

C O N T E N T S

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Shrimati Sumitra Mahajan

THE DEPUTY SPEAKER

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Shri Anoop Mishra

LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, August 3, 2016/Shravana 12, 1938 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[HON. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय सदस्यगण, कोई विशेष बात नहीं है, मगर माना जाए तो विशेष है, इसीलिए मैं इस बात का जिक्र सदन में कर रही हूँ। हम हमेशा सदन में प्रश्न उठाते हैं कि डिफेंस रिसर्च एंड डेवलपमेंट आर्गनाइजेशन (डीआरडीओ) ने क्या उपलब्धियां प्राप्त की हैं। हमारे रक्षा मंत्री श्री पर्रिकर जी और डीआरडीओ के अधिकारियों ने मुझसे निवेदन किया कि वे एक प्रदर्शनी लगाना चाहते हैं और बताना चाहते हैं कि डीआरडीओ क्या कर रहा है। संसद भवन की लाइब्रेरी बिल्डिंग के पास वह प्रदर्शनी लगी हुई है ताकि संसद सदस्य भी समझें कि कितने छोटे से लेकर बड़े काम डीआरडीओ कर रहा है। जैसा हम कहते हैं कि हमारे मिसाइल मैन अब्दुल कलाम जी, आर. चिदम्बरम जी ने उस समय अग्नि, पृथ्वी मिसाइल पर काम किया था, वे भी रखी हुई हैं। मैं स्वयं उस प्रदर्शनी को देखकर आई हूँ और आप सभी को कहना चाहती हूँ कि हम सभी को वह प्रदर्शनी जरूर देखनी चाहिए।

... (*Interruptions*)

HON. SPEAKER: Q.No. 241. Shri Raju Shetty.

... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI Y.S. AVINASH REDDY (KADAPA): Madam, what about our notice of Adjournment Motion?

HON. SPEAKER: I have called Shri Raju Shetty. You are not Shri Raju Shetty. You may raise it afterwards and not now.

... (*Interruptions*)

HON. SPEAKER: I know it. Please do not do something like this everyday.

11.03 hours

(At this stage, Shri Mekapati Raja Mohan Reddy and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.)

... (*Interruptions*)

HON. SPEAKER: Only yesterday, our Finance Minister has said something about it. You please give them time. Both, the Government of Andhra Pradesh and the Government of India will talk with each other. I can only request you to go back to your seats. But at least do not show these posters or something like that. Showing placards is not allowed. Please do not do that. I am requesting you to go back to your seats. Do not show placards.

... (*Interruptions*)

11.04 hours**ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS**

HON. SPEAKER: Now Q.241, Shri Raju Shetty

(Q.241)

श्री राजू शेट्टी: अध्यक्ष महोदया, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी का अभिनंदन करना चाहता हूँ क्योंकि उन्होंने मेरे सवाल का बहुत विस्तार से जवाब दिया है। मैंने मंत्री जी से देश में रेलवे लाइन पर आरओबीज और अंडर ब्रिजेज के बारे में सवाल पूछा था। मंत्री जी ने अपने उत्तर में कहा है कि वर्ष 2019 तक 1592 आरओबीज बनाने का संकल्प सरकार ने किया है, लेकिन उनमें से आज तक सिर्फ 213 आरओबीज पूरे हो सके हैं और 145 आरओबीज का काम रेलवे की तरफ से पूरा हुआ है, लेकिन राज्यों ने काम पूरा नहीं किया है। इसका मतलब है कि 1234 आरओबीज का काम पूरा होना बाकी है और इसके लिए बहुत कम राशि आबंटित की गई है। वर्ष 2017-18 और वर्ष 2018-19 में जितने आरओबीज पूरे होने हैं और उनके लिए जो निधि की आवश्यकता है, वह रेलवे के पास है, ऐसा मुझे नहीं दिखायी पड़ रहा है। ... (व्यवधान) तो, वर्ष 2019 तक इन आरओबीज को पूर्ण करने का संकल्प रेल मंत्री जी ने किस प्रकार से किया है, यह मेरा सवाल है। ... (व्यवधान)

महाराष्ट्र में 101 आरओबीज पूर्ण करने का संकल्प किया गया था, उनमें से 10 पूरे हुए हैं और चार में रेलवे का काम पूरा हो गया है, लेकिन अभी 47 आरओबीज के बारे में कुछ भी नहीं हुआ है। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आप अपना प्रश्न पूछिए।

श्री राजू शेट्टी : रेल मंत्री जी अगले दो वर्षों में किस तरह से इन गतिविधियों को पूर्ण करेंगे? ... (व्यवधान)

श्री सुरेश प्रभु : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदया, यह बहुत ही अहम सवाल है और अहम इश्यु भी है। अनमैन्ड लेवल क्रॉसिंग की समस्या को दूर करना हमारे देश की प्राथमिकता होनी चाहिए। इसकी यह वजह है कि वहाँ पर सबसे ज्यादा हादसे होते हैं। ... (व्यवधान) लोगों की ज्यादा मौतें अनमैन्ड लेवल क्रॉसिंग पर पार करते समय ही होते हैं। इसलिए हमने तय किया है, हमारे प्रधानमंत्री जी ने हमें निर्देश दिया है कि अगले तीन सालों में हम इस समस्या को दूर करने की कोशिश करें। ... (व्यवधान)

वर्ष 2009 से वर्ष 2013-14 तक 762 आरओबीज प्रति वर्ष कंस्ट्रक्ट करते थे। हमने पिछले दो सालों में, वर्ष 2014-15 और वर्ष 2015-16 में उनकी संख्या 1067 तक बढ़ायी गयी है। ... (व्यवधान)

आपका बिल्कुल वाज़िब सवाल है कि हम किस प्रकार से आने वाले तीन वर्षों में हम इस काम को पूर्ण करेंगे। ... (व्यवधान) मेरा यह कहना है कि रेलवे की जो पुरातन नीति है, उसमें इस तरह के फंड देने के लिए रोड सेफ्टी फंड से जो पैसे आते हैं, उसी फंड से यह काम किया जा सकता है। हमारे प्रधानमंत्री जी के द्वारा निर्देश दिये जाने के बाद इसमें बड़ी मात्रा में बढ़ोत्तरी हुई है। इसलिए हमें काम पूरा होने की उम्मीद है। वर्ष 2019 तक यह पूरी तरह से पूर्ण हो जाएगा, मैं यह नहीं कह सकता हूँ, लेकिन जो सैंक्शंड काम को शुरू करने की जो प्रक्रिया है, वह हो जाएगी। ... (व्यवधान) इसके साथ ही, हमने कुछ और कदम उठाये हैं, जिनके बारे में मैं बताना चाहता हूँ। नैशनल हाइवे अथारिटी ऑफ इंडिया के ऊपर जितने भी ओवर ब्रिजेज़ आते हैं, उसे करने के लिए मैंने रोड मिनिस्टर के साथ 10 नवम्बर, 2014 को समझौता किया है, उसके कारण एक नया रास्ता खुल गया है। ... (व्यवधान) साथ ही, एक राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा कोष बनाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं, जिसके लिए वित्त मंत्री जी के साथ हमारी बातचीत चल रही है। यह काम भी हो सकता है क्योंकि यह तो पूरी तरह से सुरक्षा से जुड़ा इश्यु है। इसे भी पूरा करने की हम कोशिश करेंगे। ... (व्यवधान)

सैंक्शनिंग प्रोसेस में इतनी सीढ़ियाँ थी कि सैंक्शन होने में दो-दो साल लगते थे। हमने नयी प्रक्रिया शुरू की है। अब इलैक्ट्रॉनिकली सैंक्शन भी मिल सकता है, उसके लिए फाइल दौड़ाने की जरूरत नहीं है। यह सुविधा सभी राज्यों को देने के लिए हमने सभी राज्यों के मुख्यमंत्रियों के समक्ष यह बात रखी है। ... (व्यवधान) बहुत सारे आरओबीज़ का काम सिर्फ स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ही नहीं करती है, तो लोकल गवर्नमेंट भी करती है। उनको भी इलैक्ट्रॉनिक प्लेटफॉर्म पर सम्मिलित करने के लिए हम लोग काम कर रहे हैं। ... (व्यवधान) साथ ही, हमने जनरल मैनेजर को भी पावर डेलिकेट कर दिये हैं। पूरी प्रक्रिया को सरल करने की कोशिश की गयी है। इसलिए मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि हमारा जो लक्ष्य है, उसे पूरा करने में हम कामयाब होंगे। ... (व्यवधान)

HON. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, please go back to your seats.

... (Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, what is this? Even after the Finance Minister's statement yesterday, you are doing all these things.

... (Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: I am requesting all of you. Please go back to your seats.

... (Interruptions)

श्री राजू शेट्टी : अध्यक्ष महोदया, मेरा सप्लीमेंट्री सवाल यह है कि जिस तरह से रेल मंत्री जी ने रोड-ट्रांसपोर्ट मिनिस्टर के साथ एक समझौता किया है, उसी तरह से रेलवे की लाइन गांवों से जाती है, जब गांवों से रेलवे की लाइनें जाती हैं, तो गांवों का विभाजन होता है, एक तरफ गांव रहता है और दूसरी तरफ खलिहान और खेत रहते हैं। खेतों में जाने में किसानों को बहुत ही असुविधा होती है। ... (व्यवधान) उनके जानवर, एग्रीकल्चरल प्रोडक्ट्स को ले जाने में उनको यातायात साधनों का उपयोग करना पड़ता है। ... (व्यवधान)

इसलिए मेरा सवाल है कि जिस प्रकार से आपने रोड-ट्रांसपोर्ट मिनिस्ट्री के साथ समझौता किया है, उसी प्रकार से ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय के साथ समझौता करके छोटे-छोटे गांवों के लिए जो आरओबीज की आवश्यकता है, जो यातायात का क्राइटेरिया पूरा नहीं करते हैं, उसके लिए कोई एमओयू करने का विचार सरकार कर रही है? ... (व्यवधान)

श्री सुरेश प्रभु : महोदया, यह माननीय सदस्य का बहुत ही अच्छा सुझाव है... (व्यवधान) रूरल डेवलपमेंट मिनिस्ट्री के पास जो फण्ड्स हैं, उसमें मनरेगा योजना के तहत आरओबी के काम को करने के लिए टेकअप किया गया है।... (व्यवधान) इस बारे में बहुत से राज्यों से हमने बातचीत की है।... (व्यवधान) आपका जो सुझाव है, वह बहुत सही है कि इससे हमें बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में राहत मिल सकती है।... (व्यवधान)

श्री दिलीपकुमार मनसुखलाल गांधी: महोदया, मैं मंत्री जी को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने तेज गति से काम करने की शुरुआत की है।... (व्यवधान) लेकिन वह जिस गति से चल रहे हैं, हमारे अधिकारी उस गति से नहीं चल रहे हैं।... (व्यवधान) आपने सौ पुलों के निर्माण के काम की शुरुआत की है, लेकिन उसमें से केवल दस ही पूरे हुए हैं।... (व्यवधान) महाराष्ट्र का अहमदनगर मेरा डिस्ट्रिक्ट है, जहां यातायात सबसे ज्यादा है। इस कारण से वहां नेशनल हाईवे की घोषणा भी की गयी है।... (व्यवधान)

महोदया, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूंगा कि आप जो सौ पुल बनाने जा रहे हैं, उनमें से हमारे यहां के छः पुलों का नाम उन सौ पुलों में है, लेकिन अभी तक एक पुल का काम भी प्रारम्भ नहीं हुआ है।... (व्यवधान) आप इन पुलों का काम कब तक पूरा करेंगे ताकि लोगों इनका जल्द से जल्द लाभ मिल सके।... (व्यवधान)

श्री सुरेश प्रभु : मैडम, जैसे कि मैंने बताया है कि नेशनल हाईवे पर जितने भी आरओबीज बनने हैं, उसका काम नेशनल हाईवे अथॉरिटी कर रही है।... (व्यवधान) माननीय सदस्य को मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि इस काम में जो दिक्कत आती थी, उसका कारण यह था कि आरओबी बनाने का पचास प्रतिशत काम रेलवे करती थी और पचास प्रतिशत राज्य सरकार या वहां की लोकल एजेंसी करती थी। दोनों अलग-अलग तरीके से

काम करती थीं, न कि कोई सिंगल एजेंसी करती थी।... (व्यवधान) इस कारण से आरओबीज़ के काम में काफी दिक्कतें आती थीं।... (व्यवधान) इसमें एक कारण यह भी था कि आरओबी तो बन जाता था, लेकिन अप्रोच रोड नहीं बनता था।... (व्यवधान) इसका प्लान बनाने के लिए भी दो-दो साल लग जाते थे। इन सभी प्रक्रियाओं में संशोधन करके हमने नयी प्रक्रिया बनायी है, जिसके कारण अब काम हो रहा है।... (व्यवधान) आपके यहां नेशनल हाईवेज़ पर जो ब्रिजिस हैं, उनका काम एनएचएआई करेगी। उनकी प्लानिंग में भी शायद यह होंगे, लेकिन इस बारे में मुझे अभी पता नहीं है।... (व्यवधान) आपके डिस्ट्रिक्ट अहमदनगर में इस समय ब्रिजिस की क्या स्थिति है, मैं अभी नहीं बता सकता हूं, लेकिन मैं यह अवश्य कह सकता हूं कि हमने जो ब्रॉड पॉलिसी बनायी है, उसके तहत नेशनल हाईवेज़ पर आने वाले ब्रिजिस को बनाने की जिम्मेदारी नेशनल हाईवे अथॉरिटी की है, जो सही भी है।... (व्यवधान)

मैडम, इसका नाम ही रोड ओवर ब्रिज है यानी दोनों तरफ तो रोड ही है।... (व्यवधान) इससे पहले रेलवे से परमीशन के लिए बहुत लम्बा समय लगता था, जिसको दूर करने की हमने शुरूआत की है।... (व्यवधान)

श्री मल्लिकार्जुन खडगे: मैडम स्पीकर, मैं माननीय मंत्री से यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि रेलवे मिनिस्टर ने 12 इनीशिएटिव्स लिए हैं, जिनके बारे में उन्होंने अपने उत्तर में पेज नंबर तीन पर कहा है।... (व्यवधान) यह अच्छी बात है कि इन्होंने 12 इनीशिएटिव्स लिए हैं। लेकिन इस बारे में इंस्ट्रक्शन स्टेट लेवल पर नहीं गया है और इसको देखने वाला और रिव्यू करने वाला कोई नोडल ऑफिसर अप्वाइंट नहीं किया गया है।... (व्यवधान) आप जब जाते होंगे तो हो सकता है कि रिव्यू होता हो, लेकिन नोडल ऑफिसर न होने की वजह से, चाहे वह सिंगल एजेंसी का हो, चाहे सर्वे का हो, चाहे ज्वाइंट सर्वे का हो, चाहे वह स्टेट और रेलवे के फण्ड से करने का हो, यह सारी चीजें उसी वक्त हो सकती हैं, अगर किसी एक ऑफिसर को अप्वाइंट करके टाइम बॉण्ड प्रोग्राम एक साल में कम्पलीट हो।... (व्यवधान) ऐसा अगर टारगेट देंगे तभी होने वाला है। अगर आप केवल इंस्ट्रक्शन्स देंगे तो नहीं होगा।... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आप प्रश्न पूछिए।

... (व्यवधान)

श्री मल्लिकार्जुन खडगे: दूसरी बात यह है कि आपने कम से कम 208 लेवल क्रॉसिंग और 1500 आरओबीज़ के बारे में बताया है, लेकिन उसमें से केवल 213 ही कम्पलीट हुए हैं।... (व्यवधान) मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि बचे हुए 1013 कब तक कम्पलीट होंगे और इस बारे में आप क्या कदम उठा रहे हैं?... (व्यवधान)

मेरा दूसरा प्रश्न है कि जो राज्य कंट्रीब्यूट कर रहे हैं, खास तौर से आंध्र प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र और कर्नाटक 50 परसेंट कंट्रीब्यूशन देने को तैयार हो गए हैं, कुछ ने दिया भी है।... (व्यवधान) उसके बाद भी जो प्रोजेक्ट इनकम्प्लीट हैं, वह कब तक आप पूरे करेंगे?... (व्यवधान)

श्री सुरेश प्रभु : मैडम, जैसा कि मैंने कहा कि ऐसा करने के लिए एक सिंगल एजेंसी जो पहले नहीं हुआ करती थी, उसका निर्माण करने के लिए जिन-जिन राज्यों ने हमारे साथ में समझौता किया है, उन्होंने उसे मान लिया है और उसकी एजेंसी के लिए एक नोडल ऑफिसर नियुक्त कर दिया गया है। जहां पर अभी तक नहीं बने हैं, उसके लिए रेलवे की तरफ से जिसे सी.ए.ओ. कहते हैं, जो उस जोन में कंस्ट्रक्शन एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव ऑफिसर होता है, उसे यह जिम्मेदारी दी गई है। लेकिन यदि राज्य सरकारें चाहती हैं तो जहां-जहां संभव है, हमने वहां-वहां राज्य सरकारों की बात को मान लिया है और वहां एक ज्वाइंट टास्क फोर्स भी बनाई गई है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस तरह की व्यवस्था हर राज्य के साथ बने, ताकि यह काम जल्दी पूरा करने में हमें कामयाबी मिले।

इसके अलावा आपने बिल्कुल सही कहा कि बहुत सारी चीजें आती हैं, लैंड एक्जुजिशन का इश्यू आता है, कई जगहों पर एनक्रोचमेंट के इश्युज होते हैं, कई जगहों पर वहां की लोकल पापुलेशन भी नहीं चाहती है कि उसकी लोकेशन कहां हो तो हमने यह काम भी करने की शुरुआत की है कि जहां-जहां संभव हो, वहां-वहां जो लोकल मैम्बर ऑफ पार्लियामेंट हैं, उनके साथ में प्लानिंग के समय बैठक की जाए, ताकि उन्हें भी यह पता चले कि कहां काम होना चाहिए और लोगों की जो दिक्कतें होती हैं, उन्हें दूर करने में प्लानिंग स्टेज पर ही हम उसमें सहायता कर सकते हैं।

SHRI V. ELUMALAI: Madam, construction of one ROB has been proposed at Cuddalore-Chittoor State Highway No.9 near LC No.80 kms 99/100 – 200 at Polur yard of Villupuram – Katpadi section in Tiruchirappalli Railway Division.

I would like to know from the hon. Railway Minister the current status of this ROB and the steps taken by the Government for speedy completion of this ROB. ... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SURESH PRABHU: Madam, it is not possible for me to right now provide information concerning the specific ROB because I do not have it. This is not a part of the main Question but I will be very happy to provide the hon. Member with all the details within the shortest possible time. ... (*Interruptions*)

(Q.242)

श्री ओम प्रकाश यादव: माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदया, माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने बड़ा विस्तार से उत्तर दिया है, इसके लिए मैं इनके प्रति आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ। राष्ट्रीय विज्ञान अकादमी में पूरी दुनिया के पैमाने पर महिलाओं की उपस्थिति का औसत 12 प्रतिशत है। लेकिन मंत्री महोदय ने अपने उत्तर में बताया है कि भारत में यह बढ़कर बीस प्रतिशत हो गया है, जो हम सबके लिए प्रसन्नता की बात है। मंत्री जी ने यह भी बताया है कि इसमें लगातार वृद्धि हो रही है।

मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस स्थिति को और बेहतर बनाने के लिए क्या सरकार किसी विशेष कार्य योजना पर विचार कर रही है, यदि हां तो उसे कब तक लागू किया जायेगा और नहीं तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

डॉ. हर्ष वर्धन : अध्यक्ष महोदया, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय सदस्य और इस सदन को यह सूचित करना चाहता हूँ कि वैज्ञानिकों में विशेषकर महिला वैज्ञानिकों को देश में हर दृष्टि से प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए हमारी सरकार के आने के बाद हमने 'किरन' नाम की योजना के तहत उससे जुड़ी हुई सभी योजनाओं को एक साथ जोड़कर इसके ऊपर विशेष ध्यान देते हुए बहुत सारे काम प्रारम्भ किये हैं। जो 'किरन' योजना है, इसका फुल फॉर्म Knowledge Involvement in Research Advancement through Nurturing है। इसके तहत अभी तक लगभग साढ़े तीन हजार महिला वैज्ञानिकों को जिनके पास कोई जॉब नहीं है, अनइम्प्लॉयड हैं, जिन्होंने साइंस की ट्रेनिंग ली हुई है और घर में बैठी हुई हैं, उनके लिए हमारी तीन प्रकार की योजनाएं हैं। इसमें वूमैन साइंटिस्ट -ए, वूमैन साइंटिस्ट -बी और वूमैन साइंटिस्ट -सी हैं। वूमैन साइंटिस्ट-ए के तहत हम लगभग 55 हजार रुपये के इमोल्यूमेंट्स इन महिलाओं को देते हैं। उनका अनइम्प्लॉयमेंट दूर करते हैं और उन्हें हम वैज्ञानिक संस्थानों में रिसर्च के लिए प्रेरित करते हैं और उन्हें वहां स्थान देते हैं।

इसी प्रकार से वूमैन साइंटिस्ट-बी के तहत हम इन महिलाओं को जो सोसाइटील इश्यूज हैं, जो साइंस एंड टेक्नोलॉजी से जुड़े हुए हैं, उनके ऊपर काम करने के लिए प्रेरित करते हैं। इन्हें भी हम लोग 55 हजार रुपये महीना देते हैं।

इसी प्रकार से वूमैन साइंटिस्ट-सी कैटेगरी में जो हमारी बहनें, महिलाएं साइंटिस्ट्स हैं, उन्हें हम अपने TIFAC (Technology Information forecasting and assessment council) के माध्यम से इंटेक्चुअल प्रोपर्टी राइट्स के बारे में ट्रेनिंग देते हैं। इनको भी सारे देश में और दुनिया के अंदर इस विषय के ऊपर और गंभीरता से काम करने के लिए सक्षम बनाते हैं। इसके लिए 35 हजार रुपये देते हैं। इसके

अलावा एक मोबिलिटी स्कीम हमने इंट्रोड्यूस की है। इसके तहत अगर हमारी किसी भी महिला वैज्ञानिक को पारिवारिक कारण से उसकी लाइफ में इस प्रकार से कोई डिस्लोकेशन यानि प्लेस का परिवर्तन होता है, कहीं दूसरी जगह विवाह हो जाता है, पति का ट्रांसफर हो जाता है, बच्चे के लिए, माता-पिता की देख-देख के साथ जुड़े हुए कारणों से कहीं पर भी उसका अपना जो काम है, उसके छूटने की संभावना है, जो साइंस के साथ जुड़ा हुआ है तो ऐसी बहनों को, ऐसी जो साइंटिस्ट है, उनको भी दूसरे स्थान पर पांच साल तक हम लोग ऑनरेरियम दे कर, उनको स्टैब्लिश (establish) करने के लिए काम करते हैं। अगर सौ किलोमीटर के बाहर कहीं पर भी उन्हें स्थान परिवर्तन करना पड़ता है, तो हम उनको मदद करते हैं।

इसके अलावा राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर इनको मैनेजीरियल ट्रेनिंग देने के लिए, इंटरनेशनल स्तर पर जो हमारे इंडो-यूएस साइंस एण्ड टेक्नोलॉजी फोरम है, उसके माध्यम से ट्रेनिंग देने के लिए हम लोगों ने योजनाएं बनाई हैं। इसके आलावा मुझे यह बताना है कि हमारे माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने 19 अगस्त, 2015 को देश के वैज्ञानिकों के साथ एक बैठक की थी। उस बैठक के अंदर हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने इस विषय के ऊपर भी अपने विचार और मार्गदर्शन हम लोगों को दिया है। उसके फॉलोअप में हमने देश की जो बहुत ही प्रतिष्ठित महिला वैज्ञानिक अथवा इंटरएक्चुअल्स हैं, इनकी एक हाईली एंपॉवर्ड कमेटी बनाई और उसकी चेयरमैन हैं, डॉ. सावित्री जो एक महिला वैज्ञानिक हैं और इस कमेटी में 70% महिलाएं हैं। उस कमेटी ने भी अपनी एक मीटिंग की और बहुत सारी रिकमेंडेशंस दी हैं, जिनके ऊपर भी हम लगातार काम कर रहे हैं। हमारी क्युरी एक योजना है, उसके अंदर हमारी वूमेन यूनिवर्सिटीज़ है, जो एक्सक्लुसिवली साइंस को डेडिकेटेड हैं, एक्सक्लुसिवली वुमेन यूनिवर्सिटीज़ हैं, उन सारी की सारी यूनिवर्सिटीज़ में रिसर्च एण्ड डेवल्पमेंट के लिए स्टेट ऑफ द आर्ट इक्युपमेंट्स लेने के लिए हम लोग अपने विभाग की ओर से पूरा का पूरा सहयोग दे रहे हैं। अभी इस प्रकार की छह यूनिवर्सिटीज़ को हम सपोर्ट कर रहे हैं, दो को और सपोर्ट करने के प्रोसेस में हैं और तीन यूनिवर्सिटीज़ इस तरह की और राजस्थान में विकसित हुई हैं। उन यूनिवर्सिटीज़ को हम आने वाले समय में सपोर्ट देने के लिए तैयारी कर रहे हैं। इसके अलावा मुझे यह कहना है कि देश में जहां पर भी महिलाओं से जुड़े हुए जो वूमेन सेंट्रिक इश्युज़ हैं, कोई हैल्थ का इश्यु है, कोई हाईजीन का इश्यु है, कोई ऑक्युपेशनल हैज़र्ड्स हैं, कोई न्युट्रिशन का इश्यु है, इन सभी इश्युज़ पर जहां पर भी साइंस के अंदर कोई रिसर्च कर रहा है आर एण्ड डी कर रहा है, खास कर वुमेन सेंट्रिक इश्युज़ पर कर रहा है, इसके लिए हमारा विभाग उन लोगों को सपोर्ट करने के लिए विशेष प्रकार के कार्यक्रम आयोजित कर रहा है।

श्री ओम प्रकाश यादव: अध्यक्ष महोदया, मंत्री जी ने बड़े विस्तार से उत्तर दिया है। मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन विज्ञान अकादमियों में ग्रामीण क्षेत्र और पिछड़े राज्यों की महिलाओं की प्रतिशत क्या है? इसके साथ ही मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसमें अनुसूचित जाति, जनजाति और अन्य पिछड़े वर्ग की महिलाओं की क्या स्थिति है और उन्हें प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है?

डॉ. हर्ष वर्धन : महोदया, सांइटिस्ट्स की सूची इस दृष्टि से तो कहीं पर बनाई नहीं जाती है। मेरे संज्ञान में कोई इस दृष्टि से बनाई गई सूची की जानकारी भी नहीं है। अगर ऐसा कोई डाटा बनता है तो मैं अलग से उनको सूचित कर दूंगा।

श्रीमती संतोष अहलावत : अध्यक्ष महोदया, वैसे तो मंत्री जी ने बहुत ही विस्तृत उत्तर दिया है। माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी की डिजीटल इंडिया संकल्पना का सारे विश्व में आदर और सम्मान हो रहा है। परंतु मैं एक बात को ले कर थोड़ी सी चिंतित हूँ कि हाल ही में ग्लोबल साइंस अकादमी एण्ड जेंडर पर एक सर्वे रिपोर्ट आई है। उसमें यह जताया गया है कि महिलाओं का प्रतिनिधित्व और भागीदारी नगण्य है। अगर ऐसा है तो क्या विज्ञान अकादमी ने महिलाओं को बढ़ावा देने के लिए एक नीति बनाई है, यह सारा कुछ आपने बता दिया है, पर मैं कोई गम्भीर कदम इस ओर उठाते हुए देखना चाहती हूँ ताकि महिलाएँ भी सतत भागीदार बन सकें। धन्यवाद।...(व्यवधान)

डॉ. हर्ष वर्धन : महोदया, जिस रिपोर्ट का उल्लेख माननीय सदस्या ने किया है, शायद उन्होंने मेरे विस्तृत उत्तर को पढ़ा होगा। उस उत्तर में मैंने बताया है कि उस रिपोर्ट में केवल एक अकादमी के अन्दर जो डाटा था, वह दिल्ली की अकादमी के बारे में उल्लेख किया गया है।...(व्यवधान) देश में साइंस और इंजीनियरिंग से जुड़ी हुई चार प्रमुख अकादमी हैं, एक इलाहाबाद में है, जो सबसे पुरानी है, एक बेंगलुरु के अन्दर है, एक दिल्ली के अन्दर है और एक इंजीनियरिंग की अकादमी भी दिल्ली के अन्दर है।...(व्यवधान) इन सबके अन्दर जो महिलाएँ काम करती हैं या जो फेलोज हैं, जो रिसर्च कर रही हैं और जो इनकी कमेटीज के साथ जुड़ी हैं, अगर उनके विस्तृत डाटा का अध्ययन किया जाएगा तो मैंने अपने उत्तर में भी बताया है कि जो ग्लोबल एवरेज है, उससे हम काफी ज्यादा आगे हैं। अभी जैसा मैंने कहा कि प्रधान मंत्री जी के हस्तक्षेप से हम और भी ज्यादा तेजी से इस विषय को आगे बढ़ाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। शायद वुमेन साइन्टिस्ट के लिए भारत में जितना हो रहा है, मुझे नहीं लगता कि इतना एक्स्क्लूसिवली पूरे संसार में कहीं पर भी इस प्रकार की योजनाओं के तहत उनको मदद करने की कोशिश की जा रही है।...(व्यवधान)

श्री धर्म वीर गांधी: महोदया, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी और सदन का ध्यान इससे भी महत्वपूर्ण विषय की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ।...(व्यवधान) वह यह है कि पिछले 20 सालों से, जब से यह वैश्वीकरण कर दौर आया है, डेवलपमेंट का नया मॉडल आया है, तब से हिन्दुस्तान में जो मेधावी छात्र हैं, जो इन्टेलिजेंट स्टूडेंट्स हैं, वे बेसिक साइंस में नहीं जा रहे हैं। वे कम्प्यूटर साइंस में जा रहे हैं, वे कॉमर्स में जा रहे हैं, वे एम.बी.ए. में जा रहे हैं, जबकि फिजिक्स में, हॉयर मैथमेटिक्स में, केमिस्ट्री में और जियोलॉजिकल साइंसेज में बहुत कम मेधावी छात्र जा रहे हैं। जबकि ये बेसिक साइंसेज हैं। ... (व्यवधान)

They are mother of all sciences. Physics is mother of all sciences and Mathematics is mother of all sciences. मेरी यह विनती है कि मेधावी छात्रों को इस ओर आकर्षित करने के लिए प्रयास किए जाएं, ताकि अन्तिम रूप में जो प्रगति है, हम उसको गति दे सकें।...(व्यवधान) सरकार को चाहिए कि वह मेधावी छात्रों को बेसिक साइंस में जाने के लिए प्रोत्साहित करे, इन्सेन्टिवाइज करे, ताकि हमारी बेसिक साइंसेज सफर न हों और छात्र उस तरफ जाएँ। धन्यवाद।...(व्यवधान)

डॉ. हर्ष वर्धन : महोदया, मुझे माननीय सदस्य को यह बताना है कि इस विषय का संज्ञान लेते हुए हमारी सरकार ने इतनी गम्भीरता से और इतने प्रभावी ढंग से यह जो हमारा INSPIRE प्रोग्राम है, उसके तहत मिडिल स्कूल से लेकर पोस्ट ग्रेजुएशन, रिसर्च फेलो बनने तक और फ़ैकल्टी बनने तक की पोजिशंस तक करीब तीन लाख छात्रों को डिफरेंट वैरायटी की स्कॉलरशिप्स हम इस प्रोग्राम में देते हैं।...(व्यवधान) अभी प्रधान मंत्री जी के मार्गदर्शन में हम लोगों ने इनोवेशन के साथ जोड़कर उसका स्वरूप भी चेंज किया है, जिससे कि साइंस के प्रति जो आकर्षण है, जो जिज्ञासा है, वह और ज्यादा लोगों के अन्दर बढ़े। इसके साथ-साथ बहुत सारी साइंस से जुड़ी हुई जो एक्टिविटीज हैं, फेयर्स हैं, बच्चों की साइंस कांग्रेस हैं, दूसरे अनेक प्रकार के कार्यक्रम सारे देश भर में होते हैं। वैज्ञानिकों के लिए बच्चों के साथ इन्टरैक्ट करना, बच्चों के साथ साइंस के बारे में बातचीत करना अनिवार्य किया है। जो आपका कन्सर्न है, इसके बारे में मैं इतना कह सकता हूँ कि बहुत ज्यादा गहराई और गम्भीरता से हम इस काम को कर रहे हैं।...(व्यवधान) साइंस के प्रति लोगों का जो रूझान कम हुआ था, अब एक बार फिर से सारे देश के अन्दर वह दोबारा से जागृत हुआ है। इसके बारे में हम किसी भी प्रकार से कोई कमी छोड़ने वाले नहीं हैं। धन्यवाद।...(व्यवधान)

(Q.243)

SHRI S.R. VIJAYA KUMAR : Madam Speaker, from the Annexure to the reply of the hon. Minister, it is amply clear that among all the States and Union Territories, the figures in respect of Tamil Nadu are very encouraging. Tamil Nadu is third in terms of total number of trainees enrolled next only to Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh. The total number of trainees enrolled and total trainings completed in respect of Tamil Nadu is 1,51,491. The total number of trainees certified is 1,07,972 and among all the States and Union Territories, Tamil Nadu holds the highest percentage of trainees who are enrolled and also have been certified. It is amply clear that such stellar performance is due only to the policies followed by the Government of Tamil Nadu.

Tamil Nadu, under the dynamic leadership of *Puratchi Thalaivi* hon. Dr. *Amma* is one such State in India where innovation is the norm of the day in providing everyone with opportunities and with particular focus and emphasis on youth, be it their education, skilling, employment including self-employment. Vision Tamil Nadu 2023 document, as part of her nation building exercise, launched by the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu *Puratchi Thalaivi* Dr. *Amma* is one milestone.

Madam, through you, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he intends to compliment the efforts of Tamil Nadu in any way.

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Madam Speaker, the hon. Member has raised a question about supporting the State of Tamil Nadu. I would certainly like to place it on record that one of the States which is doing exceptionally well and is having extensive industrialization and where a lot of Foreign Direct Investment is coming is the State of Tamil Nadu. This has created a very positive environment.

But at the same time, we are faced with the challenge of providing a very skilled work force to the State of Tamil Nadu and across the country. The question pertains to the *Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana* under which the Cabinet has approved scheme for which we have got a budget of around Rs. 12,000 crore to be

spent in the next four years. Of course, Tamil Nadu is going to be a beneficiary of this project.

For the first time, in order to engage the States, we have made a provision of 25 per cent of the physical and financial budget which is 100 per cent grant to the States. Under this, on a project basis if the State Government comes up with a project and says that they would like to do a training programme in a particular field, we have allotted about 25 per cent of the total budget allocation to the States. Tamil Nadu, as such, is doing a lot of skilling through lot of industries and lot of investments which have flown in, we are all prepared to accept any proposal from the State of Tamil Nadu and through the special project of *Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana*, we would be happy to launch the scheme in Tamil Nadu.

Apart from that, even in the State of Tamil Nadu, in the new scheme which we have rolled out, we have planned a *Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Kendra* which we are going to establish in all 543 parliamentary constituencies. We have already decided 350 locations through 24 training partners who have reputation and they will be contacting hon. Members of Parliament for finalization of the location and also for the finalization of trades which they are going to do. This process is on. Shortly I am going to circulate the list as to which training partner is associated with which Member of Parliament. We have also given instructions to the training partners to associate themselves with the Members of Parliament because this fund is flowing directly from the Ministry of Skill Development, through NSDC, to all parliamentary constituencies. So we are trying to connect it.

The other thing is that there is a huge shortage of trained drivers across the country, whether they drive Light Commercial Vehicle or Heavy Commercial Vehicle or Compactors or Graders, Backhaul Operators, JCB Operators and other heavy vehicles which are required in the manufacturing sector. I would like to place it on record that the Ministry of Surface Transport and Highways has partnered with us and is providing substantial amount to such Driver Training Centres which have to be established across the country. This would be rolled out

in a phased manner. So, I am sure that hon. Members of Parliament from Tamil Nadu and across the country would benefit from these schemes which we are rolling out.

SHRI S.R. VIJAYA KUMAR: Madam, in the common norms given under the scheme, there is still much to be done for the Socially and Economically Backward Classes. While thrust has been given to the skilling of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes which is a laudable one, same thrust is required for OBCs also. Will the hon. Minister take steps in this regard?

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Madam, when we are talking about the huge work force, we assume that most of the people, who come from the backward sections or those who are poor, would generally cover this sector and that is why we have given special focus as far as the Left Wing Extremism affected districts, North Eastern States and Jammu and Kashmir are concerned. We have also made special provisions for disabled persons, women etc. We are trying to spread it geographically across the country so that we meet the demands in specific areas. So, what the hon. Member is suggesting is an inbuilt component that all those who are actually poor and deserving and who are drop-outs who do not have a formal training process can be provided with this support. I am getting a lot of support from other Ministries also.

It is the decision of the Prime Minister that all trainings, which have been happening all across the country in different Ministries, have to be converse so that we can scale it up under the auspices and directions of the Members of Parliament. But this is a huge exercise because training has been going on in this country for the last 30 years. So, one actually does not know what training is happening where.

Every Ministry has a vertical, which possibly is not linked. So, we are trying to link that up so that you can substantively see what training is taking place and where. It should be in your knowledge because this concerns the very lowest of the class, the poorest of the class. So, that is our concern. The hon. Prime

Minister has given a clear indication and directives that this Government would work for *garib, mazdoor, kisan, berozgar, divyang, mahilayain*. So, our target group is very clear.

श्री देवजीभाई गोविंदभाई फतेपारा: माननीय अध्यक्षबेन जी, हमारे गुजरात में आज से श्रावण महीना शुरू हो रहा है और आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया, आपको धन्यवाद।...(व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, आपके माध्यम से मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि पूरे देश में करीब-करीब 20 लाख से अधिक युवाओं को तालीमबद्ध किया गया है।...(व्यवधान) कृपया माननीय मंत्री जी यह बताएं कि उन 20 लाख युवाओं में कितने युवाओं को रोज़गार उपलब्ध कराया गया है?... (व्यवधान) इसमें एस.टी., ओ.बी.सी. और महिलाओं की संख्या कितनी है, यह मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ।...(व्यवधान)

जय-जय गर्वी गुजरात।...(व्यवधान)

श्री राजीव प्रताप रूडी : मैं माननीय सदस्य को और सभी को यह स्मरण कराना चाहूंगा कि सबसे पहले यह योजना एक स्टार स्कीम के रूप में पूर्व भारत सरकार में आई थी।...(व्यवधान) जब हमारी सरकार आई, इसमें हम लोगों ने कुछ फेरबदल किया और इसे 'प्रधानमंत्री कौशल विकास योजना (पी.एम.के.वी.वाई.)' का नाम दिया।...(व्यवधान) लेकिन, जो पहली योजना लॉन्च की गयी थी, उसकी रूपरेखा ऐसी नहीं थी।...(व्यवधान) इसमें हम लोगों ने रोज़गार को मैनडेट किया।...(व्यवधान) लेकिन जो पी.एम.के.वी.वाई-2 है, इसमें जो भी प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त करेगा, उनमें से 70% लोगों को कहीं न कहीं किसी रोज़गार से जोड़ना है और इसी पर इंसेंटिव भी है।...(व्यवधान) जो संस्थान ट्रेनिंग देता है, अगर वह उन्हें रोज़गार से नहीं जोड़ेगा या रोज़गार नहीं दिला सकेगा, तो उसको वह इंसेंटिव नहीं मिल पाएगा।...(व्यवधान) इसके साथ-साथ हम लोगों ने यह भी कोशिश की है कि अगर 100 में 70 व्यक्तियों में से 20 व्यक्तियों से और जो ट्रेनिंग कोर्स होगा, उसमें पहले ही दिन से बच्चे से पूछा जाएगा कि क्या तुम अपना रोज़गार शुरू करना चाहते हो।...(व्यवधान) अगर उसे मोबाइल रिपेयरिंग का प्रशिक्षण दिया जा रहा है तो उसे पहले दिन से ही बताया जाएगा कि किस प्रकार बैंकों से मिल कर हम तुम्हारे लिए लोन की व्यवस्था करेंगे, तुम्हारे लिए मशीन, किट की व्यवस्था करेंगे, ताकि ये 70 फीसदी प्लेसमेंट या तो उस उद्योग में रोज़गार तक जाए या फिर अपना व्यवसाय स्थापित करे।...(व्यवधान) हम लोग इस बात को इशोर कर रहे हैं कि अब जो भी ट्रेनिंग हो, उसके साथ रोज़गार एक एसेंशिएल कॉम्पोनेंट हो और इसका इंसेंटिव भी उसी पर आधारित है।...(व्यवधान) अगर वह रोज़गार दिलाने में सफल नहीं होता है, तो उसको इंसेंटिव और ट्रेनिंग के कॉस्ट में भी व्यवधान उत्पन्न हो सकता है।...(व्यवधान)

SHRIMATI ARPITA GHOSH : Thank you, Madam Speaker, for allowing me to speak. Actually I have a very small supplementary. I have seen that the hon. Minister is saying that it is a nationwide scheme, which is the Central Government operated scheme; and State-wise, some things are there.

वेस्ट बंगाल में 1,17,925 टोटल इनरॉलमेंट हुआ था और अभी 76,400 की ट्रेनिंग भी कम्प्लीट हो चुकी है।... (व्यवधान) अभी मिनिस्टर साहब ने बताया कि पी.एम.के.वी.वाई-1 में इसका कोई प्रोवीजन नहीं था कि ट्रेनिंग जिसे मिली है, उन्हें नौकरी मिले।... (व्यवधान) उन्होंने अभी इसमें नया प्रोवीजन बनाया है।... (व्यवधान)

मेरा क्वेश्चन यह है कि जो लोग पहले ट्रेन्ड हो चुके हैं, उनके लिए कोई सोच गवर्नमेंट की है या नहीं, यही आपकी ओर से जानना चाहती हूं।... (व्यवधान)

श्री राजीव प्रताप रूडी : जो पिछली योजना थी, ट्रेनिंग पार्टनर्स ने जो हमें डेटा उपलब्ध कराए हैं, उसमें फिर भी लगभग 50% को रोज़गार मिले हैं।... (व्यवधान) हमें यह समझना पड़ेगा कि हम किसके रोज़गार की बात कर रहे हैं? क्या हम ऐसे लोगों की बात कर रहे हैं, जो सरकारी नौकरी में जाएं या जिनकी आय तीस से चालीस हजार रुपए प्रतिमाह हो? हम ऐसे लोगों की बात कर रहे हैं, जो गांव, देहात के हैं, किसान, गरीब हैं, जिनकी आय दो हजार रुपए या तीन हजार रुपए प्रति माह है।... (व्यवधान) अगर उन्हें पचास दिनों की या दो महीने की या 300 घंटे की ट्रेनिंग दे दी जाए तो उनकी आय दो हजार रुपए या तीन हजार रुपए प्रति माह से बढ़ कर आठ से दस हजार रुपए प्रति माह हो जाएगी।... (व्यवधान) अगर वह बच्चा काबिल होगा तो अपने आप वह अपने जीवन में बढ़ता जाएगा।... (व्यवधान)

मैडम, क्रायदे से यह काम वर्षों से शिक्षा के साथ जोड़ कर होना चाहिए था।... (व्यवधान) पर, पिछले 67 वर्षों में यह काम नहीं हुआ।... (व्यवधान) हम लोगों ने इस जिम्मेदारी को स्वीकार किया है और आहिस्ता-आहिस्ता हम उसे पूरे सिस्टम से इंटीग्रेट कर रहे हैं।... (व्यवधान) माननीय सदस्या का जो सवाल है, वह बिल्कुल उचित है।... (व्यवधान) हम कह रहे हैं कि आने वाले दिनों में इस योजना में माननीय सदस्यों की भागीदारी आवश्यक है।... (व्यवधान) मैं स्पष्ट रूप से अपने मंत्रालय की तरफ से ट्रेनिंग पार्टनर्स को, जो फंड्स लेकर जाएंगे, उन्हें निर्देश दे रहा हूं कि they have somehow to be answerable to the local Members of Parliament. अगर वे संतुष्ट नहीं होंगे तो हमारे संतुष्ट होने का कोई कारण नहीं है।... (व्यवधान) We are going to ensure that it is going to happen.

SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH: Thank you, Madam Speaker for allowing me to ask the question.... (*Interruptions*)

In the PMKVY, a sum of Rs. 1,500 crore was allocated. In the PMKVY-II, from 2016 to 2020, a sum of Rs. 12,000 crore has been allocated.... (*Interruptions*) In the Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana, the State of Rajasthan was allocated a sum of Rs. 400 crore. Out of which, 75 per cent of the money was to be paid by the Centre and 25 per cent of the money was to be paid by the State. But on the 1st of April, 2016, they revised the ratio of the Scheme from 75:25 to 60:40. Therefore, the State Government has to bear Rs. 185 crore more.... (*Interruptions*)

I would just want to ask a question. If this Scheme has been changed on a yearly basis, after you rolled out the Scheme, how can a State come out with the money in today's age? ... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Madam, this is a very important question and every Member of Parliament would like to understand this.... (*Interruptions*) इन्होंने दीन दयाल उपाध्याय कौशल केन्द्रों के बारे में बात की। मैं यह बताना चाहूंगा कि ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय इस पैसे को लेकर राज्य सरकार को दे रही है। यह अभी हमारे अन्तर्गत नहीं है। इसीलिए देश के माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी ने यह किया है, क्योंकि माननीय सदस्यों के दिमाग में होता है कि जो भी स्किल का काम हो रहा है, वह अभी हमारे ही पास है। हमारे मंत्रालय के आने के पहले ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय इस काम को कर रहा था और अच्छी तरह से कर रहा था। ... (व्यवधान) उन्होंने इसमें राज्य सरकार को जोड़ रखा है। यह एक संकट है। ... (व्यवधान)

आपने स्टेट इंगेजमेंट की बात कही। हम लोगों ने जो स्टेट इंगेजमेंट का काम शुरू किया है। उसमें पायलट बेस्ड स्पेशल प्रोजेक्ट में हैंड्रेड पर्सेंट ग्रांट है, लेकिन भारत सरकार की बाकी योजनाओं में 60, 40 का अनुपात है। उसी अनुपात में मुझे ऐसा प्रतीत हो रहा है कि ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय की जो योजना है, उसमें यह अनुपात बदला गया है। इसके बारे में अधिक जानकारी के लिए आपको ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री से ही इस सवाल का उत्तर मिल सकेगा, क्योंकि मुझे अभी इसकी पूरी जानकारी नहीं है। इसीलिए इसका प्रयास किया जा रहा है, जैसे माननीय अनन्तकुमार जी का मंत्रालय है, उसमें सीपेट में ट्रेनिंग चल रही है, इसी प्रकार से आपके मंत्रालय में, निर्मला जी के मंत्रालय में फुट वियर डिजाइन की योजना है, तो कहीं न

कहीं बहुत सारी योजनाएं चल रही हैं। जो हमारे आने से पहले चल रहा था, देश के प्रधानमंत्री जी ने यह निर्देश दिया है कि सभी योजनाओं को एक स्थान पर लाया जाए, ताकि हम आपको बता सकें कि ट्रेनिंग के क्षेत्र में, जो फार्मल ट्रेनिंग हो रही है, स्ट्रक्चरल ट्रेनिंग हो रही है, उसमें कहां हो रही है, कितनी हो रही है, कितने पैसे जा रहे हैं और उसका आउट कम क्या है, यह एक बड़ी चुनौती है, जिसका हम लोग आहिस्ते-आहिस्ते निदान करने का प्रयास कर रहे हैं।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : के. गीता। शार्ट क्वेश्चन, शार्ट आंसर, तो मैं ज्यादा लोगों को मौका दे पाऊंगी। बहुत सारे लोग इस पर प्रश्न पूछना चाहते हैं।

...(व्यवधान)

SHRIMATI KOTHAPALLI GEETHA : Thank you, Madam Speaker for giving me this opportunity to ask this question.... *(Interruptions)*

The hon. Minister has given a very elaborate reply. I would like to thank the hon. Minister for his reply. In my Constituency, Araku, the Nodal Agency has not yet taken up any work. I have written to the Ministry regarding that.... *(Interruptions)* The Minister was very kind enough to immediately write to the Nodal Agency to implement the work but unfortunately, the work has not yet started. The Nodal Agency came and told me that they were having a problem with the investment of money because their previous money was not refunded.... *(Interruptions)*

I would like to ask the hon. Minister through you whether the Ministry is proposing any steps to work out the working capital for such agencies in the tribal areas to ensure the implementation of this programme. ... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: I will find out which is the organisation but I am happy that the training partners are meeting the Members of Parliament.... *(Interruptions)* You have to come back to me because scaling it across the country and trying to connect the Members of Parliament is a challenging job.... *(Interruptions)* They also, at times, have certain reservations but as I have said, as far as the Members of Parliament are concerned, they have to be the prime focus

of extension and having training across the country. So, we will find it out....

(Interruptions)

For all these tribal districts and reserve districts, we are going to give a very special focus and that is my priority. देश के तमाम ऐसे आदिवासी बाहुल्य क्षेत्र या ऐसे गरीबों के क्षेत्रों पर हम विशेष रूप से ध्यान देंगे।

I can assure the hon. Member of Parliament that what you have mentioned we will examine and come back to you.... *(Interruptions)* We will see that the best of training is provided in your Constituency where you are also associated....

(Interruptions)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : बहुत सारे लोग इस पर प्रश्न पूछना चाहते हैं। कोई सदस्य डिस्कशन का नोटिस दे दें। I will allow you.

... *(Interruptions)*

(Q. 244)

DR. KAMBHAMPATI HARIBABU: Madam, as you are aware that there is a huge rural population migration to the urban areas for the purposes of education, employment and entertainment.... *(Interruptions)* In view of the large-scale migration from the rural areas to the urban areas, the urban areas are facing a lot of problems in view of the traffic on the roads.... *(Interruptions)* The Government of India is implementing the National Urban Transport Policy to decongest the urban traffic through the projects like BRTS and Metro Rail.... *(Interruptions)* Unlike the developed countries, the traffic on the Indian roads will be multi-mode, from bicycle to bullock cart, from bullock cart to Benz car, from Benz car to bus and so on.... *(Interruptions)* Therefore, it will be a difficult task to see that the traffic is decongested on the Indian urban roads. ... *(Interruptions)*

With regard to BRTS, the known fact is that BRTS was not successful in many of the cities except in the city of Ahmedabad. ... *(Interruptions)* In view of this, I would like to know from the hon. Minister, through you, whether the Government is considering to reconsider the implementation of BRTS in other cities further. ... *(Interruptions)* In Visakhapatnam city, BRTS construction is going on for a very long time. It is not yet completed. When is it going to be completed? *(Interruptions)* As per the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, the Metro Rail systems have to be provided at Vijayawada and Visakhapatnam. ... *(Interruptions)* What will be status of the Metro Rail projects in Visakhapatnam and Vijayawada?... *(Interruptions)*

RAO INDERJIT SINGH: Madam, it has to be basically understood that urbanization and urban transport are the State subjects. ... *(Interruptions)* The Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India has a policy called the 'National Urban Transport Policy' which is, in essence, a guideline policy. ... *(Interruptions)* It guides the States on how to cope with the coming traffic in the urban areas.... *(Interruptions)* Under this policy, basically the stress is on greater use of public transport and non-motorised roads.... *(Interruptions)* So, in that

sense, the Government is aware that there is a mass mobilization of people from the rural areas to the cities.... *(Interruptions)* To cope with that, there are different factors within this policy which cater to this transport. One is the Metro; another is BRTS. ... *(Interruptions)*

Regarding BRTS, 504 kilometres of the Bus Rapid Transit System has been sanctioned for 11 cities; 222 kilometres are in operation and 282 kilometres are under construction. ... *(Interruptions)* Except for, perhaps, Delhi, where BRTS was not found to be successful, there is no Report with the Ministry which says that BRTS is not a successful project.... *(Interruptions)*

As far as the Metro projects are concerned, there are two plans for the Metro projects in Andhra Pradesh.... *(Interruptions)* One is the Vijayawada Metro project, which is for 26 kilometres, and it will entail a cost of Rs. 5,815 crores.... *(Interruptions)* It has two corridors. The other is the Visakhapatnam Metro Project which is for a total distance of 42 kilometres. ... *(Interruptions)* It has three corridors and the total cost for this Metro project is Rs. 10,617 crore. ... *(Interruptions)* These projects are on the anvil and sooner, rather than later, we will have them implemented.... *(Interruptions)*

DR. KAMBHAMPATI HARIBABU: Madam, the Government of India is implementing the Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) scheme under which 31 towns were selected in Andhra Pradesh to excel, with the funds in the fields of e-governance, professionalisation of municipal cadre, augmenting double entry accounting, chalking out urban plans and city level plans using GIS maps, municipal tax and fee, improvement in levy and collection of user charges, credit rating, energy and water audit and taking part in the Swachh Bharat Mission.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister, through you, out of 31 cities in Andhra Pradesh, how many towns have submitted the proposals for implementing the scheme. What is the status of the AMRUT scheme implementation in Andhra Pradesh?

RAO INDERJIT SINGH: This is a question on the National Urban Transport Policy. AMRUT is a totally different policy. It does not fall within the ambit of today's Question.

SHRI C. GOPALAKRISHNAN : Thank you Madam for giving me an opportunity. There is an urgent need to substantially expand the metro rail network in the city of the Chennai to improve the share of public transportation. A detailed project report on Chennai Metro Rail Project along with three corridors at an estimated cost of Rs. 44,000 crore is almost ready. Our hon. Chief Minister, Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi Amma has already demanded the Government to support phase II of the Metro Rail Project of Chennai.

So, I would like to know this from the hon. Minister. To what extent, will the Government come to help the said important project of Tamil Nadu Government as demanded by our hon. Chief Minister Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi Amma?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): Hon. Speaker, only recently, the request of Tamil Nadu for extension of Metro phase I has been studied, accepted and sanctioned. I myself went to Chennai and along with the hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, we laid the foundation stone also for the same from Washermanpet to Wimco Nagar. That has been done.

With regard to further extension of Metro in Chennai, the Government of India is yet to receive the detailed proposals. Once the proposals are received, we will consider them. But I can tell you that there is a demand for Metro in every city. Depending on the availability of the funds and the feasibility of the projects, the Government will be giving priority to many of the States across the country and while doing so, we will keep the request of Tamil Nadu also in mind.

योगी आदित्यनाथ: अध्यक्ष महोदया, नेशनल अरबन ट्रांसपोर्ट पॉलिसी के अंतर्गत उन शहरों को जिन्हें अमृत योजना के अंतर्गत लिया गया है उसमें उत्तर प्रदेश के 61 नगरों का चयन इस योजना के तहत हुआ है।

अगर पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के संदर्भ में देखें तो दो महानगर वाराणसी और गोरखपुर, पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार के बहुत बड़े भूभाग का प्रतिनिधित्व करते हैं। अकेले गोरखपुर महानगर पर पांच करोड़ की आबादी का भार है। नेशनल अरबन ट्रांसपोर्ट पॉलिसी के अंतर्गत बीआरटीएस और मेट्रो की योजना लागू की है। क्या गोरखपुर और वाराणसी के लिए भी मेट्रो सेवा देने पर मंत्रालय विचार करें, मंत्री जी इस बारे में बताएं?

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Madam Speaker, these two cities, Varanasi and Gorakhpur, are very important cities. There is also a floating traffic to these two cities of Varanasi and Gorakhpur. But the proposal for starting a Metro should come from the State.

Secondly, so far we have been sanctioning the Metros for those cities which are having a population of 20 lakhs and above.

Thirdly, once the proposal comes, its feasibility will be studied. Varanasi and Gorakhpur definitely need public transport because as I told, the local population is also comparatively high and the population coming from outside is also very high. Under the AMRUT scheme or even under the National Urban Transport Policy also, for the selection of cities, the proposals have to come from the States and the priority has to be made by the State Government.... *(Interruptions)* Once the State Government comes, we will be favourably inclined to consider these proposals also. In Uttar Pradesh, as of now we are taking up the Metro project of the State capital, Lucknow, which is in progress.... *(Interruptions)* With regard to other cities also, as I told you, first it is 20 lakh and above, and later other cities will be considered.

श्री मोहम्मद सलीम: माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदया, मैं आपके जरिए शहरी विकास मंत्री महोदय को बताना चाहता हूँ कि आप मेट्रो के विस्तार के लिए अच्छा काम कर रहे हैं और पूरे देश के विभिन्न शहरों में लगभग 500 किलोमीटर मेट्रो के काम को विभिन्न चरणों में पूरा करने वाले हैं।

महोदया, कोलकाता शहर में जो ईस्ट-वेस्ट मेट्रो है। वह यूपीए-1 के समय, जब जवाहर लाल नेहरू अर्बन रिन्यूअल मिशन बनाया गया था, तब सैंक्शन हुई थी। उसके बाद वह कभी अर्बन डैवलपमेंट मिनिस्ट्री से रेलवे मिनिस्ट्री में गई और रेलवे से फिर अर्बन में आई। डीएमआरसी की तर्ज पर ही कोलकाता मेट्रो रेल

कॉर्पोरेशन का काम हुआ, लेकिन उसका काम बहुत सुस्त है। इसमें अभी कुछ परेशानियां भी थीं। उन परेशानियों का राज्य सरकार के साथ मिलकर कुछ हल निकालने का प्रयास भी किया गया।

महोदया, मैं माननीय शहरी विकास मंत्री के ध्यान में यह बात लाना चाहता हूँ कि जब यह योजना बन रही थी, तब यह कहा गया था कि टाइम-बाउंड तरीके से काम होगा, लेकिन कोलकाता मेट्रो रेल का काम टाइम-बाउंड तरीके से नहीं हो रहा है, जिसके कारण कॉस्ट एस्केलेशन भी हो रहा है। अतः मैं माननीय शहरी विकास मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इन योजनाओं को आप कब तक पूरा करेंगे और इस चरण से अगले चरण में विस्तार के लिए क्या कोई योजना वेस्ट बंगाल की सरकार से आपको प्राप्त हुई या नहीं?

श्री एम. वैकेंय्या नायडू : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदया, यदि आप अनुमति दें, तो मैं श्री सुरेश प्रभु, माननीय रेल मंत्री महोदय से आग्रह करूंगा कि वे इसका उत्तर दें, क्योंकि the Kolkata Metro is dealt by the Railway Department. He will be able to give us good information.

HON. SPEAKER: Yes, he can.

... (*Interruptions*)

HON. SPEAKER: What is it? You want the reply.

SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY: The question will be the same because the East-West Metro goes around my constituency area mainly, that is, in the city of Kolkata.... (*Interruptions*)

HON. SPEAKER: He is taking care of your constituency also.

SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY: It is the same question, and the reply may be given from the same table. ... (*Interruptions*)

As the local MP of Kolkata and due to the intervention of the Chief Minister, there was a meeting in my house regarding the major problems which are raised by the Railway authorities. You will be glad to know that in the last week, the General Manager (Railways), Urban Development Ministry official—all came together, and these problems have already been sorted out and this matter is going to be implemented very soon.... (*Interruptions*) I am giving that reply on behalf of you with credit to the Trinamool Government under the leadership of Mamata Banerjee.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SURESH PRABHU): Madam, of course, it is a very unique way of one Member's question being answered by another Member.

HON. SPEAKER: Now it is happening. Yes, that is the thing.

SHRI SURESH PRABHU: I really endorse this great innovation. So, you are sparing us of our trouble.... (*Interruptions*) But let me give you the factual position. Madam, a few months ago, I had a very long meeting with the hon. Chief Minister of West Bengal.

HON. SPEAKER: Actually, this is also a unique thing that you are answering the question for him. Normally, it is not allowed.

SHRI SURESH PRABHU: We prepared a complete agenda. I must be thankful to the hon. Chief Minister. There were several issues involved. ... (*Interruptions*) We sorted them out. We have prepared a concrete action plan, including the East-West Corridor which was pending because of the funding issue. As you know, the Japanese are going to fund it. We sorted out that problem. ... (*Interruptions*) We also started a tunneling of that. Therefore, we are really working on it, and I can say east or west, it is the best.... (*Interruptions*)

HON. SPEAKER: Actually, something like this does not happen but I have allowed because you are here.

... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Madam, let me put the record straight to my friend, Mr. Sudip Bandyopadhyay because it is in the larger interest of the issue raised by Mohammad Salim. I am thankful to the West Bengal Chief Minister for intervening and sorting out the issues, and also to Shri Sudip Bandyopadhyay.... (*Interruptions*) But I would like to put the record straight. The Kolkata East-West Metro corridor is under the administrative control of the Railway Ministry. Its length is 16.55 KM. Expenditure is Rs.4,874.58 crore. The scheduled date of completion is July, 2019. ... (*Interruptions*) But it is a fully Central Government project. The share of the Ministry of Railways is 74 per cent and the MoUD is 26

per cent.... (*Interruptions*) The leader of the Central Government is Shri Narendra Modi. That is in everybody's knowledge. ... (*Interruptions*)

HON. SPEAKER: Thank you.

(Q. 245)

श्री विनायक भाऊराव राऊत: अध्यक्ष महोदया, मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहता हूँ कि आपने इस वर्ष तकरीबन 2950 किलोमीटर के रिन्युअल का काम हाथ में लिया है, लेकिन चिंता इस बात की है कि कल्याण के पतलीपुत्र और नवी मुम्बई के सानपाड़ा और नानूभाई के बीच कई रेलें पटरी से नीचे उतर गयीं। मैं मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि पुरानी रेल लाइनों की इलैक्ट्रॉनिक मौनीटरिंग करने का सिस्टम, जो आपके पास है, टी.आर.सी. और ओ.एम.एस. के माध्यम से मुम्बई एम.एम.आर.डी.ए. की रेल पटरियों की जांच करने का काम क्या आपने हाथ में लिया है? अगर लिया है, तो उनकी रेनोवेशन का काम आप कब तक पूरा कर लेंगे?

SHRI SURESH PRABHU: Madam, electronic monitoring of track geometry by Track Recording Cars and Portable Oscillation Monitoring systems have been introduced on the railway network for better track monitoring. We are also working on the track management system. We have also improved the tools for the trackmen who are actually the ones who maintain the tracks. ... (*Interruptions*)

The idea is that we may augment as much mechanization as possible and try to increase as much fund as possible to look at this very important aspect of safety and track maintenance. ... (*Interruptions*)

HON. SPEAKER: Now, the Question Hour is over.

12.00 hours

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय सदस्यगण, मुझे श्री राजेश रंजन, श्रीमती रंजीत रंजन, श्री जय प्रकाश नारायण यादव, प्रो. सौगत राय, सर्वश्री दुष्यंत चौटाला, वाई.एस. अविनाश रेड्डी और श्रीमती पी.के. श्रीमथि टीचर से विभिन्न मुद्दों पर स्थगन प्रस्ताव की सूचनाएं प्राप्त हुई हैं।

यद्यपि ये मामले महत्वपूर्ण हैं, तथापि इनके लिए आज के कार्य में व्यवधान डालना अनिवार्य नहीं है। ये मामले अन्य अवसरों पर उठाये जा सकते हैं।

अतः मैंने स्थगन प्रस्ताव की किसी भी सूचना को अनुमति प्रदान नहीं की है।

After this I will allow you to speak.

... (*Interruptions*)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आप सब बैठ जाइये। मैं आपको बोलने का मौका दे दूंगी।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : मैं एक महत्वपूर्ण बात बोल रही हूँ, इसलिए कृपया आप सब चुप हो जाइये।

... (व्यवधान)

12.01 hours

OBSERVATION BY THE SPEAKER
Extension of time of Inquiry Committee

HON. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, as you may recall, on 25 July, 2016 I made an announcement in the House regarding constitution of a nine-Member Inquiry Committee to probe into the incident of serious breach of security of the Parliament House by the improper conduct of Shri Bhagwant Mann, MP by videographing and posting critical footage of Parliament House Complex on a social media. The Committee was requested to submit its Report not later than 3 August, 2016.

I have since received a request from Dr. Kirit Somaiya, hon. chairperson of the Inquiry Committee submitting that in view of gravity of the matter the unanimous view among Members of the Committee was that for doing justice to the remit of the Committee, they need some more time as some more witnesses have to be examined and certain critical issues have to be examined in depth. The Chairperson has, therefore, sought extension of time for further two weeks.

On due consideration of grounds and reasons stated, I have acceded to the request for extension of two weeks more time with effect from 4 August, 2016.

As earlier observed by me, in view of seriousness of matter Shri Bhagwant Mann, MP is further advised not to attend the sittings of the House until a decision is taken in the matter.

12.03 hours**PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE**

HON. SPEAKER: Now, Papers to be laid on the Table.

... (*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table:-

(1) A copy of the Memorandum of Understanding (Hindi and English versions) between the National Buildings Construction Corporation Limited and the Ministry of Urban Development for the year 2016-2017.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5005/16/16]

(2) A copy of the Notification No. S.O.2479(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated 21st July, 2016, amending bye-law 9.2.5 of Unified Building Bye-Laws for Delhi, 2016 regarding control of Signs (Hoardings) and Outdoor Display Structures and Bye-Laws will be applicable in the areas under Delhi Development Authority's jurisdiction issued under Section 57 of the Delhi Development Act, 1957.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5006/16/16]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan, Delhi, for the year 2013-2014, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan, Delhi, for the year 2013-2014.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5007/16/16]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Sports Authority of India, New Delhi, for the year 2014-2015, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Sports Authority of India, New Delhi, for the year 2014-2015.
- (4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5008/16/16]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA): On behalf of Shri Mukhtar Abbas Naqvi, I beg to lay on the table:-

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Maulana Azad Education Foundation, New Delhi, for the year 2013-2014, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Maulana Azad Education Foundation, New Delhi, for the year 2013-2014.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5009/16/16]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) on the progress made in the intake of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes against vacancies reserved for them in recruitment and promotion categories on the Railways for the year ending 31st March, 2015.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5010/16/16]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Railway Welfare Organisation, New Delhi, for the year 2014-2015, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Railway Welfare Organisation, New Delhi, for the year 2014-2015.

(4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5011/16/16]

(5) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of Section 30 of the Railway Claims Tribunal Act, 1987:-

(i) The Railway Claims Tribunal (Procedure) Amendment Rules, 2015 published in Notification No. G.S.R.711(E) in Gazette of India dated 17th September, 2015.

(ii) The Railway Claims Tribunal (Procedure) Amendment Rules, 2016 published in Notification No. G.S.R.464(E) in Gazette of India dated 28th April, 2016.

(iii) The Railway Claims Tribunal (Salaries and Allowances and Conditions of Services of Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Members) Amendment Rules, 2016 published in Notification No. G.S.R.500(E) in Gazette of India dated 12th May, 2016.

(6) Two statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at item No. (i) & (ii) of (5) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5012/16/16]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY): I beg to lay on the Table:-

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, New Delhi, for the year 2012-2013.

- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, New Delhi, for the year 2012-2013, together with Audit Report thereon.
 - (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, New Delhi, for the year 2012-2013.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5013/16/16]

- (3)
- (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, New Delhi, for the year 2013-2014.
 - (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, New Delhi, for the year 2013-2014, together with Audit Report thereon.
 - (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, New Delhi, for the year 2013-2014.
- (4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5014/16/16]

12.05 hours**MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA**

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Madam Speaker, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:-

- (i) “In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 2nd August, 2016 agreed without any amendment to the Institutes of Technology (Amendment) Bill, 2016 which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 25th July, 2016..”

... (*Interruptions*)

12.05 ½ hours**COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS'
BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS
25th Report**

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI (KARUR): Madam, I beg to present the Twenty-fifth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

... (*Interruptions*)

12.05 ¾ hours**COMMITTEE ON ABSENCE OF MEMBERS FROM
THE SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE
5th Report**

PROF. A.S.R. NAIK (MAHABUBABAD): Madam, I beg to present the Fifth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House.

... (*Interruptions*)

12.06 hours**JOINT COMMITTEE ON OFFICES OF PROFIT**
6th to 8th Reports

डॉ. सत्यपाल सिंह (बागपत) : अध्यक्ष महोदया, मैं लाभ के पदों संबंधी समिति का छठा, सातवां और आठवां प्रतिवेदन (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) सभा पटल पर प्रस्तुत करता हूँ।

... (*Interruptions*)

12.06 ½ hours**STATEMENTS BY MINISTER**

(i) (a) Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 276th Report of the Standing Committee on Science and Technology, Environment and Forests on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations/ observations contained in the 257th Report of the Committee on Demands for Grants (2015-16), pertaining to the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, Ministry of Science and Technology.*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY): Madam, I beg to lay the following statement regarding the:-

Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 276th Report of the Standing Committee on Science and Technology, Environment and Forests on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations/ observations contained in the 257th Report of the Committee on Demands for Grants (2015-16), pertaining to the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, Ministry of Science and Technology.

(b) Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 281st Report of the Standing Committee on Science and Technology, Environment and Forests on Demands for Grants (2016-17), pertaining to the Department of Science and Technology, Ministry of Science and Technology.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY): Madam, I beg to lay the following statement regarding the:-

Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 281st Report of the Standing Committee on Science and Technology, Environment and Forests on Demands for Grants (2016-17), pertaining to the Department of Science and Technology, Ministry of Science and Technology.

... (Interruptions)

* Laid on the Table and also Placed in Library, See No. LT 5015/16/16 and 5016/16/16, respectively.

12.07 hours**SUBMISSIONS BY THE MEMBERS****(i) Re: Collapse of British-era Mumbai-Goa Highway Bridge**

HON. SPEAKER: Now, 'Zero Hour' – Shri Vinayak Bhauroo Raut.

श्री विनायक भाऊराव राऊत (रत्नागिरी-सिंधुदुर्ग) :अध्यक्ष महोदया, मैं शून्य काल में एक गंभीर घटना की ओर ध्यान आपका आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। महाराष्ट्र के रायगढ़ जिले में सावित्री नदी है। बहुत ज्यादा बारिश हो रही है, बाढ़ आ रही है। ... (व्यवधान) उस नदी पर वहाँ ब्रिटिश जमाने का ब्रिज था, जिसके बारे में उस वक्त ब्रिटिश लोगों ने भी भारत सरकार को लिखा था कि इसका आयुर्मान खत्म हो चुका है, इसलिए इसके ऊपर आना-जाना, यातायात बन्द करें। महाराष्ट्र ने दूसरी जगह पर ब्रिज तो बनाया है, लेकिन इस ब्रिज का भी उपयोग चालू रखा था। दुर्भाग्य से कल रात को भारी बारिश होने की वजह से वहाँ ज्यादा बाढ़ आ गयी और वह ब्रिज पूरी तरह से बह गया। ... (व्यवधान) जानकारी यह प्राप्त हो रही है उसके ऊपर से जाने वाली महाराष्ट्र सरकार के स्टेट ट्रांसपोर्ट की दो बसें, कई लग्जरी बसें और कुछ निजी वाहनों का भी यातायात चालू था। ... (व्यवधान) रात साढ़े ग्यारह बजे का समय था, अमावस्या की रात थी, अंधेरा था, जिससे किसी को पता नहीं चला। यह जानकारी मिल रही है कि स्टेट ट्रांसपोर्ट की दो बसें, एक लग्जरी बसें और दस से पन्द्रह कारें बह चुकी हैं। ... (व्यवधान) देश के पंतप्रधान माननीय नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ने कल रात ही महाराष्ट्र के मुख्यमंत्री जी से बातचीत की है, लेकिन इस सभागृह में हम जानना चाहते हैं कि एग्जैक्टली वहाँ की क्या स्थिति है? ... (व्यवधान) बही हुई एसटी बसों में जो लोग यात्रा कर रहे थे, उनको बचाने के लिए, उनकी शोध करने के लिए जो प्रयास हो रहे हैं, उनकी जानकारी दें। भविष्य में ऐसी घटना न हो, उसके लिए ऐसे पुराने ब्रिजेज पर भविष्य में यातायात चालू न रखा जाए, इसके बारे में भी मैं सभागृह में जानकारी चाहता हूँ। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : श्री भैरों प्रसाद मिश्र, श्री राजीव सातव, श्री अरविंद सावंत, श्री गजानन कीर्तिकर, श्री राजन विचारे, श्री श्रीरंग आप्पा बारणे, डॉ. श्रीकांत एकनाथ शिंदे, श्री आधलराव पाटील शिवाजीराव एवं श्री प्रतापराव जाधव को श्री विनायक भाऊराव राऊत द्वारा उठाए गए विषय के साथ संबद्ध करने की अनुमति प्रदान की जाती है।

गृह मंत्री (श्री राजनाथ सिंह) : अध्यक्ष महोदया, महाराष्ट्र के जिला रायगढ़ में सावित्री नदी के पुल पर हुई दुर्घटना निश्चित रूप से बहुत दुखद और दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण है।... (व्यवधान)

HON. SPEAKER: This is a very serious thing.

श्री राजनाथ सिंह: मैं माननीय सदस्य को जानकारी देना चाहता हूँ कि बीती रात लगभग साढ़े ग्यारह बजे महाराष्ट्र के रायगढ़ जिले में, सावित्री नदी पर बना एक पुल, जो महाड़ कस्बे के पास, मुंबई-गोवा राजमार्ग पर स्थित है, नदी में पानी के तेज बहाव के कारण बह गया है। इस दुर्घटना में दो यात्री बसें और चार अन्य वाहनों के नदी में बहने की आशंका है। सरकार द्वारा कुछ प्रभावी कदम उठाये गये हैं। इस दुर्घटना की सूचना मिलने के साथ ही एन.डी.आर.एफ. की चार टीमों, जिनमें 115 सदस्य और 12 नावें हैं, तथा गहरे पानी में गोता लगा सकने वाले गोताखोर शामिल हैं, उनको राहत कार्य के लिए तैनात किया जा चुका है। मैंने स्वयं महाराष्ट्र के मुख्य मंत्री श्री देवेन्द्र फणनवीस जी से इस घटना के बारे में जानकारी हासिल की है। आर्म्ड फोर्सों के दो हेलीकॉप्टर्स को राहत और बचाव कार्य के लिए तैनात किया जा चुका है। राज्य सरकार के अधिकारी मौके पर पहुंच गये हैं तथा परिस्थितियों का समुचित आकलन कर, पर्याप्त राहत कार्यों का समायोजन कर रहे हैं। मैं माननीय सदस्यों को यह विश्वास दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि संकट की इस घड़ी में भारत सरकार राज्य सरकार के साथ मिलकर इस विपदा की स्थिति में हर संभव मदद दे रही है।

श्री मुकेश राजपूत (फरुखाबाद) : माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, आपने महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दे पर मुझे बोलने का समय दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपको बहुत बहुत धन्यवाद देता हूँ। मेरा संसदीय क्षेत्र फरुखाबाद गंगा, रामगंगा और काली नदी से घिरा हुआ क्षेत्र है। आए दिन गंगा नदी और राम गंगा नदी में कटान होता रहता है, जिसकी वजह से सैकड़ों एकड़ जमीन तथा जमीन पर खड़ी हुई फसलें नदी के काल के गाल में समा जाती हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से बार-बार कहने पर भी गंगा व राम गंगा नदी पर बांधों व रोक ढोकरे नहीं बनायी गई हैं। इस बार अच्छा मानसून होने की वजह से हमारे क्षेत्र में गंगा व राम गंगा में बाढ़ आ गई है, जिसकी वजह से सैकड़ों गांव बाढ़ की चपेट में हैं तथा दर्जनों गांव कट रहे हैं। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि बहुत से गांव तथा बहुत सी जमीनें जलमग्न हैं और गांव कटने से बहुत से लोग बेघर हुए हैं। मेरा आपके माध्यम से राज्य सरकार से अनुरोध है कि जो लोग बेघर हुए हैं, उन्हें घर दिया जाए तथा जिनकी फसलें व जमीन का नुकसान हो रहा है, उन्हें मुआवजा दिया जाए। इससे पहले भी बहुत से वहां काम हुए हैं, लेकिन वे ऐसे काम हैं जिनमें बहुत भ्रष्टाचार हुआ है। बांध और रोक ढोकरे पहले भी बने हैं, लेकिन वे एक ही बरसात में बह गये हैं। इसलिए मेरा आपसे निवेदन है कि उनकी भी जांच होनी चाहिए, ताकि दुबारा इसकी पुनरावृत्ति न हो सके। धन्यवाद।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : श्री भैरों प्रसाद मिश्र, कुंवर पुष्पेन्द्र सिंह चंदेल, श्री शरद त्रिपाठी, श्री सी.पी.जोशी, श्री सुधीर गुप्ता और श्री रोडमल नागर को श्री मुकेश राजपूत द्वारा उठाए गए विषय के साथ संबद्ध करने की अनुमति प्रदान की जाती है।

SHRI RABINDRA KUMAR JENA (BALASORE): Madam Speaker, I thank you for allowing me to raise an issue on the floor of this House. Last week, this issue has shaken the whole of Odisha and also the people of our country when 47 people lost their lives on a single day due to lightning.

On an average, Odisha has been losing about 300 lives every year due to lightning, but never ever in the history of Odisha or that of the country it had happened where 47 people lost their lives on a single day.

I have three specific demands to make which arise out of this serious and grave situation.

Firstly, the hon. Chief Minister of Odisha Shri Naveen Patnaik Ji expressed deep shock and grief on this tragic incident and has declared a compensation of Rs. 4 lakh to the family of the deceased person.

The hon. Prime Minister of India has also expressed deep shock and grief. In his tweet, he said that he was extremely upset over this incident.

I would urge upon the hon. Prime Minister of India and also the Government of India to immediately declare a compensation of Rs. 10 lakh per family of the deceased.

My second demand is this. There are a number of factors like floods, cyclone and earthquake, which are a part of the natural calamity, but lightning is not a part of it. I would urge upon the Union Government to include lightning also as a part of the natural calamity so that we need not have to come to Parliament every time requesting for compensation.

My third and last demand, Madam, is about predicting lightning. Can we predict lightning? That is the bigger issue. If it can be done, then loss of lives can be avoided. This is nothing new in the world. The United States of America has got a system, that is, the National Lightning Detection Network. They can predict lightning. The United Kingdom has a system of lightning mapping and super-cell tracking system, where lightning can be predicted. Even an engineer from Maharashtra, from the Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology, has asked the Government in 2014, two years back, to extend help to him so that lightning could be predicted.

I would urge upon the Government to take cognizance of this serious fact and ensure that lightning is predicted so that the loss of thousands of lives in the country year-on-year is avoided.

HON. SPEAKER: Shri Bhairon Prasad Mishra and Kunwar Pushpendra Singh Chandel are permitted to associate with the issue raised by Shri Rabindra Kumar Jena.

... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB (CUTTACK): Madam Speaker, our request is that the Government should at least respond on this.

HON. SPEAKER: They will take cognizance. Nobody is saying no to that.

SHRIMATI KOTHAPALLI GEETHA (ARAKU): Thank you, Madam Speaker, for giving me this opportunity to raise the issue of inadequate health facilities in rural areas. Rural public health system even today is facing a lot of challenges. We are not able to attract doctors to rural and tribal areas and retain them there. Seventy per cent of Indian population is living in villages whereas only 20 per cent of Indian hospital beds are located in rural areas even today. There is a dearth of doctors and health infrastructure in those areas. Where there is a little bit of infrastructure in place, there are no technicians to handle the machines as a result of which those machines are getting rusted. Hundreds of people in rural and tribal areas are dying every year even today without proper diagnosis of their ailments. In view of this, I would like to request the hon. Minister to promote telemedicine and e-medicine in rural areas whereby we can actually promote medical facilities through NHRM and also provide necessary health amenities to the people in rural areas. The Government has declared health as one of the Sustainable Development Goals. In order to achieve this goal, I would request the hon. Minister to provide adequate health facilities through e-medicine in the rural areas. Thank you.

HON. SPEAKER: Dr. Manoj Rajoria, Shri Bhairon Prasad Mishra, Kunwar Pushpendra Singh Chandel are permitted to associate with the issue raised by Shrimati Kothapalli Geetha.

SHRI KALYAN BANERJEE (SREERAMPUR): Madam Speaker, I would like to raise the very important issue of repeated rise in prices of domestic LPG and PDS and non-PDS kerosene because of which the general public and in particular the poor people are seriously affected. The average government subsidy on PDS kerosene was Rs.33.89 per litre as of July 2014 and it has come down to Rs.11.49 per litre as of July 2016. As a result of this, the price of kerosene has increased. According to the Petroleum Planning and Analysis Cell, subsidy on kerosene has dropped by 52 per cent between 2014-15 and 2015-16. The total subsidy on PDS kerosene was Rs.24,799 crore during 2014-15 and it has come down to Rs.11,496 crore during 2015-16. Kerosene quota has also decreased. Our hon. Chief Minister

of West Bengal Mamata Banerjee has written several letters to the hon. Prime Minister in this regard but there has been no response.

Madam, instead of the fire being in the kitchen, the kitchen is on fire now. Regarding LPG, on 5th May 2016 the number of LPG consumers registered was 15.39 crore. The subsidy on LPG has been decreased. It was Rs.40,569 crore in 2014-15 and it has come down to Rs.16,074 crore in 2015-16. The hon. Minister on 6th August 2014 stated in reply to a question that there was no proposal of the Government to raise the prices of LPG, cooking gas and kerosene to wipe out the subsidy. But in effect it has been done and prices have been increased. मैडम, दो र्वा पहले जो वायदा किया गया था, जो मन की बात थी, वह मन की बात अभी कीचेन में नहीं घुसी है। ... (व्यवधान) वह मन की बात चली गई।... (व्यवधान) काम नहीं हुआ, कुछ नहीं हुआ।... (व्यवधान)

I would request the Government on behalf of the 125 crore people of the country that the Government should increase the PDS quota of kerosene oil and they should decrease the prices of kerosene oil and LPG. By mere advertisements nothing will be achieved. Build India will not be achieved unless kitchen is built and food comes to the table. I would request the Government to respond to this. Thank you.

HON. SPEAKER: Shri Rabindra Kumar Jena is permitted to associate with the issue raised by Shri Kalyan Banerjee.

DR. PRABHAS KUMAR SINGH (BARGARH): Hon. Speaker Madam, thank you for giving me an opportunity to raise an important issue relating to my Parliamentary constituency. Agriculture is the mainstay of economy and substance of life for the people of Odisha. As per 2011 census, about 62 per cent of population is still depending on agriculture sector for their livelihood. Hence, this sector constitutes the backbone of the State's economy. The production of foodgrains in the State has increased from 51.04 lakh tonnes in 1970-1971 to 83.60 lakh tonnes in 2013-14. The production rate of foodgrains has increased from 847 kilograms per hectares in 1971 to 1696 kilograms per hectare in 2012-2013 which is quite significant.

During 2013-14, the share of paddy out of the net area sown was 77.06 per cent which is still quite high. Over dependence on paddy cultivation even in rain-fed conditions is a limiting factor to growth of agriculture because of the State's proneness to natural calamities, particularly drought conditions. The State agriculture policy has been further modified in 2013 to anticipate and address emerging trends and to identify potential areas for development and chalk out an agenda for economic development.

Rice is the staple food of Odisha and Bargarh district is the rice bowl of our State. Hence, a large part of Odisha is under rice cultivation. Establishing of a Central Rice Research Institute and an Agriculture University will go a long way in promoting research on rice and allied fields. I would request the hon. Minister of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare to consider establishing of a Central Rice Research Institute in Bargarh. A few months ago, the hon. Prime Minister had also visited Bargarh and we hoped that something would be announced by him. But, nothing has happened to Bargarh district yet and Bargarh is suffering a lot in agriculture sector.

माननीय अध्यक्ष : श्री भैरों प्रसाद मिश्र, कुंवर पुष्पेन्द्र सिंह चन्देल और श्री रवीन्द्र कुमार जेना को डॉ. प्रभास कुमार सिंह द्वारा उठाए गए विषय के साथ संबद्ध करने की अनुमति प्रदान की जाती है।

श्री श्यामा चरण गुप्त (इलाहाबाद) : अध्यक्ष महोदया, मैं आपका ध्यान लोक सभा एवं विधान सभा चुनाव के खर्च की सीमा की तरफ आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। प्रत्येक लोक सभा एवं विधान सभा चुनाव के खर्च चुनाव घोषित होने की तिथि से जोड़े जाते हैं, परन्तु तमाम राजनीतिक पार्टियां अपने प्रत्याशियों की घोषणा चुनाव आयोग द्वारा घोषित तिथि से एक वर्ष पहले से ही कर दी जाती है। संबंधित प्रत्याशी अपने चुनाव क्षेत्र में एक वर्ष पूर्व से ही अपना प्रचार मनमाने तरीके से करते हैं। होर्डिंग्स, वॉल राइटिंग, पोस्टर तथा कैफे आदि की भी व्यवस्था शुरू कर देते हैं और मतदाताओं को उपहार आदि बांटते हैं, जिसके खर्च की किसी भी तरह की भी गणना चुनाव खर्च में जोड़ी नहीं जाती है। ऐसे प्रत्याशियों की चुनाव खर्च की सीमा पार्टियों द्वारा प्रत्याशी घोषित किए जाने के समय से ही की जानी चाहिए। चुनाव आयोग द्वारा घोषित तिथि के पूर्व घोषित किए गए प्रत्याशियों को चुनाव लड़ने से रोका जाना चाहिए। यदि बीच में या बाद में प्रत्याशी बदल दिया जाता है, तो घोषित प्रत्याशियों के चुनाव का खर्च बेकार भी चला जाता है। यदि ऐसा नहीं किया गया, तो कोई भी गरीब प्रत्याशी मात्र निर्धारित समय में चुनाव प्रचार नहीं कर सकता है।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : श्री सी.पी. जोशी, श्री सुधीर गुप्ता, श्री रोडमल नागर, श्री शरद त्रिपाठी, कुंवर पुष्पेन्द्र सिंह चन्देल, श्री भैरों प्रसाद मिश्र, श्री शिवकुमार उदासि, श्री संजय धोत्रे और डॉ. मनोज राजोरिया को श्री श्यामा चरण गुप्त द्वारा उठाए गए विषय के साथ संबद्ध करने की अनुमति प्रदान की जाती है।

श्री प्रतापराव जाधव (बुलढाणा) : महोदया, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार का ध्यान इस विषय की तरफ आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि वर्ष 2014-15 के वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने महाराष्ट्र के कई जिलों को सूखाग्रस्त घोषित किया था और सूखे से प्रभावित किसानों को राहत प्रदान करने के लिए महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने किसानों का फसल ऋण को पांच वर्षों में उस ऋण की अदायगी हर साल बीस परसेंट देने का प्रावधान किया था, जिसमें बैंकों ने अपनी भूमिका को समुचित ढंग से नहीं निभाया है और पक्षपाती ढंग से काम करते हुए सिर्फ 25 परसेंट किसानों के लिए ऐसा किया गया और 75 किसानों को इस योजना में कवर नहीं किया गया। इस वजह से 75 प्रतिशत उपरोक्त ऋण पुनर्गठन का फायदा राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों के भ्रष्ट अधिकारियों द्वारा नहीं मिला और सरकार की यह योजना पूरी तरह से फेल हो गई। वर्ष 2015-16 में महाराष्ट्र के कई जिले सूखाग्रस्त घोषित हुए और सरकार ने उपरोक्त ऋण पुनर्गठन योजना को जारी रखा। परंतु इसका फायदा केवल वर्ष 2014-15 में जिन किसानों का ऋण पुनर्गठन किया गया था, उन्हीं 25 परसेंट किसानों को ही दुबारा पुनर्गठन का फायदा मिला और जिन 75 परसेंट किसानों को पुनर्गठन का फायदा नहीं मिला था, उनको कर्ज से वंचित रहना पड़ा।

महोदया, राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों ने इस योजना को सफल बनाने के लिए कोई कारगर कदम नहीं उठाये, जिससे किसानों को उतनी राहत नहीं मिली, जितनी सरकार ने सोची थी। राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों का रुख उदासीन रहा है। लगता है कि राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों पर किसी का अंकुश ही नहीं है।

इसलिए सदन के माध्यम से सरकार से अनुरोध है कि सूखे से राहत पहुँचाने के लिए ऋण देने में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों के अधिकारियों की जाँच की जाए और जाँच के परिणामों के आधार पर दोषी अधिकारियों पर कार्रवाई की जाए।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : सर्वश्री अरविन्द सावंत, संजय हरिभाऊ जाधव, श्रीरंग आप्पा बारणे, राजन विचारे, डॉ. श्रीकांत एकनाथ शिंदे, आधलराव पाटील शिवाजीराव, भेंरो प्रसाद मिश्र, मनोज राजोरिया, कुँवर पुष्पेन्द्र सिंह चन्देल और भावना पुंडलिकराव गवली को श्री प्रतापराव जाधव द्वारा उठाये गये विषय से संबद्ध करने की अनुमति प्रदान की जाती है।

श्री दद्वन मिश्रा (श्रावस्ती) : माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, आपने देश के अन्न दाता किसानों की समस्या को सदन में रखने का महत्वपूर्ण अवसर प्रदान किया, इसके लिए मैं आपका धन्यवाद करता हूँ।

हमारा देश भारतवर्ष गांवों का देश है, किसानों का देश है। हमारी 80 पर्सेंट आबादी कृषि पर निर्भर करती है। हमारी भारत सरकार एवं हमारे यशस्वी प्रधानमंत्री जी का मानना है कि जब तक हमारे किसान खुशहाल नहीं होंगे और हमारे गांव समृद्ध नहीं होंगे, तब तक हम देश को समृद्धशाली नहीं बना सकते हैं।

इसी कड़ी में, केन्द्र की सरकार द्वारा किसानों के जीवन में खुशहाली लाने के लिए, गांवों को समृद्ध बनाने के लिए कई योजनाएँ लागू की गयी हैं। इसी कड़ी में हमारे यशस्वी प्रधानमंत्री जी की महत्वाकांक्षी, क्रांतिकारी योजना- प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना जो इसी खरीफ की फसल से लागू हो रही है। इसलिए मैं खरीफ की फसल में आने वाली दिक्कतों की ओर ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ।

जैसा कि इस योजना की गाइडलाइंस में है कि इस योजना से संबंधित एजेंसी नामित करने का काम प्रदेश सरकार को करना था। उत्तर प्रदेश में एजेंसी नामित करने में काफी विलम्ब हुआ। उत्तर प्रदेश में दो एजेंसियों को फसल बीमा योजना से संबंधित इंश्योरेंस का काम मिला है। छः जिलों में इंश्योरेंस का काम आईसीआईसीआई लोम्बार्ड को मिला है। शेष 69 जिलों में फसल बीमा का काम इंडियन इंश्योरेंस कंपनी को मिला है। लेकिन इसका व्यापक प्रचार-प्रसार नहीं हो पाया है। 30 जून को एजेंसी नामित हुई, उसका व्यापक प्रचार-प्रसार नहीं हो पाया, किसानों को उनके बारे में जानकारी नहीं हो पायी। इसके बाद बाढ़ की विभीषिका आ गयी। ऐसे में किसानों की तरफ से मांग आ रही थी कि इसकी अंतिम तारीख को बढ़ाया जाए। अंतिम तिथि, जो 31 जुलाई थी, उसे मात्र दो दिन के लिए 2 अगस्त तक बढ़ाया गया।

इसलिए मैं आपके माध्यम से भारत सरकार और माननीय कृषि मंत्री जी से मांग करता हूँ कि फसल बीमा की तारीख को बढ़ाकर 31 अगस्त किया जाए ताकि हमारे प्रधानमंत्री जी की जो मंशा है, किसानों के जीवन में खुशहाली लाने की, उसका पूरा लाभ देश के किसानों को मिल सके।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : सर्वश्री सी.पी. जोशी, सुधीर गुप्ता, रोडमल नागर, भैरो प्रसाद मिश्र, शरद त्रिपाठी, कुँवर पुष्पेन्द्र सिंह चन्देल, मुकेश राजपूत, गजेन्द्र सिंह शेखावत, रामचरण बोहरा, सुभाष चन्द्र बहेरिया, राहुल कास्वां और सतीश कुमार गौतम को श्री ददन मिश्रा द्वारा उठाये गये विषय से संबद्ध करने की अनुमति प्रदान की जाती है।

KUMARI SUSHMITA DEV (SILCHAR): Thank you Madam Speaker for giving me an opportunity to speak today on a very important issue. In the State of Assam there is a procedure going on to update the National Register of Citizens. This process has started pursuant to a court order. The draft list will be printed in January, 2017.

Recently, on 2nd July, 2015 the Assistant Registrar General of India issued a letter to Shri Hajela, who is the NRC Coordinator in Assam, saying that against the people who are original inhabitants of Assam the word 'OI' should be written. Shri Hajela has recently given a statement saying that people who are Bengalis, Hindus or Muslims, by virtue of their language or surname they will not be referred to as original inhabitants of Assam.

What I would like to bring to the attention of this House is that Bengalis who live in Assam have been living in Assam, for instance in Barak Valley, before 1874 when Cachar became a part of the State of Assam.

It is my humble request Madam that this process of updating the Register should not create two classes of citizens in India and Bengalis should be considered as original inhabitants as they have come right from the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. Thank you Madam.

माननीय अध्यक्ष : श्रीमती अपरूपा पोद्दार, श्रीमती अर्पिता घोष और श्री अधीर रंजन चौधरी को कु. सुष्मिता देव द्वारा उठाये गये विषय से संबद्ध करने की अनुमति प्रदान की जाती है।

SHRI M.I. SHANAVAS (WAYANAD): Madam, I thank you for giving me the opportunity to raise a very important matter before this august Assembly.

The Constitution 86th amendment of 2002 had made elementary education a fundamental right under article 21A of the Constitution of India. The right of children to free education was a great landmark in the history of India. About Rs. 2.5 lakh crore are being spent for free education.

When this Act was passed, I was sitting in the Treasury Benches. At that time, everybody was so happy that 25 per cent of poor students will get admission. Madam, I would like to know from the Government whether this is being implemented. Are these 25 per cent poor students living in the vicinity of schools getting admission?

Furthermore, the capitation fee for LKG in my State is Rs.3 lakh and for B.Com., it is Rs.5 lakh. So, this Government should take strong steps to see that capitation fee is done away forthwith and the Right to Education Act is implemented in its spirit.

डॉ. अंशुल वर्मा (हरदोई) : अध्यक्ष महोदया, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी के संज्ञान में लाना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे देश में रहने वाले प्रत्येक व्यक्ति की नागरिकता का प्रमाण इंडियन वोटर आईडी मानी गयी है।... (व्यवधान) यह मुझे मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र के नागरिकों और पर्यटकों से ज्ञात हुआ है, जबकि भारत सरकार द्वारा विशिष्ट पहचान प्राधिकरण, आधार-आम आदमी का अधिकार, में साफ-साफ लिखा है कि आधार पहचान का प्रमाण है, नागरिकता का नहीं।... (व्यवधान) आधार देश भर में मान्य है, जबकि भारत निर्वाचन आयोग द्वारा जारी मतदाता फोटो पहचान पत्र को देश में नागरिकता पहचान पत्र मानने के बारे में नहीं दर्शाया गया है। लेकिन भारत के किसी भी एयरपोर्ट पर भारत की नागरिकता का प्रमाण माना जाता है।... (व्यवधान)

महोदया, मेरा कहना है कि भारत सरकार ने आधार - आम आदमी का अधिकार में करोड़ों रुपये खर्च करके भारत के नागरिकों की बायोमैट्रिक परीक्षण कर फिंगर प्रिंट आदि लेकर आधार कार्ड निर्गत किए जाते हैं।... (व्यवधान) जबकि मतदाता पहचान पत्र में बायोमैट्रिक परीक्षण कर फिंगर प्रिंट आदि नहीं लिए जाते हैं। मतदाता की फोटो लेकर मतदाता पहचान पत्र निर्गत किए जाते हैं।... (व्यवधान)

महोदया, मैं आपके माध्यम से सदन का ध्यान आकर्षित कराना चाहता हूँ कि जैसे नागरिकता का प्रमाण वोटर आईडी है, इसी प्रकार से आधार कार्ड को नागरिकता का प्रमाण का दर्जा दिया जाए। यही मेरी आपके माध्यम से माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी से मांग है।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : श्री चन्द्र प्रकाश जोशी, श्री सुधीर गुप्ता, श्री रोडमल नागर, श्री शरद त्रिपाठी, कुँवर पुष्पेन्द्र सिंह चन्देल, श्री भैरों प्रसाद मिश्र और श्री मनोज राजोरिया, को श्री अंशुल वर्मा द्वारा उठाए गए विषय के साथ संबद्ध करने की अनुमति प्रदान की जाती है।

श्री कौशल किशोर (मोहनलालगंज) : माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, हमारे देश के माननीय प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेंद्र मोदी जी हिन्दुस्तान को दुनिया में नम्बर एक पर लाने के लिए विदेशी व बहुराष्ट्रीय कम्पनियों को हिन्दुस्तान में निवेश करने के लिए अथक प्रयास कर रहे हैं।... (व्यवधान) परन्तु हमारे देश में ही विकास में बाधा पहुंचाने वाले राज्य स्तरीय उद्योग निगम उद्योग लगाने वाली कम्पनियों को प्रताड़ित करते हैं और भ्रष्टाचार करके देश में उद्योगधंधों को रोकने का प्रयास कर रहे हैं।... (व्यवधान) उदाहरण के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश में यूपीएसआईडीसी ने जनपद मथुरा के एक्सटेंशन-2 कोशी कोटवान योजना में भूखण्ड संख्या ए-4 को टेक्नोफैब इंजीनियर लिमिटेड को 2 मार्च, 2013 को 2,45,23,268 करोड़ रुपये में लीज डीड कर दिया था, परन्तु आज तक मौके पर कब्जा नहीं दिया गया है।... (व्यवधान) कब्जा मांगने पर बताया गया कि अभी तक ले-आउट प्लान का मैप ही स्वीकृत नहीं हुआ है। टेक्नोफैब इंजीनियरिंग लिमिटेड के प्रबंधक द्वारा जब धन वापसी की मांग की गयी तो यूपीएसआईडीसी के ... * ने टेक्नोफैब के प्रबंधक से कुछ रुपये की मांग की।... (व्यवधान) जब मांग पूरी नहीं हुई तो उक्त ... * ने टेक्नोफैब इंजीनियरिंग लिमिटेड के प्रबंधक के साथ धोखाधड़ी करके 2 करोड़ 45 लाख रुपये में से अवैधानिक रूप से धनराशि काटकर केवल 84,53,392 करोड़ रुपये का डीड 6 जुलाई, 2016 को रजिस्टर्ड पोस्ट से भेज दिया और शेष 1 करोड़ 61 लाख रुपये अवैध तरीके से जब्त कर लिए।... (व्यवधान)

ज्ञात हो यू.पी.एस.आई.डी.सी. के उक्त ... * पूरी तरह से भ्रष्टाचार व धोखाधड़ी में लिप्त हैं। इस स्थिति में कोई भी कंपनी उत्तर प्रदेश में उद्योग लगाना नहीं चाहती।

अतः आपके माध्यम से मैं सरकार से मांग करता हूँ कि वह इस समस्या का तत्काल संज्ञान ले, ताकि देश के विकास में बाधा न पहुंचे तथा उत्तर प्रदेश में नये उद्योग लगाने के लिए यू.पी.एस.आई.डी.सी. के चीफ इंजिनियर के खिलाफ तत्काल कार्रवाई की जाए, ताकि प्रदेश और देश के विकास में कोई बाधा न पहुंचा सके। धन्यवाद।

HON. SPEAKER Shri Bhairon Prasad Mishra, Shri Pushpendra Singh Chandel and Shri Sharad Tripathi are permitted to associate with the issue raised by Shri Kaushal Kishore.

श्री नाना पटोले (भंडारा-गोंदिया) : अध्यक्ष महोदया, मैं आपके माध्यम से शिक्षा के विषय में एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न सदन के समक्ष रखता हूँ। सर्व शिक्षा अभियान योजना केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा 2001 में शुरू की गई। लेकिन हमारे देश के स्कूलों में जहां प्राइमरी शिक्षा के लिए जो कमरे, कम्पाउंड वॉल, खेलने का सामान तथा अन्य चीजें चाहिए थीं, इस योजना के माध्यम से वे चीजें मिलनी शुरू हुईं। लेकिन पिछले पांच सालों में इस व्यवस्था को रोकने का काम हुआ और उसका परिणाम यह हुआ कि आज देहातों में पेड़ों के नीचे बच्चे पढ़ते हैं। एक तरफ सरकार शिक्षा का अधिकार अधिनियम, 2009 देश में लाई और दूसरी तरफ आज भी ग्रामीण एरियाज में बच्चों को पढ़ने के लिए सिम्पल रूम्स भी उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। ऐसी स्थिति आज हमारे देश में पैदा हो गई है।

महोदया, मैं जिस एरिया से आता हूँ, हमारा जिला नक्सलग्रस्त आदिवासी बहुल एरिया है। वहां सर्व शिक्षा अभियान योजना के अंतर्गत मंजूर हुए सभी कार्य निर्धारित अवधि में पूरे किये गये थे। बावजूद इसके सरकार द्वारा आबंटित राशि प्राप्त न होने के कारण आज वित्तीय संकट खड़ा हो गया है। वर्ष 2016-17 के लिए मंजूर बजट की राशि के माध्यम से सर्व शिक्षा अभियान के अंतर्गत गोंदिया और भंडारा जिलों में स्कूलों को भौतिक सुविधाएं जैसे कमरों का निर्माण, कम्पाउंड वॉल, पीने का स्वच्छ पानी तथा शौचालय आदि की व्यवस्था करने के लिए कुल बजट की 33 प्रतिशत राशि का आबंटन करने का प्रावधान किया गया है।

महोदया, मैं आपके माध्यम से कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज एक तरफ हम बच्चों को पढ़ाने की सुविधाओं के बारे में बातें करते हैं और दूसरी तरफ कम राशि के माध्यम से बच्चों को पढ़ने की सुविधाएं उपलब्ध नहीं कराई जा रही हैं।

अतः मैं सरकार को बताना चाहता हूँ कि त्वरित रूप से सरकार यह राशि उपलब्ध कराये, ताकि गावों में जिन स्कूलों में रूम आदि की सुविधाएं नहीं हैं, उन्हें शीघ्र पूरा कराया जा सके। धन्यवाद।

HON. SPEAKER: Shri C P Joshi, Shri Sudheer Gupta, Shri Rodmal Nagar, Kunwar Pushpendra Singh Chandel, Shri Bhairon Prasad Mishra are permitted to associate with the issue raised by Shri Nana Patole.

SHRI P.R. SENTHILNATHAN (SIVAGANGA): Hon. Speaker, thank you and our hon. Chief Minister, Amma for giving me this opportunity to raise an important matter during the 'Zero Hour'.

I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Railway Minister through this august House that in my Sivaganga Parliamentary constituency the persons traveling by railways are more in number. The Rameswaram Express now operating between Chennai and Rameswaram. It passes through my constituency, namely Karaigudi Junction and Sivaganga station. Sivaganga is the district headquarters of my district. The adjacent district of Ramanathapuram is the district headquarters. Most of the Government officials are residing at Karaigudi and they regularly travel from Karaigudi to Sivaganga and to Rameswaram by train. They are in possession of seasonal tickets. Most of the passengers have to travel standing because of non-availability of seats in the trains. I would like to request the hon. Railway Minister to issue instructions to the concerned authorities to allot two separate coaches for the seasonal ticket holders from Karaigudi to Sivaganga and Ramanathapuram. The Government of Tamil Nadu 'Amma' mineral water bottle at the cost of Rs. 10 for passengers traveling by bus. I would request the hon. Railway Minister to adopt the Tamil Nadu model and supply 'Rail Neer' water bottle at the cost of Rs. 10 for passengers traveling by train.

Silambu Express train operates between Chennai and Manamadurai twice a week. It needs to be run on regular basis. It would be a great help to the people. The Pallavan Express Train now terminates at Karaigudi. It may be extended up to Mana Madurai. Much progress has not been made in the broad gauge conversion of Karaigudi and Pattukotai and Thiruvavoor railway section for a long time. The Union Government should allocate necessary funds for the speedy completion of this project. First class AC coaches should be included in the Sethu, Rameswaram Silambu Express for the convenience of the passengers. I would like to urge upon the Union Government to take necessary steps in this regard.

HON. SPEAKER: Shri Bhairon Prasad Mishra. is permitted to associate with the issue raised by Shri P.R.Senthilnathan.

श्री श्रीरंग आप्पा बारणे (मावल): अध्यक्ष महोदया, मुंबई-गोवा राजमार्ग - 17 देश का सबसे बड़ा आवागमन करने वाला महामार्ग है। पिछली सरकार ने इस महामार्ग को बनाने हेतु टेंडर निकाल कर 31 जनवरी, 2011 को यह काम शुरू किया था।

इस मार्ग पर करीब चार-पांच ठेकेदारों को अलग-अलग काम दिया गया है। जो मुद्दा हमारे सहयोगी विनायक राऊत ने उठाया था, इस मार्ग पर कल ही दुर्घटना घटी है, इस मार्ग पर ऐसा ब्रिज जो कि चिपलन में है, उस पर भी दुर्घटना घट सकती है। इस मार्ग पर मेरे चुनाव क्षेत्र में पनवेल से ले कर इंदापुर तक सुप्रीम इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर इंडिया लिमिटेड को काम दिया था। पूरा काम तीन साल में पूरा करना था और सन् 2032 तक इस मार्ग पर रख-रखाव की जिम्मेदारी भी इस कंपनी को दी थी। लेकिन अब तक इस कंपनी ने पूरे ढंग से काम नहीं किया है।

महोदया, जब से माननीय प्रधान मंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में सरकार बनी है और माननीय नितिन गडकरी इस मंत्रालय के मंत्री बने हैं, तब से देश के सभी रास्तों का काम तेज गति से हो रहा है, जबकि मुंबई-गोवा मार्ग पर पनवेल इंदापुर के बीच आज भी ठेकेदार काम नहीं कर रहे हैं।

मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से मांग करता हूँ कि इस राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग - 17 पर अधूरे पड़े काम को जल्दी से जल्दी शुरू करने की आवश्यकता है।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : श्री भैरो प्रसाद मिश्र, श्री अरविंद सावंत, श्री राजन विचारे, डॉ. श्रीकांत एकनाथ शिंदे, श्री प्रतापराव जाधव, श्रीमती भावना पुंडलिकराव गवली, कुँवर पुष्पेन्द्र सिंह चन्देल एवं श्री आधलराव पाटील शिवाजीराव को श्री श्रीरंग आप्पा बारणे द्वारा उठाए गए विषय के साथ संबद्ध करने की अनुमति प्रदान की जाती है।

श्री बलभद्र माझी (नबरंगपुर): अध्यक्ष महोदया, मैं बहुत संवेदनशील मुद्दे की ओर आपका ध्यान आकर्षित कराना चाहता हूँ। इंदिरासागर डैम जो पोलावरम, आंध्रप्रदेश में बन रहा है, विगत सरकार ने भी उसको नेशनल प्रोजेक्ट की मान्यता दी थी और एनडीए सरकार ने भी उसको नेशनल प्रोजेक्ट की मान्यता दी है। हम बार-बार विनती कर रहे हैं कि यह आदिवासी बाहुल्य क्षेत्र है, जिसमें 1,80,000 आदिवासी डिस्प्लेस होंगे। अभी तक ओडीशा में इस बारे में ग्राम सभा भी नहीं हुई है, उसके बावजूद भी एन्वायरमेंट क्लियरेंस दे दिया गया, ट्राइबल क्लियरेंस दे दिया गया। बीच में जो स्टॉप वर्क ऑर्डर था, उस समय भी आंध्र प्रदेश सरकार काम करती रही, उसका पैसा भी इन्होंने रिफंड कर दिया। छत्तीसगढ़ सरकार भी उसके विरोध में है। तेलंगाना सरकार भी विरोध में है, ओडीशा सरकार भी विरोध में है। सुप्रीम कोर्ट में अब यह केस चल रहा है। हमारे मुख्य मंत्री जी बार-बार प्रधान मंत्री जी को निवेदन कर रहे हैं कि उसका रिव्यू करें, ताकि ओडीशा और छत्तीसगढ़ में कोई एरिया न डूबे।

आपके माध्यम से यह मेरा निवेदन है कि केंद्र सरकार इसको गंभीरता से ले कर सरकार आदिवासी विरोधी काम न करे।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : श्री शरद त्रिपाठी एवं श्री रवीन्द्र कुमार जेना को श्री बलभद्र माझी द्वारा उठाए गए विषय के साथ संबद्ध करने की अनुमति प्रदान की जाती है।

डॉ. संजय जायसवाल (पश्चिम चम्पारण) : अध्यक्ष महोदया, मेरे लोक सभा क्षेत्र के रक्सौल में बिल्कुल शहर के बीचों-बीच रेलवे स्टेशन स्थित है। वहां पर प्रतिदिन एक रैक क्लिंकर उतरता है। तीस दिनों में लगभग 27 रैक क्लिंकर शहर के बीचों-बीच उतरता है। उसको ओपनली जेसीबी मशीन से हटाया जाता है। वहां कोई पानी पटाने की सुविधा नहीं है। उसके चलते मेरे रक्सौल शहर के लगभग 70% प्रतिशत लोग सांस की बीमारियों से पीड़ित हो रहे हैं। इस पूरे रैक का एक किलो हिस्सा भी हिंदुस्तान के काम में नहीं आता है। यह पूरा का पूरा रैक नेपाल में सीमेंट उद्योग के काम में आता है। नेपाल का ऑलरेडी एक ड्राइपोर्ट मेरे लोक सभा क्षेत्र में है। आपके द्वारा माननीय रेल मंत्री जी से मेरा यह निवेदन है कि ये जो क्लिंकर के रैक आते हैं, उनको रक्सौल शहर के स्टेशन पर न उतार कर रक्सौल के बीरगंज के ड्राइपोर्ट पर उतारा जाए। वहां पर लगभग 70% प्रतिशत जमीन खाली पड़ी हुई है। उससे नेपाल का काम भी चल जाएगा और जो हमारे शहर में, पूरे इलाके में जो धूल का गुबार उड़ता है, क्लिंकर का गुबार उड़ता है, उससे रक्सौल शहर को मुक्ति भी मिल जाएगी।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : कुँवर पुष्पेन्द्र सिंह एवं श्री भैरों प्रसाद मिश्र को डॉ. संजय जायसवाल द्वारा उठाए गए विषय के साथ संबद्ध करने की अनुमति प्रदान की जाती है।

SHRI V. ELUMALAI (ARANI): Hon. Speaker, I would like to draw the attention of the Government for the dire need to take immediate steps to set up a Silk Park in Arani in Tamil Nadu.

Next to Kancheepuram, Arani is famous for silk sarees not only in the country but throughout the world. Though previously the Union Minister concerned and also officials from Bengaluru visited the Arani town and surveyed the land, nothing has happened.

The very first national flag of our country hoisted in Red Fort on Independence Day was a silk flag, which was weaved in Arani. This historical contribution by my Arani silk weavers to our motherland needs to be recognised. We are stepping into the 70th year of our Independence.

In the circumstances stated above, I would request the hon. Minister to set up a Silk Park in Arani to benefit thousands of families of Arani and also to protect the silk industry in and around the area. Thank you.

श्री गजेन्द्र सिंह शेखावत (जोधपुर) : महोदया, माननीय मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में जब से भारत की सरकार बनी है, तब से देश में कौशल उन्नयन और कौशल विकास के लिए विशेष ध्यान देकर काम किया जा रहा है।... (व्यवधान) देश भर में अनेक सेन्टर्स डेवलप करके कौशल संवर्धन की दिशा में काम किया जा रहा है।... (व्यवधान) इस योजना में कौशल संवर्धन के बाद में जिन लोगों का कौशल विकास किया गया है, अगर वे स्वरोजगार में जाते हैं तो उनको अपने स्वरोजगार के लिए कुछ राशि उपकरण खरीदने के लिए भी दी जाती है।... (व्यवधान)

महोदया, देश की सेना में काम करने वाले और सी.ए.पी.एफ. यानी सेन्ट्रल आर्म्ड पुलिस फोर्सों में काम करने वाले जो सैनिक हैं, वे सैनिक अपने पूरे जीवनपर्यन्त अनुशासन की शिक्षा लेते हैं।... (व्यवधान) साथ ही साथ उन सैनिकों को हथियार आदि चलाने का प्रशिक्षण भी दिया जाता है।... (व्यवधान) इस दक्षता और इस कौशल के साथ जब वे रिटायर होते हैं, तब उनको रोजगार के लिए, क्योंकि फौज का व्यक्ति 17 साल की नौकरी के बाद 35-36 या 38 साल की उम्र में रिटायर हो जाता है, उसको एक आर्म्ड लाइसेंस देने के लिए सरकार इस तरह एक सर्कुलर जारी करे कि उनको यह लाइसेंस प्राथमिकता से मिले, क्योंकि वे अनुशासित भी होते हैं और उनको इस बारे में दक्षता भी होती है।... (व्यवधान) यदि उनको स्मूथ बैरल गन्स का लाइसेंस दे दिया जाए तो बैंकों में, एटीएम में, ज्वैलरी शॉप्स में, विभिन्न कार्यालयों आदि में

उनको सिक्वोरिटी गार्ड का जॉब मिल सकता है।... (व्यवधान) इसके कारण से हमारे हजारों ऐसे सैनिक जो प्रतिवर्ष रिटायर होते हैं, उनको रोजगार मिल सकेगा।... (व्यवधान) धन्यवाद।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : श्री भैरों प्रसाद मिश्र, कुँवर पुष्पेन्द्र सिंह चन्देल, श्री सी.पी.जोशी, श्री सुधीर गुप्ता, श्री ए.टी.नाना पाटील, श्री शिवकुमार उदासि, श्री राघव लखनपाल, श्रीमती पूनमबेन माडम, डॉ. मनोज राजोरिया और श्री रोडमल नागर को श्री गजेन्द्र सिंह शेखावत जी द्वारा उठाए गए विषय के साथ संबद्ध करने की अनुमति प्रदान की जाती है।

SHRI ANTO ANTONY (PATHANAMTHITTA): Madam Speaker, I would request the Government to grant heritage status to Aranmulla village, which belongs to my parliamentary constituency, Pathanamthitta in Kerala.

Aranmulla village deserves an important place in the cultural and tourism map of the country on account of its rich arts and craft forms as well as its unique cultural traditions.

Aranmulla village is located on the banks of the holy river Pampa. The centuries old Aranmulla Parthasarathi Temple is located in this village. Traditional architecture, murals, ritualistic feast of Aranmulla Valla Sadya and the colourful Aranmulla boat race attract a large number of devotees and tourists across the world to this beautiful village.

The village is also imparting training programmes in classical dances, music and martial arts such as Kathakali, Vanchipattu, Carnatic Music and Kalaripayattu. In addition to all these, Aranmulla is world famous for its Aranmulla Kannadi, the unique hand-made metal mirror.

Having understood the importance of Aranmulla village, the Government of Kerala in 2008 submitted a detailed proposal for granting the heritage status.

Therefore, I would request the Government to expedite the procedures in this regard. Thank you.

HON. SPEAKER: Shri Bhairon Prasad Mishra is allowed to associate with the matter raised by Shri Anto Antony.

SHRI NEIPHIU RIO (NAGALAND): Madam thank you for giving me an opportunity to highlight in this august House the urgent need for realising of an honourable political settlement to the decades old Indo-Naga political problem.

You are aware that on this day, the 3rd August, 2015, exactly one year ago, under the bold and dynamic leadership of the hon. Prime Minister, Narendra Modi ji, the historic Naga Peace Accord, known as the Framework Agreement, was signed between the Government of India and the NSCN (I-M) in the presence of the hon. Prime Minister, Narendra Modi ji.

In his speech, the hon. Prime Minister observed that the Nagas represent the highest level of humanism and that the Naga values should constitute the foundation of the society that we all seek.

On 25th July, 1997, the Government of India signed a ceasefire agreement with Naga Political Groups which has held till today. The leaders of the NSCN (IM) have discussed the Naga issue with different Prime Ministers of India including P.V. Narasimha Rao, Deve Gowda, I.K. Gujral, Atal Bihari Vajpayee, Manmohan Singh and the present Prime Minister Modiji having acknowledged the Naga issue as political and the unique history of the Naga people. It has been 19 years since the ceasefire agreement was signed and formal talks at the highest level were initiated. Till date more than 100 rounds of talks have been held. But the talks are yet to reach its logical conclusion. How much longer must the talks continue before we reach a final settlement? Unless we address the issue with utmost seriousness and take it as a national problem, the situation could become bad and go out of control again. The time is more than ripe for the Naga peace process to be resolved. The Naga people have been crying out for permanent peace and the masses are longing for a final settlement that will usher in an era of development and progress.

Peace is not the absence of violence. Peace is the presence of Justice. Therefore, a settlement that is honourable and acceptable to the people, democratic

in nature and one that upholds justice and truth. This will not only ensure stability in the region, but also strengthen Indian democracy.

I appeal to the Government of India to expedite the process in an inclusive and transparent manner and bring a political settlement as early as possible. I also appeal to all Members of Parliament, cutting across all political parties, to support and partner with us in our quest for peace, brotherhood and nation building.

HON. SPEAKER: Kunwar Pushpendra Singh Chandel and Shri Bhairon Prasad Mishra are permitted to associate with the issue raised by Shri Neiphiu Rio.

SHRI P.R. SUNDARAM (NAMAKKAL): Madam Speaker, I rise to seek the intervention of the hon. Prime Minister on the issue of laying of GAIL pipeline in the State of Tamil Nadu. The proposed gas pipeline project of GAIL along the present proposed line would lead to huge damage to agricultural lands in Coimbatore, Tiruppur, Namakkal, Erode, Salem, Dharamapuri and Krishnagiri Districts of Tamil Nadu. Recent amendments to the Right of Use under the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Rights of User in Land) Act, 1962, have made farmers vulnerable to legal action for any kind of damage to the pipeline, even if the damage occurred without the knowledge of farmers.

In this connection, our hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu *Puratchi Thalaivi Amma* has already urged the Government to resolve this matter by laying the pipeline along the National Highways, the same way as it was done in Kerala. The Government of Tamil Nadu has already constituted an Expert Committee to examine the feasibility to lay the pipeline along the National Highways without affecting the livelihood of the farmers.

Therefore, I would like to urge upon the hon. Prime Minister to direct Gas Authority of India Limited not to act upon the said Notifications pending final decision on the matter and to join the Expert Committee constituted by the Government of Tamil Nadu to find a mutually acceptable solution.

HON. SPEAKER: Shrimati V. Sathyabama is permitted to associate with the issue raised by Shri P.R. Sundaram.

DR. KAKOLI GHOSH DASTIDAR (BARASAT): Madam Speaker, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to raise a very important issue pertaining to my constituency.

Heritage is our pride, heritage is our sentiment. I would like to bring to the notice of you and this august House about Maharaja Chandraketu who ruled more than 2,000 years ago in a place called Chandraketugarh in Berachampa near Deganga which is within my constituency. The pious River Ganges is supposed to have flown there and that place is known as Deganga. Maritime trade with Europe was carried out from there 2,000 years before. Seals and terracotta figurines have been found there. Our hon. Chief Minister Kumari Mamata Banerjee has formed a Heritage Commission and excavation had started under the aegis of the Archaeological Survey of India. We were expecting it to become a United Nations Heritage site. But the excavation work has stopped. So, I would like to bring this matter to the attention of the hon. Minister of Culture so that this place of heritage finds its place of prominence within our country.

श्री राहुल कस्वां (चुरू) : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदया, हमारे क्षेत्र में 1981 में पंजाब, हरियाणा और राजस्थान का पानी पर समझौता हुआ था। इसके तहत 8.60 एम.ए.एफ. पानी राजस्थान को मिलना था। उसके अंदर 2.44 लाख हेक्टेयर लैंड को सिंचित करना था। पंजाब ने हरियाणा को आज तक 0.60 एम.ए.एफ. पानी नहीं दिया। उसके कारण प्रॉब्लम यह हुई कि ज़मीन घटकर 1.22 लाख हेक्टेयर रह गयी। तारनगर, सरदारशहर और राजगढ़ के किसानों की ज़मीनें घटी। उसके कारण लोग आज भी धरना-प्रदर्शन पर बैठे हुए हैं। स्थिति यह बनी हुई है कि आज सरकार से वहां कानून-व्यवस्था बनाए रखने में बड़ी मुश्किल हो रही है।

मेरा आपसे अनुरोध है कि आप सरकार के मार्फत हमारा बचा हुआ 0.60 एम.ए.एफ. पानी जल्द से जल्द रिलीज कराने की कृपा करें।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : श्री भैरों प्रसाद मिश्र, कुँवर पुष्पेन्द्र सिंह चन्देल, श्री चन्द्र प्रकाश जोशी, श्री सुधीर गुप्ता, श्री रोडमल नागर और डॉ. मनोज राजोरिया को श्री राहुल कस्वां द्वारा उठाए गए विषय के साथ संबद्ध करने की अनुमति प्रदान की जाती है।

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB (CUTTACK): Madam, this is the Centenary Year of Biju Patnaik. The Year 2016-17 is being observed as the Centenary Year

of our charismatic leader, Shri Biju Patnaik, who participated in the Second World War in support of Soviet Union. He fought against the Nazi Germany. He was elected to Odisha Assembly unopposed in 1946. He took a daring flight to Indonesia when it was under the Dutch Rule along with his wife during their struggle; and bought two freedom fighters from the clutches of the Dutch Rulers.

He was also the Chief Minister of Odisha from 1961 to 1963 and again from 1990 to 1995. He was imprisoned in 1975 during the Emergency period. He was released. Later in the same year, he was elected to Lok Sabha and he became a Union Minister. He was a mass leader and was loved by one and all.

Madam, a unique thing had happened during his funeral. The former Prime Minister of India, the then Prime Minister of India and the future Prime Minister of India – three of them – were present in his funeral in Jagannath Puri; and during that funeral, all of us saw that three national flags were laid on him. This is a unique thing for an Indian. The flag of the Russian Federation, the flag of Indonesia and our National Flag – these three flags – were laid on him.

We have, all along during the last 19 years -- our party came into existence after eight months and nine days of his demise and was named as Biju Janata Dal -- been demanding that in the National Capital of Delhi, specially in the New Delhi Municipal Corporation Area, a road may be named after him to commemorate his life and deeds and to perpetuate his memories.

I would request the Government, specially, the Urban Development Minister, that as this is the Centenary Year of Biju Patnaik, it is appropriate time that they name a major street of NDMC Area in his name. Thank you.

HON. SPEAKER: Dr. Prasanna Kumar Patasani, Shri Rabindra Kumar Jena, Shri Bhairo Prasad Mishra and Kunwar Pushendra Singh Chandel are permitted to associate with the issue raised by Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab.

Hon. Member, please be to the point and do not make long speeches.

श्रीमती सावित्री ठाकुर (धार): माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदया, मुझे शून्य काल में बोलने का आपने मौका दिया, इसके लिए धन्यवाद।

देश में हाथ फैलाने वाले स्त्री-पुरु, बच्चों की मात्रा बड़ी संख्या में है। ये चौराहे, रेलवे स्टेशन, बस स्टैण्ड, मंदिर, मस्जिद और गुरुद्वारे में रहते हैं। कई बार सड़कों पर भी बड़ी संख्या में बच्चे भीख मांगते हैं। कई जगह तो इसके कारण उनके एक्सीडेंट्स भी हो जाते हैं और ये बड़ी संख्या में हैं।

महोदया, इस संबंध में मैं केन्द्र सरकार से अनुरोध करती हूँ कि बाल राष्ट्रीय अधिकार संरक्षण आयोग, चिल्ड्रेन हेल्थ लाइन, गैर सरकारी संगठनों और राज्य सरकारों से मिलकर भिक्षार्थियों के लिए शीघ्र कोई कार्रवाई करे, ताकि इनके पुनर्वास के लिए समुचित कदम उठाए जाएं।

13.00 hours

माननीय अध्यक्ष : श्री भैरों प्रसाद मिश्र, श्री चन्द्र प्रकाश जोशी, श्री सुधीर गुप्ता और रोड़मल नागर को श्रीमती सावित्री ठाकुर द्वारा उठाए गए विषय के साथ संबद्ध करने की अनुमति प्रदान की जाती है।

श्रीमती ममता ठाकुर (बनगाँव) : माननीय स्पीकर महोदया¹, मैं आपको हार्दिक धन्यवाद देती हूँ। मैं सुश्री ममता बनर्जी जी की पार्टी से हूँ। दीदी ने मुझे यह जो जगह दी है, इसके लिए दीदी को हार्दिक धन्यवाद देती हूँ।

*Hon. Speaker Madam, I am the representative of West Bengal's border are Bangaon. Bangaon has turned into a significant pilgrimage place due to the presence of two legendary religious places. The religious yatra which takes place surrounding Thakurnagar of MATUA is attended by crores of devotees along with numerous common visitors. Our Hon. Prime Minister was also one such visitor. You all must be aware that the lifeline of this area is the River Ichhamati which is acting as a connecting line between the Group of Rivers at the eastern side of Bhagirathi-Hooghly river. It is the only big source of water. Mathabhanga, Jalangi and Churni are included in the Group of Rivers. In reality, the lifeline of the border area Ichhamati is proving to be a dangerous socio-economic and environmental threat for a large tract of land. And a problem of such humongous scale can never be solved by any State Government single-handedly.

It has been found out by a geomorphological research under the initiative of Real Sensing and GIS Department Remote scholars of Vidyasagar University that

* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Bangla.

every year, the Ichhamati river is eroding its bank by about three metres. As a result, extensive areas of the basin are being wiped out. On the other hand, about 20 km of the riverbed of Ichhamati has been filled with silt. As a consequence, till 2013, the river has changed its course for about 15 metres. Due to lack of river dredging, every year, the siltation is leading to massive flooding of the adjoining areas. About 20-30 lakh people are devastated each year, some are dying, some are rendered homeless, cattle are dying; agricultural land and houses are destroyed.

Renowned river expert Dr. Kalyan Rudra and West Bengal Ichhamati River Revival Assistance Committee, a non-governmental organization have been trying to draw the attention of everybody to this problem. But other than a small financial assistance in 2010, the Central Government has not extended any kind of help to the cause so far.

At present, the National River Conservation Directorate is focussing on some particular rivers. But why no steps are being taken to control flood and erosion caused by Ichhamati river? Won't the Central Government do anything to save lakhs of people, and animals who are in distress, to save the fertile agricultural tracts and households? How can the issue of river rejuvenation in the bordering areas of India-Bangladesh be overlooked for such a long time?

Thus my questions to Hon. Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation Minister are as follows –

- 1). Whether the ministry is at all interested in protecting the lives and livelihood of lakhs of ordinary people affected by the flood of an important river like Ichhamati?
- 2). If the Ministry has decided to any steps in this regard then what is its blueprint.
- 3). How much money has been allocated for the project?
- 4). Besides, do the Ministry have any power to sanction funds for the non-plan expenditure purpose so that erosion and flood of Ichhamati can be checked ?

5). River Ichhamati should be brought under the National River Conservation Directorate immediately.

With these words, I thank you Madam for allowing me to speak and conclude my speech.

माननीय अध्यक्ष : श्री भैरों प्रसाद मिश्र, श्री चन्द्र प्रकाश जोशी, श्री सुधीर गुप्ता और रोडमल नागर को श्रीमती ममता ठाकुर द्वारा उठाए गए विषय के साथ संबद्ध करने की अनुमति प्रदान की जाती है।

SHRI ADHIR RANJAN CHOWDHURY (BAHARAMPUR): At the stroke of 31st July, 2015, midnight, the destiny of the enclave dwellers, which comprises 162 enclave dwellers, was determined under the Land Boundary Agreement between India and Bangladesh.... (*Interruptions*) We all of us, including you, have witnessed the historic moment inside the Parliament. But those enclave dwellers, who preferred to be staying in India and earned the Indian nationality, have now being denied the basic necessities and amenities of life.... (*Interruptions*)

It is a matter of great regret and disgrace for us. It is an international agreement signed between two sovereign countries.... (*Interruptions*) We should all honour the essence of that agreement. Those enclave dwellers are not being able to earn their livelihood.... (*Interruptions*)

HON. SPEAKER: Okay, that is all. Now, Shri K.R.P. Prabakaran.

... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI K.R.P. PRABAKARAN (TIRUNELVELI): Madam Speaker, I would like to bring to your notice a matter of urgent public importance concerning my constituency, Tirunelveli. There is an alarming increase in the number of cancer incidences among the people in and around my constituency. Most of these patients belong to socially and economically backward communities who cannot afford treatment in the private hospitals.

The Regional Cancer Institute in Thiruvananthapuram is getting annually more than 16,000 new cancer cases, more than 50,000 follow-up visits of older cancer cases and more than 80,000 non-cancer patients for investigation reports at the centre.

During the last five years, there was 50 per cent increase in the registration of both cancer and non-cancer cases. The patients have to wait for a long period of time to get the medical treatment because of the increased workload at the hospital.

Moreover, the patients from southern Tamil Nadu, particularly from Tirunelveli, Tuticorin and Tenkasi districts, are facing a lot of socio-economic problems while getting cancer treatment at the Regional Cancer Institute.

Hence, I urge upon the hon. Union Health Minister to set up a new Central Cancer Hospital at Tirunelveli, Tamil Nadu to benefit the cancer patients of Tirunelveli, Tuticorin, Tenkasi and also of other parts of our country. Thank you, Madam.

डॉ. सत्यपाल सिंह (बागपत) : अध्यक्ष महोदया, मैं आपके माध्यम से भारत सरकार का ध्यान 9 करोड़ किसान परिवारों की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ। यह बहुत ही संवेदनशील और गंभीर मुद्दा है। मैं पिछले दो वर्षों से संसद में सुन रहा हूँ कि सभी पार्टियां किसानों का हित चाहती हैं। 1 अप्रैल, 2016 को सेंट्रल मिनिमम वेजेस एडवाइज़री बोर्ड ने जो न्यूनतम मजदूरी तय की है, वह किसानों की सबसे कम है। आपको जानकर बुरा लगेगा कि शहरों में 134 रुपये का डिफरेंस है। एक झाड़ू देने वाले सफाई कर्मचारी की मजदूरी 134 रुपये है। इसका अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से असर होता है कि जिसे हम मिनिमम सपोर्ट पाइस कहते हैं, जिसे भारत सरकार किसानों के लिए तय करती है, वह कम तय होता है। इससे पूरे देश के किसानों पर बुरा असर पड़ता है। मैं आपके माध्यम से कृषि मंत्री जी से रिक्वैस्ट करता हूँ कि इस पर दुबारा ध्यान दिया जाए।... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : श्री चन्द्र प्रकाश जोशी, श्री सुधीर गुप्ता, श्री रोड़मल नागर, कुंवर पुष्पेन्द्र सिंह चन्देल, श्री भैरों प्रसाद मिश्र, श्री मुकेश राजपूत और श्री भोला सिंह को डॉ. सत्यपाल सिंह द्वारा उठाए गए विषय के साथ संबद्ध करने की अनुमति प्रदान की जाती है।

श्री हुकुम सिंह (कैराना) : मैं आपका आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ कि आपने मुझे लाखों किसानों की बात कहने का अवसर प्रदान किया है। दो महीने के बाद गन्ने का नया पेराई सत्र शुरू होने वाला है, लेकिन दुर्भाग्य से अभी तक पुरानी पेमेंट भी नहीं हुई है। केवल पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश में दो हजार करोड़ रुपये शेष हैं। मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस बार मिल वालों ने शोषण किया है। गन्ने की साढ़े चौदह प्रतिशत रिकवरी हुई, इसके बावजूद उन्होंने पेमेंट नहीं की। मुज़फ्फरनगर, शामली, सहारनपुर, बागपत, मेरठ, बिजनौर, मुरादाबाद

के सारे किसान आज हाहाकार मचा रहे हैं कि अब तक उनकी पेमेंट नहीं हुई है।... (व्यवधान) मैं आपसे केवल इतना कहना चाहता हूँ कि मिल वाले चीनी 40 रुपये किलो बेच रहे हैं जबकि पहले 22 रुपये किलो थी। किसानों का शोषण किया गया है। कोई भी मिल ऐसी नहीं है जो नुकसान में है।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : कुंवर पुष्पेन्द्र सिंह चन्देल, श्री चन्द्र प्रकाश जोशी, श्री सुधीर गुप्ता, श्री भैरों प्रसाद मिश्र, श्री राघव लखनपाल और श्री रोडमल नागर को श्री हुकुम सिंह द्वारा उठाए गए विषय के साथ संबद्ध करने की अनुमति प्रदान की जाती है।

श्री सतीश कुमार गौतम (अलीगढ़) : अध्यक्ष महोदया, मेरे लोक सभा क्षेत्र अलीगढ़ में केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा ओला वृष्टि वाला पैसा उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को दिया गया था। मेरे लोक सभा क्षेत्र में किसानों को वह पैसा आज तक नहीं बंटा है। मेरा कृषि मंत्री जी से अनुरोध है कि प्रदेश सरकार को आदेश दिया जाए कि किसानों को वह पैसा तत्काल दिया जाए।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : कुंवर पुष्पेन्द्र सिंह चन्देल और श्री भैरों प्रसाद मिश्र को श्री सतीश कुमार गौतम द्वारा उठाए गए विषय के साथ संबद्ध करने की अनुमति प्रदान की जाती है।

श्री चन्द्र प्रकाश जोशी (चित्तौड़गढ़) : अध्यक्ष महोदया, एनडीआरएफ के नियमों में परिवर्तन करके राजस्थान और देशभर में हजारों, लाखों किसानों को राहत देने का काम किया गया, लेकिन मेरे क्षेत्र में अफीम की खेती भी होती है तो एनडीआरएफ के नियमों में उन किसानों को लाभ नहीं मिल पाता चूंकि वह खेती वित्त मंत्रालय के अधीन आती है। वित्त मंत्रालय ने एक नोट बनाकर कृषि मंत्रालय को भेजा है। मेरा आपके माध्यम से अनुरोध है कि कृषि मंत्रालय आदेश दे जिससे उन किसानों को भी नुकसान का लाभ मिल सके।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : कुंवर पुष्पेन्द्र सिंह चन्देल, श्री भैरों प्रसाद मिश्र और श्री सुधीर गुप्ता को श्री चन्द्र प्रकाश जोशी द्वारा उठाए गए विषय के साथ संबद्ध करने की अनुमति प्रदान की जाती है।

श्रीमती रमा देवी (शिवहर) : अध्यक्ष महोदया, मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र शिवहर, सीतामढ़ी और मोतिहारी जिले के विगत वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान प्राकृतिक आपदा, सुखाड़ से किसानों की काफी फसल का नुकसान हुआ है। एक तो वैसे ही किसानों को अपनी लागत के बराबर कृषि से आय प्राप्त नहीं हो पा रही है, ऐसे में प्राकृतिक आपदा के समय फसलें बर्बाद होने से किसानों का जीवन बर्बाद हो जाता है।

पूर्व में सरकार ने कृषि फसल बीमा योजना किसानों को प्राकृतिक आपदा से राहत पहुंचाने और नुकसान की भरपाई के लिए किया है। परंतु तत्कालिक फसल बीमा योजना में कई कमियां थीं जिसके कारण छोटे किसानों को उक्त योजना का लाभ नहीं मिल पाया था। सरकार ने नई प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा

योजना आरंभ की है जिसमें कम प्रीमियम है और नुकसान की भरपाई अधिक है। मैं सरकार से अनुरोध करती हूँ कि कृषि बीमा फसल योजना के तहत पिछले दो सालों से बिहार में शिवहर, सीतामढ़ी एवं मोतिहारी जिले में जिन किसानों का भुगतान नहीं हुआ है उनको भुगतान किया जाए।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : श्री भैरों प्रसाद मिश्र और कुँवर पुष्पेन्द्र सिंह चन्देल को श्रीमती रमा देवी द्वारा उठाए गए विषय के साथ संबद्ध करने की अनुमति प्रदान की जाती है।

श्रीमती रंजीत रंजन जी, आधे मिनट में बोलना है। हम फ्लड पर चर्चा लेने वाले हैं।

श्रीमती रंजीत रंजन (सुपौल) : अध्यक्ष महोदया, यह पूरे बिहार का मामला है। मैं शुक्रवार को क्षेत्र में गई थी। वैसे तो पूरे देश में लोग बाढ़ से त्राहि माम हैं लेकिन खासकर बिहार के दस-बारह जिले भीण बाढ़ की चपेट में हैं। कम से कम सत्रह सौ गांव उससे अफेक्टेड हैं और साठ लोगों की मृत्यु हो चुकी है। सुपौल जहां में गई थी, सीमा सुरक्षा बल कनौली बाजार के पास है। गुरुवार को वहां पर इंडो-नेपाल सुरक्षा बल है वहां लड़ाई हो गई, रोड़े-पत्थर चले, वहां की पुलिस सिविल ड्रेस में हाथापाई हो, गोली चलने वाली थी। मैं सरकार से आग्रह करता हूँ कि सीमा सुरक्षा बल के चार किलोमीटर नो मैन्स लैंड है।

SHRI K. ASHOK KUMAR (KRISHNAGIRI): Thank you Speaker Madam. The State of Tamil Nadu produces nearly 55.2 lakh metric tonnes of fruits, 69.6 lakh metric tonnes of vegetables and 3.11 lakh metric tonnes of flowers annually in large quantities and they are exported world wide.

Madam, for Tamil Nadu's production and export potential, there is an availability of four international airports and four major seaports and connectivity in the State. The State of Tamil Nadu would greatly facilitate exports and further encourage the growers and exporters. There is no Agricultural and Processed Food Production Export Development Authority (APEDA) Centre.

Our Tamil Nadu Chief Minister Amma has also presented a memorandum to the hon. Prime Minister in this regard. To promote the export of agricultural commodities and processed food products, a regional centre of APEDA is a must for the State of Tamil Nadu.

Madam, therefore, I urge upon the Government, through you, to set up an APEDA Centre in Tamil Nadu.

श्री रोड़मल नागर (राजगढ़) : अध्यक्ष महोदया, मैं माननीय रेल मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करता हूं कि रामगंज मंडी-भोपाल रेल लाइन को पर्याप्त बजट उपलब्ध कराएं तथा निर्माण कार्य को गति प्रदान करें, जिससे क्षेत्र के जीरापुर, खिलचीपुर, राजगढ़, ब्यावरा, नरसिंहगढ़, कुरावर और औद्योगिक क्षेत्र पीलूखेड़ी के विकास का मार्ग प्रशस्त हो तथा क्षेत्रवासियों को पहली बार रेल की सुविधा प्राप्त हो सके।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : श्री भैरों प्रसाद मिश्र को श्री रोड़मल नागर द्वारा उठाए गए विषय के साथ संबद्ध करने की अनुमति प्रदान की जाती है।

मेंबर को ब्लॉक न करें।

...(व्यवधान)

13.13 hours

SUBMISSIONS BY THE MEMBERS ...Contd.

(ii) Re: Reprinting of literature on Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar on the occasion of his 125th Birth Anniversary

श्री मल्लिकार्जुन खड्गे (गुलबर्गा) : मैडम, डॉ. बी.आर अम्बेडकर के 125वीं जन्मदिवस के अवसर पर भारत सरकार ने अम्बेडकर के साहित्य को रिप्रिंट करने की घोषणा की थी, लेकिन यह वादा पूरा करने में जुलाई 2014 से महाराष्ट्र सरकार द्वारा एनओसी न मिलने की वजह से असफल रही है। डॉ. अम्बेडकर का जितना भी साहित्य है उसको रिप्रिंट करने के महाराष्ट्र सरकार की परमिशन की आवश्यकता होती है। अम्बेडकर फाउन्डेशन भारत सरकार इन पब्लिकेशन को प्रिंट करती है उसके हिसाब से बहुत ज्यादा डिमांड होने से एक भी कॉपी एवेलेबल नहीं है। इन साहित्यों की अह्मियत इस बात से अंदाजा लगाया जा सकता है कि 2013 और 2014 में ही बीस हजार वोल्यूम बिक गए थे। मैं सरकार से अपील करता हूं कि इस कार्य को हाई प्राइरिटी बेसिस पर निगोसिएशन पूरी करे और जल्द से जल्द से इसका समाधान निकाले ताकि सारी वोल्यूम रिप्रिंट होकर लोगों को मिले क्योंकि एक तरफ हम 125वीं जयंती मना रहे हैं। माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदया, दूसरी तरफ जो साहित्य अवेलेबल है, यदि वही जनता को नहीं मिलेगा, तो कैसे काम चलेगा।

...(व्यवधान)

रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्री (श्री अनन्तकुमार): माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदया, माननीय श्री मल्लिकार्जुन खड्गे साहब ने बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण विषय को सदन में प्रस्तुत किया है। डॉ. बाबा साहेब भीमराव अम्बेडकर जी का पूरा साहित्य देश के सभी नागरिकों को उपलब्ध होना चाहिए, इसमें कोई दो राय नहीं हैं। इसलिए इस काम को भारत सरकार अवश्य करेगी। मैं माननीय खड्गे जी को आश्वस्त करना

चाहता हूँ कि हम इस काम को करेंगे और यह भी बताना चाहता हूँ कि यह सूचना मैं संबंधित मंत्री जी को भी दूंगा।

SHRIMATI R. VANAROJA (TIRUVANNAMALAI): India has 6,300 cold storage facilities unevenly spread across the country, with an installed capacity of 30.11 million metric tonnes. Studies have shown this is half the amount of cold storage facilities that India actually needs. Cold storage capacity for all food products in the country should be more than 61 million metric tonnes. In order to reach that target, an investment of more than Rs.55,000 crore is needed by 2015-16 just to keep up with growing fruit and vegetable production levels. The Government of Tamil Nadu under the leadership of our hon. Chief Minister, Puratchi Thalaivi Amma has been supporting food processing and cold storage industries in the State of Tamil Nadu. Madam Speaker, the country is losing several thousand crores of fruit and vegetables every year.

So, I request the Union Government to take steps to achieve the above said target and to curtail the loss of fruit and vegetables.

SHRIMATI P.K. SHREEMATHI TEACHER (KANNUR): Madam Speaker thank you for allowing me to speak about an important subject.

First of all, I beg your pardon for having to bring a very serious issue that many of my colleagues raised before I have.

I would like to draw the attention of this august House to the sad words of an unfortunate husband and father of two gang-raped victims. He said, "If the accused are not punished within three months and if not given justice, we will commit suicide." These are the words of a husband and a father.

According to statistics, by the time this Session has closed, three more women are going to be raped in this country. Roughly, that is one rape every 22 minutes. And, respected Members of Parliament, how serious this issue has become? Yes, the reasons for a rape taking place may be varied, from social

stigma to male dominance; and from casteism to socio-economic clout. Nevertheless, let us today ensure that whatever the reason may be, the result is swift justice and a peaceful life afterwards for the victim.

HON. SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRIMATI P.K. SHREEMATHI TEACHER: Please give me one minute.

Let us stop shaming our daughters and take responsibility for their future. We cannot ensure that there will be zero rape in this country. So, I urge upon the Government to establish fast track courts that exclusively deal with rape cases and which have daily hearings. Let us set up a dedicated police unit in every State that can ensure the security of every rape victim and can diligently look into matters of abuse.

HON. SPEAKER: Shri Bhairon Prasad Mishra is permitted to associate with the issue raised by Shrimati P.K. Shreemathi Teacher.

The House stands adjourned to meet again at 2.20 p.m.

13.17 hours

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Twenty Minutes
past Fourteen of the Clock.*

14.20 hours

The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Twenty Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

(Hon. Deputy-Speaker *in the Chair*)

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377 *

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Hon. Members, the Matters under Rule 377 shall be laid on the Table of the House. Members, who have been permitted to raise matters under Rule 377 today and are desirous of laying them, may personally hand over slips at the Table of the House within 20 minutes.

Only those matters shall be treated as laid for which slips have been received at the Table within the stipulated time and the rest will be treated as lapsed.

* Treated as laid on the Table.

(i) Need to increase the honorarium of Aanganwadi workers in the country particularly in Uttar Pradesh and also improve their service conditions and facilities provided to them

श्री हरीशचन्द्र उर्फ हरीश द्विवेदी (बस्ती) : मेरा केन्द्र सरकार से अनुरोध है कि उत्तर प्रदेश सहित देशभर में कार्यरत आंगनवाडी कर्मियों के न्यूनतम मानदेय, कार्यप्रणाली सहित अन्य सुविधाओं में वृद्धि की जाए।

(ii) Need to ensure construction of overbridge at Bokaro Thermal, Jharkhand as per specified norms and standards

श्री रवीन्द्र कुमार पाण्डेय (गिरिडीह) : दामोदर वैली कॉरपोरेशन के बोकारो थर्मल झारखंड में 134 करोड़ रुपये की लागत से ओवरब्रिज निर्माण परियोजना का कार्य शुरू हो गया है, जो झारखंड की जनता विशेषकर मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र की जनता के लिए एक महत्वाकांक्षी योजना है, परन्तु इस परियोजना के निर्माण कार्य की गुणवत्ता, अत्यन्त खराब होने कारण क्षेत्र की जनता द्वारा आशंका व्यक्त की जा रही है, कि निर्माण कार्य से पूर्व ओवरब्रिज निर्माण कार्य ध्वस्त हो सकता है। निर्माण कार्य निविदा के एनआईटी और अन्य कागजातों के अनुसार नहीं हो रहा है। इस निर्माण कार्य में निम्न स्तर का छड़ (सरीया), सीमेंट और निर्माण सामग्रियों का उपयोग किया जा रहा है। ऐसे कार्यों से क्षेत्र की जनता को इस विकास कार्य से नुकसान होने की संभावना व्यक्त की जा रही है।

सरकार से मेरा निवेदन होगा कि निर्माण कार्य की जांच विशेषज्ञ समिति से कराने की कृपा की जाए ताकि इस क्षेत्र की जनता को गुणवत्तापूर्ण निर्माण कार्य का लाभ मिल सके।

(iii) Need to ensure appointment of adequate number of doctors in AIIMS, Bhopal and also provide adequate medical facilities to the patients at the Institute

श्री आलोक संजर (भोपाल) : भोपाल स्थित अखिल भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान में डॉक्टरों की भारी कमी है। उक्त कमी के कारण मरीजों को दिए जा रहे चिकित्सा-उपचार की गुणवत्ता पर इसका प्रभाव पड़ रहा है। विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान अधिक संख्या में डॉक्टर एम्स, भोपाल को छोड़कर जा रहे हैं, इसके क्या कारण हैं और सरकार द्वारा इस संबंध में अतिशीघ्र सुधारात्मक कदम उठाए जाने का अनुरोध करता हूँ। मरीजों का समय पर उपचार सुनिश्चित करने और उन्हें बेहतर सुविधा देने हेतु डॉक्टरों के खाली पदों को शीघ्र भरने और अस्पतालों में बिस्तरों की संख्या बढ़ाने एवं नई फ़ैकल्टी खोली जाए जिससे क्षेत्र की जनता को अधिक से अधिक लाभ मिल सके। भोपाल एम्स में विगत कई महीनों से डायरेक्टर का पद रिक्त है जिसे शीघ्र भरने की आवश्यकता है, जिससे अस्पताल की कार्यप्रणाली सुव्यवस्थित हो।

**(iv) Need to establish a Krishi Vigyan Kendra at
Singrauli district, Madhya Pradesh**

श्रीमती रीती पाठक (सीधी) : मैं सरकार का ध्यान अपने संसदीय क्षेत्र के नव सृजित जिला सिंगरौली की ओर दिलाना चाहती हूँ।

विन्ध्य क्षेत्र के नाम से जाना जाने वाला यह क्षेत्र ऊर्जा व खनन के क्षेत्र में देश में बड़ा स्थान रखता है किन्तु आवश्यकता है तो मूल-भूत आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने की।

आज भी यह क्षेत्र कृषि विकास में काफी पीछे है। यहाँ तक कि भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद की शाखा कृषि विज्ञान केन्द्र भी इस जिले में अब तक नहीं है, जिसके लिए जिला प्रशासन ने भूमि भी आवंटित कर रखी है व जवाहर लाल नेहरू कृषि विश्वविद्यालय, जबलपुर को प्रस्ताव भी भेजा जा चुका है।

अतः मेरा कृषि मंत्री जी से अनुरोध है कि सिंगरौली में कृषि विज्ञान केन्द्र की स्थापना करने की कृपा करें।

(v) Regarding alleged violation of human rights of minority communities in Pakistan and Tibet

SHRI RAM PRASAD SARMAH (TEZPUR): I urge the Union Government to take serious note of issue of attacks on Hindus in Pakistan as well as atrocities on Buddhist community by Chinese in Tibet. For the last few months, a number of cases have been reported about brutal attacks on Hindus particularly in Sindh and different parts of Pakistan where a number of Hindus have been brutally killed but the Government of Pakistan has not taken any serious step to control such attacks and it is also reported that a few Pakistan Government funded organizations are responsible for these attacks and due to these incidents, Hindus are compelled to convert to Islam or leave Pakistan. Similarly the Kashmiris in PoK are brutally tortured, jailed and killed by Pakistani authorities. There is serious violation of human rights in PoK.

It is the responsibility of our Government to take up the issue of atrocities on Hindus in Pakistan at appropriate platform and ask the Government of Pakistan to vacate PoK and handover the same to India.

Across the border there are reported abuses of human rights in Tibet including restricted freedom of religion and atrocities on Buddhist community by China in Tibet. Original Buddhists in Tibet have no human rights and Tibetans are facing arbitrary arrest and maltreatment in custody including torture at the hands of Chinese authorities. It is high time the Union Government take up the issue of attacks on Hindus in Pakistan and atrocities on Buddhist in China with their respective Government and also raise these issues at International level.

(vi) Need to expedite the Ramganj Mandi - Bhopal Railway line project and also provide funds for the purpose

श्री रोड़मल नागर (राजगढ़) : मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र राजगढ़ मध्य प्रदेश का अधिकांश भाग स्वतंत्रता प्राप्ति के पश्चात् आज भी रेल सुविधाओं से वंचित है। क्षेत्र में साधन-संसाधन प्रचुर मात्रा में होने के बाद भी प्रबल राजनीतिक इच्छाशक्ति के अभाव में क्षेत्र का विकास अवरूद्ध हो रहा है। रामगंजमंडी-भोपाल रेल लाईन क्षेत्र की जीवनरेखा कहलाने की बजाए तीन दशकों बाद भी निर्माणाधीन है। जिसे माननीय प्यारेलाल जी खंडेलवाल द्वारा भागीरथी प्रयासों से स्वीकृत कराया गया था।

माननीय रेलमंत्री महोदय से मेरा अनुरोध है कि रामगंजमंडी-भोपाल रेल लाईन को पर्याप्त बजट उपलब्ध कराएं तथा निर्माण कार्य में भी गति प्रदान करें, जिससे क्षेत्र के जीरापुर, खिलचीपुर, राजगढ़, ब्यावरा, नरसिंहगढ़, कुरावर व औद्योगिक क्षेत्र पीलूखेड़ी के सर्वांगीण विकास का मार्ग प्रशस्त हो और क्षेत्रवासियों को रेलमार्ग की सौगात मिल सके।

(vii) Need to take suitable measures to prevent annual floods occurring in districts of eastern Uttar Pradesh

योगी आदित्यनाथ (गोरखपुर): देश में प्रतिवर्ष बाढ़, भूकम्प, सूखा आदि प्राकृतिक आपदाओं से बड़े पैमाने पर जन-धन की हानि होती है। बाढ़ अन्य प्राकृतिक त्रासदियों भूकम्प अथवा तूफान जैसी विभीषिका भी नहीं है कि जिसका पूर्वानुमान कठिन है। पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में गोरखपुर, सिद्धार्थनगर, महाराजगंज आदि जनपद तथा बिहार के कुछ क्षेत्र प्रतिवर्ष बाढ़ की भीषण आपदा का सामना करते हैं। हिमालय की तराई में पड़ने वाला यह क्षेत्र वहाँ से निकलने वाली सरयु, राप्ती, रोहिन, गण्डक, नारायणी आदि कई छोटी-बड़ी नदियों की बरसाती बाढ़ के मुहाने पर होने के कारण पहले शिकार होते हैं। इस क्षेत्र में प्रतिवर्ष आने वाली बाढ़ की त्रासदी का स्थलीय निरीक्षण - सर्वेक्षण कराकर तथा राहत सामग्री के रूप में प्रतिवर्ष व्यय की जाने वाली धनराशि अगर एक बार खर्च कर दी जाए तो बाढ़ की समस्या का स्थायी समाधान किया जा सकता है। आजादी के बाद जल के उचित दोहन तथा राहत बाढ़ की विभीषिका से बचने के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश के लिए गंगाजल आयोग का गठन किया गया था। इस आयोग का सुझाव था कि पूर्वांचल की नदियों का उद्गम - स्थल नेपाल में ही करनाली पंचेश्वर तथा भालू में बांध बनाकर रोका जाए तथा नेपाल में ही जलकुण्डी जलाशय बनाकर आवश्यकतानुसार जल इसमें लाया जाए, परन्तु राजनीतिक कारणों से यह योजना अमल में नहीं लायी जा सकी।

अतः मैं इस समस्या पर विचार करने तथा माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी से इसके लिए आवश्यक कदम उठाने का अनुरोध करता हूँ जिससे प्रतिवर्ष बाढ़ जैसी प्राकृतिक त्रासदी से होने वाले व्यापक जन-धन की हानि को रोका जा सके।

(viii) Need to introduce regular flight from Kota Airport, Rajasthan

श्री ओम बिरला (कोटा) : भारत सरकार द्वारा रीजनल स्तर पर हवाई सेवा को आम जन के लिए सस्ती दरों पर सुलभ कराने के दृष्टिकोण को लेकर लागू किया जाना अत्यंत ही स्वागत योग्य पहल है, इससे 200 किलोमीटर के दायरे में आने वाले विभिन्न हवाई अड्डों से नियमित विमान सेवाओं का अफोर्डेबल किराये पर चलाये जाने का मार्ग प्रशस्त होगा।

इसी कड़ी में मैं अपने निर्वाजन क्षेत्र कोटा में नियमित हवाई सेवा प्रारंभ किये जाने की महती आवश्यकता की ओर ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ।

कोटा, राजस्थान का एक प्रमुख संभागीय मुख्यालय है, यह संपूर्ण भारतवर्ष में इंजीनियरिंग एवं मेडिकल प्रवेश की कोचिंग, बिजली उत्पादन व अन्य औद्योगिक गतिविधियों के लिये विख्यात है। कोटा का हवाई अड्डा छोटे व मध्यम श्रेणी के विमानों की उड़ान के लिए उपयुक्त है तथा यहां से अन्य निकटवर्ती हवाई अड्डों क्रमशः जयपुर व उदयपुर से दूरी भी 200 किलोमीटर से अधिक है। यह रीजनल एयर कनेक्टिविटी स्कीम के लिए निर्धारित सभी पात्रताओं को पूरा करता है। कोटा से नियमित हवाई सेवा प्रारंभ होना संपूर्ण हाड़ौती के विकास के लिए लाइफलाइन के समान आवश्यक है।

मैं उल्लेखित करना चाहता हूँ कि कोटा में हवाई सेवा प्रारंभ करने की संभावनाओं के मद्देनजर तत्कालीन माननीय उड़डयन राज्यमंत्री जी की अध्यक्षता में एक उच्च स्तरीय बैठक अभी कुछ माह पूर्व संपन्न हुई थी जिसमें भी कोटा हवाई अड्डे को नियमित उड़ान के लिए तकनीकी दृष्टिकोण से उपयुक्त माना गया था।

मैं केन्द्र सरकार से पुरजोर शब्दों में मांग करता हूँ कि कोटा को रीजनल एयर कनेक्टिविटी स्कीम में सम्मिलित करके नियमित हवाई सेवा प्रारंभ की जाये।

(xi) Need to restore old wells and water tanks for conservation of water

SHRI B. SRIRAMULU (BELLARY): Till 1970, there were open wells in every village and people used to draw water from these open wells. After the advent of bore wells and drinking water supply through taps (piped water supply), use of open wells gradually came down. There were open wells in almost every chawl (group of houses within a compound).

On an average, there will be 1500 to 2000 wells in each district (almost one Lok Sabha constituency). Some people closed their wells. If these wells are restored (be it in private or in public place) this would provide additional water source to people besides increasing water table. Subsidies could be given to people to restore their wells under 'Save mother nature by protecting water source' project.

In yester years, irrigation tanks were located at the entrance of every village/town and city. Our rulers/ancestors planned tanks in such a way that during rainy season water from one tank after it was filled up would flow into another tank in the town and thus, entire town was getting cool breeze and water table was also increased. But, gradually, tanks were closed for making housing colonies. Be it Bangaluru or Bellari, several tanks were closed for making housing colonies. In most of the cities, Road Transport Corporations constructed Bus Stands where once tanks were located.

If tanks are restored and protective walls are put, we will be saving Mother Nature for the future. This could be taken up as a national project.

(x) Need to ensure the safety of Gangotri Dham Temple in Uttarkashi District, Uttarakhand

श्रीमती माला राज्यलक्ष्मी शाह (टिहरी गढ़वाल) : मैं सरकार का ध्यान अपने संसदीय क्षेत्र टिहरी गढ़वाल के उत्तरकाशी जिले में स्थित गंगोत्री धाम की ओर दिलाना चाहती हूँ। भागीरथी के प्रवाह का रास्ता बदलने से गंगोत्री धाम मंदिर को खतरा हो गया है। गत 16-17 जुलाई को गंगोत्री धाम में भारी बारिश से भागीरथी में आए उफान के बाद भागीरथी नदी ने अपना रास्ता बदल लिया है नदी में उफान के कारण गाद और बोल्टर जमा होने से नदी मुख्य धारा वाले स्थान से 25 फीट दूर गंगोत्री धाम वाले किनारे से बहने लगी है, जिससे मंदिर को बाढ़ का खतरा पैदा हो गया है।

मेरा केन्द्र सरकार से अनुरोध है कि प्रदेश सरकार को गंगोत्री मंदिर की सुरक्षा के लिए आवश्यक कदम उठाने के निर्देश दे और गंगोत्री मंदिर की सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित की जाये।

(xi) Need to ease the procedure to bring back the dead bodies of Indian citizens who die abroad

श्री जनक राम (गोपालगंज) : मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र गोपालगंज सहित पूरे बिहार से लोग यहां रोजगार नहीं मिलने व इस जिले व राज्य के आर्थिक, सामाजिक पिछड़ेपन के कारण नौकरीपेशा के लिए बड़ी संख्या में खाड़ी के देशों में जाते रहे हैं। वहां योग्यता व क्षमता के अनुसार अच्छी नौकरी और सुविधाएं देने के नाम पर गल्फ की कम्पनियां और उनसे जुड़े भारतीय एजेंट तो वर्कर्स के लेकर जाते रहे हैं लेकिन वहां जाते ही इन लोगों के साथ जानवर जैसा व्यवहार किया जाता रहा है और दबाव बनाकर किसी भी तरह का काम, मजदूरी कराया जाती है, जिससे दुर्घटनाएं होती रही हैं। आवांछित परिस्थितियों से लड़ते-लड़ते व अति मानसिक प्रताड़ना के कारण ऐसे मजदूरों की एक के बाद एक आकस्मिक मृत्यु होती चली आ रही है।

इस संबंध में एक विशेष बात है कि विदेश में कमाई के लिए गए अपने लोगों की अचानक हुई मृत्यु के बाद, अपने वतन और घर पर उनकी अन्त्येष्टि के लिए उनके शवों को वहां से वापस मंगवाने में बहुत विलम्ब होने के कारण जनता में आक्रोश पैदा हो रहा है।

मैं विदेश मंत्री, भारत सरकार से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि इस अति संवेदनशील विषय पर व्यक्तिगत संज्ञान लेते हुए इस तरह के मामलों को शीघ्र निपटाने की कृपा करें।

(xii) Need to establish a Sanskrit University in Deoghar, Jharkhand

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY (GODDA): Jharkhand state is having two major regions, Santhal Pargana and Chhota Nagpur.

Sanskrit is important and the corpus of scientific, philosophical, sacral, and poetic texts produced in this language is surely one of the riches contributions to global textual culture ever. Millions of these texts remain unstudied. Sanskrit is a language which through its contents, sonority and mellifluousness, has the power to lift us up above ourselves – it is a potent aid to the formation of character and sense of exaltation in addition to ensuring a sense of pan-Indian cultural as well as political unity.

The Nobel Laureate physicist, Dr. CV. Raman, believed that Sanskrit was the only language that could be the national language of India. He said, “Sanskrit flows through our blood. It is only Sanskrit that can establish the unity of the country.” Says Sri Aurobindo, “It is of utmost value to a nation, a human group-soul, to preserve its language and to make of it a strong and living cultural instrument. A nation, race or people which loses its language, cannot live its whole life or its real life.

Deoghar is the unique and extremely revered site of one of the 51 Shaktipeeths and also of Dwadash Jyotirlinga in the country. This is a religious and cultural capital of Eastern India which catapults the holy place to an International acclaim and is visited by over 5 crore pilgrims every year and comparatively possess good infrastructure facilities. Hence Deoghar is the best place for the establishment of a Sanskrit University.

**(xiii) Need to appoint super specialists in Andaman & Nicobar Islands
Institute of Medical Sciences**

SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY (ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS):

Andaman and Nicobar Islands Institute of Medical Sciences got approval from Ministry on 8.6.2015. Most of the Head of the Departments (ROD) are retired officers from defence services. They have been allegedly found incapable of doing major operations & their clinical exposures are limited. The selection process of faculties appears to be defective. As a result, the overall number of deaths have increased. The number of referral cases to Mainland hospital from A & N Islands has increased.

Senior faculties, serving or retired, from renowned Medical Colleges should be deployed even at higher salary. Arrangements for some kind of exchange programme with Autonomous institutes like JIPMER, Puducherry, CMC, Vellore, NIMHANS, along with Amrita Institute of Kochi, Apollo, Ramachandara, Medica, Fortis, Max can be made. The deployment of super-specialists from the aforesaid institutes will qualitatively improve the medical treatment and facilities at the Andaman & Nicobar Islands Institute of Medical Sciences.

(xiv) Need to declare Farrukhabad city in Uttar Pradesh as a tourist centre

श्री मुकेश राजपूत (फर्रुखाबाद) : मेरे लोक सभा क्षेत्र फर्रुखाबाद शहर को पर्यटन स्थल के रूप में विकसित करने की आवश्यकता के बारे में ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूं। गंगा जी के तट पर स्थित इस शहर में प्रतिवर्ष माघ माह में पूरे एक महीने राम नगरिया का मेला लगता है, जहाँ देश विदेश से लाखों कल्पवासी जमा होते हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त विश्व प्रसिद्ध बौद्ध तीर्थ संकिसा विश्व प्रसिद्ध जैन तीर्थ स्थल कम्पिल भी यहीं स्थित है एवं हमारे मुस्लिम भाईयों को प्रसिद्ध तीर्थ शेखपुर भी यहीं स्थित है। परन्तु, पर्यटकों को यहां आधारभूत सुविधाएं नहीं मिल पाती हैं, जबकि गंगा जमुनी तहजीब का यह शहर सभी प्रमुख धर्मों के अनुयायियों का केन्द्र है लंकिन फिर भी यह क्षेत्र पर्यटन के दृष्टिकोण से काफी पिछड़ा क्षेत्र है।

अतः मैं फर्रुखाबाद शहर को पर्यटन केन्द्र के रूप में घोषित करने का अनुरोध करता हूं ताकि यह और अधिक पर्यटकों को आकर्षित कर सके एवं क्षेत्र का समग्र विकास हो सके।

**(xv) Need to establish a Kendriya Vidyalaya in
Kasganj district, Uttar Pradesh**

श्री राजवीर सिंह (राजू भैया) (एटा) : मेरा लोक सभा एटा में दूसरा जिला कासगंज आता है जिसमें केन्द्रीय विद्यालय की व्यवस्था नहीं है। इस कारण बच्चों का भविष्य अधर में लटका हुआ है।

अतः मेरी मांग है कि कासगंज में केन्द्रीय विद्यालय तुरन्त स्वीकृत करने की कार्यवाही सुनिश्चित करने का कष्ट करें।

(xvi) Regarding four-laning of National Highway No. 206 in Karnataka

SHRI S.P. MUDDAHANUME GOWDA (TUMKUR): National Highway No. 206 is a very important road which connects major and prominent cities and towns. This road connects five districts of Karnataka. This road has got Per Car Unit (PCU) of more than 40,000. Heavy traffic on this road is causing a lot of accidents and as of now, it is a single road.

The Government of India has taken up this National Highway for four-laning during 2015-16. But, so far, there is no progress. Starting from National Highway No.4, this road passes through Tumkur City, Tiptur, Arasikere, Shimoga and Honnavar. It is imminent to take up this road for four-laning in view of increasing accidents.

Hence, I urge upon the Union Government to speed up the work for four-laning of road in National Highway No. 206 in Karnataka immediately.

(xvii) Need to provide stoppage of long -distance trains at Tirusulam Railway Station in Tamil Nadu

SHRI K. N. RAMACHANDRAN (SRIPERUMBUDUR): Tirusulam Railway Station is one of the railway stations of the Chennai Beach-Chengalpattu Section of the Chennai Suburban Railway network. Tirusulam, which is a part of my Parliamentary Constituency, is the place where Chennai Airport is located. It is also a place where terminal station of the Chennai Metro Railway Network is being constructed which is going to connect the interior parts of Chennai city.

But very sadly, the Ministry of Railways did not pay heed to our long-pending demand of stoppage of south-bound trains at Tirusulam Railway Station. People from southern districts of Tamil Nadu presently get down at Tambaram Railway Station on the one side and Egmore or Mambalam Railway Station on the other side, to take flights from Chennai Airport. This is causing undue hardship to thousands of passengers every day.

We, the Members of Parliament, have been demanding for nearly a decade, for stoppage of long-distance trains on both directions at Tirusulam Railway Station for facilitating the air passengers but it was not acceded to by the Railways so far.

I request the Hon'ble Railway Minister to kindly accede to the demand and provide stoppage of long-distance trains at Tirusulam on both directions.

**(xviii) Need to provide uninterrupted telephone services in Kallakurichi
parliamentary constituency of Tamil Nadu**

DR. K. KAMARAJ (KALLAKURICHI): Kallakurichi Lok Sabha Constituency is spread over Villupuram and Salem Districts. Geographically, more than 50% of its area consists of Hilly regions, Mountains, Conventional and Reserved Forests. Most of the people living in these areas are tribals. The majority of tribals of Tamil Nadu are living in these districts. Due to large areas consisting of Hilly, Mountain and Forest regions, there is no proper connectivity either wire-line service or wireless services even after 68 years of Independence and 25 years of mobile revolution. Availability, Accessibility & Affordability of stable and uninterrupted connectivity is still a distant dream for the lakhs of people living in these areas. Government has constitutional obligation to provide Information, Communication and Technology (ICT) services to every citizen irrespective of socio economic and geographical conditions and to bridge the digital divide between rural and urban areas. The Universal Service Obligation (USO) Fund has been created to achieve this obligation. Hence, I kindly request the Minister of Communications and IT to fulfill the constitutional obligation of providing uninterrupted wire-line (including broadband) and wireless services (including 2G and 3G mobile telephonic services) to the people living in the above Hilly, Mountain and forest regions of the Kallakurichi Constituency from the Universal Service Obligation (USO) fund to achieve the dream of Digital India.

(xix) Need to enhance allocation under Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana, new Twenty Point Programme, Skill Development Scheme and National Agriculture Development Scheme in West Bengal

श्री दशरथ तिर्की (अलीपुर द्वारस) : भारत सरकार के कृषि मंत्रालय एवं ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय की "सांसद आदर्श ग्राम योजना", नयी बीस सूत्री योजना एवं कौशल विकास योजना, राष्ट्रीय कृषि विकास योजना की मद में जो राशि आवंटित की गई है वह पर्याप्त नहीं है तथा पश्चिम बंगाल की भौगोलिक संरचना के दृष्टिगत इसे प्रदेश हित में बढ़ाया जाए।

मेरी यह भी मांग है कि उपरोक्त सभी योजनाओं के प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन के दृष्टिगत 35 वर्ष से कार्यरत तफसील जाति आदिवासी प्राक्कतन सैनिक कृषि विकास शिल्प केन्द्र के वालन्टियर्स को सौंप दिया जाए और अन्य राज्यों में भी जन हित से जुड़े सरकारी सहयोग संस्थाओं को पर्याप्त राशि का कार्य आवंटित किया जाये। इससे जिला एवं ग्राम स्तर पर तफसील जाति एवं आदिवासी समुदाय की विकास में भागीदारी बढ़ेगी।

**(xx) Need to provide railway services in Kultali block in Jaynagar
parliamentary constituency, West Bengal**

SHRIMATI PRATIMA MONDAL (JAYANAGAR): Under my Jayanagar parliamentary constituency (West Bengal), Kultali block is commonly known as Sundarban area because a small part of Sundarban falls under this block surrounded by Vidyadhari, Thakurain & Muri rivers. Minority, Scheduled Caste & Scheduled tribe population are noticeably high & this block is also known as backward class area. Despite 69 years after independence, there is no rail line & people of the said block do not have railway facility. It is a long pending issue & has become a necessity of the local people. There is no land problem for this project. On behalf of thousands & thousands of local people, students of schools & colleges, farmers and traders, I would like to request the Hon'ble Minister of Railways to take favoUable action for laying of railway line in the region.

(xxi) Need to recognise the Paika rebellion of Odisha

SHRI PRASANNA KUMAR PATASANI (BHUBANESWAR): Unlike ‘Sepoy Mutiny’ (1857) for Indian Independence, a ‘Paika rebellion’ (in Odia –Paika Vidroh) took place in Odisha in 1817 and fought for Indian Independence. Although, thousands of lives were sacrificed, this Paika rebellion is yet to be recognized as a part of freedom struggle of India. This rebellion may be accorded the recognition that it deserves as the 1st organized and recorded Indian freedom struggle.

(xxii) Need to take welfare measures for the welfare of construction workers

DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE (KALYAN): we have been talking endlessly about creation of a better environment for the workers. We have also initiated Skill India Mission to increase skilled manpower.

We have a huge industry called construction and employs a large number of workers approximately around more than 2 crores. In 1996 we thought about the welfare of these construction workers and passed a legislation creating a cess on construction to the extent of 1% on the cost of construction. The cess is collected by the States and 'Boards for Construction workers' are provided this amount so that they can organize welfare measures for registered construction workers.

There are 9 major benefits starting from marriage gift to hospitalization and finally Skill Development Training. However authentic data indicates that the States that collect highest amount by way of this cess spend minimum on the welfare of construction workers. With a collection of 3558 crore in three years, Maharashtra has spent just 6% of this amount. With Karnataka 5%, Uttar Pradesh 13% and Haryana 4.5%, Kerala has spent around 94.7% of the cess amount for welfare activities for construction workers.

Gist of the matter is that 11 States that collect a whopping 82% of Cess collected at the national level spent only 16% of the same for welfare activities. Where does the money go then? Details in this regard may be provided.

We speak of skill development but we are not even informing the construction workers that they can receive skill training with a stipend of Rs. 300 per day with the cost of training to the extent of Rs. 7,000 being paid to the training centre.

Hence, I urge the Government of India to put in place strict norms so that the interest of poor construction workers are protected fully as has been done in Kerala.

**(xxiii) Need to complete the pending railway projects in Guntur,
Andhra Pradesh**

SHRI JAYADEV GALLA (GUNTUR): Guntur is one of the oldest Municipalities in the country and this year it is celebrating 150th year of its formation. Now, Guntur (Amaravathi) has also become the capital of residuary State of Andhra Pradesh and hence it is all the more important to provide world-class infrastructure. Ministry of Urban Development has given Rs. 500 crore for Guntur to develop infrastructure, underground drainage, etc. In the same way, I am requesting for the following railway projects to be taken up during this year:

- i) RUBS in Syamala Nagar, Nehru Nagar, Brodipet 14” lane.
- ii) ROB in Sanjeevaiah Nagar and Arundalpet.
- iii) Widening of Shankar Vilas ROB. It is a major centre for traffic in Guntur.

As these areas are facing traffic congestion due to railway gates and since all Government offices are being shifted to Guntur, it has become all the more necessary. I am given to understand that Railways is planning to construct them since 2011, but the work is yet to be started.

There is a need to regularize railway and other central government land in Guntur and provide land pattas to the occupants of these lands.

Additional funds should be allotted for developing Guntur and New Guntur Railway Stations.

Hence, I request Minister of Railways to take up these works and complete them in a time-bound manner.

**(xxiv) Need to establish a new Land Custom service in
Murshidabad district of West Bengal**

SHRI MD. BADARUDDOZA KHAN (MURSHIDABAD): I want to make a request to resolve a major problem being faced by thousands of Indian citizens who are inhabitants of Murshidabad District of West Bengal, close to Bangladesh with a long border area. Since independence, hundreds of both Hindus and Muslims have relatives on both sides of India and Bangladesh border and most of them are passport holders. But, unfortunately they do not have any “Transit Point” (Land Custom Service) along the India-Bangladesh border in Murshidabad District. The only transit point, which existed under Lalgola P.S. has been closed for the past 10-15 years due to some unknown reason.

So, I request the Government to kindly consider to re-open the Lalgola Land Custom Service (Entry-Exit Point) or establish a new Land Custom Service in any suitable border place in Murshidabad District, West Bengal.

**(xxv) Need to start two Kendriya Vidyalayas in Prakasam district
of Andhra Pradesh**

SHRI Y.V. SUBBA REDDY (ONGOLE): There is no doubt that Kendriya Vidyalayas (KV) are playing a pivotal role in imparting quality education in the country with uniform curriculum and the performance of these schools is really appreciable. In view of this, there have been demands from various States to set up more and more KVs.

Two proposals for setting up of Kendriya Vidyalayas at No. 2 Ongole and the second one at Rajampalli village of Yerragundlapalem Assembly Segment in Prakasam district of Andhra Pradesh were cleared by the KV Regional Office, Hyderabad and the same was sent to Kendriya Vidyalaya Sanghalan for its approval.

Now, academic session for 2016-17 has just started and since approval for opening up of KVs in the above places has already been given, parents of these areas are eagerly waiting for commencement of academic session from this year itself. Moreover, there are thousands of Ex-Servicemen families residing and have been repeatedly requesting for setting up of KVs. Secondly, the entire Western part of Prakasam district is backward and people here cannot afford to send their children to public schools as they have very limited sources of income, hence setting up of KVs here has become all the more important.

In view of the above, I appeal to Government of India, particularly HRD Ministry, to kindly take steps for setting up the above two KVs forthwith and start session from this academic year itself.

(xxvi) Need to promote labour-oriented indigenous technology to enhance employment opportunities in the country

श्री राम कुमार शर्मा (सीतामढ़ी) : देश में उदारवादी आर्थिक नीति के लागू होने के बाद से देश का आर्थिक विकास तेजी से हुआ है पर यह सुना जाता है कि भारत विश्व के अरबपतियों की सूची में आज 12वें पायदान पर है किन्तु विश्व बैंक की रिपोर्ट से प्रकाश में आया है कि एडवान्स टेक्नोलोजी के कारण हुए आटोमेशन के फलस्वरूप भारत में 69 प्रतिशत रोजगार के अवसर गत पीढ़ी से अभी तक संकटग्रस्त हो चुके हैं। एक माह पूर्व रिजर्व बैंक ऑफ इंडिया के गवर्नर रघुराम राजन ने भी भारत में इसी आशय का बयान दिया था। प्रसिद्ध उद्योगपति श्री राहुल बजाज ने भी स्वीकार किया है कि जिस प्रकार से देश के सकल घरेलू उत्पाद में बढ़ोत्तरी हो रही है, रोजगार के अवसर उस स्तर पर नहीं बढ़ रहे हैं। इंटर नेशनल लेबर ऑर्गनाइशन के प्रमुख ने भी भारत में विकास की दर से समान नये रोजगार के अवसर न पैदा होने पर चिन्ता जाहिर की है। भारत जनसंख्या बाहुल्य देश है। यहां रोजगार के अवसर देकर ही सबके विकास की कल्पना साकार हो सकती है।

देश में रोजगार के अवसर न बढ़े यह चिन्ता की बात है। रोजगार के अवसर कम होने से बेरोजगारी बढ़ेगी, गरीबी बढ़ेगी यह साफ है। अतः जरूरत है कि देश में विदेशी पूंजी भले ही आये किन्तु विदेशी मशीनीकरण को निरूत्साहित कर, श्रम प्रधान स्वदेशी तकनीक को ही देश में लागू किया जाए जिससे रोजगार के अवसर बढ़े, बेरोजगारी दूर हो और गरीबी मिटे।

(xxvii) Regarding bad condition of National Highway No. 10

SHRI PREM DAS RAI (SIKKIM): This is to bring to attention of the Government that our life-line National Highway No. 10 is now under tremendous duress. Frequent disruptions are happening due to two major reasons: (1) Incessant rain and (2) Teesta low level dams being operational which are pulling the road due to hydrological seepage.

These reasons have been cited by engineers of Border Road Organisation & Ministry of Road and Highways. National Highway No. 10 is a strategic and economic highway leading to Sikkim. Sikkim and Sikkimese people are the main stakeholders alongwith habitants of Darjeeling district of West Bengal. This highway sustains all forms of economic activity including exports of organic produce and maintaining tourism industry.

My demand is that the Government of India should immediately take steps to rectify this situation as it has aggravated to a point where there is imminent danger of huge disruption.

A long term solution also needs to be found immediately. With no other means of connectivity, we have been left highly vulnerable.

14.24 hours**DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 193
Sustainable Development Goals**

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI ANANTHKUMAR): Hon. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I request you to take up the Discussion Under Rule 193 on Sustainable Development Goals instead of Supplementary Demands for Grants.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I think the House agrees.

Hon. Members, Discussion on Sustainable Development Goals has been admitted in the names of Shri Rattan Lal Kataria and Shri N.K. Premachandran.

Shri Rattan Lal Kataria has since requested hon. Speaker to allow Kunwar Bharatendra Singh to raise the discussion on his behalf, hon. Speaker has acceded to his request.

Now, Kunwar Bharatendra Singh.

कुँवर भारतेन्द्र सिंह (बिजनौर): माननीय उपाध्यक्ष जी, आपने मुझे एक बेहद महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर बोलने का मौका दिया है, इसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ। सतत विकास लक्ष्यों की प्राप्ति ससटेनेबल डवलपमेंट गोल्स, मान्यवर, पूरी दुनिया की अर्थ-व्यवस्था और भारतीय व्यवस्था एक अजीब विडम्बना से गुजर रही है। पंजाब में गेहूँ, वार्ड और चूहों से बर्बाद हो जाता है किंतु कुछ वर्ष पूर्व तक बुंदेलखंड में लोग भूख से मर रहे हैं। ओडिशा के बोलंगीर जिले में भी लोगों के भूख से मरने की रिपोर्ट आई है। प्रधान मंत्री जी की योजना से जो गरीब जिले हैं, उनको तथा पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों को विशेष महत्व दिया जा रहा है। इसी प्रकार से पश्चिम भारत के भंडार अनाज से भरे हुए हैं, किंतु कीटनाशकों से ग्रसित अनाज के उपभोग से पूरे देश में कैंसर फैल रहा है। हर बीमारी का आविर्भाव हो चुका है, किंतु गरीब आज भी हैजे जैसी सामान्य बीमारी से मर जाता है। दवाइयों के मूल्य गरीब की जेब से बहुत अधिक हैं। ऐसी विडम्बनाओं की सूची बहुत लम्बी बन सकती है। सतत विकास लक्ष्यों की प्राप्ति किसी अंग्रेज शासक के द्वारा हम लोगों पर थोपा हुआ आदेश नहीं है। यह भारत की स्वाभाविक अभिव्यक्ति है। हमारे देश में पेड़-पौधे-नदियों और पक्षियों को पूजा गया है। चारों दिशाओं में चारों धाम स्थापित हैं। यदि हम अपने उत्तराधिकारियों को विरासत में एक सुंदर, सहज जीवन का वातावरण देना चाहते हैं तो हमें इन विडम्बनाओं से मुक्त होना होगा।

मान्यवर, सितम्बर 2000 में भारत में संयुक्त राष्ट्र महासभा में सहस्राब्धि लक्ष्यों के बुनियादी विकास मुद्दों पर विकसित देशों का ध्यान आकृष्ट किया गया था। इन लक्ष्यों की पूर्ति वर्ष 2015 तक होनी थी। वर्ष 2015 के पश्चात् निरन्तरता सुनिश्चित करने हेतु सतत लक्ष्य ससटेनेबल डवलपमेंट गोल्स की घोषणा की गई।

Sir, there are 17 goals in 169 targets. Nearly 17 Ministries have to coordinate the work among themselves. This goal has to be achieved in the next 15 years. This is a very ambitious plan which has to be achieved by 2030.

Ministries have to be included and involved in implementation. The Government has done a mapping of the goals and selected the partners who are going to implement these goals. Then, there have been indicators set up by the Government that can monitor how many goals have been achieved and how many we have to still pursue further and what further plans are?

With this plan and nearly 17 Ministries following this plan, there is the implementation part that our Government is now going ahead with. As you know, Sir, most of the implementation under our Constitution of parliamentary democracy is done by the State Governments. There have already been two meetings of the Chief Secretaries of the State Governments with other Secretaries concerned. It has been a lively participation. These 17 Ministries are working with a lot of excitement. Many Ministries have asked the Department of Sustainable Development Goals to include them as they realised that they also needed to be consulted. So, all this excitement holds good.

Deputy-Speaker, Sir, a huge amount of population is living in cities today. It has its own dynamics. In 1990, 10 mega cities with 10 million population existed. By the year 2014, 28 mega cities have come up with nearly 453 million inhabitants living in those cities. Therefore, it pushes on the administration and the Governments very poor inhabitations within the city. We need to upgrade the slum settlements; we need to have good public transport; and we need to have urban planning strictly implemented, giving the inhabitants green spaces within the cities.

Sir, rainfall is falling. The levels of rainfall are becoming lower. Every citizen hopes to have primary levels of existence of water and electricity. The Prime Minister has said that every field should withhold its own water and that every village should try and keep its own water and not let it flow away in the monsoon. So, there is a new impetus that the Government has given to excavate ponds, to have better drainage systems and to have better urban planning. Of course, with the huge demand of urbanisation and every citizen of the world wanting to live in a city, there is also an ambitious plan of having 100 new smart urban cities developed by the Government.

River flow is also a major concern. Therefore, the Prime Minister and this Government has made a separate Ministry monitoring rivers and water resources. Cyclones pose a major danger. As global warming takes place, average temperatures around the world have risen by two degrees centigrade. So, infrastructure in the coastal cities needs to be more resilient in coastal areas so that they do not get destroyed every time a cyclone hits them. There are going to be more cyclones.

We have to have sustainable development. Sustainable development is the desire of every citizen. Every citizen wants to have clean drinking water and electricity supplied to him. This can only be done if we have access to resources, to renewable resources. Unfortunately, in India, most of our electricity supply is done by coal based electricity power plants. So, we have to concentrate on renewable energy and efficient use of energy. Here again, the Central Government has come up with a policy that we should be able to give LED bulbs for efficient utilisation of electricity and also to have newer transmission lines. A very ambitious plan has been put into place in this regard.

Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, 193 nations signed the WTO. However, we see that the developed nations seem to follow an escape route under the garb of free trade and labour laws. Although their *per capita* consumption is far more than that of the developing nations, we have to have a common but differentiated

responsibility with developed countries taking the lead and not finding an escape route. Targets have to be global and targets have to be aspirational. Therefore, as much as every State Government and every country's Government needs to aspire that the SDGs are in place; so does every individual need to aspire for this.

Policy and programmes are being implemented continuously by the Central Government under the able leadership of Prime Minister Narendra Modi. When we ask during our regular meetings as to how they are ensuring implementation if a State is not implementing, it was suggested that a 'name and shame' policy may be followed. On the one hand, the States that are implementing, the districts that are doing well in implementing these broad-based policies and providing a better tomorrow to our children – they are the inheritors of our nation and the world at large – should be encouraged while the others, who are not being able to follow these policies, should also be named.

SDG is a common development vision of the world for moving ahead. There are high expectations from our country. We were the first to sign in September, 2000 under the leadership of Atal Bihari Vajpayeeji. We must not believe that the SDG is an infliction from above. It is not an infliction from anybody; it is our own desire. To quote Prime Minister, Narendra Modi, it is the core of our own plan. The Prime Minister's initiative has been noticed and welcomed by all the world leaders.

I would like to end my speech by informing this august House of the effectiveness of the Prime Minister's programmes on the ground.

मान्यवर, हर गांव की गरीब महिला को मुफ्त में गैस, मतलब एक बढ़िया ईंधन जो उन्हें अच्छा स्वास्थ्य दे सकता है, उनके फेफड़ों को कालिख और कार्बन से बचा सकता है, उनके खून में ऑक्सिजन जाये और लाली रहे, इस चिंता के साथ प्रधानमंत्री जी ने हर गरीब महिला के घर में गैस को फ्री उपलब्ध करवाने की 'उज्ज्वला' योजना चलाई है।

आज भी हमारे देश में ऐसे बहुत सारे गांव हैं और उन गांवों बहुत सारे ऐसे घर हैं, जहां आज तक हम बिजली नहीं पहुंचा पाये हैं। हर घर में बिजली पहुंचाई जायेगी, यह प्रधानमंत्री जी का बहुत महत्वकांक्षी वादा अपनी जनता से है।

मान्यवर, मुझे यह कहते हुए बहुत खुशी है कि इसमें बहुत सारा काम उत्तर प्रदेश में किया गया है, बहुत सारी लाइनें लगी हैं, नये ट्रांसफर्मर्स लगे हैं, नये उप-केन्द्र केन्द्र सरकार के पैसे से लगाये जा रहे हैं, ताकि हम हर घर में बिजली पहुंचा सकें। अगर कोई भी बी.पी.एल. सूची का ऐसा व्यक्ति जो अपने घर में बिजली की कनेक्शन नहीं ले सकता है तो उसे निःशुल्क बिजली की कनेक्शन देने की योजना है। प्रत्येक गांव में बिजली होगी और ऐसे गांव हैं, जिनमें ज्यादा लोगों के घरों में बिजली नहीं थी, वहां इसका विस्तार किया जायेगा, ताकि हर घर में बिजली पहुंचा सके और हम हरेक गरीब के घर से अंधेरा दूर कर सकें।

मान्यवर, इसी प्रकार से 'जन-धन' योजना है। हम हर गरीब को इस देश की महान वित्तीय व्यवस्था से जोड़ना चाहते हैं, यह प्रधानमंत्री जी के पहल से की गई थी। हरेक गरीब को जोड़ा गया और उन गरीबों ने जीरो बैलेंस एकाउंट में अपनी बचत का धन डाला है, वह हमारे देश की बचत का एक महत्वपूर्ण अंश है।

मान्यवर, इसी तरह से 'स्वच्छ भारत योजना' आई है। हमें इस एस.डी.जी. योजना को सफल करना है तो स्वच्छता पर विशेष ध्यान देना होगा। प्रधानमंत्री जी 'स्वच्छ भारत योजना' भी लाये हैं। इसी प्रकार ओडिशा और पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों, जहां आज तक विशेष ध्यान नहीं दिया गया था, प्रधानमंत्री जी स्वयं वहां अनेक दौरे कर के आये हैं। पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों को मुख्य धारा में लाया गया है, मुख्य चिंता का विषय बनाया गया है। इसी प्रकार से हमारी सरकार माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी के नेतृत्व में 'सबका साथ, सबका विकास' योजना को ले कर चल रही है। उसके कारण पूरी दुनियां की आंखें हम पर टिकी हैं, भारत की ओर देख रही हैं कि हम इस सतत् योजना को कैसे सफल करेंगे? इसमें हमें बहुत ज्यादा इस सरकार के द्वारा और माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी के नेतृत्व से सफलता मिली है।

आपने मुझे बहुत महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दे पर बोलने का मौका दिया है, मैं आपका बहुत-बहुत आभारी हूं। धन्यवाद।

SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY (CHIKKABALLAPUR): Esteemed Deputy Speaker, Sir, I thank you very much for providing me this opportunity to speak on an important subject like the Millennium Declaration which is now transformed into SDG.

In the year 2000, 189 nations made a promise to free people from extreme poverty and multiple deprivations and this pledge became the eight Millennium Development Goals to be achieved by 2015. In September, 2010, the world recommitted itself to accelerate the progress towards these goals.

The UNGA adopted a new set of 17 Sustainable Development Goals to be achieved by 2030 and these goals replaced the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) which were adopted in the year 2000. It is for India to introspect if we have achieved the MDGs, and see what is the progress on the MDGs and what is the look out for the SDGs. This is the time this Parliament will have to look into these things. Who is coming in the way of implementation? Definitely people want them to be implemented, the Parliament wants it, the Ministers irrespective of the Government which they are part of want these to be implemented so that people's lives improve. What can be better politics than this? But we have our own problems.

I will come to the specific goals to be achieved shortly. We have several conflicts and day by day these conflicts are increasing. We have conflicts relating to gender inequality, discrimination against dalits, discrimination against minorities like Muslims, Christians etc., problems of the North-East, problems of the East. Every part of India is suffering from one malice or the other. We have health problems, problems with regard to drugs, and we have problems with insurance. We call it insurance but actually it is assurance. Is it crop insurance or assurance which has to be encashed by beneficiary? Insurance should be in absolute terms. I think we have not understood the meaning of insurance. Whether it is life insurance or crop insurance, it should be universal in nature and it should insure the beneficiaries. ... (*Interruptions*) Yes, my experience. I think down the

line we have lost meaning of many important terms. We need to redefine, rephrase and tell the administrators what they need to do.

Governance is an important factor but we are least interested in it, whether this side or that side. I headed the Second Administrative Reforms Commission. We went around the world and the country. I visited many conflict zones and we produced 15 reports – on fiscal, conflict resolution, terrorism, or many other aspects. Having been disillusioned for not implementing the governance, I thought let me be at least happy with writing some epic poems like Ramayanam Mahanveshanam, another focused on Draupadi, and the epic poem Bahubali that I am now writing. At least I get satisfaction from doing this. What I could not implement when I was the Chairman of Administrative Reforms Commission, what I could not implement as the Chief Minister of a State, as the Finance Minister of a State, or as the Industry Minister of a State, or as the Minister in charge of Law and Justice, as the Minister in charge of Environment, Power, Petroleum etc. ... (*Interruptions*) We are not getting maximum satisfaction. I am coming to the point as to why we are not getting that satisfaction.

I say governance is very important. Technology is important. Originally I drafted the Lok Pal Bill as a Law Minister. And it is yet to see the light of the day. ... (*Interruptions*) I agree. I at least get satisfaction in writing these three epic poems. At least that gives me the satisfaction.

I must tell you that psyche of a person is very important. One great philosopher C.G. Jung said, it is not the drought, not the big flood, not the carcinoma nor any deadly disease, not volcanoes, but ultimately it is the psyche of the man that is most dangerous. There is no remedy or medicine for that. Rama can become Ravana and Ravana can become Rama with a slight change in the psyche of a young boy or a person. But we find the problems that we have to deal with very difficult to handle. Only pessimists say it is difficult. Optimists like me would always say, we can always find a solution. This is where we are stuck up. I am not enlarging the scope of some of my propositions.

As far as the technology is concerned some people oppose the technology. Technology according to Plato is a branch of philosophy. That kind of a culture we need to develop. We have to think of technology as a branch of philosophy in life. Even today we have not understood the meaning of technology. I must say that it is always technology, it is a branch of philosophy and it is meant to understand the object and elevate the human mind. Sometime lobbies are created against technology without understanding the phrase correctly. The object is to elevate the human mind, said Plato. I think we need to address these things. I am coming to that in greater detail. Many of the things my earlier speaker has already dealt with.

We need to address all these problems first by making governance effective. Mr. Suresh Prabhu has a mission to implement governance reforms. He should do that and not hesitate. Hesitation will not take him anywhere. I know bureaucracy will not agree with him, but he will have to do it. Reform is like creative destruction. It is not negative destruction. Otherwise you cannot change over to the new systems. Mahatma Gandhi said, change yourself and then you can change the world. We are not changing ourselves. How can we change the world? That is why we need to address some of these things.

Goal one says, end poverty in all its forms and everywhere. I am basically putting one question to this Government. Of course we are introspecting ourselves also. Do these goals remain in the Union Ministry only as goals? I was told that 17 Ministries are involved. It should have been the first agenda of every Ministry or at least those 17 Ministries which are concerned with that. We would like to know it when the Government is going to reply.

SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL (ALAPPUZHA): Hon. Deputy Speaker Sir, which Ministry is going to reply? Nobody is taking note of anything.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: They will observe.

SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY: They will observe very keenly.... (*Interruptions*)

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Rao Inderjit Singh is also there.

... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY: He is the Minister concerned. He is in charge of Rural Development. ... (*Interruptions*)

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Rao Inderjit Singh is in charge of NITI Aayog. He can also answer.

... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL: The hon. Minister is telling he is not. Who is going to reply?

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB (CUTTACK): I think the Government does not want to reply.

SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY (DHENKANAL): Then why do we have a discussion?

SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL: Instead of flood and atrocities on dalits, we are taking up this less important thing. The Minister concerned is not here to reply.... (*Interruptions*)

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Minister of Railways Shri Suresh Prabhu is also there. He is also a competent man. He can also reply on Sustainable Development Goals.

... (*Interruptions*)

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I am only telling that Shri Prabhu is there. He is a Cabinet Minister. He has some responsibility. Shri Prabhu, you are so energetic.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SURESH PRABHU): Hon. Deputy Speaker, first of all, I must thank all the hon. Members for elevating the level of debate to such an extent. The first speaker who spoke really brought in the elements that are necessary to be brought in to decide about our strategy for the development goals which have now become Sustainable Development Goals. Therefore, we really appreciate it. We also thank the hon. Member Shri Moily, who himself is a philosopher, for coming out with some brilliant ideas, particularly saying that technology itself is a branch of philosophy as was said by Plato. In

fact, if you really look at it, you really need a philosophical bend of mind to look at all these issues because they are so daunting. If you do not have a philosophical mind, you cannot address them in any case.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You can reply later.

SHRI SURESH PRABHU: I am making only a small point. What is necessary is that all these goals have to be accepted at global level which we have done. Now it has to become part of a national mainstream agenda which is what we are doing. We also have to bring it down to the local communities where the action has to happen. So, it is a classical case of Think Global, Act Local. For this, the hon. Prime Minister had a meeting with NITI Aayog to decide about a 15 year strategy. ... *(Interruptions)* The whole idea about 15 year strategy is how we can integrate all these goals and make them into actionable points. So, we will really take all these inputs coming from such distinguished Members and will use them as part of a strategy as to how to deal with these challenges of dealing with Sustainable Development Goals. ... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB : It is nothing but traction energy put forth.

SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL: Hon. Deputy Speaker, at least Shri Prabhu should tell us who is going to reply.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: He has already answered something. He has already intervened.

SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL: Hon. Deputy Speaker, my question is which Ministry is going to reply?

SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY: Hon. Deputy Speaker, I do not think there is any seriousness on the part of the Government. It is a very casual approach. ... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SURESH PRABHU: Hon. Deputy Speaker, I want to assure on behalf of the Government that all this will be taken as very important inputs and we will act on them as much as possible. ... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL : Hon. Deputy Speaker, today you were there in the BAC. You know better what we had discussed in the meeting. The Government said that we have scarcity of time.

SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY: If the Government is not ready, let them defer it for tomorrow. There should be some seriousness. There is absolutely no seriousness.

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): I will answer in part on the Millennium Goals concerned with women and children. Most of the Millennium Goals really pertain to them. I have come prepared with the answer. If the hon. Members like, I can answer after he finishes.

SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY: You can answer only when you are listening.

SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI: I have been listening....
(Interruptions)

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The hon. Minister is listening. She has expressed her willingness to answer.

... (Interruptions)

SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY : I do agree that Women and Children are important component of MDG and SDG programme. I agree and appreciate that at least Shrimati Maneka Gandhi has the seriousness to participate in this debate.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Moily, please remember that when hon. Speaker organized many programmes about women, Shrimati Maneka Gandhi took interest in this subject. Shrimati Maneka Gandhi is competent enough to answer.

SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY : That is why I am appreciating her.

SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL: We agree on the importance of the subject. But the Government is not taking certain things seriously.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shrimati Maneka Gandhi has already come forward.

SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY: If the Government is serious and if the presence of the Minister of Women and Child Development Shrimati Maneka Gandhi is the

indication, we are happy about it. But what about other Ministries? There should be a holistic approach.... *(Interruptions)*

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: She is a senior Cabinet Minister. Shri Suresh Prabhu is also there. The Minister in charge of NITI Aayog is also there. So many Ministers are there. Shrimati Maneka Gandhi has already come forward to intervene and reply. This is a general subject.

... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY : I think the Cabinet must be directed to represent fully. We want a holistic approach on this.

SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL: Hon. Deputy Speaker, this is the wish and will of the hon. Speaker. Therefore, you should direct them.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Let Shrimati Maneka Gandhi answer. That is all.

SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY: She can answer only to one extent. There should be a holistic approach to the whole subject.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Prabhu can answer to some extent. The hon. Minister of Rural Development has also come forward. Others can also participate. There is no problem in that.

SHRI SURESH PRABHU: Hon. Deputy Speaker, we always make a point that everybody's responsibility is nobody's responsibility.

SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY : That is what has happened.

SHRI SURESH PRABHU: Shri Moily, we are present here. One point response will be given. Do not worry; we are jointly responsible to the Parliament. So, any Member of Cabinet present here represents the whole Cabinet.

SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY: Hon. Deputy Speaker, I do not want to prolong this kind of preliminary thing. But one thing is very clear. Is there any analysis of the SDGs in the Economic Survey? Is there any focus on the SDGs in the Budget presented by the Minister of Finance? No. Is there a mention about SDGs in any programme of any of the 17 Ministries which are meant to implement them? For example, the hon. Minister has given a new form for the District Monitoring

Committee called the DISHA. Even in the guidelines which you have issues to the districts, there is no mention about SDGs. Where is the focus? Is the focus there only in taking up the subject under Rule 193 and giving a reply? That is the beginning and the end of the journey as far as SDGs is concerned. There should be a serious approach to this problem.

We have arrived in a time in our history when we are equipped with the strength of knowledge, the power of globalization and convenience of technology to accomplish seemingly impossible goals like elimination of poverty. They can be achieved by combined forces of all this convenience which is provided. We can try to derive the best out of the free markets. I am not against the free markets. But what is that we can do in an open competition and at the same time show compassion to the less fortunate in this world? In fact, that is what we want to do to the business world- nurture a revolution in kindness.

15.00 hours

This is what I, as a Minister in charge of the Company Affairs, Corporate Affairs, tried to introduce. I tried to introduce CSR. I wanted to do it without any conflict both in the corporate and also political scenario. We conducted about eight national seminars on that. This was the first time in the corporate world that we had introduced CSR as mandatory. Initially there was a strong resistance but ultimately everyone has agreed. Today they have started implementing it. Even at the political level I wanted a consensus in Parliament. Not once, twice but four times I sent the Company Bill to the Standing Committee of Finance. I think, for the first time even without an argument we could get such a complicated, revolutionary Bill passed. That is why I say that nothing is possible. Everything is possible. With all the conflicts and turbulence in the politics, things are possible.

One great economist David Kotten said: “Filled with hope for a new millennium in which societies will be freed from the concerns of basic survival (These are all the things which are necessary for the basic survival of the mankind)

to pursue new frontiers of social and intellectual advancement”. In fact, this is what is meant.

Many a time statistics reveal, all figurative, planning. We do not lack in statistics but it is not the soul of the SDG goal. In fact, we always have a constant fight between our mind, which is the engine of problem solving and our mindset which is a set of beliefs and dogmas. This is how our bureaucracy or the political class is always positioned. Unless the changes are percolated in the governance process nothing is going to happen. The conflict and the fight continue and there will be no end to it. Ultimately there will not be any result.

Another economist Jim O’Neill said; “As always been particularly excited about India’s prospects with BRICS dream India as the greatest potential of the four, we estimate that by 2015 India’s GDP could be 25 trillion dollars, fifty times bigger than it is today. India is the lowest of the BRICS. This means that India has the biggest potential but also the most deliverable objective”. This is the potential. In another 15 years, by 2030 this new revised formula has to be implemented. That is because we have a demographic dividend. By that time the average age of the working population will be 29 years, the youngest in the world. This window of opportunity was available with the US about 225 years back. They built infrastructure, physical infrastructure, human infrastructure and they did everything during that period so that they can face the challenge of demographic dividend. We have to derive those demographic dividends. You either derive demographic dividends or demographic disaster.

There is no point in merely giving the direction. You will have to do it through the institutions of governance. You will have to create time-tested institutions or nurture the institutions. I will give you the example of North and South Korea. In North Korea all the institutions have been demolished. In South Korea all the institutions have sustained. One conclusion or moral of the theory is when the institutions in a nation fail democracy fail. That is how the North Korea collapsed and the South Korea survived. This is important. We have to focus on

those institutions. What are you doing for their accountability, their governance, which includes the Parliament? These are all the conflict resolution mechanisms because our Constitution itself is a conflict resolution document which no other country has got. We must be proud of this and we will have to utilise the full content and soul of our Constitution.

If the process of reform is maintained at the average rate, we are bound to come up. Our fundamentals of economy are quite strong which no other country has. We are happy about it. Even in 2009, pre-Lehman period, when the world economic recession took place, it is India which stood up to face that challenge and we could recover from the crisis of the world. India stood alone. We could keep our head above. That kind of capacity is available but it is just not enough to deal with the capacity at a macro level. It is necessary to build the capacity in every segment of the society. They should be re-assured that they have a place, an identity. Every class of the people in this country will have to be told his role. They have to be told that they have a niche for themselves to build this country. It is not the talent alone which counts. As Isaac said: "It is the passion to do work which elevates the person". This is what is necessary. Can you keep that kind of a spirit or passion? Every segment of the society will definitely contribute a lot if that passion is there.

I do not say that we have been perfect in achieving the development goals. No doubt, we have achieved them. I have the list but I do not want to take away the time of the House because that is not important. I can place it before the House. The goals which are set here include, end poverty in all its form. This has become the topmost goal in the SDG. I am not bothering the House with regard to Asian or various other achievements globally. I am not going to bother the House on the statistics of the number of people living in extreme poverty. But the All India poverty head count ratio has been brought down to nearly half, from 47 per cent in 1990 to 21 per cent in 2011-12.

Second goal is to end hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture. In UPA-I and II we thought of bringing the Right to Work, the Right to Education and the Right to Food through NREGA Programme. I think this is a story in progress. I don't think just because UPA had done it, you should have a different line. You cannot have a different line. You must diagnose the disease. The disease is there. Medicine will have to be administered. That is why you will have to continue with it. We need to bring out many other guarantees which have been promised in the Constitution of India. We have to achieve them.

Another goal is to ensure healthy life and promote well being for all. All these cannot be done very casually. This has to be seriously addressed. There should be a proper Drug Policy, a Health Policy, Universal Health Policy for everyone and if you do not do it, it is not going to help the country. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality of education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all. Everybody can do that. Why is the quality of education not important?

Sir, I just experimented on a school exclusively for drop outs in 1991. My idea was to give first preference of admission to the children who got least marks like 35 per cent and children who have no parents or children whose parents are drunken or destitute. We used to pick them from hotels or some shop or some streets and we used to admit 35 children in the 8th standard. The children who had 35 per cent marks at the time of admission got more than 95 per cent marks within three years of training. That is the capacity of our people. Many students got distinctions. There was not even a single third class student. Only one or two were second class student. How is it possible?

Even with regard to higher education, all those down trodden people whom we call OBC and Scheduled Castes or whatever, they are basically intelligent. They are made of the same DNA. Let us not think that DNA of a Scheduled Caste family or an OBC family is less than anybody else.

In 2005, I was appointed by Dr. Manmohan Singh as Chairman of the Oversight Committee. In fact, in that Oversight Committee I gave a slogan – Expansion, Inclusion and Excellence. I think when Sachin Tendulkar scored a century, India did not win the World Cup. Only where he did not score a century, we won the World Cup. So, the country can become prosperous and go in the third or fourth line provided the entire country moves forward and nobody is left behind.

I conducted a socio-economic survey in respect of Tamil Nadu schools, Tamil Nadu engineering colleges, Karnataka engineering colleges, Kerala engineering colleges and Andhra Pradesh engineering colleges. Ultimately, what happened? Having found that the very same OBC people who may think inferior in character to admit them in the IIT and IIM and apex institutions, in the second year, all of them secured more distinctions, more first classes than the general category students. This is the capacity. Let us not discriminate people just because of poverty. Just because of the origin of the family. I think they are the people who are more capable because once they get an admission into the institutions like this, they feel that they should be more competitive and that they must work more. As a result, they come up in the ladder but the general category people think that they are already comfortable and that kind of competitive spirit is not there. That is how, they go backward.

My request is that Disha Programme of the Department of Rural Development should also be sent as one of the items to be reviewed by each of the MP in their respective District Committees. You give the target to the State Committees to know what the deficit areas are of the district. They should find out the deficit in achieving these goals. You provide them adequate funds to meet with that challenges so that they do not lag behind. Without doing that and just sending particulars to the World Bank or the UNESCO is not going to serve the purpose. I think when you would give a reply maybe this kind of assurance is held out so that this can be reviewed at proper level. Deficits in those regions or the

communities can be found out. You must come up with the funding and also the effective programmes and effective enforcement of these goals.

With this, I thank hon. Deputy Speaker for giving me time.

SHRI R. GOPALAKRISHNAN (MADURAI): Sir, I thank you for this opportunity. Under the able and dynamic leadership of our hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu Puratchi Thalaivi Amma, Tamil Nadu is making giant strides in every field of activity. Overall human development is the ultimate goal of our Hon. Puratchithalaivi Amma. “*Makkalal naan, Makkalukkaga naan*” is the *Tharaga Manthiram* of hon. Amma. That is why, the people of Tamil Nadu have given hon. Puratchi Thalaivi Amma a grand success by electing the Government led by Amma for the record consecutive terms.

We have so many goals before our country even after 69 years of Independence. Food, water, clothing and a shelter to live are the basic needs for a human being. Data provided by NASA's Gravity Recovery and Climate Experiment (GRACE) satellites that observe and monitor changes in critical areas of the world suggests that Earth's groundwater basins are rapidly getting depleted due to human consumption.

Going back to the tank system and rainwater harvesting seem to be the two options available. Hon. Prime Minister has appreciated Tamil Nadu government led by Hon. Chief Minister Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi Amma for the ambitious Rain Water harvesting schemes implemented in Tamil Nadu. It is now for all other States of the country to follow the footsteps of Tamil Nadu so that depleting ground water table level could be restored. In its landmark judgment in February 2012, the Supreme Court directed the Centre to implement the ambitious interlinking of river project in time-bound manner.

I urge upon the Union government to extend financial assistance, including cost for land acquisition to interlink rivers in the State. Tamil Nadu has proposed to implement the Pennaiyar (Sathanur dam)-Palar link, the Pennaiyar (NedungalAnicut)-Palar link, the Cauvery-Gundar link, the Cauvery (Mettur dam)-Sarabanga link, the Athikadavu-Avinashi flood canal scheme and the Tamirabarani-Karumeniar-Nambiyar interlink.

I also urge upon the Union government to commence the groundwork for the speedy implementation of the interlinking of rivers, especially, the peninsular component of the Mahanadi-Godavari-Krishna-Pennar- Palar-Cauvery-Vaigai-Gundar link and the Pamba-Achankovil-Vaippar link.

Eradication of poverty and feeding the poor and deprived is still a distant dream even after the implementation of Food Security Act in the country. Hon. Amma, as a visionary concerning the poor and economically backward sections of the society, is implementing Amma *Unavagam*- a canteen facility providing quality food at low rates. The State of Andhra Pradesh has already launched a similar scheme for providing food to poor at subsidized rates. All the States of the country should try to emulate Tamil Nadu in serving the poor and needy. Even the Union Government should implement this scheme of the Tamil Nadu Government all over India.

Clothing is another basic need of a human being. We need to protect our brothers and sisters working in the weaving industry. For the rural population, weaving is the largest occupation after agriculture. For benefitting the poor and with the objective of providing higher employment opportunities in the handloom, powerloom sector and to bring about renaissance, the scheme of distribution of supplying priceless sarees and *dhoties* was introduced in Tamil Nadu.

With a noble intention of supplying good quality sarees and *dhoties* to the poor, the production and distribution of poly-cotton sarees and *dhoties* were introduced in the year 2003. During the Pongal festival of 2005, the Tamil Nadu Government had extended the scheme of Free distribution of sarees and dhoties to all people living below poverty line in rural and urban areas. During the year 2012, the scheme of distribution of free *dhoties* and sarees has been renamed as Priceless Sarees and Dhoties Scheme. During the Pongal festival of 2013, 1.73 crore sarees and 1.72 crore *dhoties* were distributed to the beneficiaries. This scheme is continued with renewed vigour in the State.

Tamil Nadu ever remains a role model to all other States of the country in reaching the Sustainable Development Goals in a time bound manner. The Vision 2023 document released by Hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu Puratchithalaivi Amma tries to identify and remove the bottlenecks in development, prioritise critical infrastructure projects, and work to propel the state of Tamil Nadu to the forefront of development once again. The total investment to enable universal access to infrastructure services over the next 8-year period in the State is estimated at Rs. 15 lakh crore. As many as 2,40,000 solar power green houses were built in Tamil Nadu at a cost of Rs. 4680 crore under Hon. Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Amma's direction and the beneficiaries are happily residing in these green houses.

Milch cows were distributed free of cost to 48000 beneficiaries in the State. Around 22 lakh goats/sheep were distributed free of cost to around 5,50,000 beneficiaries.

Annadhanam Scheme is being implemented in more than 1000 temples of the State of Tamil Nadu. *Annadhanam* in Srirangam Sri Aranganatha Swamy temple, Palani Sri Dhandayuthapaani Swamy Temple, Sri Meenakshi Amman temple, Madurai and in many other temples in Tamil Nadu.

Feeding the poor with food and safe drinking water, providing them with priceless clothes and a shelter to live in are some of the basic needs that are fulfilled in Tamil Nadu through the efforts of our visionary leader Puratchi Thalaivi Amma.

There are several other schemes which are implemented in Tamil Nadu for making it a progressive State and to attain the number one position with regard to development indicators. There has been a glorious rule for the past five years in the State of Tamil Nadu under the dynamic leadership of hon. Puratchi Thalaivi Amma.

I would like to urge upon the Union Government to implement similar schemes in different parts of the country so that our aim of overall and inclusive development would very soon be achieved.

Thank you.

DR. KAKOLI GHOSH DASTIDAR (BARASAT): Hon. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak on this very important subject which is plaguing the world today. I stand here as a Member of All India Trinamool Congress.

Sir, we are today actually standing at cross roads. The question here is – "to be or not to be"? To be a developed nation, or not to be. Certain nations have been developing at a faster pace than ours over the last centuries and those nations have also been the major contributors to Green gas house emissions. Their carbon footprints have also been much more than ours. When we take up the task of development, a lot of sanctions and interjections are being placed on us and we, as a developing nation, are facing this problem now. My hon. Chief Minister Ms. Mamata Banerjee has rightly pointed that with perspective to India, the NGT has to be prudent and restrictions towards our fewer developmental projects and refrain from over-zealous actions. But I take this opportunity to extend gratitude to the leaders of the 193 countries who, during the General Assembly of the United Nations in September 2015, got together and took serious cognizance of this burning issue to strike a balance between growth and development of individuals, nations and also to maintain nature, environment and protect our planet. Five 'P's are involved in this total effort – people, planet, peace, prosperity and partnership between nations.

The Sustainable Development Goals were worked up on the lines of the Millennium Development Goals. There were eight goals in that. We have done quite well and depending on that we have worked up the SDGs which also involve the environment. The MDGs did not take into cognizance the environmental factor, but here we want to maintain the environment, like all of us were born from

one mother, we have only one world and to leave this world for our posterity we must protect the world. Even if we are trying to develop in different fields, we have to take care of our planet, of our atmosphere, of our water bodies, of our nature and the SDGs have taken this aspect into consideration. This is the first time that all the nations first got together, discussed and then formulated the 17 Goals and 169 targets that the nations are going to undertake over the next 14 years, that is by 2030, to meet our needs. It already has come into effect from 1st of January this year and unlike many previous decisions, the world together in consultation has drawn this up.

It was not a regional decision; it was not a decision of any particular nation, it was rather a quantitative decision dealing not only with human or the planet separately. Ecological sustainability was seen as a element of economic development. The problems were taken to be universal and inter-connected, because if the air quality getting disturbed over my country will go and affect another country. But in doing so, we also have to take into consideration where we are going and developing and we must be given more opportunities.

The first six Goals of MDG which were for poverty alleviation has been repeated here also. We, the developing world, need industrialisation but we have to be protective towards Mother Earth. On behalf of the people we serve we have taken a historic decision which is comprehensive, far-reaching and people-centric set of universal and transformative goals. We are committed in achieving sustainable development in these three dimensions of economic, social and environmental to build upon the MDGs.

Sir, most important would be policy-making. When we are discussing it here today Budget allocation should be made towards meeting these 17 Goals and 169 targets. We have to strike a balance. The developed world has been a major contributor towards polluting our water bodies, our air quality including depletion of forest and also about starting the practice of newer food techniques and we have followed suit. We have forgotten our traditional foods.

Yesterday, the hon. Speaker had organised a meeting regarding SDGs and there an hon. Member was pointing out regarding the present situation in which the present generation does not even recognise traditional foods like *Jawar*, *Bajra* for nutrition. They are depending upon packed foods. Preparing foods in the factories, packing them, marketing them involves a lot of artificial methods and energy expenditure which is not good for the planet. We have to go back to our natural resources.

Six of the goals, out of the 17, that have been mentioned here directly relate to Disaster Risk Reduction recognising that exposure and vulnerability of the poor to disasters is essential for sustainable poverty eradication. Out of the 17 Goals, the first one is poverty eradication. Poverty and degraded environment are closed inter-related especially where people depend on their livelihood primarily on the natural resources from their immediate environment. Restoring natural systems and improving natural resource management practices at the grass root level to protect the nature are central to a strategy to eliminate poverty. Diversion of common and marginal lands to more economically viable, as we say today 'for useful purposes', deprives the poor of a resource base which has traditionally met many of their sustenance needs. For example, the right of the forest should be with the people who live in the forests since ages. We should give them the power to live in the forest, use the forest as their own to the *adivasis* who have been living there, to the tribals who have been living there, instead of cutting the trees and giving away the wealth of the forest, giving away the mines and the minerals in the forests to Multi-National Companies. Market forces also lead to the elimination of crops that have traditionally been integral to the diet of the poor.

Sir, here I would like to point out that these days baby food and prepared foods are taking a serious toll on the health of the children. If the babies are breast fed, they are saved and they are protected from respiratory tract and diarrhoeal diseases. According to a very important study in the medical journal of Lancet, it is said that breast feeding could save 8,20,000 lives annually preventing 13 per

cent of deaths of children under the age of five. Breast feeding could reduce one-third of the respiratory infections. For India, it could reduce 1,56,000 child deaths each year. It would reduce maternal deaths due to cancer. Breast feeding forms a natural contraceptive towards maintaining family size and it would also help the lady not to get breast cancer or that of the reproductive tracts. As far as the IQ of the child is concerned, the IQ of the child who is breast fed is much higher than others. It is not only that but the proprietary preparations are also marketed by different companies at the moment. They sell milk formulas which emit 1,11,226 tonnes of green house gases. So, many countries are opting and educating their mothers towards breast feeding. The United Nations is laying a stress on infant and young children feed. There are Reports that many children who have been fed on formula milk remain stunted in growth, live in chronic hunger and their IQ is not optimally developed. It is not only that but due to the green house emission, during preparation, it generates carbon footprints. The industrially manufactured milk formula adds green house gases emission at every step of production, transport and use and it gives rise to wastage also.

The second Sustainable Development Goal is regarding the food. Developed nation throws away but the under developed nation goes hungry. There are many people living in the under developed nations. To be specific one in every nine children go to bed hungry. But every day, the food wasted in the developed nations is amounting to 4896 crore kilograms. This food material that is used for land fills give rise to methane gas. This methane again causes global warming. This food waste is the highest in the United States where about 80 per cent of the people who are throwing the food say that they feel guilty while throwing the food on their plates but they cannot help it.

I think, while we are discussing the SDGs, we are here to draw up policies on how we can work towards attaining the SDGs. The policy should be not to throw food. We should actually make it a stylish slogan in the society. There should be a slogan like 'Grow more food, don't throw food'. Each one of us

should try to grow a little bit of what we eat. I can proudly say that I do not buy vegetables for my family. I grow them myself. Everybody might not be having land to grow enough for the whole family but every balcony and every roof top can house earthenware pots where not only can you grow your own vegetables in little amount but you can actually make manure or compost from everyday household waste like vegetable peels and wasted food matter. It can be just turned into compost and used as manure. You can have pots in your balconies where you can have your waste products turned into manure and can have a little amount of vegetables grown. So, the slogan should be 'Grow food, don't throw food'. It is not only for India. It should be globally accepted. Everyone must grow a little bit to contribute to the nation, to the international community and to the planet.

We have to take into consideration that a major thrust in the policy is necessary to ensure equity and justice for us.

Then the next SDG is basic education. I am proud to say that my leader, Kumari Mamata Banerjee, hon. Chief Minister of West Bengal, started the Kanyashree Scheme for which she has allotted Rs. 1500 crore. It is not a paltry amount of Rs. 100 or Rs. 500 crores and 25 lakh girl children are being empowered. She is giving them non-polluting vehicles in the form of cycles to peddle to school because peddling of cycle is not only allowing the girl children to go to school safely and come back but the very effort of peddling the cycle is creating a proper cardiac output by which they will never get hypertensive, never get diabetic and never have any heart attack when they grow up.

So, this is the foresight of my leader, Kumari Mamata Banerjee. I think we should all accept and adopt these methods towards sustainable development because cycle is a non-polluting vehicle.

As regards India, 15 per cent of homes are lit by kerosene. As far as industry is concerned, we are using fossil fuel and as far as production of electricity is concerned, we are using fossil fuel and even for lighting of homes, we are using kerosene. It is a polluting agent. It is disturbing the atmosphere. So,

we have to shift towards renewable and clean energy. But my personal experience is this. I have allocated a lot of money from MPLADS towards street lighting by solar energy. But after two to three years, there is no after sale service for it. There is nobody to take care of the batteries. So, once they stop working, there is no way by which we can take them forward.

The present Government has started the Pradhan Mantri Kusal Yojana in which vocational training is being given to young children and young dropouts.

I would request the Government to train these young students to maintain the equipment of renewable energy and non-polluting equipment so that they become a good work force and maintain these renewable energy equipment for use for a very long time.

With increasing purchasing power, wasteful consumption linked to market driven consumerism is stressing the resource base of developing countries. So, we should go back to our traditional way of living in the fashion as our Father of the Nation has taught us for a simple living. We have to realise whether this is technology push or market pull that the nations today are responding to, the newer generation is responding to. If it is only the technology push, then a dialogue through policy making would have to be started with the multinationals who are forcing our youth to follow paths which are forcing them to buy these polluting equipments.

Out of these different SDGs, agriculture is another very important sector because it involves land use and water use. We should make available water for agriculture even to the remotest villages. We should start practising multicrop cultivation and have a proper land use policy. Depletion of land should be taken care of by scientists who can ensure nitrogen fixation by alternating crops and by leguminous crops. It will not only bring down the price of *dal* as it is now but the legumes will also stabilise the nitrogen of the soil. The biomass will continue for a long time to be a major source of fuel energy especially for rural poor. We have not actually been able to help them. The biomass will form their major source. But

there are two kinds of biomass usage for combustion. The cow dung cake is polluting and it is becoming costly at the moment, but the gobar gas is not. That should be made universally available to the rural poor.

The significance of diversity in nature must be realized, must be appreciated and taught in schools because we need to protect, preserve only one Earth we have got. There is a strong relationship between health and the state of environment and employment because the workers of asbestos, silicon and mines get silicosis. They are dying of lung diseases. So, we have to give them a proper, healthy atmosphere to work and earn their living. Health budget is 1.6% - it must increase

The overseas development assistance is declining and the commitments made by the industrialized countries at the Earth Summit a decade ago are mostly unmet. We have to turn our attention towards that.

Environmental and social causes which have implicitly or explicitly part of international agreements must not be used selectively to erect trade barriers against us. We have to take this up at the international fora. Mechanisms must be put in place to make available to developing countries, that is us, the latest technology at the reasonable cost.

The mainstream education should include science and children should be taught basic science so that they know about the future that if they do not preserve this Earth, they have no more.

Thank you.

SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY (DHENKANAL): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Namaskar. Here, we are discussing about the Sustainable Development Goals. There are some 16 or 17 goals, such as No Poverty, Zero Hunger, Good Health and Wellbeing, Quality Education, Gender Equality, Clean Water and Sanitation, Affordable and Clean Energy, Economic Growth, Reduced Inequalities, Industry Innovation and Infrastructure, Sustainable Cities and Communities, Responsible Consumption and Production, Climate Action, Life Below Water, Life on Land, Peace and Justice and Strong Institutions, and to implement all these goals, there is Partnership for the Goals.

I remember in 1968 there was this book written by Paul Ehrlich. I did not read it in 1968. I read it much later. It said that it would be a fantasy that India could ever feed itself with that population in the late sixties. Yet, here we stand today proud as a capable and confident nation. This is a testament of our times that we have over the years fought famine, disease, deprivation, so many social problems and yet we have managed to rise as a nation although we must also be aware that we have very many latent weaknesses, such as the discomfort of most of our hon. Members, especially of the treasury benches to be present in the House when such a serious discussion is taking place, except a few Ministers and a few Members. The same is the case with the major Opposition Party. The benches are empty. The Government also does not care. But I am proud to say that we, who are neither here nor there, have filled up our benches. The left is also here. The left is most probably always right.

We have a lot more to do to achieve a lot more. Nobody is in a situation to say that we are happy with our achievement. Dr. Dastidar spoke very well. I was listening to her intently. She talked about science being made part of the education from school and college level. One thing I would add to her remarks is, is it not time we seriously thought about introducing agriculture at the school level, teaching our children how to grow food for themselves? Is it not time that we as seniors, as people who hold the *mongo – mongo* is the thing that we hold in a boat

which controls it and I do not know what it is called in Hindi, which means control – to inculcate agriculture in our education?

May be in our education we could inculcate agriculture. I am not talking about paddy and wheat, but a small garden where a child grows her or his own vegetables, fruits, etc. and learns that finally it is the farmer, not a steel mill, not a power plant, who matters. I can live without electricity. I mostly go to bed without putting on air-conditioning. Although I have the comfort I do not need it. I can live without a car. When I go to the villages I walk. But I cannot survive without good food, clean water and clean air. These are the three things that I need.

Man has been known historically to have survived even without clothes. So, it is food that we have to be concerned about. We have to also see what has happened to our country. I may sound very negative. I may be under scrutiny for saying this. I have a fear. Is there a disintegration of our national character? I see a very small example. This is a country where most people do not own automobiles. But most urban centres across India, North, South, East and West – I do not know Gujarat model – but most of the other States that I have traveled have roads and are still building broader and bigger roads under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana, under other Ministers Yojana. All Yojanas are there. But none of these roads possess a sidewalk for a pedestrian to walk. If by mistake some planner has built a sidewalk on a road in a city, what do we see? Either it is the shopkeeper or the house owner who parks her or his car on the sidewalk. If not a car, then their generator is on the sidewalk. So, this is disintegration of our national character.

Corruption is not limited to politicians alone. Corruption, in my mind, stems from the very base, from the people itself. I am not talking against my people. I am talking about the disintegration of our national character which is affecting the culmination point, which obviously you are chairing over today. So, we need to change our strategies to address issues. We have two ways. Either we weave in and out of this national character which has disintegrated or we try to make efforts to build a national character whereby we can see visibly and tangibly

results that have come about. We were happy to see our respected colleague from the AIADMK who spoke about a few points, but about points which the Tamil Nadu Government has tangibly attached importance to and has achieved its goals. So, that is a positive side where politicians also have to think how they can be positive. It is not a question of only Congress blaming the BJP or the BJP blaming the Congress. We can only correct ourselves now to live in the present so that we create a better future for our children tomorrow.

There are about 152-160 targets, 17 sectors. The WTO is also involved in SDGs as a whole. Discussions had taken place on SDGs in New York some years ago. We thought that once the discussions have taken place - some 196 countries took part - all the signatories will be on an equal footing and will be expected to deliver to their citizens, not to the world alone, some very basic facilities and basic openings for a better life. Unfortunately, because of the way we have created the world which is more or less a unipolar world now, with no country heading any pole, it is only trade which is holding the controls now. The WTO is also involved in the implementation of SDGs. How can we reach these goals when a country like India does not have multi-lateralism? From China to New Zealand we do not have free trade facilities but we are expected to perform according to their wishes.

In the WTO, India has been consistently perceived as a confrontational nation. So, when you are perceived as a mischievous boy in a class, even if you study well the teacher is unwilling to give you good marks. So, are we putting ourselves in a cage whereby we will be more and more floundering and getting bogged down in our issues in the future?

The Millennium Development Goals from 2000 to 2015 have already supposedly been achieved, to a great extent, that is what we are told. What do we see in our constituencies back home? We see schools have new classrooms; we see many new hospitals that have come up; we see infrastructure being built up. But we do not see trained teachers in the schools. There is a terrible dearth of teachers in our schools. We do not see doctors in our hospitals. There are no

doctors available today. It is not that somebody has taken away doctors, and I can request the Health Minister to transfer some doctors. There are no doctors. Period. So, what are we doing to address these issues?

A country which has seen *Gurukul*, a country which had seen imparting of education under trees is today just bothered about creating rooms, classrooms, and boundary walls, hospitals walls. Eventually what are we getting into? We are getting into a vicious circle where we are taking care of only petty contractors who we think will help when the elections come. But those ... * contractors, whichever Party give them better contracts, will shift there. So, you are not building a worker base also. You are building a contractor base across the country.

All of us have been talking negative. I thought, maybe it is time that we in India realise. We have been spreading our resources very thinly over a very large country with a massive population for which nothing is actually felt at the ground level. The lowest of the low, the common man, who should be considered the highest of the high, should be higher and above us, does not feel that we make any change in her or his daily life for existence. We are being seen as a bunch of ... * seen as a bunch of people who are out there only to make money, to have their own relatives in good places, to corner benefits themselves and we are not bothered about the country. That is the overall image that politicians greatly enjoy today. But I was thinking this. Is it possible that a time will come when we see more of Government? I have said this earlier also. There is this slogan – less government, more governance. I do not believe in that. I believe, there should be less of governance and more of Government. There should be people in every office. If a man has a problem today, he can go a Tehsildar's office. There are not enough Tehsildars in a State to be appointed as Tehsildars in every Tehsil. There are not enough Block Development Officers in every Block. There is a shortage of State level officers because the State is not able to employ more people.

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

My firm belief is, in an effective democracy, every station that you have created must be manned by a station master. If it is a Block, have a BDO. If it is a hospital, have doctors, nurses, compounders. If it is a school, have teachers and headmaster. If it is a college, have lecturers, principals. So, manning every station – I am not meaning a railway station – is a very important thing. We, by saying, less Government, more governance. Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, are you getting impatient?

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No. In the Railway Stations also, we need good persons to control them. There is nothing wrong in your telling railway station. With good intention, you are taking it.

SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY: Is it possible we concentrate in every State by taking 10 districts? Let us say, Maharashtra or Madhya Pradesh, which are the States ruled by the Party which is in power at the Centre. I am giving their examples. We have seen Maharashtra reel under acute drought. Today, an hon. MP was speaking about floods in Maharashtra where buses and private cars have been washed away. The Prime Minister had tweeted about it. I am very happy with tweets. I am not a tweet though. What I am trying to say is this. Is it possible that in 10 districts of Maharashtra, Government takes a focused view on building about water reserves, ground water, surface water? In 10 districts, in two years' time we show a qualitative change.

In Madhya Pradesh, suppose there are medical facilities unavailable because you have scams like Vyapam and others, can we create 10 districts where there will be good doctors? Will there be a qualitative change in the hospital care, medical care at governmental level? Can we take forests and mines in 10 districts of Odisha and focus on recreation of forest land? Take care of mines and the tribal people affected by the mining activities. Like that, if we could focus on certain areas, a huge percentage of our population which is living under abject poverty, they could get succour. They could feel the change.

When we are talking about abject poverty, we always wonder as to why this has happened. Who will be able to free from this shackle? Is it us? Are we capable? Why do some kids grow up to be the author of their fate, while other kids do not know what success or happiness is in life? In my opinion, it is social, cultural and governmental corruption that is creating the inefficiency in our society and in successive Governments. It is also a great lack of justice and the failure of our system which has harmed us.

To wind up, the Government needs to create the targeted development policies. The Sustainable Development Goals cannot be just a nation wide slogan.

16.00 hours

We have to take into account as to what we achieved under Millennium Development Goals and how we are going ahead with Sustainable Development Goals. In the end, I would urge upon the Government not to look at SDGs as a wide range of policy that will expand over decades, but to look at these goals as a target and immediate, desperate requirements for this country.

SHRI MUTHAMSETTI SRINIVASA RAO (AVANTHI) (ANAKAPALLI): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, as the House knows, the 15-year cycle of the anti-poverty Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) came to an end in 2015 paving the way for the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) - an even more ambitious set of goals - to banish a host of social ills by 2030. The Goals and Targets will stimulate action over the next 15 years in the following thematic areas of critical importance, namely: people, planet, prosperity, peace and partnership.

The UN Secretary-General Mr. Ban Ki-moon called these 17 Goals adopted unanimously by 193 Heads of State, as "our shared vision of humanity and a social contract between the world's leaders and the people".

Of course, the Indian Government has affirmed its commitment to these Goals, as is evidenced by the hon. Prime Minister's speech at the UN Summit in September, 2015 for the adoption of Post-2015 Development Agenda. These SDGs, while built on the eight MDGs, are expected to plug the holes left by the

MDGs and accomplish more.

As far as our State is concerned, under the dynamic leadership of our hon. Chief Minister, Shri N. Chandra Babu Naidu, post-2015, Andhra Pradesh, along with other parts of the World, decided to adopt the Global Sustainable Development Goals 2030 (SDG 2030) and targets to direct and drive the social and economic development policies and programmes in the State.

Andhra Pradesh, as a State, has pursued the MDGs with vigour and made a commendable progress towards achieving the MDGs though the level of accomplishment varies across the different goals. Some of AP's commendable achievements under MDGs are: 100 per cent child immunization against measles, 100 per cent births attended by skilled personnel; Access to improved drinking water to almost three-fourth of the population; and Increase in forest cover. The targets almost achieved are: Access to improved drinking water to almost three-fourth of the population; Halt to HIV prevalence in the State; Increase telephone, cellular, internet, subscribers per 100 population; Under 5 Mortality Rate of 33 per 1,000 live births; and Gender Parity Index in Primary Education at 1.

It is pertinent to mention here that prior to SDGs 2030, Government of Andhra Pradesh has already proposed its draft Vision 2029 framework which envisions to transform the State as "A happy and globally competitive society".

It aims to become one among the three most developed States in India by 2022, when India celebrates its 75th year of Independence. While the objective is to achieve the status of a developed State by the year 2029, it is envisioned that Andhra Pradesh will become a leading global destination by the year 2050.

The Government of Andhra Pradesh has prudently adopted a multi pronged strategy and embarked on efficient and effective governance system by launching of Seven missions in Primary sector, Social empowerment, Knowledge and Skill Development, Urban Development, Industry Sector, Infrastructure and Service

sector.

Five Campaigns launched to transform Andhra Pradesh into a happy and globally competitive society in a defined time frame are: (*Pedarikam Paigelupu* (Victory over Poverty), *Polam Pilustondi* (Integrating technology with agriculture and Field visit of officers twice in a week for sustainable agriculture), *Badi Pilustondi* (Making AP Knowledge hub), *Neeru - Chettu* (Conserving water and drought proof AP) and *Arogyam Parisubram* (*Swacha* Andhra), and Five Grids are: Water, Road, Power, Gas and Fibre Optic Network.

In addition to that, Andhra Pradesh has also initiated a high impact citizen-centric programme named as 'Smart Village, Smart Ward towards Smart Andhra Pradesh' and '20 Non-negotiable commitments' to eradicate poverty and meet all basic amenities to ensure last mile delivery services by 2022 is a key entity. Along with all these time-bound benchmarking pathways, the Government of Andhra Pradesh had already recognized global agenda to adopt and will necessarily attain the goals and targets of MDGs and SDGs by 2030. So, I would like to say that we can achieve sustainable development through collective effort.

Now, I would like to make some suggestions out of my experience. Everybody has read these 17 goals. So I do not want to take the time of the House by repeating them here. The first thing I would like to talk about is regarding the Government policy on subsidies. How can we eradicate poverty in this country? Most of the political parties and its leaders are doing vote bank politics in this country. Everybody is in a race to give more and more subsidies to attract voters. But will subsidies eradicate poverty? I strongly feel that we have to make the people self-sustainable instead of giving more and more subsidies. Then only can we eradicate poverty in this country.

Secondly, the biggest problem that we are facing in this country now is corruption. Corruption is there not only in politics. Corruption has become a part of our life. Even people are also not bothered about corruption these days. This is a dangerous signal to a democratic country like India.

The third point is selfishness. Everybody thinks about oneself and nobody is bothered about the country. Selfishness is growing day-by-day. But it should end somewhere.

As far as Export Import Policy is concerned, Governments change every five years. But instead of encouraging local competition and local talent, all Governments are giving more importance for imports. For example, if you the automobile industry, we export our minerals to other countries and import vehicles from other countries.

Then, there is a lot of discrimination among the people on the basis of region, religion and caste. The Government should take some immediate measures to reduce discrimination among various sections of people. Then only society will progress.

There is unrest among the people. If we do not pay attention to it, it will automatically lead to extremism. Now-a-days, we are seeing how some countries are suffering due to terrorism. They are spending crores of rupees for their security. But still they are suffering due to terrorism.

Then I come to research and innovation. Once upon a time, we had great scientists in this country like Aryabhata, Ramanujan and C.V. Raman. But these days, our educational institutions and universities are not focusing on research and innovation.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude now.

SHRI MUTHAMSETTI SRINIVASA RAO (AVANTHI): Everybody is following the conventional type of education and money is playing a big role in our education system today. We should not give priority to money. We should have a value based system in the society.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude. The hon. Minister will intervene now.

SHRI MUTHAMSETTI SRINIVASA RAO (AVANTHI) : With these words, I conclude.

HON. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, the hon. Minister, Shrimati Maneka Sanjay Gandhi to intervene.

SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI: Hon. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I have been here almost from the beginning; and I have listened to the speeches made by a large number of people, who are concerned about India's future and our ability to meet these Development Goals.

I specially listened to Mr. Moily, Dr. Dastidar and, of course, Shri Thatagata Satpathy amongst others. Mr. Moily's speech was interesting because of one point that he made, which is that, you cannot possibly reach a goal unless everybody is involved in it right from the bottom. So, his suggestion that the new programme started by the Prime Minister called DISHA, in which all of us have to work with the District Magistrates in order to reach certain goals, is an extremely interesting one because the District Magistrate obviously controls the development at that level; and he needs to know, which goals India is moving towards.

This Prime Minister, more than any other, has realized that the SDGs or any other Development can only be achieved by reducing the vertical walls between Ministries and between States. Which is why, once a month, not only is the entire Cabinet and all the MoSs and everybody called but we are taught about each other's performances, each other's abilities; and we learn to share, not just knowledge, but common aims.

Now, this is being expanded to DISHA where we will be expanding this to the bureaucrats at the District level. This will, no doubt, provide an impetus to more development quicker.

Dr. Dastidar's speech was not only informed but very deep and very, very important. Though it said small things, it is these small things that will change India. I have a suggestion to make. We come from different States. I myself have written to the Consumer Affairs Minister, and now I am going outside my main speech. We treat malnutrition, we treat children, we create Anganwadis and all

that. But suppose, we were to revisit top up programme and let nourishment, which is the basis of all development, to take place organically rather than through top ups. For instance, I give food to children from 1 to 6; then, I give it to children who are not in school; then, I give it to expecting mothers. Then, Mid-Day Meals Scheme tops nutrition up by giving something to children in schools. We have Supplementary Nutrition Programmes. But suppose, each one of our States were to put millets into the PDS system, which is what I have written to the Consumer Affairs Minister. Firstly, they would cost less; secondly, they are environmentally far more sound because they take less water and they grow in more arid areas. They also occupy that space of protein, carbohydrate, which we are attempting *daal* to occupy. But it cannot be done from the Centre. Each State has to set a goal just as Sushree Mamata Banerjee has started this amazingly good programme for young girls.

If one State could start this process of putting millets into PDS so that there is basic nourishment at the absolute normal level and top ups are never needed after that. It would help India. For instance, Sikkim did not wait for anybody in India to tell them what to do. They went organic on their own without Central Government helping. So, it is possible for a State to achieve whatever goal it sets for itself and be an example to the rest of the country.

Hon. Deputy-Speaker and hon. Members, last year all of us, as the residents of this planet, took a giant step of faith and set for ourselves the Sustainable Development Goals as the agenda for action for people, planet and prosperity. Under the aegis of the United Nations, we gave ourselves 17 sustainable goals to be achieved by 2030 with an objective of ending poverty and hunger, protecting the planet from degradation, and ensuring economic social and technological process of all human beings.

Hon. Members, the aspiration behind these Sustainable Development Goals is huge but at the same time, it is not unachievable. Which is why in the core of this whole agenda lies the spirit of strengthening global solidarity and global

partnership so that every country and its people participate in the process and contribute in its achievement. Under the leadership of our Prime Minister, India has been at the forefront of all dialogues around Sustainable Development Goals, and the Prime Minister has been one of the key contributors in shaping this Agenda. The 17 goals have been structured into 160 targets so that each of the Member countries is able to align its programmes as well as formulate new ones where it needs to intervene.

I cannot claim to be speaking from the entire Government. But I would like to explain to this august House how my Ministry, through a large numbers of programmes and initiatives is working towards achieving the SDGs.

One of the key objectives of the SDG Agenda is to achieve food security. Specifically under this goal, there is the target of ending hunger and ensuring access to safe, nutritious and sufficient food for all including infants.

The second target is to end all forms of malnutrition and address nutritional needs of adolescent children and lactating mothers. My Ministry implements the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) aimed at fighting malnutrition. Under this programme, an institutional infrastructure consisting of Anganwadis and Anganwadi social workers has been created in the country, which is now 40 years old, which covers almost every habitation. Almost four lakh Anganwadi Centres are operating in the country, which are manned by 24 lakh Anganwadi workers and helpers. Under this programme, we feed and look after approximately 10 crore children; and pregnant and lactating mothers are provided supplementary nutrition and basic healthcare in the Anganwadis.

Unfortunately, this programme, which could have worked extremely well with a certain amount of attention, did not work for a long time. The Anganwadis themselves were not built for all. They were not

built so that they could be used for storage and for feeding children and to work as crèches. No monitoring at all was ever applied and no training was applied to the Anganwadis, who were paid very well to begin with. But as the value of money diminishes, they have become more and more agitated, and are concentrating mainly on their pay rather than what their services are. Their services over the years, have become amorphous. They handout election chits and they also go to VIP gatherings. They are called into fill up space wherever it is necessary for audiences.

So, restructuring ICDS has been one of the key focus areas of the Government in the last two years; and we have addressed various components of this. Delivery of services in the Anganwadis is being put on to real time monitoring platform of which the software has been designed and tested. All the Anganwadi workers are being given smart phones with preloaded software and they will have to daily feed in data of children and mothers, which is going to be daily available to the Centre and to the States. Through this, we would be able to monitor the status of malnutrition for each and every child as well as each and every pregnant and lactating mother. Will this system work? I am very hopeful. Why am I very hopeful? It is because we have a brilliant system set in for child line, in which every child that needs help, phones. We get, in a month, 14 lakh phones. I can monitor each and every one -- which child phoned, what did he say or she say, who picked up the phone, what response was given, how many were saved. I would like to invite anybody in Parliament who is interested, to come with me in Gurgaon, which is one of our six centres, and see this miracle happening in front of our eyes. We are attempting to duplicate that for Anganwadi monitoring.

Obviously, just reforming the Anganwadis themselves is not good enough. The second component that we are restructuring is the food itself. We are going to increase the cost norms of the food per child as well as ensure that safe and nutritious food is given. In any meeting that I have had with the States, and I am sorry to say this, the food that is being given to children in the Anganwadi system, I cannot say that any State is really doing a great job. It is mainly oil, sugar and a very low kinds of cereal with lots of *maida* in it. It does not really have very nutritious ability. Therefore, we are working with each State. We plan to enhance the cost norms. We have also started talking to people across the board to say who can make food based on local millets say bajra, ragi, etc., just to see whether children can be fed for nutritious food.

We have also formulated new recipes which are based on local food grains as well as local taste references. These have been formulated with the help of various experts in the field of nutrition. We are also upgrading the physical infrastructure of Anganwadi centres and in collaboration with MNREGA, we aim to construct about four lakh new Anganwadi centres in the next 3-4 years so that better services can be delivered. This restructured ICDS is taking the shape of the National Nutrition Mission which shall hopefully be approved shortly. With this mission mode project in place, we hope to eliminate hunger and malnutrition well before 2030. What Dr. Dastidar talked about stunting is really quite frightening. We are planning to go into a technological age. In this technological age, we need people with sharper brain power than we have at the moment. On the other hand, when there is stunting due to malnutrition, the neurons of the brain itself, simply do not connect. After all, the neuron formation takes place before the age of two years and if there is insufficient nutrition, the neuron itself is malformed or underformed. Therefore, later, even if I cure the anaemia or malnutrition, the child will not get back to the ability to think at the level that is needed for him. Therefore, we are aiming straight for stunting first.

Hon. Members, the restructured ICDS and the National Nutrition Mission will also help us to achieve the targets under the third goal of SDG which is ensuring healthy lives and better well-being for all at all ages. In the ICDS programme, we start tracking the health of a pregnant mother as soon as the pregnancy is registered. With the help of regular check-ups at the Anganwadi centres and the supplementary nutrition, the problem of infant and maternal mortality on account of lack of nutrition will also be reduced to a large extent.

I would like to take this opportunity to refer to one of the key targets under the third sustainable goal which refers to strengthening the implementation of WHO Framework Convention on tobacco control. This august house had passed the Juvenile Justice Bill last year through which India has become the first country in the world where inducing a child to consuming tobacco in any form has become a serious punishable offence. This law does not exist anywhere else in the world. We must all commend the wisdom of this august house for having taken a global lead on this front. Many other countries, now, have contacted us. We have sent them what we have legislated and they have said that they will bring it up in their own countries.

The Ministry of Women and Child Development also contributes to the achievement of fourth sustainable goal related to inclusive and equitable quality education for all. The implementation of the Right to Education is monitored on an ongoing basis by the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights. We also provide basic life skills to those adolescent girls who have for some reasons not able to complete their school education. This along with supplementary nutrition to the adolescent girls, under the Scheme SABLA, would go a long way in making them better prepared for their futures.

I shall now come to the sustainable development goal number five which refers to achievement of gender equality and empowering all women and girls. A large number of initiatives and programmes by the Ministry of Women and Child Development have been started in the last two years which will help in

achievement of targets under this goal. One of the targets is to end all forms of discrimination against all women and girls. We have started looking into this aspect right from the time when a girl child is yet to be born.

Beti Bachao Beti Padhao programme has been formulated by the hon. Prime Minister. It was, perhaps, one of the first programmes to take off in this Government. It targets the female feticide and infanticide resulting in adverse child sex ratio. This programme is currently running in 161 districts of the country where the child sex ratio is the lowest. When we started this last year in February, it did not seem possible that we would be able to make any headway so quickly. After all, we took districts in which, we had gone as low as 790. 830 was the average norm. I am happy to tell you that in just one year alone by working closely, apart from new programmes, apart from media, we have insisted on children being delivered in the hospitals. By working in different ways, we have increased it from 830 to 907 in the first year itself. People don't have girls for a myriad of reasons including dowry or patriarchal ideas of girls being *paraya* or not being good enough. So, to bring it even from 830 to 907, within one year means, the quickest transformation of a small section of society, which in itself is a good thing. This initiative had led to a major improvement of 70 to 75 points in the child sex ratio in almost 60 per cent of the districts so far.

We have also started establishing One Stop centres in the country which provide legal, police, medical and psycho-social counselling services under one roof to women who have suffered any form of violence. In the initial phase, we sanctioned one centre per state and we have now planned to establish 150 centres and will be reaching to one centre per district by the end of the financial year 2017-18. Seventeen Centres have not only become operational but we have also made a booklet on who is doing well or who is not doing well. It is a day-to-day monitoring of each centre. I do not know whether I should say I am happy but Raipur is doing the best with over 200 women coming at the centre and Meghalaya, for some strange reasons, is not doing at all well with not a single

woman going there. Either, there is no threat to women in Meghalaya but if there is, then I suggest that we do better there.

We have also mandated the mobile phone companies to get a panic button mandated on all mobile phones which are manufactured and sold in India after 1st January, 2017. We are urging them to set up repair centres where anybody, who has got a mobile phone from before that date, can go and get the button put in. These panic buttons will provide a safety net to women who are under threatening conditions and the pressing of panic button will set in motion necessary rescue services provided by the police authorities as well as family members. We are in the process of getting an app which will also go along with this, free in which while the police come, if you press this button, it goes to the ten closest people near you, so before the police come, these close people, who are strangers to you can respond and help you out.

A lot of women face harassment and abuse in the course of finding a life partner through the matrimonial websites. With the help of Department of Information Technology, we have been able to get a self-regulatory code mandated for all these matrimonial websites which involve a crowd woman.

Another important initiative taken by the Ministry is to get 33 per cent reservation for women in police forces for which I would like to thank the Home Ministry for their immediate acceptance. This automatically would lead to greater sensitization of the police forces towards women related crimes. I would like to thank, as I said, the Home Ministry and the hon. Prime Minister for getting a direction issued to all the Union Territories immediately for this. One by one, each State is implementing this. So far seven States have implemented this 33 per cent reservation.

Hon. Members, the Government has come out with another innovative scheme of Special Mahila Police Volunteers which has been co-created by Ministry of Women and Child Development and Ministry of Home Affairs. I would like to ask all Members of Parliament here to please help me on this. We

have written to Members of Parliament also about this. I have written to the Chief Ministers of the States that we are selecting one girl above the age of 21, who has passed the 12th standard, for each village. She is selected, trained and appointed as mahila police volunteer. We have sufficient funds to run this scheme in all the districts of the country. They will be paid a tiny honorarium which will just help them to pay for their cell phones or to have a visit to the police station. Their job is to check violence and discrimination in the village. So, they will keep an eye if a girl is not going to school, if a girl is getting married early, if parents are forcing a girl to do something, if she is being hounded by a set of boys, if there is wife beating going on. This is her job to monitor and to report. Hopefully, once you all get into this and send me your lists, we can implement this really quickly because I have been writing and writing with virtually waiting for the Governments to respond.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Madam, you give power like police; you give such kind of authority. Then only they will do the work. By simply putting volunteers, they are not in a position to do. They should have some kind of protection also. You have some kind of salary and some incentives; then only it is possible.

... (*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI: Power is perceptual. If she has a badge and if she has the ability to report and she gets a small stipend from the Government, that should give her enough power in order to be able to simply report. We are not asking her to take action. We are asking her to be our eyes and ears in the village.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Like whistle blowers, definitely they want protection.

... (*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI: Yes. It is not really whistle blowing; it is more subtle than that. We learnt this from what Madhya Pradesh has done. They have started something called the Shaurya Dal. They have not put one

person; they have put 10 people and a mix of boys and girls in many villages. What they have found is, wherever the Shaurya Dal operates, children attend school. There is much less discrimination against women and physical violence. The teachers come to school; the Aanganwadis give the food. So, they become a force for the good. In fact, they have been recognised by the Madhya Pradesh Government and they also take part in Republic Day parades. So, we learnt from that. I cannot afford 10 people per village; but I can afford one. So, we have to select carefully.

We have started a comprehensive programme for capacity building of women sarpanchs which as we all know constitute one-third of all village sarpanchs. For this, we have collaborated with the Ministry of Rural Development. Our objective is to develop an empowered class of grass-root women politicians who can mainstream the gender issues and protect the rights of women at the village and community level. This is the first time that we will be training women sarpanchs in order to understand their duties and their responsibilities. They can understand where they can access money from the Government, how to build a *naali*, how to keep books, how to conduct a panchayat so that, perhaps, in time, we do away with sarpanch *patis* and Pradhan *patis* and let the women come into their own.

We are in the process of formulating the National Policy for Women which will replace the last policy of 2001. The consultation process on the draft policy is already over and we hope to get the new policy in place before the end of next month. The new policy will completely shift the focus entitlements to rights – till now it has only been welfare – and from empowerment to creating an enabling environment. The broad objective is to create a conducive socio-cultural, economic and political environment to enable women enjoy *de jure* and *de facto* Fundamental Rights and realize their full potential.

On the economic empowerment front, we have the STEP scheme through which we support NGOs to provide skill training to women. We have the

Rahstriya Mahila Kosh which provides low interest funds to women self-help groups which are aimed at economic empowerment through micro-entrepreneurship. And we have something completely new. The Mahila-e-haat has been launched by the Ministry in which any woman producing anything, anywhere in India can come on to this e-commerce platform. It links them free and directly to the customers. Within a few months of its launch, Mahila-e-haat has reached to two lakh women producers and we have sold lakhs of rupees worth of goods from *laddoos* in villages to providing services like *mehandi*.

A number of other initiatives are in place which can be directly linked to the targets under this sustainable goal. These include mandatory mentioning – even something as simple as this – the name of widow on the death certificate of her husband so that she can claim all entitlements easily which is something we had not done till now, a comprehensive new legislation for trafficking of women and children which should hopefully be ready by the end of the year, establishment of a large shelter home in Vrindavan to begin with for widows, and extending maternity leave duration for working widows which comes under the Labour Ministry but which is a thrust from us.

Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, our Prime Minister has the vision which has shaped these sustainable development goals. The Ministry of Women and Child Development is all set to give shape to our part of the vision of the hon. Prime Minister and to put in place mechanisms which will ensure that the sustainable development goals and targets are achieved. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE (GULBARGA): Sir, just I want to bring to your kind notice and also to the notice of the hon. Minister that out of 20 speakers, hardly four have spoken. Still, 16 Members have to speak. So, after completion of their speech, or after listening to all the 16 Members, 15 Members or whatever, if the Minister intervenes or replies in totality, that will be better. It is because, now, she has finished her part and, naturally, what other 16 people will speak, she will not be able to give reply to. Only the other Minister has to give reply. So, my

request is that, kindly do it after listening to the other 16 people. It is because hardly four people spoke, namely, Moily *sahib*, Dr. Dastidar, Satpathy *ji* and one of my friends from Andhra Pradesh. Therefore, justice will be done if after hearing all people's view, you give reply. That will help us. So, at least, the remaining two-three people are going to speak on this; the Minister should be asked to reply at the end instead of in between. ... (*Interruptions*)

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It is your suggestion. But, the Ministers may generally intervene; that is there.

... (*Interruptions*)

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Konda Vishweshwar Reddy.

SHRI KONDA VISHWESHWAR REDDY (CHEVELLA): Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, thank you for giving me the opportunity. The key takeaway from the UN Conference on Sustainable Development in 2012 led to a document titled 'The Future We Want'. With that, we migrated from the Millennium Development Goals to the Sustainable Development Goals. But, even at the Millennium Development Goals, the goals remain goals and we did not achieve them on infant mortality, maternal mortality – this is between 2000 and 2015 – women employment, hunger which is very important. We did not reach these goals. Then we migrated to the Sustainable Development Goals.

But, if you look at the term 'Sustainable Development Goals', there is an inherent conflict of terms or probably an oxymoron because some of us interpret it as the goal should be sustainable. Actually the goal should not be sustainable; goal should be reached. What we are doing is, we are sustaining the goals rather than sustaining the development.

If you look at the various plans, programmes, projects, schemes and *yojanas* of various Ministries in this Government and in the past Government, it looks like no country, no Government takes care of its people as much as the Indian Government takes care of the Indian people. Right from child birth or

pregnancy, we have so many schemes and *yojanas*. When the child goes to school, we have a *yojana*. For the mid-day meals, we have programmes. We have programmes for employment, for education and thereafter if they want to set up an industry or get a job. At the end, even when they become old, there is a *yojana* for old age. I think, no other country has so many *yojanas* and schemes. But, I think, the Sustainable Development Goals are highly interconnected and intertwined. That is what was discussed at the UN. While the goals are interconnected, the programmes of all the Ministries are not inter-connected. Many of them work in silos. In fact within some Ministries, there are two programmes and there is conflict with each other. The hon. Minister Tomar Ji is here. I will just give one example. We have the toilet programme. We have two soakpits for toilets. It is very good for Swachh Bharat. Then, we also have drinking water programme. We want to provide clean drinking water to everyone. Now, in every village, every home has a toilet with two soakpits. The *e coli* bacteria from the soakpits will go into the borewell drinking water. It goes against the principle of clean drinking water from borewell but yes, we had to do it because it is easier achievable than to put a drainage system.

It was practically not possible to put a drainage system for the whole village and take the drainage out of the village. It was something that was practical and it was done. But I think these should not conflict with each other. Most importantly, we have to be tough on ourselves. We have to set some targets and goals in the villages and say that if you do this, then only we will provide additional funds. Let us say, for youth, sports building or a community hall or additional road for the village. So, we have to be tough and we should be less tolerant on ourselves when it comes to any targets relating to these goals, whether it is cleanliness or hygiene. We need to be less tolerant.

There is one more example. The SDG-7 is relating to energy bio-gas. Bio-gas is a programme of the renewable energy but this actually intersects seven other SDGs. SDG – 7 is related to energy but bio-gas also takes the municipal

sanitation, animal waste and human waste to make bio-gas. So, it connects also to SDG-6 on sanitation. Putting a bio-gas plant requires labour, technique and skill in the rural areas. So it provides employment. So, it addresses SDG-8. Bio-gas also keeps the village clean because of sanitation. So SDG-3 is also addressed. So, it has impact on climate change, that is, SDG-13 because bio-gas is the only renewable energy which reduces climate change which captures methane instead of going into the air. So, there is no coordination between many of these programmes and different ministries.

Similarly, on the skills development - Rudy Ji was here - most of the skill developments are oriented to city jobs. Out of more than 235 private sector partners and 38 sectoral skill council, most of them are oriented towards city based jobs. Now, we also have this problem of migration from the rural areas to cities. So, it actually conflicts with that because agriculture labour has become less and less efficient because the average age of the agriculture labour is about 50 years and they are less productive.

Coming to the Railways, Railways is focussing on great inter-city connectivities but what is happening is, in smaller towns, which are right next to the cities, the trains do not stop there. So, the youth are forced to leave their villages and start living in the cities instead of living in the nearby villages and they are commuting. So, this is a problem. I think many Members have mentioned this in the Parliament. The trains are not stopping because trains not only provide transportation, they can also actually prevent migration from rural to urban areas.

Sir, I think there is one sector in the country which spends the most and provides the least employment and that is energy sector. We spend about Rs. 1.5 lakh crore on importing oil and another Rs. 50,000 to 60,000 crore on importing coal. We spend a lot of money on power projects. It provides the least amount of employment.

Now, we have started the solar policy which again requires no skill, no local employment and high capital outflow. Some of these need to have coordination between various ministries and various programmes and they should not work in silos. They also need to coordinate with the State programmes.

I think the hon. Member, Kakoli Ghosh ji, had mentioned about the traditional fruits and vegetables. That was an extremely important point. We go to the Central Hall. We have lunch there. I have never eaten the local Indian vegetables. I ate tomato, potato, carrot, capsicum, beetroot, beans, cauliflower, corn, chillies etc. All these are imported and they are not native to India. We have not eaten *Kaddu*, *Karela* or *Palak*. So, I think the bio-diversity has gone. But more than just having pride in our traditional food, if you say, for growing *Kaddu and Karela*, they do not use pesticides and it is traditional, it is suitable to climate. They do not use pesticides and they do not use fertilizers. Nobody is growing *Kaddu and Karela* but is growing imported crops. We are importing foods and then we are putting pesticides by artificially creating that environment. We have some great foods. I think we have lost.

On a travel abroad, I came across Chinese morning glory. I got those seeds and I am growing them. My villagers said it is a weed that grows here and we had forgotten how to eat it and cook it. Similarly, *Lengda* in Himachal Pradesh, is a beautiful vegetable. It is much more than broccoli. We had forgotten that. We have Agave which grows in Mexico. They make tequilas and all of which grows in Telangana. Our grandfather used to eat the heart of it but we have forgotten how to eat that. So, I think we need to promote some of these fruits.

There are regional disparities. We, as a country are very proud of our diversity but there are some regional disparities we need to be ashamed of. If we compare even developed countries and very under-developed African countries, take for example United States, between California, the most advanced State, and the Louisiana, the most backward State, there will be a per capita difference of two times, one is about 40,000 dollars and the other is about 20,000 dollars per capita.

But in India, it is huge. Let us say between Goa, Puducherry, Delhi, Bihar and UP, there is almost ten times difference. But it is not just in the numbers and the revenues. It is in every parameter of development - literacy, infant mortality, unemployment. States like Kerala differ greatly. There is 10 - 20 times difference from some of the backward States.

But what was very shocking is this. I just came from a conference. Sikkim is having a big population problem. While rest of India has too much population - the hon. Member, Shri P.D. Rai educated me on this point - in Sikkim, the population is declining to an unsustainable level. So, there is great inequality more than any other. It is more than the United States but what is more surprising is more than the African countries like Ethiopia whose per capita income is 1000 dollars. There is a province called Afar and Oromia. These are two different Ethiopian provinces. The difference between the two different provinces is much less than the difference between States in India on all parameters. We are countries within countries and I think this is something we need to address very importantly.

They say the SDGs as opposed to Millennium Development Goals, are more quality oriented whereas the MDGs are more quantity oriented. It is relating to how many schools you will put up and things like that. But quality also has a measure. Unless you measure, you cannot manage. So, we do not have enough data. I was trying to research on various SDGs. We do not have too much data. On monitoring, this is the interaction between the two Ministries programme and all. I think the NITI Aayog should take the responsibility but they are taking the responsibility of within coordination between the State Government programmes and the Central Government. It is very very important. Let some other organisation or maybe the Ministries themselves create a body to coordinate different *yojanas* and programmes. That is very important.

Lastly, we are a new State. Just as the SDG goals, we are aspirational in nature. We also have a lot of aspirations. So far, we have tried to reach and hopefully, we are reaching the expectations of the people. Our hon. Chief

Minister KCR garu has introduced ASARA Pension scheme. It gives Rs. 1,000 per month for all the elderlies and Rs. 1,500 for the handicapped.

The Mission Bagiratha addresses SDG-6, that is, clean drinking water, and it promised that please do not vote us back to power unless we get tap in every household. We are spending Rs.40,000 crore on clean drinking water. Most politicians make false promises before the elections. We are making real promises after the elections.

Haritha Haram, the world's largest tree planting programme, non-forest, non-commercial tree planting programme, again is in Telangana. More than 100 crore trees are being planted now. The TS-iPASS addresses SDG-9. We have rapid growth of industrialisation. All these people like Google, Snapdeal have come to Telangana. The Mission Bagiratha is for the sustainable agriculture and irrigation projects. Instead of building huge dams, we are reviving our ancient Kakatiya period tanks and we are using the mud, which is nice silt, to fertilize the crops. We have Kalyana Lakshmi and Shadi Mubarak Schemes for the empowerment of women and gender equality.

So, finally, the goals should be reached. The goals should not remain goals. So, let us be tough on ourselves. In the year 2030, let them not be goals. Let us make them achievements, and in the year 2030, let us hope we reach "The future we want". Thank you, Sir.

SHRI M.B. RAJESH (PALAKKAD): Thank you, Sir for giving me this opportunity to speak on this important debate on Sustainable Development Goals.

Sir, I am proud to say that I am coming from a State, Kerala, which is far ahead in social and human development indicators. Almost all these targets have been achieved by our State. These social development targets have been achieved by our State much before, though during the last Assembly election campaign even our Prime Minister was confused our State, Kerala, with Somalia. So, that is not the case. I would like to clarify that. I would like to clear his confusion too using this opportunity.

In September, the United Nations General Assembly is set to adopt the Sustainable Development Goals. Before that, a few months back, 193 countries came together at the UN Summit on Sustainable Development Goals. Our Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi Ji had attended and addressed that UN Summit on Sustainable Development Goals. He stressed on India's commitment to work towards these goals by 2030. The Sustainable Development Goals comprises 17 goals and 169 targets. This is an improvement on Millennium Development Goals adopted in the year 2000.

A major critique of Millennium Development Goals has been that the scope of Millennium Development Goals was limited and it was vague. So, that was the major criticism raised against the MDGs. These MDGs set such low bar targets leading to defining development down. The targets set under the MDGs were diluting the definition of development itself. While the MDGs were minimum standards, the Sustainable Development Goals integrating environmental, economic and social dimensions are considered as more comprehensive list of global goals the world has ever committed to. So, in that sense, it is a far better concept and it is an improvement on Millennium Development Goals.

The process through which the SDGs were evolved is also more comprehensive and inclusive. The SDG is a result of a three-year long consultation from an open working group to consultative conversations across both teams and countries. The United Nations even launched an online 'My World Survey' portal asking people to vote to ascertain issues and goals that matter more. So, this is a result of a more inclusive, democratic and consultative process.

I believe that Sustainable Development Goals can trigger a public discourse not only at the international level but also in our country. This can trigger a public debate in our country also forcing the Government to think about development from people's perspective. This will bring some amount of accountability also to the working of the Government Departments and Ministries. We will be able to ask questions frequently to the Government about the targets

set under the SDGs. We can also question what they have done to achieve these targets and what is their roadmap in achieving these targets through various means. The SDGs can be used as a weapon to bring the Government accountable to their social commitment.

What has been our experience in meeting the targets and goals under the Millennium Development Goals? Even in meeting low bar commitments of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), our results were not at all encouraging. According to a UNDP report, out of eight Millennium Development Goals and 12 targets, we were rated as slow on four; we were rated on track only on four; and in another four, we were rated as moderate. So, this is our experience of achieving the MDG targets. The Government described this as mixed results. Even these mixed results are misleading. I have got this UNDP report, and it says that a target of halving the proportion of people who suffered from hunger between 1990 and 2015, our progress is rated as slow. On maternal mortality ratio, our progress is slow. On sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation, we are rated as slow. So, this is the record of our achievements as far as MDGs are concerned.

Why I am saying even these mixed results are misleading because we were not successful in setting relevant indicators to measure the outcome. In the case of quality education, safe drinking water, the indicators to measure outcomes were not specific.

According to the Government's official data, it suggests that 86 per cent of Indians have access to safe drinking water and we are on track with the MDGs as far as drinking water is concerned. This is not true. We all know this is not true. We know that 86 per cent of Indians do not have access to safe drinking water. According to the official notion, piped water, bore well water, etc., are considered as safe piped drinking water but this is not the case. Even the number of water borne diseases and deaths due to diarrhoea and cholera indicate that this is not the

case. So, even after diluting the concept or notions of safe drinking water, quality education, etc., we are still not on track.

17.00 hours

So, this is the reality.

Sir, I am sorry but almost all the Members from Treasury Benches are not listening to this serious debate. I think they are not at all interested in listening to this. ... (*Interruptions*)

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please continue your speech.

SHRI M.B. RAJESH: Sir, even after your intervention, they are not bothered about that.

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): I am listening to it.... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI M.B. RAJESH: I know that Shri Prakash Javadekar is always serious about discussions. But, unfortunately, most of his colleagues are not.... (*Interruptions*)

Now, I come to the challenges in implementing the Sustainable Development Goals. One major challenge is finance. How can we find sufficient resources to finance the SDGs? A new study has estimated that implementing SDGs will cost around 14.4 billion US Dollars. That amounts to roughly Rs.90,000 crore, that is, less than Rs.1 lakh crore.

In the post liberalization era, there is a declining trend in social sector spending. The public spending on social sector has been showing a declining trend all through these 25 years of neo liberal polices except for four years when the Left supported UPA-I. It was just because of the pressure exerted by the Left on the Government that social sector spending showed some improvement. Apart from these four years, the trend is not encouraging as far as social sector spending is concerned.

Sir, according to the UN Report of the Millennium Development Goals – 2014, one-thirds of the world's extreme poor population, that is, 1.2 billion live in India alone. They are facing such a huge challenge. This shows that there is no

shortcut to meet these goals; there is no shortcut to fulfil these Sustainable Development Goals but to enhance public investment in social sectors in a massive manner. The Left has always been advocating the need for massive investment in social sectors like health and education.

The sectors like health and education are crucial for achieving these Sustainable Development Goals. India is a country which has, according to various studies, highest out-of-pocket expenditure on health care. We should understand that India also has the fourth largest private health care system in the world. On the one hand, we are having the highest out-of-pocket expenditure on health care and, on the other, India has the fourth largest private health care system in the world. I have more facts with me. There are 60 million people who fall into poverty by just paying for health care expenditure. What does this mean? This means that there is an urgent need for enhancing public investment and public spending on health care. There is a need for provisioning, improving and strengthening public health care system in our country.

We must understand that, despite all these facts, India still spends less than 2 per cent of our GDP on health. Even our National Health Policy, 2015 envisages spending of only 2.5 per cent of GDP on health. Despite these facts, despite this reality and despite our commitment to SDGs, we are not ready to enhance our public investment in health and education.

Sir, so far as progress in the rate of reducing infant and maternal mortality is concerned, we are lagging far behind in it. The progress shows that the pace of reducing infant and maternal mortality is far less than that of Bangladesh and Nepal. They have surpassed us in this regard. But, we are close to Pakistan as far as pace of reducing infant and maternal mortality is concerned. *Fahmida Riazas*, a Pakistani poet has said that we are increasingly getting closed to Pakistan in many other aspects. So, this is the reality. Still we are not increasing our investment and spending on public health.

Sir, on education, despite the famous Kothari Commission's recommendation of spending 6 per cent of GDP on education, which came in 1968 and many decades have passed, we have not yet reached that mark. Still we are only at 4 per cent expenditure of GDP on education. If we compare ourselves with the tiny island country Cuba, which is spending 18 per cent of its GDP on education, we have reached up to 4 per cent only.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI M.B. RAJESH: Sir, you have been generous to other Members. Please be generous to me also.... (*Interruptions*)

Sir, this is my last point. In order to achieve Sustainable Development Goals, we must invest in our children; we must invest in our youth and we must invest in our future. The neglect of social sector has cost us dearly. Our poor ranking in human development indicators is the cost of this neglect.

Sir, according to the UNDP Human Development Index ranking, our position is 136. According to FIFA, we are having a much worse ranking at 166 only in football and in HDI we are at 136. ... (*Interruptions*)

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI M.B. RAJESH : My point is simple, in order to achieve these Sustainable Development Goals, we need to have a strong political will. We have a Prime Minister with 56 inch chest, inside this we need a broad and strong will to achieve these targets.

With these words, I conclude.

श्री रत्न लाल कटारिया (अम्बाला) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आज के दिन को एक बहुत महान दिन मानता हूँ कि आज भारत के इस पवित्र मंदिर में एस.डी.जी. पर चर्चा हो रही है और इसके लिए मैं जननायक भारत माता के लाल माननीय प्रधान मंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ। इसके साथ ही मैं आदरणीय स्पीकर महोदय श्रीमती सुमित्रा महाजन जी को भी बहुत बहुत बधाई देना चाहता हूँ जिन्होंने आज इस महान प्रजातंत्र के मंदिर में एस.डी.जी. पर चर्चा कराने का निर्णय किया।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस सदन के उन भाग्यशाली कार्यकर्ताओं में से हूँ, जब वर्ष 2000 में एम.डी.जी. को अपनाया गया, तब श्रद्धेय अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी के आशीर्वाद से मैं यू.एन. की जनरल एसम्बली में भाग लेने के लिए गया था, तब एम.डी.जी. गोल को अपनाया गया था। एम.डी.जी. के प्रति भारत का जो रुख था, उसके बारे में जो वर्ल्ड ओपिनियन बन रही थी, उसका नजारा मैंने अपनी आंखों से देखा था। पिछले वर्ष सितम्बर में, आदरणीय प्रधानमंत्री जी ने यू.एन. जा कर एस.डी.जी. के लिए माहौल बनाया और भारत का कमिटमेंट, एस.डी.जी. के घोषित होने से पहले ही, प्रधानमंत्री जी ने एक विज्ञान सारे संसार को दिया - 'सबका साथ, सबका विकास', जो इस बात को झलकाता है कि भारत एस.डी.जी. के बारे में पहले से ही गंभीर है।

प्रधानमंत्री जी ने जब इस हाउस में कहा कि हिन्दुस्तान के जितने भी संसाधन हैं, उन सभी संसाधनों पर पहला हक गरीबों का होगा। यह एस.डी.जी. की उस कमिटमेंट को ही दर्शाता है कि सभी जगह से गरीबी का सभी रूप में अंत किया जाये, जो इसका पहला लक्ष्य है। एम.डी.जी. गोल्स में भी भारत ने उन्नति की थी। हमने कुछ गोल्स को हासिल करने में बहुत तरक्की की, लेकिन कुछ गोल्स ऐसे थे, जिनमें हम एम.डी.जी. में भी पिछड़े हुए थे। अब जो 17 गोल्स लिये गये हैं और 169 टारगेट्स रखे गये हैं, उनके बारे में भारत गंभीर है। नीति आयोग के नेतृत्व में केन्द्र सरकार, राज्य सरकारों और स्थानीय निकायों ने इस बारे में बीड़ा उठाया है कि जिस प्रकार एम.डी.जी. गोल्स के बारे में चाइना ने लीड ली, आज भारतवा में एन.डी.ए. की सरकार है और एक ऐसे प्रधानमंत्री इस सरकार का नेतृत्व कर रहे हैं, जिन्होंने पूरे विश्व में जाकर भारत के बारे में एक ऐसा वातावरण बनाया कि भारत इन सब मुद्दों के प्रति गंभीर है।

एस.डी.जी. में क्लाइमेंट चेंज के संबंध में भी एक गोल रखा गया है। आज हमारे इस महान सदन में आदरणीय जावड़ेकर जी बैठे हैं, ये पर्यावरण मंत्री थे, जब यह पेरिस में गये, वहां पर क्लाइमेंट चेंज के बारे में सैकड़ों देशों से वार्ता हुई, तो भारत की भूमिका को इन्होंने किस तरह से वहां पर रखा और प्रधानमंत्री जी ने स्वयं पेरिस जाकर उस कॉफ्रेंस को सम्बोधित किया। उसका परिणाम यह निकला कि फ्रांस के राष्ट्रपति ओलांद भारत में आये और यहां गुरुग्राम में विश्व का सबसे बड़ा क्लाइमेंट चेंज से संबंधित कार्यालय खुला। जिस प्रकार से यू.एन. काम करती है, जिस प्रकार से हेल्थ के क्षेत्र में डब्ल्यू.एच.ओ. काम करती है, उसी प्रकार से भारत में भी 121 देश मिल कर इस पर्यावरण के चैलेंज का मुकाबला करेंगे।

आज भारत वर्ष में इंकलूसिव ग्रोथ को लेकर 'प्रधानमंत्री सुरक्षा बीमा योजना' चलाई गई है। 'मुद्रा योजना' के द्वारा छोटे बिजनेसमैन को लोन दे कर अपने पैरों के ऊपर खड़ा किया है। भारत की इंडस्ट्री में आठ कोर सेक्टर्स हैं। उन कोर सेक्टर्स ने जिस प्रकार की तरक्की की है, वह भी सराहनीय है।

आज डी.एस.पी. ब्लैक रोप, इंडिया इंवेस्टर्स प्लस सर्वे के बारे में कहता है कि भारत के निवेशकों में सकारात्मकता बढ़ी है, आशावादिता बढ़ी है, अर्थव्यवस्था में विश्वास बढ़ा है। आज 'उज्ज्वला योजना' चल रही है, उसके तहत आने वाले पांच वर्षों में पांच करोड़ सिलेंडर्स गरीब गृहणियों को दिए जाएंगे, हम पर्यावरण के मामले में इस प्रकार से आगे बढ़ेंगे, यह सीख सकते हैं।

पिछले तीन दशकों से चीन अर्थव्यवस्था के मामले में दुनिया में 10 प्रतिशत ग्रोथ के साथ सबसे आगे चल रहा था, लेकिन पिछले दो वर्षों में हमारी सरकार ने दिन-रात इतना काम किया, हर मंत्रालय ने गुड गवर्नैस दिखाई, जिसका यह परिणाम रहा कि भारत ने चीन को पछाड़ते हुए 7.5 प्रतिशत की ग्रोथ रेट हासिल की। आज चीन का जी.डी.पी. ग्रोथ रेट 7.3 प्रतिशत है, जो हम से पीछे है। आज हमने दुनिया में सबसे तेज अर्थव्यवस्था होने का गौरव प्राप्त किया है। हमारी गरीबों के प्रति किस प्रकार की सोच है, आप उसका अंदाजा इस बात से लगा सकते हैं कि आदरणीय प्रधानमंत्री जी विज्ञान भवन में गये और वहां दलित चैम्बर्स ऑफ कॉमर्स में दलित एन्टरप्रेन्योर्स से कहा कि मेरी सरकार आपके लिए 'स्टैंड-अप' और 'स्टार्ट-अप' की योजना शुरू करेगी, जिसके अंतर्गत महिलाओं, दलितों और आदिवासियों के लिए दस हजार करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान किया जाएगा, ताकि आप अपने पैरों पर खड़ा होने के लिए जो कुछ भी करना चाहेंगे, वह कर सकेंगे। आज भारत में डिजिटल क्रांति आई है, जो हमारे सामने रोजगार के नए-नए अवसर खोल रही है।

महोदय, आज पेपरलैस की तरफ भारत बढ़ रहा है। जन-धन की योजना देश में शुरू की गई है, जिसने बीस करोड़ से ज्यादा लोगों को समावेश करके चालीस हजार करोड़ रुपया हिंदुस्तान के बैंकों में जमा कराने का काम किया है। मैं आपसे प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूँ कि बीस सालों में पहली बार बिजली का उत्पादन, कोयले का उत्पादन डबल डिजिट के अंदर आया है। विनिर्माण के क्षेत्र को हमने किस तरह से बढ़ाया है, उद्योगों के लिए खुशियां हमारी सरकार लाई है। सेवा और विनिर्माण के क्षेत्र में हमने किस तरह से दुनिया के बड़े देशों को पीछे छोड़ा है और 52 परसेंट की ग्रोथ हासिल की है। विशेषज्ञों ने भारत को उद्योग लगाने की दृष्टि से एक बेहतरीन जगह बताया है। यह विश्वास जताया है और वर्ल्ड रैंकिंग में हम आज सातवें स्थान पर ठहरते हैं। यूएनओ भी हमें 6.4 परसेंट के हिसाब से उन्नति के रास्ते पर आंक रहा है। चाहे अल्प संख्यक हों, चाहे दलित हों, चाहे पिछड़े हों, सभी वर्गों के लिए इस सरकार ने एक के बाद एक कदम उठाए हैं।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अंत में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो कदम भारत ने एस.डी.जी. के बारे में उठाए हैं, इसकी चर्चा कल अध्यक्ष महोदय ने वर्कशॉप में की थी। उस बैठक में यू.एन.ओ. से भी कुछ एक्सपर्ट्स आए थे। उन्होंने कहा था कि भारत के प्रधानमंत्री की चर्चा यू.एन.ओ. के अंदर हुई है।...(व्यवधान)

श्री जय प्रकाश नारायण यादव (बाँका) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए आपका आभारी हूँ। संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ द्वारा अंगीकृत सतत विकास, 2030 के 17 लक्ष्य और 169 ध्येय प्रकाशित हुए हैं। कई विभागों के माननीय मंत्री सदन में बैठे हैं। सदन में गंभीर चर्चा हो रही है और सतत विकास की चर्चा हो रही है। विकास की सीढ़ियां हमेशा आगे बढ़ती हैं, लेकिन उतरती भी हैं। यह इस बात पर निर्भर करता है कि सरकार का मन कैसा है, सरकार की भावना कैसी है और सरकार की काम करने की इच्छा शक्ति कैसी है। एक होता है, शब्दों का जाल बिछाना, एक होता है बयानबाजी करना, एक होता है टीवी तथा मीडिया के माध्यम से प्रचार करना और एक होता है काम करना। सतत विकास के लिए पृथक आबंटन नहीं किया गया है। केंद्र प्रायोजित योजनाएं भी हैं। हम राष्ट्रपिता महात्मा गांधी की जयन्ती मना रहे हैं। बाबासाहेब भीमराव अम्बेडकर जी की जयन्ती हमने मनाई है, उन्हें नमन किया है। हमारे संविधान ने गरीबों को, पिछड़ों को, दलितों को बहुत बड़ा अधिकार दिया है। यह कहा जाता था कि भारत सोने की चिड़िया है। कभी यहां दूध की नदियां भी बहती थीं और "सारे जहां से अच्छा हिंदुस्तान हमारा", यह तब है जब इसमें हम सभी भाई मिलकर हिंदू, मुस्लिम, सिख, ईसाई, हम सभी हैं भाई-भाई। एक होकर इस चमन को, इस बगिया को, इस फुलवाड़ी को सुगंधित बनाएंगे, तभी यहां अमन रहेगा और तभी हम विकास कर सकते हैं। हमारा यह ध्येय रहना चाहिए, तभी विकास हो सकेगा।

महोदय, मैं इसके बाद शिक्षा की बात पर आता हूँ। मैं जावेदकर साहब को बधाई देता हूँ। वे अच्छे काम कर रहे हैं और शिक्षा के मामले में ज्ञान की रोशनी सभी के दरवाजे पर जाए और सभी के घरों तक पहुंचे, इस प्रयास में लगे हैं। ज्ञान ही समाज को आगे बढ़ाता है। ज्ञानहीन समाज आगे नहीं बढ़ता है, बल्कि ज्ञानवान समाज आगे बढ़ता है, इसलिए बिहार में आदरणीय लालू जी ने कहा था - पढ़ो या मरो। "करो या मरो" का नारा नहीं दिया था, बल्कि "पढ़ो या मरो" का नारा दिया था। हमें पढ़कर आगे बढ़ना है, इसलिए ज्ञान उजाला है, ज्ञान रोशनी है। हमारा नालंदा विश्वविद्यालय, विक्रमशिला विश्वविद्यालय विश्व का अनोखा विश्वविद्यालय है। सर्व शिक्षा अभियान, मिड डे मील आदि योजनाओं पर हमारी निगाहें साफ-साफ होनी चाहिए। लालकिले की प्राचीर से माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी ने पहले कहा था और अब फिर पन्द्रह अगस्त आ रहा है, हम उनकी बातों को फिर से याद करेंगे। वह समय फिर आएगा, चक्का घूमेगा। कहा गया था कि स्वच्छ भारत योजना के तहत ग्रामीण विद्यालयों में, बल्कि सभी विद्यालयों में हम शौचालय देंगे और सौ दिन में इस काम को आगे बढ़ाने का काम होगा, लेकिन गांवों के स्कूलों में शौचालय नहीं बना। यह हमारा सवाल नहीं है, बल्कि सभी का सवाल है। इसके पीछे चाहे कोई भी कारण रहा हो, लेकिन हमें ध्यान देने

की जरूरत है, इसलिए सर्व शिक्षा अभियान के मामले में, चाहे यूनिवर्सिटी हो, प्राइमरी स्कूल हो या माध्यमिक विद्यालय हो, कुछ भी हो, हमें स्वच्छता का पूरा ध्यान रखने की जरूरत है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में हमें स्वास्थ्य सुविधाओं को पहुंचाना है। जो असाध्य रोग हैं, इनके लिए एम्स की व्यवस्था करने की जरूरत है। बिहार में माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा कि बिहार के बांका जिले में हम एम्स खोलेंगे। बिहार सरकार लगातार कह रही है कि हमसे जमीन मांगेंगे तो हम जमीन देंगे। हम मांग करते हैं कि बांका में एम्स खोलने के लिए राज्य सरकार से जमीन लेने का काम किया जाए। इसके साथ-साथ मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण को बढ़ाया जाए। हमारे यहां 30 हजार करोड़ रुपए की लागत पर मेगा विद्युत प्रोजेक्ट बांका जिले में मंजूर हुआ है। उसके लिए जमीन भी मिल गयी है, कोयला भी पीरपैँती से मिल गया है। पानी की भी व्यवस्था हो गई है। इस पर जल्द से जल्द राज्य सरकार और केंद्र सरकार को बात करके आगे काम करना चाहिए।

जातीय जनगणना की रिपोर्ट प्रकाशित होनी चाहिए। एससी, एसटी और ओबीसी के साथ इंसाफ होना चाहिए। क्रीमी लेयर के तहत इन पर जो अत्याचार किया गया, इस बारे में ध्यान देना चाहिए।

पर्यटन के क्षेत्र में हमारे यहां नमामी गंगे श्रावणी मेला होता है। लाखों लोग यहां से झारखंड जाते हैं। इसके लिए कहा गया था कि विशेष पैकेज देंगे, लेकिन उसके लिए अभी तक कुछ नहीं किया गया। मंदार एक ऐतिहासिक जगह है, उसके लिए नहीं मिला। हमने बांका, भागलपुर, मुंगेर, लक्खीसराय आदि जगहों पर पेयजल की व्यवस्था के लिए पांच हजार चापाकल की मांग की थी। यह काम भी बांका जिले में नहीं किया गया है। सिंचाई के क्षेत्र में, पर्यावरण के क्षेत्र में, वन के क्षेत्र में, बाढ़ और सूखे के लिए इंतजाम किए जाने चाहिए। नदी जोड़ो कार्यक्रम चलना चाहिए। नेशनल हाईवे सड़कों का जाल बिछना चाहिए। मुंगेर से भागलपुर के बीच काम होना चाहिए। जल मार्ग और पर्यावरण आदि कई विषय हैं। महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण गारंटी योजना है, यह ग्रामीण मंत्री जी का कार्यक्रम है। मंत्री जी राष्ट्रीय आजीविका मिशन, इंदिरा आवास योजना, प्रधानमंत्री सड़क योजना, राष्ट्रीय सामाजिक सहायता कार्यक्रम और समेकित वॉटर प्रबंधन आदि विषय माननीय ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री जी के अंतर्गत आते हैं। इससे विकास की धारा खुल सकती है। इस बारे में समुचित कार्रवाई की जाए, तभी अच्छे दिन आएंगे, तभी सबका साथ, सबका विकास कार्यक्रम चलेगा, तभी मेक इन इंडिया बनेगा, तभी स्टार्ट-अप इंडिया बनेगा।

सांसद के आदर्श गांव योजना का ख्याल किया जाए। महंगाई पर रोक नहीं लगी है। आप बेरोजगारों को काम नहीं दे पाए। मन की बात की जगह देश की बात होनी चाहिए। अंत में डिजिटल इंडिया और स्मार्ट सिटी की बात अच्छी है। हमें सतत विकास करना चाहिए। हम सरकार से मांग करते हैं कि देश को आगे बढ़ाना है, देश को बनाना है और पिछड़े राज्यों को आगे दूसरे राज्यों के साथ मिलाना है।

SHRI TEJ PRATAP SINGH YADAV (MAINPURI): Thank you, hon. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, for giving me time to speak on Sustainable Development Goals.

At the United Nations Sustainable Development Summit held on 25th September 2015, the world leaders adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which includes a set of 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), with 169 targets to end poverty, fight inequality and injustice, and tackle climate change by 2030.

The SDGs are a plan of action for the people, for the planet, for prosperity, and to strengthen universal peace. The SDGs focus on eradicating poverty in all forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty and to understand this to be the greatest global challenge, which is indispensable for Sustainable Development. They are integrated and indivisible and balance the three dimensions of sustainable development, that is, economic, social and environmental.

The Sustainable Development Goals, otherwise known as the Global Goals, build on the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), that is, eight anti-poverty targets that the world committed to achieving by 2015. The MDGs, adopted in 2000, aimed at an array of issues that included slashing poverty, hunger, disease, gender inequality and access to water and sanitation.

The SDGs for People look at ending poverty and hunger globally while focussing on those countries and communities most disadvantaged by it. It looks at allowing all citizens of the globe to live without indignity and to be given equal opportunity to fulfil their potential.

While talking of the Planet, the SDGs are determined to protect the Planet from degradation and call all people to urgent action on climate change. It urges all communities for sustainable consumption and production so as to allow Earth to fulfil the needs of both the present and future generations.

Further, it focuses on prosperity of all and to create the possibility of each individual living a fulfilling and prosperous life and for socio-economic and technological progress to be in harmony with nature, so the Earth can prosper too.

Most importantly, it talks of peace and its correlation to Sustainable Development and the need to foster peaceful, just and inclusive societies free from fear and violence. To achieve Sustainable Development without peace is neither possible nor is it possible to achieve peace without Sustainable Development, which is the core belief of the SDGs.

Our Government in UP under the leadership of our hon. Chief Minister Shri Akhilesh Yadav has for quite some time, now paid heed to the challenges of climate change, lack of education and health care and so on.

The first point in the SDG was to eradicate poverty. Eradicating poverty in all its forms remains one of the greatest challenges facing humanity. Globally, more than 800 million people are still living on less than Rs.100 a day; many lacking access to adequate food, clean drinking water and sanitation. The SDGs are a bold commitment to finish what we started and end poverty in all forms and dimensions by 2030. This involves targeting those living in vulnerable situations, increasing access to basic resources and services and supporting communities affected by conflict and climate-related disasters.

Unfortunately, extreme hunger and malnutrition remains a huge barrier to development in many countries. Over 90 million children under the age of five are dangerously underweight. And one person in every four still goes hungry in Africa. The SDGs aim to end all forms of hunger and malnutrition by 2030, making sure all people – especially children and the more vulnerable – have access to sufficient and nutritious food all the year round.

The third point of the SDG was good health and well-being. Recognising the inter-dependence of health and development, the SDGs provide an ambitious, comprehensive plan of action for people, planet and prosperity and for ending the injustices that underpin poor health and development outcomes. It aspires to ensure health and well-being for all, including a bold commitment to end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and other vulnerable diseases and provide access to safe and effective medicines and vaccines for all.

One of the most important points and goals of SDGs is quality education. Achieving inclusive and quality education for all reaffirms the belief that education is one of the most powerful and proven vehicles for sustainable development. This goal ensures that all girls and boys complete free primary and secondary schooling by 2030. It also aims to provide equal access to affordable vocational training and to eliminate gender and wealth disparities with the aim of achieving universal access to a quality higher education.

There are still gross inequalities in access to paid employment in some regions and significant gaps between men and women in the labour market. Sexual violence and exploitation, the unequal division of unpaid care and domestic work and discrimination in public decision-making, all remain huge barriers. Ensuring universal access to sexual and reproductive health and affording women equal rights to economic resources such as land and property, are vital targets to realising this goal. There are now more women in public office than ever before, but encouraging more women leaders across all regions will help strengthen policies and legislation for greater gender equality.

By 2050, it is projected that at least one in four people are likely to be affected by recurring water shortages. Ensuring universal access to safe and affordable drinking water by 2030 requires that we must in adequate infrastructure, provide sanitation facilities and encourage hygiene at every level. Protecting and restoring water-related eco-systems such as forests, mountains, wetlands and rivers is essential if we are to mitigate water scarcity.

One of the important points is the affordable and clean energy. Ensuring universal access to affordable electricity by 2030 means investing in clean energy sources such as solar, wind and thermal. Adopting cost-effective standards for a wider range of technologies could also reduce the global electricity consumption by buildings and industry by 14 per cent.

It is well-documented that income inequality is on the rise, with the richest ten per cent earning up to 40 per cent of total global income. The poorest ten per

cent earn only between two and seven per cent of total global income. In developing countries, inequality has increased by 11 per cent if we take into account the growth of population. These widening disparities are a call for action that requires the adoption of sound policies to empower the bottom percentile of income earners and promote economic inclusion of all regardless of sex, race or ethnicity.

More than half of the world's population now live in urban areas. By 2050, that figure will have risen to 6.5 billion people which come to two-thirds of humanity. Sustainable development cannot be achieved without significantly transforming the way we build and manage our urban spaces. The rapid growth of cities in the developing world, coupled with increasing rural to urban migration, has led to a boom in mega-cities. In 1990, there were ten mega cities with ten million inhabitants or more. In 2014, there are 28 mega cities, home to a total 453 million people. Extreme poverty is often concentrated in urban spaces and national and city governments struggle to accommodate the rising population in these areas. Making cities safe and sustainable means ensuring access to safe and affordable housing and upgrading slum settlements. It also involves investment in public transport, creating green public spaces, and improving urban planning and management in a way that is both participatory and inclusive.

There is no country in the world that is not seeing the first-hand drastic effects of climate change. Green house gas emissions continue to rise and are now more than 50 per cent higher than their 1990 level. Further, global warming is causing long-lasting changes to our climate system, which threatens irreversible consequences if we do not take action now. The annual average losses from just earthquakes, Tsunamis, tropical cyclones and flooding count in the hundreds of billions of dollars. The goal aims to mobilize 100 billion dollars annually by 2020 to address the needs of developing countries and help mitigate climate-related disasters. Strengthening the resilience and adaptive capacity of more vulnerable regions, such as land-locked countries and Island States must go hand in hand with

efforts to raise awareness and integrate measures into national policies and strategies. It is still possible, with the political will and a wide array of technological measures to limit the increase in global mean temperature to two degrees Celsius above pre-industrial level. This requires urgent collective action.

The most important point for the SDGs is the peace, justice and strong institutions. Peace, stability, human rights and effective governance based on the rule of law are important conduits for sustainable development. We are living in a world that is increasingly divided. Some regions enjoy sustained levels of peace, security and prosperity while others fall into seemingly endless cycles of conflict and violence. This is by no means inevitable and must be addressed. High levels of armed violence and insecurity have a destructive impact on a country's development, affecting economic growth and often resulting in long standing grievances among communities that can last for generations. Sexual violence, crime, exploitation and torture are also prevalent where there is a conflict or no rule of law and countries must take measures to protect those who are the most at risk.

पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री अनिल माधव दवे): सम्माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय जी, हमने जिसे एसडीजी (सस्टेनेबल डवलपमेंट गोल) कहा है, यह वस्तुतः विश्व के सभ्य समाज द्वारा, सभ्य देशों द्वारा, सारे विश्व को अच्छा करने के लिए कौन-से लक्ष्य होने चाहिए और उन लक्ष्यों को कैसे प्राप्त करना है, उसके लिए जो नीति-नियम बनाये गये, वह सस्टेनेबल गोल है।

लेकिन अपनी बात की शुरुआत करने से पहले, मैं आपके माध्यम से कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो लोग अंग्रेजी का हिन्दी करते हैं और हिन्दी का अंग्रेजी करते हैं, ऐसे लोगों से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ क्योंकि लोहिया से सावरकर तक और गोलवलकर से गांधी तक हरेक ने अगर कोई बात कही है, तो कहा है कि हिन्दी सहज-सरल होनी चाहिए।

सस्टेनेबल के लिए सही हिन्दी शब्द भारत की वर्तमान विदेश मंत्री सम्माननीय सुषमा जी ने बहुत ही अच्छा शब्द दिया था और उसे सार्वजनिक रूप में भी रखा था। यहां लिखा गया है - संधारणीय विषयों के बारे में एक चर्चा उठाएंगे। मुझे ही संधारणीय शब्द को समझने में तकलीफ हो रही है। सम्माननीय सुषमा जी ने कहा था- टिकाऊ विकास। इतना सहज, इतना सरल शब्द प्रचलन में क्यों नहीं आता है और हम

इतने कठिन शब्दों का प्रयोग क्यों करते हैं, इस संबंध में थोड़ा ध्यान देने की जरूरत है। भाषायी विकास, देश की प्रादेशिक भाषाएं, देश की राजभाषा हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी का भी विकास होना चाहिए। लेकिन क्लिट शब्दों से बचा जाना चाहिए।

महोदय, जहां तक सस्टेनेबल गोल का सवाल है तो मैं सारे गोल्स पर चर्चा नहीं करूंगा, केवल एक ही गोल पर चर्चा करना चाहूंगा और वह गोल क्रमांक एक है- गरीबी उन्मूलन। मुझे लगता है कि अगर गरीबी हट जाएगी तो बाकी सारे गोल अपने आप ठीक हो जाएंगे। लेकिन इसमें विश्व का समाज तीन हिस्सों में बंटा है। कुछ विकसित देश हैं, विकासशील देश हैं, अर्द्ध विकसित देश हैं और आईलैंड कंट्रीज हैं। हर एक की दुनिया अलग है, हर एक की थाली में भोजन अलग है, हर एक के पकवान अलग हैं, भाषा वह एक जैसी बोलना चाहते हैं, लेकिन सबके संदर्भ अलग-अलग हैं।...(व्यवधान) भाषा एक ही है, लेकिन उनकी शैली अलग-अलग है।

अंततोगत्वा गरीबी विश्व के पटल से हटनी चाहिए। इसमें कोई राजनीति नहीं होनी चाहिए। कुछ विषय ऐसे होते हैं जो राजनीति से ऊपर होते हैं, यह भी ऐसा ही विषय है। इसमें कहीं कांग्रेस, भाजपा या अन्य दलों का इसमें कोई विवाद नहीं है। इन 17 गोल्स और 169 टारगेट्स को पाने के लिए हम कोई कोर-कसर नहीं छोड़ेंगे। इन पर जब हस्ताक्षर हुए थे तो तत्कालीन और तात्कालिक प्रधानमंत्री कह रहे हैं कि हम इस गोल के लिए प्रतिबद्ध हैं। लेकिन हमें कहीं न कहीं गोल पर विचार करना होगा।

गरीबी के लिए जो इंटरनेशनल गरीबी रेखा खींची गयी, वह मालूम नहीं कहां से आयी। लोग कहते हैं कि भारत की बातों को ग्रहण करने से लोगों को परहेज़ होता है, लेकिन उसको उन्होंने सवा डॉलर आईपीएल कहा। अगर किसी व्यक्ति की आय सवा डॉलर हो जाएगी यानी करीब 80 रुपये हो जाएगी तो फिर उस परिवार में बच्चे, बड़े और वृद्ध भी हैं। मुझे नहीं मालूम कि हम 80 रुपये पर कैसे गरीबी रेखा तक जाएंगे। इसको अगर लाना है तो हमें कम से कम 25 से 30 साल लगेंगे। अगर हम इसको 5 डॉलर कर लेते हैं तो इसको दो सौ साल लगेंगे। कहीं न कहीं पॉलिसी मेकर्स और नीति निर्धारण करने वालों को, ब्यूरोक्रेट्स और पॉलीटिशियन्स को बहुत गम्भीरता से सोचकर यह बात निश्चित करनी होगी कि अगर हमें गरीबी को दूर करना है तो उसके लिए क्या करने की जरूरत है।

इस विश्व से गरीबी तब तक दूर नहीं हो सकती, जब तक इल्लीसिट फाइनेंसिंग बंद नहीं होगी। बड़ी-बड़ी कम्पनियां, विकासशील देशों में, अर्द्धविकसित देशों में, गरीब देशों में व्यापार करती हैं जिससे उसको तीन प्रकार से आय होती है। एक टैक्स प्लानिंग से, दूसरा नेट प्रोफिट से और तीसरी, जो उसकी दो नंबर की आय है। वह आय जब उन देशों से निकलकर बड़े देशों में चली जाती है तो इसको हम इल्लीसिट फाइनेंसियल ट्रांसमिशन कहते हैं। अगर यह नहीं रुकता है तो गरीबी हटाने का केवल नारा ही

रहेगा। यह माइक्रो लेवल पर होने वाला प्ले है, जो समझ में नहीं आता है कि जब हम एक टूथब्रश या टूथपेस्ट यूज़ करते हैं तो उसका पैसा कैसे कहीं चला गया। हमने दीवाली के दिन पटाखे, दिये और सुंदर गणपति खरीदते हैं तो किसी दूसरे देश में पचास रुपये या सौ रुपये चले जाते हैं। यह जो इल्लीसिट माइक्रो फाइनेंसिंग है, इसके आने-जाने के संबंध में यूएन और एसडीजी कंट्रीज को...(व्यवधान)

SHRI N.K. PREMACHANDRAN (KOLLAM): You may kindly enlighten us regarding goals 13, 14 and 15 which come within the purview of your Ministry regarding environment and climate change.

श्री अनिल माधव दवे : मैं इस संबंध में बहुत लम्बे समय तक बोल सकता हूँ। लेकिन मैं यह इसलिए बोल रहा हूँ कि एनवायरमेंट से पहले पेट है। स्वामी विवेकानंद कहते थे कि भूखे पेट गीता नहीं पढ़ानी चाहिए। यह सारी बातें सही हैं। मैं एनवायरमेंट मिनिस्टर हूँ...(व्यवधान) मैंने कहा है कि यह विषय राजनीति से ऊपर है और जब तक हम इसको उससे ऊपर नहीं रखेंगे तब तक यह सब चलता रहेगा। आप जिस चार, पांच और छः नंबर गोल के बारे में कह रहे हैं। मैं तब तक बोल सकता हूँ, जब तक उपाध्यक्ष जी मुझे बैठने के लिए नहीं कहते हैं। आप सुनते हुए थक जाएंगे, मैं बोलते हुए नहीं थकूंगा। मैं पॉलीटिशियन हूँ इसलिए एनवायरमेंट पर काम नहीं करता हूँ। मैं जब राजनीति में नहीं आया था, तब से मैं रिवर कंजर्वेशन पर काम कर रहा हूँ और दिल्ली से जब अपना बोरिया-बिस्तर उठाकर जाऊंगा, तब भी नदियों और रिवर बॉडीज़ पर काम करता रहूंगा। मेरे द्वारा वॉटर बॉडीज और एनवायरमेंट पर काम करने का राजनीति से कोई संबंध नहीं है। आपने जिन चार, पांच और छः नंबर गोल के बारे में कहा है, उस पर मैं बोलूंगा, लेकिन मैं गरीबी से इसको शुरू करना चाहता हूँ।

इंटर गवर्नमेंटल टैक्स स्ट्रक्चर को आप लोग समझिए। यह मैं इस सम्मानित सदन के माध्यम से पूरे विश्व को बताना चाहता हूँ। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह सारी चीजें भारत के संदर्भ में ठीक करने की जरूरत हैं। इसका संबंध किसी सीमित स्थान तक नहीं है। यह हमें ग्लोबल प्लेटफार्म पर कहना होगा और टैक्स स्ट्रक्चर पर हमें बात करनी होगी, क्योंकि हम विकासशील देश हैं। विकसित देशों को कहीं न कहीं विकासशील देशों को रियायतें देनी होंगी।

महोदय, गरीबी का रोल फाइनेंस से संबंधित है, ऐसा कहा गया है। लेकिन हमने कहा कि वह शिक्षा से भी संबंधित है, वह रोजगार से भी संबंधित है, वह स्वास्थ्य से भी संबंधित है। किसी व्यक्ति की जेब में पांच सौ रुपये रख देने से वह व्यक्ति अमीर नहीं हो रहा है। उसको कैसी शिक्षा मिल रही है, उसको कैसा आवास मिल रहा है, उसको चिकित्सा सुविधा कैसी मिल रही है। सारे पैरामीटर्स को एक साथ लेकर हम कहेंगे कि गरीबी दूर हुई या नहीं। इसलिए गरीबी के संबंध में भारतीय दर्शन, जिसको प्रधानमंत्री जी

विश्व के हर मंच पर कह रहे हैं और वह इसलिए नहीं कह रहे हैं कि वह भारतीय दर्शन का हिस्सा हैं। एसडीजी के लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने के लिए हम प्रतिबद्ध हैं, लेकिन यह भी सही है कि जो बाइंडिंग्स हमारे ऊपर हैं, वह सब पर लागू होनी चाहिए।

अब आपने मुझे कहा कि गोल नम्बर 3, 4 और 5 पर भी मैं कुछ कहूँ, लेकिन समय का अभाव है, मुझे 15 मिनट में अपनी बात को खत्म करना है। लेकिन अगर कोई भी यह चाहेगा तो मैं अलग से समय निकालकर कह सकता हूँ कि गोल नम्बर तीन, चार और पांच के संबंध में क्या जवाब है, क्या होना चाहिए और क्या विषय है। लेकिन समय के अभाव के कारण मैं केवल गोल क्रमांक 16 और 17 पर आना चाहता हूँ। जो गोल क्रमांक 16 है, वह इनक्लूसिव एंड पीसफुल सोसाइटी की बात करता है। यह एक ऐसा क्लाज है कि अगर हमने अफगानिस्तान से कहा कि आपको मदद इसलिए नहीं दी जायेगी, क्योंकि आपके यहां शांति नहीं है, जबकि उसमें उसका कोई रोल ही नहीं है। लोग उसके यहां आकर अशांति फैलाते हैं, उसमें अफगानिस्तान की आम जनता की कोई भूमिका ही नहीं है। इस प्रकार के गोल्स का प्रयोग विकसित होने वाले देशों की इन बातों पर नहीं होना चाहिए, जिनमें उसकी भूमिका नहीं है। भारत विश्व के रंगमंच पर इन सारे देशों का नेतृत्व करता है। हम वहां लीड एंड फॉलो में लीड करते हैं और आवश्यकता होती है तो फॉलो भी करते हैं। लेकिन मुझे लगता है कि इसे देखने की जरूरत है और एक शब्द जो 12वां गोल है, उसमें कहा गया है कि रिस्पॉसिबल कंजम्पशन एंड प्रोडक्शन। जब तक इस ग्लोब में रिस्पॉसिबल कंजम्पशन खड़ा नहीं होगा, अकेला वाशिंगटन जितना जूठा खाना थाली में छोड़ देता है, उससे किसी अफ्रीकन कंट्री का पेट भर सकता है और अगर उन आंकड़ों को आप इस रूप में नहीं देखना चाहते हैं तो 1.3 billion tonnes of food is wasted every year while almost one billion people go un nourished and other one billion remain hungry. एक बिलियन लोग भूखे सोते हैं और वह भोजन कहां से आ रहा है, केवल थाली में इसलिए छोड़ दिया, क्योंकि मेरा स्टेटस है, मैं एलीट पर्सन हूँ, मेरी एक डिश आई, मैंने उसका 30 परसेंट खाया, 70 परसेंट छोड़ दिया। कहीं न कहीं भारत की लाइफस्टाइल को विश्व को स्वीकार करना पड़ेगा। **This is the Indian way of life.** उसका एक उदाहरण देकर अपनी बात खत्म करूंगा कि महात्मा गांधी भोजन करने के लिए आनंद भवन गये, तब जवाहर लाल जी छोटे थे, युवा रहे होंगे। हाथ धोकर भोजन करना चाहिए, यह सरकारों ने नहीं सिखाया, यह समाज अनादिकाल से करता आया है। गांधी जी हाथ धोने के लिए बगीचे की तरफ बड़े, शायद उस जमाने में वाश बेसिन जैसी कोई चीज नहीं होती होगी। हमारे यहां जो घर का बच्चा होता है या युवा होता है, वह अतिथि के हाथ धुलवाता है। नेहरू जी लोटा लेकर हाथ धुलवाने के लिए गये। गांधी जी ने आधा लोटा पानी में हाथ धो लिये, जवाहर

लाल जी यंग थे तो जो आधा लोटा बचा हुआ पानी थी, वह उन्होंने बगीचे में डाल दिया। गांधी जी तो गांधी जी थे, उन्होंने कहा कि जवाहर लाल तुमने यह क्या किया? वह बोले, जी बापू। वे बोले, आधा लोटा पानी तुमने क्यों डाला? मैंने आधे लोटे से हाथ धो लिये थे, तुमने बाकी आधे लोटे का पानी बगीचे में क्यों डाला? जैसा युवावस्था में जवाब देने का स्वभाव होता है, उन्होंने कहा कि बापू आप क्यों चिंता करते हो, गंगा में बहुत पानी है। यहां से इस गोल क्रमांक 12 और सारे गोल्स का जवाब है। गांधी जी ने यह जो वाक्य बोला, इसके अंदर इस विश्व की ग्लोबल वार्मिंग और क्लाइमेट चेंज का जवाब है। गांधी जी ने कहा कि जवाहर लाल गंगा का सारा पानी तेरे और मेरे लिए नहीं है। इस पर लाखों लोगों का अधिकार है, जो गंगा के किनारे बसते हैं। हमें यह समझना होगा कि इन पर इस पीढ़ी और इस समाज का तो अधिकार है, लेकिन आने वाली पीढ़ियों का भी उस पर अधिकार है और वे भी उसे ठीक से यूज कर सकें, इसकी चिंता करने की आवश्यकता है। अगर वे आउट है और अगर लाइफस्टाइल के अंदर विश्व परिवर्तन नहीं करेगा तो हम गोल सैट करेंगे, हम चीजें चलायेंगे, लेकिन हम उस पर पहुंच नहीं पायेंगे। क्योंकि, इवेन्चुअली जो अनडिसिप्लन कंजम्पशन है, गाड़ी चाहिए, नहीं चाहिए, कुछ होना है, नहीं होना है, उस पर विचार है।

मैं अंतिम बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि इन सब गोल्स को प्राप्त करने के लिए क्या करने की जरूरत होगी और वह रास्ता कौन सा है, यह 17वें गोल के अंदर निश्चित किया है। लेकिन अभी उसमें बहुत स्पष्टता खड़ी करने की जरूरत है, क्योंकि वे लक्ष्य कैसे प्राप्त होंगे, हम उन लक्ष्यों तक कैसे पहुंचेंगे। 2030 तक हमें उन तक पहुंचना है। संस्कृत में जो शब्द है - नान्यहं पंथा, इसके अलावा कोई मार्ग नहीं है। हम दो प्लेनेट, तीन प्लेनेट खड़े नहीं कर सकते। इसी प्लेनेट से, जितनी भी जनसंख्या होगी, उसका पेट भी भरना पड़ेगा, उसका स्वास्थ्य भी अच्छा रखना पड़ेगा, उसे शिक्षा भी देनी पड़ेगी, जिसे एक सम्माननीय जीवन-स्तर कहते हैं, वह उपलब्ध कराना पड़ेगा। यह बहुत पवित्र उद्देश्य है, जो एस.डी.जी. के गोल्स हैं, ये बहुत अच्छे हैं। लेकिन दीनदयाल जी कहा करते थे - 'पवित्र लक्ष्यों को अपवित्र माध्यमों से नहीं प्राप्त किया जा सकता।' यह केवल उन्होंने सामने वाले को भाण देने के लिए नहीं कहा, यह उन्होंने अपने लोगों के लिए कहा था।

इसी के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE (KALYAN): Hon. Deputy Speaker Sir, thank you for giving me this opportunity to participate in the discussion on Sustainable Development Goals. I would like to congratulate Madam Speaker on behalf of this august House for taking initiative to sensitize all of us about this important topic. As we all know, there are 17 Sustainable Development Goals in all which 193 countries have agreed upon. India is also a signatory to these goals. Poverty eradication, zero hunger, good health and well-being, quality education, gender equality, clean water and sanitation, decent work and economic growth are some of the goals that have been emphasized as Sustainable Development Goals by the UN.

I would like to stress upon some of these goals which I consider of prime importance. One example is poverty eradication. Majority of our resources are directed towards this one goal. There are many schemes from various Ministries. Lakhs of crores of rupees are spent every year. There have been major strides taken by India in the last few years to bring people out of the abject poverty due to sustained efforts taken by the successive Governments. I would also like to congratulate the NDA Government for its efforts to plug the loopholes in subsidies, thereby saving crores of rupees which again are used for social sector schemes and infrastructure building. However, it is unfortunate that even today we have not been able to determine the official poverty line. This issue is lingering for almost a decade now. The UN says that people living on less than USD 1.25 per day are poor. The Tendulkar Committee had also agreed upon this definition and had recommended that persons earning less than Rs. 33 should be considered poor. The recommendation of that Committee was rejected by the UPA Government. Even the subsequent Rangrajan Committee report was not accepted by the present NDA Government. Now the NITI Aayog has set up a task force on elimination of poverty last year. One of its many mandates is to define the working definition of poverty. There have been reports that soon a Committee would be set up to determine the poverty line. However, whatever indications we

are getting so far is that the NITI Aayog is said to be favouring the poverty line recommended by the Tendulkar Committee by saying that the sole purpose of the poverty line is to track whether and at what speed we are bringing the population out of extreme poverty and not to identify specific households or individuals as poor for the purpose of benefits.

Frankly, I would like to have some clarity on what the NITI Aayog is trying to say here. Unless we identify the number of people who exactly are qualified to be poor, how are we going to direct our responses to help those very people come out of poverty? According to the 2012 official data, 21.9 per cent of India's population was officially living below poverty line.

18.00 hours

If we do not have the official poverty line on what basis this figure was arrived at? There are two states of poverty, urban poverty and rural poverty. There are many schemes for poverty alleviation in rural areas, such as Integrated Rural Development Programme, Employment Guarantee Schemes, various pension schemes, health schemes and housing schemes but are we ignoring urban poverty in this process? I would like the Government to throw some light on this.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It is already 6.00 o'clock. Let the hon. Member complete his speech and after him one more hon. Member wishes to speak today, after which we will adjourn the House.

You may continue, Shri Shinde.

DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE: I would like the Government to throw some light on this. We would like to know the efforts being taken by the Government to reduce the urban poverty. Today, the urbanization in India has increased tremendously. Nearly 33 per cent of our population is living in urban areas. India is among top nations in the world in terms of migration from rural to urban areas.

Lakhs of people are living in slums, in the most unhygienic conditions in our cities. So, we have a big challenge. However, as far as urban poverty

alleviation is concerned, our primary focus seems to be on construction sector, housing for all scheme in particular. It is true that the construction sector is one of the largest employer, there is much more we can do. According to the estimates there are about two crore construction workers at present. Every State collects one per cent cess on cost of construction to be used for the welfare of construction workers. Till date, a whopping Rs.24,000 crore were collected by all States collectively but a miniscule amount is actually spent for the purpose for which it was collected. Maharashtra has spent just three per cent of its share, Karnataka has spent five per cent. The numbers are more or less of all the States except Kerala which has spent nearly 95 per cent. We can use these resources to improve the conditions of these workers who are mainly residing in cities. This could go a long way to tackle the urban poverty.

As far as the health sector is concerned, high medical expenses continue to be a major reason for pushing lakhs of people below poverty line. Hence, it becomes imperative for the Government to invest heavily in the health sector. Primary Health Centers are the major source of relief for the rural population. Therefore, every effort will have to be made to build a proper infrastructure around the PHCs. Today, doctors are not willing to go to rural areas mainly because of inadequate infrastructure provided by the Government. There is no proper housing, no sufficient paramedic staff.

Of late, more and more Governments are vacating health space for private players. India is no exception. However, a country like India cannot afford this as most of its population is not in a position to shoulder the burden of high cost of medical expenditure.

The same is the case with education. Privatisation in education has gained momentum in India. It has improved the quality but it has also led to higher cost of education. We are investing very less in our education sector. Today we rank 143rd in the list of nations by spending on education as percentage of GDP. We are still hovering around four per cent. This is certainly not the sign of global

super power or an aspiring super power. We cannot afford to ignore education sector. Countries which are part of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development which is essentially a group of developed countries, the average spending of the Group countries on education is 6.7 per cent while the US tops the list with more than seven per cent.

It was almost 50 years back when the Kothari Commission, set up in 1964-65, had recommended that India must invest six per cent of its GDP in education. National Education Policy of 1968 as well as 1986 recommended the same. Yet, we are far short of this target. Though we have made significant progress on access to schooling and enrollment rates in primary education in the last few years, dropout rates and low levels of learning remain challenges.

According to Pratham's Annual Status of Education 2013 Report, close to 78 per cent of children in Standard-III and about 50 per cent of children in Standard-V cannot yet read Standard-II textbooks. Also, 75 per cent of the teachers failed the teachers' eligibility test. So, we need to focus on our primary education. There are many global studies which show that spending on early childhood interventions produce significant economic gains. Three of the most rigorous long-term studies conducted by the Harvard University found a range of returns between 4 dollars and 9 dollars for every dollar invested in early learning programmes for low-income children.

I would also like to congratulate the hon. Prime Minister on his emphasis on hygiene and cleanliness through Swachh Bharat Mission, a massive programme to stop open defecation by building lakhs of toilets, undertaken at the national level. Crores of rupees are spent on it and rightly so. The only suggestion I want to make is that we must adopt an integrated approach. In the past also there were many programmes for building toilets in every village. However, today these toilets are rendered useless due to lack of water. In many places they are the most unhygienic places. Therefore, we must ensure the availability of water through

measures such as rain water harvesting and emphasis on maintenance of these toilets should be made.

With this, I support the Government's effort to reach the Sustainable Development Goals. Thank you.

SHRIMATI BUTTA RENUKA (KURNOOL): Thank you Deputy Speaker, Sir for extending the time of the House and giving me an opportunity to speak on an important subject of Sustainable Development Goals. This critical subject raises the fundamental question whether we are living for today or for future and how much are we concerned with future generation keeping in view that the humanity will sustain forever.

Sustainable development is development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

On September 2015, the United Nations General Assembly formally adopted the Universal Integrated and Transformative 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, a set of 16 sustainable development goals. There are 169 targets under the goals and it shall be the endeavour of all of us to achieve these goals by 2030. These goals aim to address issues of economic growth, social inclusion and environmental protection. These SDGs are global in nature and universally applicable. We need to customize these goals for our own requirements while pursuing the overall objective of achieving the sustainable development goals.

Fundamental human needs such as the availability and quality of air, water, food and shelter are the ecological foundations for sustainable developments. Since natural resources are derived from the environment, the state of air, water and the climate are of particular concern.

The nature's resources, especially minerals are being used indiscriminately without having any concern for the future generations and these resources cannot be replenished. Sustainability requires that human activity only uses nature's resources at a rate at which they can be replenished naturally. We are really saddened when we see the indiscriminate mining of sand which affects the river

flow. The hillocks are being made flat beds with indiscriminate digging and exploitation of minerals. If this goes on our future generations may not even see what a typical mountain looks like. I would request the Government to bring out a Bill banning any mining in hills and mountains. We must leave them for ever to our future generations.

Individuals tend to do what is best for them and not what is good for the people. If this is not addressed properly the development of the commonly owned resources will become impossible to achieve in a sustainable way. The Government must come out with strict laws and regulations in respect of management of the public resources that are used for personal use. It may be possible to find ways to replace some natural resources, but it is very unlikely that we will ever be able to replace eco-system as such.

We have to focus more on renewable resources and lessen our dependence on natural resources which cannot be replenished. We need to focus on development which is less environmentally destructive.

Poverty is the main stumbling block of sustainable development. We need to eradicate poverty to progress towards sustainable development. This is one of the goals to be achieved by 2030. Many of the 17 goals of sustainable development are aimed at removing poverty and improving quality of life.

Many of those who live in rural areas and in forests are dependent on traditional occupations which are contrary to sustainable development goals. We need to pull them out of those occupations and bring them into mainstream by providing education and livelihood through alternate employment methods.

In this context, we need to develop backward areas with special focus. I represent a constituency which is the most backward and rich in mineral resources falling in backward region of Rayalaseema. In the recent Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, special focus has been given for the development of this region. I would request this government to take special interest in developing Rayalaseema region.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet tomorrow, the 4th August, 2016 at 11.00 a.m.

18.12 hours

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, August 4, 2016/Shravana 13, 1938 (Saka).
