of SSA, now subsumed under Samagra Shiksha which is an integrated scheme for school education, envisages school as a continuum from pre-school to senior secondary in partnership with State Governments.

The funds released under RUSA for the State of Andhra Pradesh increased from ₹ 7.45 crores released in the year 2016-17 to ₹ 86.423 crores in the year 2017-18. Similarly, under the erstwhile scheme of SSA, funds released to the State of Andhra Pradesh increased from ₹ 633.02 crores in 2016-17 to ₹ 704.31 crores in 2017-18.

(b) and (c) The 12th meeting of the Project Approval Board (PAB) of RUSA was held on 25th May, 2018 wherein proposals amounting to ₹ 387 crore were approved for the State of Andhra Pradesh under various components. The details of proposals approved in the 12th meeting of PAB are available at [www.rusa.nic.in](http://www.rusa.nic.in) (→Monitoring→ Challenge Level Funding).

#### **Tuition fee for medical courses**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the University Grants Commission has constituted a committee to regulate the tuition fee for medical courses offered by self financing deemed universities;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that this has been initiated because of exorbitant fees being charged by deemed universities 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) and (b) Yes, Sir. University Grants Commission (UGC) has constituted a Committee consisting of Prof. R.C. Deka, Former Director, AIIMS, New Delhi (Chairman), Dr. O.P. Kalra, Vice-Chancellor Pt. B.D. Sharma University of Health Sciences, Rohtak; Prof. (Ms.) Saroj Chooramani Gopal, Former VC, King George Medical University, Lucknow; Prof. Mahesh Verma Director, Maulana Azad Institute of Dental Sciences, New Delhi; Prof. Dr. Ajay S. Chandanwale, Dean, Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Government Medical College & Sassoon General Hospitals, Pune; Shri S.K. Ray, Former Additional Secretary & Financial Advisor, MHRD and nominee of each of Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Dental Council of India, Medical Council of India and Ministry of Human Resource Development to regulate the fees chargeable by self-financed Deemed to be Universities in Medical and Dental Courses.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The above Committee has been constituted by UGC pursuant to the Order dated 26.04.2018 of Hon'ble Madras High Court in Writ Petition Nos. 14232 and 17778 of 2017. The said Writ Petition was filed in the Hon'ble High Court of Madras in view of the exorbitant fees being charged by some of the Deemed to be Universities.

#### **Vacant posts of Vice Chancellors**

‡263. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of posts of Vice Chancellors lying vacant in the Central Universities; and

- (b) by when these posts would be filled up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b) There are 41 Central Universities (CUs) under the purview of this Ministry. At present, only 5 posts of Vice Chancellor are vacant in Central Universities namely, Visva-Bharati (West Bengal), Rajiv Gandhi University (Arunachal Pradesh), Sikkim University (Sikkim), HNB Garhwal University (Uttarakhand) and Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University, Lucknow (U.P.) where the process to fill up these vacancies is on.

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‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



**Problems of girls/women living in university campuses**

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

(a) whether Government has felt any need to review the existing arrangements, identify loopholes and inadequacies and to formulate remedial measures to address the concerns of all girls and women and of the youth who study and live in the country's numerous and diverse university campuses;

(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) The University Grants Commission (UGC) has informed that it has framed guidelines on Safety of Students on and off Campuses of Higher Educational Institutions (HEIs). As per UGC guidelines, HEIs should mandatorily put in place a broad-based "Students Counseling System" for the effective management of problems and challenges faced by students. It is a unique, interactive and target-oriented system, involving students, teachers and parents, resolved to address common students concerns such as anxiety, stress, fear of change and failure to homesickness and a slew of academic worries. HEIs should also make self defense for women mandatory component of extra-curricular activities. Further, it is incumbent upon HEIs to institute a mechanism to address issues/concerns of all girls and women in HEIs. The aforesaid guidelines may be seen at [https://www.ugc.ac.in/pdfnews/4006064\\_Safety-of-Students-Guidelines.pdf](https://www.ugc.ac.in/pdfnews/4006064_Safety-of-Students-Guidelines.pdf)

**Lateral entry in the rank of Joint Secretaries**

265. SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has opened the Joint Secretaries' posts in Ministries for lateral entry;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that this has created anger among the civil service community; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government to address the concerns expressed by them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. A copy of advertisement issued which *inter alia* contains relevant details of the posts, eligibility criteria and other conditions is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) No such information is available with the Department.

***Statement***

*Government of India*

*Department of Personnel and Training*

*Lateral recruitment to senior positions in Government of India*

The Government of India invites talented and motivated Indian nationals willing to contribute towards nation building to join the Government at the level of Joint Secretary.

Joint Secretaries are at a crucial level of senior management in the Government of India. They lead policy making as well as implementation of various programmes and schemes of the Department assigned to them. Joint Secretaries report to the Secretary/ Additional Secretary in the Ministry/ Department.

- I. Government is looking for ten (10) outstanding individuals with expertise in the areas of (i) Revenue (ii) Financial Services (iii) Economic Affairs (iv) Agriculture, Cooperation & Farmers' Welfare (v) Road Transport & Highways (vi) Shipping (vii) Environment, Forests and Climate Change (viii) New & Renewable Energy (ix) Civil Aviation and (x) Commerce.
- II. Criteria:
  - (i) Age: Minimum of 40 years as on July 1, 2018.
  - (ii) Qualifications: Graduate from a recognized University/Institute. Higher qualifications would be an added advantage.
  - (iii) Eligibility: The following are eligible to apply:
    - a. Officers of any State/UT Government who are already working at equivalent level or are eligible for appointment to equivalent level in their cadre, with relevant experience.

- b. Individuals working at comparable levels in Public, Sector Undertakings (PSUs), Autonomous Bodies, Statutory Organisations, Universities, Recognized Research Institutes with a minimum of 15 years experience.
  - c. Individuals working at comparable levels in Private Sector Companies, Consultancy Organisations, International/Multinational Organisations with a minimum of 15 years experience.
- III. Duration of Contract: The period of contract shall be for 3 years from the date of commencement extendable upto 5 years depending upon performance.
- IV. Compensation: Selected applicants shall be placed at the beginning of the pay scale as applicable to Joint Secretary *i.e.* ₹ 144200-218200 per month (Level 14 of Pay Matrix). In addition, they shall be eligible for all allowances and facilities etc. as applicable to the equivalent level in the Government of India.
- However, the Government reserves its right to place deserving appointees at an appropriate level within the scale of pay.
- V. General Conditions of Service: All appointees shall be deemed to be Public Servants for the purpose of the CCS (Conduct) Rules and such other Statutes as notified by the Government from time to time. The employment contract can be terminated by either side with a minimum notice period of 3 months.
- VI. The shortlisted candidates will be called for a personal interaction with the Selection Committee.
- VII. Submission of applications: The last date for receipt of applications is 30th July, 2018 till 05:00 PM IST. All applications may be submitted online at <http://Lateral.nic.in> from 15th June, 2018 to 30th July, 2018 till 05:00 PM IST. No extension of time will be given under any circumstances.
- VIII. No physical applications shall be entertained.

#### **Decisions taken by Board and EC of Kendriya Bhandar**

266. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of Kendriya Bhandar Board and Executive Committee (EC) meetings held during the last 15 months and in how many meetings Government nominated directors were absent;

(b) whether due to absence of Government nominated director(s), Board and Executive Committee of Kendriya Bhandar took arbitrary decisions;

(c) the details of decisions taken by Board and EC of Kendriya Bhandar during the last three years concerning procurement of goods and how many decisions have been taken without agenda; and

(d) the action taken to ensure presence of Government nominated Directors in Board and EC meetings of Kendriya Bhandar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) The meetings of EC were held on 18.02.2017, 06.05.2017, 14.10.2017, 17.12.2017, 03.03.2018 & 26.05.2018. The meeting was attended by the Govt. Nominee on 18.02.2017.

(b) and (c) No Sir. Kendriya Bhandar is a Multi-State Cooperative Society registered under MSCS Act, 2002. Bye-law no.25 and Bye law no.26 of Kendriya Bhandar provide details with regard to procedure, quorum, decision making and power and functions of the Executive Committee. Similarly, Bye-law no.20 and Bye-law no.22 provide details with regard to procedure, quorum, decision making and power and functions of the Board. Being a welfare project, Kendriya Bhandar is running retail chain of stores for the benefit of Govt. employees, institutions and public at large. It provides food stuff, essential commodities, medicines and stationery items besides other quality goods/ services at reasonable rates. In the last three years, a large number of decisions have been taken on the agendas listed as well as discussed with the permission of Chair, to meet the objectives of the Society and to serve the best interests of its consumers. The decisions in respective meetings were taken in accordance with the Bye-laws of the Society with the consent of the majority of the Directors.

(d) The matter was discussed in the meeting of Board of Directors, Kendriya Bhandar on 24.03.2018 & in the meeting of Executive Committee on 26.05.2018 wherein it was impressed upon the need of attending meeting by the Government Nominees. Consequently, all the Govt. Nominees attended the meeting of Board on 09.06.2018. All Government nominee directors have been advised to attend the meetings regularly. However, attendance of Government Nominee Directors in the meetings of Kendriya Bhandar is subject to the exigencies of their regular full time work as Directors of Department of Personnel & Training, Government of India.

**Appointment of talented individuals from private sector in Ministries**

267. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to utilise the services of talented and motivated individuals from private sector by deploying them in some key Ministries and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government is finding it difficult to find officers of good quality through UPSC; and

(c) whether it has any demoralising effect on the serving IAS officers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Yes Sir. A copy of advertisement issued which *inter-alia* contains relevant details of the posts, eligibility criteria and other conditions is given in the Statement. [Refer to the Statement Appended to the Answer to USQ No. 265 (Part (a) and (b))].

(b) No.

(c) No such information is available with the Department.

**Reversion to Old Pension Scheme**

268. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry of Home Affairs had sought the advice from the Department of Pension and Pensioners' Welfare regarding reverting the para-military personnel to Old Pension Scheme whose vacancies were advertised prior to 1/1/2004 and exams were conducted in 2003;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the guidelines framed by Government in this regard;

(c) whether other similar personnel of other Departments/Ministries would also be reverted to Old Pension Scheme;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) 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 & PR dated 22.12.2003, the System is mandatory for all new recruits to the Central Government service (except armed forces) from 01.01.2004. Accordingly, as per Rule 2 of the Central Civil Services (Pension) Rules, 1972, as amended on 30.12.2003, these rules are applicable to Government servants appointed to civil posts on or before 31.12.2003. The date on which the vacancies arose or the date on which the examination was conducted for filling up the vacancies is not relevant for deciding the applicability of the Central Civil Services (Pension) rules, 1972. Ministry of Home Affairs have not sought any advice from Department of Pension and Pensioners' Welfare on the question of having a policy to cover the paramilitary personnel appointed after 01.01.2004 under the Old Pension Scheme on the ground that the vacancies arose, or the examination was conducted, in the year 2003. However, a reference was received from Ministry of Home Affairs 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 an Examination conducted in 2002. Appointments on the basis of these selections were made in Central Reserve Police Force in 2003 and the candidates appointed were covered by the pension scheme under Central Civil Service (Pension) Rules, 1972. However, in the Border Security Force, offers of appointment on the basis of the same examination/selection 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 in making appointments. 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 that case. The decision taken in that case is, however, not relevant for deciding applicability of Central Civil Service (Pension) Rules to all appointments made on or after 01.01.2004 in the Central Para Military Forces or in any other Department/organization on the basis of year of examination/selection.

#### **Status of appointment of Lokpal**

269. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:
- (a) the present status of appointment of Lokpal in the country;

(b) whether, taking into account the inordinate delay in the appointment of Lokpal in the country, the Supreme Court has recently urged the Government to fix a time-frame in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons for not appointing Lokpal when the Bill was passed in 2014; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by Government for appointing the anti-graft ombudsman, Lokpal in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (d) The Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013 came into force w.e.f. 16.01.2014. The Government initiated the process for appointment by convening the Selection Committee meeting on 03.02.2014. The Selection Committee under section 4(1) of the Act, also constituted an eight Member Search Committee on 21.02.2014 in terms of section 4(3) of the Act. Two members of the Search Committee declined the offer of appointment. Looking into such difficulties experienced and to remove certain difficulties in the operationalisation of the Act including issues relating to appointment of Chairperson and Members of Lokpal, etc. in the absence of a Leader of Opposition recognized as such in the Lok Sabha, the Government introduced the Lokpal and Lokayuktas and other related law (Amendment) Bill, 2014 in Lok Sabha on 18.12.2014. The Bill was referred to the Department -related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Personnel, Public Grievances, Law and Justice for examination and report. The said Committee has submitted its report in the Parliament on 07.12.2015. In view of the apex court's decision in the matter of Writ Petition (C) No. 245/2014 filed by Common Cause - a registered society, wherein it was observed that the law as it stands today is an eminently workable piece of legislation, two meetings of the Selection Committee under section 4(1) of the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013 were held on 1st March, 2018 and 10th April, 2018. Upon the recommendations of the Selection Committee, Hon'ble President has nominated Shri Mukul Rohatgi, former Attorney General of India as "Eminent Jurist" Member of the Selection Committee. The next meeting of the Selection Committee has been convened on 19th July, 2018 to consider the constitution of Search Committee in terms of provisions of section 4(3) of Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013.

#### **Transparency in examination of SSC**

270. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Staff Selection Commission (SSC) conducts

various recruitment examinations through private agencies resulting in leakage of question papers and corruption on a very large scale;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for conducting examinations through private agencies by SSC; and

(c) what remedial measures Government proposes to take to ensure transparency and fairness in the examinations of SSC?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) The number of registered candidates for the examinations conducted by the Staff Selection Commission (SSC) are generally very large. Conducting examinations on such a large scale in the Computer Based Mode requires matching infrastructural facilities of required standards at various centres of the examination across the country. Such facilities are not available with the SSC. Therefore, private vendors are hired by the SSC for conducting these examinations. It would be relevant to mention that all major recruitment agencies hire private agencies to conduct their computer based examinations.

It is not true that there has been leakage of Question Paper and corruption on a very large scale in various examinations conducted by the SSC through private agencies. During the conduct of Combined Graduate Level (Tier-II) Examination, 2017 in February-March, 2018, there have been some allegations of cheating and leakage of Answer Keys of some Questions of Paper-I on 21.02.2018.

With the aim to reaffirm the faith of candidates in examination process of SSC, the Government on the recommendation of SSC has requested CBI to enquire into the allegations.

#### **Entry of talented professionals for Joint Secretary**

271. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has decided to invite lateral entry of talented professionals for ten joint secretaries, posts with expertise in various areas like economic affairs, agriculture, infrastructure sectors etc.;

(b) if so, what is meant by lateral entry method of recruitment and what is the process of selection under this method; and

(c) whether Government proposes to extend this selection process to



Government run educational institutions also as has been suggested by the Minister of State for Human Resource Development, 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. A copy of the advertisement issued which *inter-alia* contains relevant details of the posts, eligibility criteria, process of selection etc. is given in the Statement. [Refer to the Statement Appended to the Answer to USQ No. 265 (Part (a) and (b))].

(c) No such proposal has been made by the Ministry of Human Resource Development.

#### **Election for board of Kendriya Bhandar**

272. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Board of Kendriya Bhandar has, without amending bye-laws, enforced condition that the member(s) whose relatives are doing business with Kendriya Bhandar can not contest elections for the post of Delegate/Director/Chairman;

(b) if so, the details of provisions of MSCS Act, 2002 and bye-laws of Kendriya Bhandar which prohibit the member(s) of Kendriya Bhandar from contesting elections;

(c) whether CWO, DoPT has received a complaint in this regard from MPs and if so, the action taken thereon; and

(d) whether the disqualified directors of Kendriya Bhandar can participate in Board meetings and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) The General body in its meeting dated 19.09.2010 had approved conduct rules for Delegates, Directors and the Chairman. As a corollary, it was decided in a subsequent meeting dated 10.03.2012 of the Board of Directors that no member will accept any allocated position in Kendriya Bhandar if any of his family member/close relatives are doing business with Kendriya Bhandar. This condition is made applicable with the honorable intention to avoid Conflict of Interest and is equally applicable to all members of the society. However, necessary changes in the Bye-laws have not been done.

(c) Yes, CWO has received a VIP reference from Shri Ram Kumar Kashyap,

MP, Rajya Sabha in this regard. A suitable reply has been sent to the Hon'ble MP.

(d) The election of four delegates, two Directors and Chairman was challenged and the Hon'ble Arbitrator, appointed by Central Registrar of Cooperative Societies, has set aside their election. The matter was brought to the notice of Hon'ble High Court who have, *vide* their order dated 10.07.2018, ordered that unless enforcement of Arbitrary Award is stayed, it is enforceable under Section 36 of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996.

#### **Procedure for purchase of goods in Kendriya Bhandar**

273. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question 2811 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 10th August, 2017 and state:

(a) whether Kendriya Bhandar has till date not laid down any specific detailed procedures for purchase of goods and if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether the Executive Committee of Kendriya Bhandar is procuring goods arbitrarily without obtaining approval of the Board; and

(c) when the Kendriya Bhandar would lay down a specific detailed procedure for purchase of goods?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (c) Kendriya Bhandar had a purchase policy formed in 2003, amended in 2007 and further amended from time to time. As marketing is a dynamic, evolving process, Kendriya Bhandar is in the process of making fresh guidelines (Purchase Policy) for which Committee of Directors of Kendriya Bhandar has been constituted and the recommendations of the Committee will be placed before the Board of Kendriya Bhandar for consideration accordingly.

(b) No Sir. As per the Bye Law No.26 (i), Executive Committee has the power to lay down broad guidelines to carry on the business of the Society, subject to general direction of the Board of Directors and the General Body.

#### **New RTI rules**

274. SHRI T. G. VENKATESH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to amend Rule 15 in the RTI Rules which gives more powers to CIC to assign any RTI appeal;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has taken note of the criticism of the CIC and activists and is subsequently planning to put on hold the introduction of Rule 15; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (d) The Government has initiated process of framing rules so as to provide, *inter-alia*, procedure for deciding complaints and appeals filed before the Central Information Commission.

The draft Rules were placed in the public domain inviting views/suggestions and the CIC has also been consulted. The inputs so received have been taken into account for formulating the proposed Rules.

**Change in civil service recruitment and allocation rules**

275. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that apart from UPSC establishment process, Government proposes to change civil service recruitment and allocation rules;
- (b) if so, the total strength of UPSC civil services and the vacancies notified during the last 3 years, year-wise;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that under special examinations and recommendations the vacancies of almost 800 posts of top services have not been filled yet; and
- (d) if so, the reasons therefor and the proposal of Government to depute or recruit for all the posts without further delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) There is no proposal to alter the existing mode of recruitment to civil services through Civil Services Examination (CSE) which is conducted according to the CSE Rules notified by the Government every year.

- (b) The number of vacancies and the number of candidates allocated to various services through Civil Services Examination during the last 3 years is given below:-

Sl. No	CSE Year	Vacancies	Allocated to various services as per CSE Rules
1.	2015	1164	1041
2.	2016	1209	1058
3.	2017	1058	Final result declared on 27.04.2018

(c) There is no proposal for any special examination. For Civil Services Examination-2018, a total of 782 vacancies (tentative) has been advertised by UPSC on 07.02.2018 in its notice of Examination for 24 (twenty four) participating services.

(d) Does not arise.

#### **Allocation of services and cadre**

276. SHRI D. RAJA:

SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS:

SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering a proposal of adding the marks of performance of a candidate in the Foundation Course in various academics while allocating their service and cadre;

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

(c) whether Government is aware that the proposed change would affect the selection procedure and is a clear indulgence in the matters of UPSC;

(d) whether Government is aware that the proposal has sparked outrage among a large section of serving and retired bureaucrats as well as aspiring civil servants; and

(e) if so, the stand of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) No such proposal is under consideration of the Government at present.

(b) to (e) Do not arise.

**Filling vacant posts through UPSC**

†277. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) total number of vacant posts of IAS, IPS and other appointments made under UPSC in other services also till date;
- (b) the total number of posts for which advertisement has been put out; and
- (c) by when these vacant posts would be filled?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) The details of vacancies in India Administrative Service (IAS) and Indian Police Service (IPS) as on 01.01.2018 are as under:-

Sl. No.	Name of the Service	Total Authorized Strength	Officers in-position	Cadre Gap
1.	IAS	6553	5104	1449
2.	IPS	4940	3970	970

The vacancy position in respect of other services is not centrally maintained.

(b) For Civil Services Examination (CSE) - 2018, a total of 782 vacancies (tentative) has been advertised by UPSC on 07.02.2018 in its notice of Examination for 24 (twenty four) participating services. In Direct Recruitment through selection, 896 posts have been advertised by UPSC.

(c) The occurrence of vacancies and its filling up is an ongoing process.

**Amount spent on food and energy subsidy**

278. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the International Monetary Fund (IMF) has estimated that India could provide a universal basic income (UBI) of ₹2,600 a year to every person if it eliminates food and energy subsidies;
- (b) if so, the details in this regard indicating how much amount has been spent on food and energy subsidies during the last three years, State-wise;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether Government is considering to eliminate food and energy subsidies by providing a universal basic income, particularly to every needy people in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) International Monetary Fund (IMF) in its publication, Fiscal Monitor: Tracking Inequality (October 2017), had attempted to examine the benefits of Universal Basic Income (UBI) to reform Public Distribution System (PDS) and energy prices (especially fuel *viz.* petrol, diesel, kerosene, LPG, etc.) in India. The Report, *inter-alia* mentioned that the combined fiscal cost of the PDS and energy subsidies in 2011-12, would finance an annual uniform UBI for every person of ₹2,600, equivalent to about 20 per cent of median per capita consumption in that year.

(b) In order to ensure that essential commodities especially food, fertilizers, kerosene and LPG are available to the large section of the population at affordable prices, Government of India has been making significant subsidy provisions in the Union Budgets from time to time. Besides, many State Governments also provide subsidies for certain essential goods and power especially for farmers, from the respective State Budgets. In so far as Central Government is concerned, the subsidy provisions for these goods in the last three years are given in the Table below:—

*Table: Major Subsidies Provided by the Central Government (₹ crore)*

	2016-17	2017-18 (RE)	2018-19 (BE)
Food Subsidy	110173	140282	169323
Fertilizer Subsidy	66313	64974	70080
Petroleum Subsidy,	27539	24460	24933
of which			
LPG	18678	15656	20378
Kerosene	8861	8804	4555

(c) and (d) There is no proposal under consideration of the Government to eliminate food and energy subsidies by providing a Universal Basic Income. Earlier, the Economic Survey 2016-17 had a separate dedicated chapter on UBI highlighting its

potential benefits, fiscal costs and challenges in implementation. The Survey itself had recognized that UBI is an idea whose time has come, perhaps not for immediate implementation, but at least for serious public deliberation.

**BPL people in country**

279. SHRI D. RAJA : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has been able to reduce the number of people living below poverty line considerably during the last few years; and

(b) if so, the details of the number of people living in poverty according to various studies, national as well as international agencies and the basis of measuring poverty rate in each study?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) The official poverty estimates are based on Large Sample Surveys on Household Consumer Expenditure carried out by the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation. The methodology for estimation of poverty followed by the erstwhile Planning Commission was based on the recommendations made by the experts in the field from time to time. The latest data of Large Sample Survey on Household Consumer Expenditure has been collected by NSSO in its 68th round conducted in 2011-12. Based on this data, the erstwhile Planning Commission estimated poverty lines and poverty ratio in 2011-12 following the Tendulkar Committee methodology and released through a Press Note issued on 22nd July 2013. According to this Press Note the poverty line has been defined on the basis of Monthly Per Capita Consumption Expenditure (MPCE) as the criterion. For the year 2011-12, the poverty line at all India level has been estimated as Monthly Per-capita Consumption Expenditure of ₹ 816 for rural areas and ₹ 1000 for urban areas. According to Press Note, the poverty ratio in the country has come down from 37.2 percent in 2004-05 to 21.9 per cent in 2011-12. In rural areas, it has reduced from 41.8 percent during 2004-05 to 25.7 per cent during 2011-12 whereas in urban areas the poverty ratio has declined from 25.7 per cent to 13.7 per cent during the same period. The number of persons living below poverty line 'in India has been estimated as 27 crore in 2011-12. The NSSO has not published data of Large Sample Survey on Household Consumer Expenditure after 2011-12.

**Strengthening co-operative and competitive federalism**

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

(a) whether NITI Aayog is making efforts of strengthening co-operative and competitive federalism at Central, State and district level through aspirational district programme, real-time monitoring and dynamic syllabus improvement;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether undeveloped districts of the country are being developed effectively and expeditiously through the transformation of Aspirational District Programme; and

(d) if so the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) Niti Aayog is committed to strengthen co-operative and competitive federalism as the Aayog is of the view that development of India can be accelerated if Central and State Government work as “Team India” as it leads to synergistic partnership between them. The Aspirational District Programme (ADP) was launched on January 5, 2018 with the objective of rapidly transforming 117 districts in India which have hitherto registered relatively slow progress in social and economic indicators or suffer from different vulnerabilities. List of these districts is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) As mentioned above, under this programme 117 districts spread over 28 States of India have been identified as 'Aspirational district' based on composite index in a transparent manner. These 117 districts include 35 districts identified by Ministry of Home Affairs due to their being affected by Left Wing Extremism. Core strategies of the programme include making development a mass movement, posting of team of senior officers as Prabhari officers to guide the District teams, identification of key performance indicators in sector under focus: Health and Nutrition, Education, Agriculture and Water Resources, Financial Inclusion and Skill development and Basic Infrastructure that includes household toilets, drinking water, rural household electricity and road connectivity etc. Another strategy is to rank the districts on a real-time basis of their performance so that district team can compete in improving their performance in delivering key services to their citizenry.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



(c) and (d) As stated above, there are 49 Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) having 81 data points across the sectors I under focus. A dynamic dashboard has been designed in which progress made in these KPIs are captured. Based on the progress, Niti Aayog announces the ranking of the district. Districts have been encouraged to ascertain their current status across these indicators, compare themselves with the State's best and Nation's best performance across different indicators and aspire as well as make plans and implement the said plan to catch up with such districts. In addition, key Central Ministries have prioritized these districts in their programme. This has resulted in improving the focus of the district administration towards the activities which are critical for improving the quality of life of people in these districts and their economic productivity.

*Statement*

*NITI Aayog*

*List of Aspirational Districts*

State	NITI Aayog Districts	Ministries pool of districts	MHA LWE Districts	Total
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh		1. Vizainagram	1. Visakhapatnam	3
Andhra Pradesh		2. Cuddapah		
Arunachal Pradesh		1. Namsai		1
Assam	1. Darrang	1. Udalgiri		7
Assam	2. Dhubri	2. Hailakandi		
Assam	3. Barpeta			
Assam	4. Goalpara			
Assam	5. Baksa			
Bihar	1. Katihar	1. Khagaria	1. Aurangabad	13
Bihar	2. Begusarai	2. Purnia	2. Banka	

1	2	3	4	5
Bihar	3. Sheikhpura		3. Gaya	
Bihar	4. Araria		4. Jamui	
Bihar	5. Sitamarhi		5. Muzaffarpur	
Bihar			6. Nawada	
Chhattisgarh		1. Korba	1. Bastar	10
Chhattisgarh		2. Mahasamund	2. Bijapur	
Chhattisgarh			3. Dantewada	
Chhattisgarh			4. Kanker	
Chhattisgarh			5. Kondagaon	
Chhattisgarh			6. Narayanpur	
Chhattisgarh			7. Rajnandgaon	
Chhattisgarh			8. Sukma	
Gujarat		1. Narmada		2
Gujarat		2. Dahod		
Haryana		1. Mewat		1
Himachal Pradesh		1. Chamba		1
Jammu and Kashmir		1. Kupwara		2
Jammu and Kashmir		2. Baramula		
Jharkhand	1. Sahebganj	1. Godda	1. Latehar	19
Jharkhand	2. Pakaur		2. Lohardaga	
Jharkhand			3. Palamu	
Jharkhand			4. PurbiSinghbhum	
Jharkhand			5. Ramgarh	

1	2	3	4	5
Jharkhand			6. Ranchi	
Jharkhand			7. Simdega	
Jharkhand			8. West Singhbhum	
Jharkhand			9. Bokaro	
Jharkhand			10. Chatra	
Jharkhand			11. Dumka	
Jharkhand			12. Garhwa	
Jharkhand			13. Girdih	
Jharkhand			14. Gumla	
Jharkhand			15. Hazaribagh	
Jharkhand			16. Khunti	
Karnataka		1. Yadgir		2
Karnataka		2. Raichur		
Kerala		1. Wayanad		1
Madhya Pradesh	1. Damoh	1. Chhatarpur		8
Madhya Pradesh	2. Singrauli	2. Rajgarh		
Madhya Pradesh	3. Barwani	3. Guna		
Madhya Pradesh	4. Vidisha			
Madhya Pradesh	5. Khandwa			
Maharashtra	1. Nandurbar	1. Washim	1. Gadchiroli	4
Maharashtra		2. Osmanabad		
Manipur		1. Chandel		1

1	2	3	4	5
Meghalaya		1. Ribhoi		1
Mizoram		1. Mamit		1
Nagaland		1. Kiphire		1
Odisha	1. Rayagada	1. Kandhamal	1. Koraput	10
Odisha	2. Kalahandi	2. Gajapati	2. Malkangiri	
Odisha		3. Dhenkanal		
Odisha		4. Balangir		
Odisha		5. Nabarangpur		
Odisha		6. Nuapada		
Punjab		1. Ferozpur		2
Punjab		2. Moga		
Rajasthan	1. Baran	1. Dholpur		5
Rajasthan	2. Jaisalmer	2. Karauli		
Rajasthan		3. Sirohi		
Sikkim		1. West Sikkim		1
Tamil Nadu		1. Ramanathapuram		2
Tamil Nadu		2. Virudhunagar		
Telangana		1. Bhoopalpalli	1. Khammam	3
Telangana		2. Asifabad		
Tripura		1. Dhalai		1
Uttar Pradesh	1. Chitrakoot	1. Chandauli		8
Uttar Pradesh	2. Balrampur	2. Siddharthnagar		
Uttar Pradesh	3. Bahraich	3. Fatehpur		
Uttar Pradesh	4. Sonbhadra			
Uttar Pradesh	5. Shrawasti			

1	2	3	4	5
Uttarakhand		1. Haridwar		2
Uttarakhand		2. Udham Singh Nagar		
West Bengal	1. Murshidabad	1. Nadia		5
West Bengal	2. Maldah	2. Dakshin Dinajpur		
West Bengal	3. Birbhum			

\* At this stage West Bengal (5 District) have not joined this programme.

#### **Committee to oversee progress of sustainable development goals**

281. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to set up a high level committee to oversee the country's progress towards UN sustainable development goals aimed at ending poverty, fighting inequalities and tackling climate change;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a dashboard is also being developed with technical support from the United Nations Development Programme to strengthen the mechanism for monitoring progress on these global goals; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) There is no specific proposal to set up a high level committee to oversee the country's progress towards UN sustainable development goals aimed at ending poverty, fighting inequalities and tackling climate change. However, NITI Aayog has constituted a Task Force consisting of representatives from NITI Aayog, Central Ministries, State Governments and Think Tanks to follow up on the implementation of sustainable development goals in the country.

(c) and (d) A dashboard is being developed with support from the linked Nations Development Programme in India to monitor the progress on sustainable development goals in the country. Progress on each sustainable development goal as well as associated targets will be tracked based on the National Indicator Framework.

**Decline in poverty rate**

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

(a) whether a record decline in poverty rate in both the rural and urban areas of the country has been registered after 2014;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether poverty has declined rapidly in Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh during the last one decade which is a record with reference to decline in the rates of poverty in other States of the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (d) The official poverty estimates are based on data of Large Sample Surveys on Household Consumer Expenditure carried out by the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation. These surveys are normally conducted on quinquennial basis. The latest data of Large Sample Survey on Household Consumer Expenditure has been collected by NSSO in its 68th round conducted in 2011-12. The poverty estimates for 2011-12 have been computed following the extant Tendulkar methodology and these have been released through a Press Note issued on 22nd July 2013. State-wise poverty estimates for 2011-12 are given in the Statement.

***Statement***

*Number and Percentage of Population below poverty line by States - 2011-12*

*(Tendulkar Methodology)*

Sl. No.	States	Rural		Urban		Total	
		%age of Persons	No. of Persons (lakhs)	%age of Persons	No. of Persons (lakhs)	%age of Persons	No. of Persons (lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	10.96	61.80	5.81	16.98	9.20	78.78
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	38.93	4.25	20.33	0.66	34.67	4.91

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.	Assam	33.89	92.06	20.49	9.21	31.98	101.27
4.	Bihar	34.06	320.40	31.23	37.75	33.74	358.15
5.	Chhattisgarh	44.61	88.90	24.75	15.22	39.93	104.11
6.	Delhi	12.92	0.50	9.84	16.46	9.91	16.96
7.	Goa	6.81	0.37	4.09	0.38	5.09	0.75
8.	Gujarat	21.54	75.35	10.14	26.88	16.63	102.23
9.	Haryana	11.64	19.42	10.28	9.41	11.16	28.83
10.	Himachal Pradesh	8.48	5.29	4.33	0.30	8.06	5.59
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	11.54	10.73	7.20	2.53	10.35	13.27
12.	Jharkhand	40.84	104.09	24.83	20.24	36.96	124.33
13.	Karnataka	24.53	92.80	15.25	36.96	20.91	129.76
14.	Kerala	9.14	15.48	4.97	8.46	7.05	23.95
15.	Madhya Pradesh	35.74	190.95	21.00	43.10	31.65	234.06
16.	Maharashtra	24.22	150.56	9.12	47.36	17.35	197.92
17.	Manipur	38.80	7.45	32.59	2.78	36.89	10.22
18.	Meghalaya	12.53	3.04	9.26	0.57	11.87	3.61
19.	Mizoram	35.43	1.91	6.36	0.37	20.40	2.27
20.	Nagaland	19.93	2.76	16.48	1.00	18.88	3.76
21.	Odisha	35.69	126.14	17.29	12.39	32.59	138.53
22.	Punjab	7.66	13.35	9.24	9.82	8.26	23.18
23.	Rajasthan	16.05	84.19	10.69	18.73	14.71	102.92
24.	Sikkim	9.85	0.45	3.66	0.06	8.19	0.51
25.	Tamil Nadu	15.83	59.23	6.54	23.40	11.28	82.63
26.	Tripura	16.53	4.49	7.42	0.75	14.05	5.24
27.	Uttarakhand	11.62	8.25	10.48	3.35	11.26	11.60
28.	Uttar Pradesh	30.40	479.35	26.06	118.84	29.43	598.19

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
29.	West Bengal	22.52	141.14	14.66	43.83	19.98	184.98
30.	Puducherry	17.06	0.69	6.30	0.55	9.69	1.24
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.57	0.04	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.04
32.	Chandigarh	1.64	0.004	22.31	2.34	21.81	2.35
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	62.59	1.15	15.38	0.28	39.31	1.43
34.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	12.62	0.26	9.86	0.26
35.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	3.44	0.02	2.77	0.02
	ALL INDIA	25.70	2166.58	13.70	531.25	21.92	2697.83

*Notes:* 1. Population as on 1st March 2012 has been used for estimating number of persons below poverty line. (2011 Census population extrapolated)

2. Poverty line of Tamil Nadu has been used for Andaman and Nicobar Island.

#### **Restructuring of NITI Aayog**

283. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some of the labour organizations have demanded the restructuring/ reorganizing of the NITI Aayog due to its pursuance of the corporate lobby agenda;

(b) whether they have demanded the inclusion of representatives from the Labour, Women and Farmers in the Aayog; and

(c) whether the Aayog is considering their demand sincerely and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (c) No such proposals have been received in NITI Aayog.

#### **Surveys of manual scavengers**

284. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:



- (a) the number of surveys of manual scavengers conducted since 2014 and the number of manual scavengers recorded in each of these surveys, State-wise;
- (b) whether the Central Government had set up a task force to find the number of manual scavengers which was supposed to submit its report on April 30, 2018;
- (c) if so, whether the report has been submitted and the details of data collected through the survey, so far; and
- (d) the details of funds allocated for rehabilitation of manual scavengers, State-wise and year-wise since 2010?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE): (a) "Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act, 2013 (MS Act, 2013)" mandates survey of manual scavengers if any municipality or panchayat has reason to believe that some persons are engaged in manual scavenging within its jurisdiction. The above Act has come into effect from 06.12.2013 and since then 13 States have identified 13,657 manual scavengers, State-wise details are given in the Statement-I (*See* below). In addition, Socio-Economic and Caste Census-2011 has also captured data of number of households having manual scavengers in rural areas. As per data uploaded on website <http://secc.gov.in> 1,68,066 declared themselves as manual scavengers in rural areas. State-wise details are given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

(b) and (c) Yes Sir, a National Survey of manual scavengers has been undertaken in 170 districts of 18 States to identify all those persons who were cleaning the insanitary latrines since converted into sanitary latrines under Swachh Bharat Mission or still continuing work as manual scavengers in some places. The process of survey has been completed in 155 of the 170 identified districts. After verification of data collected during survey 13,965 manual scavengers have been identified upto 12.07.2018. Due to elections in some States like Karnataka and West Bengal, the survey could not be undertaken as scheduled.

(d) The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment is implementing a Central Sector Self Employment Scheme for Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers (SRMS), which has been revised in November, 2013 to provide rehabilitation benefits as per the provisions of MS Act, 2013. Funds allocated under the revised SRMS since 2013-14 are as under:

(₹ in crores)

Year	Budget Estimates	Revised Estimates
2013-14	570.00	70.00
2014-15	448.00	50.00
2015-16	470.19	10.00
2016-17	10.00	1.00
2017-18	5.00	5.00
2018-19	20	

SRMS being a Central Sector Scheme, there is no provision for State-wise allocation of funds under this scheme.

***Statement-I****State-wise details of surveys of manual scavengers*

Sl. No.	State/UT Name	Number of Manual Scavengers
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	78
2.	Assam	154
3.	Bihar	137
4.	Chhattisgarh	3
5.	Karnataka	732
6.	Madhya Pradesh	36
7.	Odisha	237
8.	Punjab	91
9.	Rajasthan	338
10.	Tamilnadu	363
11.	Uttar Pradesh	11247

1	2	3
12.	Uttarakhand	137
13.	West Bengal	104
	TOTAL	13657

**Statement-II***Details of manual scavengers in rural areas**Socio-economic and caste census-2011*

Zone	Code with States/ UTs	Number of Manual Scavengers
1	2	3
All India		168066
North		14908
	01 - Jammu and Kashmir	2904
	02- Himachal Pradesh	11
	03 - Punjab	11951
	06 - Haryana	42
East		14833
	10- Bihar	7268
	19-West Bengal	2526
	20 -Jharkhand	4153
	21 - Odisha	886
West		71663
	08 - Rajasthan	3498
	24 - Gujarat	2
	27 - Maharashtra	68163

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1	2	3
West	30 - Goa	0
South		16362
	28 - Andhra Pradesh	388
	29 -Karnataka	15375
	32 - Kerala	100
	33 - Tamilnadu	334
	28 - Telangana	165
Central		40981
	05 -Uttarakhand	483
	09 - Uttar Pradesh	17390
	22 - Chhattisgarh	3
	23 - Madhya Pradesh	23105
North Eastern		2771
	11 -Sikkim	51
	12 -Arunachal Pradesh	1286
	13 - Nagaland	274
	14- Manipur	1
	15-Mizoram	1025
	16-Tripura	21
	17 - Meghalaya	113
	18-Assam	0
UT		6548
	04 - Chandigarh	0
	07 - NCT Of Delhi	0
	25 - Daman And Diu	6277
	26 - Dadra and Nagar Haveli	142

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1	2	3
	31 - Lakshadweep	1
	34 - Puducherry	66
	35 - Andaman and Nicobar Islands	62

### New schemes for Scheduled Castes and Divyangs

285. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new schemes introduced by the Ministry for the Scheduled Castes and the Divyangs since 2014, along with the details of their implementation during the last four years, State-wise and year-wise;

(b) whether any impact assessment study was undertaken to gauge the outcome of these schemes and if so, the details thereof; along with overall assessment of these outcomes and whether Government is satisfied with the same; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) The Department of Social Justice and Empowerment has introduced following two new schemes with effect from 2014-2015 exclusively for Scheduled Castes:

- (i) Venture Capital Fund for Scheduled Castes (VCF-SC) and
- (ii) Credit Enhancement Guarantee Scheme for Scheduled Castes (CEGSSC).

The details of the implementation of these schemes are given in the Statement-I and II respectively (*See* below).

2. The Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities has introduced following Scholarship schemes for students with disabilities during last four years:

- (i) Pre-matric Scholarship Scheme for Students with Disabilities (Class IX & X) [*w.e.f.* 2014-15]
- (ii) Post-matric Scholarship Scheme for Students with Disabilities (Class XI to Post-graduate Degree/Diploma) [*w.e.f.* 2014-15]

- (iii) Scholarship for Top Class Education for Students with Disabilities (Post-graduate Degree/Diploma in notified institutes of excellence) [*w.e.f.* 2015-16]
- (iv) National Overseas Scholarship for Students with Disabilities (Master's Degree/ Ph.D) [*w.e.f.* 2014-15]
- (v) Free Coaching for Students with Disabilities (Competitive Exams for Group A & B 1 Posts and Entrance Exams) [*w.e.f.* 2017-18].

Details of Scholarships released to various. Stats/UTs under the above schemes during the last four years including Scheduled Castes is given in the Statement-III (*See* below).

3. The Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities has also launched a Central / Sector Scheme of support for establishment, modernization, capacity augmentation of Braille presses” in November, 2014 to be implemented till 2019-2020 with the objectives of establishment of 18 new Braille presses, establishment of 3 small units of Braille presses in UTs, modernization of 12 Braille presses and capacity augmentation of 3 Braille presses. During the period 2014-15 to 2018-19, the Government has accorded approval for establishment of 12 new Braille Presses, modernization of 12 Braille presses and capacity augmentation of 3 new Braille Presses.

(b) and (c) An evaluation study for the scheme of Venture Capital Fund for Scheduled Castes was conducted during 2017-18. The main findings and recommendations of the study is given in the Statement-IV. The Government is satisfied with the outcome of the evaluation.

***Statement-I***

*Details of amount disbursed during the last 4 years under the scheme of Venture Capital Fund for Scheduled Castes (VCF-SC)*

States	Disbursed Amount (₹ in Lakhs)				No of Disbursed Beneficiaries			
	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andhra Pradesh	-	1610.67	285.99	708.56	-	2	-	2
Assam North East	-	-	400.00	100.00	-	-	1	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bihar	-	-	-	472.80	-	-	-	1
Chhattisgarh	-	-	250.00	90.50	-	-	1	-
Delhi NCR	-	169.60	80.20	36.68	-	1	1	1
Gujarat	100.10	100.00	242.00	157.75	1	-	1	1
Haryana	-	-	431.00	45.00	-	-	1	-
Himachal Pradesh	-	-	478.50	21.50	-	-	1	-
Karnataka	-	800.00	100.00	40.00	-	1	1	-
Maharashtra	-	512.06	570.02	1535.68	-	3	5	6
Pondicherry	-	100.00	-	-	-	1	-	-
Punjab	-	1261.57	69.99	152.58	-	2	-	1
Tamil Nadu	-	434.94	570.65	346.63	-	1	3	-
Telangana	-	1820.00	820.25	1109.11	-	2	3	3
Uttar Pradesh	-	106.55	213.45	295.99	-	2	-	1
West Bengal	-	-	-	233.27	-	-	-	2
TOTAL	100.10	6915.39	4512.04	5346.04	1	15	18	18
TOTAL		16873.57				52		

**Statement-II**

*Guarantees sanctioned for the last 3 years under the Scheme Credit Enhancement Guarantee Scheme for Scheduled Castes (CEGSSC)*

States	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Andhra Pradesh	0	2	0
Bihar	0	0	1
Chhattisgarh	0	0	1
Delhi	0	0	1
Maharashtra	1	2	1
Telangana	0	0	0
TOTAL	1	4	4

**Statement-III**

*Total number of students with disabilities provided scholarships including  
Scheduled Castes*

Sl. No.	State/UT	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (As on date)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	0	0	1	4	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	74	144	221	233	0
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	21	2	0
4.	Assam	3	30	115	8	0
5.	Bihar	16	42	430	410	800
6.	Chandigarh	0	25	3	11	4
7.	Chhattisgarh	3	9	120	275	0
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	1	4	2	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	4	0
10.	Delhi	5	144	25	395	193
11.	Goa	0	0	0	3	0
12.	Gujarat	7	56	132	674	5
13.	Haryana	12	56	76	143	146
14.	Himachal Pradesh	2	39	106	144	16
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	5	155	400	254
16.	Jharkhand	8	8	117	53	445
17.	Karnataka	14	107	2564	1009	1004
18.	Kerala	3	1207	829	2415	50
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Madhya pradesh	6	309	6574	6422	2145



1	2	3	4	5	6	7
21.	Maharashtra	18	83	326	93	481
22.	Manipur	2	29	3	30	0
23.	Meghalaya	0	3	60	27	0
24.	Mizoram	0	0	33	35	0
25.	Nagaland	0	0	15	5	0
26.	Odisha	16	1911	629	2307	1356
27.	Puducherry	3	7	5	22	9
28.	Punjab	2	54	72	106	195
29.	Rajasthan	4	77	125	725	634
30.	Sikkim	0	12	55	13	2
31.	Tamil Nadu	31	51	189	1260	841
32.	Telangana	0	27	108	135	98
33.	Tripura	1	2	262	192	1
34.	Uttarakhand	0	42	3	1	0
35.	Uttar Pradesh	58	1898	703	2756	3092
36.	West Bengal	16	96	760	892	2919
TOTAL		306	6474	14841	21206	14690

**Statement-IV**

*Evaluation study undertaken and outcome thereof in respect of the schemes of Venture Capital Fund for Scheduled Castes (VCF-SC) during 2014*

- (1) The scheme's success can be observed after the full disbursement takes place, projects are implemented and after a full financial year of commencement of commercial operations.
- (2) This evaluation indicates that the scheme implementation has to address the concern of entrepreneurs, their business format and progress of project with patience and empathy.

- (3) The moratorium period is normally allowed from 12 to 18 months against the scheme provision of two to three years.
- (4) There are a few cases where the entrepreneur has lined up finance up to 75% of project cost due to his expertise and strength of the project. But he is not able to proceed because of inability to arrange 25% margin money. It is suggested that 12.5% of the project cost may be funded under VCFSC through participation in the equity of such ventures.
- (5) Some entrepreneurs are also facing difficulties in obtaining no objection certificate from land allotting agencies of State Governments to mortgage the property to IFCI and in conversion of agricultural land for non-agricultural use. The matter may be taken up with state government to facilities the cases of Scheduled Caste entrepreneurs through single window clearance wherever the facility is available and in other cases where single window clearance is not available, the state government may issue instruction to dispose of the cases expeditiously within in a time-frame.
- (6) Hand holding support to small and new entrepreneurs should include compliance of the requirement of Companies Act 2013 as they face hurdles in completing the statutory compliances which sometimes delay sanctions and disbursements.
- (7) Schemes may be further strengthened with more financial allocations to promote innovation and growth among SC entrepreneurs.

#### **National survey on manual scavengers**

286. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of manual scavengers in the country and the details thereof;
- (b) by when the task force would publish its final tally on the National Survey of Manual Scavengers;
- (c) whether the survey was conducted in 170 districts of 18 States where the maximum number of insanitary latrines Were demolished and converted into sanitary latrines and if so, whether the Ministry has been able to obtain data on insanitary latrines from the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs; and

(d) whether the survey includes data of sewer and septic tank cleaners operating without wearing protective gears?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE): (a) 13 States have reported identification of 13,657 manual scavengers upto 30.06.2018.

(b) The process of survey has been completed in 155 of the 170 identified districts upto 12.07.2018. Due to elections in some States like Karnataka and West Bengal, the survey could not be undertaken as scheduled.

(c) The districts for National Survey have been identified on the basis of conversion of insanitary latrines into sanitary latrines under Swachh Bharat Mission by the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation and information regarding existence of manual scavengers provided by the Members of the Task Force representing Social Organizations working with sanitation workers/manual scavengers. Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs have informed that under Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban) construction of Individuals Household Latrines (IHHL) is one of the components and conversion of insanitary and pit latrines into sanitary latrines is treated as IHHL for which no separate data is maintained.

(d) No such data is captured in the present National Survey of manual scavengers which is restricted to identification of manual scavengers.

#### **Welfare of scheduled castes in punjab**

287. SHRI SHAMSHER SINGH DULLO: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of NGOs working for the welfare of Scheduled Castes in Punjab which are receiving financial assistance from Government;

(b) the details of achievements of those NGOs during the last four years and the monitoring mechanism put in place for effective utilization of resources;

(c) the number of proposals forwarded by the State Government to the Screening Committee; and

(d) the number of cases rejected by the Screening Committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) No NGO from the State of Punjab is

receiving financial assistance under this Ministry's Scheme of "Grant-in-Aid to Voluntary Organizations working for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes".

(b) The projects are monitored through:

- i) Mandatory annual inspection by District Authorities.
- ii) Scrutiny of proposals by Multidisciplinary State Level Grant-in-aid committee.
- iii) Mandatory submission of Audited Statement of Accounts and Utilization Certificate duly verified by Chartered Accountant.
- iv) Periodic Inspection by Central Team.

(c) No proposal has been forwarded by the State Government of Punjab to the Screening Committee during the past 4 years.

(d) Does not arise.

**Mechanism for identification of persons working as manual scavengers**

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

(a) whether there is any effective mechanism to identify the persons still working as manual scavengers in the country;

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

(c) the fresh steps taken by Government to set up a mechanism in coordination with State Governments and UT Administrations to work at grass root level to identify manual scavengers and ensure their liberation and proper rehabilitation for their socio-economic development?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE): (a) and (b) "Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act, 2013 (MS Act, 2013)" mandates survey of manual scavengers if any municipality or panchayat has reason to believe that some persons are engaged in manual scavenging within its jurisdiction. The Chief Executive Officer of the Municipality in case of urban areas and Chief Executive Officer of the Panchayat in case of rural areas are responsible to cause the survey as per the procedure prescribed under Sections 11 and 14 of the MS Act, 2013 and chapter III of the "Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their

Rehabilitation Rules, 2013 (MS Rules, 2013)". In addition, any person working as manual scavenger can make a request under section 12(1) of the MS Act, 2013 in urban areas and under section 15(1) in rural areas to the concerned Chief Executive Officer for identification as manual scavenger either during the survey or any time thereafter. The Chief Executive Officer shall cause such request enquired into within 15 days to ascertain whether the applicant is a manual scavenger.

(c) A National Survey of manual scavengers has been undertaken in 170 identified districts of 18 States to identify all those persons who were cleaning the insanitary latrines which have since converted into sanitary latrines under Swachh Bharat Mission or still working as manual scavengers in some areas. District Nodal Officers appointed by the State Government and District Coordinators nominated by the Social Organizations connected with safai karamcharis/manual scavengers are included in the survey teams of the National Survey.

Under Self Employment Scheme for Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers (SRMS) the identified manual scavengers are provided rehabilitation benefits which include onetime cash assistance of ₹40,000/- each, training in livelihood skills with monthly stipend of ₹3,000/- and bank loans upto ₹15 lakhs with capital subsidy upto ₹ 3,25,000/- for undertaking Self Employment Projects.

#### **Rehabilitation and development of physically challenged persons**

289. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be please to State:

(a) whether it is a fact that several thousands of physically challenged persons of various nature are left with no proper care and attention and if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government in this regard;

(b) the population of physically challenged persons in the country, State-wise, as on date;

(c) whether Government has taken any effective steps to support, rehabilitate and develop them;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the total funds allocated therefor; and

(e) the various steps taken by Government to provide incentives and other encouragement to best performing NGOs in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHANPAL GURJAR): (a) The primary responsibility for rehabilitation and care of persons with disabilities lies with the State Governments. However, Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Governments in the rehabilitation of persons with disabilities through its Schemes, programmes and institutions.

(b) State-wise population of persons with disabilities as per census 2011 is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) to (d) The Government implements various schemes/programmes for empowerment and inclusion of persons with disabilities. Major schemes/institutions for the welfare of persons with disabilities are Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS), Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase/Fitting of Aids/Appliances (ADIP), Scheme for Implementation of Persons with Disabilities Act (SIPDA), Scholarship Schemes, National Handicapped Finance and Development Corporation (NHFDC) & National Institutes. In current financial year 2018-19, ₹ 1070 crores has been allocated to the Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities, out of which, for DDRS, ADIP, SIPDA, Scholarship schemes, NHFDC and National Institutes, amount of ₹ 70.00 crores, ₹ 220.00 crores, ₹ 300.00 crores, ₹ 75.66 Crore, ₹ 38.48 crore and ₹ 215.00 crores respectively has been earmarked.

(e) In addition to providing financial assistance to Non-Governmental Organizations for implementing programmes of the Government, National Awards are also conferred every year to best Non Government Organization for their outstanding achievements in empowering persons with disabilities.

***Statement***

*State-wise population of persons with disabilities as per census 2011*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Total population of Persons with Disabilities
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1,2,19,785
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	26,734
3.	Assam	4,80,065

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1	2	3
4.	Bihar	23,31,009
5.	Chhattisgarh	6,24,937
6.	Delhi	2,34,882
7.	Goa	33,012
8.	Gujarat	10,92,302
9.	Haryana	5,46,374
10.	Himachal Pradesh	1,55,316
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	3,61,153
12.	Jharkhand	7,69,980
13.	Karnataka	13,24,205
14.	Kerala	7,61,843
15.	Madhya Pradesh	15,51,931
16.	Maharashtra	29,63,392
17.	Manipur	58,547
18.	Mizoram	15,160
19.	Meghalaya	44,317
20.	Nagaland	29,631
21.	Odisha	12,44,402
22.	Punjab	6,54,063
23.	Rajasthan	15,63,694
24.	Sikkim	18,187
25.	Tamil Nadu	11,79,963
26.	Telangana	10,46,822
27.	Tripura	64,346
28.	Uttar Pradesh	41,57,514
29.	Uttarakhand	1,85,272

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1	2	3
30.	West Bengal	20,17,406
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	6,660
32.	Chandigarh	14,796
33.	Daman and Diu	2,196
34.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3,294
35.	Lakshadweep	1,615
36.	Puducherry	30,189
TOTAL		2,68,14,994

#### **Rehabilitation of elderly persons**

290. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that almost 50 per cent of elders of the country are facing some kind of abuse for years;

(b) if so, whether, a study reveals that more than 80 per cent of abused elders had not reported to the concerned authorities;

(c) if so, the proposal of Government to support and rehabilitate the elderly persons of the country; and

(d) the details of support provided to set up old-age homes and the manner to monitor the proposals of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) No authentic data is available in this regard.

(b) and (c) The Government is not aware of any such study. As per the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India, 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects. The responsibilities to maintain law and order, protection of life and property of the citizens rest primarily with the respective State Governments. The State Governments are competent to deal with such offences under the extant provisions of laws. However,



Ministry of Home Affairs has issued advisories for combating crimes against senior citizens. These Advisories are also available on [www.mha.gov.in](http://www.mha.gov.in).

The Government has enacted the Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007 which *inter alia* makes maintenance of parents/senior citizens by children/relatives obligatory and justiciable through Tribunals; revocation of transfer of property made by senior citizens in case of neglect by children/relatives; penal provision for abandonment of senior citizens; medical provisions for senior citizens; and protection of life and property of senior citizens. Further, under the Scheme of Integrated Programme for Senior Citizens (IPSRc), grant is given to Implementing Agencies for running and maintenance of Senior Citizens Homes/Old Age Homes for destitute senior citizens.

(d) This Ministry is implementing a Central Sector Scheme of Integrated Programme for Senior Citizens (IPSRc) under which grants are given for running and maintenance of Senior Citizens Homes/Old Age Homes, Continuous Care Homes, Mobile Medicare Units etc. to Implementing Agencies such as State Governments/UT Administrations (through Registered Societies)/Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs)/Local bodies; Non-Governmental/Voluntary Organizations; recognized youth organizations such as Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS) etc.

The performance of the Implementing Agencies under the Scheme is monitored from time to time through *inter alia*, periodic field visits by the nodal officers of this Ministry, Inspection of projects by Regional Resources Training Centres and inspection of the projects under the Scheme by the State Government. Grant to Implementing Agencies is released only on receipt of satisfactory Inspection Report, Specific recommendation of the State Government and Utilization Certificate in respect of grants released during the previous years.

#### **Beneficiaries under National Overseas Scholarship Scheme**

291. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of beneficiaries under the National Overseas Scholarship Scheme for SC students for higher studies abroad is very low across the States including Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken by Government to include more beneficiaries under the scheme across the country including Tamil Nadu in future;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) and (b) The state-wise details of the selected candidates under the Scheme for the last three years is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir advertisement inviting applications under the scheme is published in leading newspapers and Employment News twice a year, one at the beginning of the year and the other one during the financial year for publicity. The details of the scheme are also available on the website of the Department. Apart from this the features of the scheme are also broadcasted through radio channels of All India Radio in the programme 'Sawarati Jaye Jeewan ki Rahen'.

(e) Does not arise.

***Statement***

*State-wise details of selected candidates under National Overseas  
Scholarship Scheme*

Sl. No.	State	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5	3	6
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	1	0
3.	Assam	2	1	0
4.	Bihar	0	2	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	4	1
6.	Delhi	4	4	10
7.	Gujarat	0	4	1
8.	Haryana	0	1	2
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	1	0

Sl. No.	State	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
10.	Jharkhand	0	2	0
11.	Karnataka	3	3	10
12.	Kerala	1	4	3
13.	Madhya Pradesh	1	5	9
14.	Maharashtra	16	53	96
15.	Manipur	0	0	2
16.	Odisha	1	0	3
17.	Punjab	4	2	7
18.	Rajasthan	1	1	3
19.	Tamil Nadu	4	5	6
20.	Telangana	1	2	6
21.	Tripura	0	1	0
22.	Uttar Pradesh	6	8	14
23.	West Bengal	1	1	4
TOTAL		50	108	183

**Proposals from States for construction of hostels**

292. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has received any proposals from States for construction of hostels for SC and OBC students;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;
- (c) by when the proposal is likely to be approved;
- (d) the funds allocated, sanctioned/ released for the purpose, State-wise; and
- (e) the number of hostels constructed for SC and OBC students across the country during the last three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) and (b) Yes, sir. Proposals for construction of hostels for SC and OBC students were received from States under the schemes, 'Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatrawas Yojna (BJRCY)' and 'Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Construction of Hostels for OBC Boys and Girls'. The State-wise details thereof are given in the Statement-I and II.

(c) These are continuous Schemes. The proposals are approved on receipt of complete documents/information as per the requirements of relevant scheme guidelines. The proposals received complete in all respects have been approved.

(d) and (e) State-wise funds are not allocated under these schemes. State-wise number of hostels sanctioned and Central assistance released for construction of SC and OBC hostels under the schemes during the last three years are given in the Statement-III and IV, respectively.

***Statement-I***

*State and year-wise details of proposals received for construction of SC hostels under the Scheme 'Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatrawas Yojna' during the last three years*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2015-16 No. of hostels proposed	2016-17 No. of hostels proposed	2017-18 No. of hostels proposed
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Assam	7	29	33
2.	Chhattisgarh	0	11	4
3.	Haryana	5	3	0
4.	Gujarat	1	0	0
5.	Himachal Pradesh	2	4	0
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	1	0
7.	Jharkhand	0	0	2
8.	Karnataka	0	0	2

1	2	3	4	5
9.	Kerala	0	3	1
10.	Madhya Pradesh	1	0	8
11.	Maharashtra	1	4	0
12.	Manipur	12	3	2
13.	Odisha	2	7	6
14.	Punjab	10	6	3
15.	Rajasthan	1	6	1
16.	Sikkim	2	0	0
17.	Tamil Nadu	0	2	13
18.	Telangana	0	1	0
19.	Tripura	5	0	0
20.	Uttar Pradesh	7	0	0
21.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0
22.	West Bengal	2	6	0
TOTAL		58	86	75

**Statement-II**

*State and year-wise details of proposals received for construction of OBC hostels under 'Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Construction of Hostels for OBC Boys and Girls' during the last three years*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2015-16 No. of hostels proposed	2016-17 No. of hostels proposed	2017-18 No. of hostels proposed
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Gujarat	0	0	4
2.	Haryana	1	1	0

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Himachal Pradesh	0	1	0
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	1	5
5.	Karnataka	10	10	0
6.	Madhya Pradesh	14	22	3
7.	Odisha	0	1	2
8.	Rajasthan	0	1	0
9.	Tamil Nadu	0	5	0
10.	Telangana	0	31	0
11.	Uttar Pradesh	0	16	3
12.	West Bengal	2	0	0
13.	Puducherry	0	1	0
14.	Assam	17	2	0
15.	Manipur	11	0	15
16.	Sikkim	2	2	0
TOTAL		58	94	32

***Statement-III***

*State and year-wise details of SC hostels sanctioned for construction under the Scheme 'Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatrawas Yojna' during the last three years.*

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18	
		No. of Hostels sanctioned	Central Assistance released	No. of Hostels sanctioned	Central Assistance released	No. of Hostels sanctioned	Central Assistance released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1	50.00	0	0.00	0	0
2.	Assam	0	84.80	0	0.00	8	718.44

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.	Haryana	4	232.29	0	244.17	0	404.89
4.	Himachal Pradesh	1	378.54	0	60	0	0
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	1	160.41
6.	Jharkhand	0	18.26	0	0	0	0
7.	Kerala	0	0	0	0	1	300
8.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	20	592.34	4	3787.66
9.	Maharashtra	1	248.02	0	155.79	0	170.55
10.	Manipur	3	144.31	0	271.55	0	628.37
11.	Odisha	1	80.00	3	703.73	1	283.73
12.	Punjab	2	112.97	2	643.49	1	300.72
13.	Rajasthan	9	1350.00	0	2.50	0	126.46
14.	Sikkim	2	700.00	0	0.00	0	0
15.	Tamil Nadu	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	410.66
16.	Tripura	1	100.00	2	157.50	0	157.5
17.	West Bengal	2	1398.07	2	666.41	0	41.25
TOTAL		27	4897.26	29	3497.48	18	7490.64

Note: Includes hostels sanctioned to Universities/NGOs.

#### Statement-IV

State and year-wise details of OBC hostels sanctioned for construction under 'Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Construction of Hostels for OBC Boys and Girls' during the last three years

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18	
		No. of Hostels sanctioned	Central Assistance released	No. of Hostels sanctioned	Central Assistance released	No. of Hostels sanctioned	Central Assistance released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0.00	3	405.00	0	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	93.39	2	502.72	0	536.64
3.	Madhya Pradesh	1	788.40	4	497.69	2	1434.22
4.	Tamil Nadu	5	439.79	0	0.00	0	205.39
5.	Uttar Pradesh	5	350.77	3	140.22	0	273.75
6.	West Bengal	4	408.61	1	413.40	0	0.00
7.	Manipur	1	237.53	4	675.97	0	141.75
8.	Tripura	1	157.50	0	0.00	0	
9.	Sikkim	2	315.00	2	315.00	0	608.00
10.	Central Universities	6	1238.50	2	1050.00	3	1050.00
TOTAL		26	4029.49	21	4000.00	5	4249.75

#### **National Overseas Scholarship Scheme for SC students**

293. DR. SASIKALA PUSHPA RAMASWAMY: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal is pending with Government to include more fields of study besides the existing ones under National Overseas Scholarship Scheme for SC students for higher studies abroad;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) and (b) No, Sir.

(c) As per the guidelines of the scheme, the scholarship is given for Master's and Ph.D. courses in abroad and it covers all major field of studies which are as follows:

(i) Engineering and Management

(ii) Pure Sciences and Applied Sciences

(iii) Agricultural Sciences and Medicine

(iv) International Commerce, Accounting & Finance



- (v) Humanities and Social Science

**Launching of replacement navigation satellite**

294. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian Space Research Organisation would soon launch a replacement navigation satellite fitted with corrected atomic clocks to make up for the crippled satellite IRNSS-1A;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the move became imperative after all three rubidium atomic clocks on IRNSS-1A failed in mid 2016;

(c) whether the clock for ISRO's NavIC and the European Space Agency's first 18 Galileo satellites came from the same Swiss company and had developed similar problems around the same time; and

- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Indian Space Research Organisation has launched IRNSS-II on 12th April, 2018 to replace IRNSS-1A. IRNSS-II carried refurbished Atomic clocks.

(b) IRNSS 1A had failure of three Rubidium atomic clocks and IRNSS constellation is functioning with only six satellites. The move to launch the replacement satellite for IRNSS 1A was imperative to complete the seven satellite NavIC constellation. However, IRNSS-1A is still being used for messaging services.

(c) Yes, Sir, the Rubidium clocks were from the same Swiss company. The clocks of NavIC and GALILEO developed problems that were similar in nature.

(d) A thorough analysis and simulation on the failure of the atomic clocks was done. Finally, it was traced to one of the feed through capacitor carrying the DC supply to the physics package, getting in to problem due to excess temperature rise. This was corrected in the IRNSS-1 I clocks.

**Review of MPLADS**

295. SHRI VINAY DINU TENDULKAR: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Members of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme

(MPLADS) has been reviewed during the last three years;

(b) the details of heads under which most of the amount of MPLAD Scheme has been spent for developmental works in the country, State/Union Territory-wise, during the said period; and

(c) the details regarding the number of complaints received by Government regarding the developmental works under MPLADS during the last three years, along with those addressed to out of them, State/Union Territory-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): (a) The Government has reviewed and approved the continuation of MPLAD Scheme till the term of the 14th Finance Commission *i.e.* till 31.03.2020.

(b) Funds under the MPLADS are utilized for creation of durable assests at the local level covering sectors of national priorities *viz.* drinking water, primary education, public health, sanitation and roads, etc. as per provisions of the Guidelines on MPLADS. The specific data is maintained at the District Level and only broad parameters are maintained by this Ministry. However, the Ministry maintains a web portal on which data is provided by District Authorities.

(c) Complaints regarding the development works under MPLADS at district level are received in the Ministry on a continuing basis. Complaints on receipt are referred to State and District Authorities for taking appropriate action.

Data on year-wise complaints and action taken thereon is not centrally maintained in the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation.

#### **Aadhaar linkage with notified schemes**

296. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of all the schemes for Scheduled Tribes notified under Section 7 of Aadhaar Act;

(b) whether Aadhaar has been made mandatory for these schemes;

(c) if so, whether the Ministry could make Aadhaar mandatory for these schemes in violation of Supreme Court order;

(d) if Aadhaar has not been made mandatory, whether the Ministry would assure that beneficiaries are not being asked to produce Aadhaar to avail the benefits under these schemes; and

(e) how many beneficiaries could not avail benefits of different schemes as a result of Aadhaar authentication failures or non-enrolment in Aadhaar, State-wise, scheme-wise and year-wise since, 2014?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) The Ministry has notified in May 2017 the following schemes under Section 7 of the Aadhaar (Targeted Delivery of Financial and Other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) Act, 2016:

- i) Pre-Matric Scholarship for ST students
- ii) Post-Matric Scholarship for ST students
- iii) National Fellowship and Scholarship for Higher Education of ST students
- iv) National Overseas Scholarships for ST candidates
- v) Scheme of Grant in aid to Voluntary Organizations working for the welfare of STs
- vi) Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGS)
- vii) Vocational Training in Tribal Areas
- viii) Institutional Support for Development and Marketing of Tribal Product.

(b) to (e) The said notification requires the individual beneficiaries to furnish proof of possession of Aadhaar number or undergo Aadhaar authentication for availing benefits of above schemes. However, till the Aadhaar is assigned to the beneficiary, the benefits shall be given to such individuals based on alternate and viable means of identification documents as specified in the notification. As such, beneficiaries have not been prevented from availing the benefits under the above schemes for lack of Aadhaar enrolment.

### **Van Dhan Yojana**

†297. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether the Van Dhan Yojana, under which Van Dhan Development Centres are being opened across the country so that our tribals could get the appropriate price of their forest produce, has been launched by Government for procuring forest produce on minimum support price and for their processing;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the tribal rural economy is becoming stronger and there has been hike in the income of the people living in tribal areas after the launch of Van Dhan Yojana; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) and (b) On April 14th, 2018 Hon'ble Prime Minister of India has announced the launching of Van Dhan Yojana in Bijapur, Chhattisgarh under which one Van Dhan Vikas Kendra was set up, as a pilot project, at a cost of ₹25 lakhs of which 25% is to be met by the State Government. This Van Dhan Vikas Kendra is to cater to ten Self Help Groups of thirty tribal gathers each.

(c) and (d) As the Van Dhan Vikas Kendra was launched as a pilot project only on 14th April 2018, no data is available to assess the impact of the same on tribal rural economy and the income of the people living in tribal areas.

#### **Proposal for Van Dhan Kendras**

298. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has proposed to set up three thousand Van Dhan Kendras involving thirty thousand Self Help Groups (SHGs) across the country under a scheme of the Ministry;

(b) if so, the details of the proposed centres, State/UT-wise;

(c) the funds allocated to the Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India Limited (TRIFED) for technical training; and

(d) what are the provisions of working capital for SHGs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) and (b) On April 14th, 2018 Hon'ble

Prime Minister of India has announced the launching of Van Dhan Yojana in Bijapur, Chhattisgarh under which one Van Dhan Vikas Kendra was set up, as a pilot project, at a cost of ₹25 lakhs of which 25% is to be met by the State Government. This Van Dhan Vikas Kendra is to cater to ten Self Help Groups of thirty tribal gathers each.

(c) Since Financial Year 2015-16, Ministry of Tribal Affairs has released funds to Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India Limited (TRIFED) as under which includes funds for training. No separate funds are earmarked for technical training by the Ministry.

(₹ in Crore)

Sl. No.	Scheme	Years		
		2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1.	Institutional Support for Development and Marketing of Tribal Products/Produce	35.00	39.00	39.00
2.	Mechanism for Marketing of Minor Forest Produce (MFP) through Minimum Support Price (MSP) and Development of Value Chain for MFP	10.67	2.00	2.00

(d) No funds are provided by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs to Self Help Groups (SHGs) under its schemes.

#### **Funds for Eklavya Model Residential Schools**

299. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry has sought more funds from the Ministry of Finance for its Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRSs);

(b) if so, the details of active EMRSs and the number of students enrolled there, State/UT-wise; and

(c) the funds allocated and actual utilisation of funds for EMRSs during the last four years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) Ministry of Tribal Affairs approves setting up of Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRSs) in States/UTs from allocated grants provided under “Grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution of India”. As per Union Budget 2018-19, by the year 2022, every block with more than 50% ST population and at least 20,000 tribal persons, will have an EMRS. Accordingly, necessary schematic proposals including fund requirements for the years 2018-19 and 2019-20 have been made to Ministry of Finance.

(b) As on date, a total of 284 EMRSs have been sanctioned, out of which 214 have been reported functional by States/UTs. The details of functional EMRSs and the number of students enrolled, State/UT-wise is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) The funds allocated for EMRSs during the last four years is given in the Statement-II (*See below*). The funding for EMRSs is made from “Grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution of India”. This Grant, *inter alia*, includes grants for other activities for the States as well and are sanctioned simultaneously. Therefore, consolidated Utilisation Certificates are received from the States/UTs for various activities approved for each States/UTs.

***Statement-I***

*Details of functional EMRSs and the State/UT-wise  
number of students enrolled under it*

Sl. No.	States	Number of functional EMRSs	Number of students enrolled
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	14	2800
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	240
3.	Chhattisgarh	25	6780

1	2	3	4
4.	Gujarat	27	10172
5.	Himachal Pradesh	1	210
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	120
7.	Jharkhand	7	2829
8.	Karnataka	10	2385
9.	Kerala	2	600
10.	Madhya Pradesh	32	10270
11.	Maharashtra	18	4103
12.	Manipur	3	1170
13.	Mizoram	2	400
14.	Nagaland	3	583
15.	Odisha	14	5340
16.	Rajasthan	15	5350
17.	Sikkim	4	915
18.	Tamil Nadu	7	1553
19.	Telangana	11	4160
20.	Tripura	4	1680
21.	Uttar Pradesh	2	630
22.	Uttarakhand	2	279
23.	West Bengal	7	2662
	TOTAL	214	65231

**Statement-II***Funds allocated for EMRSs during the last four years*

Sl. No.	State	2014-15			2015-16			2016-17			2017-18		
		Recur- ring	Non Recur- ring	Total Release for EMRS	Recur- ring	Non Recur- ring	Total Release for EMRS	Recur- ring	Non Recur- ring	Total Release for EMRS	Recur- ring	Non Recur- ring	Total Release for EMRS
1	2	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1260.00	3500.00	4760.00	680.00	4000.00	4680.00	680.40	0.00	680.40	757.26	3033.85	3791.11
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	50.40	20.00	70.40	120.80	1600.00	1720.80	50.40	648.53	698.93	100.80	4450.00	4550.80
3.	Assam	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1200.00	1200.00	0.00	200.00	200.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Bihar	0.00	500.00	500.00	0.00	800.00	800.00	0.00	1000.00	1000.00	0.00	900.00	900.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	4126.24	0.00	4126.24	1725.57	0.00	1725.57	1756.02	4675.45	6431.47	2528.00	3471.00	5999.00
6.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	400.00	400.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	2503.62	440.00	2943.62	3168.90	1200.00	4368.90	3802.26	750.00	4552.26	3930.78	2650.00	6580.78
8.	Himachal Pradesh	95.00	0.00	95.00	88.20	0.00	88.20	88.20	0.00	88.20	88.02	600.00	688.02
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00	0.00	200.00	0.00	200.00	0.00	1955.19	1955.19	0.00	800.00	800.00
10.	Jharkhand	504.00	3600.00	4104.00	504.00	1675.00	2179.00	806.40	4526.21	5332.61	1082.24	2943.76	4026.00



11. Karnataka	680.40	2750.00	3430.40	1000.00	1600.00	2600.00	999.60	0.00	999.60	856.38	40.00	896.38
12. Kerala	388.50	0.00	388.50	350.00	0.00	350.00	221.76	0.00	221.76	244.02	400.00	644.02
13. Madhya Pradesh	3290.80	2120.00	5410.80	3008.88	5000.00	8008.88	3370.92	2400.00	5770.92	3727.28	3280.00	7007.28
14. Maharashtra	916.96	3200.00	4116.96	1083.60	3300.00	4383.60	1512.00	3600.00	5112.00	1688.40	4250.00	5938.40
15. Manipur	0.00	0.00	0.00	75.00	125.00	200.00	239.40	1380.00	1619.40	302.40	839.00	1141.40
16. Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	200.00	200.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17. Mizoram	100.00	600.00	700.00	345.45	2300.00	2645.45	168.00	0.00	168.00	168.00	1386.78	1554.78
18. Nagaland	200.34	0.00	200.34	200.34	1600.00	1800.34	183.96	400.00	583.96	252.60	1645.00	1897.60
19. Odisha	2683.29	0.00	2683.29	2142.00	4337.00	6479.00	2242.80	2700.00	4942.80	2242.80	5000.00	7242.80
20. Rajasthan	1381.80	70.00	1451.80	1381.80	300.00	1681.80	1633.80	800.00	2433.80	1970.00	1000.00	2970.00
21. Sikkim	320.30	50.00	370.30	300.00	900.00	1200.00	405.00	500.00	905.00	354.00	62.50	416.50
22. Tamil Nadu	264.00	0.00	264.00	352.80	0.00	352.80	378.00	420.00	798.00	504.00	916.80	1420.80
23. Telangana	2520.00	500.00	3020.00	1272.00	2300.00	3572.00	1344.00	0.00	1344.00	1377.00	3017.57	4394.57
24. Tripura	655.20	0.00	655.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	730.80	435.00	1165.80	778.18	1191.32	1969.50
25. Uttar Pradesh	195.44	546.71	742.15	208.70	455.99	664.69	189.00	500.00	689.00	252.00	700.00	952.00
26. Uttarakhand	126.00	116.40	242.40	151.20	47.67	198.87	0.00	0.00	0.00	347.76	1339.30	1687.06
27. West Bengal	1049.16	0.00	1049.16	1049.16	0.00	1049.16	1049.16	0.00	1049.16	1049.16	0.00	1049.16
TOTAL	23311.45	18013.11	41324.56	19408.40	33140.66	52549.06	21851.88	27090.38	48942.26	24601.08	43916.88	68517.96

**Data related to Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (OTFDs)**

300. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is no national level data on implementation of Forests Right Act for Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (OTFDs);

(b) the number of titles received and their rejection rates, by STs and OTFDs;

(c) the manner in which the Ministry proposes to clear the roadblocks such as low priority for State machinery, lack of awareness and misinformation, intrasociety dynamics, lack of agency for OTFDs, lack of transparency and ineffective documentation for OTFD inclusion; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to ensure representation of OTFDs in village level institutions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) and (b) The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 (in short, Forests Right Act, 2006) seeks to recognize and vest the forest rights and occupation in forest land in forest dwelling STs and OTFDs who have been residing in forests for generations. The forest rights enumerated in Section 3(1) of Chapter- II of this Act do not make distinction between STs and OTFDs. Hence, the Act itself does not necessitate maintenance of segregated data for STs and OTFDs. As per the information received from States/UTs, upto 28.02.2018, a total of 18,52,490 titles have been recognized and 19,36,083 have been rejected under Forest Right Act.

(c) Right from the time of promulgation of the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Rights) Act, 2006 and Rules thereunder, Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MoTA) has been providing support to States and UTs for effective implementation of the Act besides guiding them and hand holding and monitoring its implementation. A brief account of such steps taken by MoTA is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(d) Under the Forest Rights Act, 2006, the only authority/institution at village level is the Gram Sabha which is to initiate the process for determining the nature and extent of individual or community rights or both that may be given to the forest dwelling STs and OTFDs within the local limits of its jurisdiction under this Act.

Further, in terms of Section 2(g) of the Act 'Gram Sabha' means a village assembly which shall consist of all adult members of a village with full and unrestricted participation of women. Since the Act itself provides that all adult members of a village with full and unrestricted participation of women shall be members of 'Gram Sabha', hence representation of OTFDs in village level institutions for Forest Rights Act is already ensured.

**Statement**

*Steps taken by Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MoTA) for effective implementation of the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 (in short FRA, 2006)*

1. Support provided by MoTA to State Governments

A. Capacity Building to States/UTs

- (i) To increase awareness and efficiency, States requested to undertake extensive training programmes for officials and members of institutions, responsible for the implementation of FRA and to use the Geo-referenced database for processing claims towards vesting of rights and maps;
- (ii) Issued FAQ to address the questions raised by State Governments regarding FRA, 2006;
- (iii) Translation of Act, Rules and clarification into local languages and publication of training modules on FRA for training and guidance;
- (iv) Issuance of guidelines, observations, clarifications and direction under Section 12 of FRA, 2006 on various aspects of FRA, 2006;
- (v) A dedicated website <<http://www.forestrights.nic.in>> has been launched. This site besides containing all documents like Act, Rules and Guidelines etc. also has a self-learning and self-test module.

B. Financial Support for the implementation of the FRA, 2006

Release of funds, from time to time, under TSP (now TSS) and grants under Article 275 (1) for undertaking FRA related activities such as capacity building, training and support for post recognition of rights. (TSP: Tribal Sub Plan, TSS: Tribal Sub-Scheme)

2. Follow-up with and directions to State Governments

- A. Mechanisms laid down by Government of India for monitoring the progress of implementation of the Act
- (i) States/UTs are submitting Monthly Progress Reports and Quarterly Progress Reports as per amended Rules to the Ministry.
  - (ii) Ministry also reviews the progress by convening meetings of State Secretaries/Commissioners of Tribal Welfare/Development Departments.
  - (iii) Visits by Ministers and senior officers of the Ministry to States for reviewing the progress of implementation of the Act.
  - (iv) Organisation of Regional Workshops in order to explain and discuss the amendments in the Forest Right Rules and the guidelines to the officials of the key State Government Departments.
  - (v) A series of Review-cum-Consultation meetings with States held in which besides reviewing the progress, various issues in its implementation were also discussed and clarification on a number of points given.
  - (vi) As per FR Amendment Rules, 2012 Government notified, on 6.9.2012, State Level Monitoring Committee is required to meet at least once in three months to monitor the process of recognition, verification and vesting of rights, consider and address the field level problems.
- B. Thrust areas redefined
- (i) States have been urged to concentrate on Community Rights claims.
  - (ii) Directions issued to States to *suo moto* review the rejected claims.
  - (iii) Conversion of Forest Villages into Revenue Villages stressed upon and States asked to submit periodic reports to the Ministry.
  - (iv) States have been requested to provide post-recognition of rights support to the title holders.
  - (v) States have been requested to ensure that Gram Sabhas are convened in all villages as per Forest Rights Act definitions and Forest Rights Committees formed.
- C. Sensitization on new emerging areas
- The States sensitized about issues of Critical Wildlife Habitats, CAMPA

funds and land banks. (CAMPA: Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority)

- States directed to take necessary steps for reflecting the rights recognized/pattas given under FRA in the records of the revenue department.
- Letters written on 27.7.2015 to States with high rates of rejection of claims, following which they have started reviewing and re-examining the rejected claims.
- On 21.9.2017, letter sent to States to use space technology for creation of geo-referenced database on vesting of rights/correction of record of rights, for convening Gram Sabhas meeting, *suo-moto* review of rejected claims and early disposal of all pending claims.

### 3. Overall Impact

Overall rejection rate has declined from 55% to 51% and sustained campaigning has led to increase in number of claims filed from 32,36,539 in October, 2012 to 42,10,652 in January, 2018.

### **Supplementary nutrition to adolescent girls**

301. DR. SASIKALA PUSHPA RAMASWAMY: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has taken steps to provide supplementary nutrition to adolescent girls under any Centrally Sponsored Scheme across the country particularly in Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the steps taken by Government to identify adolescent girls to bring them under the scheme; and

(d) the details of beneficiaries, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) and (b) Yes Sir, the Government is implementing Scheme for Adolescent Girls (SAG), a Centrally-sponsored scheme which provides supplementary nutrition to out of school adolescent girls of age 11-14 years in all the districts across the country including Tamil Nadu.

The scheme introduced in the year 2010-11 on a pilot basis in 205 districts across the country has been extended to additional 303 districts in 2017-18 and remaining districts have been covered under SAG w.e.f 01.04.2018. The Scheme aims at all-round development of out-of-school Adolescent Girls of age 11-14 years. The Scheme is implemented through ICDS infrastructure by the State Governments/UT Administrations.

The scheme has two components Nutrition and Non Nutrition. Under the Nutrition component, each out of school Adolescent Girl of age 11-14 years is provided 600 calories, 18-20 grams of protein and micronutrients @ ₹ 9.5 per beneficiary per day for 300 days in a year. The non-nutrition component has an built-in factor to motivate out of school girls to go back to formal schooling or skill training. The scheme also aims at promoting awareness about health, hygiene, nutrition and facilitating access to learning about public services through various interventions.

(c) The Anganwadi Worker undertakes home visits in her area, take the help of PRIs, school teachers and other stakeholders to identify out of school girls in the age group of 11 + to 14 years and advise the girls to register themselves under the scheme for availing the services.

(d) State-wise number of beneficiaries covered under SAG during 2017-18 is given in the Statement.

***Statement***

*State-wise details of beneficiaries (11-14 out of school girls) covered under SAG*

Sl. No.	State	Actual Coverage: Nutrition beneficiaries (2017-18)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	14763
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	266
3.	Assam	NR
4.	Bihar	396805
5.	Chhattisgarh	13673

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1	2	3
6.	Goa	45
7.	Gujarat	NR
8.	Haryana	667
9.	Himachal Pradesh	825
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	NR
11.	Jharkhand	63515
12.	Karnataka	27682
13.	Kerala	130
14.	Madhya Pradesh	125452
15.	Maharashtra	NR
16.	Manipur	5061
17.	Meghalaya	1852
18.	Mizoram	897
19.	Nagaland	6455
20.	Odisha	56893
21.	Punjab	2143
22.	Rajasthan	NR
23.	Sikkim	6
24.	Tamil Nadu	2337
25.	Telangana	NR
26.	Tripura	971
27.	Uttar Pradesh	NR
28.	Uttarakhand	NR
29.	West Bengal	2842
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	25
31.	Chandigarh	186

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1	2	3
32.	Daman and Diu	0
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	NR
34.	Delhi	3383
35.	Lakshadweep	10
36.	Puducherry	18
TOTAL		726902

#### **Decline in sex ratio at birth**

302. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the sex ratio at birth saw a decline in 17 out of 21 large States of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that there is a clear need for States to effectively implement the Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques Act, 1994 and take adequate measures to promote the value of girl child; 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 facts was mentioned in a comprehensive Health Index Report titled “Healthy States, Progressive India” released by NITI Aayog in February, 2018, which ranked States/UTs on absolute as well as year-on-year incremental changes on different parameters. A comparative statement for the performance of 21 large States for Sex Ratio at Birth indicator for base year and reference year is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has intensified effective implementation of the Pre-conception and Pre-natal Diagnostics Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act, 1994 and amended various provision of the Rules. The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare is rendering financial support to strengthen implementation structures under National Health Mission (NHM) for setting up of dedicated PNDDT



Cells, capacity building, monitoring and advocacy campaigns etc. Under BBBP all statutory bodies such as District Advisory Committee under the PC&PNDT Act are constituted/ reconstituted and meeting are conducted at intervals mandated by the Act, training of medial officers for conducting diagnostic procedures in Government facilities to ensure effective complete compliance of the PNDT Act, monitoring regular monthly report on the status of implementation PC&PNDT Act at the State appropriate authority to help timely compliance of quarterly progress reports for the State/UT.

**Statement**

*Statement of the performance of 21 large States for Sex Ratio at Birth indicator for base year and reference year*

Sl. No.	State	Base year actual value (Y1)	Reference year actual value (Y2)	Y2 - Y1
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Punjab	870	889	19
2.	Uttar Pradesh	869	879	10
3.	Bihar	907	916	9
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	899	899	0
5.	Telangana	919	918	-1
6.	West Bengal	952	951	-1
7.	Andhra Pradesh	919	918	-1
8.	Odisha	953	950	-3
9.	Kerala	974	967	-7
10.	Jharkhand	910	902	-8
11.	Madhya Pradesh	927	919	-8
12.	Tamil Nadu	921	911	-10
13.	Karnataka	950	939	-11
14.	Chhattisgarh	973	961	-12

1	2	3	4	5
15.	Himachal Pradesh	938	924	-14
16.	Maharashtra	896	878	-18
17.	Assam	918	900	-18
18.	Uttarakhand	871	844	-27
19.	Rajasthan	893	861	-32
20.	Haryana	866	831	-35
21.	Gujarat	907	854	-53

**UN Report on most dangerous country for women**

303. SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that India was named as most dangerous for women in the world by some UN Report;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if the UN Report is not true, the action taken against those who were involved in publishing such report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) No Sir. The Government of India is not aware about any UN Report that named India as most dangerous for women in the world.

(b) and (c) In view of above (a), does not arise.

**Pre-nursery and nursery schools in Anganwadi centres**

†304. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to recognise Anganwadi centers as pre-nursery and nursery schools;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) if so, whether Government has taken any action, so far, in this regard; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) to (c) Under the Anganwadi Services Scheme, six services are provided to 6 months to 6 years age of children and Pregnant Women and Lactating Mothers. Pre-school non-formal education is one of the six services provided at Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) under the scheme. The other services provided are Supplementary Nutrition, Health and Nutrition Education, Immunization, Referral and Health Services.

#### **Direct Cash Transfer for Take Home Ration**

305. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the proposal by NITI Aayog for Direct Cash Transfer (DCT) in lieu of Take Home Ration (THR) to pregnant/lactating mothers under the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS), was rejected by the Ministry;
- (b) whether there is up to 80 per cent leakage in THR distribution; and
- (c) if so, the steps taken by Government to tackle issues such as siphoning-off of funds, poor quality food supplement as THR given to pregnant and lactating mothers and kids below 3 years or the THR not reaching out to intended beneficiaries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) The Ministry has not agreed with the proposal of NITI Aayog.

(b) No, Sir. The instances of leakages in distribution of THR, as and when reported to the Ministry, are taken up with the States/UTs for taking remedial measures.

(c) The Ministry has requested the State Governments/UT Administrations to obtain and validate Aadhaar number or any similar identifiers of beneficiaries of Supplementary Nutrition Programme to eliminate fake/ghost beneficiaries and plug the leakages. The Ministry has also notified the Supplementary Nutrition (under the Integrated Child Development Services Scheme) Rules, 2017 in compliance of National Food Security Act (NFSA), 2013 under which supplementary nutrition is a legal entitlement and food security allowance is payable to the beneficiaries under specified

circumstances. The rules also specify the maintenance of standard and quality of meal, their enforcement and monitoring.

To ensure improved quality of SNP to the beneficiaries, quality testing of supplementary nutrition is done by four Quality Control Laboratories under Food and Nutrition Board.

#### **Swadhar Greh Scheme**

306. SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of steps taken by Government under Swadhar Greh Scheme to provide economic and social security to women victims in difficult circumstances across the country including Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether the women victims are able to lead a decent, independent life after availing benefits under this scheme;

(c) whether any mechanism is in place to monitor their well being and self respect after becoming beneficiary under the scheme;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing the Swadhar Greh Scheme which targets the women victims of difficult circumstances who are in need of institutional support for rehabilitation so that they could lead their life with dignity. The Scheme envisages providing shelter, food, clothing and health as well as economic and social security for these women.

(c) and (d) The scheme envisages monitoring of the Swadhar Greh at three levels, *i.e.* District level, State level and Central level.

(e) Does not arise.

#### **Insufficient funds to Anganwadi Centres**

307. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Anganwadi Centres working in various States are agitating against insufficient funds for providing required nutrition to children;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government is considering to review the current system of delivery of nutrition to children through Anganwadi Centres and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The Ministry is releasing sufficient funds to the States/UTs for providing required nutrition to the targeted beneficiaries of Anganwadi Services Scheme. A statement showing release of funds to the States/UTs under the supplementary nutrition component of the Scheme during last three years is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) No, Sir.

*Statement*

*Release of funds to the States/UTs under the supplementary nutrition component of the scheme*

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1.	Andhra Pradesh	36298.39	31467.53	31596.87
2.	Bihar	69357.73	52520.17	53741.97
3.	Chhattisgarh	32879.98	22461.93	25724.90
4.	Goa	593.45	591.45	1011.20
5.	Gujarat	30058.92	36162.61	38496.97
6.	Haryana	5545.06	7131.04	3945.75
7.	Himachal Pradesh	3707.29	4662.06	5795.63
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	4169.34	4035.18	4035.17
9.	Jharkhand	15927.08	28723.10	25347.42

Sl. No.	State/UT	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
10.	Karnataka	59330.3	33914.94	56009.24
11.	Kerala	9411.98	8305.96	10976.60
12.	Madhya Pradesh	57366.69	55779.33	66775.88
13.	Maharashtra	37690.9	32053.19	41445.78
14.	Odisha	37421.34	25519.58	47316.24
15.	Punjab	3184.64	3124.57	5282.25
16.	Rajasthan	22694.59	33045.65	34931.86
17.	Tamil Nadu	27006.2	26017.90	33186.70
18.	Telangana	18292.97	17418.86	18130.74
19.	Uttar Pradesh	203927.22	160784.24	129353.52
20.	Uttarakhand	21307.95	4649.44	15212.13
21.	West Bengal	42524.56	30462.46	67697.94
22.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	267.67	262.68	284.57
23.	Chandigarh	535.56	190.49	592.09
24.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	62.38	203.80	129.89
25.	Daman and Diu	40.24	174.12	130.83
26.	Lakshadweep	68.31	68.32	85.35
27.	Delhi	6740.28	7551.09	4051.41
28.	Puducherry	340.04	1702.02	851.02
29.	Arunachal Pradesh	4194.48	4052.72	4035.02
30.	Assam	33637.97	17921.03	31554.71
31.	Manipur	1150.6	500.00	5244.2
32.	Meghalaya	7565.63	11184.72	12238.89
33.	Mizoram	1551.5	2156.92	1539.37

Sl. No.	State/UT	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
34.	Nagaland	1717.06	10611.05	7000.08
35.	Sikkim	434.3	644.34	481.21
36.	Tripura	7870.18	4010.56	6456.59
	TOTAL	804872.78	680065.05	790689.99

**Awareness on women related health issues**

308. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has signed any MoU, with WHO or other International Agencies, NGOs to create awareness on issues particularly health and social problem affecting women;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total funds allocated for the same during the last three years, year-wise and State-wise;

(d) whether Government is working on micro levels particularly in rural areas to conduct Health Awareness Programmes and awareness on cervical and breast cancer and the importance of its early detection; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) No Sir. Ministry of Women and Child Development has not signed any MoU, with WHO or other International Agencies, NGOs to create awareness on issues particularly health and social problem affecting women.

(b) and (c) In view of (a) above, questions do not arise.

(d) and (e) As per information received from Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, health is a State subject. However, under National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases (CVDs) and Stroke (NPCDCS) being implemented under NHM, 525 district Non-communicable diseases (NCD) clinics, 167 Cardiac Care Units (CCUs), 123 day care centres and 2564 community health centres (CHCs) NCD clinics have been set up till June, 2018 and the component for drugs and

awareness generation has been increased under the programme. Population level prevention, control and screening for hypertension, diabetes and common cancer *i.e.* oral, breast and cervical, initiative is being implemented under NHM in more than 150 districts. Under the initiative, frontline health workers such as ASHAs and ANMs, *inter alia*, are being leveraged to carry out screening and generate awareness about the risk factors of NCDs among the masses. This initiative will not only help in early diagnosis but also will generate awareness on risk factors of the diseases. There are 27 erstwhile Regional Cancer Centres in the country providing comprehensive cancer treatment facilities and carrying out cancer prevention and research activities.

A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) has been signed between Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and Sir Dorabji Tata Trust, Mumbai, a non-government organisation and both parties have partnered together in the implementation of programme including software deployment *inter alia* for comprehensive primary healthcare. The software will provide continuum of care. To start with, the software platform will include the NCD module for population based prevention, control, screening and management of common NCDs *viz.* hypertension, diabetes and common cancer *viz.* Oral, Breast and Cervical, initiated under National Health Mission in more than 150 districts in India.

#### **Survey of experts on women issues**

309. SHRI VIVEK K. TANKHA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Thomson Reuters Foundation in its survey of 550 experts on women issues has found India at the top as the world's most dangerous country for women;

(b) if so, the response of Government thereto; and

(c) whether Government is considering to advise the States on improving the situation regarding security of women since this affects the perception of the country on the world stage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) and (b) As per a recent poll titled 'The world's most dangerous countries for women 2018', Thompson Reuters Foundation has proclaimed India as the most dangerous country for women. The Government of India does not recognize the report, as this proclamation is based on an opinion poll conducted with 548 respondents only, rather than any reports or data and are solely based on inherently subjective opinions.



(c) The Government is continuously encouraging the States for safety and security of women. A National Conference of State/UT Ministers in-charge of Women and Child Development was held in Delhi on 17.07.2018 under the chairpersonship of Hon'ble Minister WCD Smt. Maneka Sanjay Gandhi. Various issues covering safety and security of women were discussed at the forum and States were encouraged to pursue action in this regard.

#### **Vacant posts of Anganwadi Workers and Helpers**

310. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of posts of Anganwadi Workers and Helpers lying vacant, State-wise and year-wise since 2014;

(b) the average time for which a post was left vacant, State-wise and year-wise since then;

(c) the steps taken by Government to fill these vacancies;

(d) whether Government provides any additional compensation to the Anganwadi Workers who perform for the post lying vacant; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) The number of posts of Anganwadi Workers and Anganwadi Helpers sanctioned, in position and vacancy details since 2014, State-wise, is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) The posts of Anganwadi Workers and Anganwadi Helpers are being selected by District Level Committee in the States/UTs from time to time. Anganwadi Services being implemented by States, recruitment of these functionaries is done by them. States/UTs have been asked to delegate the powers to DMs/DCs in 115 aspirational districts to recruit Anganwadi Workers/Anganwadi Helpers.

(c) MWCD is continuously monitoring the implementation of ICDS Scheme in States/UTs including filling-up of vacant posts through prescribed reports/returns, letters and review meetings.

(d) and (e) Provision exists under the Scheme for payment of additional honorarium to the Anganwadi Workers working against post lying vacant.

**Statement***Number of Posts of Anganwadi Workers and Helpers Sanctioned, In-position and Vacancy in the country*

Sl. No.	State/UT	2014-15										2015-16							
		No. of Anganwadi workers					No. of Anganwadi Helpers					No. of Anganwadi workers				No. of Anganwadi Helpers			
		Sanctioned	In-position	Vacant	Sanctioned	In-position	Vacant	Sanctioned	In-position	Vacant	Sanctioned	In-position	Vacant	Sanctioned	In-position	Vacant	Sanctioned	In-position	Vacant
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14						
1.	Andhra Pradesh	55607	53561	2046	48768	46321	2447	55607	54248	1359	48768	45828	2940						
2.	Telangana	35700	33518	2182	31711	29320	2391	35700	33284	2416	31711	28802	2909						
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	6225	6028	197	6225	6028	197	6225	6028	197	6225	6028	197						
4.	Assam	62153	62153	0	56728	56728	0	62153	62153	0	56728	56728	0						
5.	Bihar	115009	85354	29655	107894	76776	31118	115009	85980	29029	107894	80176	27718						
6.	Chhattisgarh	52474	48901	3573	46660	42523	4137	52474	48632	3842	46660	42329	4331						
7.	Goa	1262	1230	32	1262	1241	21	1262	1233	29	1262	1225	37						
8.	Gujarat	53029	50610	2419	51229	47860	3369	53029	50515	2514	51229	47704	3525						
9.	Haryana	25962	25078	884	25450	24681	769	25962	25078	884	25450	24681	769						
10.	Himachal Pradesh	18925	18771	154	18386	18155	231	18925	18619	306	18386	18049	337						

11. Jammu and Kashmir	31938	28707	3231	31938	2339	29599	28707	3231	31938	29599	2339
12. Jharkhand	38432	35731	2701	35881	3086	32795	35765	2667	35881	33493	2388
13. Karnataka	65911	63186	2725	62580	3554	59026	63186	2725	62580	59026	3554
14. Kerala	33318	33110	208	33189	233	32956	33110	208	33189	32971	218
15. Madhya Pradesh	97135	90430	6705	84465	5977	78488	91273	5862	84465	79028	5437
16. Maharashtra	110486	105262	5224	97475	5347	92128	105754	4732	97475	92128	5347
17. Manipur	11510	10274	1236	9958	461	9497	10274	1236	9958	9497	461
18. Meghalaya	5896	5309	587	4630	627	4003	5861	35	4630	4623	7
19. Mizoram	2244	2244	0	2244	87	2157	2244	0	2244	2157	87
20. Nagaland	3980	3455	525	3980	525	3455	3455	525	3980	3455	525
21. Odisha	74154	68865	5289	63738	4231	59507	68980	5174	63738	59620	4118
22. Punjab	27314	26177	1137	26074	1039	25035	26355	959	26074	25096	978
23. Rajasthan	62010	58452	3558	55806	3975	51831	58112	3898	55806	50976	4830
24. Sikkim	1308	1275	33	1308	34	1274	1289	19	1308	1285	23
25. Tamil Nadu	54439	44037	10402	49499	10123	39376	40901	13538	49499	37125	12374

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
26.	Tripura	10145	9911	234	10145	9911	234	10145	9911	234	10145	9911	234
27.	Uttar Pradesh	190145	176059	14086	167855	154122	13733	190145	174775	15370	167855	153153	14702
28.	Uttarakhand	20067	18978	1089	14947	13953	994	20067	18967	1100	14947	13874	1073
29.	West Bengal	119481	107916	11565	119481	102503	16978	119481	108211	11270	119481	102015	17466
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	720	710	10	689	689	0	720	720	0	689	689	0
31.	.Chandigarh	500	500	0	500	500	0	500	500	0	500	500	0
32.	Delhi	11150	10806	344	11150	10897	253	11150	10806	344	11150	10897	253
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	302	262	40	247	220	27	302	302	0	247	220	27
34.	.Daman and Diu	107	96	11	107	102	5	107	96	11	107	102	5
35.	Lakshadweep	107	107	0	96	96	0	107	107	0	96	96	0
36.	Puducherry	855	788	67	855	788	67	855	855	0	855	855	0
TOTAL		140000	1287851	112149	1283150	1164541	118609	1400000	1286286	113714	1283150	1163941	119209

Sl. No.	State/UT	2016-17										2017-18									
		No. of Anganwadi workers					No. of Anganwadi Helpers					No. of Anganwadi workers					No. of Anganwadi Helpers				
		Sanctioned	In-position	Va-cant	Sanctioned	In-position	Sanctioned	In-position	Va-cant	Sanctioned	In-position	Sanctioned	In-position	Va-cant	Sanctioned	In-position	Va-cant				
1	2	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26								
1.	Andhra Pradesh	55607	53927	1680	48768	44774	3994	55607	53951	1656	48768	44828	3940								
2.	Telangana	35700	33152	2548	31711	28285	3426	35700	33575	2125	31711	28820	2891								
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	6225	6225	0	6225	6225	0	6225	6225	0	6225	6225	0								
4.	Assam	62153	62153	0	56728	56728	0	62153	62153	0	56728	56728	0								
5.	Bihar	115009	85980	29029	107894	80176	27718	115009	88174	26835	107894	81130	26764								
6.	Chhattisgarh	52474	48770	3704	46660	42407	4253	52474	49253	3221	46660	42366	4294								
7.	Goa	1262	1241	21	1262	1241	21	1262	1208	54	1262	1153	109								
8.	Gujarat	53029	51491	1538	51229	48545	2684	53029	51595	1434	51229	48710	2519								
9.	Haryana	25962	25373	589	25450	24921	529	25962	25347	615	25450	24891	559								
10.	Himachal Pradesh	18925	18743	182	18386	18149	237	18925	18716	209	18386	18131	255								
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	31938	28707	3231	31938	29599	2339	31938	28707	3231	31938	29599	2339								
12.	Jharkhand	38432	35424	3008	35881	33117	2764	38432	35424	3008	35881	33117	2764								

1	2	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
13.	Karnataka	65911	63186	2725	62580	59026	3554	65911	63186	2725	62580	59026	3554
14.	Kerala	33318	33102	216	33189	32953	236	33318	33102	216	33189	32953	236
15.	Madhya Pradesh	97135	94413	2722	84465	82078	2387	97135	97133	2	84465	84465	0
16.	Maharashtra	110486	107006	3480	97475	92292	5183	110486	107170	3316	97475	92179	5296
17.	Manipur	11510	10274	1236	9958	9497	461	11510	10274	1236	9958	9497	461
18.	Meghalaya	5896	5893	3	4630	4630	0	5896	5895	1	4630	4628	2
19.	Mizoram	2244	2244	0	2244	2157	87	2244	2244	0	2244	2157	87
20.	Nagaland	3980	3455	525	3980	3455	525	3980	3455	525	3980	3455	525
21.	Odisha	74154	69625	4529	63738	60168	3570	74154	69625	4529	63738	60168	3570
22.	Punjab	27314	26402	912	26074	28983	-2909	27314	26462	852	26074	24772	1302
23.	Rajasthan	62010	58744	3266	55806	52257	3549	62010	58744	3266	55806	52257	3549
24.	Sikkim	1308	1289	19	1308	1285	23	1308	1289	19	1308	1285	23
25.	Tamil Nadu	54439	38827	15612	49499	35154	14345	54439	38827	15612	49499	35154	14345
26.	Tripura	10145	9911	234	10145	9911	234	10145	9911	234	10145	9911	234
27.	Uttar Pradesh	190145	174477	15668	167855	152201	15654	190145	173383	16762	167855	150543	17312

28. Uttarakhand	20067	18755	1312	14947	13964	983	20067	19056	1011	14947	13906	1041
29. West Bengal	119481	107872	11609	119481	101503	17978	119481	107514	11967	119481	101651	17830
30. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	720	720	0	689	689	0	720	720	0	689	689	0
31. Chandigarh	500	450	50	500	500	0	500	465	35	500	433	67
32. Delhi	11150	10806	344	11150	10897	253	11150	9796	1354	11150	10744	406
33. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	302	302	0	247	220	27	302	302	0	247	233	14
34. Daman and Diu	107	102	5	107	102	5	107	102	5	107	102	5
35. Lakshadweep	107	107	0	96	96	0	107	107	0	96	96	0
36. Puducherry	855	855	0	855	855	0	855	855	0	855	855	0
TOTAL	1400000	1290003	109997	1283150	1169040	114110	1400000	1293945	106055	1283150	1166857	116293

As per data provided by States/UTs

**Functioning of Anganwadi Centres**

311. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Anganwadis Centres which were once functioning properly have now become a direction less institution;

(b) whether Government had announced many things in the past such as delivering nutritious items through speed post and curtailing certain items from the list of ICDS;

(c) whether such announcements were never implemented; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) Anganwadi Services (earlier known as the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme) was launched in 1975 with the objectives (i) to improve the nutritional and health status of children in the age group of 0-6 years; (ii) to lay the foundation for proper psychological, physical and social development of the child; (iii) to reduce the incidence of mortality, morbidity, malnutrition and school dropout; (iv) to achieve effective coordination of policy and implementation amongst the various departments to promote child development; and (v) to enhance the capability of the mother to look after the normal health and nutritional needs of the child through proper nutrition and health education.

In order to achieve these objectives, a package of six essential services comprising (i) Supplementary nutrition (SNP); (ii) Immunization; (iii) Health check-up; (iv) Referral services; (v) Pre-school non formal education; and (vi) Nutrition and health education are provided to the targeted beneficiaries *i.e.* all children below 6 years, Pregnant and Lactating Mothers. Three of six services namely, Immunisation, Health Check-up and Referral Services are delivered through Public Health Infrastructure under the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

In order to universalise the Scheme, Government of India has sanctioned 14 lakh Anganwadi Centres to the States/UTs out of which 13.63 lakh Anganwadi Centres have become operational as on 01.06.2018. As on 01.06.2018, there are 719.42 lakh children and 173.35 lakh pregnant and lactating mothers receiving supplementary, nutrition at Anganwadi Centres. Similarly, 325.91 lakh children (3-6 years) attended AWCs for Pre-school non-formal education.



- (b) No. Sir.
- (c) and (d) Do not arise.

**Children homes for mentally retarded children**

312. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has set up children homes in various States including Tripura for development and care of mentally retarded children;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the number of said homes set up by Government during each of the last three years, State/UT-wise;
- (c) whether Government's attention has been drawn to some reports that the mentally retarded children are not taken care of properly in the said homes in some States; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) and (b) As per Section 2 (14) (iv) of Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 (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. The primary responsibility of execution of the Act lies with the States/UTs. However, Central Government is managing Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) now "Child Protection Services" under Integrated Child Development Scheme, and providing financial assistance to the States/UTs including Tripura on sharing pattern for, *inter alia*, undertaking a situational analysis of children in difficult circumstances, for setting up and maintenance of various types of Child Care Institutions (CCIs). Under the scheme institutional care is provided through CCIs, as a rehabilitative measure. 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 programmes of the Government or civil society. As per the information provided by the State/UT Governments, the number of Child Care Institutions (CCIs) registered under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000/2015 in the country which are being supported under the ICPS, is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) Under Section 54 (1), (2) and (3) of the JJ Act, the State Governments are required to appoint inspection Committees for the State and district for mandatory inspection of all facilities housing children, at least once in three months. Such inspection committees shall mandatorily conduct visits to all facilities housing children in the area allocated, at least once in three months in a team of not less than three members, of whom at least one shall be a woman and one shall be a medical officer, and submit reports of the findings of such visits within a week of their visit, to the District Child Protection Units or State Government, as the case may be, for further action. On the submission of the report by the inspection committee within a week of the inspection, 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.

***Statement***

*The number of CCIs having children with special needs run by the States/UTs supported under ICPS as on 31.07.2018*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	CCIs having children with special needs
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0
3.	Assam	5
4.	Bihar	23
5.	Chhattisgarh	14
6.	Goa	1

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1	2	3
7.	Gujarat	2
8.	Haryana	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	5
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2
11.	Jharkhand	0
12.	Karnataka	5
13.	Kerala	3
14.	Madhya Pradesh	0
15.	Maharashtra	1
16.	Manipur	8
17.	Meghalaya	0
18.	Mizoram	5
19.	Nagaland	0
20.	Odisha	0
21.	Punjab	4
22.	Rajasthan	6
23.	Sikkim	1
24.	Tripura	4
25.	Tamil Nadu	7
26.	Telangana	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	22
28.	Uttarakhand	0
29.	West Bengal	64
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0
31.	Chandigarh	5
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0

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1	2	3
33.	Daman and Diu	0
34.	Lakshadweep	0
35.	Puducherry	5
36.	NCT of Delhi	0
TOTAL		192

**Social security scheme for women prisoners**

313. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA:

SHRI SANJAY SETH:

Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the present policy formulated for the rehabilitation of women under trials and convicts in the country;

(b) whether Government has any social security scheme applicable to women prisoners and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has undertaken any projects to provide sanitary napkins or menstrual cups to women prisoners for maintenance of health and hygiene and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the other steps taken by Government to formulate schemes for women prisoners to protect them from vulnerable condition they face inside prison and assist their smooth integration post release?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) to (d) The Ministry of Home Affairs has issued advisories to the States and Union Territories for wide-range guidance, including guidance on after-care and rehabilitation of women prisoners. It provides that the process of after-care and rehabilitation of offenders is an integral part of institutional care and the administrative machinery carrying out the programmes should be integrated with the Department of Prisons. There is also a dedicated chapter on 'after-care and rehabilitation' in Model Prison Manual 2016, which has been shared by Ministry of Home Affairs with all States and UTs and they were advised to adopt the best practices and guidance available in the Manual.

The Ministry of Home Affairs has advised the States to formulate suitable schemes for providing employment to released convicts. States have been advised that individual cases of released prisoners should be followed up by concerned Probation/Welfare/Rehabilitation Officers for a period ranging from one year to five years according to the requirement of each case and the status of their rehabilitation and reintegration with the society should be monitored.

There is also a dedicated chapter in the Manual titled 'Women Prisoners' which lays down several steps for the healthcare and welfare of women prisoners which, *inter alia*, provides that sterilized sanitary pads should be issued to women prisoners as per their requirement.

The Ministry of Home Affairs has advised the Ministry of Skill Development to coordinate with Skill Development departments of States and make provision for suitable opportunities for development of skills of prison inmates, particularly women prisoners, to facilitate their reintegration with society by providing them employment opportunities post-release.

Apart from the above, the Ministry of Women and Child Development is administering Swadhar Greh Scheme for relief and rehabilitation of women in difficult circumstances including women prisoner.

#### **Schemes for improving Sex Ratio**

314. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any marked improvement in the Sex Ratio after 2011 in those States where the imbalance was extremely serious and if so, the State-wise details thereof 2011 to 2018;

(b) new schemes introduced by the Ministry in general and for improving Sex Ratio of population in particular after 2014, the details of their implementation, during the last four years, State-wise and year wise; and

(c) whether any impact assessment study was undertaken to gauge the outcome of these schemes and if so, the details thereof, the overall assessment of these outcomes and whether Government is satisfied with the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) and (b) Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Scheme (BBBP) was launched by Hon'ble Prime Minister on 22nd January, 2015 addresses the declining Child Sex Ratio (CSR) and related issues of women empowerment and aims to change mindsets to value girl child. It is a tri-ministerial effort of Ministries of Women and Child Development, Health and Family Welfare and Human Resource Development. The key elements of the scheme include nation-wide awareness and advocacy campaign and multi- sectoral action, initially in selected 100 districts (low on CSR) and got expanded to 61 additional districts in 2015-16. Considering the encouraging results of implementation in 161 districts the Government of India has expanded the BBBP Scheme in all 640 districts (as per Census 2011) of the country on 8th March, 2018, through Multi -sectoral intervention and alert District Media and Advocacy in 405 districts and alert District Media and Advocacy in 235 districts. Multi-sectoral action includes tighter enforcement of Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (PC&PNDT) Act, Pre-Natal/Post Natal care of mother, improve enrolment of girls in schools, construction of girl's toilets, community engagement/training etc.

To improve the Child Sex Ratio and to create an enabling environment for the girl child is a long-term challenge. CSR is calculated on Decadal basis by Registrar General of India through Census. As per Health Management Information System (HMIS) data of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, out of 161 selected districts under BBBP, Sex Ratio at Birth (SRB) has shown improving trend in 104 districts (1 district stable trend) in the period between 2015-16 and 2016-17. A list of base line data for 161 districts of BBBP on Sex Ratio at Birth is given in the Statement.

(c) Under BBBP Scheme, no impact assessment study has been undertaken. The scheme has been well received and in the last three years, several local innovative interventions have been demonstrated by the districts and States/UTs with support from Departments of WCD, Health and Education, besides National Media and advocacy campaigns through I and B.

**Statement**

(A) Sex Ratio at Birth (SRB) as per HIMS, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare  
Data of the 100 Districts selected in Phase-I under BBBP

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Number of Districts	2014-15 (Apr-March)	2015-16 (Apr-March)	2016-17 (Apr-March)
1	2	3	4	5	6
India					
1.	Gujarat (5)	Surat	879	886	872
2.		Mahesana	900	919	910
3.		Gandhinagar	885	883	902
4.		Ahmedabad	873	903	915
5.		Rajkot	886	906	872
6.	Haryana (12)	Mahendragarh	791	809	859
7.		Jhajjar	838	872	897
8.		Rewari	803	845	851
9.		Sonipat	864	869	898
10.		Ambala	870	877	915
11.		Kurukshetra	843	864	881
12.		Rohtak	915	881	893
13.		Karnal	758	883	854
14.		Yamuna Nagar	887	896	912
15.		Kaithal	887	868	899
16.		Bhiwani	822	859	860
17.		Panipat	901	898	941
18.	Himachal Pradesh (1)	Una	857	904	931
19.	Jammu and Kashmir (5)	Jammu	911	886	908
20.		Pulwama	983	949	1018

1	2	3	4	5	6
21.		Kathua	862	873	852
22.		Badgam	972	988	968
23.		Anantnag	985	1000	976
24.	Madhya Pradesh (4)	Morena	904	909	926
25.		Gwalior	888	918	906
26.		Bhind	919	898	929
27.		Datia	887	880	895
28.	Maharashtra (10)	Bid	913	898	925
29.		Jalgaon	864	898	901
30.		Ahmadnagar	904	906	895
31.		Buldana	934	954	913
32.		Aurangabad	917	929	927
33.		Washim	974	903	910
34.		Kolhapur	889	903	881
35.		Osmanabad	883	909	912
36.		Sangli	885	889	893
37.		Jalna	901	887	900
38.	NCT of Delhi (5)	South West	878	881	875
39.		North West	898	899	911
40.		East	888	918	900
41.		West	868	881	915
42.		North	913	904	930
43.	Punjab (11)	Tarn Taran	874	880	889
44.		Gurdaspur	879	866	881
45.		Amritsar	897	909	892
46.		Muktsar	899	896	889



1	2	3	4	5	6
47.		Mansa	857	925	894
48.		Patiala	847	866	890
49.		Sangrur	864	848	879
50.		Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar	955	936	910
51.		Fatehgarh Sahib	873	889	928
52.		Barnala	855	836	893
53.		Firozpur	876	859	871
54.	Rajasthan (10)	Jhunjhunun	893	903	952
55.		Sikar	939	923	963
56.		Karauli	942	927	914
57.		Ganganagar	918	934	952
58.		Dhaulpur	930	924	945
59.		Jaipur	912	904	928
60.		Dausa	930	921	932
61.		Alwar	915	912	931
62.		Bharatpur	933	922	914
63.		Sawai Madhopur	947	913	908
64.	Uttar Pradesh (10)	Baghpat	919	903	882
65.		Gautam Buddha Nagar	844	873	875
66.		Ghaziabad	899	977	908
67.		Meerut	866	878	884
68.		Bulandshahr	866	864	902
69.		Agra	876	842	905
70.		Muzaffarnagar	884	909	931
71.		Mahamaya Nagar	867	884	885

1	2	3	4	5	6
72.		Jhansi	860	900	925
73.		Mathura	900	913	876
74.	Uttarakhand (2)	Pithoragarh	881	901	873
75.		Champawat	887	959	973
76.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Nicobars	985	948	839
77.	Andhra Pradesh	Y.S.R.	944	900	974
78.	Arunachal Pradesh	Dibang Valley	1073	761	1176
79.	Assam	Kamrup Metropolitan	942	969	950
80.	Bihar	Vaishali	915	887	879
81.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	874	906	921
82.	Chhattisgarh	Raigarh	926	928	934
83.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	942	951	934
84.	Daman and Diu	Daman	918	919	946
85.	Goa	North Goa	916	910	951
86.	Jharkhand	Dhanbad	861	890	914
87.	Karnataka	Bijapur	948	941	968
88.	Kerala	Thrissur	959	965	942
89.	Tripura	South Tripura	953	915	978
90.	Manipur	Senapati	991	974	980
91.	Meghalaya	Ribhoi	949	975	940
92.	Mizoram	Saiha	915	1022	898
93.	Nagaland	Longleng	954	984	942
94.	Odisha	Nayagarh	845	883	860
95.	Puducherry	Yanam	1107	981	976
96.	Sikkim	North District	831	1009	1011
97.	Tamil Nadu	Cuddalore	856	937	931

1	2	3	4	5	6
98.	Telangana	Hyderabad	946	938	967
99.	Lakshadweep	Lakshadweep	1000	832	955
100.	West Bengal	Kolkata	922	929	939

*(B) Sex Ratio at Birth (SRB) as per HIMS, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare  
Data of the 61 Districts selected in Phase-II under BBBP*

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Number of Districts	2015-16 (Apr-March)	2016-17 (Apr-March)
1	2	3	4	5
<b>India</b>				
1.	Gujarat (4)	Anand	924	931
2.		Amreli	916	911
3.		Patan	945	936
4.		Bhavnagar	902	873
5.	Haryana (8)	Gurgaon	887	892
6.		Jind	866	913
7.		Faridabad	890	894
8.		Hisar	910	927
9.		Fatehabad	895	927
10.		Sirsa	941	911
11.		Panchkula	887	929
12.		Palwal	921	935
13.	Himachal Pradesh (2)	Kangra	887	897
14.		Hamirpur	849	943
15.	Jammu and Kashmir (10)	Samba	908	884
16.		Baramula	948	994

1	2	3	4	5
17.		Ganderbal	985	992
18.		Rajouri	947	937
19.		Srinagar	957	980
20.		Shupiyan	1062	959
21.		Kupwara	1027	961
22.		Kulgam	1057	1087
23.		Udhampur	880	881
24.		Bandipore	964	885
25.	Madhya Pradesh (2)	Rewa	913	917
26.		Tikamgarh	917	917
27.	Maharashtra (6)	Hingoli	953	916
28.		Solapur	878	910
29.		Pune	911	889
30.		Parbhani	941	911
31.		Nashik	922	913
32.		Latur	929	940
33.	NCT of Delhi (2)	North East	920	960
34.		South	916	899
35.	Punjab (9)	Faridkot	899	909
36.		Bathinda	885	888
37.		Ludhiana	881	935
38.		Moga	919	928
39.		Rupnagar	920	927
40.		Hoshiarpur	905	914
41.		Kapurthala	884	905
42.		Jalandhar	919	892

1	2	3	4	5
43.		Shahid Bhagat Singh Nagar	918	904
44.	Rajasthan (4)	Jaisalmer	925	914
45.		Hanumangarh	971	973
46.		Jodhpur	948	949
47.		Tonk	926	978
48.	Uttar Pradesh (11)	Etawah	902	911
49.		Aligarh	814	854
50.		Etah	897	878
51.		Firozabad	890	940
52.		Jalaun	884	905
53.		Bijnor	894	873
54.		Mainpuri	840	871
55.		Hamirpur	818	839
56.		Saharanpur	906	909
57.		Farrukhabad	880	886
58.		Mahoba	873	921
59.	Uttarakhand (3)	Hardwar	876	917
60.		Dehradun	933	923
61.		Chamoli	944	894

#### Funds allocated under BBBP

†315. MS. SAROJ PANDEY: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of funds allocated under the Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP) Scheme since its inception, till today; and

(b) the quantum of funds spent, so far, from the allocated fund and the quantum of unspent amount left?

†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) and (b) The details of funds allocated and funds released/spent under the Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP) Scheme since its inception and current year are as under:

(Amount in crore)

Sl. No.	Financial Year	Funds Allocated	Funds Released/ Spent
1.	2014-15	50	34.84
2.	2015-16	75	59.37
3.	2016-17	43	28.65
4.	2017-18	200	169.10
5.	2018-19	280	24.90*

\* Till 13.07.2018

#### **Impact of BBBP on girl child mortality rate**

‡316. MS. SAROJ PANDEY: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage decrease in girl child mortality rate after the implementation of Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Scheme; and

(b) what was the girl child mortality rate before implementation of the scheme and what is the current rate of the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Scheme (BBBP) was launched by Hon'ble Prime Minister on 22nd January, 2015 addresses the declining Child Sex Ratio (CSR) and related issues of women empowerment and aims to change mindsets to value girl child. It is a tri-ministerial effort of Ministries of Women and Child Development, Health and Family Welfare and Human Resource Development. The key elements of the scheme include nation-wide awareness and advocacy campaign. There is no such study conducted by the Ministry of Women and Child Development to assess the impact of Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Scheme on the decrease in girl child mortality rate.

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) The information on mortality rate as available at Niti Aayog's website indicates under 5 mortality rate for female child per thousand for years 2014 and 2015 was 59 and 30 respectively.

**Attack on Whistleblowers and RTI activists**

317. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is collecting data about the cases of attack on Whistleblowers and RTI activists across the country;

(b) if so, the number of such cases where FIRs were registered, charge sheets were filed, and trials were completed with convictions or acquittals, year-wise and State-wise;

(c) the steps taken by the Ministry to prevent such attacks; and

(d) whether the Ministry is issuing an advisory to provide better protection to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) This Ministry does not collect data about the cases of attacks on whistleblowers and RTI activists across the country. However, as per information received from National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), data regarding State/UT-wise cases registered and persons arrested for attack on whistleblowers and RTI Activists/Social Activists causing grievous hurt (under Section 325, 326, 326A and 326B IPC) is collected on monthly basis from 2017 onwards only.

The data (provisional) available with NCRB shows:

- a total of 8 cases registered and 26 persons arrested in the country under "attack on whistleblowers" during 2017
- a total of 6 cases registered and 22 persons arrested in the country under "attack on RTI/Social Activists" during 2017. State-wise details are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(d) Presently, Central Vigilance Commission (CVC), which is the Designated Agency under Public Interest Disclosure and Protection of Informers (PIDPI) Resolution, takes up the representations of the Whistleblowers alleging harassment/life threat. Complaints regarding harassment are sent to concerned organisations with an advice

to give protection to the complainant. In cases of threat to life, the matter is referred to the Agency concerned nominated by Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) with an advice to give protection.

**Statement**

*State/UT-wise cases registered and persons arrested under Attack on Whistle-blower and Attack on RTI/Social Activists during 2017 (Provisional)*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Attack on Whistleblower		Attack on RTI/Social Activists	
		Cases Reported	Persons Arrested	Cases Reported	Persons Arrested
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	0	0	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	2	3	0	0
8.	Haryana	0	0	0	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	2	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0
12.	Karnataka	0	0	0	0
13.	Kerala	0	0	0	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	0
15.	Maharashtra	0	0	0	0
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0



1	2	3	4	5	6
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	0	0	0	0
21.	Punjab	0	0	0	0
22.	Rajasthan	3	22	3	22
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0
25.	Telangana	1	1	0	0
26.	Tripura	0	0	0	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	2	0	1	0
28.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0
29.	West Bengal	NA	NA	NA	NA
TOTAL STATES		8	26	6	22
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi UT	0	0	0	0
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0
TOTAL UTs		0	0	0	0
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		8	26	6	22

Source: Monthly Crime Statistics.

Note: Data is provisional as data from some States/UTs is still pending.

**Clarification on utilization of Nirbhaya Fund**

318. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government had issued a clarification on the utilization of the Nirbhaya Fund after repeated reports of its under-utilization were published;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether other States and Ministries were requested and reminded to send in innovative proposal that can enhance the security and safety of women, but no details have been received by the Ministry; 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) Yes, Sir. The Government had issued clarification on the utilization of the Nirbhaya Fund on 27.01.2017. The Government has also issued number of press releases in the recent past to disseminate the appraisal and recommendation of Empowered Committee of Officers and utilization of the Nirbhaya Fund. These include press release dated 27.07.2017, 11.08.2017, 21.12.2017, 08.02.2018, 01.03.2018 and 05.04.2018. For information the releases dated 27.01.2017 and 01.03.2018 are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) and (d) Ministry of Women and Child Development has made request to States and Ministries on 10th April, 2017 and reminded on 1st August, 2017 to send innovative proposals that can enhance the security and safety of women. The same has been disseminated *vide* press release dated 11.08.2017. Several proposals are being received from various States/Central Ministries to be funded under Nirbhaya Fund which are at various stages examination by line Ministries for appraisal as part of a continuous process. The details of proposals appraised and recommended by Empowered Committee of Officers and their utilization details are given in the Statement-II (*See below*). The list of proposals which are received from States/UTs/Central Ministries and are at various stages of appraisal is given in the Statement-III.

**Statement-I**

*Press releases dated 27.01.2017 and 01.03.2018*

Press Information Bureau  
Government of India  
Ministry of Women and Child Development

27-January-2017 9:19 IST

**Clarification regarding Utilisation of Nirbhaya Fund**

Some reports have appeared in a section of the press stating that the Nirbhaya Fund is underutilised. The correct position regarding the utilisation of the Nirbhaya Fund is given below.

The Ministry of Finance, Government of India had set up a dedicated fund called Nirbhaya Fund in 2013, for implementation of initiatives aimed at enhancing the safety and security for women in the country. It is a non-lapsable corpus fund.

Recognising the need to strengthen the mechanism for scrutiny and sanction of the proposals under Nirbhaya Fund, Ministry of Finance (DEA) has issued guidelines from time to time for administration and operationalization of the Fund. As per the guidelines issued by Ministry of Finance dated 25.03.2015, Ministry of Women and Child Development is the nodal Ministry to appraise schemes under Nirbhaya Fund and also to review and monitor the progress of sanctioned Schemes in conjunction with the line Ministries/Departments. Ministry of Finance (DEA) has issued guidelines on 26.10.2015 by which an Empowered Committee of Officers was constituted under the Chairmanship of Secretary, WCD for appraising and approving various schemes/projects proposed by the Ministries/Departments to be funded from the Nirbhaya Fund.

The Empowered Committee of Officers, which is an inter-Ministerial Committee appraises and recommends various proposals/projects proposed by different Ministries/Departments/States. This Committee regularly reviews the implementation of projects from time to time. So far the Empowered Committee has met seven times *i.e.* on 26.11.15, 06.01.16, 18.2.16, 27.4.16, 19.7.16, 30.9.16 and 20.12.16.

Under Nirbhaya fund, 18 proposals amounting to ₹2195.97 crores have been received so far, out of which 16 proposals amounting to ₹ 2187.47 crores have been appraised and recommended by the Empowered Committee.

Schemes of Ministry of Women and Child Development under Nirbhaya Fund Keeping in mind the need to have schematic interventions and proper mechanism for handholding of women in distress, 3 schemes *i.e.* 'One Stop Centre', 'Universalisation of Women Helpline' and 'Mahila Police Volunteer' were initiated by the Ministry of Women and Child Development from the Nirbhaya Fund as follows:

- (i) Popularly known as Sakhi Centres, the One Stop Centre Scheme is being implemented across the country since 1st April, 2015. It aims at establishing Centres to facilitate women affected by violence. It provides First aid, Medical aid, Police assistance, Legal aid and counselling support. 186 OSCs are approved to be set up in the country. So far, 79 One Stop Centres have become operational. All the 186 centres are expected to be operational by July, 2017.
- (ii) Helpline specifically for women with a common number across the country will link the One Stop Centres being established by the Ministry of Women and Child Development. The Department of Telecommunication has allocated the number 181 to all States/UTs for Women Helpline. So far, Women Helplines are already operational in 18 States/UTs although funds have been released by Government, of India to 33 States/UTs.
- (iii) Mahila Police Volunteers (MPVs) will act as a link between police and community and help women in distress. Haryana has become the first State to start the Mahila Police Volunteer scheme. It was launched at Karnal on 14th December, 2016 for the districts of Karnal and Mahendragarh in Haryana. Other States are expected to implement the scheme soon.

Schemes of other Ministries/Departments under Nirbhaya Fund

- (i) Ministry of Home Affairs:—
  - (a) Emergency Response Support System- For creation of an Emergency Response Support System (ERSS) with a total cost of ₹321.69 crores which aims to integrate all emergency numbers to 112 with state-of-art technology. ERSS envisages an integrated computer aided emergency response platform to respond to distress calls and ensure speedy assistance to the distressed persons.
  - (b) Central Victim Compensation Fund -A Corpus Fund of ₹200 crores to be disbursed to States/UTs for Central Victim Compensation Scheme

(CVCF) framed under Section 357A CrPC. This will support States/UTs in providing fund towards compensation to the victim or her dependents who have suffered loss or injury as a result of the crimes (including survivors of rape and acid attack).

- (ii) Ministry of Railways: Integrated Emergency Response Management System: This project of Railways at a cost of ₹500 crores has been approved to provide round the clock security to women passengers in 983 Railway Stations by strengthening of Security Control Rooms of Railways with 182 Security Helpline, Medical Facilities, RPF and police, installation of CCTV cameras, etc.
- (iii) Abhaya Project Proposal (Andhra Pradesh): This proposal is for ensuring the safety of Women and Girl child during the transport (Auto Rickshaw) has been proposed by Andhra Pradesh with a cost of ₹ 138.49 crores.
- (iv) CHIRALI: Friends Forever (Rajasthan) is a scheme to constitute Community Action Groups in 7 districts of Rajasthan covering a total of 2071 Gram Panchayats for a period of three years *i.e.* from 2016-17 to 2018-19 with an objective to create an enabling environment that would support girls and women to move freely and make use of choices, spaces and opportunities for their overall well being. The cost of the Project is ₹ 10.20 crores.

The amount allocated to different projects is approximately ₹1530 crores so far and the expenditure incurred is approximately ₹ 400 crores (as per the information available in the Ministry of Women and Child Development).

Press Information Bureau

Government of India

Ministry of Women and Child Development

01-March-2018 18:19 IST

#### **Empowered Committee under Nirbhaya Fund holds its 14th meeting**

Appraises safe city proposals worth ₹ 2,919.55 cr. for 8 cities Model forensic science lab to be set up at Chandigarh

The Empowered Committee of Officers under the Nirbhaya Fund responsible for appraising and recommending proposals for women's safety and security, held their

14th meeting today under the Chairpersonship of Secretary, MWCD Sh. Rakesh Srivastava.

The Committee discussed three proposals:—

1. Launch of Emergency Response Support System (ERSS)/Panic Button in Uttar Pradesh

The installation of physical panic button on mobile phones has been taken up to provide emergency response to women in distress. Panic Button will send signal to nearest PCR and selected friends/family identifying the location through satellite based GPS in an emergency situation. This is integrated with 112 number - Emergency Response Support System (ERSS) in collaboration with MHA. The user testing of Panic Button will be launched in Uttar Pradesh in March, 2018. Following this, it will be replicated across the country rapidly.

2. Safe City Proposals for 8 cities

This is a major new initiative being taken under the Nirbhaya Fund taking a comprehensive approach to women's safety in 8 major cities of India. These plans have been prepared in coordination with Municipal Corporations and Police Commissionerates of these cities. 8 proposals were appraised by the Committee today amounting to a total of ₹ 2,919.55 Cr. Their key features are as follows:—

- (i) Delhi: Project worth ₹ 663.67 Cr. appraised with the aim of enhancing the safety of women in public places like roads, schools, metro stations, etc. The project includes use of latest technology such as video monitoring, facial recognition analytics, person tracking etc. for women's safety. Dedicated women safety patrol vans to be added, equipped with GPS tracking, on-board video feed sharing, etc.
- (ii) Mumbai: Project amounting to ₹ 252.00 Cr. appraised. The project involves GIS mapping of criminal hotspots, video surveillance, training of investigating officers and Quick Response Police Teams. The project will strengthen Police Didi program wherein female police officers interact with women living in slums.
- (iii) Chennai: Project for ₹ 425.06 Cr. appraised. The project includes creation of safe-zone clusters at hot crime zones, GIS based crime mapping, security in public transport, capacity building of police authorities as well as a helpdesk service for women. A Cyber Crime and Legal Assistance Compensation Lab will also be set up.

- (iv) Ahmedabad: Project worth ₹ 253 Cr. has been appraised. The main components of the proposal include ABHAYAM Vans for quick response to women in distress, Bharosa like One Stop Crisis Centres and 'She Teams' of women for surveillance. The project also envisages redevelopment of the Sabarmati River Front to make it more women-friendly.
- (v) Kolkata: Project amounting to ₹181.32 Cr. appraised. The proposal includes strengthening of 9 women police stations, surveillance in public areas, Computer Aided emergency response system, in-camera testimonies in all Crime Courts. The project will undertake sensitization programmes.
- (vi) Bengaluru: Project worth ₹667 Cr. has been appraised. The proposal involves surveillance at public places, placement of NGO volunteers at Women's Helpdesk in Police Stations and Critical Care Response Units at leading Hospitals, Women Police Outposts, Creation of Safety Islands at vulnerable places. It also includes introduction of Rani Channamma Teams of women to sensitize the public.
- (vii) Hyderabad: Project amounting to ₹282.50 Cr. appraised. The proposal involves setting up of a Centre for Development and Empowerment of Women as well as a Forensic Cell and Repeat Offenders Monitoring Cell. It also envisages setting up of SHE Toilets for women as well as Transit Dorms for safe temporary accommodation.
- (viii) Lucknow: Project for ₹195 Cr. appraised. The proposal incorporates features like cyber and forensics infrastructure for better investigation of crimes against women, manpower training in the police force. It envisages the creation of a comprehensive Safe City Eco System by also sensitizing all the various stakeholders in the city on issues of women.

### 3. Central Forensic Science Lab, Chandigarh

A model Forensic Science Lab is to be set up at Chandigarh with advanced infrastructure and equipment. At present there are 6 Central Forensic Labs (Chandigarh, Guwahati, Kolkata, Hyderabad, Pune and Bhopal) and one State Forensic Lab in each State/UT. These labs are responsible for conducting forensic analysis of all cases in the country including sexual assault, criminal paternity and homicide. A proposal with financial outlay of ₹ 99.76 Cr. has been appraised. The proposed lab will help to address the gap of forensic DNA analysis of pending sexual assault cases in the country.

**Statement-II**

*The details of fund appraised and utilized under  
Nirbhaya Fund as on 13.07.2018*

(₹ in crore)

Ministry	Sl. No.	Name of the Proposal	Total allocated/ appraised
1	2	3	4
MHA	1.	Emergency Response Support System	321.69
	2.	Creation of Central Victim Compensation Fund (CVCF)	200
	3.	Creation of Investigative Units for Crime Against Women (IUCAW)	324
	4.	Organized Crime Investigative Agency (OCIA)	83.2
	5.	Cyber Crime Prevention against Women and Children (CCPWC)	195.83
	5.1	Sub Project under CCPWC	28.93
	6.	Proposal for providing facility of Social Workers/ Counsellors at the District and Sub-Divisional Police Station Level in Delhi	5.07
	7.	New building with women centric facilities for Special Unit for Women and Children (SPUWAC) and Special Unit for North East Region (SPUNER) at Nanakpura	23.53
	8.	Various other activities under Delhi Police 'Safety of Women' Scheme	10.2
	9.	Proposal for implementing a 'Safe City Project' in Commissionerate Police, Bhubaneswar-Cuttack, Government of Odisha	110.35
	10.	Safe City Proposal for 8 Cities- Delhi, Kolkata, Mumbai, Chennai, Hyderabad, Bengaluru, Ahmedabad and Lucknow	2919.55
11.	Establishment of a state-of-art DNA Laboratory at CFSL, Chandigarh	99.76	



1	2	3	4
M/o Railways	12.	Integrated Emergency Response Management System (IERMS)	500
MeiTY/IIT Delhi	13.	Development & Field Testing of panic Switch based safety Device for Cars and Buses for aiding Women's Safety	3.5
MoRTH	14.	Abhaya Project Proposal for safety of women and girl child, Government of Andhra Pradesh	138.49
	15.	Women's safety in public transport, UPSRTC, Government of U.P.	83.5
	16.	Bengaluru Metropolitan Transport Corporation, Government of Karnataka on Training women for heavy passengers vehicles	56.06
	17.	Installation of CCTV Cameras in 6655 buses (DTC+Cluster) to strengthen the safety of women in public transport buses	140
	18.	Installation of CCTV Cameras through Delhi Transport Infrastructure Development Corporation Ltd. in 100 strategic located modern stainless steel bus queue shelters to strengthen safety of women	1.87
MWCD	19.	One Stop Centre	867.74
	20.	Universalisation of Women Helpline	155.93
	21.	Mahila Police Volunteers: In the State of Haryana, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Mizoram, Chhattisgarh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh	27.76
Other projects	22.	Chirali Proposal, Women Empowerment Directorate	10.2
	23.	Smart and safe Cities Free from Violence against Women and Girls' Programme, Government of M.P.	1.74
	24.	Safety and Security of Women, Government of Uttarakhand	0.72
	25.	Nirbhaya Shelter Home, Government of Nagaland	2.84
TOTAL			6312.46

**Statement-III**

*List of Proposals received from States/UTs and Central Ministries to be funded under Nirbhaya Fund*

Sl. No.	Ministry/Project	Project Cost (Cr.)
1.	M/o Railways Proposal for Design, Development and Implementation of "Single Security Help App" for security of women passengers.	41.63
2.	Konkan Railway Corporation Limited: Provision of Video Surveillance System at Konkan Railway Stations.	12.78
3.	Government of Uttarakhand Proposal for installation of security device in buses of Uttarakhand Transport Corp.	78.78
4.	Government of Tamil Nadu Proposal for installation of 200 CCTV Cameras in Buses to ensure safety of women and girl child in Public Transport.	8.40
5.	Strategic Communication Initiatives for Women's Safety and Security in the State.	1.45
6.	Proposal for setting up suicide prevention Helpline in the State.	
7.	Proposals from 12 Universities of Tamil Nadu: Bharathiar University; Annamalai University; Tamil Nadu Open University; Periyar University, Alagappa University; Bharati Dasham University; Manonamiam Sundanar University, Anna University, Tiruvallur University; Madurai Kamraj University; Mother Teresa Women University and Tamil Nadu Teacher's Education University.	15.04
8.	Government of Bihar Women's Safety and Security concerns and violence against women in Bihar through multi-sectoral convergence efforts.	14.43
	Proposal for scaling up the Special Cells for Women to 112 sub-divisional police stations.	19.84
9.	Government of Madhya Pradesh Proposal on Shaurya Dal Programme	11.68

Sl. No.	Ministry/Project	Project Cost (Cr.)
10.	Karnataka State Road Transport Corporation	54.49
11.	State of Haryana Proposal on setting up Protection Houses	7.08
12.	MoRTH C-DAC proposal for customization, deployment and management of State-wise vehicle tracking platform and enforcement with AIS 140 specification of ₹ 465.02 Cr.	465.02
13.	Proposal from Government of Puducherry for construction of building and technological intervention like CCTV Camera	0.98
14.	Ministry of Home Affairs Proposal for Upgradation of DNA Facilities in four State Forensic Science Laboratories at U.P. (Agra), West Bengal (Kolkata), Maharashtra (Mumbai) and Tamil Nadu (Chennai)	106.00
15.	Proposal from Government of Karnataka on establish and strengthening of Women Safety, Security and Redressal Programmes under at Kidwai Cancer Institute	32.0
16.	Proposal of Government of Punjab for safety and security of women	35.0

#### Funds for welfare of Anganwadis

319. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the anganwadi workers are faced with increasing responsibilities and work expectation while they are paid mere honoraria;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government is considering to regularise workers under all Government schemes (including anganwadi workers under ICDS) based on the recommendation of 45th Indian Labour Conference;

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

(e) the details of funds contributed by the Central Government for welfare of anganwadis. State-wise and year-wise since 2014?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD

DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) and (b) The Anganwadi Services under the Umbrella Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme envisage the Anganwadi Workers (AWWs) and Anganwadi Helpers (AWHs) as “honorary workers” from the local community who come forward to render their services, on part-time basis, in the area of child care and development. The Government of India presently pays monthly honorarium to the AWWs, AWWs of Mini-Anganwadis and AWHs @ ₹3,000/-, ₹2,250/- and ₹ 1,500/- respectively in the prescribed cost sharing ratio with the States/UTs.

For any additional work assigned to them from time to time, the States/UTs are also paying additional honorarium to these functionaries out of their own resources. The details of additional honorarium being paid by respective States/UTs are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) and (d) There is no such proposal under consideration to regularise Anganwadi Workers under Anganwadi Services (Umbrella ICDS Scheme). Moreover, being honorary workers, these functionaries cannot be declared as “Government employees/regular employees” or extended the benefits as admissible to employees of the Government.

Further, the Supreme Court of India in ruling of 07.12.2006 in Civil Appeal No.4953-4957 of 1998 State of Karnataka and Ors. Vs. Ameerbi and Ors. has also held that AWWs/AWHs do not hold any civil post.

(e) The State-wise and year-wise details of funds contributed by the Central Government for welfare of anganwadis since 2014 is given in the Statement-II.

**Statement-I**

*Statement indicating Additional honorarium given by the States/UTs to AWWs/  
AWHs from their own resources*

*(As on 30.06.2018)*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Additional honorarium given by States/UTs (In ₹)	
		Anganwadi Workers (AWWs)	Anganwadi Helpers (AWHs)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3000	2500
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1200	700
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	Nil	Nil

1	2	3	4
4.	Assam	2000	1000
5.	Bihar	750	375
6.	Chandigarh	2000	1000
7.	Chhattisgarh	2000	1000
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1000	600
9.	Daman and Diu	1000	600
10.	Delhi	6678	3339
11.	Goa	3062-11937*	3000-6000*
12.	Gujarat	3300	1700
13.	Haryana	7286-8429*	4215
14.	Himachal Pradesh	1750	900
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	600	340
16.	Jharkhand	1400	700
17.	Karnataka	5000	2500
18.	Kerala	2000	2000
19.	Lakshadweep	3000	2000
20.	Madhya Pradesh	7000	3500
21.	Maharashtra	2000	1000
22.	Manipur	100	50
23.	Meghalaya	Nil	Nil
24.	Odisha	1000	500
25.	Puducherry	600	300
26.	Punjab	2600	1300
27.	Rajasthan	1724-1736*	1065
28.	Sikkim	2225	1500
29.	Uttarakhand	3000	1500
30.	West Bengal	1300	1300

1	2	3	4
31.	Uttar Pradesh	1000	500
32.	Nagaland	Nil	Nil
33.	Mizoram	294-306*	150
34.	Tamil Nadu	6750 (that includes pay-2500, GP-500, and DA-3750)	4275 (that includes pay-1500, GP-400, and DA-2375)
35.	Telangana	10500	6000
36.	Tripura	2865	1924

\* Depending on the qualification and/or number of years of service

***Statement-II***

*Consolidated Statement indicating State-wise funds released (Anganwadi services (General), SNP, Construction of AWC buildings, Supplementary Nutrition Programme and training under Anganwadi Services Scheme during last four years*

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	2014-15 Funds	2015-16 Funds	2016-17 Funds	2017-18 Funds
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	99446.78	68818.48	56387.46	58474.18
2.	Bihar	116266.84	102372.56	98099.36	92217.01
3.	Chhattisgarh	51703.52	51151.54	41939.90	56762.73
4.	Goa	2617.25	1228.04	1067.70	1649.60
5.	Gujarat	48886.15	64185.05	69417.36	62275.13
6.	Haryana	31158.68	16081.19	20871.79	20914.78
7.	Himachal Pradesh	17184.09	19507.32	23696.07	21612.57
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	26031.19	27362.65	26732.11	19328.24
9.	Jharkhand	46904.30	46217.72	48163.54	42081.45

1	2	3	4	5	6
10.	Karnataka	82856.77	96394.53	53686.59	92834.76
11.	Kerala	24726.35	28554.27	34357.05	32460.32
12.	Madhya Pradesh	122544.60	108673.52	110506.46	116645.68
13.	Maharashtra	90781.88	104166.66	105660.17	102957.15
14.	Odisha	87511.73	65643.69	72497.49	95323.96
15.	Punjab	25893.06	13689.39	16982.50	20168.46
16.	Rajasthan	73992.88	49851.78	62397.70	67542.98
17.	Tamil Nadu	67902.29	63744.93	47085.82	49336.98
18.	Uttarakhand	20165.67	35710.06	21399.62	27990.11
19.	Uttar Pradesh	272553.08	281398.92	278089.75	215246.75
20.	West Bengal	97578.85	79465.80	66563.30	99426.41
21.	Telangana	46057.10	37918.23	29877.27	38468.27
22.	Delhi	17855.94	13775.25	14168.00	10868.44
23.	Puducherry	1275.34	1673.27	2299.22	1455.40
24.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	891.78	1421.03	1207.51	1295.81
25.	Chandigarh	996.18	1420.25	762.19	1077.47
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	281.31	210.97	569.61	323.11
27.	Daman and Diu	195.77	133.55	307.96	279.45
28.	Lakshadweep	138.16	155.91	146.95	165.31
29.	Arunachal Pradesh	15557.38	12923.23	11346.05	14588.50
30.	Assam	103517.50	92972.20	64397.66	70237.54
31.	Manipur	14929.58	10267.27	9998.54	17647.46
32.	Meghalaya	14357.78	12418.60	19135.66	19864.97
33.	Mizoram	5695.57	5371.93	4666.49	6174.29
34.	Nagaland	12202.63	8796.00	15149.57	16652.36
35.	Sikkim	2998.60	2022.73	1625.01	1983.22
36.	Tripura	14074.26	18194.62	11710.57	13101.10
TOTAL		1657730.84	1543893.14	1442970.00	1509431.95

**Women Grievance Cell in Educational Institutions**

320. DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several Central and State Government Institutions, particularly schools and colleges, do not have Women Grievance Boxes/Women Grievance Cells to report the sexual harassment though the existing Government guidelines prescribe for the same;

(b) if so, the details thereof in the light of a report stating that India is most dangerous country for women; and

(c) whether there is any mechanism in Government to check the availability of these cells in the educational institutions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) to (c) The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 mandates all the workplaces including educational institutions to constitute Internal Complaint Committee (ICC) for receiving complaints of sexual harassment. Educational Institutions are also covered under the Act. The Act casts an obligation upon all the employers to constitute Internal Complaint Committee. If any employer fails to constitute an Internal Complaint Committee, or contravenes or attempts or abets contravention of other provisions of this Act or any rules made thereunder, he shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty thousand rupees.

The University Grants Commission (UGC) has notified University Grants Commission (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal of Sexual Harassment of Women Employees and Students in Higher Educational Institutions) Regulations, 2015. These Regulations describe responsibilities of the Higher Educational Institutions, grievance redressal mechanism, and process for making complaint and conducting inquiry, interim redressal punishment and compensations, consequences of non-compliance etc. UGC issues advisory to the Vice Chancellors of all the Universities requesting them to constitute an Internal Complaint Committee (ICC) and a special cell in their respective institutions to deal with the issues of the gender based violence and to conduct gender sensitization programme.

As informed by Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS), 'Complaint Redressal Committee' has been constituted at Head Quarter level as well as at the Regional Offices to tackle the sexual harassment cases against the women employees. KVS also conducts various gender sensitization and awareness programmes through training/workshops.

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*The House re-assembled after lunch at two of the clock,*

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, we will now take up the Prevention of Corruption (Amendment) Bill, 2013. Shri Anand Sharma to speak.

**The Prevention of Corruption (Amendment) Bill, 2013 — Contd.\***

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा** (हिमाचल प्रदेश): माननीय सभापति महोदय, सदन के अंदर यह संशोधन बिल सरकार की तरफ से आया है। यह सही है कि वर्ष 2013 में पहली बार इसकी प्रस्तावना हुई थी। उसके बाद इस सदन की सेलेक्ट कमेटी ने उसको देखा है और उस पर उन्होंने विस्तृत रिपोर्ट भेजी है। सरकार ने इसमें से कुछ चीजें स्वीकार की हैं व कुछ चीजें स्वीकार नहीं कीं। पूरी तरह से हम यह नहीं कह सकते कि जो आशंकाएं थीं, उनका निवारण हुआ है। इस बिल में कई कमियां व खामियां भी हैं, जिनका जिक्र करना जरूरी बन जाता है। उससे पहले मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि हमने, समूचे विपक्ष ने एक मांग की थी कि इस बिल को जब इस सदन के अंदर लिया जाए, उसके साथ जो दूसरे कानून बनने थे, खास तौर से 'व्हिसल ब्लोअर बिल', जो लोग अधिकारियों व शासन-प्रशासन को भ्रष्टाचार के बारे में जानकारी दें, उनको भी संरक्षण मिलना चाहिए। उनकी प्रोटेक्शन के लिए जो कानून था, वह कानून लाया जाएगा और दोनों की चर्चा एक साथ होगी। दुर्भाग्य की बात यह है कि सरकार उस दूसरे बिल को साथ नहीं लायी, जैसी सहमति बनी थी। इसके लिए सरकार को स्पष्टीकरण देना होगा कि आज वह व्हिसल ब्लोअर बिल लाने में सरकार क्यों हिचकिचा रही है? उसी तरह से जो दूसरा कानून लोगों की शिकायतों को दूर करने का था, लोगों तक सर्विसेज पहुंचाने का, कानूनी रूप से उसको तय करने का था, वह सरकार ने पिछले चार साल से पेंडिंग रखा है। सरकार इन कानूनों को एक बार लेकर नहीं आयी, हमको इस पर आपत्ति है। भ्रष्टाचार से संबंधित विषय केवल इस संशोधन बिल से न ही आरंभ होते हैं और न ही समाप्त होते हैं। यह एक वास्तविकता है कि कानून बनाने की जरूरत तब पड़ती है या उसमें संशोधन लाने की जरूरत तब पड़ती है, जब हम देखते हैं कि भ्रष्टाचार से निपटने में कहीं कमी-बेशी है या कानून में सुधार इसलिए जरूरी है कि कानून का दुरुपयोग भी हुआ है।

इससे पहले हम इस बिल के उन सैक्शंस के बारे में आए कि यहां कौन सी चीज शामिल होनी चाहिए थी जो नहीं की गई। यह आवश्यक हो जाता है कि वर्तमान में जो कानून हैं, उन कानूनों का कैसे पालन हो रहा है? जो सरकार की एजेंसियां हैं, क्या वे ठीक तरीके से काम कर रही हैं या दुर्भावना से काम कर रही हैं? देश के अंदर पिछले चार साल में भ्रष्टाचार खत्म नहीं हुआ है। भ्रष्टाचार पनपा है, भ्रष्टाचार को संरक्षण मिला है, भ्रष्टाचार के खिलाफ कार्रवाई नहीं हुई है। केवल कानून बनने से, कानून में संशोधन लाने से भ्रष्टाचार मुक्त भारत नहीं होता है। कई राज्यों के अंदर, कई केन्द्रीय विभागों के अंदर ऐसी चीजें सामने आयी हैं, जिन पर पूरे देश को चिंता है और सरकार की तरफ से जो कार्यवाही हुई है, उससे न समाज संतुष्ट है, न देश संतुष्ट है। जब सरकार इस पर अपना उत्तर दे तो

\*Further discussion continued from the 4th April, 2018.

[श्री आनन्द शर्मा]

सरकार को यह भी स्पष्टीकरण देना चाहिए कि देश के अंदर ऐसा वातावरण क्यों बना है? 2014 में जो माहौल था - चुनाव में माहौल बनता है, हम सब लोग राजनैतिक दलों से आते हैं, हम उसको समझते हैं - एक माहौल बनाया गया था कि देश के अंदर कानून का पालन नहीं हो रहा है, देश के अंदर बेईमानी हो रही है और पिछली सरकार पर पूरा निशाना बनाया गया। एक सुनियोजित तरीके से हिन्दुस्तान के अंदर अभियान चलाया गया और यूपीए सरकार को बदनाम किया गया, उसके हर फैसले को गलत फैसला बताया गया। यहां तक कि उस समय जो छोटे विरोधी दल की तरफ से फेंके जा रहे थे, उनसे उस समय के प्रधान मंत्री तक को भी बाहर नहीं रखा गया। जिस कानून का संशोधन आज ये लाए हैं, मैं जिक्र करना चाहूंगा कि उस समय इसी का हवाला देकर - जो एक ऐसा प्रावधान था, जो गलत था, मैं कहूंगा कि हमने उसमें जो संशोधन पहले लाने की बात की थी - कानून बनने में कई बार त्रुटि रह जाती है - आज उसको सरकार सामने लायी है, माना। कई निर्णय ऐसे होते हैं, जो भ्रष्टाचार से संबंध नहीं रखते हैं, उनमें कोई प्रलोभन नहीं होता है, कोई रिश्वतखोरी नहीं होती है। सरकार के वे निर्णय - चाहे कोई भी सरकार हो, कोई अधिकारी हो, मंत्री हो, प्रधान मंत्री हों - जिनमें करप्शन नहीं है, भ्रष्टाचार नहीं है, उनमें आप फैसले को चुनौती दे सकते हैं कि फैसला सही था या नहीं था, लेकिन उन पर जब आरोप लगे - मैं coal scam का जिक्र कर रहा हूँ, तो वह भारत के लिए एक दुर्भाग्य की बात थी कि गलत तरह से interpret करके एक ऐसे प्रधान मंत्री के ऊपर इल्जाम लगाने की चेष्टा की गयी, जिसको बाद में सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने भी गलत ठहराया। लेकिन देश के अंदर ऐसे हालात बने ही क्यों? अपेक्षा यह की जाती है कि कोई भी सरकार हो, प्रजातंत्र में सरकारें आती हैं, जाती हैं, कोई भी एक जगह पर स्थिर नहीं रहता - आप यहां से वहां गए, हम वहां से यहां आए, थोड़े दिन के बाद आप यहां आ जाएंगे और हममें से साथी लोग वहां चले जाएंगे, आप उसकी चिंता मत करिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह प्रजातंत्र है, आप बधाई देने की तैयारी रखें। ...**(व्यवधान)**... ठीक है, वह सबका अधिकार है। चुनाव है, सब जनता तय करती है।

**श्री जयराम रमेश** (कर्नाटक): चेयरमैन साहब यहीं रहेंगे।

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा** : जी। सर, आपका स्थान पूर्ण रूप से सुरक्षित है, बाकी इधर-उधर होते रहेंगे। सभापति महोदय, मुझे यह कहना है और यह बात चूंकि हम विपक्ष में हैं, केवल उस कारण से नहीं कह रहा हूँ कि देश में आज क्या वातावरण है? लोगों का पैसा बैंक में सुरक्षित नहीं है। बैंकों में बड़े फ्रॉड हो रहे हैं। जो लोग हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों का हजारों करोड़ रुपया लेकर देश से बाहर चले गए, वे संरक्षण में रहे, वे पनपे, उन्हें प्रोत्साहन मिला। आज अब ये एजेंसीज़ कोशिश कर रही हैं कि उन्हें वापस लाएं - चाहे वे नीरव मोदी हैं या मेहुल चौकसी हैं, पता नहीं वे कहां घूम रहे हैं? 23 हजार करोड़ रुपए ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**एक माननीय सदस्य**: आपके ज़माने में क्या हुआ?

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा**: देखिए, यह हमारे या आपके ज़माने की बात नहीं है, मेरे प्रधान मंत्री के साथ न तो वे घर पर मिलते थे, न फोटो खिंचवाते थे। यह बात आप रहने दीजिए। यह सारे देश और दुनिया को

मालूम है कि तस्वीरें किसके साथ खिंचती हैं। किसी भी प्रधान मंत्री और मंत्री के साथ सरकारी कार्य में बिना अनुमति के कोई तस्वीर नहीं खींच सकता है - तो फ्रेम फोटो के मायने क्या हैं? मैं यहां आरोप लगाने के लिए खड़ा नहीं हुआ हूं, वह तस्वीर पूरी दुनिया ने देखी है, मैंने सामने से नहीं खींची और न ही कांग्रेस पार्टी का कोई सदस्य कैमरा लेकर दावोस में गया था या प्रधान मंत्री के घर में गया था। हम प्रधान मंत्री को दोष नहीं दे रहे हैं, लेकिन यह सही बात है कि ऐसे लोग प्रोत्साहित हुए हैं, ऐसे लोगों की हिम्मत बढ़ी है जिन्होंने सरकारी साधनों का, बैंक के पैसे का दुरुपयोग किया है। आज सरकार की तरफ से कोशिश हो रही है कि उनको वापस लाएं। और भी कई विषय हैं, जिन पर सवाल उठते हैं कि क्या एजेंसीज उन पर निगहबान हैं? क्या सीएजी की रिपोर्ट, जिस पर पहले बात होती थी, आज सीएजी ने जो आशंकाएं जाहिर की हैं, क्या उन आशंकाओं के बारे में सरकार सोच रही है? सी.ए.जी. की रिपोर्ट के बारे में आप पहले जिक्र करते थे कि सी.ए.जी. ने यह कह दिया, *notional loss theory* पर, यहां तो *actual loss* हुए हैं, असली नुकसान हुए हैं। उसी सी.ए.जी. की आज टिप्पणियां हैं, रक्षा मंत्रालय पर भी हैं। इसका मतलब यह नहीं है कि रक्षा मंत्री उसमें दोषी हैं, पर टिप्पणियां हैं और प्रश्न उठे हैं। *Rafale Jet deal* पर प्रश्न उठे हैं। हमने और हमारे साथियों ने सवाल किए हैं और इसी सदन के अंदर किए हैं। चाहे वे बैंकों से संबंधित मामले हैं, *frauds* के मामले हैं। लोगों का हजारों करोड़ रुपया बाहर गया, इसका क्या कारण है? अगर सही मायने में सारे कानून लागू किए जाएं, तो नए कानूनों की जरूरत नहीं है, सिर्फ कानूनों को पुख्ता तरीके से लागू करने की जरूरत है। आज भी जो हमारा इंडियन पीनल कोड है, प्रिवेन्शन ऑफ करप्शन एक्ट है, वे अपने आप में पूरक हैं, आप कार्रवाई कर सकते हैं। इसी तरह से जो दूसरे अपराध देश में हो रहे हैं, यह जरूरी नहीं कि हर अपराध के लिए नया कानून हो। हमारे देश में बहुत से कानून बने हैं। देश के अंदर बेरोजगारी बढ़े, अर्थव्यवस्था चरमरा जाए, रुपया टूट जाए, देश का रुपया बाहर चला जाए, इसके क्या कारण हैं? पिछले कुछ महीनों के अंदर इतना पैसा बाहर गया कि शायद कई दशकों के इतिहास में नहीं गया। मैं सिर्फ स्विस बैंक के अकाउंट्स का जिक्र नहीं करता, उसके बारे में सरकार की आज तक चुप्पी है कि पिछले दो सालों में 50 प्रतिशत वृद्धि हो गई, भारत से बाहर स्विस बैंक अकाउंट्स में पैसा गया। आपके प्रधानमंत्री जी ने, आपकी सरकार ने भारत के लोगों से वायदा किया था कि आप काले धन को वापस लाएंगे। बाद में आपके अध्यक्ष ने, अब क्योंकि वे इसी सदन के सदस्य हैं, वरना मैं जिक्र नहीं करता, उन्होंने उसको जुमला कह दिया। माननीय सभापति महोदय, आपके सभापति बनने से पहले, खाते में जो 15 लाख रुपया आ सकता था, हम सभी के खातों में जा सकता था और गरीबों के खाते में जा सकता था, वह तो कहीं गया नहीं। वह तो जुमला हो गया, पर वहां जो पैसा था, वापस आने की जगह, वह वहां पर बढ़ गया। अब हमको इसका जवाब कौन देगा? देश के लोग यह सवाल पूछते हैं। आपको जब एजेंसीज को ताकत देनी है, इसका यह मतलब नहीं है कि जो आप प्रस्ताव लाए हैं, हम इसका पूर्ण रूप से विरोध करते हैं, ऐसी बात नहीं है। मैंने पहले भी कहा है कि *these are decisions which have been bona fide decisions*. A distinction has to be made between an erroneous decision and a corrupt act, which was not there. So, if you remove that, that is welcome. But our questions are fundamental. आज देश के अंदर एक हकीकत है कि आपकी एजेंसीज का दुरुपयोग हो रहा है।

[श्री आनन्द शर्मा]

सवाल यह उठता है कि क्या देश के अंदर दो कानून हैं, देश के अंदर दो निज़ाम हैं? एक कानून जिसे विरोधियों के लिए राजनीति दृष्टिकोण से लागू किया जाता है और एक कानून, एक निज़ाम, जो आपके अपने लोगों के लिए जिन पर गंभीर आरोप हैं। सूची लंबी है। हमने और हमारे साथियों ने सदन में ये बातें उठाई हैं। आज तक उन बातों का जवाब देश को नहीं मिला है, उस पर चुप्पी है। आपके कई राज्यों के मुख्यमंत्रियों पर गंभीर आरोप लगे हैं और सरकार की तरफ से चुप्पी है, कोई जांच नहीं है। माननीय सभापति महोदय, हम आपके माध्यम से सवाल करना चाहते हैं कि देश की एजेन्सीज़ चाहे वह सी.बी.आई. है, Enforcement Directorate है, क्या वे राजनैतिक विरोधियों के लिए हैं या देश में उन अपराधियों को पकड़ने के लिए हैं, जो बैंकों का पैसा लेकर भागे हैं, जो fraud करके भागे हैं, जिन्होंने अभी पिछले दो सालों में स्विस् बैंकों में पैसा जमा कराया है, उनको क्यों नहीं तलाश किया जाता है, उनकी सूची क्यों नहीं जारी की जाती है? हमारी सरकार से आज भी यह मांग है कि वह सूची जारी करे और बताए। पूरे सदन की एक आवाज होगी कार्रवाई करने में, पर कार्रवाई तो सरकार को करनी है। आज का जो शासन है, उनको कार्रवाई करनी है। विपक्ष केवल बात को कह सकता है, मांग कर सकता है। यह देश के लिए अच्छी बात नहीं है, आज के समय में जिस ढंग से आप, जो हमारी जांच एजेन्सीज़ काम करती हैं, अगर उनको केवल विरोधियों को प्रताड़ित करने के लिए, अपमानित करने के लिए, दंडित करने के लिए इस्तेमाल करेंगे, तो इससे देश का अहित होगा और इससे देश का कोई लाभ नहीं हो रहा है। हम समाचार पत्रों में पढ़ते हैं। एजेंसीज़ के बारे में रोज़ अखबारों में छप रहा है, विपक्ष ने तो वे परिस्थितियां पैदा नहीं की हैं। आप चाहे आज का अखबार उठा लें, कल का अखबार उठा लें, अखबार में तो बड़ी मुश्किल से सरकार के खिलाफ कोई बात आती है, टेलिविज़न पर तो आ ही नहीं सकती है। फिर भी, इस तरह की बातें सामने आ रही हैं। इन पर आपको देखना है, माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी को देखना है कि अगर ऐसे हालात पैदा हुए हैं, तो इस पर कहीं न कहीं तो सरकार की कोताही है, गलती है, कहीं तो बदनीयती है, कहीं तो दुर्भावना है। अगर ये सारी चीज़ें न होतीं, तो शायद ये हालात न बनते। आप जो संशोधन का प्रस्ताव लाए हैं, जो अमेंडमेंट बिल लाए हैं, उसको हमने देखा है, उसमें कई चीज़ें हैं, जो आपने सेलेक्ट कमेटी की स्वीकार की हैं, उसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि उनको आपने स्वीकार किया है। कुछ इसमें खामियां हैं। मैंने मंत्री महोदय जी से इस बारे में बात की थी। इसमें पहली कमी यह है कि..

**श्री सभापति:** भट्टाचार्य जी, आप अपनी जगह पर जाकर बैठ जाइए।

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा:** इसमें बहुत बड़ी कमी है और वह यह है कि जिन अधिकारियों के खिलाफ, जिन पर भ्रष्टाचार का आरोप हो, अपने पद का दुरुपयोग करके किसी भी तरह का लाभ पाने का हो, चाहे वह सम्पत्ति के रूप में हो, पैसे के रूप में हो, भ्रष्टाचार का आरोप हो, उनके खिलाफ कार्रवाई करने के लिए अनुमति लेनी पड़े, परमिशन हो, यह पहले भी था, परन्तु इसमें जो प्रावधान आप लेकर आए हैं, यह परमिशन कौन देगा? क्या केन्द्र के अंदर लोकपाल देगा या लोकायुक्त राज्यों में देगा? यह कानून तो भगवान भरोसे चलेगा, क्योंकि आपने लोकपाल तो बनाया नहीं है। हमारे समय में बड़ा

आंदोलन किया, सब लोग आंदोलन में शामिल हुए, प्रचंड आंदोलन हुआ कि लोकपाल का कानून बनाओ। अब लोकपाल कहां है? हम तो यहां आ गए, पर लोकपाल कहां गया, यह आज सवाल है। आगे से जो भ्रष्टाचार करेंगे, आप लोकपाल बनाएंगे, फिर वह लोकपाल अनुमति देगा। मेरा आपसे एक आग्रह है कि इसमें संशोधन में संशोधन लाएं, लोकपाल की जगह यह अधिकार सरकार का होना चाहिए, the Government of the day which appoints an officer, which has the powers to remove an officer, and, in the States, the State Governments. You cannot leave this authority outside the Government. But it is for the Government because the Governments may not appoint Lokayukta in the States. So, there will be no action, and, in your Government's time, as I have said, there will be no Lokpal, there has been no Lokpal. So what is the point of saying, we will take permission from the Lokpal? This is something which you have to answer.

इसमें एक और खामी है। दुनिया भर में, जहां पर भ्रष्टाचार के खिलाफ कानून बने या यूनाइटेड नेशन्स कन्वेंशन अर्गेस्ट करप्शन, इसमें भारत भी शामिल हुआ है। एक coercive bribery है — extortion, coercion. There is a difference because you are equating for the purpose of punishment a bribe-giver, whether it is individual, organization or corporate entity, and a bribe-taker. That is fine. There could be a bribe-giver who is greedy, who wants to make money illicitly, illegally, who wants to give bribe, induces the officer, tempts the officers concerned or officials concerned, gives the bribe. You have to punish both. But we know that in our society, in our country and in other countries also, but we can talk only about us, it is our law which we are discussing, extortion takes place. People are poor. Even for the provision of public services, money is extracted under duress from people. Will you equate them to the bribe-giver who is a big corporate entity or somebody having a big business empire or a poor man from whom money is extorted under threat, under duress? So, you have not kept any protection here. For coercive bribery, what protection do you propose to give? The Government should seriously think about it. If this is brought to the attention of the concerned authorities की हमसे जबरन वसूली की गई है। हमें धमका कर हमसे पैसा लिया गया है। किसी साधारण व्यक्ति की इतनी हिम्मत नहीं होती कि वह किसी बड़े अधिकारी के बारे में शिकायत भी करे। आपने तो कह दिया कि इतने समय के अंदर शिकायत आ जाए, तो उन्हें छोड़ देंगे। यदि वे शिकायत करेंगे, तो पहले आप यह बताइए कि उन्हें आप क्या प्रोटेक्शन देंगे? यहां तो स्थिति यह है कि शिकायत करने वालों को भी धमकी नहीं, बल्कि सजा मिलेगी। इसमें इसका कोई प्रावधान नहीं है। मेरा आपके माध्यम से मंत्री महोदय से यही आग्रह रहेगा कि जब इसे सदन पारित करे, तो इस चीज के बारे में भी सोचे। इस कानून के अंदर ये दो चीजें बहुत जरूरी हैं।

[श्री आनन्द शर्मा]

महोदय, जैसा मैंने कहा, सेलेक्ट कमेटी की सिफारिशें आपने स्वीकार कर ली हैं। इसमें attachment of property का भी विषय है और उसे Prevention of Money Laundering Act और साथ में हमारे Indian Penal Code के जो प्रावधान हैं, उनके तहत उसे देखा जाए। यह बात आप इसमें लाएं।

महोदय, मैं पीएमएलए पर यह कहना जरूरी समझता हूं कि इसका भी आज भरपूर दुरुपयोग हो रहा है। इस पर आपको सोचना चाहिए। मैं यह नहीं कह रहा हूं कि यह कानून आज बना है। मैंने आरम्भ में ही यह बात कही कि कानून बनता है, तो उसे देखते हैं कि उसे किस तरह लागू किया जा रहा है अथवा उसे किस तरह अमली जामा पहनाया जा रहा है। उसमें कमीबेशी रह जाती है, इसीलिए संसद उसमें संशोधन लाती है। कानून बनते हैं, लेकिन ऐसा नहीं है कि वे वैसे ही हमेशा के लिए स्थिर रहते हैं। यहां तक देखा गया है कि सविधान में भी संशोधन होते हैं। इस पीएमएलए एक्ट में, आपने अधिकारियों को जिस तरह की ताकत दे दी है, यह ठीक नहीं है।

सभापति महोदय, इसमें दो-दो और तीन-तीन एजेंसीज एक साथ काम करती हैं, इस पर सदन को सोचना पड़ेगा। एक तरफ से इन्कम टैक्स विजिलेंस है, रेवेन्यू इंटेलिजेंस, सीबीआई और एनफोर्समेंट डायरेक्टोरेट है। आप देश का संविधान पढ़िए, आप फंडामेंटल राइट्स का चैप्टर पढ़ें। कानून की प्रोटेक्शन को आप देखें, equality before law and the whole list of protection laws. Can there be four parallel registrations of cases by different agencies for the same offence? Then, any person targeted, rightly or wrongly, will have to go before every agency. One would have to first go to the CBI Court and get interrogated, even if there is a false accusation. Many cases have been proved to be false. Many accusations which were made earlier have been proved to be absolutely false. What has happened to those people? What about their reputation? What about their families? What about their lives? There have been instances recently where people have committed suicides; entire families have committed suicides. First you send them to the CBI, which is very easy. After the CBI's hospitality is over, the ED's hospitality starts. Then you have to go for another bail. Then you suddenly send the Income Tax. We have never seen this kind of an abuse and misuse of power and authority as we are seeing today. We are talking of law. We are a rule-based, rule-governed country. We want to remain a rule-based, rule-governed country. We want to remain a constitutional democracy. We do not want India to be converted into a surveillance State or a country in which laws and authority of office and power are regularly abused and misused. When the hon. Minister makes his reply, he must tell us if the Government is thinking about it. This must stop. If there is one agency, whether it is a case against a Government Officer or a public servant, then

the other agencies, if they have anything to do with the case, must coordinate with the concerned agency. But if there is multiple registration of cases, there would be no end to this. I am surprised about one thing. Mr. Minister, you must educate all of us and inform the House about it. You have the goodwill. But please tell us. And we have no ill-will towards anyone. That also I must say. We are learning a few things from hon. Chairman that we have goodwill towards you; we have no ill-will. But, at the same time, please tell us how many of the real corrupt you have booked. Please give a list to the House of the real corrupt. How many of our colleagues in the opposition because we are all bad? I am the first speaker; so I have to say it because it is here and everywhere. But there, it is a different *Nizam*.

**नेता विपक्ष (श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद) :** फरिश्ते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा:** वही मैं कह रहा हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**कुमारी शैलजा (हरियाणा):** गंगा नहाकर ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा:** वह भी ठीक है। नहाना ठीक है, पर गंगा साफ करो, फिर नहाकर जाओ, पर अभी तो वह भी नहीं है। यहां तो सब पर सारे कानून, सब एजेंसियां वगैरह चलती हैं, लेकिन वह एजेंसी उस तरह जाकर क्यों रुक जाती है?

**श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय (पश्चिम बंगाल):** नो एंट्री का बोर्ड लगा है।

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा:** अगर नो एंट्री का बोर्ड लगा है, तो कृपा करके उस बोर्ड को हटाएं, तभी देश को यह संतोष होगा, हम आश्वस्त होंगे कि आप सबके खिलाफ कार्यवाही करना चाहते हैं। मेरे और साथियों को भी बोलना है, वे विस्तार से बोलेंगे, हमने भी कानून पढ़ा है।

**प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश):** इसी मामले के हैं।

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा:** नहीं, नहीं. इस पर चर्चा करने के लिए। जैसा मैंने कहा है कि दोहरे मापदंड पर शासन नहीं चलता, देश नहीं चलता, कानून की दो परिभाषाएं नहीं हो सकती, कानून का दो तरह का इस्तेमाल नहीं हो सकता है, सरकार की एजेंसीज का दो तरह का इस्तेमाल नहीं हो सकता। देश के अंदर यह जो वातावरण बना है, यह दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण नहीं है, इससे पूर दुनिया के अंदर - मैं आपसे कहूंगा, यह आपने शुरू किया था। जब आप विपक्ष में थे - विपक्ष का तो अधिकार होता है, पर हम में और आप में यह फर्क है कि हम पहले जांच करते हैं कि हम बात को ठीक कह रहे हैं या नहीं कह रहे हैं? आपने तो जो था, हाथ में आया, वहीं फेंक दिया कि यह भी गलत, यह भी गलत, हमारी सरकार का कोई फैसला ठीक नहीं, हमारा कोई मंत्री अच्छा नहीं, हमारा कोई मंत्री देश के हित को नहीं समझता था, हम सब लोग खराब थे। आज क्या आया? हम ही लोग थे। मैं बड़े सम्मान से कहना चाहूंगा कि यह जो हुआ था, यह अन्याय हुआ था।

[श्री आनन्द शर्मा]

सभापति जी, मैं आज ही आपसे, कुछ साथियों से जिक्र कर रहा था कि इतना बड़ा आंदोलन हुआ था। यह पूरी दुनिया में एक साथ हुआ था, पर यहां नहीं हुआ। लंदन, मैनचेस्टर, बर्मिंघम, एडिलेड्स, सिडनी, लॉस एंजिलिस में एक ही दिन में कुछ लोग तिरंगा लेकर, टोपी लगाकर, टी शर्ट डालकर, ट्रैक सूट डालकर "इंडिया अगैस्ट करप्शन" करना शुरू हो गए थे।

**श्री संजय सिंह (असम) :** वह जरूरी था।

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा:** उसके बाद क्या हुआ? वे बुजुर्ग थे, जिनको यहां बिठाया था ...**(व्यवधान)**... देखिए, जब आपका समय आएगा, तब जरूर बोलना। जब आपका समय आया था, तो कहाँ था? कहाँ गए वे लोग? एक तो आपके दल में हैं, आपने इनको अच्छा इनाम दिया है, दिल्ली के लोगों ने इनाम नहीं दिया, पर वे दोनों इकट्ठा ही थे। उन बुजुर्गवार के कंधे पर वे दोनों ही बैठे थे। ...**(व्यवधान)**... और ताज का क्या हुआ? हमारी सरकार ने लोगों की आवाज़ को सुना। हमारे बीच दो राय थीं कि इसको माना जाए या न माना जाए, पर किसी सरकार ने सिविल सोसायटी को शामिल करके कानून बनाने की कोशिश नहीं की और इसी सदन में, दूसरे सदन में लोकपाल का बिल बना। मुझे यह कहना है कि आज, जब आप यह लाएं, तो जवाब दें, यह बताएं कि आपने इन 4 सालों में लोकपाल क्यों नहीं बनाया? हमें यह जवाब चाहिए, देश को यह जवाब चाहिए। आप इस कानून में लिखकर लाए हैं कि कार्यवाही करने की अनुमति लोकपाल देगा। मैं इस बात को कह चुका हूँ, इसका मतलब वह कार्यवाही कभी नहीं होगी, लोकपाल होगा नहीं। तीसरी बात है कि आप व्हिसल ब्लोअर बिल को साथ में क्यों नहीं लाए? आपने आश्वासन क्यों तोड़ा? अभी तो आप आरटीआई को भी खत्म करने जा रहे हैं। ऐसा कानून लाए हैं कि आरटीआई भी बस्ट। क्या जरूरत है कानून की? ये संशोधन बिल क्यों लाते हैं? ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं आपको और किसी को कष्ट में नहीं डालना चाहता हूँ। आप और आपके जितने साथी बैठे हैं, मेरी कई मंत्रियों के साथ सहानुभूति है, क्योंकि आप ऐसे फैसले ले रहे हैं, जिसके लिए जवाबदेही तय होगी। आपकी सरकार में ऐसे फैसले हो रहे हैं, आपसे ये काम कराए जा रहे हैं।

मुझे वहां के वातावरण का पता है, वहां पर जो कहा जाए, वह आपको करना है, लेकिन देश आपसे हिसाब मांगेगा, देश आपसे यह सवाल पूछेगा। मेरी आपको एक सलाह है कि कई ऐसे बड़े फैसले होते हैं, जिनमें बाहर घोषणा हो जाती है। आप फाइल पर दस्तखत करने से पहले सोच लेना कि कभी न कभी तो यह निज़ाम नहीं रहेगा। मैंने पहले ही कहा है कि प्रजातंत्र में इधर से उधर आवागमन रहता है, इसलिए थोड़ा सोच लें। आप दूसरों पर निशाना भी थोड़ा सोचकर लगाएं। यह एजेंसीज़ ऐसे ही घूमेंगी, क्योंकि आपने इनकी आदत खराब कर दी है। आप इस आदत को थोड़ा ठीक करिए, सुधार लाइए और कानून का पालन करिए, धन्यवाद।

**श्री सभापति:** श्री आनन्द शर्मा जी, सदन में ऐसी democratic spirit होनी चाहिए, दूसरे लोगों की बातें सुनने की क्षमता भी होनी चाहिए। यह अच्छी चर्चा हुई, अब आगे बढ़ते हैं।

**श्री श्वेत मलिक (पंजाब):** सर, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि पिछली सरकार का लंबे समय तक जो शासन-कुशासन चला, तब 2014 में भारत की जनता ने निर्णय लिया ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप मुझे बोलने



नहीं दे रहे हैं, जबकि हमने श्री आनन्द शर्मा जी को बड़े धीरज से सुना है और आप interrupt कर रहे हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि वर्ष 2014 में लंबे कुशासन के बाद जनता ने निर्णय किया।

'क्योंकि मैं बचाता रहा घर अपना दीमक से,  
और भ्रष्टाचारी मेरा देश लूटते रहे'

[उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री टी.के. रंगराजन) पीठासीन हुए]

आप जनता के उस निर्णय पर अभी भी चिंतन नहीं कर रहे हो, चिंता भी नहीं कर रहे हो। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि लंबे समय के बाद श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व को देश की जनता ने प्रचण्ड बहुमत से स्वीकार किया और उनको एक सशक्त सरकार संख्याबल पर दी। उसके बाद जब यह सरकार बनी और उस कर्मयोगी ने लोकतंत्र के इस मंदिर में माथा टेका, तब यह वादा किया था कि मैं देश नहीं झुकने दूंगा, मैं देश नहीं लूटने दूंगा, सबका साथ, सबका विकास, न भ्रष्टाचार करूंगा, न भ्रष्टाचार करने दूंगा। इन वादों के साथ वे कर्मयोगी, वे तपस्वी इस सदन में आए थे और बहुत समय के बाद जनता ने उनसे जो अपेक्षा की थी, जो सरकार से अपेक्षा की थी कि एक सशक्त नेतृत्व मिलेगा, एक ईमानदार नेतृत्व मिलेगा, वह नेतृत्व देश को देखने को मिला। श्री आनन्द शर्मा जी आप माहौल के बारे में बात कर रहे हैं, मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि माहौल का प्रत्यक्ष प्रमाण है कि उस चुनाव के बाद निरंतर जो एन.डी.ए. हैं, जो भारतीय जनता पार्टी का नेतृत्व है, वह देश में चुनाव जीत रहा है और आप चुनाव हार रहे हैं। यह अब आपके लिए चिंता और चिंतन का विषय है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस समय देश का माहौल बहुत बढ़िया है। आप वह समय याद करिए जब बोफोर्स, 2 जी स्पेक्ट्रम, आदर्श, कॉमनवेल्थ और एक अब chopper का मामला आया है, कोई मंत्री अंदर जा रहा है, कोई मंत्री बाहर आ रहा है। जब रोज नए घोटाले, लाखों के घोटाले होते थे। इस सदन में आप न्यूनतम संख्या में आए हैं, उस पर चिंतन करो कि इस देश पर इतना लंबा समय शासन करने के बाद आपसे क्या त्रुटि हुई है? आप इस बात का अभी भी चिंतन नहीं कर रहे हैं। देश ने आपको ever minimum figure दिया है, जिस figure में आप लोक सभा में Leader of Opposition भी नहीं जा सके। मैं आपसे पूछना चाहता हूँ कि चिंता किसको करनी चाहिए, हमें या आपको? आपका जो लंबे स्कैम्स और घोटालों का सफर था, इससे लोकतंत्र की व्यवस्था से देश की जनता का विश्वास टूटा हुआ था, तब उन्होंने बहुत वर्षों के बाद भारतीय जनता पार्टी के प्रधान मंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में एक बहुमत दिया। आज आप देखिए कि देश कैसे बदलता है। देश में जो कड़े निर्णय हुए हैं, वे प्रत्यक्ष नजर आ रहे हैं, तभी आज 20 स्टेट्स में हमारी सरकारें हैं। आप कहां minimise हो गए हैं, आप अपनी संख्या देखिए। शासन तंत्र में आपका कितना शेयर है कि आपकी वह पार्टी, जिसकी कितनी सरकारें बनीं, आज उसका क्या हाल है। आपने जो यह विषय कहा, अगर यह सही होता, तो बार-बार उन प्रदेशों में, जहां हमारा एक विधायक भी नहीं था, आज उन प्रदेशों में भारतीय जनता पार्टी का परचम लहरा रहा है, भारतीय जनता पार्टी की सरकारें बनी हैं। इसलिए आप चिंता कीजिए। अगर आप अभी भी चिंता नहीं करेंगे, तो फिर मैं वह लफ्ज use नहीं करूंगा, फिर आप मेरे ऊपर कटाक्ष करेंगे, अगर मैं उस 'कांग्रेस मुक्त' वाले शब्द का प्रयोग करूंगा। हम ऐसा नहीं चाहते हैं। हम चाहते हैं कि लोकतंत्र रहे, पर अगर आप चिंता नहीं करेंगे, तो उस शब्द का जो अर्थ है, वह बहुत नजदीक नजर आ रहा है।

[श्री श्वेत मलिक]

महोदय, पहले तो आनन्द जी को बधाई दूंगा कि हम जो Prevention of Corruption (Amendment) Bill लेकर आए हैं, उसकी उन्होंने काफी सराहना की है। चूंकि आजादी से पहले इसके लिए कमजोर प्रावधान थे, इसलिए इसको amend करना बहुत जरूरी था। 1988 में amendment का सफर शुरू हुआ और 2014 में रिपोर्ट आई। Amendment का प्रयास चलता रहा, यह Select Committee को गया। चूंकि भ्रष्टाचार पर मोदी जी की, हमारी सरकार की zero tolerance है, तो हमेशा से हमारा प्रयास था कि यह बिल पास हो, पर इसमें देर इसलिए हुई कि आपने इसमें सहयोग नहीं दिया। शायद यह पिछले बजट सेशन में ही पास हो जाता, अगर आपने सहयोग दिया होता, पर यह लेट होता गया। भ्रष्टाचार देश की सबसे ज्वलंत समस्या है, जिसके निपटारे के लिए मोदी जी ने कड़े कदम उठाए। जब उन्होंने SIT का गठन किया, तो SIT के गठन से काले धन पर जो लगाम लगानी थी, उसका सफर शुरू हुआ। वह आपके समय में भी हो सकता था, पर मनोबल नहीं था, निर्णय क्षमता नहीं थी, इसी कारण यह नहीं हो पाया, नहीं तो शायद इसका credit आपको मिलता। आप आंकड़े मांग रहे थे, आज 70 हजार करोड़ का काला धन बाहर आया है। जो Voluntary Disclosure Scheme आई, उसके बाद हमारी सरकार ने सबको कहा कि आप 25 परसेंट पर अपना काला धन बाहर ला सकते हैं, ताकि वह देश के विकास में काम आए। उसमें 65 हजार करोड़ का वह धन, जो किसी के काम नहीं आ रहा था, सरकार के उस सशक्त निर्णय से वह धन भी बाहर आया।

इसके बाद नोटबंदी पर आपने बहुत हो-हल्ला मचाया, बहुत राजनीति की। अगर यह कड़ा निर्णय लेने वाला कोई वीर पुरुष था, तो वे प्रधानमंत्री, श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी थे। जब नवम्बर में उन्होंने नोटबंदी घोषित की, तो जो parallel banking थी, जो सूदखोर थे, जो लोगों का रक्तपान कर रहे थे, उन पर लगाम लगी। इससे केवल काले धन पर तमाचा नहीं पड़ा, बल्कि आतंकवाद पर भी तमाचा पड़ा। आतंकवादियों का जो काला धन था, उस पर भी लगाम लगी। आप देखिए कि उस समय जो पत्थरबाजी थी, वह कहां गई, क्योंकि धन में कमी आई और देश को इसका क्या लाभ हुआ। आप तो हो-हल्ला मचाते रहे, पर आप उत्तर प्रदेश का चुनाव याद कीजिए कि जनता ने क्या निर्णय दिया। उसने प्रधान मंत्री, मोदी जी के उस निर्णय पर छाप लगाई और आपके दुष्प्रचार को एक जवाब मिला। आपने जो नोटबंदी का विरोध किया था, उसका आपको जवाब मिला। हम प्रमाण से बात करते हैं, हम संख्या से बात करते हैं। जनता सबसे बड़ा पैमाना है। जनता हमारे साथ है, आप चाहे कितना भी दुष्प्रचार कर लीजिए। नोटबंदी के बाद हमने बैंक खातों को आधार कार्ड के साथ जोड़ने का काम किया है। बहुत से ऐसे बैंक खाते थे, जिनमें काला धन जमा होता था, वे बैंक खाते अब बंद हुए हैं। जो काला धन बेनामी जायदाद में चला जाता था, उसके ऊपर आज कौन कड़ा कानून लेकर आया है? हम लेकर आए हैं, जिसके कारण आज बड़े-बड़े लोग मुश्किल में पड़े हुए हैं और इनमें से कुछ तो जेल यात्रा भी कर रहे हैं। यह सब आपको नज़र नहीं आ रहा, क्योंकि अभी तक भी आप जाग नहीं रहे। इतना नुकसान उठाने के बाद भी न तो आप चिंतन कर रहे हैं और न ही चिंता कर रहे हैं।

आप जीएसटी लेकर आए, पर आपने कुशल प्रबंधन नहीं दिया, क्योंकि आपको देश की जनता का विश्वास नहीं मिला और 2005 के बाद से आप सफल नहीं हो पाए। देश की जनता को विश्वास था

आदरणीय मोदी जी में, विश्वास था आदरणीय जेटली जी में, जिन्होंने फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर के तौर पर पहले विश्वास प्राप्त किया और बाद में यह ऐक्ट इसी सदन में पास हुआ। पहले यह चीज केवल स्वप्न में थी क्योंकि जब आप इस ऐक्ट को लेकर आए थे, तो आपको यह जानकारी थी कि ease of business के लिए, ease of life के लिए यह ऐक्ट था। आज आप देखिए इसमें कितना अधिक रेवेन्यू जमा हुआ है, एक लाख करोड़ रुपये से भी अधिक रेवेन्यू इसमें जमा हुआ है। जीएसएसटी के कारण आज कर दाता बहुत अधिक बढ़े हैं। अब कोई अफसरशाही परेशान नहीं करती और कहीं कोई नाके नहीं हैं। पहले जहां माल को अपने स्थान तक पहुंचने में छः दिन लग जाते थे, वहीं अब दो ही दिन में माल पहुंच रहा है। आपने जो यह भ्रष्टाचार रूपी कैंसर दिया, वह दीमक बन कर इस देश को चाट गया। मैं महसूस करता हूं कि जब हमें उसका इलाज करना पड़ा तो जनता को कष्ट हुआ, पर जनता हमारे साथ ही, चुनावों के नतीजे इस बात को बता रहे हैं। जनता ने कष्ट सहा, लेकिन उसने ईमानदार का साथ दिया और भ्रष्टाचारी को तमाचा दिया। आज हालात ऐसे हैं कि सरकारें भी हमारी बनी हैं और ये प्रावधान भी लागू हुए हैं। Shell companies को समाप्त करने के लिए निरंतर हमारा प्रयास जारी है, हालांकि हमें आए हुए अभी चार वर्ष का अल्प कार्यकाल ही हुआ है, लेकिन आपको तो कार्य करने के लिए लंबा कार्यकाल मिला था। अगर आपने अपने समय में काम किया होता, तो जनता इतना बहुमत हमें क्यों देती? अभी मैं केवल अपने बड़े भाई की बात का उत्तर दे रहा था, जो बातें इन्होंने इस ऐक्ट के बारे में कही हैं।

महोदय, 'The Prevention of Corruption (Amendment) Bill, 2013' लाने के पीछे सरकार की बहुत ऊंची भावना है, उसके ऊपर ईमानदारी से काम हुआ है और इसी कारण आज यह बिल लाया गया है। मैं समझता हूं कि राजनीति से ऊपर उठ कर आप हमारी सरकार के इस प्रयास का साथ दीजिए। Let us fight and remove this cancer of corruption from the society. Let us get rid of all these social evils. इस बिल के माध्यम से रिश्वत देने वाले के लिए भी दंड का प्रावधान हुआ है, ताकि करप्शन को मिनिमाइज करके, जीरो लेवल पर लाया जा सके, इसके सब दरवाजे बंद किए जाएं, ताकि भविष्य में करप्शन जैसा अपराध करने की कोई जुर्रत न दिखा सके। यह गरीबों का पैसा है, मजदूरों का पैसा है, देश की गरीब जनता और व्यापारियों का पैसा है और उनके उसी पैसे का सदुपयोग हो रहा है। आज जो प्रचंड विकास हो रहा है, उसमें यह करप्शन का पैसा ही लगाया जा रहा है, जो हमने निकलवाया है। हालांकि आपको यह सब नज़र नहीं आता है, आपकी सोच तो 15 लाख तक ही टिकी है, आप वह हजारों करोड़ रुपया देखिए, जिससे इस समय रेलवे में डेवलपमेंट हो रहा है, डिफेंस में डेवलपमेंट हो रहा है, इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर में डेवलपमेंट हो रहा है। गांवों के अंदर 1 करोड़ 69 लाख किलोमीटर सड़कें बनी हैं, क्या आपको वे नज़र नहीं आ रही? करप्शन के ऊपर हमने सबसे बड़ी मार मारी है। यहां मैं आदर के साथ एक बात कहना चाहूंगा, आपके वरिष्ठ नेता ने एक बार कहा था कि अगर हम एक रुपया भेजते हैं, तो उसमें से 85 पैसे दलाल खा जाते हैं। उन्होंने यह बात तो कही, लेकिन उन्होंने कठिन समस्या पर कोई निर्णय नहीं किया, इसका कोई समाधान नहीं निकाला। तो समाधान किसने निकाला? समाधान निकाला - प्रधान मंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ने। जनधन के 31.5 करोड़ खाते जीरो बैलेंस पर खोले हैं। अब दलालबाज़ी नहीं रही। पूरा लाभ लाभार्थी के खाते में

[श्री श्वेत मलिक]

जमा होता है। यहां तक कि मजदूर, जिसकी मजदूरी में से ठेकेदार खा जाता था, आज उसकी मजदूरी भी उसके खाते में जमा हो रही है। यह आपको नजर नहीं आता है। आपको नजर नहीं आता कि जो 4 करोड़ बहनें और माताएं हैं, हमारी सरकार ने जो ब्लैक मनी का पैसा निकाला है, खर्च किया है और जो फेफड़ों की समस्या से अपने समय से पूर्व स्वर्गवासी हो जाती थीं, आज उनको मुफ्त गैस कनेक्शन मिला है। यह आपको क्यों नजर नहीं आता है? कितना कष्ट था 19,000 गांवों में। 70 वर्ष हमें आजाद हुए हो गये, लम्बे समय तक आपने शासन किया। अभी इस सदन की पॉवर चली जाए, तो क्या हाल होगा, सब कैसे भागेंगे? वे 19,000 गांव, जिनमें मेरे देशवासी आपके कारण 70 वर्ष तक कष्ट का जीवन बिताते रहे, किसने आज उनको जीवन दिया है? 4 वर्ष के अल्प काल में प्रधान मंत्री मोदी जी ने यह निर्णय किया, यह वादा किया था कि मैं हर गांव को बिजली दूंगा। आज मैं आपके सामने यह फिगर रख रहा हूं। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... की आज सभी गांवों में बिजली पहुंच चुकी है। आपको वह क्यों नहीं नजर आती? आपको सर्जिकल स्ट्राइक क्यों नहीं नजर आती? देश की सेना का मनोबल कैसे बढ़ा? उनको हथियार मिले हैं, उनको हमने सक्षम किया है। उनकी जो कमजोरियां आपने फैलायी थीं, राजनीतिक हस्तक्षेप था, उस हस्तक्षेप को खत्म किया है। उस हस्तक्षेप को खत्म करके हमने उनको जब शक्ति दी है, तो भारतीय सेना का गौरव विश्व में है। पाकिस्तान आज एक isolated country है, उसे कोई पूछता नहीं है। अगर इसका श्रेय किसी को जाता है, तो प्रधान मंत्री मोदी जी को जाता है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा** (उत्तर प्रदेश): यह कौन से सेक्शन में है? ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह कौन से सेक्शन में है, बताइए? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री श्वेत मलिक:** मिश्रा जी, मैं कह रहा था कि यह नजर नहीं आता! ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं तो बहुत बोल सकता हूं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री नीरज शेखर** (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, बहस किस चीज पर हो रही है? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री श्वेत मलिक:** मैं बहुत बोल सकता हूं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री नीरज शेखर:** किस चीज पर बहस हो रही है? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री भुवनेश्वर कालिता** (असम): यह Prevention of Corruption Bill है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री श्वेत मलिक:** मैं बहुत बोल सकता हूं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं बहुत बोल सकता हूं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... परन्तु मैं समझता हूं कि आप और चिन्तन करिए और चिन्ता करिए। 2019 में जनता आपको उत्तर देगी, धन्यवाद। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा** (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, "भ्रष्टाचार निवारण (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2013" पर आपने मुझे बोलने का जो मौका दिया है, इसके लिए मैं आपका आभारी हूं। मैं अपने लीडर आदरणीय प्रोफेसर साहब का भी बहुत आभारी हूं कि उन्होंने मुझे इस पर अपनी बात कहने के लिए अवसर दिया।

सर, आज हम एक बहुत बड़ी समस्या पर चर्चा कर रहे हैं। मुझे लगता है कि जो एक्ट है, जो आपने रखा है, आप लोग शायद यह मान कर चल रहे हैं कि जो करप्शन है, वह कोई solitary act है। जिस तरीके से Standing Committee की रिपोर्ट्स इसमें आयी हैं या दूसरी कमेटीज़ की रिपोर्ट्स रखी गयी हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, डिस्प्ले बोर्ड पर इसको ठीक करा दीजिए।

सर, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि करप्शन हिन्दुस्तान में एक बहुत बड़ा eco-system है। जो भी घटनाएं घट रही हैं, वे solitary नहीं हैं। वे सब कहीं न कहीं आपस में linked हैं। दिक्कत यह है कि शुरू से ही यह पब्लिक के लिए भी और सबके लिए एक बड़ा sentimental issue भी रहा है। इस Indian society में ईमानदारी और बेईमानी का एक बड़ा मोटा comparison है, लेकिन दिक्कत यह है कि मर्ज़ बढ़ता गया, ज्यों-ज्यों दवा की। आज भी पूरी दुनिया में हिन्दुस्तान की जो corruption rating है, वह रामराज्य के लायक तो नहीं है, ऐसा मैं कह सकता हूँ। जैसा तय किया जाता है, जैसा कि हमारे भाई अभी कह रहे थे कि सब कुछ सही हो गया है, एकदम से हिन्दुस्तान की golden age चालू हो गयी है, ऐसा नहीं है। आंखें खोल कर देखो, सब कुछ दिखायी पड़ता है।

करप्शन का इश्यू इतना स्ट्रांग था कि हिन्दुस्तान में सरकारें बनी-बिगड़ीं हैं। मजेदार बात यह है कि सरकारों का तो शिकार हो गया, लेकिन उसके बाद हम कहां पहुंचे? हमें नहीं लगता कि हम किसी मुकाम पर पहुंच पाये होंगे। इसके मायने यह है कि actual facts क्या थे, rhetoric क्या थी? Rhetoric ने take over कर लिया और actual facts पर काम नहीं हुआ। सर, मैं यहां पर एक बात का जिक्र करना चाहता हूँ कि जब हम इस बात को कह रहे हैं कि करप्शन की जो भी घटनाएं घटती हैं, हम लोग उनको isolation में देखने के आदी हो गए हैं। लेकिन सच्चाई यह है कि वह हमारे बहुत बड़े eco system का हिस्सा है। जो हिन्दुस्तान पहले ज्ञान के सहारे आगे बढ़ता था, वह आज ताकत के सहारे बढ़ने लगा है और ताकत में पैसा बहुत important है। पहले N.N. Vohra साहब, जो हमारे Defence Secretary हुआ करते थे और आज जे. एण्ड के. के राज्यपाल हैं, उन्होंने सदन के पटल पर एक रिपोर्ट रखी थी, जो हिन्दुस्तान में संगठित आर्थिक अपराध हो रहे हैं, उनके बारे में थी। मैं पिछले कई वर्षों से राज्य सभा में और लोक सभा में भी, जब मैं उस सदन का सदस्य था, इस बात का आग्रह करता रहा हूँ कि N.N Vohra साहब की गृह मंत्रालय से संबंधित, हिन्दुस्तान में संगठित आर्थिक अपराधों पर, जो बहुत महत्वपूर्ण रिपोर्ट आई थी, आज तक सदन में उस पर चर्चा नहीं हुई। आखिर हम भ्रष्टाचार निवारण किसलिए करना चाहते हैं - क्या खाली नाम कमाने के लिए, कोई बड़ा काम कर दिया या वाकई अपने eco-system को सही करने के लिए चाहते हैं। मुझे लगता है कि यह जो समाज का ज़हर है - करप्शन - वह कुछ लोगों के लिए दवा बन गया है। आज इस देश में मेहनत से पैसा कमाकर अपने बच्चों को पढ़ाना या मकान बनाना बिल्कुल impossible है लेकिन चोरी से, तिकड़म से, मक्कारी से करोड़पति बनना बांधे हाथ का खेल है। हमारा सिस्टम इसे क्यों नहीं रोक सकता? आपके सामने क्या लाचारी है? हमारी पूरी लोकतांत्रिक व्यवस्था चैक के ऊपर चैक बनकर रह गई है, लेकिन फिर भी यह चीज़ रुक नहीं पा रही है। आज हम इस बात से आक्रांत हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान में करप्शन है और करप्शन को दूर करने की जरूरत है लेकिन क्या वाकई में करप्शन दूर करने की हमारी मंशा है? मैं पहले भी कई बार कह चुका हूँ कि जिन देशों में आर्थिक सुधार किए गए, वहां पहले प्रशासनिक और

[श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा]

न्यायिक सुधार लाए गए। आखिर ऐसा क्या कारण था कि हिन्दुस्तान में आर्थिक सुधार आपने सबसे पहले लाने का प्रयास किया - क्या ऐसा करना आपकी लाचारी थी? हिन्दुस्तान की जनता को सशक्त करने के लिए, लोगों को empower करने के लिए, जो प्रशासनिक और न्यायिक सुधार पहले होने चाहिए थे, उनमें आपको बहुत दिक्कत लग रही थी। अब धीरे-धीरे करके आप आगे बढ़ रहे हैं। आज स्थिति यहां तक पहुंच गई है कि कोर्ट में न्याय मिलने में वर्षों लग जाते हैं। आप इस संबंध में अमेंडमेंट लाए, मैं बधाई देना चाहता हूं। आप प्रयास कर रहे हैं कि हर केस में 4 महीने में फैसला हो जाए, जो बधाई-योग्य कदम है। कायदे से हिन्दुस्तान में हर केस का एक महीने में फैसला हो जाना चाहिए। यह 72 प्रजातियों का देश है, 125 करोड़ जनता का देश है। यहां अगर लोगों को न्याय नहीं मिलेगा तो यह जुड़ेगा कैसे? मुझे लगता है कि यह deliberative process है। हमारी पूरी प्लानिंग जहां हर चीज को address कर रही है, judicial system को क्यों address नहीं कर सकती, जो badly affected है। क्या यहां नए कोर्ट्स नहीं बन सकते? आज देश में तीन करोड़ मुकदमें लम्बित हैं और Courts में क्या स्थिति है, क्या आप जानते नहीं? मुझे कहने की जरूरत नहीं है कि जज साहब बैठे होते हैं, पीछे बाबू बैठा होता है, जो पैसा लेकर अगली डेट दे देता है। एक-एक केस 10-10 या 15-15 साल तक चलता रहता है। जिस देश में लोकतांत्रिक प्रणाली है, मगर हम अभी तक सुनिश्चित नहीं कर पाए कि हर आदमी को एक महीने के अंदर इंसाफ मिल जाना चाहिए। आपने कदाचित कुछ मामलों में ऐसा करके दिखाया है, अभी मैं सुन रहा था, जब माननीय मंत्री जी बता रहे थे कि देश में महिलाओं के साथ जिस तरह दुर्व्यवहार हुए, इन मामलों में आपने एक महीने में फैसला किया है। अब सवाल यह है कि ऐसी प्रेरणा आपको बाकी मामलों में क्यों नहीं मिलती? यह आवश्यक है, मिल जानी चाहिए।

मैं प्रशासनिक सुधारों के बारे में बहुत साफ-साफ कह देना चाहता हूं कि इतनी बड़ी लोकतांत्रिक प्रणाली के अंदर आम आदमी को सरकारी प्रणाली से अपना काम कराने के लिए किसी एम.पी., एम.एल.ए. की चिट्ठी की जरूरत पड़ती है। आज यह सवाल सबके सामने है। वैसे बहुत elaborate हमारा सिस्टम है, बहुत elaborate हमारी प्रणाली है। आम आदमी की सुविधा के लिए यहां आदमी पर आदमी लगाया गया है, लेकिन हालत यह है कि पूरी की पूरी सरकारी मशीनरी और कार्यपालिका vested interest का शिकार हो चुकी है। इस हद तक vested interest का शिकार हो चुकी है कि वह जातियों के आधार पर बंट चुकी है। हम सभी इस बात को जानते हैं। कोई राज्य ऐसा बाकी नहीं है, जहां जातियों के सवाल न्याय के ऊपर खड़े हो गए हैं। मैं नाम नहीं लूंगा लेकिन जब भी कोई घटना घटती है, आप समझ सकते हैं कि देश में ऐसी-ऐसी जघन्य घटनाएं घट रही हैं, जिन्हें justify करने के लिए लोग आंदोलन करने लगते हैं। इससे हमारा सिर शर्म से झुक जाता है। आखिर हम कार्यपालिका के माध्यम से हिन्दुस्तान को किस दिशा में ले जाना चाहते हैं? हमें मालूम है कि आपको आर्थिक सुधारों की जरूरत थी, आपको दिक्कत थी, लेकिन उससे पहले व्यापक पैमाने पर हिन्दुस्तान में न्यायिक और प्रशासनिक सुधार लागू हो जाने चाहिए थे। आज इसकी बदौलत यह हुआ है ...**(समय की घंटी)**... Sir, the digital display is not working. आज यह स्थिति आई है कि एक elaborate objective होने के बावजूद, गरीबों को आगे बढ़ाने के लक्ष्य के बावजूद, पूरा सिस्टम केटर

करने के बावजूद आज हालत यह है कि गरीबी और अमीरी का भेद बहुत बढ़ चुका है और खतरनाक हद तक बढ़ चुका है। मुझे लगता है कि आज जब हम करप्शन पर चर्चा कर रहे हैं, तो आपने इस विधेयक में जो प्रावधान रखा है, आपको उनको एक larger eco-system को ध्यान में रखकर बनाना चाहिए था।

सर, पुलिस एक बड़ा इश्यू है। पब्लिक को करप्शन से दिक्कत हो रही है। आपने आज तक पुलिस मैनुअल क्यों नहीं बदला? ब्रिटिश काल में जो पुलिस मैनुअल बना हुआ था, वही आज तक चल रहा है। आज हमें यह तय करना पड़ेगा कि यह पुलिस जनता के लिए है या सरकारों के लिए है? अभी इस बात का जिक्र हो रहा था, आनन्द शर्मा जी इस पर कह रहे थे कि पुलिस या पुलिस के संगठन जैसे सीबीआई, विजिलेंस आदि का राजनीतिक इस्तेमाल हो रहा है। क्या यह जनता की अपेक्षाओं के साथ कुठाराघात नहीं है? ...**(समय की घंटी)**... सर, मैं अपनी पार्टी से अकेला वक्ता हूँ, मैं जल्दी ही अपनी बात समाप्त कर रहा हूँ।

सर, जो स्थिति लोकल बॉडीज़ में है, पंचायत, नगरपालिकाओं में है, जो स्थिति कोर्ट्स में है और जो स्थिति बैंकिंग में है, उसको लेकर आज हमारे सामने सबसे बड़ा सवाल पैदा हो गया है। पूरे हिन्दुस्तान में चर्चा हो रही है कि जो सरकार की बहुत ही ambitious scheme थी मुद्रा लोन वाली, वह भी भ्रष्टाचार की शिकार हो गई। मेरे पास evidence रखे हैं, अगर मौका मिलेगा, तो मैं इस बात को भी रखूंगा। आखिर बैंकिंग प्रणाली, जिस पर जनता बहुत निर्भर करती है, अपने future की security के लिए assets जमा करती है, आज उस पूरी की पूरी बैंकिंग प्रणाली पर सवाल पैदा हो रहा है। बैंकों की साख पर सवाल पैदा हो गया है। लोगों को लगता है कि अब सरकार जिस रास्ते पर ले जा रही है कि उसमें हम अपना पैसा बचा ही नहीं पाएंगे। जब ईमानदारी से कमाए गए पैसे की हिफाजत को लेकर शंकाएं पैदा हो रही हैं, तो जो बेईमानी से पैसा कमाया जाता है और विदेशी बैंकों में रखा जाता है, मुझे तो लगता है कि उसमें इजाफा ही होना है। पता लग रहा है कि विदेशों में जो काला धन रखा हुआ है, उसमें इधर एक साल में 50 प्रतिशत इजाफा हुआ है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... I am finishing it, Sir.

सर, मुझे लगता है कि बैंकिंग के जो इश्यूज़ हैं, उसमें जो करप्शन है, जो गवर्नमेंट की वेलफेयर स्कीम्स हैं, उनमें भी करप्शन है। मेरे पास कागजात रखा है। सीएजी ने इस बात का इंदराज किया है कि 19 मंत्रालयों ने 1,179 करोड़ रुपए की चपत लगाई है।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN): Please conclude.

**श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा:** सर, यह करप्शन का सिस्टम है, it is not an individual episode. मैं इसी बात पर निगाह डालना चाहता हूँ कि अगर हम पूरे eco-system को एड्रेस नहीं करेंगे, तो individual cases से समाधान नहीं निकलेगा। जिन लोगों पर एफआईआर होती है, बाद में सारे के सारे बच जाते हैं और हिन्दुस्तान की जनता देखती रह जाती है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN): Please conclude.

**श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा:** सर, मैं आरटीआई के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ, जिसका अभी यहां पर जिक्र भी हुआ था। ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN): Please conclude.

SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: Sir, the digital display is not working.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN): I have a clock here.

**श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा:** सर, आरटीआई का जो हाल है, वह मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ। आज तक 73 Whistle blowers मारे जा चुके हैं, 6 लोगों ने सुइसाइड किया है और 428 मामले चल रहे हैं, जिनमें Whistle blowers का उत्पीड़न किया जा रहा है और आपने अमेंडमेंट में तय कर दिया कि हमारा जो लोकायुक्त है, वह फैसला करेगा। यह बड़ी मजेदार बात है कि लोकायुक्त का पता कहीं नहीं है। आप यह तय कर दीजिए कि आने वाले टाइम में कितने Whistle blowers और मारे जाएंगे, कम से कम उनके लिए कोई कार्यक्रम कर दें, कोई समारोह कर दें। आखिर आप इस देश में करना क्या चाहते हैं? आप किस दिशा में ले जाना चाहते हैं? ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN): You are exceeding your time-limit. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is wrong ...*(Interruptions)*... I have a clock here. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please conclude.

SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: Sir, according to that, seven minutes are left.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN): The time on the digital display has to be corrected. I can see the time from a clock here.

**श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा:** सर, जो मीडिया हिन्दुस्तान की जनता के साथ खड़ा होता था, जो मीडिया सरकार की चौकीदारी करता था, जो मीडिया बड़े अपराधियों के पीछे पड़ जाया करता था, आज उनका रुख नरम हो गया है। सर, अभी-अभी कुछ दिन पहले मैंने देखा कि एक बड़ा अपराधी जेल के अंदर मारा गया। बात अपराधी के मारे जाने की नहीं है, बल्कि न्यायिक अभिरक्षा में एक व्यक्ति के मारे जाने की है। और पूरा का पूरा मीडिया इस बात को justify कर रहा था कि वह तो अपराधी था, उसको मरना ही था। वह न्यायिक अभिरक्षा में था और न्यायिक अभिरक्षा में जो आदमी होता है, उसको सुरक्षित रखना सरकार की जिम्मेदारी होती है। क्या सरकार ने जिम्मेदारी निभाई? हम उसके बाद सरकार का नज़रिया देख रहे हैं। कहीं लोकतंत्र के बजाय आपके दिमाग में तानाशाही तो नहीं है, राजतंत्र तो नहीं है? मुझे कभी-कभी शंका होने लगती है। सर, मुझे इस बात की बड़ी हैरत है कि आज देश में पढ़ने-लिखने के बाद ज्यादा लोग करप्ट हो रहे हैं। इसका मतलब है कि वे अपने को justify कर रहे हैं। इस बारे में सरकार को नए तरीके से सोचना होगा। सर, एक बात मैं कह देना चाहता हूँ कि हिंदुस्तान में, पाकिस्तान में और आस-पास के कई देशों में जो लोकतांत्रिक प्रणाली से चुने गए नेता हैं, उन पर करप्शन के आरोप लगा कर जेल भेज रहे हैं।



THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN): Please conclude. ...*(Interruptions)*... Time is over. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: I am concluding. ...*(Interruptions)*... सर, मेरा साफ-साफ कहना कि पूरी धरती पर जो बड़े सरमायेदार हैं, वे धरती के मालिक बन गए हैं। आज कई देशों में उनकी निगाहें खनिजों में लगी हुई हैं, इसलिए वे लोकतांत्रिक प्रणालियों को तोड़कर, तानाशाही का माहौल बढ़ाकर और धार्मिक कट्टरपंथियों को बढ़ावा देकर धरती के संसाधनों पर अपना कब्जा करना चाहते हैं। सर, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी को reference देना चाहता हूँ कि एक बहुत अच्छी किताब आई है 'The God, Governance and Globalisation' उसमें जो रिश्ता है इन तीनों चीजों का, उनको सीधे-सीधे जोड़ा गया है और सच्चाई यह है कि Middle-East से लेकर के Far-East तक सारे के सारे देश इन साजिशों के शिकार हो रहे हैं। सर, मैं केवल इतना कहना चाहता हूँ कि ये जो बड़ी-बड़ी कंपनियां हैं, जिनके बारे में अभी आपने जिक्र किया है कि आप उनको भी घेरे में लाएंगे। हम आपको आगाह कर दें, जो स्वच्छता कार्यक्रम हमारे माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी बहुत जोर-शोर से चला रहे हैं ...*(व्यवधान)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN): Now, Shri Navaneethkrishnan. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा: सर, एक मिनट, स्वच्छता कार्यक्रम के तहत करोड़ों की तादाद में शौचालय बनाए जा रहे हैं, लेकिन उन शौचालयों में septic tanks के बजाए soak pits बनाये जा रहे हैं। आप देखिए, बहुत सी बहुराष्ट्रीय कंपनियां हैं, जो दवाइयां बनाती हैं, उन्होंने हमारे policy makers को influence किया है कि करोड़ों की तादाद में हमारे बच्चे बीमार होंगे और उनकी दवाइयां बिकेंगी। कोई भी लोक कल्याणकारी सरकार अपने बच्चों के लिए इतना बुरा सुलूक नहीं कर सकती जितना हम लोग कर रहे हैं। सर, यह हमें खोलकर देखना पड़ेगा कि करप्शन एक individual activity नहीं है, वह एक बहुत बड़ा eco-system है और आप अगर उसके लिए काम करने का प्रयास करेंगे, तो ...*(व्यवधान)*... बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN): Hon. Members, please try to stick to time. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Shri Navaneethkrishnan.

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN (Tamil Nadu): Thank you, Vice-Chairman, Sir. Corruption is violation of fundamental rights of our citizens. Corruption must be eradicated. We presume that there is no corruption in our administration but there is an allegation that it is being misused to victimise political opponents. That is a general grievance.

Now, with regard to the provisions of the proposed amendments, I would like to draw the kind attention of this august House to Clause 8. Now, the person who is giving

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bribe can also be arrayed as an accused. It is a new aspect and a new provision. Earlier, the person who was giving bribe was liable to be punished for the offence of abetment. Now, specifically, it has been mentioned in Clause 8 that the person who gives bribe is liable to be punished. Certain exemptions are also contemplated. If the person is compelled to give bribe and if that person is reporting the matter within seven days, then he will not be prosecuted. That is a provision which is contemplated. Then, another provision is about the offence relating to bribing a public servant by a commercial organisation. Now, if any commercial organisation involves itself in bribing the officials to carry out their business, then that commercial organisation is liable to be punished. It is a new thing. But, my doubt is this that even in the earlier provision, the juristic persons like the companies, partnership firms, etc., are also liable to be punished, and those who are in charge of the affairs of the company, namely, the Managing Director or the Executive Director or the Manager, I mean, the persons or the officials of the company, who are in charge of the day-to-day affairs of the company or the entity, are liable to be punished. Now, it has been specifically mentioned that only fine can be imposed on the commercial organization because that is also a law. Sir, a juristic person cannot be sent to jail. That has been incorporated in the provision. But, my apprehension is, subject to correction and subject to the clarification to be made by the hon. Minister, that as in the Negotiable Instruments Act, if the cheque is issued on behalf of the company, partnership firm, then, that person who is issuing the cheque as well as the company or the partnership firm, both are liable to be punished. Now, I think, subject to correction, that provision is absent, and which, according to me, is not correct.

Then, with regard to Clause 17(A), now, some protection has been given to the public servants, those who are involved in the decision-making process and also those who are involved in the recommendation. Now, the public servants, those who have taken the decision or those who have given the recommendation cannot be directly booked under this proposed amendment, The Prevention of Corruption (Amendment) Bill because a prior sanction has to be obtained from the appropriate and competent authority before initiating inquiry, investigation or anything else. Suppose, any officer is accepting the bribe, there is an exception to that in the above-said clause. So, a person who is involved in the process of taking the decision or making the recommendation cannot be prosecuted immediately and a prior sanction is required. But, if the very same person is found to be accepting the bribe, then, he can be immediately arrested and a prior sanction

is not necessary. It is a good thing. But, what we have to see is whether that is tainted with any malafide intention and whether because of the recommendations the person who has given the recommendation has got any benefit.

So, my humble submission with regard to these three aspects, I think, is that it is an improvement, but we have to see as to how these provisions are going to be implemented or how these provisions will work when actually implemented. The AIADMK is strongly opposing corruption in the governance, and we welcome this Bill.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY: Sir, so far as this Bill is concerned, it was introduced in Rajya Sabha on 19th August, 2013, and we are discussing it on 19th July, 2018. So, almost, five years have elapsed. The previous Government introduced this Bill in a situation when almost the entire country was engulfed with some anarchical situation. Many people said that under duress, the previous Government introduced the Bill in this House. But, rightly, the Bill was forwarded to the Standing Committee. The Standing Committee submitted its Report when the new Government took over. Thereafter, the recommendations of the Law Commission were sought for and after that, this Bill was again sent to the Select Committee. So, with this background, I am happy that, at least, this Bill has got the scrutiny of both the Standing Committee and the Select Committee, which is the normal procedural practice of Indian Parliament. And all important Bills should be scrutinized like this Bill by either the Standing Committee or the Select Committee or both. Sir, I am not in a mood to go for a public speech. I will concentrate on this Bill only. In Clause 2, the word 'gratification' has not been defined. The word 'gratification' has also not been defined in the parent Act of 1988. Then, in explanation to Clause 2(d), it says "For the purposes of this clause, the word 'gratification' is not limited to pecuniary gratifications or to gratifications estimable in money." That is there in the parent law also. If it is not limited to pecuniary gratifications or gratifications estimable in money then, what are the other elements of gratifications? That should be spelt out; otherwise, in absence of proper definition, the authorities concerned may misuse this provision of the law. This is my first point.

Sir, the second point that I would like to refer is this. In Clause 7(c), it is said that any public servant who performs, improperly or dishonestly, a public duty in anticipation of or in consequence of accepting an undue advantage from any person shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than three years but which may extend to seven years and shall also be liable to fine. So, it is minimum three years and

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maximum seven years, and if necessary fine also. It is in the case of a bribe-taker. That has been provided for in Clause 7(c). But if you look at Clause 8(1)(ii), that is, what will be the punishment in the case of bribe-giver. Here it is said that any person who gives or promises to give an undue advantage to another person, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to seven years or with fine or both. In case of the bribe-giver, the punishment is up to seven years. In case of bribe-taker, the minimum period of punishment is three years. Here, see what the DoPT has said. The DoPT Minister is here. The DoPT before the Select Committee said that both the bribe-giver and bribe-receiver are equal partners in the offence of corruption. This is the version of DoPT before the Select Committee of Parliament. Therefore, if the bribe-giver and the bribe-receiver are equal partners of the offence, then there should not be any discrimination between the two on the quantum of punishment. Therefore, my submission through you to the Government is that this point should be taken care of and there should not be any discrimination. The punishment which has been proposed for the bribe-giver, the bribe-receiver should also get the same quantum of punishment. That is my suggestion.

Sir, my next point is regarding the commercial organization. Much has been talked about it and many of my distinguished colleagues who were there in that Committee suggested so many things and this was incorporated after thorough deliberations that the commercial organizations should also have the vicarious liability so far as the offence is committed. There also, in Clause 10, sub-Clause (1), it says, "Where an offence under Section 9 is committed by a commercial organization, and such offence is proved in the court to have been committed with the consent or connivance of any director, manager, secretary, etc., he shall be liable to be proceeded against and shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than three years but which may extend to seven years and shall also be liable to fine. So, here also, the quantum of punishment is minimum three years and maximum seven years and fine also. I am mentioning all these things because there are differences between the bribe-receiver and the bribe-giver. Now, another point is a very interesting point of law rather, that under Clause 18A, sub-Clause 1 and 2, this Bill has taken shelter of the Criminal Law Amendment Ordinance 1944. Criminal Law Amendment Ordinance 1944, although it is still subsisting in view of the provisions of the Constitution referred to, in view of Article 372(1) and Article 295 of the Constitution, the Indian Independence Act of 1947 and such Ordinances which were passed by the British Government during emergency period in 1944, that are still

subsisting, you have taken refuge to that provision of the Ordinance which according to me is not fair. What did the CBI say before the Committee in regard to this? I quote from the report of the Standing Committee placed before this House. With respect to attachment of property, that Ordinance has been referred to. The CBI said, and I quote: "With respect to attachment of property, the Director submitted that the Law Commission, in its 249th Report, had recommended to repeal the Criminal Law Amendment Ordinance 1944, being obsolete. He was of the view that the provisions of Orissa Special Courts Act 2006 and Bihar Special Courts Act 2009 are better suited for the purpose of attachment and forfeiture of property which has gained currency in USA, UK, Australia, Canada and other European countries." So, this was the recommendation of the Law Commission which was cited by the CBI before the Select Committee which had not been adhered to by the Government for reasons better known to them. I am of the opinion, I am of the view that the Government should take note of the suggestions made by the CBI seriously that the 1944 Criminal Law Ordinance which has almost become obsolete, that should not be taken into consideration. Rather, the Bihar Act or the Orissa Act should be adhered to. Even, the CVC came before the Select Committee, and there we raised so many questions, and there is no answer so far in this Bill. For example, here, it has been stated in this Bill that the trial should be completed, initially, within two years. If it is not possible, then, it can be extended up to four years. It should be extended every six months. That has been suggested in this Bill. The question is, if within four years the trial is not completed, then, what will be the consequences? Nothing has been said in this Bill. Sir, kindly give me some time. This is a very important Bill. I am trying to improve the Bill with my submissions. Kindly give me two, three minutes. I am not opposing. Now, the question is this. Should wilful defaults, as rightly pointed out by Shri Anand Sharmaji and other Members, in cases of loans taken from public sector banks, be included as offences covered under the Prevention of Corruption Act 1988, as the public money has become NPA by way of banks' fraud. There is a monumental corruption in the PSU banks that we have witnessed in the recent years; we have seen what has happened. They are taking thousands of crores of rupees and running away from the country, taking shelter in such countries with which we don't have any extradition treaty. They can't be deported from that country to India. So, it is a very serious situation. Poor lenders, who have taken ₹ 2 or 3 lakh for starting a small business or SSI, have been chased like anything. Those who have taken loans to the tune of thousands of crores of rupees are roaming around and no action can be initiated against them. The entire Government, the entire Opposition, the entire Parliament and the entire judicial system are looking helpless. This situation is not

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at all warranted. Therefore, those who have taken money from the banks, who are wilful defaulters, in spite of their ability to repay are not repaying. They must be covered under the Prevention of Corruption Act. This is my demand before this Government. With these words, Sir, I conclude. Thank you so much.

SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA (Odisha): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, as you know, this Bill was drafted during the UPA Government. It was introduced in this House in 2013. It is all right that it has gone through the scrutiny of the Standing Committee and the Select Committee. Now, this Government has brought the same Bill to this House for passing.

Sir, when the Bill was drafted, the whole country was reeling under the allegation of corruption. The whole country was reeling in the heat of alleged corruption. Scams after scams surfaced. During that period, this Bill was drafted. This House should make a legislation to strengthen the law. I fear and doubt that there is an attempt to weaken the law. God forbid, I am sorry to say, is it not an attempt to dilute the Act itself? By passing the Bill, with the amendments adding to the original law, are we going to strengthen the law or are we going to weaken it? That is the basic or fundamental question.

Sir, I do agree that in this Amendment Bill, there are certain very good provisions as were cited by many hon. Members. The quantum of punishment has been increased. There are certain other very good amendments in this Bill and they are welcome. I particularly refer to Section 13 of the original Act. I am not a practising lawyer. I have gone through it and, in my opinion, Section 13 is the essence of the original Act. Based on this only, the CBI or any law enforcing agency can initiate actions. Now, I think, there is an attempt to take the essence out of the Act. This is the soul of the Act. Are we not trying to take the soul out of the body? If there is no soul, the body is dead. My apprehension is that Section 13 has been tried to be diluted. I am not going into the details of all the clauses as there is no time. I would urge upon the hon. Minister to think on this for a second. Sir, I would like to briefly speak on Section 13(1)a, b, c, d and e. That has been replaced in Section 13; Sub-Section 6 (1) of the Principal Act and the following is proposed to be incorporated. "A public servant is said to commit the offence of criminal misconduct if he dishonestly or fraudulently misappropriates or otherwise converts for his own use any property under his control as a public servant or allows any other person to do so...", etc., etc. I request the Minister to kindly go through it again. By replacing this are you

going to strengthen or weaken this Act? Sir, I do admit, as has been rightly pointed out by Sharmaji, the Act is never wrong, implementation is wrong. Sometimes we try to misuse our implementing agencies, the executing agencies. As is being alleged, CBI is being wrongly used, the Enforcement Directorate is sometimes wrongly used. Whoever is in the Government, they are trying to use these enforcement agencies. But, here I would like to say that if this continues and there is no amendment, we are giving more hands to the CBI, we are giving more hands to the executing and implementing agencies. In spite of that, my humble submission will be that let us not try to weaken the Bill. Let us try to strengthen the Act. Sir, lastly I would submit and as I was saying, there are certain good provisions in the Bill, as Sukhenduji was very correctly pointing out. Come to punishments for offences under the provisions of the Act. Earlier in the original Act, it was six months to five years, now you are proposing to make it from three years to seven years. Now if it is more than two years; it is cognizable. It is a welcome proposition, Sir. As was being rightly pointed out by him, Sir, we are equalising both the bribe-takers and the bribe-givers. So, the bribe-giver is equally responsible as is the bribe-taker. In my opinion, the same punishment should be given to the briber-taker and the bribe-giver also. This should also be taken into consideration. Section 7(d), explanation 1 (a) says, 'requires, agrees or receives assets, directly or through...' etc. Even mediators are subject to punishment. This is a good provision in the Bill. So, I will not deliberate on it in detail. But, Sir, I reiterate that Section 13 is being diluted, this is weakening the original Bill. As I said at the outset, the Bill was drafted by the UPA Government. The Bill has not been brought to this House by the NDA Government. Somebody told me, of course, I don't agree with this statement, these are two sides of the same coin. At that time, there were serious allegations of corruption and now also there are serious allegations of corruption. I don't agree that they are two sides of the same coin, but people say that they are two sides of the same coin. I don't know what it is. Therefore, Sir, I would request, and as I said, let the Government particularly not try to dilute Section 13 of the original Act. Thank you.

**श्री राम चन्द्र प्रसाद सिंह** (बिहार): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने इस बिल पर मुझे बोलने का अवसर दिया है, इसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ। सबसे पहले मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ, चूंकि मैं पूर्व में सिविल सर्वेंट रहा हूँ। इसलिए मैं दोनों साइड को जानता हूँ। अभी सुखेन्दु बाबू चर्चा कर रहे थे, इसमें एक नई चीज़ को जोड़ा गया है, जो बहुत जरूरी थी। हमारे सिविल सर्वेंट्स जो रिटायर हो जाते थे, गवर्नमेंट में पोजिशन पर रहते थे और कोई भी निर्णय लेते थे, रिटायरमेंट के बाद उनको किसी तरह का प्रोटेक्शन नहीं मिलता था। महोदय, श्री आनन्द शर्मा जी अभी बोल रहे थे, तो उन्होंने कोल-स्कैम की चर्चा की और एक बात और कही कि फाइल पर दस्तखत करने से पहले सोचना है। मैं

[श्री राम चन्द्र प्रसाद सिंह]

कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह सोचने वाली जो बात है, वह अंतिम आदमी को सोचना है और अंतिम आदमी प्रधान मंत्री होता है या मंत्री होते हैं और उनसे पहले सेक्रेटरी और पूरा का पूरा विभाग होता है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि हम सोचने के लिए क्यों बाध्य करें? सरकार का और हमारा पूरा का पूरा प्रयास पॉलिसी बनाने का है। इसमें हम इस तरह की व्यवस्था करें, जिसमें दस्तखत करने से पहले कोई सोचे नहीं। अगर दस्तखत करने से पहले सोचने की मानसिकता लागू हो जाएगी, तो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि पॉलिसी पैरालिसिस पूरी तरह हो जाएगी। इसलिए इस चीज़ को दिमाग में बिल्कुल निकालना है।

महोदय, यह हुआ और आपने ठीक कहा है कि कोल स्कैम में जिस सेक्रेटरी को सज़ा हुई, वे यूपी कैडर के अफसर हैं। मैं उनके बारे में जानता हूँ। उनकी इंटीग्रिटी या अन्य किसी चीज़ के बारे में किसी से भी पूछ लीजिए, उनके ऊपर कभी कोई दाग नहीं था। उस व्यक्ति को कोर्ट में कहना पड़ा कि मुझे सज़ा दे दीजिए, क्योंकि मेरे पास मुकदमा लड़ने के लिए पैसे नहीं हैं। इस प्रकार देखें, तो जिनके अंतिम दस्तखत हैं, वे तो बच जाते हैं और अंतिम से पहले जिनके दस्तखत हैं, उन्हें सज़ा हो जाती है। इस प्रकार से ब्यूरोक्रेसी और पब्लिक सर्वेंट्स को आप क्या मैसेज दे रहे हैं? इस पूरे के पूरे सिस्टम में सबका योगदान होता है। इसलिए इस मेंटेलिटी से हमें निकलना पड़ेगा और यह बहुत जरूरी है। इसलिए इसमें जो व्यवस्था की गई है, उसमें आज कम से कम उन्हें प्रोटेक्शन मिलेगा। अब यह हो गया है कि जब तक किसी भी केस में कॉम्प्लेंट अथॉरिटी के प्रॉसिक्यूशन पर साइन नहीं होंगे, तब तक कोई भी पुलिस अधिकारी किसी भी विषय में अनावश्यक रूप से किसी विषय की जांच नहीं कर सकता है।

महोदय, इस बारे में श्री आनन्द शर्मा जी कह रहे थे कि प्रॉसिक्यूशन सेंक्शन लोकपाल और लोक आयुक्त द्वारा दी जाएगी। मैं सदन के संज्ञान में इस बात को लाना चाहता हूँ कि बिहार में हमारी सरकार और हमारे नेता ने वहां लोकपाल की नियुक्ति की है। इसलिए हमारे यहां इस संबंध में कोई दिक्कत नहीं होगी। यदि प्रॉसिक्यूशन सेंक्शन के लिए लोकायुक्त के पास जाना है, तो वहां लोकायुक्त है। श्री आनन्द शर्मा का जो प्रस्ताव है, वह भी काफी मज़बूत प्रस्ताव है कि अगर लोकायुक्त नहीं है, तो उसकी स्क्रूटिनी कम से कम हायर लेवल पर जरूर होनी चाहिए। ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए कि किसी के भी द्वारा किसी प्रकार की शिकायत किए जाने पर आप किसी की भी जांच शुरू कर दें। यदि ऐसा होगा, तो कोई भी पदाधिकारी निर्णय लेने में हिचकेगा। आप यह भी मत समझिए कि यदि आप निर्णय नहीं लेंगे, तो फिर आप किसी स्कीम को कैसे लागू करेंगे। आप सरकार में इसलिए आते हैं कि आप आपने मेनिफेस्टो को लागू कर सकें। मेनिफेस्टो लागू करने के लिए आपको पॉलिसी बनानी पड़ती है। उसके लिए सिस्टम बनाना पड़ता है और प्रोसीज़र बनाना पड़ता है। इसलिए यह जरूरी होगा कि इसकी व्यवस्था की जाए।

महोदय, इस बिल में एक और बहुत अच्छी बात यह है कि श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय ने सब चीज़ों की चर्चा की और उन्होंने हैबिचुअल ऑफेंडर की बात भी कही है। बहुत सारे ऐसे अधिकारी हैं, जिन्होंने एक बार, दो बार और तीन बार गलती की, तो उनके ऊपर आपने अच्छा किया कि उनका तीन साल से



पांच साल टाइम कर दिया। यह एक अच्छी व्यवस्था है। इसके साथ-साथ आपने इसमें जो टाइम-बाउंड ट्रायल की बात कही है, वह अच्छी बात है। यदि चार साल में ट्रायल पूरा नहीं हुआ, तो उसका क्या होगा, इस पर गौर करने की जरूरत है।

महोदय, इसके अलावा एक और महत्वपूर्ण बात है और वह यह है कि किसी भी गवर्नमेंट के अधिकारी ने गलत तरीके से संपत्ति अर्जित कर ली, तो उसकी जांच के लिए हमारे यहां बिहार में सरकार ने स्पेशल कोर्ट्स भी बनाए हैं। हमारा पहला स्टेट बिहार है, जिसके बारे में श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय जी ने चर्चा की कि जितने भी सीनियर आईएएस या आईपीएस अथवा अन्य कोई सीनियर अधिकारी रहे हों, उनकी सम्पत्ति को फोरफिट किया गया और उनमें आज वहां स्कूल एवं अन्य संस्थाएं चलाई जा रही हैं। इसका रेफरेंस देना चाहिए कि जिसने भी गलत तरीके से अकूत सम्पत्ति अर्जित की उसकी जांच होगी और सम्पत्ति फोरफिट होगी। यदि आप पब्लिक लाइफ में हैं, तो मेवा खाने के लिए नहीं, बल्कि सेवा के लिए आए हैं। यदि मेवा खाएंगे, तो आपको हिसाब देना पड़ेगा। इसके लिए जरूरी है कि डिटरेंट पनिशमेंट होनी चाहिए। यदि ऐसे बेईमान अधिकारियों की सम्पत्ति को जब्त करने की बात होती है, तो उससे भी जनता में एक अच्छा मैसेज जाता है। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि हमारे बिहार में इस व्यवस्था को जिस प्रकार से लागू किया गया है, उसे यहां भी लागू किया जाना चाहिए।

महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सदन में एक बात और कहना चाहता हूं कि आखिर ये जो पूरो के पूरे करप्शन की बात आती है, जहां पर पब्लिक इंटरफियरेंस है, वहां आपने आरटीआई ला दी, बहुत अच्छी बात है। इससे ट्रांसपेरेंसी आई, लेकिन बिहार में हम लोगों ने राइट टू पब्लिक एक्ट लागू किया है, जिसमें 40 से ज्यादा सर्विसेज हैं। इसके कारण पब्लिक को तीन, चार दिन या दस दिन, यानी बिल्कुल प्रिस्क्राइब्ड टाइम में पूरी की पूरी सर्विस मिल जाएगी। मैं आपकी जानकारी में ला दूं कि पिछले कुछ वर्षों में इस एक्ट के तहत 17 करोड़ से ज्यादा सर्टिफिकेट जारी हुए हैं। आप सोचिए कि पहले क्या होता था? अगर किसी को कास्ट सर्टिफिकेट लेना है, इनकम सर्टिफिकेट लेना है, तो उन लोगों को तरह-तरह के दलालों को कम से कम हजार या दो हजार रुपये देने पड़ते थे। आप देखिए कि हमारे यहां पर 17 करोड़ सर्टिफिकेट जारी हुए हैं। अगर आप सोचिएगा, तो पता चलेगा कि यह व्यवस्था करने से जनता का कितना पैसा बचा है? उसके बाद, इसी के साथ, बिहार में हमने "राइट टू पब्लिक ग्रीवांस रिड्रेसल एक्ट" 2016 से लागू किया है। अगर जनता की हमारी किसी योजना से, किसी चीज की ग्रीवांस है, तो हम लोगों ने ग्रीवांस का रिड्रेसल कराने का उनका न्यायिक अधिकार बना दिया है। उन्हें किसी व्यक्ति के यहां पर भीख मांगने नहीं जाना है, किसी के आगे हाथ नहीं पसारने हैं, किसी एम.पी. या किसी एम.एल.ए. के यहां नहीं जाना है, किसी कलेक्टर के यहां नहीं जाना है, किसी एस.पी. के यहां नहीं जाना है। हमने इसके लिए हमारे जितने सब डिविजनल हेडक्वार्टर्स हैं, डिस्ट्रिक्ट हेडक्वार्टर्स हैं, स्टेट है, उन सब जगहों पर ग्रीवांस रिड्रेसल ऑफिसर नियुक्त किया है। उसकी अलग से व्यवस्था की गई है। अगर कोई भी व्यक्ति उसमें अपनी ग्रीवांस लगाता है, तो थर्ड पार्टी दोनों को बुलाकर सुनती है और उनके इश्यू पर डिस्पोज़ल होता है। आपको जानकर प्रसन्नता होगी कि उसमें

[श्री राम चन्द्र प्रसाद सिंह]

तीन लाख से ज्यादा लोगों ने इतने कम समय में अपनी एप्लिकेशन्स लगाई हैं और इसकी जो सक्सेस परसेंटेज है, वह 98 परसेंट है।

मैं केन्द्र सरकार से चाहूंगा कि "राइट टू पब्लिक सर्विस एक्ट", जो हमारे बिहार में लागू है, "राइट टू पब्लिक ग्रीवांस" ...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN): Please conclude; please conclude.

**श्री राम चन्द्र प्रसाद सिंह:** अगर आप इसको लागू करेंगे, तो निश्चित रूप से निचले स्तर पर यह जो करप्शन का एक माहौल बनता है, वह खत्म होगा और करप्शन दूर होगा। आपने बोलने का अवसर दिया, इसके लिए आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

SHRI K. K. RAGESH (Kerala): Mr. Vice-Chairman Sir, we have been discussing the menace of corruption for the last many years. The issue of corruption has become a major public concern after the exposure of repeated scams, which exploded over the years. Ultimately, we were compelled to come up with certain legislation, with certain solution. We have institutionalised a mechanism, that is, the Lokpal to curb corruption at high places. But, unfortunately, we are still waiting for the Lokpal. We have got many anti-corruption laws. But, unfortunately, irrespective of all those laws in place, the menace of corruption has been increasing over the years.

It is prevalent in all walks of life. Let alone Executive and Legislature, even the Judiciary is not spared. A former Chief Justice had to say that fifty per cent of our Judges are corrupt. According to a report of the Transparency International, which was published in 2005, the Judiciary in India has emerged as the most corrupt segment of Indian State. But, unfortunately, we are yet to deal with the judicial corruption, which needs to be addressed very seriously. Another report of the Transparency International says that we are at 81st position, out of 180 countries, so far as Corruption Perception Index is concerned. Why despite so many laws, so many debates, the corruption is constantly increasing in our country, instead of getting curtailed? What is the reason? The reason is that we have failed to address the root cause of corruption. What is the root cause of corruption? I can say that the root cause of corruption is the unholy nexus that exists between ruling parties, bureaucrats and the big companies. The cronyism is the basis of corruption that has emerged in our country. Do we have any tool to address the root cause of corruption? No, Sir. I am sorry to say, as many other hon. Members have also

pointed out, various provisions of the Bill are really diluting the provisions which already exist in various anti-corruption laws. Sir, we are going to amend the 1988 Act, which had got more stringent provisions than what the Amendment Bill proposes. That is why I am saying that the same nexus is prevailing here. As far as Section 13 of the 1988 Act is concerned, there were six provisions. Now, the number of provisions has been slashed into two, and many important provisions have also been deleted. As per Section 13 (1) (d) obtaining valuable thing or monetary reward without public interest was made as an offence, but now that has been deleted. As per the 1988 Act, no prior sanction for investigation was required. Yes, sanction was required from the competent authority, not for investigation but for prosecution. Now, if a complaint is registered against a public servant or a bureaucrat, no police or no authority can go in for any kind of investigation. Sir, without having any investigation, how can you take a decision whether you can give sanction for investigation or not? First, you have to investigate. Let the authority investigate. Why are you making a provision for giving prior sanction for investigation? Prior sanction for prosecution is okay. That is already there. ...*(Time-bell rings)*... But, for investigation, why is such a provision being made? Sir, prior sanction for prosecution has now been extended to retired bureaucrats also. Again, in the 1988 Act, accepting or attempting to obtain any reward other than a salary was made an offence, means any kind of bribe came under corrupt practice. But, here, you can take any kind of reward if you are acting properly. If you are acting improperly, you cannot take bribe. But if you are acting properly, you can take bribe. You go through the provisions that you have made. Sir, these things need to be clarified.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN): Please conclude.

SHRI K. K. RAGESH; Sir, please give me two more minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, I am concluding. I have moved certain amendments. All the aspects of corruption have not been dealt with. Judicial corruption is a very important segment. As far as giving capitation fee in private colleges is concerned, neither the supply side nor the other side, corruption is not included. You have to address that question also.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN): Please conclude.

SHRI K. K. RAGESH: People are giving capitation fee, which is also a practice of corruption.

Then, I come to paid news. We have a lot many cases of paid news.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN): You are exceeding your time-limit. Please stick to your time. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI K. K. RAGESH: You have to address that aspect also. At the same time, the other aspects also need to be addressed. I am sorry to say that the present amendment is not strengthening the existing Act of 1988, rather it is diluting the various provisions of the Act. It has to be rectified. Thank you, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN): Correct. Now, Prof. Manoj Kumar Jha. You have four minutes.

PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA (Bihar): Hon. Vice-Chairman, Sir, in-principle, I stand in solidarity with the Prevention of Corruption (Amendment) Bill, 2013. But I would rather state that I am in sync with what Anand Sharmaji, my senior colleague, Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Ray and a couple of other colleagues, who have spoken before me, said. Sir, the ideas, the wonderful ideas, actually, don't get their due if the executive or the execution pattern is not properly framed or properly put in place. What worries me most, Sir, is, if I look at it apart from gratification issue which Sukhenduji has said, there is another issue called undue advantage. Undue is not defined, Sir. I think, the hon. Minister will certainly take care of it when it comes at that stage. Sir, what worries me as a citizen of this country, not only as a Member of Parliament, is that the other day in March we came to know of a very important item. The Central Bureau of Investigation, the legal wing of Central Bureau of Investigation, had a very strong view about a particular issue. It said, there is no *prima facie* case against a particular issue. Still, the Central Bureau of Investigation went ahead. When Shakespeare said, there is something rotten in the State of Denmark, I wish to paraphrase, there is almost everything rotten in the State of Denmark. Why? Who made the decision on behalf of CBI? It is because coercive mechanism can actually go haywire if the people have decided. In a lighter way, I will say that during the UPA regime, the hon. Court had said कि यह तो पिंजड़ाबंद तोता है, 'caged parrot'. अब यह तोता आजाद हो गया है, लेकिन इस तोते को script पकड़ाई जाती है। अब इस तोते का movement predict किया जा सकता है। यह ज्यादा खतरनाक है। अगर मुझे पता चल गया कि यह बोलने से कल को तोता मेरी छत पर आ रहा है, तो यह credibility quotient को जीरो बता रहा है। कोई भी एक्ट तब तक मुकम्मल अंजाम तक नहीं पहुंचेगा, जब तक उस एक्ट को execute करने वाली एजेंसीज की विश्वसनीयता पर, उसकी साख पर कोई बट्टा न लगा हो। सर, साख पर बट्टा नहीं बल्कि बट्टे लग चुके हैं।

सर, मुझे एक और चीज जो परेशान करती है, वह यह है कि amendment आया है और इसके साथ दो developments हुए हैं। एक तो Right to Information में amendment propose किया गया

था और Whistleblower पर conspicuous silence है। वह कहां है, हमें पता नहीं है। अगर मैं तीनों को एक collage में रख कर देखूँ, तो स्थितियां भयावह दिखती हैं। इरादा पता नहीं, इशारा कुछ और है। ये चीजें काम नहीं करती हैं। दिक्कत यह है कि corruption के दायरे को भी हमने इस तरह से रख दिया है कि कई दफा हम जो इस तरह के कानून लाते हैं, उससे rule of law नहीं, बल्कि मुझे कई दफा लगता है कि rule without law.

सर, हमारे यहां बीते दिनों कई घटनाएं हुई हैं। जबर्दस्त poster boys आए हैं, crony capitalism और political establishment के बीच के collaboration के। नतीजतन क्या हो गया? ...**(समय की घंटी)**... सर, अभी तो मेरा एक मिनट बाकी भी है। सर, मैं time exceed नहीं करूंगा। मैं अपनी जिन्दगी के ज्यादातर दिनों में शिक्षक रहा हूँ, तो मुझे पता है कि घंटी बजने के बाद क्लास से निकलना पड़ता है। बहरहाल, मैं यह कहना चाहता था कि उन poster boys ने यह साबित कर दिया है कि Rule of Law has two faces, one for the masses and one for the classes. यह हमारे निज़ाम के लिए, हमारी हुकूमत के लिए ठीक नहीं है। आज कोई कहीं बैठे हों, चाहे हम यहां बैठे हों, जैसा आनन्द शर्मा जी ने कहा, अभी मैं एक सज्जन को सुन रहा था, भाजपा के मेरे मित्र, उन्होंने 14 दफे ...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN): Is it your maiden speech?

PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA: It is not, Sir. That I have kept. बस मैं एक मिनट और लूंगा। कुछ लोगों ने तो तीन मिनट ज्यादा लिए हैं, मैं एक मिनट में कहूंगा। उन्होंने वीर रस के रीतिकालीन कवियों को भी मात दे दी, जबर्दस्त, वे मुझे पर कुछ नहीं बोले। मैं सिर्फ इतना कहना चाहता हूँ कि पूरे सदन को इन सारी चीजों को एक व्यापक दृष्टिकोण से देखना होगा।

सर, मैं न्यायपालिका पर कोई टिप्पणी नहीं करना चाहता, लेकिन मैं जान रहा हूँ कि अगर न्यायपालिका में हमारे बहुलवादी चरित्र का प्रतिनिधित्व नहीं होगा, तो हमारा इंद्रधनुषी लोकतंत्र आधा-अधूरा लगेगा। जरूरत इस बात की है कि दिलों के दायरे से ऊपर उठ कर एक बार हम यह तय करें कि judiciary में सबका participation हो। कई ऐसी टिप्पणियां होती हैं, जिनसे कष्ट होता है। एक जज साहब के सामने दरख्वास्त की जाती है कि ठंड बहुत है, तो जज साहब कहते हैं कि तबला बजाओ। सर, यह संजीदगियों को affect करता है। यह इसलिए हो रहा है कि हमारी कुछ संस्थाएं अभी भी बहुलवाद से वंचित हैं।

भाजपा के हमारे मित्र कह रहे थे कि कांग्रेस न्यूनतम पर आ गई है। मैं कांग्रेस का नहीं हूँ, लेकिन इतना जरूर कहूंगा,

"कभी अर्श पर कभी फर्श पर,  
कभी तेरा दर, कभी दर-ब-दर,  
गम-ए-आशिकी तुझे क्या पता,  
हम कहां-कहां से गुज़र गए।"

[Prof. Manoj Kumar Jha]

आज अगर ये 44 पर हैं, तो कल को वे 4 पर भी हो सकते हैं। यह है प्रजातंत्र! Thank you so much, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN): Thank you. Now, Shri Anil Desai; take only five minutes.

SHRI ANIL DESAI (Maharashtra): Thank you, Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir. I would adhere to your orders.

I rise in support of the Prevention of Corruption (Amendment) Bill, 2013. The Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 was enacted in the year 1988. Later developments such as India ratifying the United Nations Convention Against Corruption, the International Practice on Treatment of the Offence of Bribery and Corruption, etc., necessitated a review of the existing provisions of the Act so as to bring it in line with the current international practice and also to meet more effectively the country's obligations under the UNCAC.

Sir, the Prevention of Corruption (Amendment) Bill was introduced in the Rajya Sabha for the said purpose on 19th August, 2013. The concerned Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee submitted its Report on the Bill to the Rajya Sabha on 6th February, 2014, but the Bill could not be taken up in the Rajya Sabha. As the Bill contemplates an important paradigm shift in defining offences relating to bribery, the views of the Law Commission of India were also sought on the proposed amendments. Further amendments, as recommended by the Law Commission of India in its 254th Report, are proposed in the Bill.

Sir, I would now make a brief mention of the proposed amendments and how they have been made more stringent to tackle corruption. This Bill provides for more stringent punishment for the offences of bribery, both for the bribe-giver and the bribe-taker. Penal provisions have been made here, which have been enhanced from a minimum of six months to three years, while the maximum period has been enhanced from five years to seven years. The provision of seven years imprisonment brings corruption into the heinous crimes category. To contain gain of benefits from the proceeds of corruption, the powers of attachment are proposed to be conferred upon the trial court, that is, a special Judge instead of the District Court. Expanding the ambit of provisions for containing inducement of public servants by individuals to commercial entities is also being added

to contain the supply side of corruption. Then, this Bill provides for guidelines for commercial organizations to prevent persons associated with them from bribing a public servant. Big industrial houses, corporates and tycoons in the business community engage themselves in the act of bribing to tweak the policy to make gain as per their designs. All these acts have been brought under the ambit of this legislation.

Sir, in the last four years, the average trial period under the Prevention of Corruption Act has been more than eight years. Here it is proposed to ensure a speedy trial. Providing for completion of trial within two years would deter people who have wrong intentions.

Sir, as has been mentioned by Shri Anand Sharma, poor people who work in Government departments, corporations and other establishments, have to encounter coercive bribery. एक जबरदस्ती का माहौल होता है, एक डर रहता है, एक खौफ़ रहता है और गरीब आदमी उस नेट से बाहर नहीं निकल पाता है। He has to pay and he has to obey or do things ordered by the concerned officer. यह एक समाज के लिए बहुत घातक है, जहां ज्यादा से ज्यादा ब्राइबरी और ज्यादा से ज्यादा कर्प्शन देखा गया है।

Sir, while welcoming these amendments, the people of India cannot forget what happened in yesteryears by way of mega scams, not to mention the latest bank scams where we have witnessed how the NPA and bad loans have grown. It has really shaken the faith people had in banks. I think with this type of legislation, we could bring things to a good stead and it would prove to be good for the economy. In the anti-graft law that is being enacted, there must be some mention of bad intention too. Dishonest officers being nabbed and taken to task is one thing, but at the same time, honest officers making minor and silly mistakes, or very honest mistakes, should not be made to pass through the whole ordeal. In public sector banks or insurance companies or various public sector units, there is a dangling sword over the heads of officials or executives who are working. They are loaded with the Vigilance Department, the Audit Department and this really works on the minds of people adversely and that reflects into their output which is again harmful for the organisation as far as their output and their work culture is concerned. So, while this legislation is enacted, this needs to be taken into account to segregate that thin lining which will define the dishonest and the honest. That will be a real boost. Otherwise, as has been said, the public sector which is the mainstay of our economy, will not grow, and if it does not grow, then, all the way, everything will be coming under the domain of individuals, the business houses, and that will certainly not be a way to go ahead for a country like India.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, corruption has grown to such an extent that it is eating into the vitals of our society. Corruption makes people frustrated, makes people angry and makes people cynical. It is time Parliament took it seriously and came before the people with a mechanism for a comprehensive effort to fight corruption. Sir, when this Bill was referred to the Select Committee, I was the Member of that Select Committee. At that point of time, I did say the Whistle Blowers Bill should also be referred to the Select Committee. But the Government did not agree. Rather the Government now has circulated Right to Information (Amendment) Bill. If that Bill goes through, it will defeat the very purpose of Right to Information Act. I urge upon the Government to have a good sense and defer the Bill; not to try to introduce it or take it up. Having said that, many comrades; many colleagues have spoken that corruption at high level is the most disturbing one. It is fact, by analysing various scams, that there is a nexus between those who are in political power and the big corporate and business houses. Sir, during the discussion, it was raised why there is no Lokpal. Parliamentary Committees have discussed the rules for the functioning of Lokpal and other institutions. But where is Lokpal? Even the Supreme Court took note of it and asked the Government to respond within ten days. I don't know how many ten days have gone; but that is for the Government and that is for the Supreme Court to decide where Lokpal is. Why is there no Lokpal? The Government will have to answer. How long can this go on like this? Sir, the other issue which I would like to point out is relating to agencies which are looking into corruption and corruption charges. They must be allowed to function independently with neutrality, not having any bias, any prejudice, particularly political bias or political prejudice. For instance, the CBI, the Enforcement Directorate, CVC, CIC, they should all function independently. But, there are reports about CBI, about ED which are very disturbing. There are reports in public domain. People are asking what is happening with our CBI. We believe CBI is the premier investigating agency but the reports which are coming out are very disturbing. What is happening in CBI? The same thing is about Enforcement Directorate. What is happening with our Enforcement Directorate? These are the issues the Government will have to take note and address. Then about judiciary. I do not want to speak much on judiciary but judiciary must stand above. But, if judiciary comes under questioning, comes under doubt, then, what remains because judicial accountability has become a matter of concern, and corruption to the judiciary has become a matter of concern. These are the things which the Government need to address. Sir, the very Statement of Objects and Reasons of the original Act, I read out the first sentence: "The Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988



provides for prevention of corruption and matters connected therewith, the ratification by India of the United Nations Convention against Corruption, the international practice on treatment of the offence of bribery and corruption and judicial pronouncements have necessitated a review of the existing provisions of the Act and the need to amend it so as to fill up the gaps in the description and coverage of the offence of bribery so as to bring it in line with the current international practice and also to meet more effectively". This is the Statement of Objects. Sir, now, I understand, there are certain provisions of the United Nations Convention against Corruption which have not been included in this 2016 Select Committee's Bill. These include – giving a bribe to the foreign public servant, taking a bribe by private sector entity and compensation for those aggrieved by acts of corruption. This is one thing Government will have to take note of. Then, finally, I would like to refer to the scams that are taking place in our banking sector. Many colleagues have referred to it, how Mr. Nirav Modi or others could loot our public sector banks and run away from the arms of the Government and living in other countries as fugitives and Government stands helpless. The Government, in fact, stands helpless, whether it is willingly doing it or it is really helpless. I do not know because there is an apprehension that the Government patronises some of these scams, Government will have to come clean before the people. The Government will have to come and tell the Parliament what is exactly happening. Whenever we ask about black money, the Government shows Panama Papers or other papers. But what is the real action taken by the Government? This is what one should understand. And, whenever we asked about wilful defaulters, to reveal the names of wilful defaulters, the Government says there is bank secrecy clause, their names cannot be revealed. What is happening in our democracy? We are all asking for transparency. But, whenever the question is raised about the wilful defaulters, the Government does not come forward.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN): Please conclude.

SHRI D. RAJA: That is why, Sir, we can make laws, we can pass legislations. But, there should be political will and determination on the part of the Government to fight against corruption. Otherwise, the law will remain on paper. In action, there will be nothing. And, who should be questioned? Parliament would question the executive, Parliament will question the Government. The Government must be made accountable and answerable as to why these laws are not effective, why these laws are not implemented, why corruption is continuing and what are we going to do to fight the corruption. That is what the Government should explain. With these words, I conclude. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN): Now, Shri Digvijaya Singh.

**श्री दिग्विजय सिंह** (मध्य प्रदेश): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, भ्रष्टाचार निवारण (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2017 का सामान्य तौर पर हम समर्थन करते हैं, लेकिन भ्रष्टाचार रोकने के लिए या नियंत्रित करने के लिए नीयत होनी चाहिए, पोलिटिकल विल होनी चाहिए और मुझे इस सरकार में पोलिटिकल विल नजर नहीं आती। उसका कारण है ...**(व्यवधान)**... नीयत और पोलिटिकल विल, दोनों होने चाहिए। हमारे प्रथम सेवक, जब गुजरात में थे, तब 12 साल तक लोकायुक्त का गठन नहीं हो पाया। चार साल से दिल्ली में प्रधान सेवक हैं, लेकिन लोकपाल का गठन नहीं हो पाया।

[उपसभाध्यक्ष, (श्री भुवनेश्वर कालिता) पीठासीन हुए]

अब किसी भी भ्रष्टाचार से संबंधित मामले में परमिशन मांगने के लिए आपने प्रावधान किया है कि इसके लिए लोकपाल से इजाजत ली जाए। महाराज, लोकपाल होगा, तो इजाजत मिलेगी, यानी कि भ्रष्टाचार की शिकायत करते रहिए, कार्रवाई नहीं होगी।

मैं अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि माननीय प्रधान सेवक जब गुजरात के मुख्य मंत्री थे, तब उनके एक मंत्री का एक केस में conviction हुआ, लेकिन उसको मंत्रिमंडल से नहीं हटाया गया। उसको conviction के बाद भी पूरे समय तक मंत्रिमंडल में रखा गया और argument यह दिया गया कि उसका स्टे मिल गया है।

माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, बात वही आती है नीयत की। अगर देखा जाए, तो GSPC के अंदर यानी गुजरात स्टेट पेट्रोलियम कॉरपोरेशन में भारी भ्रष्टाचार हुआ, सीएजी की रिपोर्ट है, 20 हजार करोड़ रुपए का उनके ऊपर बकाया था। अब उन्होंने उसके शेयर्स को हमारी महा नवरत्न कंपनी, ओएनजीसी पर off load कर दिया कि हम तो डूबे सनम, तुमको भी ले डूबेंगे। यह नीयत का सवाल है। उसी तरह जीओ ग्लोबल एक कंपनी है, जिसको GSPC की 10 परसेंट फ्री ईक्विटी दी गई। जब उसको उसकी ईक्विटी दी गई, तब उस समय उसकी कैपिटल केवल 78 डॉलर थी। आखिर इस प्रकार के भ्रष्टाचार में जो लिफ्ट हों, उनसे क्या उम्मीद की जाए? आप कोई कानून बना दीजिए, जब नीयत नहीं है, पोलिटिकल विल नहीं है, तो क्या भ्रष्टाचार रुकेगा?

माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं राफेल डील के बारे में अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ। राफेल डील के बारे में कई प्रश्न अनुत्तरित हैं। उसमें क्या प्रोसीजर फॉलो किया गया? क्या प्राइस नेगोशिएशन कमेटी बैठी? क्या वित्त मंत्रालय की मंजूरी मिली? क्या Cabinet Committee on Security की बैठक हुई? किसी भी डिफेंस equipment को खरीदने के लिए ये standard Government procedures हैं। माननीय अन्तोनी जी यहां विराजमान हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**REGARDING POINT OF ORDER RAISED BY A MEMBER**

श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव (राजस्थान): सर, दो बातें हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं आपको नहीं कह रहा हूँ।  
...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, I am not yielding.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): He is not yielding.  
...*(Interruptions)*... If you have a point of order, then you have to show the rule. He is not yielding.

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, if you direct, I will yield. Is there a point of order?

SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Sir, I have a point of order.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Under what rule?

SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Sir, please listen.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): You have to first tell me the rule.

SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Sir, it is a simple Parliamentary procedure that when a CAG report is there, it will be discussed by the PAC. And, nobody can discuss any audit report of any State Assembly here until it is examined by the PAC. So, all the things which have been stated by Shri Digvijaya Singh are irrelevant. यह स्टेट सब्जेक्ट है और जो दूसरा विषय है ...**(व्यवधान)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): The Member will consider if that CAG report has been considered by the PAC, or, whether the PAC has given the report to the Parliament. ...*(Interruptions)*... If it has given the report to the Parliament, it is the property of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव: सर, दूसरा यह है कि जब कोई वक्ता यहां पर बोलता है ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह: सर, ये भ्रष्टाचार के आरोप हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... कोई भी प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर ले आए ...**(व्यवधान)**... इससे यह बात साफ होती है कि इनकी नीयत साफ नहीं है। अगर इनकी नीयत साफ है, तो प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर नहीं आना चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव: सर, ये जो गुजरात के संबंध में लोकायुक्त की बात कह रहे हैं, इसमें ज्यूडिशियल आसपेक्ट है कि इनके ही नेताओं ने यानी जो विपक्ष के नेता था, उन्होंने समर्थन नहीं किया था। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री भुवनेश्वर कालिता):** जब आपका समय आएगा, तब आप बोलिएगा।  
...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव:** सर, ये इस तरह असत्य आरोप नहीं लगा सकते हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री भुवनेश्वर कालिता):** यह आपका कोई प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर नहीं है।  
...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री दिग्विजय सिंह:** उपसभापति महोदय, मेरी बात प्रमाणित हो जाती है कि इस सरकार की साफ नीयत नहीं है, जिसकी वजह से बेबुनियाद point of order उठाए गए। मैं अनुरोध कर रहा हूँ। मैं अनुरोध कर रहा हूँ कि आपकी राफेल डील के अंदर agreement sign होने के पहले तक न फाइनेंस मिनिस्ट्री का approval था, न Defence Ministry को मालूम था। प्रथम सेवक जी ने पेरिस में जाकर उसका agreement कर दिया। अब इस Act के अंतर्गत यह बात कहां आएगी? क्या हमारी सरकार में जो लोग बैठे हैं, उनको established Government procedures का पालन नहीं करना चाहिए? माननीय रक्षा मंत्री जी price difference बताने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं। किस कीमत पर आपने Rafale के हवाई जहाज खरीदे, आप बताने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं, लेकिन जो उनकी रिपोर्ट आई, Rafale की जो Annual Report आई, उससे हमें मालूम पड़ा कि जिस हवाई जहाज को 650 करोड़ रुपए में दूसरे देश को बेचा गया, हमसे 1300 करोड़ रुपए लिए जा रहे हैं। कहा गया था कि हमको जल्द खरीदता था, इसलिए हमने एग्रीमेंट कर लिया। आज तक तो उसकी खरीद हुई नहीं है। एक हवाई जहाज आया नहीं है। इसी प्रकार मैं दूसरा उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ Zojila Pass tunnel का single टेंडर हुआ, crony capitalism की बात श्री मनोज झा जी कर रहे थे, उसका उदाहरण है कि 10,500 करोड़ रुपए में single tender पर tender मंजूर किया गया। शिकायत हुई। सीवीसी को शिकायत हुई, tender cancel हुआ और वही 10,500 करोड़ रुपए का टेंडर 4,880 करोड़ रुपए में मंजूर हुआ। 6000 करोड़ रुपए का घोटाला जब हो रहा था, क्या भ्रष्टाचार मिटाने में Prevention of Corruption Act में यह मसला आएगा? माननीय महोदय, मुझे नहीं मालूम। "मैं नोट कराना चाहता हूँ मध्य प्रदेश का व्यापम का सबसे बड़ा घोटाला, जिसके अंदर 2100 लोग जेल गए थे, जिन्होंने bribe दिया। bribe क्यों दिया? बच्चों को medical seat दिलवाना था, बिना पैसे दिए हो नहीं रहा था। सब को मालूम था प्रशासन के अंतर्गत ये लोग बैठ कर भ्रष्टाचार कर रहे थे। 2100 बच्चे, उनके माता-पिता उन पर मुकदमे दायर किए। जेल भुगतना पड़ा उन लोगों को और जिन्होंने लिया वे 69 लोग थे। अब केस CBI के पास गया। अब बात तो यह है कि इसको जिन्होंने पैसा दिया है अगर श्री ओम प्रकाश चौटाला जी के प्रकरण में जिस प्रकार से approver बनाया जाता तो conviction हो जाता। Approver नहीं बनाया गया, अब वो 2100 लोग जिन्होंने पैसे देकर medical seats में भर्ती की वो अब परेशान हैं। दूसरी बात case चला गया CBI के पास। अब सीबीआई के तो आप भी मंत्री हैं। वहां क्या महाभारत चली हुई है देख लीजिए। Director, CBI कहते हैं कि Special Director जो है खुद उसके ऊपर जांच चल रही है और उसमें जो Special Director ने Sterling Biotech Ltd. के अंदर घूस ली है, उनके ऊपर जांच चल रही है। अब आप मुझे फिर प्वाइंट आउट करेंगे क्योंकि आप सहन नहीं कर सकते। भ्रष्टाचार के आरोप प्रमाणित हैं, उनको आपने जो डायरेक्टर बना रखा है ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Sir, I have a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is unparliamentary. ...*(Interruptions)*....

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD (Karnataka): Sir, he is not yielding. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Do you wish to raise a point of order? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Yes, Sir. It is a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Under which rule? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Sir, he is not yielding. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): I will look into the record and if there is anything unparliamentary, I will expunge it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री दिग्विजय सिंह:** जब भी मैं प्रमाण के साथ ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव:** दिग्विजय सिंह जी ने जो बात कही है, my point of order is, under Rule 238. Rule 238 (i) states that "a member shall not refer to any matter of fact on which a judicial decision is pending" ...*(Interruptions)*... ये लगातार गलत बोल रहे हैं ...*(व्यवधान)*... अभी ज्यूडीशियल डिस्मिशन पेंडिंग है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: This case is not under judicial examination. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is not pending. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is not under judicial domain. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव:** तो जिस विषय में ज्यूडीशियल डिस्मिशन पेंडिंग हो, उसको भ्रष्टाचार का विषय कहना मेरा प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर है।

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: This case is not under judicial domain. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव:** आप इनकी बातों को एक्सपंज कीजिए।

**श्री दिग्विजय सिंह:** उपसभापति महोदय, पहली बात तो मैंने किसी व्यक्ति का नाम नहीं लिया है। यह पब्लिक डोमेन में है।

**श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव:** यहां ज्यूडीशियल डिस्मिशन पेंडिंग है। उसको अगर सदन का कोई भी सदस्य इस प्रकार से प्रस्तुत करता है कि उसमें भ्रष्टाचार हो गया है तो Rule 238 (i) में इस बातों को एक्सपंज किया जाना चाहिए और मुझे protection दिया जाना चाहिए।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): I will look into the records.

**श्री दिग्विजय सिंह:** भ्रष्टाचार के प्रकरणों में नीयत साफ होनी चाहिए। वहां नीयत साफ नहीं है, तो बार-बार मुझे टोका जा रहा है। माननीय, मैं आपसे अनुरोध कर रहा हूँ कि डायरेक्टर, सीबीआई चिट्ठी लिख रहे हैं। माननीय डॉक्टर साहब, माननीय मंत्री महोदय, आपके अंतर्गत ये सब बातें आती हैं, इस महाभारत को रोकिए। सीबीआई भ्रष्टाचार रोकने की हम लोगों की एक प्राइम एजेंसी है और जिस प्रकार से महाभारत चली हुई है, उस पर आप कुछ रोक लगाइए। या तो एक को हटाइए या दूसरे को हटाइए। यह क्या हो रहा है? आपकी तरफ से क्लैरिफिकेशन नहीं आता है। सीबीआई की पूरी इंस्टिट्यूशन आज खतरे में है। लोग-बाग चिन्ता करते हैं कि जो भ्रष्टाचार की जांच कर रहे हैं, वे अधिकारी जब खुद भ्रष्टाचार के दायरे में हैं, उनसे क्या उम्मीद की जाए? मैं आपसे अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि मैं दो-तीन बातें और कहूँगा। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... महोदय, इस एक्ट में Under Section 13(i)(d) ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री जी.वी.एल. नरसिंहा राव** (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, दिग्विजय सिंह जी ने जो कहा ...**(व्यवधान)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Please sit down. I am not allowing you. ...*(Interruptions)*... देखिए, आपको मौका दिया जाएगा, आप बैठिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप बैठिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Sir, it is not a TV channel debate. ...*(Interruptions)*... It should not be allowed. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Member has not yielded. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): He has to conclude. ...*(Interruptions)*... आप अगर इसको और बढ़ाएंगे, ...**(व्यवधान)**... We do not have much time to have argument here. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please be seated. You will have time to speak if your Party gives your name; I will call you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI G.V. L. NARASIMHA RAO: He is misleading the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Every time, you are misleading the nation. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI G.V. L. NARASIMHA RAO: We have no business to mislead. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री दिग्विजय सिंह:** सर, मैं आपसे कह रहा हूँ कि इनकी सरकार की नीयत इस बात से साफ

होती है कि भ्रष्टाचार में लिप्त लोगों को बचाने के लिए सीबीआई के अधिकारी मनमाफिक appoint किए जा रहे हैं। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि सेक्शन 13 (i) (d), जिसको यहां लुप्त किया गया है, उसके अंदर पुराने प्रकरण, जिनके अंदर एफआईआर दर्ज हैं, लेकिन चार्जशीट नहीं की गई हैं, उसके बारे में माननीय मंत्री जी को पुनर्विचार करना चाहिए। ऐसे अधिकारी, जिन पर एफआईआर दर्ज होने की वजह से आज उनके ऊपर यह केस चल रहा है, क्योंकि कोई भी केस जब तक चार्जशीट नहीं होता है, वह judicial domain में नहीं आता है, इसलिए वे इस पर पुनर्विचार करें। माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, जैसा कि मैंने आपसे कहा था, भ्रष्टाचार खत्म तब होगा, जब सरकार की नीयत साफ होगी, धन्यवाद।

**श्री राम विचार नेताम (छत्तीसगढ़):** माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, भ्रष्टाचार निवारण (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2013 में आधिकारिक संशोधनों को शामिल करने के लिए आज इस विधेयक पर बहुत ही गहन चर्चा हो रही है। मैं काफी वक्ताओं का भाषण सुन रहा था और मेरे से पूर्व वक्ता, आदरणीय दिग्विजय सिंह साहब थे, जिन्होंने यह संकेत किया कि इस सरकार की नीयत ठीक नहीं है, नीति ठीक नहीं है। पूरे देश की जनता ने इस सरकार को मुहर लगाकर लोकतंत्र के सबसे बड़े मंदिर में बिठाया है, इसलिए हम कह सकते हैं कि हमारी सरकार की नीति भी ठीक है, नीयत भी ठीक है और नेतृत्व भी ठीक है और इस पर मुहर लग चुकी है। माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, एक समय था जब देश की राजनीति भ्रष्टाचार के मुद्दे पर बदलाव लाती थी। ऐसे कितने ही उदाहरण हैं। अगर हम पूर्व में देखें, तो बोफोर्स तोप खरीदी में जो भ्रष्टाचार हुआ, उसको लेकर पूरे देश में उबाल मचा, राजनीतिक दिशा बदल गई और राजनीतिक निर्णय बदले। इसके बाद पिछली बार सरकार की सरकार, यूपीए की सरकार सारी सीमाएं लांघ गई। उसने हमारे देश के सम्मान और मर्यादा को एक तरह से गिरवी रखा, विदेशों में हमारी थू-थू हुई, पूरे देश की जनता छटपटा रही थी कि इस सरकार से कब मुक्ति मिले। इन सभी बातों को देखते हुए हमारी सरकार ने महसूस किया, हमारी सरकार ने माननीय नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में निर्णय लिया और भ्रष्टाचार अधिनियम, 1988 में संशोधन करने को मंजूरी दी। उसमें आवश्यक संशोधन करके भ्रष्टाचार को रोकने में और क्या बेहतर व्यवस्था की जा सकती है, जिससे कि भ्रष्टाचार को रोकने में कारगर उपाय साबित हो सके और भ्रष्टाचारियों को सजा मिल सके। ऐसा सोचकर हमारी सरकार ने एक महत्वपूर्ण निर्णय लिया। माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, आज पूरे देश के जो हालात हैं। आज देश में हमारी सरकार जिस प्रकार से गांव, गरीब, किसान, मजदूर, नौजवान, बच्चे और बुजुर्ग, सभी के लिए पारदर्शिता के साथ व पूरी निष्ठा के साथ हमारी सरकार व हमारा नेतृत्व जो काम कर रहा है, उससे पूरे देश में एक अच्छे वातावरण का निर्माण हुआ है। इसीलिए आज इस अधिनियम के माध्यम से हम एक स्वच्छता की राजनीति करना चाहते हैं, इस देश में भ्रष्टाचार मुक्त शासन देना चाहते हैं। भ्रष्टाचारियों का स्थान बाहर न होकर जेल में होना चाहिए, ऐसा सोचकर हमारी सरकार ने यह विधेयक लाने का व इसमें आवश्यक संशोधन करने का निर्णय लिया है।

माननीय महोदय, मैं आपको याद दिलाना चाहूंगा कि आज पूरी दुनिया में जिस प्रकार से हमारी वाहवाही हो रही है, देश का मान-सम्मान बढ़ा है, देशवासियों का सम्मान बढ़ा है, हम फख्र के साथ

[श्री राम विचार नेताम]

कह सकते हैं कि हमारे चाल साल के कार्यकाल में किसी एक मंत्री के ऊपर एक ही आरोप नहीं लगा। आप यह क्यों नहीं कहते? आपके अभी तक के किसी भी कार्यकाल में, चाहे वह हमारे तमाम पूर्व प्रधान मंत्रियों का कार्यकाल रहा हो, यूपीए की सरकार का कार्यकाल रहा हो, उस समय के किसी भी विभाग को उठाकर देखिए, किसी भी मंत्रालय को उठाकर देखिए, भ्रष्टाचार के बिना कुछ नहीं होता था। उस समय का नारा होता था कि जियो और जीने दो, खाओ और खाने दो। इस नीति पर सरकार चल रही थी, जिसके कारण पूरे देश का ताना-बाना बिगड़ गया। पूरे देश में भ्रष्टाचार का बोलबाला था। उस पक्ष में भी बहुत सारे ऐसे आदरणीय नेतृत्वकर्त्ता लोग हैं, जिनका हम सम्मान के साथ नाम लेते हैं। इस देश में उनकी एक अलग छवि है। आदरणीय ए.के. अन्तोनी साहब को हम नहीं भुला सकते, आदरणीय जयराम रमेश जी को हम नहीं भुला सकते, जिनका नेतृत्व है, लेकिन कुछ ऐसे तत्व रहे, जिनके कार्यकाल में खनिजों का आबंटन करने के लिए, कोयले की लीज़ लेने के लिए टोकन मिलता था। टोकन लेने के बाद ही कोयले का आबंटन होता था। किसे पर्यावरण की क्लियरेंस मिलेगा, यह भी तय होता था। आदरणीय महोदय तो बता रहे थे कि किस तरह से कार्यभार चलता था। वहां किस प्रकार स्थिति बनी हुई थी। इस प्रकार का जो चक्रव्यूह बना हुआ था, भ्रष्टाचार का बोलबाला था, भ्रष्टाचार की वजह से पूरे देश का सम्मान दूषित हो रहा था, पूरे सम्मान पर बट्टा लगा हुआ था। उसे सम्मानजनक स्थिति में लाने के लिए माननीय नरेंद्र मोदी जी ने यह घोषणा की कि हम न खाएंगे, न हम खाने देंगे। इस देश को सर्वोच्च शिखर पर पहुंचाने के लिए जब तक हमारा नेतृत्व, नीयत व नेताओं का चरित्र ठीक नहीं होगा, वे भ्रष्टाचार मुक्त होकर काम करना नहीं चाहेंगे, तब तक मैं समझता हूँ कि देश के हालात नहीं बदलेंगे। माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज हम फख्र के साथ कह सकते हैं कि हमारी सरकार ने 32 करोड़ खाते खोलकर ऑनलाइन के माध्यम से तमाम कल्याणकारी योजनाओं का लाभ उनके खाते में समाहित करने का निर्णय लिया और वह निर्णय इसीलिए लिया क्योंकि एक ज़माना था - इस बात को हर कोई quote करता है - जब आपके नेता ही कहा करते थे कि जब हम एक रुपया भेजते हैं तो लोगों की पॉकेट तक केवल 15 पैसे ही पहुंच पाते हैं। महोदय, ये हालात क्यों पैदा हुए? ये हालात इसीलिए पैदा हुए क्योंकि आप लोगों ने पारदर्शिता के साथ शासन नहीं किया, लेकिन हम लोगों ने पारदर्शिता को अपनाया है। जो जरूरतमंद लोग हैं, जो उनकी जरूरत की चीज़ें हैं, उन तक उन सारी सुविधाओं को पहुंचाने का काम हम कर रहे हैं। ऐसी बहुत सारी बातें हैं, मैं उन बातों का एक के बाद एक उल्लेख करना चाहता हूँ। यह जो बिल है, इसमें बहुत सारे प्रावधान किए गए हैं और अगर इसमें किसी प्रकार की कमी होगी तो आगे चलकर फिर से हम उसे समाहित कर सकते हैं, उसकी व्यवस्था कर सकते हैं। महोदय, इतने सालों से यह बिल पेंडिंग था, इसमें हम सबका क्या उत्तरदायित्व है, हम किस उत्तरदायित्व को लेकर यहां आए हैं? हम सबको जनता ने एक जिम्मेदारी देकर यहां पर भेजा है, इसलिए हम कम से कम इस देश की जनता के सामने एक चित्र तो दिखाएं। हमारी सरकार एक परिवर्तन कर रही है, जो निर्णय ले रही है, वह निर्णय आने वाले दो-चार साल नहीं, बल्कि सैंकड़ों सालों तक याद रखने वाला होगा। इसीलिए इन सभी बातों से प्रेरित होकर, ईमानदारी के रास्ते पर चलते हुए हम इस बिल के माध्यम से ऐसे भ्रष्टाचारियों के ऊपर नकेल कसेंगे। उन्हें सज़ा दिलाने के



लिए जो पांच एजेंसियां हैं, उन्हें हम कैसे और मजबूत कर सकें, उन्हें कैसे और सशक्त बना सकें, यह सब विचार करके इस बिल को लाया गया है। मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जितने भी प्रावधान हैं ...**(समय की घंटी)**... आदरणीय प्रसन्न आचार्य जी ने बहुत सारे बिलों का समर्थन किया है, श्री राम चन्द्र प्रसाद सिंह जी ने भी इस बारे में उदाहरण दिया और कहा कि इस प्रकार के प्रावधान में हमें समर्थन देना चाहिए, जो अच्छे प्रावधान हैं, उनका समर्थन करके हमें इसे और सशक्त बनाना चाहिए। इस दिशा में काम करने की जरूरत है।

महोदय, मैं यही कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज हमारी सरकार की नीयत ठीक है, नीति ठीक है और नेतृत्व ठीक है, इसलिए यह सरकार इतना अच्छा काम कर पा रही है। हम किसी भी क्षेत्र में देख सकते हैं कि आज देश के कल्याण के लिए किस प्रकार से पारदर्शिता के साथ काम हो रहा है। आप अलग-अलग बातें कहकर आरोप लगाते हैं, लेकिन आपके पास कोई मुद्दा नहीं है इसलिए आप ऐसी-ऐसी बातों को उठाते हैं। आप कहते हैं कि राफेल खरीदी में भ्रष्टाचार हुआ है। आप यह बताइए कि एम्बेसेडर कार में बहुत सारी सीरीज़ आती हैं, इसी प्रकार अन्य तमाम गाड़ियों में भी बहुत सारे मॉडल्स आते हैं, उनमें कुछ technicalities जोड़ी जाती हैं, बहुत सारे प्रावधान होते हैं तो उनकी कीमत एक जैसी थोड़ी ही रहती है। किसी गाड़ी की कीमत एक करोड़ होती है तो किसी की कीमत दो करोड़ भी है। इस प्रकार उसमें कुछ न कुछ विशेषता तो होगी, जिसकी वजह से ऐसा होता है। यह सुरक्षा से संबंधित मामले हैं, आप सब बहुत सम्मानित जन हैं, आपके सामने हम लोग कुछ नहीं हैं, लेकिन इतना सब होने के बावजूद आप इस तरह के आरोप लगाते हैं! देश की जनता को गुमराह करने की आपकी जो आदत है, उसे आप छोड़िए और सही रास्ते पर जो देश चल रहा है - जो चल पड़ा है, दौड़ रहा है, उस ट्रैक में आप भी शामिल होइए, वरना आपकी जो स्थिति है, पिछले चुनाव में, 2014 में देश की जनता ने जनादेश देकर हमें यहां पर बिठाया है और आपको इस लायक बना दिया कि आप विरोधी दल का नेता भी बनाने लायक नहीं रहे - यह स्थिति है।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री भुवनेश्वर कालिता):** अब समाप्त करिए।

**श्री राम विचार नेताम:** आप इससे सबक लीजिए और अनावश्यक मुद्दे पर मत जाइए। देश के हित में निर्णय लेने के लिए जो जनता का समर्थन मिल रहा है, उस समर्थन में आप भी समाहित होइए और हमारा साथ दीजिए, वरना आज जो स्थिति है, उससे भी बुरा हाल होने वाला है। इन्हीं भावनाओं के साथ मैं अपनी बात को समाप्त करता हूँ, धन्यवाद।

SHRI MAJEED MEMON (Maharashtra): Thank you, hon. Vice-Chairman, Sir. The Prevention of Corruption Act is among thousands of laws that we have in our country. But it has its peculiarities. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka): Sir, the Minister concerned is not here at all. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN): Other Ministers are here.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: For ten minutes, he has been absent.  
...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN): Other Ministers are here. They are taking notes.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, the Minister concerned should be here.  
...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN): He should be here, but other Ministers are here. They are taking notes.

SHRI MAJEED MEMON: The peculiarity of this important piece of legislation, namely, Prevention of Corruption Act, is absolutely important for any society to be crime-free. As a matter of fact, this is a law which is different from other laws because it is a test for them as well who are enacting or enforcing laws or punishing the guilty. I must make myself clear that as far as the Prevention of Corruption Act is concerned, it is an endeavour of elimination of corruption from the society. In our country, we see that there are many areas where Anti-Corruption Bureau functions and Anti-Corruption Bureau must consist of officials whose honesty is beyond question, whose impeccability of character and professionalism must be above average because there is a vulnerable temptation in the matters of corruption and, therefore, only the honest officers can deliver. Laws may be too many. Unfortunately, as it is rightly stated, in any civil society, we may have too many laws and we do have. We have too many laws and too little justice. I think this Prevention of Corruption Act is an extremely important enactment and now that we are seeking amendment to certain provisions, we should make some improvements so that we get results on the ground. Unfortunately, I must say that some friends from BJP have been talking about slogans that have been given since 2014 – न खाऊंगा, न खाने दूंगा and भ्रष्टाचार मुक्त समाज. Let us look into our hearts. I am asking my friends there. Please tell me whether there is no corruption in small areas within our country. Go to local places; go to a police station; go to a corporation office; go to any Government official. Don't you feel that there is corruption still there? So, let us not politically struggle this issue as to steal credit or make blames. I am concerned for the common man. A common man still believes today in 2018, when the whole term is about to end after the assurances were given in 2014, that unless he puts his hands into his pocket, no work is being done. Why is it so? We will have to tighten

the grip of law. This Prevention of Corruption Act needs improvement apart from the amendments that are suggested. Let the people note this. We must have, as I said, Anti-Corruption Bureau with strong officers who enjoy confidence of honest people, who enjoy confidence of common people and who can be trusted upon for purposes of prosecuting people who are dishonest, prosecuting and punishing the people who have committed crimes under the Corruption of Prevention Act.

Now, there is a reference to Lokpal and Lok Ayuktas. I am sorry to say that these Lok Ayuktas or Lokpal are not in their places till today. We have no Lok Ayuktas in very many States. Lokpal is still not seen around. Therefore, we will have to look to somebody else. There is already a CVC. Why should not CVC be a supervisory investigating agency on the Anti-Corruption Bureau? If there are certain people inside the Anti-Corruption Bureau who resort to corruption, where are you going to get justice? As I said, therefore, we need to have such a system which should inspire confidence among the common people. Secondly, it should deliver results on the grounds. Unless a small Indian citizen or a poor man, who goes with a hope that his right would not be violated, that he would get his dues and that he is entitled to his legitimate claims, gets it without spending anything from his pocket or without out-of-pocket expenses, which is happening even today, it is not good. Where are our tall claims that we are living in a society which is corruption-free? I would not be wrong if I quote somebody who said that we are living in a society where if we are caught accepting the bribe, you can get out of it by offering one. If that is the situation then we can't boast of a society which is corruption free. This is an area where a lot of work is required to be done in co-ordination with both the Ruling Party as well as the Opposition. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... We are prepared to extend our assistance to the Government for the purposes of strengthening this law; for the purposes of seeing to it that we see the results on the ground. So long as a poor man, it may be a farmer or a labourer or a student or a woman, is not happy or satisfied that without spending money he can get his legitimate due, we cannot boast that we have good laws in place. Thank you very much.

SHRI VIVEK K. TANKHA (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, I will make it short because my party doesn't have too much time left. First of all, I would like to bring to the attention of the hon. Minister that there was a Supreme Court Judgement recently which said that all cases of politicians, that is, MPs and MLAs, would go to a Special Court. Now, what they have done is, in States if there are hundred cases before a Court of

[Shri Vivek K. Tankha]

Magistrate and say, fifty cases before the Court of Additional Sessions Judge or Sessions Judge, so, मजिस्ट्रेट के यहां जो केसेज थे, उन्होंने वे भी सेशन जज को भेज दिए हैं। That means cases of MPs and MLAs के केसेज जो suppose three-tier में होते, पहले मजिस्ट्रेट उस पर ट्रायल करता, फिर अपीलेंट कोर्ट उस पर डिसाइट करता, then, they would have gone to High Court. सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जजमेंट में ambiguity होने से कई स्टेट्स ने एक अपील की स्ट्रेज खत्म कर दी। And, all Magisterial cases have been sent to the Sessions Court also. इस पर आपको ध्यान देना पड़ेगा और आपको सुप्रीम कोर्ट से क्लेरिफिकेशन भी लेना चाहिए कि जो एमपीज एंड एमएलएज के केसेज हैं, क्या वे CPC के प्रोसिजर से हटकर उनका ट्रायल होगा कि in terms of CPC प्रोसिजर होगा और उनका जो अपील का अधिकार है, वह खत्म कर दिया जाएगा।

नम्बर दो, जो कि एक बहुत important point है, मैं थोड़ी सी statistics देता हूँ, जो पेंडिंग केसेज ट्रायल में हैं The Prevention of Corruption Act पूरे देश में are approximately 6,400. The average time for an investigation is three to five years in the Prevention of Corruption Act. 6,400 केसेज में 16,875 पब्लिक सर्वेत्स हैं, 18,780 प्राइवेट पर्सन्स हैं और 115 एमपीज और एमएलएज हैं। The problem that I see is कि जो इन्वेस्टिगेशन के केसेज हैं, how they will be dealt with. अगर आप सैक्शन (1) देखेंगे, it says that this Act shall come into force on such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint. अब suppose Act बन जाता है, नोटिफाई हो जाता है, तो एक डेट आ जाएगी। जो एफआईआर के स्ट्रेज पर केसेज हैं, जिनमें इन्वेस्टिगेशन हो रहा है, उनको आप कैसे डील करेंगे, इसमें Savings and Repeal Clause का कोई प्रोविजन इस बिल में नहीं है। You will go to the General Clauses Act. वहां पर all pending cases have to be dealt by the old law. तो सैक्शन 13, suppose, जो आपका यहां पर सबसे बड़ा चेंज है, present Section 13 will be applied to those cases जहां इन्वेस्टिगेशन हो रहा है और चार्जशीट नहीं हुई है, cognizance नहीं हुआ है, जिसमें sanction नहीं हुआ है or सैक्शन 13, उनका ओल्ड सैक्शन 13 से इन्वेस्टिगेशन होगा एंड प्रजेंट सैक्शन 13 से उनको नहीं डील किया जाएगा। It is an important point which will affect a lot of investigation. अब इसमें लिटीगेशन भी होगा। आपने प्रिवेंशन एंड करप्शन एक्ट को तीन भागों में बांट दिया है। आपने पुराने प्रोविजन्स को डिलीट किया है, substitute किया है। पहला है, जो illegal gratification है, जैसा पहले सैक्शन 7 और 8 में होता था, आपने सैक्शन 7 और 8 को in different words reproduce किया है। इसी तरह आपने कमर्शियल ऑर्गनाइजेशन्स को अपने ambit में लिया है in another category और third आपने सैक्शन 13 को vastly अमेंड किया है। जो problem इसमें मुझे दिख रही है वह यह है। For the purposes of this Act, a function or an activity is a public function or activity, if the function or activity is of public nature. जो प्रॉब्लम 13 (1)(डी) में थी, वह आपने reintroduce कर दी है in Section 8. Public nature क्या है? Any activity can be of public nature. उसे define कैसे करेंगे। Again, you are leaving it to be a police officer कि किसी व्यक्ति के अगेंस्ट public

activity में वह investigation start करे या न करे, FIR register करे या न करे। आपने जो 13 (डी) को bridge करने की कोशिश की कि 13 (डी) का जो मिसयूज होता था, उसमें जो problems थीं, जिन्हें आप बन्द करने की कोशिश कर रहे थे, वह आपने reintroduce कर दिया है by this Section. इसी तरह अन्य छोटी-छोटी कई चीजें इसमें हैं। जैसे सेक्शन 13 का explanation है, उसमें known source of income क्या होगी? नोन सोर्स ऑफ इन्कम क्या होती थी? आप उसे पहले से declare करते थे। You cannot improve upon a declaration. मतलब आपने पहले एक affidavit दिया, जैसे पार्लियामेंट में हमने affidavit दिया कि हमारे ये सब known sources of income हैं। इसके बाद, यदि हमारे दूसरे इन्वेस्टमेंट पाए जाते हैं, तो I cannot improve upon it. अब आपने उस improvement का scope reintroduce कर दिया by saying कि वह पुराना explanation हटा कर, एक नया एक्सप्लेनेशन डाल दिया है। Frankly speaking, जो public servants होंगे, अब वे known sources of income describe कर सकते हैं by just saying that मुझे कल किसी ने यह पैसा दिया था। They need not have declared it earlier. वे अब कर सकते हैं, even after that incident has taken place. इसलिए इसमें बहुत सारी ambiguities हैं, which have to be dealt with. सेक्शन 13 में बहुत सी ambiguities हैं, substituted Section 7 में हैं, substituted Section 18 में हैं। अब Section 9 is a very dangerous provision. आपने for the first time, एक private person को introduce कर दिया है in this Act directly. एक private person, दूसरे private person के माध्यम से Government को influence करता है। उन सबके अगेंस्ट भी आप PC Act ले आए हैं। अब इसमें problem यह है कि third-party जो prosecution आप लाए हैं, वह भी to induce a public servant to perform improperly a public function or activity. What is improperly? इस चीज को आपने नहीं देखा। Suppose आप U.S. में जाइए, तो U.S. में advocacy amongst Senators or House of Representatives के MPs के साथ, is a normal thing. Would that be inducement? Suppose वे लोग अपनी बात advocate करते हैं या अपनी बात Secretary को, एक कमिशन को, एक कलेक्टर या चीफ सेक्रेटरी को बताते हैं। Will all that be inducement? What is that inducement you are talking about? जब बहुत सारी ambiguities हैं। कई चीजों में Law Commission has also opposed. लॉ कमीशन ने आपके सेक्शन 13 (डी) की परिभाषा को oppose किया है और कहा है कि यह परिभाषा ठीक नहीं है। इसलिए मैं आपसे आग्रह कर रहा हूँ कि — of course, we are supporting the Bill — इसमें जो बहुत सारी ऐसी विसंगतियां हैं, जिनमें vagueness है, जिनमें लोगों के परेशान होने के चांस ज्यादा हैं, उन्हें मिनिस्टर साहब जरूर address करें, otherwise, it will lead to more litigation. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): The next speaker is Shri Bhupender Yadav.

**श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव:** सम्माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, किसी एक कानून पर पिछले तीन साल में स्टैंडिंग कमेटी, सेलेक्ट कमेटी और लॉ कमीशन, तीनों ने ही एक साथ विचार किया है, तो प्रिवेंशन ऑफ करप्शन का जो वर्तमान एक्ट है, इसके बारे में विचार किया है। जब राज्य सभा में सेलेक्ट कमेटी

[श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव]

बनी थी, तो हमारी पार्टी के वरिष्ठ सदस्य, श्री अनिल माधव दवे उसके चेयरमैन बने थे और अनिल जी ने इस एक्ट को लेकर काफी सारे स्टेकहोल्डर्स से, सभी वर्गों और राज्य सरकारों के साथ कंसल्टेशन किया था। उनके मंत्री बनने के बाद, मुझे इसका चेयरमैन बनने का अवसर मिला। जो वर्ष 2013 में एक्ट आया और उसके आने के बाद स्टैंडिंग कमेटी ने उस पर विचार किया था। तब सबसे पहली आशंका यह थी कि इस एक्ट की applicability किसके ऊपर होगी? यह केवल लोक सेवक पर होगी या भविष्य में लोक सेवक के दायरे में आने वाले लोगों पर भी होगी? सेलेक्ट कमेटी ने विचार करके यह कहा कि जो लोक सेवक हैं, यह बिल उन्हीं के ऊपर applicable होना चाहिए और उसी के अनुकूल सेलेक्ट कमेटी ने इसमें परिवर्तन किया है।

सर, जो दूसरा विषय है, जो सेक्शन 8 का है, जिसके बारे में श्री विवेक के. तन्खा जी कह रहे थे, वह यह है कि हमने रिश्वत देने वाले प्राइवेट एंटीटी को भी इस बिल के अंदर शामिल किया है। जब हम 1988 में, प्रिवेंशन ऑफ करप्शन एक्ट, जो 1947 का, प्री इंडिपेंडेंस एक्ट था, उसको अमेंड करके लाए थे, तब उस समय के समाज की परिस्थितियां अलग थीं। 1988 के बाद, पूरे देश में जिस प्रकार की ओपन मार्किट का माहौल हुआ है और अगर हमें इस देश में एक फेयर मार्किट और फेयर competition खड़ा करना है, तो उसके लिए आवश्यक यह है कि शासन की नीतियां, शासन में वितरण, वितरित होने वाले सामान, उससे लाभ उठाने वाले विषयों में किसी भी प्रकार का undue advantage नहीं दिया जाए, विशेष रूप से लोक सेवकों को। यह जो undue advantage है, यह undue advantage केवल पैसे के मामले में न हो, बल्कि किसी भी प्रकार की ऐसी सुविधा, किसी भी प्रकार की ऐसी संपत्ति, चाहे सोना हो, वह कैश में न होकर चाहे किसी भी रूप में हो, undue advantage के माध्यम से लोक सेवक प्रभावित नहीं होने चाहिए।

सर, हम अपने देश की यू.एस. के कानूनों से इसलिए तुलना नहीं कर सकते, क्योंकि वहां एडवोकेसी कानून चल सकता है। वहां सामान्य व्यक्ति को अपना जीवन सम्मानपूर्वक जीने के लिए सारी सुविधाएं उपलब्ध हैं। 125 करोड़ की आबादी में जिस प्रकार की असमानताएं हैं, इन असमानताओं में अगर कोई पहले सुविधा लेने के चक्कर में, किसी भी प्रकार का प्रलोभन लोक सेवक को देगा, तो वह निश्चित रूप से रिश्वत के दायरे में आता है। सेक्शन 8 को बनाते समय इस बात का प्रावधान भी किया गया है अगर किसी लोक सेवक के द्वारा किसी व्यक्ति को जबर्दस्ती इस बात के लिए मजबूर किया गया है कि वह रिश्वत दे, तो फिर वह प्राइवेट व्यक्ति सात दिनों के अंदर-अंदर अपना डिस्क्लोजर दे दे, तब उसको उस विषय से या रिश्वत देने के मामले से बचाया जा सकता है। मुख्य रूप से यह जो विषय है, यह एक तरीके से शासन में पारदर्शिता लाने के लिए दिया गया है।

सर, जो दूसरा विषय है, वह व्यावसायिक संगठन का विषय है, कर्माश्रित्यल ऑर्गनाइजेशन का विषय है। एक विषय कमेटी के बारे में भी आया था। पहले, जब स्टैंडिंग कमेटी की रिपोर्ट आई थी, तब यह कहा गया था कि अगर कोई कर्माश्रित्यल ऑर्गनाइजेशन इसमें पकड़ी जाएगी या कोई प्राइवेट व्यक्ति पकड़ा जायेगा, तो सीधे सात वर्ष की सजा देने का प्रावधान है, लेकिन सेलेक्ट कमेटी के सभी

सदस्यों ने इस पर विचार किया कि कर्मशियल ऑर्गनाइजेशन में, उसको bonafide ही, प्रूव करने के लिए मौका मिलना चाहिए, इसलिए इसमें फाइन भी है, सजा भी है और दोनों बातें इकट्ठी भी हैं। आप ऐसा नहीं कर सकते हैं कि समाज में इस प्रकार के भय का वातावरण खड़ा करें कि अगर मैंने रिश्वत लेने में नाम भी दिया है, तो आप एकदम सजा मिलने से अंदर चले जाएं, इसलिए सेलेक्ट कमेटी की सिफारिश ने इसको बड़ा लिबरल करके फाइन, सजा और दोनों, इन तीनों प्रावधानों को सजा के अंतर्गत शामिल किया है, और यह उसी रूप में इस बिल के अंतर्गत आया है।

सर, इसके साथ ही साथ जुर्माने की राशि और अनुचित लाभ की जो परिभाषा है, उसको भी इसमें शामिल किया गया है। सरकार के समय में, सरकार के कार्य करते समय, उसके निर्णय लेने के लिए, जितने सीनियर स्तर पर कोई लोक सेवक अर्थात् पब्लिक सर्वेंट पहुंचता है, उसको उतना ही बड़ा निर्णय लेने का अधिकार होता है, लेकिन अगर उसके निर्णयों को bonafide ही प्रोटेक्शन नहीं दी जाएगी, तो भविष्य में, जो उच्च स्तर पर निर्णय लेने की प्रक्रिया है, वह शिथिल हो जाएगी। हर आदमी को लगेगा कि अब मैं सबसे उच्च स्तर पर आ गया हूँ, अगर आज मैंने यह निर्णय ले लिया, लेकिन दो साल बाद मेरी रिटायरमेंट भी है। एच ए पब्लिक सर्वेंट, आज के समय में उसको जो bonafide ही decision लेने की प्रोटेक्शन है, उसके खिलाफ जब जांच शुरू हो, तो कम से कम उसे उस प्रकार की, उसके खिलाफ एक तरह की सेंक्शन के जो आरोप लगे हैं, उसकी परमिशन मिलनी चाहिए और इस बिल में उसका प्रावधान भी किया गया है।

महोदय, इस बिल के अंतर्गत हम जो मुख्य रूप से सबसे बड़ा परिवर्तन लेकर आए हैं और यह सदन भी इस बिल को पूरा समर्थन दे रहा है कि केवल रिश्वत लेना ही अपराध नहीं है, अगर हम समाज में एक moral conscience खड़ा करना चाहते हैं, तो रिश्वत देना भी अपराध है, इसलिए इसमें रिश्वत लेना और देना, दोनों को ही अपराध की श्रेणी में रखा गया है। लेकिन सिर्फ रिश्वत देना या लेना ही नहीं बल्कि, जो लोग बीच में बिचौलिए का काम करते हैं, उनको भी इस परिभाषा के अंतर्गत लाया गया है। जहां तक यह विषय आया है कि पहले सेक्शन 7 और सेक्शन 8 में gratification की परिभाषा थी, इसे बाद में undue advantage किया गया है। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि दुनिया भर के सभी देशों में भ्रष्टाचार के खिलाफ यह नया कानून आया है और जस्टिस ए.पी. शाह की लॉ कमीशन की रिपोर्ट में जो रिकमंडेशंस की गई थीं, उनमें भी उन्होंने अलग-अलग सभी शब्दों को निकाल कर, साथ ही pecuniary gratification, illegal gratification को भी निकाल कर, undue advantage एक ही शब्द के रूप में परिभाषित किया है। इनको इस बिल के अंतर्गत शामिल करने के साथ ही बिचौलियों को भी शामिल करने का प्रावधान किया गया है। सबसे बड़ी बात यह है कि देश के शासन में जो कंपनियां किसी भी तरह के प्रलोभन करने वाली हैं, जो एक गिफ्ट से लेकर या सुविधा देने की बात है, उन कर्मशियल ऑर्गनाइजेशंस को शामिल किया है। इस crime को conduct करने के लिए जो habitual offender हैं, उनके लिए अलग से सजा का प्रावधान किया गया है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, जहां तक इस बिल के अंतर्गत संपत्ति के अटैचमेंट का विषय है, निश्चित रूप से कोई भी ऐसी संपत्ति जो अपने ज्ञात स्रोत से ज्यादा धन से कमाई गई है, से संबंधित है। मैं कहना

[श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव]

चाहता हूँ कि कई बार जो लोक सेवक काम करते हैं, उनके बारे में यह जरूरी नहीं है, उनको संपत्ति विरासत में भी मिल सकती है। marriage में गिफ्ट में मिल सकती है, इसलिए यह एक बार तय होना चाहिए कि जो ज्ञात स्रोत हैं, ज्ञात स्रोत में हो सकता है कि उसकी इनकम ज्यादा हो, लेकिन अगर वह प्रूव करता है कि यह मेरा ज्ञात स्रोत है, यह मेरा known स्रोत है, तब उसको उसके ऊपर प्रोटेक्शन मिलना चाहिए। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि wrong-doing का जो भी presumption है, *prima facie* देश में जो भी लोक सेवक, नौकरशाह काम करते हैं, अगर हम एक ही मानसिकता को पूरे देश में खड़ा कर देंगे कि इधर बैठे सभी लोग खराब हैं और इधर बैठे सभी लोग सही हैं, इससे समाज एक साथ नहीं चल सकता है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि दोनों प्रकार के पक्षों में अगर कोई भी व्यक्ति, चाहे वह उस तरफ बैठकर रिश्तत के माध्यम से अपना काम करवाना चाहता हो या इस तरफ बैठकर अनुचित प्रलोभन देना चाहता हो, मुझे लगता है कि दोनों में प्रूव होना जरूरी है। केवल विचार ही नहीं, उसका conduct prove होना जरूरी है कि उसने अपने-अपने काम को undue advantage लेने के लिए प्रेरित किया या मजबूर किया। इसके लिए दोनों को ही प्रोटेक्शन देने का काम किया गया है और उसके लिए बिल में प्रोविजो बनाए गए हैं। मेरा यह मानना है कि 2013 का बिल, जो सरकार के द्वारा लाया गया था, उसके ऊपर पर्याप्त रूप से लॉ कमीशन, स्टैंडिंग कमेटी और सेलेक्ट कमेटी ने विचार किया है। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि इस पर इस सदन की सेलेक्ट कमेटी बनी थी, सेलेक्ट कमेटी के सभी सदस्यों ने इस पर पूरा विचार करने के बाद इसमें सजा के प्रावधान किए गए हैं। मुझे लगता है कि आने वाले समय में देश में जिस प्रकार का कर्मशियल वातावरण बन रहा है, उसमें देश में एक स्वस्थ प्रतिस्पर्धा करने के लिए, पारदर्शी रूप से शासन चलाने के लिए हमें इस कानून की आवश्यकता है। मैं यह विश्वास करता हूँ कि यह कानून, जो इस सदन की सेलेक्ट कमेटी के द्वारा सर्वसम्मति से बनाया गया है, यह आने वाले समय में भ्रष्टाचार को रोकने के लिए एक महत्वपूर्ण मील का पत्थर साबित होगा और मेरी उपेक्षा है कि सदन के सभी सदस्य मिलकर इसको समर्थन दें।

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, thank you for giving me this opportunity. Sir, hon. Minister for Law is not present in the House.

First of all, the original Act, Prevention of Corruption Act of 1947, has been replaced by the 1998 Act. While passing the 1998 Act, the definition of 'public servant' has been widened. According to the widened definition, various courts started passing judgments. According to Section 2(8) of the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1998, any person who holds an office by virtue of which he is authorised or required to perform any public duty would be considered 'public servant'. Now the question is whether an MP or MLA or MLC would be considered 'public servant' under the Prevention of Corruption Act or not. As per the original Act of 1947, it was very categorical and MPs or MLAs were not considered as public servants. When this Act was replaced in 1998, though it was not clear, since the definition was widened, as I stated just now, the courts started passing



judgements considering MPs and MLAs as public servants, though it was not specified under the Act. For the simple reason that the definition of public servant has been defined in some other Acts, say, like Office of Profit Act or some other Act, even MPs and MLAs have been included. It has started importing the definition from the other Acts. Therefore, I would like to know from the hon. Law Minister, according to this Amendment, what is being amended by virtue of this Bill, whether the MPs and MLAs have been included under the definition of public servants or not. That has to be clarified because the Supreme Court while dealing with the judgement has categorically stated that in the absence of any clear inclusion of MPs and MLAs in the Prevention of Corruption Act, the legislative intent was not clear and the Supreme Court has decided to include them in the light of the widened definition in accordance with the 1998 Act. Therefore, the Government has to make it clear and in the definition they have to specifically say whether MPs and MLAs have been included under the definition or not. There is one point, Sir. If at all, MPs and MLAs are included in the definition of public servant, adequate security measures have to be taken because there is every possibility of ruling dispensation harassing the opposition. This issue has to be addressed. Secondly, there are certain other aspects in the Bill. There are certain positive aspects also in the Bill. This particular Amendment Bill allows the public servants to take decisions without fear. This is really appreciable. The Bill amends the definition of criminal misconduct under Section 13. It includes fraudulent misappropriation of property entrusted to the public servant, and second, intentional enrichment by illicit means. Sir, as the definition is very clear, the public servant will be in a position to take decisions without any fear because there is less possibility of public servants being harassed in view of the definition. So far as fast track courts are concerned, this Bill provides special courts and special judges and the trials are to be completed within a period of two years. This is very important. In fact, according to the Central Vigilance Commission, there are 3,500 cases which are pending for more than five years in different courts and all, but the only point is, in fact, it has come in the debate also in earlier Parliamentary proceedings, whether a particular class of people be it MPs, MLAs or MLCs or a particular class of people in the society, can be discriminated for the sake of conducting the trial. See, that is the moot question which is being debated and, in fact, the Government is in favour of bringing the MLAs, in case there is a misappropriation or there are cases pending under the Prevention of Corruption Act to be tried under the special courts. It is okay, Sir. It is fine. Another important feature which can be appreciated is that the Bill brings the Indian legislature framework in consonance with the United Nations Convention against Corruption. ...*(Time-bell rings)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Your time is up, Mr. Reddy.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Two more points I have to make, Sir. There are two concerns which the Government of India has to address. Sir, there is no distinction ...*(Time-bell rings)*... Please just go through the Bill. It reveals the fact that there is no distinction between the coercive and collusive bribery. ...*(Time-bell rings)*... I want the Minister of Law to address it and make a distinction between the collusive and coercive bribery. The last point I would like to make is about the prior approval of conducting the investigation in the case of public servants. Sir, there has to be a time limit. It can be three months or four months and the respective authority whether it is Lokpal or Lokayukta or any authority for that matter must be able to take decision within a specified period of time. Therefore, I want the Law Minister to make a provision in this Bill prescribing a time limit for granting the sanction for investigation. Thank you very much.

PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA (Karnataka): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, the Prevention of Corruption Act is one part of the edifice of anti-corruption legislation that the Congress Party has established over the years. This is the first, of course, but many years later we had the Right to Information Bill, we had the Lokpal Bill and numerous other Bills that were put in place. One good thing about what this amendment is that is focused on targeting the bribe-giver. Many times we have let bribe-givers get away, but just as Mr. Vijayasai Reddy pointed out, this distinction between coercive and collusive bribery needs to be clarified much more clearly. The current amendment allows one week for a bribe-giver to report to the authorities that they have been coerced to give a bribe. One week, in my view, is particularly small and we possibly need to expand it because a large number of people interacting with Government servants are possibly doing it for the first time, not in a habitual manner, and therefore, they may be perturbed by these kinds of demands and the pressure put on them. They will need more time before they understand that they can go out and report this coercion before actually giving the bribe or after having actually given the bribe because they were forced to, not that they are colluding with the bribe-taker.

Sir, this kind of fine-tuning is needed, but Minister Sir, when you are introducing amendments to this Bill, why have you not introduced an amendment which says if there is no Lokpal you do not need to seek permission because there is no Lokpal for the last four years under your administration? Why is there no Lokpal? It is because you have

found a technicality about the Leader of the Opposition. That technicality was not there when you wanted to amend the Delhi Police Act and bring in changes to the CBI Director selection process.

Sir, this Government's intention is to use technicalities of various kinds, to subvert and sabotage the edifice of anti-corruption legislation that the UPA and the Congress have put in place over the years. Let me explain.

The Minister, in every Session, lists the Whistleblowers (Amendment) Act. Why has he not brought it? It is because that is an Act which subverts and targets whistleblowers, ensures that they are muted and made vulnerable to all kinds of other attacks. I say this in future they will have to first seek that information through the RTI, thus alerting the people whom they are blowing the whistle on. What kind of subversion or sabotage is that? The Government's intent is to ensure that anyone who wants to get away with corruption can get away with it and no one will be the wiser.

Similarly, Sir, with the RTI, you are seeing a lot of opposition now because in a very subtle manner they are changing the status of the information Commissioners, that is, who has the control of the tenure and their emoluments. So, all these are examples of what the Government does when there is an issue of intent.

So, my concern is that the intent of the Government is not honest in this case and if you actually look across the board, you will see the same when the Finance Minister talked about electoral bonds. The spin was that it would bring about transparency and fairness. It fails the transparency test, it fails the fairness test. It ensures that the Government will know who is giving money to whom and can then coerce and pressurise political contributors so that they do not help the Opposition Parties. Sir, this has been the pattern and people like us, who are researchers in the past, can find these patterns that emerge. Technicalities are introduced and they will ensure that these laws are not effective. Sir, why are they doing this? If we ask about the Rafale, the price and why were those changes in purchase precipitated, we don't have an answer. We don't get a price. The company that sells the Rafale will disclose the price in their Annual Report, but our Government is not willing to tell the people of India why they did this and what is the price we are paying for our own aircraft.

Sir, Vyapam Scam has come up. If you go to other States, India's largest States, the Chief Minister withdraws all cases against him for inciting various kinds of riots, etc. On Panama papers, no action has been taken. We can go on and on and on. Witnesses have

[Shri V. Vijayasai Reddy]

been killed. You see a variety of cases where all the witnesses have turned hostile. Why is that? Why do witnesses turn hostile? Have they suddenly lost their mind and are suffering from amnesia.

No, there is pressure being put on them. There are enough cases out there to cover-up corruption which this Government is clearly indulging in and this Act and its amendments and the efforts to use technicalities to subvert and sabotage anti-corruption legislation clearly suggest to me that what you have here is a Government that is focused on the promotion of corruption rather than the prevention of corruption. I would urge the Minister, before moving forward in replying, to please look in the mirror and then realize where the corruption exists in this country and what needs to be done.

Thank you very much, Sir.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Thank you, Mr. Vice-Chairman Sir. The Statement of Objects and Reasons in the 2013 Bill stated that the amendments were brought to be in line with the UNCAC, 2005, that is, the United Nations Conventions Against Corruption. But certain very important provisions have not been included in this Bill. Number one, giving bribe to a foreign public servant; number two, a bribe taken by a private sector entity; and, number three, compensation to those aggrieved by acts of corruption. These very important factors, which were in the UNCAC, have not been included in the Bill.

Sir, now, I want to focus on three very important points. The first point, which has been mentioned by my other colleagues also, is this. In this Bill, giving bribe has been made a direct offence. Giving bribe was not an offence in the principal Act. But, in this Bill, a bribe-giver has also been brought in as an offender. As everyone pointed out, I think, there is nothing wrong in reiterating it. If a person is coerced to give bribe, how it will be considered — colluding with the taker or coerced by the taker. However, you have here given a provision that within seven days the matter can be reported to the competent law authorities, if there has been coercion, and the action would be taken; or, he would be exempted. But, the period of seven days is very, very short. In our country, most of the people are poor, ignorant and illiterate. They do not know whom to approach within seven days. For example, a person, who is going to get a ration card or a community certificate or filing an F.I.R., is compelled to give a bribe, he may not know whom to approach within seven days. And, he will actually be worried that if at all he goes and complaints

to someone about the person who is asking for bribe, his normal work would not be taken care of. So, I think, the bribe-giver would be in a very big trouble, as per the provisions of this Bill.

Number two, Clause 17(a) of this Bill talks about prior approval for investigation. Before a police officer conducts any investigation against a crime committed by a public servant, he should obtain the prior approval of the relevant Government or the competent authority. Here, I would like you to go back to the judgement given by a Bench of hon. Supreme Court, consisting of five Judges. It is with regard to the Delhi Police Act, that is, the CBI. That applies to this also. The hon. Supreme Court has very clearly said that the essence of police investigation is skilful inquiry and collection of material and evidence in a manner by which the potential culpable individuals are not forewarned. The previous approval from the Government necessarily required, under Section 6(A), would result in indirectly putting on notice the officer to be investigated even before commencement of investigation. Moreover, the Judgement says in that case, if the CBI is not even allowed to verify complaints by preliminary inquiry how can the case move forward? A preliminary inquiry is intended to ascertain whether a *prima facie* case for investigation is made out or not. So, if prevented from holding a preliminary inquiry at the very threshold, a fetter is put to enable the investigating authorities to gather relevant material. As a matter of fact, the CBI, again, is not able to collect the material even to move the Government for the purpose of obtaining prior approval from the Central Government. So, Sir, prior approval is necessary even for investigation. A prosecution can be made only by way of investigation, but even for investigation, approval is needed. It can be denied or declined any time by saying that there is no *prima facie* case. So, Sir, prior approval for investigation is not warranted; for prosecution, of course, it is warranted. This is one of the fears or apprehensions everyone is having for the cases will not move forward. If investigation approval is sought, I think the purpose of the Bill or the purpose of bringing amendments to the principal Act would not be served. ...(*Time-bell rings*)...

Thirdly, it is very important and a very small one rather. The earlier Act said that trivials were exempted from being considered as bribe. But, now, trivial is also included. Trivial means very small gifts like a diary. If something special is given at a person's place, that is trivial. That is also considered as a bribe and is also punishable. These are the only three things which irks us in this Bill. I should say that this is check-in Chamber, the Upper House, which has always been deep in scrutinising every Bill, any Bill, by sending it to the Standing Committee and the Select Committee. It has taken five long years and

[Shri Tiruchi Siva]

has brought in many, many amendments as recommended by the Select Committee and the Standing Committee. We appreciate that, Sir. We support this Bill. But the three things which I have mentioned here about the giver being brought into the net, the abetment case, investigation requiring approval, and, lastly, inclusion of trivials are the three points of constraints in this Bill. With these words, Sir, I support this Bill.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Thank you. The next speaker is Shri Ripun Bora.

SHRI RIPUN BORA (Assam): Sir, I thank you for having given me this opportunity to take part in this discussion. I just want to point out some of the shortcomings in the Bill. Before that, I would like to say that one of the promises of the BJP Government in 2014 was a transparent administration. Now, the amendments proposed to be made in this Bill are far away from the target of transparency. As for example, there is a conflict. Corruption and corrupt practices have not been defined clearly in this Amendment Bill. As a result, if the Government introduces a policy to benefit any vested interest group in the name of a provision of a public good, it may escape being held accountable. So, this is one of the shortcomings in this Bill.

Secondly, the second Administrative Reforms Commission had made certain recommendations. One of those recommendations was classification of distortion of democratic institutions. Then, violation of oath of office is not included in this amendment. Apart from this, abuse of authority, favouritism, obstruction of justice, conflict of interest within the definition of corruption are missing in this amendment.

My next point is about the phrases in the amendment. One is 'relevant expectation' and the other is 'improper performance', which are both vague and subject to abuse when variedly interpreted.

My next point, which some of my friends have already mentioned, is that the power of approval to confiscate property of a corrupt public servant lies with the Government. It should be transferred to the head of the investigating agency to enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of the Act.

Sir, my last point is this. As far as seeking permission to investigate public servants is concerned, Clauses 8A and 8B, inserted into 2013 Amendment Bill *vide* 2015 amendment to the Bill, amended section 17 of the 1988 Act. Many of my friends have pointed out

that investigating agencies take permission from Lokpal in the case of Government of India officials and from Lokayukta in case of State Government officials and such other authority under whose jurisdiction the public servant falls. Now, my question is, why this permission is required. Lokayuktas have not been appointed in many of the States. Apart from this, this amendment cannot meet its objectives as the alleged harassment only occurs during trial process. An effective solution to this problem has already been incorporated into the 1988 Act and Criminal Procedure Code where permission to prosecute Judges and public officers must be taken from Central Government, State Government or competent authority, as the case may be. So, already this provision is there. Therefore, to take prior permission from Lokayukta or Lokpal is contradictory here. So, my request to the hon. Minister is, while he will reply, please also clarify these points. Thank you, Sir.

**डा. अशोक बाजपेयी** (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, आपने ऐसे महत्वपूर्ण विधेयक पर मुझे बोलने का अवसर दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपका हृदय से धन्यवाद ज्ञापित करता हूँ। महोदय, यूनाइटेड नेशन कन्वेंशन अगेंस्ट करप्शन में यह बात उभर करके आई कि देश में व्याप्त भ्रष्टाचार पर अंकुश लगाया जाए और इसको लेकर एक राष्ट्रीय चिंता हुई और पार्लियामेंट में इस तरीके की चर्चा हुई कि जो हमारा भ्रष्टाचार निवारण अधिनियम, 1988 है, इसे संशोधित किया जाए। आज के परिप्रेक्ष्य में एक ऐसे विधेयक की आवश्यकता है, जो देश में व्याप्त भ्रष्टाचार पर अंकुश लगाने में सक्षम हो सके।

मान्यवर, भ्रष्टाचार हमारे देश और समाज की जड़ों में इस प्रकार से दीमक की तरह लगा हुआ है कि वह इन जड़ों को खोखला करने का काम कर रहा है। आज दुनिया में जिस तरह से हमारे देश की ख्याति भ्रष्टाचार को ले करके गिरी है, आपको स्मरण होगा कि पिछले दिनों इस देश में इतने बड़े-बड़े स्कैम्स हुए कि सारी दुनिया में देश का सिर झुका और देश की जनता अपने को अपमानित महसूस की। जब लाखों करोड़ के बड़े-बड़े स्कैम्स हुए, तब उसी समय इस तरह का निर्णय लिया गया कि भ्रष्टाचार निवारण अधिनियम को संशोधित करके प्रभावी बनाने का काम किया जाए।

महोदय, इस पर गंभीरतापूर्वक विचार हुआ, सेलेक्ट कमेटी, स्टैंडिंग कमेटी, लॉ कमीशन आदि विभिन्न स्तरों पर इस पर चर्चा हुई और बहुत मूल्यवान सुझाव आए। इसके आधार पर इसमें कई महत्वपूर्ण संशोधन किए गए और आज यह संशोधन बिल आपके समक्ष, सदन के समक्ष प्रस्तुत है। मान्यवर, इसे लोक सभा पहले ही पारित कर चुकी है और आज यहां पर इस पर माननीय सदस्यों ने बहुत विस्तार से चर्चा की तथा बहुत मूल्यवान सुझाव भी दिए हैं। मैंने देखा कि इस विधेयक को पारित करने में पक्ष और विपक्ष सारे लोगों की सहमति है। इस विधेयक के पारित होने के बाद निश्चित रूप से सार्वजनिक जीवन में व्याप्त भ्रष्टाचार पर अंकुश लगेगा।

मान्यवर, आज एक बड़ी चिंता का विषय है और वह यह है कि जो हमारे लोक सेवक हैं, उनमें से कुछ का जीवन इतना विलासितापूर्ण है, इतना रईसी का जीवन है कि उसकी उनके वेतन से कोई तुलना नहीं हो सकती। हमारे यहां धीरे-धीरे यह एक स्थापित नियम बनता जा रहा है कि वेतन तो

[डा. अशोक बाजपेयी]

उनका अधिकार है, ऊपर से मिलने वाली आय ही उनका मुख्य स्रोत है और उसके लिए वे ज्यादा चिंतित रहा करते हैं। इस कारण से कई बार सामान्यजन और देश-प्रदेश की जनता ऐसे तमाम लोक सेवकों के आचरण की शिकार होती है, मजबूरी में अपना काम कराने के लिए, उचित न्याय पाने के लिए उनको अपना अतिरिक्त धन खर्च करना पड़ता है। इससे हमारी प्रशासनिक व्यवस्था में निश्चित रूप से भ्रष्टाचार बढ़ा है, व्याप्त हुआ है।

मान्यवर, देश में जब से भारतीय जनता पार्टी की सरकार बनी है, देश के प्रधान मंत्री पर जनता का इतना अटूट विश्वास है और लोगों को विश्वास बढ़ा कि मोदी सरकार के आने के बाद भ्रष्टाचार पर अंकुश लगेगा। इसके साथ ही प्रधान मंत्री जी का वह संदेश, "न खायेंगे, न खाने देंगे" देश में इसको लेकर नीचे तक एक संदेश गया और उसका प्रभाव भी पड़ा। मान्यवर, मैं समझता हूँ कि इस संशोधन के बाद वह निर्णय और ज्यादा व्यापक हो सकेगा और देश में व्याप्त भ्रष्टाचार पर अंकुश लग सकेगा।

मान्यवर, इसमें जो संशोधन किए गए हैं, वे इस प्रकार से हैं - अभी तक जो सजा का प्रावधान था, वह न्यूनतम 6 महीने का था और अधिकतम 5 वर्ष का था, अब इसे जघन्य अपराध की श्रेणी में लाने का काम किया गया है और न्यूनतम सजा 3 वर्ष और अधिकतम 7 वर्ष की सजा का प्रावधान किया गया है। निश्चित रूप से इससे भय व्याप्त होगा और भ्रष्टाचार करने वाले लोक सेवकों पर अंकुश लगाने का काम होगा। इसी तरीके से संगठित क्षेत्र के लोग भी जो व्यवस्था से भ्रष्टाचार के माध्यम से सारी सुविधाएं प्राप्त करने का प्रयास करते थे, उन पर भी अंकुश लगेगा और उनके लिए भी सजा का प्रावधान किया गया है। इसमें लोक सेवकों के लिए निश्चित रूप से व्यवस्था की गई है कि उनके विरुद्ध कार्रवाई करने से पहले लोकपाल और लोकायुक्त से अनुमति लेने की आवश्यकता होगी। मान्यवर, मैं समझता हूँ कि यह प्रावधान भी बहुत प्रभावी रहेगा, इससे किसी का उत्पीड़न नहीं हो सकेगा और न्यायपरक और पारदर्शी ढंग से कार्रवाई हो सकेगी।

मान्यवर, इसी तरह से, भ्रष्टाचार के मामले वर्षों तक अदालतों में लम्बित रहते थे, कोई निष्कर्ष नहीं निकलता था और ऐसा लगता था कि न्यायालयों में भी भ्रष्टाचार के विरुद्ध लोगों को न्याय नहीं मिल पा रहा, लेकिन इस अधिनियम के आने के बाद दो वर्ष की समय-सीमा निर्धारित कर दी गई है। न्यायालय को इस संबंध में दो वर्ष के अंदर निर्णय देना होगा और उस निर्णय से निश्चित रूप से दोषी लोग सजा पा सकेंगे। इसी प्रकार, न्यायालयों को ही इस तरह से भ्रष्ट आचरण से अर्जित की हुई सम्पत्ति और उनके वैभवपूर्ण, विलासितापूर्ण जीवन की परिसम्पत्तियों को भी अधिगृहीत करने का अधिकार देने की व्यवस्था इसमें की गई है। मान्यवर, अब निश्चित रूप से यह देखा जाएगा कि आपकी लोक सेवक के रूप में कितने साल की सेवाएं हैं, आप किस पद पर काम कर रहे हैं और आपने आज तक जो तमाम वैभव अर्जित किया है, जो तमाम परिसम्पत्तियां बनाई हैं, वह सब इतनी सीमित आय या सीमित तनखाह से कैसे संभव हो सका है। ऐसी परिसम्पत्तियां, जिनके अर्जन के बारे में वे समुचित कारण नहीं बता सकेंगे, उन सम्पत्तियों का अधिग्रहण हो सकेगा। मान्यवर, यह अधिकार उसी विशेष अदालत को दिया गया है, तो निश्चित रूप से इससे लाभ होगा और इससे भ्रष्टाचार पर अंकुश लगेगा।



मान्यवर, मैं समझता हूँ कि इस अधिनियम में यह कोई अंतिम संशोधन नहीं है। इस अधिनियम के आने के बाद, इसमें तीन बार संशोधन हो चुके हैं। मुझे आज तो यह लगता है कि यह मुकम्मल है, लेकिन आने वाले दिनों में अगर माननीय सदन को ऐसा महसूस होता है कि इसमें किसी और संशोधन की आवश्यकता है, तो समय पर उस पर भी विचार किया जा सकता है। लेकिन, आज जिस रूप में संशोधन पेश हुआ है, उसको देखकर ऐसा लगता है कि यह अपने में सम्पूर्ण है। इसमें उन तमाम प्रावधानों को जोड़ने का काम किया गया है, जिनसे सार्वजनिक जीवन में भ्रष्टाचार पर अंकुश लग सकेगा। इस सरकार की जो मंशा है कि हम जनता को पूरा न्याय देंगे और इस भ्रष्ट व्यवस्था को बदलने का काम करेंगे तथा दुनिया में जो देश की ख्याति गिरी है, देश का सम्मान घटा है, उसको बढ़ाने का काम करेंगे, उसमें मदद मिलेगी और सार्वजनिक जीवन से भ्रष्टाचार को निर्मूल करने की दिशा में यह विधेयक एक कारगर कदम साबित होगा। मैं सभी माननीय सदस्यों से भी अनुरोध करूंगा कि इसको सर्वसम्मति से पारित करने का काम करें। इससे मीडिया के माध्यम से देश की जनता के बीच एक बड़ा संदेश जाएगा कि इस भ्रष्टाचार निवारण अधिनियम के पक्ष में पूरा सदन एकमत था। उससे भ्रष्ट आचरण करने वाले लोगों में भी यह भय व्याप्त होगा कि आज पूरे सदन में एकमत से इस विधेयक को पारित किया है और पक्ष-विपक्ष, दोनों इस बात पर सहमत हैं कि सार्वजनिक जीवन में भ्रष्टाचार पर अंकुश लगे, तो अब ऐसा कदाचरण करना मुश्किल है, इस तरह का एक बड़ा संदेश जाएगा। मैं इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ, आपका आभार व्यक्त करूंगा कि आपने इस विधेयक पर मुझे बोलने का अवसर दिया, धन्यवाद।

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**REGARDING TAKING UP OF A BILL FOR DISCUSSION  
AND DELIBERATION**

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): This was his maiden speech. He could have spoken more, but he has finished earlier. Now, the last speaker is Shri Sushil Kumar Gupta, but before that let me announce that The Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Bill, 2017 will not be taken up today. It will be taken up on Monday. But we would still be having a few minutes left. So, we would take up The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains (Amendment) Bill, 2018.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: No, Sir. That Bill is very important. It requires a long discussion. It should not be pushed through; I am sorry.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): It would have a long discussion. It would just be started today and it would continue later. Is that clear?  
...(Interruptions)... आज इसको सिर्फ शुरू करेंगे। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Members who are prepared to speak on the Bill are not being allowed to. ...*(Interruptions)*...

संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा सांख्यिकी और कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विजय गोयल): सर, मंत्री जी बिल को सिर्फ पेश करेंगे, उसके बाद समय होगा तो उस पर चर्चा कर सकते हैं या कल अथवा मंडे को उसको जारी रख सकते हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): It would only be started today, but it would not be finished. It would spill over.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY (Gujarat): But, Sir, what is the hurry to take up the Bill today? ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Only introductory speech would be made by the Minister. That is all.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Anyway, everybody is going to be there...  
...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Otherwise also the House was supposed to take up The Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Bill today. The House agreed on that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: But, Sir, what is the hurry? Why can't we take it up on Monday?

SHRI VIJAY GOEL: It is the Government's prerogative. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: But what the hurry is we don't understand.  
...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री विजय गोयल: सर, मंत्री जी अभी सदन में मौजूद हैं। अगर समय बचेगा ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री मधुसूदन मिस्त्री: तो क्या हुआ? मंत्री जी उस वक्त भी मौजूद रह सकते हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...  
अभी इस बिल की priority है।

श्री विजय गोयल: सुनिए, अगर समय बचेगा, तो मंत्री जी consideration and passing.  
...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मधुसूदन मिस्त्री: सवाल यह है कि इसको आज क्यों लिया जाए, मंडे को क्यों नहीं?  
...*(व्यवधान)*...

**श्री विजय गोयल:** समय बचेगा, तो उसका उपयोग करना है न?

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: I don't understand the reason.

...(Interruptions)...

**श्री विजय गोयल:** अगर समय बचेगा तो सदन को उसका उपयोग करना है।...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: There is a limit. You just can't push everything from your side. ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Mr. Gupta, please continue. ...(Interruptions)... Please don't interrupt him. ...(Interruptions)... We are still continuing with the Prevention of Corruption (Amendment) Bill and he is the speaker. Let him speak.

**श्री सुशील कुमार गुप्ता (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र):** उपसभापति महोदय, धन्यवाद। आपने मुझे इस बिल पर बोलने का मौका दिया। आम आदमी पार्टी और उसके सभी सदस्यों को हमेशा खुशी रहती है कि भ्रष्टाचार के प्रति कड़े से कड़ा कानून बने। कोई भी कड़े से कड़ा कानून भ्रष्टाचार को रोकने के लिए बनता है तो हम उसका तहेदिल से अभिनन्दन व स्वागत करते हैं, लेकिन इसके साथ-साथ मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार की यह मंशा होनी चाहिए कि वह उस बिल को लागू करे। इस बिल का मुख्य प्रावधान यह है कि इसमें एक्शन लेने से पहले लोकपाल की परमिशन लेनी होगी। इलैक्शन के चार साल बीत जाने के बाद भी लोकपाल की नियुक्ति, जो सरकार बड़े-बड़े वायदे करके, भ्रष्टाचार के खिलाफ लड़ने के लिए हिन्दुस्तान की जनता ने जो सरकार बनायी थी, वह चार साल के अपने शासन में लोकपाल की नियुक्ति नहीं कर पायी। मुझे यह कहते हुए खेद है कि दिल्ली सरकार ने ढाई साल पहले लोकपाल नियुक्त किया और केंद्र सरकार के पास वह बिल भेजा। ढाई साल से उस बिल को रोक कर रखा हुआ है, दिल्ली के लिए भी लोकपाल बिल को पास नहीं किया। इसके साथ-साथ एंटी करप्शन ब्यूरो, जो हमेशा दिल्ली सरकार के पास था, दिल्ली सरकार के अधिकारियों को भ्रष्टाचार के लिए खुला छोड़ दिया गया और एंटी करप्शन ब्यूरो का अधिकार दिल्ली सरकार से छीनकर केंद्र सरकार के उत्तराधिकारी उपराज्यपाल महोदय ने अपने पास ले लिया। मैं इस मौके पर यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि हम कितने भी कानून बना लें, यदि कानून का सम्मान नहीं करेंगे तो इस देश के अंदर कानून का चल पाना बहुत मुश्किल होगा। देश के सर्वोच्च न्यायालय की सर्वोच्च पीठ ने संवैधानिक निर्णय लिया कि दिल्ली सरकार के पास तीन विषय लैण्ड, पब्लिक ऑर्डर एण्ड लॉ नहीं रहेंगे। उसके अलावा सब कुछ दिल्ली सरकार के पास होगा। मैं इस हाउस के माध्यम से सरकार को बताना चाहता हूँ कि दिल्ली के उपराज्यपाल महोदय ने दिल्ली सरकार को न ही एंटी करप्शन ब्यूरो दिया, न ही सर्विसेज दीं और दिल्ली सरकार के अधिकारियों को मजबूर कर रखा है कि वे दिल्ली सरकार के साथ मिलकर काम न करें।...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री विजय गोयल:** सर, यह एजेंडे से बाहर है।

**श्री सुशील कुमार गुप्ता:** मैं इस एजेंडे से बाहर नहीं जा रहा हूँ। मैं बताना चाह रहा हूँ कि आप भ्रष्टाचार निरोधक कानून बनाएं। कानून का संरक्षण करने वाली सर्वोच्च संस्था सुप्रीम कोर्ट के आदेश को सरकार न माने तो किस प्रकार का कानून काम आयेगा? मैं इस सदन के माध्यम से पूरे देश को बताना चाहता हूँ कि किस प्रकार का व्यवहार दिल्ली की जनता के साथ किया जा रहा है। एक प्रचंड बहुमत के साथ दिल्ली के अंदर 70 से 67 विधायक दिल्ली की जनता ने चुनकर भेजे। आज एक नॉमिनेटेड व्यक्ति 'उपराज्यपाल' दिल्ली की सारी शक्तियों को अपने अधीन करके दिल्ली की सरकार को लाचार कर रहा है। दिल्ली के चुने हुए मुख्य मंत्री 9 दिन तक लगातार उपराज्यपाल महोदय के घर पर बैठे और उन्हें दिल्ली के उपराज्यपाल से मिलने का 9 मिनट का समय नहीं दिया गया। मुझे यह कहते हुए खेद होता है कि इस हिन्दुस्तान के 4 राज्यों के मुख्य मंत्री दिल्ली के मुख्य मंत्री से मिलने आए। उस दौरान उन्होंने दिल्ली के मुख्य मंत्री से मिलना चाहा, लेकिन उपराज्यपाल ने उन्हें मुख्य मंत्री से नहीं मिलने दिया। उन्होंने उपराज्यपाल से मिलना चाहा, लेकिन उपराज्यपाल महोदय ने मिलने से मना कर दिया। किस प्रकार का कानून व किस प्रकार का शासन इस देश के अंदर यह सरकार चलाना चाहती है? यह असंभव सा है। कहना चाहते हैं कि हम भ्रष्टाचार निरोधक कानून बना रहे हैं। इसको लोकपाल लागू करेगा, पहले आप लोकपाल की नियुक्ति क्यों नहीं करते? आप यह तय कीजिए कि आप लोकपाल की नियुक्ति हफ्ते में या 10 दिन में करेंगे।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री भुवनेश्वर कालिता):** आप समाप्त कीजिए, आपका टाइम हो गया है।

**श्री सुशील कुमार गुप्ता:** मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि दिल्ली के अंदर 49 दिन की हमारी सरकार थी, तब हमारे पास एंटी करप्शन ब्यूरो था। दिल्ली के अंदर जीरो परसेंट करप्शन हुआ था।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री भुवनेश्वर कालिता):** आप एक मिनट में अपनी बात समाप्त कीजिए।

**श्री सुशील कुमार गुप्ता:** माननीय अरविंद केजरीवाल जी ने कहा था कि कोई भ्रष्टाचारकर्ता हो, तो आप हमारे पास फोटो खींच कर भेजिए। हम उस अधिकारी के खिलाफ कार्रवाई करेंगे। आज जब मैं गूगल पर सर्च करता हूँ तो एशिया में हिन्दुस्तान भ्रष्टाचार के मामले में पहले नम्बर पर आता है। क्या इस प्रकार के कानून को लाकर हम हिन्दुस्तान को भ्रष्टाचार मुक्त कर सकते हैं? आम आदमी पार्टी के सभी सदस्य, जो यहां पर बैठे हुए हैं और जो बाहर हैं, सख्त कानून की हमेशा respect करते हैं। हम चाहते हैं कि भ्रष्टाचार के खिलाफ सख्त से सख्त कानून बनना चाहिए, हर कानून को लागू होना चाहिए और कानून के अंतर्गत बैठी हुई सर्वोच्च संस्थाओं की बात को मानना चाहिए, वे संस्थाएं स्वतंत्र होनी चाहिए - चाहे वह सीबीआई हो, चाहे Anti Corruption Bureau हो, चाहे ईडी हो - वे सरकार के इशारों पर काम न करें, वे निष्पक्ष तौर पर काम करें। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस कानून के अंदर आप ऐसा प्रावधान करें कि भारत सरकार ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री भुवनेश्वर कालिता):** धन्यवाद, अब समाप्त करें।

**श्री सुशील कुमार गुप्ता:** दिल्ली की सरकार रोका जा रहा है, कानून के विरुद्ध रोका जा रहा है।

*(श्री सभापति पीठासीन हुए)*

**श्री सुशील कुमार गुप्ता:** दिल्ली के अंदर Anti Corruption Bureau को दिल्ली सरकार से छीन लिया गया है तो किस प्रकार का कानून हम देना चाहते हैं? मैं आप सबसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आप एक सख्त कानून बनाएं, हम आपके साथ हैं, लेकिन उस सख्त कानून का पालन भी करें, सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के आदेश को मानें और दिल्ली के लिए भी मानें, धन्यवाद।

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Sir, I just requested for two minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That should have been done before-hand. I myself gave the consent inside but you have not spoken.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Sir, I just requested for two minutes to raise a question.

MR. CHAIRMAN: One minute, please.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Sir, there is widespread corruption especially in arms and ammunitions purchased from the other countries. I want to know whether this law covers those companies, which give bribe to their agent to bribe people here in order to place the order and purchase the weapons, or not because recently there are cases going on against the Air Chief Marshal. I want to know whether under this law you can file a case against principal company which is, in fact, with whom our Government have placed an order. As there are different countries, their jurisdiction will be different. So, whether this law literally cover all those incidences where principal company which is in other countries, foreign countries, whether they will be liable for prosecution under this Act or not?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Right, Madhusudanji. Thank you. Now, Minister to reply.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTHEASTERN REGION; THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS; THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): Mr. Chairman, Sir, at the outset, I have to thank the august House for a very constructive discussion and from all sides, the suggestions have come in a very healthy and very constructive manner. We have had about 26, rather 27 speakers, because this discussion had been going on earlier also. We had six speakers last time and twenty-one today. The history of the Prevention of Corruption Act is quite long, as was being cited by the hon. Members during this discussion and the history

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of this amendment Bill itself is also not very short enough. As you would recall, the Prevention of Corruption Act was enacted in 1988. It then underwent a ratification by the U.N. Convention against Corruption which was mentioned by hon. Member, Tiruchiji. In 2013, — I am coming to the present context — the Prevention of Corruption Act, 2013 was introduced in Rajya Sabha by the earlier Government. And with all the humility, I must appreciate that the thinking behind this was inspired to bring in a paradigm shift in defining offences related to bribery, including active bribery. So, that was a new thought which was very effectively pushed forward by the earlier Government. However, the Amendment Bill then got referred to the Standing Committee. The report came back during the tenure of the earlier Government in February, 2014. In their wisdom and, rightly so, it was referred to the Law Commission for comments. It came back from there in February 2015, and then, the amended form was introduced. In December 2015, it was taken up for consideration and discussion. The discussion went on for about four hours. And, then, it was decided to send it to the Select Committee. So, what I am trying to say is that it has gone through the Standing Committee, it has gone through the Select Committee, and it has gone through the Law Commission scrutiny. The Report of the Select Committee was submitted on 12th August, 2016, and again, the Bill was moved in August 2017. However, it could not be taken up in the last Session.

Sir, before moving forward, I would also just mention and acknowledge the names of the hon. Members who have been kind enough to give their inputs. Shri Anand Sharma has raised a few issues. I will take them up one by one. Some of them are very healthy suggestions which we will incorporate. Then, there were inputs from Shri Shwait Malik, Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad, Shri A. Navaneethakrishnan, Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Ray, Shri Prasanna Acharya, Shri Ram Chandra Prasad Singh, Prof. Manoj Kumar Jha, Shri Anil Desai, Shri D. Raja, Shri Digvijaya Singh, Shri Ram Vichar Netam, Shri Majeed Memon, Shri Vivek K. Tankha, Shri Bhupender Yadav, Shri V. Vijayasai Reddy, Prof. M.V. Rajeev Gowda, Shri Tiruchi Siva, Shri Ripun Bora, Dr. Ashok Bajpai and Shri Sushil Kumar Gupta.

Sir, as has been very rightly mentioned in the opening remarks by Shri Anand Sharma, the need for Amendment arises when you find that there are some improvements to be made in the law. Rightly so, maybe improvements or modifications, but we learn from our experience with the passage of time, from the changing context, and this process is an ongoing process. As was being mentioned by one of the hon. Members, this may

not be the last Amendment. We might, a couple of years later, find the requirement to bring in some more modifications as suggested by the hon. Members. And, this process will continue till the society evolves to a level of incorruptibility because we are still an evolving society; we are still an evolving democracy. Seventy years is not a very long life span in the history of a nation. For a mortal being, seventy years seems to be an odd figure. After seventy years, one starts getting all kinds of sceptic thoughts. But in the age of a nation, if you write the history, seventy years will not even occupy the footnote of a chapter of history. So, we are still evolving – evolving as a nation, evolving as a society, evolving as a democracy. Therefore, there will be need to bring in these amendments, as was also being rightly mentioned by Anand Sharmaji. Till we achieve that level, where we don't need a law, we will need amendments because once you have risen to that level of incorruptibility and that esteem of incorruptibility gets engraved in our souls, then we would not require any law. We would not require even the Prevention of Corruption Act, and therefore, there would be no requirement even for amendments. But till we rise to that level, we will have to go through this exercise and this ordeal of going through this prolonged exercise which has gone in for the last five years.

Hon. Members would recall that soon after this Government took over in the year 2014, one of the earliest declarations made by the hon. Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi, was 'maximum governance, minimum government' - the basic mantra. When we go about to achieve this objective, obviously, this would also involve issues related to governance—the issue of zero tolerance towards corruption, enhanced transparency, enhanced accountability, increased citizen centricity, increased citizen participation, ease of governance, which would, of course, mean minimising the red-tapism. But, at the same time, when some of us, who have gone through these amendments, would realise that when we actually set out to ensure good governance and maximum governance, or, at least, dedicate ourselves to this target, let us not forget that there are two aspects of it. One, of course, is the increase in citizens' involvement and the other, of course, is the improved performance, efficiency and delivery by the serving officers and the bureaucrats because after all who are the essential means to achieve this objective? The essential tools are certainly our civil servants, our officers, and, therefore these amendments also take care of that part. Since, we cannot achieve good objectives with bad tools, and, therefore, for reprimanding for corruption, of course, the law has been made stringent and I am glad that most of the hon. Members have endorsed it. At the same time, sufficient care has also been taken to ensure certain safeguards so that the genuine initiative of a performing

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officer does not get curtailed, intimidated or killed. Therefore, before I go to the specifics of it, living up to this commitment of this Government and this objective, we have tried to bring in certain provisions, broadly speaking, timely permission, timely prosecution within a certain span so that the officer also does not have to go on for a prolonged ordeal, as has been a common refrain in the society that the cases are registered and the officer gets superannuated and sometimes even passes away and then the purpose which was envisaged is not served. At the same time, there has to be no compromise as far as the issue of bribery is concerned. Therefore, we have, as was introduced by the earlier Government itself, the concept of effective action against the active briber or bribe giving, and, therefore while following this objective of ensuring stringent measures against corruption, simultaneously, a balance has sought to be taken to ensure a work-friendly environment for an officer or a Government servant where he can perform to the best of his ability and potential. As I was saying a few moments ago, this process will carry on till we evolve to that level. Had it not been so, Mr. Chairman, Sir, even after the Prevention of Corruption Act which was brought in 1988 by the other Government in all its wisdom, there was still a thought that there was a need to have CAT, the Central Administrative Tribunal, which came in 1985, because the cases were plenty and the disposal was sought to be made more convenient. In the year 2003, we had the CVC; in 2005, we came with RTI; and in 2014 somewhere around in January or February, the Lokpal Act was brought in. So, I agree with what some of the hon. Members, even from the other side have said, that the need to bring in more and more laws sometimes possibly arises because the earlier laws were not found to be adequate or having expected implementation. But then this is a phenomenon not only confined to the Government or the administration this is a larger phenomenon.

With regard to the contribution of the present Government, there were certain observations made by the opposition members also and rightly so, because we have to be politically correct also while we speak to each other though we all are very constructively cooperative. But I would take your leave to just say that to my mind, as far as corruption or the crusade against corruption is concerned, one contribution of this Government is that this Government has succeeded in restoring the faith of the people in the credibility of its rulers. If that was not so, the Government would not have had the courage as well as the courage of conviction to bring in difficult decisions like demonetisation or GST, which, usually do not fit into the electoral wisdom and are not compatible. But the Government



had the conviction and had the courage; and, people also appreciated that. Sir, a reference was made to terror funding having been reduced after these measures, and, I think, today, when we live in evidence-based era where everything is spoken in terms of figures and statistics, there can be no better and latest figure than the 44 per cent increase in the advance income tax deposits by the individual taxpayers recorded in the first quarter of this year, which is, apparently, one of the consequences and positive outcomes of these measures.

Sir, economic measures were referred to but, I think, one aspect did not come into discussion, neither from that side nor from this side, is that most of the economic measures brought in by this Government, namely, Ujjwala, Jan Dhan and others, were not mere economic reforms, but if you see from a wider perspective, they were also social reforms, they were civilisational reforms and they were also reforms in our economic behaviour, and, maybe, they enabled us from giving up the habit of being tax evaders to becoming tax payers, and, possibly, that has increased. I am not trying to find fault with this Government or that Government but these things are part of continuous process and cumulative outcome but this Government has substantially succeeded in contributing to this.

Sir, in a nutshell, I am saying that the economic reforms have gone beyond the realms of economics and have brought in a behavioural change as well, which is something very new to the realms of economics. Probably, this year, incidentally, the Nobel Prize for Economics has also gone to an intellectual, who gave me thesis of economic behaviour. So, I think, in our endeavour to move collectively in that direction, you would agree with me that — and I am always open to inputs - we are seeking to become as much incorruptible as possible by trying to seek even a change in our economic behaviour, which is, as I said, not confined only to economics, per se.

Coming to some of the important observations made by the hon. Members, I agree with Shri Anand Sharma ji that if the existing laws were sufficient, this amendment would not have been required. At the same time, he pointed out and some other Members also took up the cue that the permission from Lokpal and Lokayukta would not be technically feasible, and, I totally agree with that. We are here with an open mind to move forward. It is not simply that since a suggestion has come from the other side, and, therefore, it has to be outrightly rejected.

Actually, logistically, if you recall, what has happened is that this amendment Bill

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was brought in 2013 around the same time when the Lokpal Bill was also brought in, and, co-incidentally, both the Bills were brought in by the earlier Government, for which they deserve due appreciation and acknowledgement. Now, at that time, because the Lokpal Bill was passed sometime in January, February, 2013, it was linked with that, and, since, it was envisaged that the ultimate controlling authority hereafter would be the Lokpal, and, in that wisdom, this clause was included.

In the 46 amendments, 43 official and 3 private, that I am bringing today, I have already included this, and, therefore, with due regard to what Shri Anand Sharma ji said, this will be the competent authority. Some of the Members were a little critical as to why Lokpal has not been appointed as yet — though it is not strictly in the purview of this Bill — and why the time was wasted. Somebody also said that it was due to a technicality of not having representation from the Opposition. I would like to humbly submit that this was beyond our control because the Speaker of the Lok Sabha failed to acknowledge any Party as the Opposition Party because she had to be guided by the figures and the guidelines. That is not our fault if the people of this country did not vote a certain Party in sufficient numbers to be recognized as the official Opposition Party.

But, Sir, you will appreciate, and I am sure the LoP will also appreciate he is smiling — that we walked extra mile and had sought to bring in an amendment to include the leader of the largest opposition party, which, by implication, is the Congress Party, as the member of that Select Committee. So, in fact, we have demonstrated our commitment to the democratic propriety and not sought to take refuge in a technical position which would have gone to our advantage. What I am trying to say is that this is an open mind initiative if the Leader of the Opposition did not exist and there was delay on that account.

The second suggestion, also very well made by Shri Anand Sharma, is about the bribe taken under coercion and protection and attachment of property. These are two more suggestions. As far as attachment of property is concerned, of course, the PMLA has found an extension, but there was an apprehension which could have a merit that now since you have a special judge or a special person looking after that, which would be an executive authority, that may possibly misuse sometimes. He may or may not misuse, but hypothetically, there is a point, whereas earlier it was confined to the Sessions Judge. We have agreed to incorporate that. If that is the sense of the House and all the Members, let's continue with the Sessions Judge part. We possibly thought it would be little more

convenient to have it and that is what had inspired that thought. And, of course, for the bribe taken under coercion, we have kept a period of seven days within which a person who has been extorted can file a representation and due cognizance will be taken. But in the sense of the House and the hon. Members is that the period is too short, we will extend it. We could make it two weeks.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: If I may say, what I said is that one is an active bribe-giver who induces, offers money or other benefits besides the pecuniary benefits, whether it is property or other favours. Equating that person with the bribe-taker is fine. That is the right thing to do and that is individual, institution or an enterprise. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Alright.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: I will be brief.

What I said was not only about extending the time but also about protection because they are the people who are intimidated; they are harassed. These are small people. Even for the provision of services, they have to pay bribe. So, equating them with the big fish, those who make huge money ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Alright, Anandji. You have made your point.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: So, some protection should be there.

DR. JITENDRA SINGH: Chairman, Sir, I agree with the hon. Member. This is a heterogeneous society and we have people coming from different backgrounds. There may be some rural folk, not literate enough, at the entrance of the office itself, which they are visiting for the first time, somebody may tell them that you part with so much money. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY: That is there in the Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. JITENDRA SINGH: No, no; he is not denying that. What Mr. Sharma is saying is that the period could be extended and there could be more safeguards. We will take cognizance of that. This is not difficult.

There was a suggestion from Navaneethkrishnanji about protection for public service from prior sanction, and that was put across, I think, also by Tiruchiji. Actually, the clause or the rule which hon. Tiruchiji has cited is in the context of a Supreme Court judgement which is specific to CBI. So, in CBI you have that practice of having

[Dr. Jitendra Singh]

a PI because they have to deal with all sorts of cases. But, if we allow that provision of preliminary inquiry at random — which to my wisdom would not be fair to include — in certain cases, instead of checking corruption, it may add to corruption. I will give you one example. If I am one of the official functionaries, while going around, I can catch hold of one of my subordinates and say, "I am going to initiate an inquiry against you because I have received a complaint about you." This may be frivolous; this may be motivated, just to extract some benefit. So, it may not be fair to have it that way. That is the reason a prior permission for proceeding has been envisaged. For instance, I am having a subordinate. I initiate an inquiry against him without permission. I may also have some motives. But I have somebody who is senior to me. I would be expected to at least get his permission and justify my act. This is the sense behind that.

Shri Sukhenduji said that gratification is not defined here. I agree with him. In the amendments, it is said 'pecuniary and other gratifications'. 'Pecuniary', of course, relates to money. 'Other gratifications' mean if it is not in the form of money and if it is by other means, even then it should come under its purview. We could not have defined it because you cannot keep on counting all the items which would come under that. That is left to the wisdom of the investigating authorities. The Select Committee comprised of Members from all the political parties. It will have a wider network and a wider spectrum.

Another issue, which was raised here, was why bribe giver is getting a maximum punishment up to seven years whereas bribe taker is getting a minimum punishment of three years and a maximum punishment up to seven years. The point here was this. Of course, in the case of bribe taker, the punishment has been, as you rightly understood, made more stringent. It will have to be, by all means, not less than three years, and it would go up to seven years. In the case of bribe giver, some discretion has been left to the investigating authority to take cognisance of the circumstances where it was done. If you so insist, it could be done. At the same time, we don't wish to be too much imposing.

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Money giver is not tempting the people.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Rangarajanji, please let him complete. If you have some doubt after that, I can allow you, because time also is a factor. Go ahead, Mr. Minister.

DR. JITENDRA SINGH: I was talking about bribe taking and bribe giving. Bribe can be in the form of money and it can be even without giving any money. I am rather trying to be more stringent than what you are suggesting, Sir.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: But that is not defined. Gratification is not defined. That is one of the loopholes. You can bring it in the Rules.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let him complete. I am telling this to everybody.

DR. JITENDRA SINGH: Right now, we are trying to enlarge the canvas, so that nobody goes scot free. That is the point.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can bring it in the Rules also.

DR. JITENDRA SINGH: Yes, Sir. That we can always do. There are some important amendments. Of course, most of us have gone through this text. Some of the important clauses are there. Of course, Clause 7 and Clause 8 include bribe giver. It was actually taken up by the earlier Government itself. Clause 2(d) is for "undue advantage". अभी प्रदंड मिनट हुए हैं, सभी ने दस-दस मिनट बोला था।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, you have 40-plus amendments. Keep that in mind.

DR. JITENDRA SINGH: Sir, I will take only two more minutes. The most important one for which there was a lot of discussion, पांच साल जिस विषय पर चर्चा चली, वह समझ में आ जाए। एक तो विषय 13(1) था, which is necessary to establish undue benefits, जो ऑफिसर के हित में था, so that you do not simply prosecute the officer on the allegation that he has taken the benefit. It has to be established. दूसरा चर्चा का विषय रहा 17A जो कि पांच साल तक चलता रहा। It is about the protection available to all the public servants. It was earlier available only to the post of Joint Secretary and above. Now it is available to all. There was a litigation also. We took cognisance of that. On the one hand, the law against corruption has been made broad-based. On the other hand, protection and safeguards of the functionary have been made more effective. Thank you, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: it is 6 o'clock. Do I have the permission of the House to extend the time till I dispose of this Bill?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes, Sir.

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Sir, you have to take the sense of the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is what I was saying. I said it. I said, "Do I have the permission of the House to extend the time till the Bill is passed?" ...*(Interruptions)*...

Now, the question is:

That the Bill further to amend the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988, as reported by the Select Committee, 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.6) by the Minister.

#### **CLAUSE 2 - AMENDMENT OF SECTION 2**

DR. JITENDRA SINGH: Sir, I move:

(6) That at page 1, *for* lines 6 and 7, the following be *substituted*, namely:-

'2. In the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act), in section 2, -

(i) after clause (a), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:-

'(aa) "prescribed" means prescribed by rules made under this Act and the expression "prescribe" shall be construed accordingly;';

(ii) after clause (c), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:-'

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

*Clause 2, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: In Clause 3, there is one Amendment (No.7) by the Minister.

#### **CLAUSE 3 - AMENDMENT OF SECTION 4**

DR. JITENDRA SINGH: Sir, I move:

(7) That at page 2, *for* lines 4 to 11, the following be *substituted*, namely:-

"3. In section 4 of the principal Act, for sub-section (4), the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely -

"(4) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, the trial of an offence shall be held, as far as practicable, on day-to-day basis and an endeavour shall be made to ensure that the said trial is concluded within a period of two years:

Provided that where the trial is not concluded within the said period, the special Judge shall record the reasons for not having done so:

Provided further that the said period may be extended by such further period, for the reasons to be recorded in writing but not exceeding six months at a time; so, however, that the said period together with such extended period shall not exceed ordinarily four years in aggregate."

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

*Clause 3, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: In Clause 4, there are 16 Amendments. Amendments (Nos.1 and 2) by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy. He is absent. Then, Amendments (Nos.8 to 21) by the Minister.

**CLAUSE 4 - SUBSTITUTION OF NEW SECTIONS FOR  
SECTION 7, 8, 9 AND 10**

DR. JITENDRA SINGH: Sir, I move:

(8) That at page 2, *for* lines 15 to 22, the following be *substituted*, namely:-

"(a) obtains or accepts or attempts to obtain from any person, an undue advantage with the intention to perform or cause performance of public duty improperly or dishonestly or to forbear or cause forbearance to perform such duty, either by himself or by another public servant; or

(b) obtains or accepts or attempts to obtain an undue advantage from any person as a reward for the improper or dishonest performance of a public duty or for forbearing to perform such duty either by himself or another public servant; or

(c) performs or induces another public servant to perform improperly or dishonestly a public duty or to forbear performance of such duty in anticipation of or in consequence of accepting an undue advantage from any person,".

(9) That at page 2, *for* lines 38 and 39, the following be *substituted*, namely:-

"or accepts, or attempts to obtain the undue advantage directly or through a third party."

(10) That at page 2, *after* line 42, the following be *inserted*, namely

"7 A. Whoever accepts or obtains or attempts to obtain from another person for himself or for any other person any undue advantage as a motive or reward to induce a public servant, by corrupt or illegal means or by exercise of his personal influence to perform or to cause performance of a public duty improperly or dishonestly or to forbear or to cause to forbear such public duty by such public servant or by another public servant, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than three years hut which may extend to seven years and shall also be liable to fine."

(11) That at page 3, *for* lines 1 and 2, the following be *substituted*, namely:-

"8.(1) Any person who gives or promises to give an undue advantage to another person or persons, with intention".

(12) That at page 3, line 14, *for* the word "when", the word "where" be *substituted*.

(13) That at page 3, *for* lines 27 and 28, the following be *substituted*, namely:-

"9.(1) Where an offence under this Act has been committed by a commercial organisation, such organisation shall be punishable with fine, if any person associated with such commercial organisations gives or promises".

(14) That at page 3, line 34, *for* the word "designed", the words "in compliance of such guidelines as may be prescribed" be *substituted*.

(15) That at page 3, *for* lines 36 to 38, the following be *substituted* namely:-

"(2) For the purposes of this section, a person is said to give or promise to give any undue advantage to a public servant, if he is alleged to have committed the offence under section 8, whether or not such person has been prosecuted for such offence."

(16) That at page 4, *for* lines 4 to 7, the following be *substituted*, namely:-

"(c) a person is said to be associated with the commercial organisation, if such person performs services for or on behalf of the commercial organisation irrespective of any promise to give or giving of any undue advantage which constitutes an offence under subsection (1)."

(17) That at page 4, line 16, *for* the word "performs", the words "has performed" be *substituted*.



(18) That at page 4, line 19, *for* the word and figure "section 8", the word, alphabet and figure "sections 7 A, 8" be *substituted*.

(19) That at page 4, *for* lines 20 to 24, the following be *substituted*, namely:-

"(5) The Central Government shall, in consultation with the concerned stakeholders including departments and with a view to preventing persons associated with commercial organisations from bribing any person, being a public servant, prescribe such guidelines as may be considered necessary which can be put in place for compliance by such organisations." .

(20) That at page 4, line 25, the bracket and figure "(1)" be *deleted*.

(21) That at page 4, *for* lines 27 and 28, the following be *substituted*, namely:-

"of any director, manager, secretary or other officer shall be of the commercial organization, such director, manager, secretary or other officer shall be guilty of the offence and" .

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

*Clause 4, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: In Clause 5, there is one Amendment (No.22) by the Minister.

#### **CLAUSE 5 - OMISSION OF SECTION 11**

DR. JITENDRA SINGH: Sir, I move:

(22) That at page 4, *for* line 35, the following be *substituted*, namely:-

'5. In section 11 of the principal Act,-

(i) in the marginal heading, for the words "valuable thing", the words "undue advantage" shall be substituted;

(ii) the words "or agrees to accept" shall be omitted;

(iii) for the words "valuable thing", the words "undue advantage" shall be substituted;

(iv) for the words "official functions", the words "official functions or public duty" shall be substituted.'

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

*Clause 5, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: In Clause 6, there are two Amendments (Nos.23 and 24) by the Minister.

**CLAUSE 6 - SUBSTITUTION OF NEW SECTION FOR SECTION 12**

DR. JITENDRA SINGH: Sir, I move:

(23) That at page 4, line 38, in the marginal heading of new section 12, the words "defined in the Act" be *deleted*.

(24) That at page 4, lines 38 and 39, the words "other than any offence under section 15" be *deleted*.

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

*Clause 6, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: In Clause 7, there are four Amendments (Nos.25 to 28) by the Minister.

**CLAUSE 7 - AMENDMENT OF SECTION 13**

DR. JITENDRA SINGH: Sir, I move:

(25) That at page 4, *for* lines 42 to 44, the following be *substituted*, namely:-

"7. In section 13 of the principal Act, for sub-section (1), the following shall be substituted, namely:-

'(1) A public servant is said to commit the offence of criminal misconduct,-"

(26) That at page 5, line 3, *after* the word "possession", the word "of" be *inserted*.

(27) That at page 5, *for* lines 4 to 6, the following be *substituted*, namely:-

"period of his office, been in possession of pecuniary resources or property disproportionate to his known sources of income which the public servant cannot satisfactorily account for".

(28) That at page 5, for lines 7 to 8, the following be substituted namely

"*Explanation 2.* - The expression "known sources of income" means income received from any lawful sources.'"

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

*Clause 7, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: In Clause 8, there is one Amendment (No.3) by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy. He is absent.

*Clause 8 was added to the Bill.*

*Clause 9 was added to the Bill.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: In Clause 10, there is one Amendment (No.29) by the Minister.

#### **CLAUSE 10 - AMENDMENT OF SECTION 16**

DR. JITENDRA SINGH: Sir, I move:

(29) That at page 5, line 20, *after* the word and figure "section 10", the words and figure "or section 11" be *inserted*.

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

*Clause 10, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

*Clause 11 was added to the Bill.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: In Clause 12, there are four Amendments (Nos. 30 to 33) by the Minister.

#### **CLAUSE 12- INSERTION OF NEW SECTION 17A**

DR. JITENDRA SINGH: Sir, I move:

(30) That at page 5, line 29, in the marginal heading of new section 17 A, *after* the word "Enquiry", the words "or Inquiry" be *inserted*.

(31) That at page 5, line 29, *after* the word "enquiry", the words "or inquiry" be *inserted*.

(32) That at page 5, line 34, for the words "employed at", the words "employed, at" be *substituted*.

(33) That at page 5, line 48, for the words "one month.", the words "one month.". be *substituted*.

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

*Clause 12, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

*Clause 13 was added to the Bill.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Chairman is saying five times and there is difficulty for you to say one time. ...(*Interruptions*)... In Clause 14, there are three Amendments (Nos. 34 to 36) by the Minister.

**CLAUSE 14 - AMENDMENT OF SECTION 19**

DR. JITENDRA SINGH: Sir, I move:

(34) That at page 6, line 28, *for* the word and figures "sections 7,13", the word and figures "sections 7, 11, 13" be *substituted*.

(35) That at page 6, line 35, the word "provisos", be *deleted*.

(36) That at page 7, *for* lines 3 to 7, the following be *substituted*, namely:-

"Provided also that the appropriate Government or any competent authority shall, after the receipt of the proposal requiring sanction for prosecution of a public servant under this sub-section, endeavour to convey the decision on such proposal within a period of three months from the date of its receipt:

Provided also that in case where, for the purpose of grant of sanction for prosecution, legal consultation is required, such period may, for the reasons to be recorded in writing, be extended by a further period of one month:

Provided also that the Central Government may, for the purpose of sanction for prosecution of a public servant, prescribe such guidelines as it considers necessary.

*Explanation.*-For the purposes of sub-section (1), the expression "public servant" includes such person—

(a) who has ceased to hold the office during which the offence is alleged to have been committed; or

(b) who has ceased to hold the office during which the offence is alleged to have been committed and is holding an office other than the office during which the offence is alleged to have been committed."

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

*Clause 14, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: In Clause 15, there are three Amendments (Nos. 37 to 39) by the Minister.

**CLAUSE 15 - SUBSTITUTION OF NEW SECTION FOR SECTION 20**

DR. JITENDRA SINGH: Sir, I move:

(37) That at page 7, *for* lines 10 and 11, the following be *substituted*, namely:-

"20. Where, in any trial of an offence punishable under section 7 or under section 11, it is proved that a public servant accused of an offence has accepted or obtained or attempted".

(38) That at page 7, line 13, after the word "shall", the word "be" be inserted.

(39) That at page 7, for lines 14 to 16, the following be substituted, namely:-

"attempted to obtain that undue advantage, as a motive or reward under section 7 for performing or to cause performance of a public duty improperly or dishonestly either by himself or by another public servant or, as the case may be, any undue advantage without consideration or for a consideration which he knows to be inadequate under section 11."

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

*Clause 15, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

*Clauses 16 & 17 were added to the Bill*

MR. CHAIRMAN: In Clause 18, there are four Amendments (Nos. 40 to 43) by the Minister.

**CLAUSE 18 - INSERTION OF NEW SECTION 32**

DR. JITENDRA SINGH: Sir, I move:

(40) That at page 7, *for* lines 24 to 26, the following be *substituted*, namely:-

'18. After section 29 of the principal Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely:-

"29A. (1) The Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette,'

(41) That at page 7, *for* lines 30 to 33, the following be *substituted*, namely:-"

"(a) guidelines which can be put in place by commercial organisation under section 9;".

(42) That at page 7, *after* line 33, the following be *inserted*, namely:-

"(b) guidelines for sanction of prosecution under sub-section (1) of section 19;".

(43) That at page 7, line 34, *for* the bracket and alphabet"(b)", the bracket and alphabet "(c)" be *substituted*.

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

*Clause 18, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: In Clause 19, there are three Amendments (Nos. 44 to 46) by the Minister.

#### **CLAUSE 19 - AMENDMENT OF ACT 15 OF 2003**

DR. JITENDRA SINGH: Sir, I move:

(44) That at page 8, *after* line 7, the following be *inserted*, namely:-

"7 A. Taking undue advantage to influence public servant by corrupt or illegal means or by exercise of personal influence.".

(45) That at page 8, *after* line 10, the following be *inserted*, namely:-

"11. Public servant obtaining undue advantage, without consideration from person concerned in proceeding or business transacted by such public servant.".

(46) That at page 8, line 11, the words "defined in the Act," be *deleted*.

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

*Clause 19, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: In Clause 1, there is one Amendment (No. 5) by the Minister.

#### **CLAUSE 1 - SHORT TITLE AND COMMENCEMENT**

DR. JITENDRA SINGH: Sir, I move:

(5) That at page 1, line 3, *for* the figure "2016", the figure "2018" be *substituted*.

*The question was put and the motion was adopted*

*Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: In Enacting Formula, there is one Amendment (No. 4) by the Minister.

#### ENACTING FORMULA

DR. JITENDRA SINGH: Sir, I move:

(4) That at page 1, line 1, *for* the word "Sixty-seventh", the word "Sixty-ninth" be substituted.

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

*The Enacting Formula, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

*The Title was added to the Bill.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Before I ask the Minister to move for the passing of the Bill, Mr. Tiruchi Siva wants to say something.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Mr. Minister, the amendment to Section 20 of the principal Act says that the reward which is received by the public servant, it was considered as trivial by the court. It was exempted. But now the word 'trivial' has been dropped. That means even a small thing which is received by the public servant will be considered as bribe and there are many scopes for punishment. I think the word 'trivial' could have been there considering it as gift. Even a small gift like diary, calendar, bouquet, anything may be considered as bribe.

DR. JITENDRA SINGH: I think one of the amendments has made it clear that the benefit has to be established. So it would not be. The amendment that I have moved points out to the fact that the benefit has to be established, the motive has to be established. That would be taken into consideration.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Mr. Minister to move that the Bill, as amended, be passed.

DR. JITENDRA SINGH: Sir, I beg to move:

*"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."*

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: If the House agrees, we will take up the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains (Amendment) Bill, 2018.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, not today. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka): This is a very important Bill. Not today, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA (Assam): Sir, on Monday, there should be the Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Bill, 2017.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. But that Minister is not there. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... It has to be discussed. It will be discussed. ...*(Interruptions)*... No Bill will be passed without discussion. No remission, no omission and you know that there will not be any commission also. Now, the Special Mentions. Shri CM. Ramesh. I am allowing the Members to read.

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### SPECIAL MENTIONS

#### **Demand to set up a steel plant in Kadapa, Andhra Pradesh**

SHRI C.M. RAMESH (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, an integrated steel plant has to be established at Kadapa district under the Andhra Pradesh Reorganization Act, 2014. The Steel Authority of India (SAIL), under Schedule XIII of the AP Reorganization Act, 2014, was to examine the feasibility of establishing the said steel plant within six months from the appointed day in the successor State of Andhra Pradesh. The Government of India reconstituted the task force on 7th December, 2016 to consider the feasibility issue. As a sequel to the meeting held with SAIL, mecon is to undertake rework on the feasibility of the Steel plant. The mecon team met Andhra Pradesh officials on the 6th of January, 2018 and they agreed to provide the necessary infrastructure for the plant. MECON will submit their feasibility report. The Government of Andhra Pradesh gave a clear plan of action for the steel plant in Kadapa District. I demand that without any further delay, the Steel plant may be set up in Kadapa district at the earliest. The Action Plan may be monitored and reviewed at regular intervals at the highest levels. It has aroused the emotions of the people and youth of the State in particular and setting up of the Steel plant may not be prolonged further and delayed unnecessarily. The time is running out and I urge upon the Government of India that there may be change of Government but the commitment and assurances made under the A.P. Reorganization Act, 2014 by the previous Government must be honoured in letter and spirit by the present Government.



**Demand to set up 500-bedded E.S.I. Hospital at Sheela Nagar in  
Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh**

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Sir, I would like to read out. ESI hospitals are playing a pivotal role in providing healthcare which is a very important social security intervention of the Government of India for industrial workers and their dependents.

ESI hospital at Visakhapatnam is catering health and medical service to more than one lakh workers in and around Visakhapatnam. But, the existing old building is in a dilapidated condition. So, there have been demands for many years for constructing a new multi-specialty hospital with modern facilities which will benefit more than one lakh workers. For this purpose, on the request of workers, Government of Andhra Pradesh allotted seven acres of land at Sheela Nagar in Visakhapatnam, and the Union Minister of Labour also laid foundation-stone in mid-2016. But, since then, no progress has been made to construct a new building.

I understand that the Government of Andhra Pradesh is giving land free of cost and, to the best of my knowledge, initially, it was proposed to have a 300-bedded hospital, and then, it was proposed to have a 500-bedded hospital, and the Government of Andhra Pradesh agreed to give two more acres at the same place. All ESI has to bear is cost of construction, infrastructure, medical equipment, etc.

Delay in taking up the work is creating anxiousness in the minds of workers and; in the absence of a modern hospital, they are forced to go to private and corporate hospitals in emergencies which is really making holes in their pockets.

In view of the above, I request the Ministry of Labour to immediately take up construction of 500-bedded hospital at Sheela Nagar in Visakhapatnam and complete it in a time-bound manner. Thank you.

**Demand to expedite the allocation of funds for the construction of Pandit Deen  
Dayal Upadhyaya Memorial in Jaipur**

श्री नारायण लाल पंचारिया (राजस्थान): महोदय, पंडित दीनदयाल उपाध्याय जी सम्पूर्ण राष्ट्र के लिए एक प्रेरणा का स्रोत रहे हैं। मैं बधाई देना चाहूंगा वर्तमान सरकार को जिसने पंडित जी के नाम से कई महत्वपूर्ण योजनाएं चलाकर उनके अंतर्गत सराहनीय काम किया है, जिनमें प्रमुख हैं - दीनदयाल उपाध्याय ग्रामीण कौशल योजना, दीनदयाल उपाध्याय श्रमेव जयते कार्यक्रम, दीनदयाल उपाध्याय स्व-नियोजन योजना और दीनदयाल उपाध्याय ग्राम ज्योति योजना।

पंडित दीनदयाल उपाध्याय जी की स्मृति में जयपुर जिले के धानक्य ग्राम में राष्ट्रीय स्मारक बनाए जाने हेतु प्रथम चरण में राजस्थान सरकार द्वारा 6.55 करोड़ रुपए की विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट स्वीकृत की गई है और इसका शिलान्यास माननीय मुख्यमंत्री महोदय, राजस्थान द्वारा पंडित दीनदयाल उपाध्याय जी के जन्म दिवस के अवसर पर दिनांक 25.9.2015 को धानक्य, जयपुर में किया गया। वर्तमान में इस स्मारक का निर्माण कार्य प्रगति पर है। यह स्मारक राजस्थान राज्य के लिए कितना महत्वपूर्ण है, इसका अनुमान इस बात से लगाया जा सकता है कि इस परियोजना का कार्य माननीय अध्यक्ष, राजस्थान धरोहर संरक्षण एवं प्रोन्नति प्राधिकरण के योग्य मार्गदर्शन में किया जा रहा है।

महोदय, इस स्मारक के निर्माण परियोजना के द्वितीय चरण के प्रस्ताव हेतु 9 करोड़ 74 लाख रुपए आबंटित किए जाने का प्रस्ताव राजस्थान सरकार द्वारा केन्द्र के संस्कृति मंत्रालय को भेजा गया है। मैं सदन के माध्यम से माननीय संस्कृति मंत्री जी से आग्रह करूंगा कि इस विषय में शीघ्र आवश्यक अनुमोदन देने की कृपा करें जिससे स्मारक निर्माण के द्वितीय चरण का कार्य समयबद्ध तरीके से पूर्ण किया जा सके।

**\* Demand for providing milk and milk products to poor children through Anganwadi and Mid-Day Meal programme**

SHRI ANIL DESAI (Maharashtra): Sir, this year, there is good news from the dairy sector in India. Now we are not facing a shortage in milk and milk products in the country but there is a problem of plenty of milk and milk products. Whether it is Punjab, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Karnataka or any other State, there is a bumper milk production. From a mere 55.6 million tonnes of milk in 1991-92, in 2016-17, the country produced 165.4 million tonnes of milk, according to the Ministry of Agriculture. The current crisis of plenty that the dairy sector is facing is relatively new and, in fact, owes its success to the White Revolution launched by the Government. The per capita availability of milk has doubled from a mere 178 ml to 360 ml in the same period. India is today the world's largest producer of milk ahead of the U.S.A. and China, the number two and three, respectively.

In this scenario, I would like to suggest that in view of the excess availability of milk and milk products, we may consider providing milk and milk products like cheese, butter and butter milk to poor children through Anganwadi and also through prestigious mid-day meal programme to the school children of rural and semi-rural sectors of the country.

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\*Laid on the Table.

I hope, the Government will consider the suggestion and improve the health condition of our small children.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned till 11.00 a.m. on Friday, the 20th July, 2018.

*The House then adjourned at nineteen minutes past six  
of the clock till eleven of the clock on Friday,  
the 20th July, 2018.*