

in Ahmedabad itself. Now, there is none. Only one NTC mill is working. Thousands of educated and uneducated youth are unemployed and we are all waiting for small scale industries to start, but, as admitted by the Ministry, only recently, the NSIC has started one livelihood business at Rajkot. Now, Gujarat has got many cities. Urbanisation in Gujarat is the highest in India. If the ratio of rural and urban areas is 70:30 in India, in Gujarat, 40 per cent areas are urban areas. Unemployed youth is there. There is no name of Rajkot, Bhavnagar, Jamnagar, Baroda and Surat. Only one city's name is given. So, I want to know from the hon. Minister as to how he is going to take care of all urban cities of Gujarat where educated and uneducated youth unemployment is highest.

श्री कलराज मिश्र: मान्यवर, यह जो प्रश्न है, एन.एस.आई.सी. के बारे में, यह केवल स्कीम को उद्योगों के विकास की दृष्टि से लागू करती है। उसके लिए एन.एस.आई.सी. का काम है कच्चे माल को देना, एन.एस.आई.सी. का काम है सहायता प्रदान करना, एन.एस.आई.सी. का काम है जो टैंडर और मार्केट कंसोर्टियम है, उसको प्रदान करना, टेक्नीकल असिस्टेंस प्रदान करना, परफार्मेंस रेटिंग की दृष्टि से करना और साथ ही साथ जो अनेक प्रकार की परेशानियां होती हैं उद्यमियों को, उनको बैंक से कैसे राहत प्रदान की जाए, इस दृष्टि से विचार करना। इस हिसाब से केवल हमने एक नई स्कीम— ASPIRE, चालू की है। — A Scheme for Promotion of Innovation, Rural Industry and Entrepreneurship. इस हिसाब से एक इन्क्यूबेशन सेंटर राजकोट में खुला। यह स्कीम जो अभी प्रारम्भ हुई है, जिसको सात-आठ महीने पहले प्रारम्भ की है, उस स्कीम के अंदर हमने लाइवलीहुड बिजनेस इन्क्यूबेटर सेंटर, राजकोट के अंतर्गत खोला है और उसका बड़ा लाभ है एम्प्लॉयमेंट जनरेट करने की दृष्टि से उसका बड़ा उपयोग होगा। हम इंडस्ट्री खोल रहे हैं, ऐसा नहीं है। एन.एस.आई.सी. केवल सहयोग प्रदान करता है प्रारम्भ से ही।

श्री लाल सिंह वडोदिया: माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूं कि खादी ग्रामोद्योग एम.एस.एम.ई. के अंदर आता है और गुजरात में खादी और ग्रामोद्योग की स्थिति कुछ नाजुक है। तो खादी और ग्रामोद्योग को बढ़ावा देने के लिए क्या सरकार ने एम.एस.एम.ई. के द्वारा कोई योजना बनाई है?

श्री कलराज मिश्र: मान्यवर, यह भी मूल प्रश्न से तो अलग है, लेकिन तो भी इसमें हमने कई इनीशिएटिव लिए हैं खादी ग्रामोद्योग को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए, पी.एम. के माध्यम से।

Impact of Swachh Bharat Abhiyan

*137. SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) what is the impact of Swachh Bharat Abhiyan all over India; and

(b) the steps taken by the Government to make India as Swachh Bharat before Gandhiji's 150th birth anniversary in different fields through different departments?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU):

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

Statement

(a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Swachh Bharat Mission is making an impact all over the Country and is gradually turning into a Jan Andolan for cleanliness.

Under Swachh Bharat Mission in the urban areas, against the target of constructing 25 lakh Individual House Hold Latrines (IHHLs) upto March 2016, work has commenced on around 23.25 lakh IHHLs and 10.28 lakh have been completed. Against the target of constructing 1 lakh community and public toilet seats in Urban areas upto March 2016, work has commenced on 1.34 lakh seats and 35,216 have been constructed, as reported by States. Similarly, in the rural areas, 1.48 crore Individual House Hold Latrines (IHHLs) have been constructed upto 03.03.2016 as per demand since the launch of SBM.

In the area of Municipal Solid Waste Management (MSWM), against the target of achieving 100% door to door collection in 50% of the wards upto March 2016, 43.92% of the wards have door-to-door collection, as reported by States.

In MSWM, Ministry has taken several policy measures in collaboration with other Ministries under Waste-to-Wealth initiative. The Policy on Promotion of City Compost has been approved, under which provision has been made for providing market development assistance of ₹ 1500 per tonne of city compost for enabling scaling up production and consumption of the product. The chemical fertilizer companies have been mandated to co-market city compost made out of municipal solid waste along with chemical fertilizers.

The Ministry of Power has amended the Electricity Tariff Policy. The provision now made in the Electricity Tariff Policy is that “*Distribution Licensees shall compulsorily procure 100% power produced from all the Waste-to-Energy plants in the State,... at the tariff Determined by Appropriate Commission*”.

For the recycling and reuse of Construction and Demolition Waste, the Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) has amended the IS 383 – *Specification for Coarse and Fine aggregates, enabling the use of recycled aggregates in construction activities*.

These interventions of SBM in Waste-to-Wealth initiative would give a big boost to the recovery, reuse and recycling of municipal solid waste so that dumping, landfilling and pollution is brought down.

On the financial side, ₹ 1,641.57 crore have been released to the States and UTs for implementing the Urban component of Mission till 4.3.2016 whereas ₹ 7,631.47 crore have been released under the Rural component upto 29.2.2016.

Different Ministries/Departments are also taking up activities of Swachh Bharat Mission on their own in the areas of their jurisdiction.

श्री बसावाराज पाटिल: माननीय सभापति जी, आदरणीय नरेंद्र मोदी जी की प्रधान मंत्री बनने के बाद "स्वच्छ भारत अभियान" की एक अत्यन्त महत्वपूर्ण घोषणा है और सारे देश के हृदय को इसने छुआ है। विद्यालय, कम्पनियां, अलग-अलग लोगों ने इसको बड़ी अच्छी मात्रा में लिया है। अभी साढ़े तीन साल बाद के लिए महात्मा गांधी जी के उस ऐतिहासिक जन्मदिन के लिए हम एक सुंदर भारत की कल्पना कर रहे हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में क्या यह सरकार विचार कर रही है कि सबसे बड़ी गंदगी रेलवे स्टेशन के आसपास होती है। शहर के आसपास एक किलोमीटर, आधा किलोमीटर, दो किलोमीटर इसके बारे में कोई स्वच्छता की दृष्टि से देखा जाना चाहिए। साथ ही साथ टूरिस्ट प्लेस है, धार्मिक स्थान हैं। इससे बढ़कर एक महत्वपूर्ण बात मैं कहना चाहता हूं, जो मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि जब तक भारत में प्लास्टिक के ऊपर बैन नहीं लगाया जाएगा, शायद ही यह स्वच्छ भारत का अभियान सफल हो सकता है, इस दिशा में सरकार सभी मंत्रालयों से जोड़कर और इस प्लास्टिक पर बैन लगाकर एक ऐतिहासिक स्वच्छ भारत की कल्पना को पूरा करने में सरकार कारगर उत्तरेगी, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूं।

श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडु: सभापति महोदय, मैं इनके दूसरे सवाल का जवाब पहले दूंगा। प्लास्टिक पर बैन लगाने का मामला मेरे मंत्रालय के अंतर्गत नहीं आता है। यह डिमांड कई इलाकों से आ रही है, वही एक मुख्य कारण भी है। उसको समुचित मंत्रालय से मैं बातचीत करके यहां की जो गंभीरता है, उसके बारे में देश भर में उनको अवगत कराने की कोशिश करूंगा। दूसरा, जो उन्होंने कहा रेलवे या पब्लिक यूटिलिटी, उसके आसपास में गंदगी ज्यादा होती है, ऐसा सदस्य ने सवाल उठाया। उसके बारे में मैं उनको कहना चाहता हूं कि Indian Railways have taken up the provision of mobile bio-toilets in coaches to prevent open discharge of human faecal matter. As per the information that is already furnished, so far, 30,000 bio-toilets have been fitted in 9,700 Railway Coaches. With regard to the point raised by hon. Member regarding metro station, railway station, airport or bus stand, I would like to say that their surroundings have to be taken care by the respective organizations. They have already been given proper advice, they have been sensitized also. With regard to half-a-kilometer or one kilometer area, that again comes under the purview of the local body, whether it is Panchayat or the Municipality.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Municipalities and Panchayats also are provided a good number of funds. They are all engaged in this work. I am happy to share with the House, this movement is becoming a people's movement slowly. I am confident by the targeted day, this will become a reality.

श्री बसावाराज पाटिल: माननीय सभापति जी, माननीय मंत्री जी से अच्छे उत्तर मिले हैं, फिर भी मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि 2 अक्टूबर को महात्मा गांधी की जयंती होती है, यह तो ठीक है, लेकिन मैं कई बार यह देखता हूँ कि जो सरकारी कचहरियां होती हैं, चाहे वे राज्य सरकार की हों या केंद्र सरकार की हों, वहां पर 26 जनवरी और 15 अगस्त नाम मात्र के रूप में मनाया जाता है। वहां पर चारों तरफ पुरानी बिल्डिंगें होती हैं, वहां पर गंदगी रहती है। Everybody's office is nobody's office जैसा होता है। क्या केंद्र और राज्य सरकार इसके लिए विशेष बजट प्रोविजन करके, 26 जनवरी और 15 अगस्त को अपनी कचहरियों पर विशेष ध्यान देकर, उनको एक जिंदा कचहरी के रूप में प्रस्तुत करेगी? मेरी यह प्रार्थना है कि "स्वच्छ भारत अभियान" और भारत के इन पवित्र उत्सवों को गौरव देने की दिशा में मंत्रालय और सरकार विशेष ध्यान दे।

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: This is a good suggestion. But it is already receiving the attention of the Government. All the Ministries have been sensitized. In fact, I had a meeting with a number of my colleagues also. Every Minister has been asked, first of all, to clean their offices. The Prime Minister is also very clear about it. They have also chosen particular occasions also and, periodically, for every quarter, certain areas are selected, certain sub-components are selected for cleaning of those areas and sectors also. That also has been the mandate given to the different Ministries.

Sir, in addition to this, three important initiatives were taken because *Swachh Bharat* depends on solid waste management. One is the sanitation, drinking water and, then, solid waste management. So, for the solid waste management, three important initiatives were taken. I will, briefly, mention them only within half-a-minute.

One is waste to compost. Now, the Cabinet has approved it and we are going to give subsidy also for converting waste to compost. Otherwise, people will not do it. The second one is waste to renewable energy. That also has been approved now. We are going to give a mandate to the discoms – electrical companies – to use certain amount of power generated by this renewable energy also through waste to energy plants. And the third one is the construction material, whichever is lying open at a number of places, that is, C&D. For that also, I had a meeting with six Ministers, including the Minister for Consumer Affairs, with regard to Bureau of Indian Standards. They have relaxed the norm and said that certain portion of this C&D waste material can be used for construction purpose. That will also consume a lot of C&D material. Otherwise, C&D material itself is becoming a big problem in many of the cities because construction is going on a large scale and nobody removes it also. These aspects are also being attended to.

SHRI PAVAN KUMAR VARMA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the question is focussed on the impact of the *Swachh Bharat Abhiyan*. I would like to ask, through you, the hon. Minister that whatever details he has provided on substantial achievement, how

much of the total Budget has been spent on the publicity projection of the *Swachh Bharat Abhiyan*. What is the percentage of this expense as compared to the total Budget for this project? How does this expense compare with normal Government of India norms for the projection and promotion through print and electronic media of such welfare programmes? Does he have a concrete answer?

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, this is about the impact; impact that cannot be quantified in such a short time. Though I understand the purport of the question, it cannot be quantified in this short duration. But, at the same time, when 4,17,000 toilets are constructed for the girl children at schools, things have improved in the schools. That much I can tell you considerably.

Secondly, with regards to urban areas also, the movement is catching up day by day and, now, everybody is saying '*Swachh Bharat*'. They are talking about it. Some people are doing it, some people are doing it seriously.

The third point which hon. Member Shri Varma has asked is how much money is spent for publicity. With regard to publicity, the Budget is 15 per cent for behavioural changes. Both the bodies, together are trying to change the mindset of the people through various campaigns, through print media, through electronic media. We have also requested various icons from public life to come forward and lend their voice, and also their personality, so that it will catch up the imagination of the people very effectively. Then, I also had an interaction with the hon. Human Resource Development Minister wherein because schools and educational institutions are in large number. Recently we have seen the NDTV where Amitabh Bachchanji was also there. Voluntarily he has come forward. The entire day from morning till evening he was there on the T.V. channel exhorting students to participate in the programme in a big way. Simply by advertisement alone it will not suffice, people have to be properly motivated. So, we are engaged with spiritual gurus, with religious leaders, with icons from sports, cricket, industry and business. Lastly, the media also plays a role. I am happy to share with the House certain media groups across the country — very difficult to name all of them — which have taken it up as a campaign and they are devoting adequate space every day to focus what are the good examples, success stories and what are the bad examples also because that is also required to alert the local administration. Capacity building of the urban local bodies is an important component to really make them understand about the scheme. So, the ranking of the cities is done on the basis of *Swachh Bharat*, we have taken it up recently. Now I advise all the States asking them to rank the cities within the State, wards within the cities; this is also going to give some more impetus to the campaign.

SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Sir, the hon. Minister has just now mentioned that Swachh Bharat Abhiyan is becoming a people's movement. No doubt, Sir, when the Prime Minister declared this movement there was a lot of enthusiasm amongst the citizens. But now we see that the enthusiasm among the citizens is also fading out because local Governments are not responding the way they should. So, there are two things which are required to be done. The mindset of the people has to be changed. Secondly, if they don't do it they need to be penalised, even the officers need to be penalised, or, made accountable in case they are not responding to the needs. Is the Government really thinking about how to make officers more accountable if they really do not meet the demands of the citizens?

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, we are in a federal system. The Central Government, the State Government and urban local bodies and at the end of the day it is the urban local body, whether panchayat or the municipality, which has to lead this campaign. We have to supervise this campaign. We have to monitor this campaign. We have to get involved. The relevant question asked by the hon. Member is about the dereliction of duty. Non-performance of the officers or the employees concerned, is a big issue and a sensitive issue. I have the example of Delhi where you have thousands of employees on rolls. But how many of them are seen on the roads? We all know about it. I do not want to go in detail into that. At the same time, we have been sensitising the urban local bodies to see that there is accountability factor brought into the system and then the ranking also gives a lot of weightage for the local people's participation. Recognition for local bodies doing good work is also part of this campaign.

Lastly, we are having a three-pronged strategy. Firstly trying to educate the people, changing the mindset. Second one is creating infrastructure, creating a toilet, sanitation facility and waste management. Thirdly, the last option which we have not yet tried, we have to create the mindset, make people prepare for penalisation also.

For example, like Western countries and Singapore they have that system. But I can't go straightway to the system without creating infrastructure. Somebody coming to the Connaught Place, if he wants to go for urination, there is no public toilet anywhere; you can't ask him to go back to your native place and then have it there. We have to create infrastructure also. So, we are doing both.

श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल: सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी को बताना चाहती हूँ कि बड़े-बड़े शहरों में स्वच्छता के साथ ही कचरे के पुनर्चक्रण का भी एक बहुत बड़ा प्रश्न है। खास तौर से, मुम्बई जैसे शहर के देवनार में डंपिंग ग्राउंड की प्रॉब्लम है, जो बहुत ही गंभीर हो गई है, क्योंकि उस में बहुत बार आग लग चुकी है। इसी के साथ, मैं यह बताना चाहती हूँ कि बंगलादेश, जिसे

अगर हिन्दुस्तान के साथ कम्पेयर किया जाए तो वह एक बहुत गरीब देश है और वहां लोगों की संख्या भी ज्यादा है, लेकिन वहां ज्यादा साफ-सफाई है। जब ऐसा हमने चर्चा में सुना, तो हमने उनसे पूछा कि यह कैसे है? तब उन्होंने बताया कि वहां हर शुक्रवार को जो नमाज़ अदा की जाती है, उस समय उनके धर्मगुरु या मौलवी अपने भाषण में लोगों को स्वच्छता के लिए बोलते हैं। सर, मैं यह पूछना चाहती हूँ कि क्या सरकार ने ऐसी कोई योजना तैयार करने के बारे में सोचा है, जिससे मंदिर, मस्जिद या चर्च जैसे धर्मस्थलों पर स्वच्छता के बारे में जन-जागरण किया जाए? चूंकि सबसे ज्यादा अस्वच्छ एरिया धार्मिक स्थल ही होते हैं, तो क्या ऐसा आपने सोचा है?

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Hon. Chairman, Sir, I am thankful to the hon. Member for giving this suggestion. Madam, this suggestion has already received the attention of the Government. As I told you earlier, I have written letters to all the religious institutions, like the Jamaat-e- Islami Hind, the Sikh Gurudwara Prabandhak Committee, the Bishops Council of India, various gurus of Hindu religion, and most of them have come forward to accept it; they are also doing it. But with regard to the specific suggestion of having it as a pravachan or a discourse after the namaz or after the prayers in a church or a temple, I will keep it in mind and see to it in what way we can communicate with them. They should also not feel that we are trying to impose something. At the same time, it is a good suggestion, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री विजय जवाहरलाल दर्डा: स्कूल के बच्चों के बारे में भी ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति: दर्डा जी, आप बैठ जाइए।

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: It is a good suggestion, Sir. I will take it seriously and try to pursue it.

Exclusion of names of western intellectuals from school text books

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a State Government has excluded the names of western intellectuals from school text books, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Central Government supports such moves; and

(c) whether Government also plans to cleanse the text books from foreign influences?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.