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title: Shri Rahul Gandhi made a submission regarding immediate intervention and assistance to farmers affected by unseasonal rains and hailstorms in entire north India particularly in the State of Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, Delhi, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra.

**श्री महिलकार्जुन खड्गे (गुलबर्गा) :** माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, बेमौसम बारिश हो रही है।... (व्यवधान)

**माननीय अध्यक्ष :** अभी नहीं, बाद में बोलने का मौका देंगे।

â€¦ (व्यवधान)

**श्री ज्योतिरादित्य माधवराव सिंधिया (गुना) :** माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, ओलावृष्टि हुई है। यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दा है।... (व्यवधान)

**माननीय अध्यक्ष :** यह किसानों का मामला है, दो मिनट में बोलिए। हालांकि मैंने इस मुद्दे को जीरो आवर में उठाने का मौका देना था।

â€¦ (व्यवधान)

**श्री जय प्रकाश नारायण यादव (बाँका) :** माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, मेरा भी नोटिस है।... (व्यवधान)

**माननीय अध्यक्ष :** आपको बाद में मौका मिलेगा।

â€¦ (व्यवधान)

**श्री राहुल गांधी (अमेठी) :** माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, उत्तर भारत में बारिश और ओलों से किसानों का जबरदस्त नुकसान हुआ है। हम चाहते हैं कि सरकार जल्दी से जल्दी इस पर एक्शन ले। सेंट्रल टीम जाए, जिन प्रदेशों में नुकसान हुआ है, वहां एक्सेस करे और जल्दी से जल्दी सरकार एक्शन ले, एग्जीक्यूटिव मिनिस्टर स्टेटमेंट दें। क्योंकि हम चाहते हैं जो पिछली बार किसान के साथ हुआ था, जब ओला गिरा, बारिश हुई थी, वह इस बार न हो, जल्दी से जल्दी एक्शन लिया जाए। धन्यवाद।

**शहरी विकास मंत्री, आवास और शहरी गरीबी उपशमन मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्री (श्री एम. वैकेरिया नायडू) :** माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, राहुल जी ने जो इश्यू उठाया है, यह गंभीर मामला है। मैंने कल शाम को अखबार में पढ़ा, न्यूज़ में देखा तो तुरंत कृषि मंत्री से बात की। कृषि मंत्री सभी प्रदेशों से संपर्क कर रहे हैं। इस सेशन के दौरान आज या कल कृषि मंत्री जी सदन में आएंगे। अन्य माननीय सदस्य कुछ कहना चाहते हैं तो कह सकते हैं उसके बाद मंत्री जी उसके समाधान का जवाब देंगे।

**श्री राजेश रंजन (मधेपुरा) :** आप देखिए, बिहार में क्या हो रहा है?... (व्यवधान)

**माननीय अध्यक्ष :** नहीं, अब नहीं, बाद में देखेंगे।

**11.04 hours**

### **ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS**

**HON. SPEAKER :** Q. No. 221, Shri Sultan Ahmed.

**(Q. 221)**

**SHRI SULTAN AHMED :** In reply to my question, the hon. Minister has stated that for Startup, she is providing funding support through a Fund of Funds with a corpus of Rs. 10,000 crore. In our country, a lot of scams has come up and now, Mallya gate scam is going on. We have seen 2G; we have seen SATYAM; and we have seen mining scam also. In the Budget speech, the hon. Finance Minister has said that Startup will generate employment, bring innovation, and are expected to be the key partners in 'Make in India' programme. The shining of 'Make in India' programme is also coming down. There is no shine at all.

The hon. Finance Minister in his Budget allocated only Rs. 1,100 crore for Start up and Standup. In your reply, you have stated that you are providing funding and support through the Fund of Funds with a corpus of Rs.10,000 crore. We have seen in the past *Beti Bachao* Programme. The Government has allotted only Rs.100 crore. But this year, no fund has been allocated at all.

The Government has given only three years moratorium. There will not be any taxation. But this type of business or Startups will take a minimum of five to seven years to stand on their own feet. How would the Government save those investors who would invest in Startup programme? They would lose money from the investors, angel investors, bankers and financial institutions. What is the thinking of the Government in providing protection to them?

**SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN:** Madam Speaker, the hon. Member has raised and linked several issues to a very good scheme through which India is seeing Startups being given an unusual support by the Government. The ecosystem already exists; the Government is only trying to help and facilitate. An announcement of Fund of Funds has been made, the details of which have to be notified. They are yet to be notified by the Finance Ministry. The tax exemption which the hon. Member is talking about – only three years; you need more – there is a flexibility which is being given three years. Startups can choose within a band of five years, three consecutive years. These are steps towards helping even angel investors who are coming in because their capital gains are also going to be tax exempted. So, at a stage, where we are very clearly announcing one after the other through the Action Plan, steps which are yet to even get grounded, I would wish the hon. Member to look at the positive steps taken by the

Government rather than raise questions about scams, even now. Here is a case of entrepreneurs in India because of their sheer will power have created an ecosystem and the Government is trying to help and facilitate them. So, I would encourage to look at the various steps, many of which are getting still notified by the Finance Ministry, to be seen as a facilitator for a young India which requires that support.

SHRI SULTAN AHMED: Hon. Minister has not clarified about Rs.1,100 crore and Rs.15,000 crore and from where this fund would come. Regarding the Startups, there must be some negative aspects. For example, about the allocation for the backward regions, there should be transparency on the selection of Startup entrepreneurs. Whether the Government has already made up its mind that they are ready to allot funds to these Startup players? We want some sort of transparency in this scheme.

About the failure in the Startups, is there any mechanism to protect the investment of investors and bankers? We have seen in the past, public sector banks have allotted money to this programme and they have lost their entire amount. The Government has to give protection to small investors and businessmen.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: About the initiative and whether it is including backward areas and so on, the Startup ecosystem is also being spread to the Tier-II and Tier-III cities, semi-urban areas, and also to the rural areas. It is not confined to metropolitan or cities which are very big and which already have an ecosystem. We are aiming to include many of the Tier-II and tier-III cities. Since the Department of Science and Technology and also the HRD are involved in it, incubators and innovation core programmes are being held in these cities so that we can encourage. It is not confined to metropolitan cities. ...*(Interruptions)* We have very clearly mentioned about the fact that it is going to be spread to tier-II and tier-III cities. The Startups will be funded not just by the Government's funds but, as you know, angel investors are definitely spreading and they are already assisting and they will be extending their help to fund the Startups.

Only commercially successful and commercially possible ventures are going to be supported and there is no direct support in the sense, Government directly giving to those investors or to those Startups. It is getting routed through SIDBI and SIDBI's retail ventures. So, the point about transparency/operations so that it is not leading to any scam is very well taken and at the moment every information is put on the website for everybody to see.

HON. SPEAKER: Kunwar Bharatendra – Not present.

SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI: Madam, thank you for allowing me to raise this supplementary.

The Startup Programme, as stated by the hon. Minister, is a very good initiative by the Government of India under the leadership of Shri Narendra Modi. My question to the hon. Minister is this. Startup Programme is naturally a risky venture. My question is related to Tier-II cities also. She has replied to that. My point is, to promote and encourage entrepreneurs there is no scope for entrepreneurship in our education system and curriculum. So, in the Startup Scheme, is there any linkage between Skill India Programme and Startup Programme to avoid the risk of losing the public fund? Also, is there any scheme to encourage and develop entrepreneurship through the Startup India?

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Hon. Madam Speaker, I would like to draw your attention to three schemes which are being implemented by the Department of Science and Technology, in cooperation with the Ministry of HRD. There are three schemes called, Innovation Core Programme, National Initiative for Developing and Harnessing Innovations and Uchhattar Avishkar Yojana. They are aimed at bringing in school students and IIT students to the idea of innovation, to the idea of such entrepreneurship which will be important for building startup eco-system. So, yes, there is a linkage and the Skill India Programme will also be able to show what are the kinds of skills which are required, which are going to be attractive for Startups, and, therefore, there is a definite linkage between the Ministry of Human Resources Development, DST and the programmes which are being promoted for the sake of building innovation.

Regarding one particular reference made by the earlier Member asking question on what is happening about exit, there is definitely a faster exit route also defined for the Startups, and, therefore, both entry and exits are being facilitated in such a way that people are not going to be troubled.

SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN: Madam Speaker, the Startup Programme was introduced by the Government of Kerala in 2012 under the leadership of hon. CM, Shri Oommen Chandy. The aim was to expose the Indian youths to legendary Silicon Valley. The Kerala model encourages funding, including soft loan, interest free loans, etc., besides reimbursement of VAT, CST, matching grants, etc. I would like to know from the hon. Minister, through you, Madam, what steps it has taken and how the Government advances to convince investors and banks to part with financial assistance that is essential for the growth in the incubation period. And, what is the role of the State Governments also?

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Madam Speaker, we have very clearly engaged with the banks and also we are making sure that there is engagement between the industry itself and those young entrepreneurs who want to have linkage with funders, such as angel investors or with the Funds of Funds, SIDBI and so on. There is a constant engagement which is happening at every level with the Startups. In fact, the IITs have started running this programme. I am glad the HRD Minister is here and she has reminded me that the HRD Ministry is running the Unnat Bharat Abhiyan wherein entrepreneurship in village is being encouraged and they are also a part of the entire exercise of talking to entrepreneurs and linking them with funders, whether they are private or Government, through the SIDBI.

More importantly, when IITs and recognised incubation centres hold these programmes, the whole idea is to have greater connectivity with the people who are interested in funding them. So, the constant dynamism of this whole exercise is only to facilitate them from the side of the Government so that everybody gets connected to the people who matter in this whole exercise.

(Q.222)

श्री विनायक भाऊराव राऊत : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदया, अपनी परम्पराओं में हम लोग स्त्री को देवता के समान देखते हैं, वैसे ही बालकों का स्थान भी उतना ही ऊँचा है। पुराण-काल में बालक

धुव को इतना ऊँचा स्थान प्राप्त हुआ कि आज तक वह स्थान कोई नहीं प्राप्त कर सका। हमारे देश में आज भी भूतपूर्व पंत प्रधान स्वर्गीय जवाहर लाल नेहरू जी के जन्मदिन पर हम लोग बाल-दिवस मनाकर बालकों का सम्मान करते हैं। दुर्भाग्य से ऐसा होने के बाद भी हमारे देश में बाल श्रमिकों की संख्या, जो उत्तर में दी गयी है, वह 43-44 लाख है। मुझे याद है, कुछ समय पूर्व जो आंकड़े दिये गये थे, उसमें भारत में बाल श्रमिकों की संख्या तकरीबन दो करोड़ बतायी गयी थी, लेकिन अंतर्राष्ट्रीय श्रम संगठन के हिसाब से भारत में कम से कम पाँच करोड़ बाल श्रमिक हैं। उनमें से कुछ छोटलों में काम करते हैं, कुछ निरतिंग का काम करते हैं, कोई ज्वेलरी उद्योग और अन्य उद्योगों में काम करते हैं। दुर्भाग्यवश पारिवारिक गरीबी के कारण बालकों को काम करना पड़ता है। वाइल्ड लेबर प्रोहिबिशन ऐक्ट 1986 में आ गया था, उसके बाद भी इसमें अमेंडमेंट हो चुका है, लेकिन आज भी बाल श्रमिकों की संख्या में कमी नहीं आ पायी है।

मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि इतनी कानूनी कार्रवाई करने के बाद भी उसका सही तरीके से इम्प्लीमेंटेशन न होने की वजह से बाल श्रमिकों की संख्या दिन-प्रतिदिन बढ़ती जा रही है। भविष्य में इसके लिए जो कानून है, उस पर सही तरीके से अमल करके सख्त कार्रवाई करके राज्य सरकार को आदेश दें और बाल श्रमिकों की संख्या को रोकने का प्रोवीजन आप कैसे करेंगे?

SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA: Hon. Speaker, Madam, regarding the number of child labour, the figure as per 2001 Census was 1.26 crore. When it comes to the 2011 Census, it came down to 43,53,000. This is the record as per the Census data. Though the hon. Member is seriously concerned about increase in the number of child labour, it is not properly coming up in the data. But so far as his concern regarding eradication of child labour is concerned, our Government is totally committed to it and that is why amendment in the Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act is very much needed.

In the present Act, there are 18 occupations and 65 processes where employment of children below 14 years of age is prohibited. After approval of the Cabinet Committee in May 2015, we are proposing amendments in this Act. By this, the Government led by hon. Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi wants to totally eliminate the child labour including these 18 occupations and 65 processes so that the employment to children up to 14 years is prohibited in any factory or establishment.

Regarding other important aspect which you mentioned, we are linking this Act to the Right to Education Act of 2009.

The third thing which is very important and for which we are very much concerned is that there will be a stricter punishment for the employer, who violates this law. We have included this provision in the proposed Bill.

I would like to say that for the first time through the amendments the Government of India is coming up with a rehabilitation fund so that the children are provided skills as well as employment after their formal education.

**श्री विनायक भाऊराव राऊत :** महोदया, अपने इतने बड़े देश में लगभग 43 लाख बाल श्रमिक हैं, इतने हो सकते हैं, ऐसा मुझे भरोसा नहीं है। मंत्री जी से मेरी प्रार्थना है कि आपको फिर एक बार इसकी जानकारी लेनी चाहिए।

जैसा मंत्री जी ने उल्लेख किया है कि सर्वशिक्षा अभियान के माध्यम से हम सारे बच्चों को पढ़ाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। लेकिन राज्य सभा में मंत्री जी ने उतर दिया है कि आज सर्वशिक्षा अभियान पर अमल होने के बावजूद भी अपने देश में कम से कम 60 लाख बच्चे शिक्षा से दूर हैं। यह सरकार का उतर है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि बाल श्रमिकों की इस समस्या को एक मिशन समझकर काम करने की जरूरत है। जैसे सरकार ने पोलियो हटाने के लिए एक मिशन समझकर काम किया, आज देश पोलियो मुक्त हो चुका है, वैसे ही, एक मिशन समझकर बाल श्रमिकों पर ध्यान देने की कोशिश सरकार द्वारा करने की जरूरत है। इसके लिए इस मंत्रालय ने भविष्य के लिए क्या प्रावधान किया है?

SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA: Hon. Speaker, the enforcement of the Act is very important. For the enforcement of the Act, the State Government is the appropriate authority at the State level while the Central Government is the appropriate authority in respect of Central Government establishments.

I would like to inform the House that for enforcement of the Act the Ministry of Labour has done five regional conferences at the State level. In May 2015, I have also written to all the Chief Ministers for the effective enforcement of labour laws. For follow up of that, our Secretary has also written letters to all the Chief Secretaries. So, we are constantly in touch with the State Governments.

So far as the number of child labour is concerned, if there is any other agency, we will take that into consideration so that proper number of child labour should come in the record.

**श्री सुनील कुमार मण्डल :** मैडम, आपने मुझे पूरा पढ़ने की अनुमति दी, इसके लिए मैं आपके प्रति आभारी हूँ। मंत्री जी ने पूरा का जो उतर दिया है कि केवल 44 लाख बाल श्रमिक हैं, जबकि आज भारत की जनसंख्या 125 करोड़ है। इस पर किसी को विश्वास नहीं होगा। आपका जो हिसाब है, वह कमप्यूटर में है, हमें मालूम है कि वह ठीक ढंग से नहीं है। हमारे देश में बाल मजदूरों की समस्या आज बहुत बड़ी समस्या है।...(व्यवधान)

**माननीय अध्यक्ष :** आप पूरा पढ़िए।

**श्री सुनील कुमार मण्डल :** मैडम, मंत्री जी ने जो उतर दिया है, बाल मजदूरों के लिए जो विद्यालय हैं, उनको आप बन्द करने के लिए तैयार हैं। आज हर स्टेट में जो बाल मजदूर के विद्यालय हैं, उनको बन्द करने के लिए, राज्य सरकारों को जो अनुदान मिलता है, वह भी बन्द हो रहा है। हमारी वह जो संस्था है और बहुत से एनजीओज इसे बिना शर्त के चलाते हैं, इसलिए इनको बन्द करना सरकार के लिए अच्छा नहीं है।...(व्यवधान)

**माननीय अध्यक्ष :** आप अपना पूरा पढ़िए।

**श्री सुनील कुमार मण्डल :** माननीय मंत्री जी से मेरा पूरा है कि बाल मजदूरों के लिए जो विद्यालय हैं, उनकी जो शिकायत है, उनका अनुदान बढ़ाने और बाल मजदूर विद्यालयों में शिक्षा की उन्नति के लिए, बाल मजदूरों में शारीरिक-मानसिक विकास बढ़ाने के लिए, उसे दूर करके क्या आप इन विद्यालयों को सही ढंग से चलाएंगे? क्या इनके डेवलपमेंट के लिए सरकार की कोई परिकल्पना है या नहीं?

SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA: Madam, hon. Member has rightly pointed out that there is a scheme for eradication of child labour, which is a Centrally-sponsored scheme, called NCLP. Now, it is continuing in the 12<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan also. We are also taking up even new districts. At present, 270 districts are covered. For implementation of the scheme, we are forming new guidelines. In these new guidelines, we are going to revise the decisions which were taken earlier. We are going to increase the honorarium being paid to volunteer workers and expand the reach of our schools and technical institutes up to small, small villages so that flexibility can be provided in the guidelines. Then, our target groups are also expanding.

Another important thing is effective monitoring. We are covering that also. I have already expressed to you and once again say that this Government

is totally committed to total eradication of child labour in the country. Also, I have already informed you that the proposed Amendment Bill, which is coming, is pending in the Rajya Sabha. Even in the Winter Session, I gave notice two times, but it could not come up. In this Session also, I have given a notice, but it could not come up. If all the hon. Members of our both the Houses, Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha, come forward to pass the Bill, I definitely feel that total eradication of child labour will take place.

**श्री ओम बिरला:** अध्यक्ष जी, मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय के ध्यान में लाना चाहता हूँ कि बाल श्रम अधिनियम, 1986 का सरकार संशोधन करने जा रही है, उस लेबर एक्ट में 14 वर्ष की उम्र के बच्चों को काम करने से निषेध है, लेकिन किशोर न्यायाधिनियम के तहत कहा गया है कि बालक द्वारा किसी भी तरह का सृजन कार्य करने की उम्र 18 वर्ष है, दोनों एक्ट बाल श्रम की परिधि में आते हैं, इनमें डिफरेंसिज होने के कारण जो लोग बाल श्रम करते हैं, वह इनका बेनीफिट उठाकर गरीब छोटे बच्चों को उठाकर उनसे बाल श्रम करवाते हैं और उनका शोषण करते हैं। तथा सरकार इन दोनों एक्ट्स को एक करके कोई नया अधिनियम लाना चाहती है या कोई एक्शन प्लान इसके लिए सरकार ने तैयार किया है, जिससे देश में बाल श्रम को रोका जा सके।

**श्री बंडारू दत्तात्रेय :** जैसा मैंने बता दिया कि जो पुराने एक्ट्स हैं, we are coming out with official amendments. If those official amendments and the Bill are passed, I feel that all the Acts, which cover child labour, will be converged and they will definitely be followed properly.

### (Q. 223)

DR. BOORA NARSAIAH GOUD: Madam, I thank you for giving me this opportunity.

Today India is respected all over the world because of our software skilled personnel, doctors, educators and scientists. India once upon a time used to be called a country of snake-charmers while today it is a software giant. Once upon a time, India was a country full of hunger, but today we are a satellite launching country. Today, we are able to send satellites to the Mars at the least cost. All this has been possible because of the foundation laid by our forefathers for quality and affordable education which was available to the poorest of poor and the meritorious students across the country across all sections of the population. Today, looking at the answer given by the hon. Minister, there are 233 private universities in this country, which is almost two-third of the universities. There are 88 privately-managed deemed universities out of 123.

I would like to ask the hon. Minister: As you know, Madam, these universities are administered by themselves. Apparently, they follow certain rules, but most of the time most of us know how they function. I would like to ask this from the hon. Minister, through you, Madam what steps are being taken to maintain the standards as well as constantly monitor quality of education and education for the poorest of the poor?

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI : Madam Speaker, to ensure that those students who belong to disadvantaged communities, especially, those who belong to economically challenged backgrounds, subsidized education is ensured through the public and Government-managed institutions.

I would like to say here that the hon. Member particularly asked about the issues with regard to maintenance of standards in private universities. I would like to add here, Madam Speaker, that through the 'know your college portal' what we have done is that we have engaged every private and deemed to be university and other institutions across this country. In short, they give us details with regard to the academic staff that they have put in their institutions to service the educational sector including giving us the academic background of those academicians including the status of the labs in those institutions. The full discovery and full report of that particular institution is available in the public domain along with facilitation for the students and citizens at large that if they find any anomaly in the private institution in which they have sought admission or for that matter an institution, which attracted them on the basis of a prospectus, but the elements of the prospectus do not fructify on the ground, then that citizen can complain to the Regulator and the Regulator takes appropriate action.

Madam Speaker, I would also like to add here that the Government has insistently pursued institutions across this country to ensure that they get are accredited so that standards are maintained. Apart from ensuring that standards are maintained through inspection, through interaction with these institutions, through the UGC, we have also ensured that a model syllabi is given in various courses so that those institutions that need to, in some way refurbish their curriculum, can also be assisted. To ensure that standards are enhanced and become industry-compatible we have also, through UGC, allowed that adjunct faculty wherein experts in various academic fields can be called within the institutions and they can also teach our students along with academic staff, which has been appointed by the university.

The concern that the hon. Member expressed with regard to how education can be made less expensive, especially, for those who come from economically challenged background, I will only say here that through an online open course protocol called SWAYAM, we are hoping to develop a platform. Currently, all IITs, IIMs, Central Universities, NITs and in one or two respects even some private institutions have approached the Government and we are in the process of putting forth to the nation around 500 courses, which include Diploma courses, certificate courses in conjunction with NIOS, the Tenth and Twelfth standard examination, which will be on this portal -- which will also be a mobile app -- will be available to Indian citizens free of cost. Any citizen seeking to give an examination and procure certification can go to designated centers, which will be publicly announced and notified so that they can sit and for a minimal processing fee give this exam and be certified such.

DR. BOORA NARSAIAH GOUD: Madam, I would like to ask the most important Question. Today, education has become a big business module. Fortunately or unfortunately, education is supposed to be a non-profit making investment, but actually most of us know as to what actually happens on the ground. Today, we know that between Rs. 12,000 crore and Rs. 15,000 crore of black money is generated only through medical admission. Why cannot the Government take steps to allow investment into the education sector in a straightforward manner and let there be clarity and transparency in the admission process?

Today, the most important thing is that the down-trodden sections, including myself, are able to sit in Parliament because of reservations. Reservations cannot be confined only to public or Government-run institutions. Reservations for SC/ST/OBC and also economically backward sections must be ensured in privately-managed universities and deemed universities. Otherwise, it will lead to public unrest because like health, almost two-thirds of educational institutions are in private hands.

I know that the Minister is very efficient. The Minister should take the call on behalf of 120 crore people of our country.

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Madam Speaker, I am sure that the hon. Member knows that the UGC regulations which have been notified in the

year 2010 are the ones which fix the minimum standards of administration even in the university system. Insofar as ensuring that fees are not hiked and the students are not impacted, I would like to tell the House that most of the States are empowered and they have a Fee Committee which fixes the minimum standard and benchmark in their States so that exorbitant fees are not taken from the students. Also under the AICTE and the Srikrishna Committee Report, guidelines to ensure that students are protected from exorbitant fee hike, has also been approved and we have communicated the same to every State.

I would also like to state here, Madam Speaker, that the SWAYAM Portal that my Ministry proposes is the first of its kind because it will ensure free education to every section of the society. Once it comes into the public domain, I would implore and seek the assistance of every Member of the House to ensure that it reaches every citizen within their own constituency. I think that will be the greatest service we can do, through education, to our population

DR. BOORA NARSAIAH GOUD: Madam, the Minister has not answered my question on the reservation issue.

**श्री अजय मिश्रा देवी:** महोदय, अभी इसके पहले पून में जो बाल श्रम के विषय में बात उठाई गई थी, वह भी प्राथमिक शिक्षा की उचित व्यवस्था न होने के कारण ही है। अगर हम उच्च शिक्षा की बात करें तो जो उत्तर माननीय मंत्री जी द्वारा दिया गया है, ऐसे 233 प्राइवेट विश्वविद्यालय और 123 डीम्ड विश्वविद्यालय हमारे देश में हैं, जो सरकारी विश्वविद्यालयों के साथ मिलकर शिक्षा के काम को कर रहे हैं। लेकिन यह संख्या विद्यार्थियों की संख्या देखते हुए काफी कम है। आज भारत को पूरे विश्व में एक युवा देश के रूप में माना जा रहा है, यह एक सामान्य अनुमान है कि जो हमारे 26 मिलियन स्टूडेंट्स इस समय उच्च शिक्षा को ग्रहण कर रहे हैं, वर्तमान में यह स्थिति है, लेकिन आगे आने वाले दस सालों में यह अनुमान है कि ऐसे विद्यार्थियों की संख्या 40 मिलियन तक हो जाएगी, ऐसे में हम लोगों को कम से कम 550 से 600 अतिरिक्त विश्वविद्यालयों की आवश्यकता पड़ेगी।

माननीय मंत्री जी से मेरा पून है कि ऐसे में क्या सरकार शीर्ष विश्वविद्यालयों के फ्री कोर्सेज के साथ-साथ ऑनलाइन लर्निंग को उच्च शिक्षा के विकल्प के रूप में अपनाने का काम करेगी और उनको प्रोत्साहन देगी? ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Dr. Boora Narsaiah Goud, please take your seat.

DR. BOORA NARSAIAH GOUD: The Minister has not answered my question. The Minister can simply say 'yes' or 'no'. ...*(Interruptions)*

**श्रीमती स्मृति जूबिन इरानी :** महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने आउट ऑफ स्कूल विल्ड्रेन के बारे में अपने पून में एक उदाहरण को जोड़ा है, पहले तो मैं कहना चाहूँगी कि मेरे पास जो जानकारी है, उत्तर प्रदेश के एक जिले में लेबर कमीशन ने एक स्टडी की थी, इसके अन्तर्गत जिन बच्चों की स्टडी की गई, उसमें यह पाया गया कि 57 परसेंट बच्चे, जो स्कूल में एनरोल्ड थे, उनको वाइल्ड लेबर के रूप में इस्तेमाल किया जा रहा था, जबकि उनके घर में कमाले वाला एक मेजर ऐज का सिटिजन था। यह अपने आपमें एक प्रशासनिक चुनौती के साथ-साथ एक सामाजिक चुनौती भी है। मुझे विश्वास है कि इस चुनौती को प्रशासन और समाज मिलकर सुलझा जाएगा। हमारा प्रयास यह रहता है कि प्रत्येक प्रदेश में आउट ऑफ स्कूल विल्ड्रेन जो होते हैं, उन्हें हम दोबारा सिस्टम में लाएं और पढ़ाएं। जहाँ तक यह सवाल है कि क्या यह रेगुलेटरी सिस्टम ऑनलाइन एजुकेशन को बढ़ावा देगा अथवा प्रभावित करेगा ताकि ज्यादा से ज्यादा संख्या में हमारे छात्रों को शिक्षा का वरदान मिल सके।

मैं आदरणीय सांसद महोदय से आपके माध्यम से कहना चाहूँगी कि SWAYAM का जो पोर्टल है, इसमें हम जो-जो कोर्सेज चलाएंगे, उन्हें यूजीसी और एआईसीटी क्रेडिट देगी ताकि उस क्रेडिट को प्राप्त कर उस व्यक्ति को देश भर में एजुकेशनल मूवमेंट प्रदान की जा सके। वह क्रेडिट प्राप्त करने के बाद ऑनलाइन, अगर कोई व्यक्ति फिजिकली किसी विश्वविद्यालय या कॉलेज में दाखिला लेना चाहे, राष्ट्र के किसी भी राज्य में, तो उसको किसी भी चुनौती का सामना नहीं करना पड़ेगा। आदरणीय सांसद ने इस विनता को व्यक्त किया कि हमारी बढ़ती जनसंख्या को देखते हुए हमारे पास क्या पर्याप्त यूनिवर्सिटीज हैं तो मैं उनका ध्यान इस बात की ओर भी आकर्षित करना चाहूँगी कि यूनिवर्सिटीज प्राइवेट हों या पब्लिक हों, उसके साथ-साथ राष्ट्रीय उच्चतर शिक्षा अभियान के अन्तर्गत हमने हर प्रदेश के साथ समन्वय से आग्रह किया है कि आप जिलेवार कालेजेज की दरकार को पूर्ण करने के लिए रूसा का एक यस्ता अस्तित्वाय करें। जहां-जहां प्रदेश की सरकारों ने नैक के माध्यम से कालेजेज को एक्सेलिट किया है, वहां-वहां रूसा के फंड्स के माध्यम से हमने जिला स्तर के डिग्री कालेजेज को भी सशक्त करने का प्रयास किया है।

**श्री रवीन्द्र सिंह :** मैडम, हमारी यूनिवर्सिटीज तो बहुत ज्यादा मशरूम की तरह बढ़ रही हैं, किसी की लैंड है तो वह अपनी लैंड दे देता है, कोई पैसा लगा देता है तो यूनिवर्सिटीज बन जाती हैं। हमने यूनिवर्सिटीज की ग्रेडेशन की है, जिसका रिजल्ट अच्छा है, वे फीस भी अच्छी लें, कोई फर्क नहीं पड़ता, क्यों नहीं जिन यूनिवर्सिटी में बच्चों का रिजल्ट नहीं आ पा रहा है, जो रिजल्ट नहीं दे पा रही हैं, वह भी अपनी मैस की फीस ले रहा है, ट्यूशन फीस ले रही है, मैं मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्यों नहीं इसकी ग्रेडेशन हो? जो यूनिवर्सिटी परफोर्म नहीं कर रही, उसकी फीस भी वह अपनी मनमर्जी की न ले और जो स्टूडेंट्स हैं, उनको तृप्त न सके, यह मेरी आपसे गुजारिश है। आज कागज के टुकड़े तो बहुत उठाकर घूम रहे हैं, लेकिन जब वे कहीं नौकरी के लिए जाते हैं तो उनको मिलती नहीं है, इसलिए जो यूनिवर्सिटीज परफोर्म नहीं कर रही, उस तरीके से जो उनकी फीस है, वह होनी चाहिए।

**श्रीमती स्मृति जूबिन इरानी :** मैडम स्पीकर, मैं आदरणीय सांसद महोदय से कहना चाहती हूँ कि राष्ट्र के इतिहास में पहली बार हम नेशनल रैकिंग फ़ैमवर्क राष्ट्र के सामने प्रस्तुत कर चुके हैं और पहली जो रैकिंग है, हमारी यूनिवर्सिटीज की हायर एजुकेशन सैक्टर में इंस्टीट्यूट्स की, वह अप्रैल के माह में, पहले सप्ताह में राष्ट्र को समर्पित किया जाएगा। इसके माध्यम से हम राष्ट्र भर में जो हायर एजुकेशन के इंस्टीट्यूट्स हैं, राष्ट्र, छात्र, नागरिक, एकेडेमीशियंस उसे किस दृष्टि से देखते हैं और उसके प्रति उनका कितना रुझान है, इसका एक तुलनात्मक ब्यौरा हमारे पास होगा। यह भी सत्य है कि प्राइवेट सैक्टर में जहां-जहां इंस्टीट्यूट्स में इंस्टीट्यूट अच्छा परफोर्म नहीं करता, वहां-वहां बच्चे एडमिशन लेना नहीं चाहते। लेकिन जो आदरणीय सांसद महोदय ने कहा कि कुछ इंस्टीट्यूट्स ऐसे हैं, जो बच्चों को घोरसे से एडमिट करते हैं, उसके बाद छात्र फंस जाते हैं और निकल नहीं पाते हैं। हमने इसमें दो-तीन कोशिशें की हैं, एक जो नोबो कालेज पोर्टल है, जिसमें पहले से ही यूनिवर्सिटी से कहते हैं कि आप अपने बारे में सारी जानकारी पब्लिक डोमेन में उपलब्ध कराएं। पब्लिक डोमेन में उपलब्ध न होने की वजह से फिर छात्र हमारे पास सूचना भेज सकता है और अगर कोई प्रोस्पेक्टस में टी गई चीज उसे न मिले तो उसकी शिकायत के आधार पर यू.जी.सी. एक्शन लेती है। यह भी सत्य है कि कई छात्रों ने, नागरिकों ने यू.जी.सी. को यह बताया है कि जिन इंस्टीट्यूट्स में उन्होंने दाखिला लिया है, वे तो रेगुलेटर के पास रजिस्टर्ड ही नहीं हैं। ऐसी 21 फेक यूनिवर्सिटीज को हमने आईडेंटिफाई करके पब्लिक डोमेन में न सिर्फ उनकी जानकारी दी है, ताकि छात्र न छले जायें, साथ ही उस प्रदेश के सैक्टर को भी लिखा है, क्योंकि तॉ एण्ड ऑर्डर उनका डोमेन है, ताकि ऐसी फर्जी यूनिवर्सिटीज के खिलाफ प्रदेश की सरकार कानूनी कार्रवाई कर सके।

SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL: Madam, there is one Save Merit Society in Hyderabad. It is a registered Society. That Society has written a letter to the hon. Prime Minister saying that deemed universities are misusing their deemed status by selling hundred per cent seats and ignoring merit for high capitation fee before their entrance examination. Conducting entrance examination, counseling and admission process are just an eye wash to the medical aspirants. According to their calculation, every year, in our society, all medical colleges put together are doing a scam of Rs.4,000 crore. All these colleges are cheating meritorious students. I would like to know from the hon. Minister, if it is a fact, then what steps the hon. Minister is going to take in this regard.

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Madam Speaker, through you, I would like to tell the hon. Member that medical education is not within the ambit of the HRD Ministry. However, if the hon. Member has any specific complaint with regard to any non-medical higher education institution, my Ministry will definitely ensure that the UGC acts upon it. I look forward to any such specific information given to me by the hon. Member.

SHRIMATI R. VANAROJA: Madam Speaker, today many of the LPG users are not able to avail of the subsidy transfer benefit because a large number of people in whose names LPG connections stand as on date are no more and these connections are not being transferred to their respective legal heirs. In many cases the present users of such connections are forced to opt for quitting the subsidy transfer scheme although their economic condition is not so good. So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government is considering simplification of the process of transfer of LPG connections so that every needy person can avail of this good scheme.

SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN: Madam Speaker, this is altogether a separate question, not related to the main question the hon. Member has asked. I will be informing the hon. Member in this regard separately.

SHRIMATI R. VANAROJA: Madam, in Tamil Nadu, delivery of LPG cylinder takes more than a month after booking is made for the same. I too experience difficulties arising out of it as a housewife. Presently the distributors of each Oil Marketing Company are overloaded with customers and this is a reason for the delay. So, there is an urgent need to appoint more LPG distributors in the State. Therefore, I would like to know from the hon. Minister the steps taken by the Government to curtail the delay and to appoint more LPG distributors in the State of Tamil Nadu.

SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN: Madam, the hon. Member asked very pertinent and very important questions. If you permit, Madam, I can answer those questions.

HON. SPEAKER: You can.

SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN: Madam, today there is no waiting list, there is no such issue as delay which the hon. Member has mentioned, in the overall picture. If she can specifically give any example, we are ready to sort it out. Regarding opening up of new LPG distributorships, our Government has recently announced an ambitious expansion plan of LPG consumers in BPL category households as well as APL category. For that, my Government is very focused to increase the distributorship also. This financial year, 2016-17, Government is planning to open up 10,000 new LPG distribution centres in the country and that process will start. In the next three months, around 2,000 new LPG distributors will be appointed. I will inform the hon. Member as to how many of them are from Tamil Nadu.

**श्री हरीश मीना :** मैडम, आपने मुझे अवसर दिया इसके लिए धन्यवाद। एलपीजी सब्सिडी के नाम पर गांवों के साथ खिलवाड़ हो रहा है। देखने में तो आता है कि बहुत सारी एलपीजी सब्सिडी टी जा रही है, पर आप इसका अध्ययन करें तो यह पता लगेगा कि जितनी एलपीजी गैस एजेंसीज हैं, या तो बड़े शहरों में या कस्बों में हैं। राजस्थान के गांवों, ढाण्डियों में, हमारे छोटे-छोटे लोगों को इसकी कोई सुविधा उपलब्ध नहीं है। मैं मंत्री जी पूछना चाहूंगा कि क्या यह सब्सिडी सिर्फ शहरी गरीबों के लिए है या गांव के भूमिणों को भी देंगे?

**श्री धर्मनंद प्रधान :** मैडम, पुनः यह एक अलग प्रश्न है, लेकिन मैं इस पर भी विनम्रता से आपके माध्यम से कहना चाहूंगा कि इसी के लिए ही इस बार के बजट में और पिछले हफ्ते कैबिनेट ने एक ऐतिहासिक निर्णय लिया है। 'प्रधानमंत्री उज्ज्वला योजना' के अंतर्गत विशेषकर भारत के जो गरीब परिवार हैं, बीपीएल कैटेगरी के परिवार हैं और जो गांव में रहते हैं, उन्हीं के लिए हम गवर्नमेंट की रिजोरी से फ्री कनेक्शन देने वाले हैं। इसके अलावा उसके लिए जो एक डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन मैकेनिज्म की आवश्यकता है, एलपीजी की उपलब्धता, एलपीजी का वितरण और एलपीजी घर तक पहुंचाना, उसे विकसित कर रहे हैं। मैं माननीय सदस्य को आपके माध्यम से आश्चर्य करना चाहूंगा कि वह पुराने दिन की बात थी, अब अच्छे दिन आ गए हैं।

SHRIMATI PRATIMA MONDAL: Thank you Madam for giving me the opportunity to ask a Supplementary Question to Question No. 224. The Government invited the common people to give up subsidy on LPG. In response, lakhs and lakhs of people have given up subsidy on LPG. So, I would like to ask the hon. Minister, through you, what are the schemes that have been taken up by the Government out of this fund.

SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN: Madam, honouring the hon. Prime Minister's appeal on last 27<sup>th</sup> March on the occasion of Urja Sangam to the countrymen that those who could afford their own kitchen from their own pocket, to give up their subsidy, I would like to inform this august House through you that as on today more than 85 lakh common citizens have given up their subsidy. In the last one year, our Ministry successfully redistributed more than 50 lakh new connections to BPL households. In the last calendar year, 2015 this was the highest number of LPG connections given after Independence. This is our expansion plan.

Apart from that, I am again reiterating, in this Budget the hon. Finance Minister has categorically announced a new scheme. Last week, the Government of India through a Cabinet decision – I would like to inform this august House – approved the Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana. This is a flagship scheme by Prime Minister Modi to the poor households of this country, primarily to the women of this country.

### (Q.225)

SHRI MD. BADARUDDOZA KHAN : Hon. Speaker Madam, as we all know in the international market once the price of crude oil was more than \$ 150 per barrel; now, it is only \$ 34 per barrel. But now it is seen from the information given by the Minister that from February, 2013 to 31 January, 2016, in the last three years, the Government has increased the excise duty on petrol and diesel nine times. It has increased in petrol from Rs. 9.48 to Rs. 33.87 and in diesel from Rs. 3.56 to Rs. 25.02. Clearly it is a 300 per cent increase. But in spite of the fall in price of petroleum products in international market, consumers are not benefited.

With this money, our Finance Minister has tactfully managed the fiscal deficit in his Budget. On the other hand, the Government is allowing concessions to corporates in the name of tax forgone, in the name of writing off bad bank debts of wilful defaulters in 29 nationalised banks; again, there is a concession of Rs. 1.14 lakh crore to the big companies and capitalists. My question is why is the Government not transferring the benefit of price fall of petroleum products to the consumers?

SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN: Madam through you I would like to answer that since the last one and a half years, since the last 21 months, since our Government came to power, there is a slight downward slide in crude oil price. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL: Is it only a slide? ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN: Madam, I need your protection. Why are they so impatient? ...(*Interruptions*)

Madam, I am answering. Why are they so impatient? There is nothing to hide. ...(*Interruptions*)

After July, 2014, there is a downward trend in crude oil price. There is nothing to hide. It is an open document. They are all very learned than I am. They know everything.

The hon. Member has mentioned that the Government is keeping the money earned through excise duty in the Treasury. This is a half-truth. Let me put a bare fact in this august House.

Since the last one and a half years, we can say out of the amount we saved or we earned through this crude oil downslide, we have passed on 50 per cent to the consumer. We have decreased the price 24 times on petrol and 18 times on diesel; that is 50 per cent. ...(*Interruptions*)

सजा साहब, ऐटलीस्ट आप तो मंत्री रहे हैं, सुन तो लीजिए। आप मेरे मित्र हैं, सत्य तो सुनना पड़ेगा ही आपको। ...(*व्यवधान*)

As regards the other half, we have kept that money to balance fiscal deficit and for the welfare schemes of the country. Out of that, after the decision of the 14<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission, 42 per cent of that saving has to be shared with States.

Apart from that, a number of States have increased VAT on petroleum products. The States and the Centre have to carry a number of welfare schemes and developmental schemes. So, we have to decide whether we should not have good roads. Should the Union Government not provide drinking water to poor man in the countryside? Should this Government not be committed to provide irrigation facilities in the paddy fields? But where do we get money? We have shared 42 per cent of this money with the States as per recommendation of the 14<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission. This is a welfare State. Our Government is committed to cooperative federalism. We will share the revenue with States and some portion will go to the consumers indirectly through welfare activities.

SHRI MD. BADARUDDOZA KHAN : Hon. Speaker, Madam, I am not quite satisfied with the answer of the Minister but I am asking my second supplementary.

It is said by the Government that the price of petrol and diesel have been made market-determined w.e.f. 26<sup>th</sup> June, 2010 and 19<sup>th</sup> October, 2014 respectively. Now the oil marketing companies are entitled to take appropriate decision on pricing of petrol and diesel. In spite of that, the Government has increased excise duties. My question is whether the Government is ready to raise a separate fund to combat the situation when the price of oil in the international market will increase.

SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN: Madam, after de-regulation of diesel and petrol, the companies are taking decisions on their own. But there is an answer in his question itself. If at one point of time there is a hike in the prices of crude oil, the Government should have a cushion to pass on the benefit in those days of crisis. Previously also, I had mentioned that. Today, I am assuring this House, if there is a spectacular hike in the prices of crude oil, the Government may decide to pass on this benefit of increase in excise duty to the consumers.

SHRI A. ARUNMOZHITHEVAN: Madam, the oil prices have come down to such a level that storing of crude oil will benefit the country in the longer run. The oil prices have come down so low that it is time to enter into contracts.

So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister the steps taken by the Government to store oil as well as to enter into contracts as per the prevailing crude oil prices.

SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN: Madam, the hon. Member has raised a very good question as to how do we leverage the falling oil price. The Government is moving very strategically. We are increasing our storage capacity. Previously, all the three oil Companies were bargaining with the countries separately. But this Government is very focused to leverage the sliding oil price...(*Interruptions*). Why are you shouting? Venugopalji, you are a very senior Member. Be patient and behave with parliamentary etiquettes. We are here to learn. Why are you so abusive and so aggressive?...(*Interruptions*)

HON. SPEAKER: Venugopalji, it is not proper. Nothing will go on record.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN: Madam, let me answer the question.

HON. SPEAKER: Only the answer of the Minister will go on record.

SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN: Madam, Our Government is collectively bargaining with respective countries. We have started getting concessions through this process.

Madam, if you permit, I can reveal some bare facts to him.

HON. SPEAKER: No. It is not necessary. I will not permit you. You only answer to the questions.

SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN: Madam, I can tell him what they are doing with consumers of the State which he is representing. I can tell about Kerala. I can shout back to him. They are running the Government there. I can be equally abusive and shout back...(*Interruptions*)

(Q.226)

आरक्षण का प्रावधान ओबीसी के लिए हुआ। देश के विश्वविद्यालयों में जो स्थिति है, आज की तारीख में 2,371 प्रोफेसर्स में से केवल एक प्रोफेसर ओबीसी का है। 4,708 एसोसिएट प्रोफेसर्स में से केवल 6 प्रोफेसर्स ओबीसी के हैं... (व्यवधान) यह मंत्री जी का जवाब है।... (व्यवधान) क्या आप बात भी नहीं सुनेंगे... (व्यवधान) आप मंत्री जी का जवाब नहीं सुनेंगे... (व्यवधान) सहायक प्रोफेसर में 9,521 में से 1,745 प्रोफेसर हैं। मंडल आयोग की सिफारिश देश के संविधान, इसी सदन द्वारा पास किए गए कानून की भावनाओं के अनुरूप मेरी आपसे प्रार्थना है और सवाल भी है कि मंडल आयोग की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार जो 27 फीसदी हक पिछड़ों को मिलना चाहिए, वह केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों में कब तक मिलेगा? मैं यह नहीं कहता कि अकेले आपका दोष है। दोष इन लोगों का भी है जिन्होंने इतने दिनों तक राज किया है। लेकिन हम इतना जरूर कहना चाहते हैं कि पिछड़े लोगों को न्याय मिले, चाहे आप दें या कोई और दें। अगर उन्हें न्याय नहीं देंगे तो सड़कों पर संघर्ष होगा, यह मैं सदन के माध्यम से देश की जनता को बताना चाहता हूँ... (व्यवधान)

**श्रीमती स्मृति जूबिन इरानी :** महोदय, मैं आभार व्यक्त करती हूँ कि आदरणीय सांसद ने न्याय की अपेक्षा हमारी सरकार से की है। मैं उन्हें अवगत कराना चाहती हूँ कि जहां तक यूनिवर्सिटी में प्रोफेसर्स के चयन की प्रक्रिया है, वह यूनिवर्सिटी का अपना अधिकार है जो अधिकार इसी सदन ने यूनिवर्सिटीज को दिया है। मैंने स्वयं गत डेढ़-दो साल में हर यूनिवर्सिटी को नौ बार पत्र लिखा है, पांच बार विजिटर्स और वाइस चांसलर की मीटिंग में बार-बार आग्रह किया है कि आप वेकेंट सीट्स को एससी, एसटी, ओबीसी की दृष्टि से भी भरिए। मैं उन्हें यह ज्ञात कराना चाहती हूँ कि कैम्पस पर डिसक्रिमिनेशन न हो, उसके लिए भी केन्द्र सरकार की ओर से लिखित प्रावधान किया गया है, निर्देश भी दिया गया है। साथ ही वाइस चांसलर्स के साथ बैठकर बातचीत भी की गई है। आदरणीय सांसद महोदय शायद इस बात से भी संतुष्ट हों कि मेरे कार्यकाल में ही एक वीसी जिनका चयन किया गया है, वे स्वयं भी डिसएडवांटेज कम्युनिटी से हैं। लेकिन

मैं इतना ही कहना चाहूंगी कि हमारी सरकार की ओर से बार-बार सेंट्रल यूनिवर्सिटीज को अपील की जाती है, आईआईटी, आईआईएम में अपील भी की जाती है कि जो डिसएडवांटेज कम्युनिटीज से हैं, चाहे वे छात्र हों या अध्यापक, कानून के अंतर्गत उनके साथ न्याय होना चाहिए, उन्हें उनका अधिकार मिलना चाहिए और औपचुम्बिकता भी मिलनी चाहिए। यह हमारी ओर से निरंतर प्रयास है और इस प्रयास से स्वयं माननीय सांसद भी अवगत हैं।

**12.00 hours**

**PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE**