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13 Sravana, 1936 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES
RAJYA SABHA
OFFICIAL REPORT

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RAJYA SABHA

Monday, the 4th August, 2014/13th Shraavana, 1936 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

FELICITATIONS TO THE INDIAN SPORTS CONTINGENT FOR THEIR PERFORMANCE IN COMMONWEALTH GAMES, 2014

श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा : सभापति महोदय, ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: One minute, please. Hon. Members, on behalf of the whole House and on my own behalf, I congratulate the Indian sports contingent for winning 15 Gold Medals, 30 Silver Medals and 19 Bronze Medals in their respective disciplines at the recently concluded Commonwealth Games, 2014, held at Glasgow, Scotland.

By their achievements, these sportspersons have made our country proud in the comity of nations. Their example should inspire our young sportspersons to emulate and improve upon their achievements.

SOME POINTS RAISED

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, I have given a notice. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Question 361. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा : सभापति महोदय, सरकार CSAT के बारे में कोई डिसिजन नहीं ले रही है और दूसरी तरफ हमारे नौजवान लाठियां खा रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री शरद यादव: माननीय सभापति महोदय, ...(व्यवधान)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, I have given a notice. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: One at a time, please. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: The official website of the Sri Lankan Defence Ministry made derogatory remarks against the Chief Minister of my State and the Prime Minister. ...(Interruptions)...

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव : माननीय सभापति महोदय, ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please don't do this. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am sorry, you can't do this. ...*(Interruptions)*... The House is adjourned for 15 minutes.

The House then adjourned at two minutes past eleven of the clock.

The House reassembled at seventeen minutes past eleven of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 361. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, it is a very serious issue. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Maitreyan, this is no way of raising an issue. ...*(Interruptions)*... Tell your colleagues to go back to their places. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please tell your colleagues to go back to their places. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, I can't hear you like this. ...*(Interruptions)*... I can't. ...*(Interruptions)*... Tell your colleagues to go back to their places. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is behaviour unbecoming Members of Parliament. ...*(Interruptions)*... Tell your people to go back. ...*(Interruptions)*... Ten Members are holding the House to ransom. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is behaviour unbecoming Members of Parliament. ...*(Interruptions)*... The House is adjourned till 1200 hours.

The House then adjourned at twenty minutes past eleven of the clock.

The House reassembled at twelve of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

Assistance to individual rural innovators under CAPART

*361. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Council for Advancement of Rural Technology (CART) was established in 1979 which was converted to the Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology (CAPART) in 1986 to support and promote rural technology and individual rural innovators;

(b) if so, the number of such innovators who had applied for assistance and the number of those who were given assistance along with the details of each of them, so far;

(c) whether many of them were not from rural areas whereas they were given assistance from CAPART through their NGOs; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) The Council for Advancement of Rural Technology (CART) which was established in 1982 was converted into the Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology (CAPART) in 1986. Supporting and promoting rural technologie is one of its objectives. Projects were sanctioned to individual rural innovators under the Advancement of Rural Technology Scheme (ARTS) of CAPART.

(b) Seven Innovators had applied for assistance for 11 project proposals. All 11 projects were sanctioned as per the details given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement
Details of projects funded to Individual Innovators by CAPART

Sl. No.	Name	Address	Project Title	Date of Sanction	Amount	Release	Status of Project
1.	Individual inventor (Arvind Gupta)	C-7/167, Safdarjung Development Area New Delhi	Science popularization	24-01-1997	250600	250600	Completed
2.	Individual inventor (Radha Das)	224, Ganga Hostel, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Mehrauli Road, New Delhi	Documentation relating to north east region	14-12-1993	11500	11500	*Terminated
3.	Individual inventor (Thumswamy Joseph David)	St. Stephen Church Compound, Fatehpuri Delhi	Wheat harvester	15-09-1986	94100	46800	Completed
4.	Individual inventor (Mangal Singh)	Vill. P.O. Bahailoni, Block Bar, Distt. Lalitpur, Uttar Pradesh	Provision of 500 metres PVC pipe for irrigation	27-12-1990	85000	85000	*Terminated
5.	Individual inventor (Mangal Singh)	Vill. P.O. Bahailoni, Block Bar, Distt. Lalitpur, Uttar Pradesh	Marketing of fuel less water pump	16-04-1990	32000	6400	*Terminated
6.	Individual inventor (Mangal Singh)	Vill. P.O. Bahailoni, Block Bar, Distt Lalitpur, Uttar Pradesh	Fuel-less turbine pump	13-05-1988	48500	48500	Completed
7.	Individual inventor (Chawrasia)	Mirzapur, Uttar Pradesh	Amphibious bicycle	26-08-1985	28750	28750	Completed
8.	Individual inventor (Mangal Singh)	Vill. P.O. Bahailoni, block bar, Distt Lalitpur, Uttar Pradesh	Mangal turbine water pump	22-05-2001	1500000	1200000	*Terminated
9.	Individual inventor (Shri Jaswant Nagi)	6/19, Ramesh Nagar, New Delhi 110015	Bullock driven reaper machine for wheat harvesting	09-04-1990	41250	25000	Completed
10.	Individual inventor (Thumswamy Joseph)	St. Stephen Church Compound, Fatehpuri, Delhi	Field testing for peddle powered harvester	12-04-1991	148400	148400	*Terminated
11.	Individual inventor (M.Khandaswamy)	Tini shed no.1 Singaperamalkoil Chingliput, Tamil Nadu	Field testing of cycle tiller	29-08-1985	74400	NIL	Sanction withdrawn as documents were not submitted

*Terminated as documents not submitted by innovators.

Harnessing youth energy

*362. SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is invariably thought that the energy of youth intellectuals should not go waste while introducing new courses for them;

(b) whether Government is aware that more than 50 lakh engineers in the country are on the roads for their livelihood;

(c) whether more than 4 lakh trained teachers are waiting for jobs in Karnataka where the demand is 25,000 against 80,000 teachers being trained annually; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to harness this valuable youth energy?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) Introduction of new courses by the institutes is generally based on demand of industry in specific domain. Since considerable investment in equipments and manpower is involved while planning for introduction of new programmes, a planned approach is usually adopted in such proposition. However, introduction of new courses is within the purview of respective affiliating Universities.

(b) The Ministry of Human Resource Development has not conducted any such study in this regard.

(c) The Ministry of Human Resource Development has not conducted any such study in this regard. However, National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE) has recognised 1543 courses of teachers training and approved intake of 101702 seats at different levels of teachers training upto 31.03.2013 in Karnataka.

(d) The National Vocational Education Qualification Framework (NVEQF) has been notified for vocationalization of education. NVEQF has now been aligned with the National Skill Qualification Framework (NSQF) issued by the Ministry of Finance for skilling 500 million youth of our country. Apart from this AICTE has launched the Employability Enhancement Training Programme (EETP) which is available for the passed out engineering students as well as for the students pursuing their studies. The National Employment Enhancement Mission (NEEM) has been introduced to offer on the job training to enhance employability of a person either pursuing graduation/ diploma in any technical or non-technical stream or have discontinued studies of degree or diploma courses.

The National Council for Teachers Education (NCTE) which has been set up under the NCTE Act, 1993 for planned and coordinated development of teacher education system throughout the country makes consistent efforts to regulate the growth of teacher education in the country. As a part of these efforts, the NCTE invites applications for further recognition of teacher education courses in various States/UTs on yearly basis in requirement of trained teachers in the country and the views of the States/UTs are obtained as a valuable input by the NCTE in this process.

Completion of Gurgaon-Kotputli-Jaipur Highway Project

†*363. SHRI RAM NARAIN DUDI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the dates of commencement and scheduled completion of six-laning of Gurgaon-Kotputli-Jaipur Highway Project (NH-8);

(b) whether the above Project has not been completed till date;

(c) the details of the condition for recovery of toll in the contract awarded to the company for completion of the Project;

(d) whether the company has acted upon as per the conditions of toll contract and if not, the action taken against the company, till date; and

(e) by when the work of the above said Project would be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) and (b) Six-laning of Gurgaon-Kotputli-Jaipur Highway Project of NH-8 has been taken up on Built-Operate-Transfer (BOT) basis under Phase-V of National Highways Development Project (NHDP). Date of commencement and scheduled completion of the project are 3rd April, 2009 and 2nd October, 2011 respectively. The work is not yet completed.

(c) The toll fee is levied as per National Highways Fee (Determination of Rates and Collection) Rules as amended from time to time. Toll is to be collected from the Appointed Date. Toll rates are revised every year from 1st of September and collected toll revenue is being shared with National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) as per the provisions in the Concession Agreement.

(d) Toll is being collected by the Concessionaire as per the conditions stipulated in the Concession Agreement.

(e) The Project is likely to be completed by 30th June, 2015.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Allocation of solar thermal projects

*364. SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the findings and recommendations of the Inter Ministerial Committee to examine the irregularities in allocation of solar thermal power projects to companies under phase-I batch-I of the Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission; and

(b) the details of action taken by Government against the findings/recommendations of the Committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) The findings of the Inter-Ministerial Committee to examine the irregularities in allocation of solar thermal power projects to companies under Phase-I, Batch-I of Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM) on three identified issues are:

- (i) **M/s. Lanco Infratech has acquired controlling stake in seven companies in violation of MNRE's guidelines for selection of new grid connected solar power projects:** It can not be proved that Lanco Infratech acquired controlling stake in seven companies in violation of Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) Guidelines for Selection of Grid Connected Solar Power Projects. However, intention to do so can not be ruled out as actions in acquiring low dividend compulsorily convertible preference shares are suggestions in that direction.
- (ii) **Non-availability of information and transparency from NTPC Vidyut Vyapar Nigam Ltd. (NVVN):** Regarding non-availability of information and transparency, NVVN has followed the confidentiality clause mentioned in the Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) entered into between NVVN and the Solar Power Developers (SPDs). Information under RTI Act pertaining to third party was not provided. However, the Committee observed that NVVN could have disclosed information regarding shareholding pattern and controlling shareholding on their website.
- (iii) **Legality of retroactive action with regard to changes in shareholding, equity infusion at various stages and allowing M/s Lanco Infratech to take back preferential shares:** A notice was given by NVVN and when the default was removed, the same was accepted by the NVVN. This amounted to taking back the preference shares and thereby what could have been a deviation from guidelines was set right as per guidelines.

The Committee also made the following suggestions for the allotment of grid connected solar power projects in the subsequent batches:

- (i) The definition of control as well as net worth must be clearly defined under the guidelines. It should be clearly mentioned whether principal promoter would be the company which has inducted the highest capital or the one which has the highest equity.
- (ii) Guidelines should also be very specific regarding selection of the EPC contractor.
- (iii) Physical verification of the addresses of the company must be done.
- (iv) If any company is revising any of its financial documents after the submission of RFS, MNRE should be duly intimated in this regard together with the reasons for revised filing.
- (v) Change in declared location of project may be allowed only under extreme circumstances after considering the due justification.
- (vi) Guidelines should be made more transparent and any changes thereafter should be duly approved by the competent authorities and should be immediately placed on the website of the Ministry and NVVN.
- (vii) There should be more stringent and specific penalty provisions in case company violates any clause of the guidelines at any stage in future.

(b) Based on the findings of the Committee, the guidelines for subsequent tenders of JNNSM were suitably modified to clearly define the net worth criteria and treatment of convertible preference shares and debentures. The clause regarding the controlling shareholding was modified so as to maintain controlling shareholding at more than 50% till 1 year after commencement of supply of power.

Open defecation

*365. SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Millennium Development Goals Report, 2014 launched by the United Nations has mentioned that nearly 60 per cent of one billion people, practising open defecation, live in India;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what measures are being taken by Government to combat the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As per the Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) Report, 2014 update, published by World Health Organization (WHO) and United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), which monitors the progress towards achievement of Millennium Development Goals (MDG), about 60% of persons in the world practising open defecation live in India.

(c) Government of India administers through the States/UTs, the Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA) in the country, a comprehensive programme to ensure sanitation facilities in rural areas, including construction of toilets, with the main objective of eradicating the practice of open defecation and ensuring clean environment. The objective of NBA is to achieve sustainable behavior change with provision of sanitary facilities in entire communities in a phased, saturation mode with 'Nirmal Grams' as outcomes. The goal of NBA is to achieve 100% access to sanitation for all rural households by 2022.

Under the Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA), following measures have been taken for accelerated sanitation coverage :

- In addition to Below Poverty Line (BPL) households, provision of incentives for the construction of Individual Household Latrines (IHHLs) has been extended to identified Above Poverty Line (APL) households (all SCs/STs, small and marginal farmers, landless labourers with homestead, physically handicapped and women-headed households).
- Under the Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA) financial incentive for construction of toilets has been raised for all eligible beneficiaries to ₹ 4600/- from the earlier amount of ₹ 3200/-. In addition, upto ₹ 5400/- can be utilized under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme for construction of the toilet. Alongwith beneficiary contribution of ₹ 900/-, the total unit cost of toilet is now ₹ 10,900/- (₹ 11,400/- for hilly and difficult areas).
- Emphasis has been placed on Information Education Communication (IEC) activities, with 15% of the total outlay of district projects earmarked for IEC activities.
- A conjoint approach has been developed with National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) to ensure water availability for sanitation activities in Gram Panchayats.
- Focus has been placed on convergence of rural sanitation (NBA) with programmes of associated Ministries including Health, School Education, Women and Child Development.

- The component of Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM) has been recast to a project mode approach in convergence with MGNREGS.
- Increasing the financial support for sanitation, the Twelfth Five Year Plan outlay has been fixed at ₹ 37159 crore, which is 468% higher than the Eleventh Five Year Plan Outlay of ₹ 6540 crore.

Construction of coal washeries

*366. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity and quality of coal, grade-wise produced in the country during, the last three years, year-wise and its value in the international market;

(b) the steps taken by Government to construct coal washeries to improve the quality of coal;

(c) the details of washeries functioning at present and the annual expenditure incurred for running the washeries; and

(d) the measures taken by Government to produce more quantity of high grade coal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) The year-wise, grade-wise coking coal and non-coking coal produced in India during the last three years is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

The coal produced in India is consumed within the country and is not traded in the international markets. A like to like comparison is not possible due to significant variation in parameters like ash content, volatile matter, calorific value etc. However on thermal equivalence basis, the average value of coal produced by Coal India Limited (CIL) in 2013-14 works out to about ₹ 374 per thousand Kilo calories per Kilogram of coal compared to about ₹ 614-714 per thousand Kilo calories per Kilogram of imported thermal coal.

(b) Coal India Limited (CIL) has envisaged setting up 16 new washeries in different subsidiaries. The details are given in Statement-II (*See below*). Further, it was also decided that all new opencast projects of 2.5 Million Tonnes Per Annum (MTPA) capacity and above will be integrated with washeries. Government has directed CIL to ensure that the directives of Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change (MoEF and CC) *vide* their notification dated 2.1.2014 are complied with for supplying coal of not more than 34% ash for thermal power stations located beyond 750 kms. from pithead w.e.f. 1.1.2015 and that located beyond 500 kms. from pithead w.e.f. 5.6.2016.

(c) The details of washeries functioning at present in CIL and the Annual expenditure incurred for running the washeries for last three years are given in Statement-III (*See below*). The details of washeries functioning at present in other public sectors and private sectors are given in Statement-IV (*See below*).

(d) Indian coals are of high ash content. However, to ensure consistency in quality of coal being supplied, Government has directed coal companies to strengthen the crushing capacities and set up washeries to comply with the stipulations of MoEF and CC as mentioned in reply to Part (b) above. Further to improve the quality of coal following measures are being taken by coal companies:

- (i) Selective mining of waste bands of 1 metre thickness by introduction of more and more surface miners.
- (ii) Scrapping/cleaning of coal benches before blasting.
- (iii) Picking of extraneous material/stone/shale at mine face, stocks and loading points/sidings.

Statement-I

Grade-wise production of coking coal and non coking coal in India during last three years

(Quantity in Million Tonnes)					
Type	Grade	2011-12	Grade for 2012-13	2012-13	2013-14 (Provisional)
Production of coking coal	Steel-I	0.083		0.072	0.061
	Steel-II	1.135		1.370	0.604
	SC-1	0.199		0.167	0.135
	Wash-I	0.246		0.260	0.145
	Wash-II	1.815		1.711	2.041
	Wash-III	13.147		12.346	12.806
	Wash-IV	35.035		35.656	40.773
	Met. Coal	14.547		14.547	9.713
	Non Met.	37.113		37.035	47.105
	TOTAL COKING	51.660		51.582	56.818

Type	Grade	2011-12	Grade for 2012-13	2012-13	2013-14 (Provisional)
Production of non-cok- ing coal	A	14.942	G1	5.899	6.062
	B	59.312	G2	0.480	0.419
	C	28.918	G3	5.622	5.373
	D	77.109	G4	17.619	19.230
	E	78.257	G5	15.162	13.237
	F	205.194	G6	22.708	20.009
	G	13.712	G7	34.842	35.837
			G8	24.189	28.191
			G9	66.817	57.084
			G10	59.118	55.789
			G11	120.369	125.921
			G12	36.932	51.372
			G13	81.090	74.108
			G14	3.168	4.556
			G15	3.968	3.856
			G16	1.630	3.093
			G17	5.207	4.317
	Ungr	10.846			0.494
	TOTAL NON-COKING	488.290		504.820	508.948
TOTAL COAL		539.950		556.402	565.766

Statement-II*List of new washeries proposed to be set up by CIL*

Sl. No.	Name of Washery	Subsidiary	Capacity (Mty)
1.	Kusmunda, Non-coking	SECL	10.0
2.	Baroud, Non-coking	SECL	5.0
3.	Madhuband, Coking	BCCL	5.0
4.	Patherdih, Coking	BCCL	5.0
5.	Patherdih, Coking	BCCL	2.5
6.	Dahibari, Coking	BCCL	1.6
7.	Dugda, Coking	BCCL	2.5
8.	Bhojudih, Coking	BCCL	2.0
9.	Ashoka, Non-coking	CCL	10.0

Sl. No.	Name of Washery	Subsidiary	Capacity (Mty)
10.	Konar, Non-coking	CCL	3.5
11.	Karo, Non-coking	CCL	11.0
12.	Chitra, Non-coking	ECL	2.5
13.	Basundhara, Non-coking	MCL	10.0
14.	Jagannath, Non-coking	MCL	10.0
15.	Hingula , Non-coking	MCL	10.0
16.	Ib-Valley, Non-coking	MCL	10.0

Statement-III

List of existing washeries in CIL

(Fig. in ₹ lakhs)					
Company	Name of the Washery	Capacity- (MTY)	2011-12 Actual Expen.	2012-13 Actual Expen.	2013-14 Actual Expen.
BCCL (8 Washeries)	Dugda-I	1.00	3317	3217	3556
	Dugda-II	2.00	6575	6168	7427
	Bhojudih	1.70	9142	7794	12116
	Paterdih	1.60	4753	4248	4131
	Sudamdih	1.60	7053	6324	6970
	Moonidih	1.60	8705	6267	3821
	Mohuda	0.63	4120	4052	4067
	Madhuban	2.50	6307	6891	6412
	SUB-TOTAL	12.63	49972	44961	48500
CCL (7 Washeries)	Kathara	3.00	7437	8115	8804
	Swang	0.75	4593	4965	4612
	Rajrapa	3.00	8592	12842	10804
	Kedla	2.60	7579	6777	7418
	Kargali	2.72	8119	8460	9041
	Gidi	2.50	4779	10084	6736
	Piparwar	6.50	9785	8746	12979
	Sub-total	21.07	50884	59989	60392
WCL (1 Washery)	Nandan	1.20	3529	3517	3260
	GRAND TOTAL	34.90	104385	108467	112152

Statement-IV*Coking and Non Coking Coal Washery other than CIL in India*

State	Owner Company	Name of Washery	Year of Commissioning	Feed Type	Location/Coalfield	Raw Coal Capacity (MTA)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Jharkhand	Steel Authority of India Ltd.	Chasnala	1968/90	Coking		2.04
Jharkhand	Steel Authority of India Ltd.	Chasnalla	1969	Non-Coking	Dhanbad	1.40
Andhra Pradesh	Aryan Energy Private Ltd.	Indaram	New	Non-Coking	Ramagundam	0.60
	Global Coal and Mining Private Ltd.	Ramagundam	2004	Non-Coking	Ramagundam	1.00
Chhattisgarh	Jindal Steel & Power Ltd.	Pit Head Washery (JSPL)	1999	Non-Coking	Mand Raigarh	6.00
	Aryan Coal Benefication Pvt. Ltd.	Chakabuwa	2004	Non-Coking	Korba	4.00
	Aryan Coal Benefication Pvt. Ltd.	Dipka	1999-2000	Non-Coking	Korba	12.00
	Aryan Coal Benefication Pvt. Ltd.	Gevra	2007-08	Non-Coking	Korba	5.00
	Aryan Coal Benefication Pvt. Ltd.	Binjhri	New	Non-Coking	Korba	0.96
	Spectrum Coal and Power Ltd.	Korba		Non-Coking	Korba	5.20
	Sarda Energy and Mineral Division	Karwahi Coal Washery Divn.		Non-Coking	Raigarh	0.96
Jharkhand	Tata Steel Ltd.	W. Bokaro-II	1982	Coking	E. Bokaro	1.80
	Tata Steel Ltd.	W. Bokaro-III	1995	Coking	E. Bokaro	2.10
	Tata Steel Ltd.	Jamadoba	1952 (Expn.73)	Coking	Jharia	0.90
	Tata Steel Ltd.	Bhelatand	1995	Coking	Jharia	0.86
	Tata Steel Ltd.	Washery No. 2	1984	Non-Coking	W. Bokaro	1.80
	Tata Steel Ltd.	Washery No. 3	1994	Non-Coking	W. Bokaro	2.10

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Tata Bhelatand	West Bakaro	1995	Non-Coking	Bhelatand	0.80
Madhya Pradesh	BLA Industries Pvt. Ltd.	BLA Washery	1996	Non-Coking	Dhar-masthal	0.33
Maharashtra	Aryan Coal Benefication Pvt. Ltd.	Pander Pauni	2003-04	Non-Coking	Bollarpur	3.00
	Bhatia International Ltd.	Wani	New	Non-Coking	Wardha	3.73
	Bhatia International Ltd.	Ghugus	New	Non-Coking	Wardha	4.00
	Gupta Coal Field & Washeries Ltd.	Sasti		Non-Coking	Wardha	2.40
	Gupta Coal Field & Washeries Ltd.	Ghugus		Non-Coking	Wardha	2.40
	Gupta Coal Field & Washeries Ltd.	Gondegaon		Non-Coking	Kamplce	2.40
	Gupta Coal Field & Washeries Ltd.	Majri		Non-Coking	Wardha	2.40
	Gupta Coal Field & Washeries Ltd.	Wani		Non-Coking	Wardha	1.92
	Kartikay Coal Washeries Private Ltd.	Wani	2005-06	Non-Coking	Wardha	2.50
	Indo Unique Flames Ltd.	Nagpur		Non-Coking	Wardha	0.60
	Indo Unique Flames Ltd.	Punwat		Non-Coking	Wardha	2.40
	Indo Unique Flames Ltd.	Wani			Wardha	2.40
Odisha	Aryan Energy Private Ltd.	Talcher	2003	Non-Coking	Talcher	2.00
	Global Coal & Mining Private Ltd.	Ib Valley	2006	Non-Coking	Ib Valley	4.00
	Global Coal & Mining Private Ltd.	Talcher	2002	Non-Coking	Talcher	2.50
	Earth Mineral Co. Ltd.	Jharsuguda	2008	Non-Coking	Talcher	4.00
ALL INDIA						89.06

Expenditure on education

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

- (a) whether Government is spending 6 per cent of GDP on education;
- (b) if not, the details of share of GDP spent on education during the last five years;
- (c) the details of share of the Central and the State Governments in the total expenditure; and
- (d) whether Government has any plans to increase the spending on education?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) The National Policy on Education, 1986, as modified in 1992, had laid down that investment on education be gradually increased to reach a level of 6% of National Income as early as possible. Government has accorded high priority to Education Sector. During 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11 (Revised Estimate) and 2011-12 (Budget Estimate), the expenditure on Education as percentage of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is 3.40%, 3.56%, 3.95%, 4.20% and 4.17% respectively.

(c) The share of the Central and the State Governments in the total expenditure on education from 2007-08 to 2011-12 is 26:74, 25:75, 27:73, 27:73 and 27:73 respectively.

(d) During Twelfth Five Year Plan the Plan Outlay of Ministry of Human Resource Development is ₹ 4,53,728 crore (₹ 3,43,028 crore for the Department of School Education and Literacy and ₹ 1,10,700 crore for the Department of Higher Education) as compared to actual expenditure in Eleventh Five year Plan which was ₹ 1,77,549.76 crore (₹ 1,37,902.94 crore for the Department of School Education and Literacy and ₹ 39,646.82 crore for the Department of Higher Education).

Coal production in West Bengal

*368. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the annual coal production has increased/decreased in the country during the last five years and if so, the details thereof, State-wise and percentage-wise and the reasons therefor;
- (b) the rate of increase in coal production as compared to the Gross Domestic Product during the last five years and the current year in West Bengal;
- (c) the details of coal reserves in the State and their quality; and
- (d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Central Government to improve the coal production in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) All India raw coal production has increased over the last five years. The State-wise annual raw coal production during the last five years is given below:-

State	Production (in Mte.)				
	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Andhara Pradesh	50.4	51.3	52.2	53.2	50.5
Assam	1.1	1.1	0.6	0.6	0.7
Chhattisgarh	110.0	113.8	114	117.8	127.1
Jharkhand	105.9	108.9	109.6	111.3	113.3
Madhya Pradesh	74.1	71.1	71.1	75.9	76.1
Maharashtra	41.0	39.3	39.2	39.1	37.2
Meghalaya	5.8	7.0	7.2	5.6	5.7
Odisha	106.4	102.6	105.5	110.1	112.9
Uttar Pradesh	14.0	15.5	16.2	16.1	14.3
West Bengal	23.1	21.7	24.2	26.5	28.2
Arunachal Pradesh	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.07	0
TOTAL	532.0	532.7	540.0	556.4	565.9
Growth %	7.9	0.1	1.4	3.0	1.7

(b) The rate of increase in coal production in West Bengal and the Gross Domestic Product and also Gross Domestic State product in West Bengal during the last five years and the current year is given below:-

State	Production in (Mte.)				
	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
West Bengal	23.13	21.66	24.2	26.5	28.2
Growth %	1.0	(-).6.3	11.8	9.5	6.4
GDP Growth rate (%) (at 2004-05 Prices)*	8.6	8.9	6.7	4.5	4.7
GSDP (West Bengal) at 2004-05 Prices**	8.0	5.8	6.1	7.3	7.7

*Source : Economic Survey: ** Source : Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Government of West Bengal

(c) The inventory of coal as per Geological Survey of India (GSI) estimates in West Bengal is 31.317 billion tonnes. The details are as under:

(Figure in Million Tonnes)					
Type/Quality	Depth (in Mtrs.)	Proved	Indicated	Inferred (Exploration)	TOTAL
Raniganj					
Medium Coking	0-1200	550.42	0.00	0.00	550.42
Semi Coking	0-1200	188.05	432.49	168.23	788.77
Non-Coking	0-1200	12549.84	6868.22	3845.18	23263.24
Bajora					
Non-Coking	0-1200	114.27	0.00	0.00	114.27
Bhirbhum					
Non-Coking	0-1200	0.00	5721.44	864.57	6586.01
Darjeeling					
Non-Coking	0.300	0.00	0.00	15.00	15.00
TOTAL West Bengal	0-1200	13402.58	13022.15	4892.98	31317.71

(d) Major part of leasehold areas of ECL and a small part of BCCL command area are in the State of West Bengal. CIL (ECL/BCCL) has taken the following steps to improve coal production in the State of West Bengal.

- Increasing exploration capacity through induction of modern equipment and outsourcing.
- Formulation of projects keeping in view the global trends and technology.
- A study for “Introduction of technology and Modernization of the mines of CIL” has been initiated to enhance production and safety in mines.
- Enhancing production from existing mines through expansion of projects/mines. Besides the above, CIL has taken following steps to increase coal production from its existing mines:
- Introduction of mechanization and modernization wherever feasible.
- Efforts for obtaining EC/FC within the schedule time-frame for new projects.
- Efforts to pursue the State Government agencies to acquire land for identified and expansion projects.

Establishment of higher educational institutions in Andhra Pradesh

*369. SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014 provides for establishment of IIT, NIT, IISER, Central University, Tribal University, etc., in the residuary State of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the measures taken by Government to establish each of these institutions;

(c) the schedule for establishment of these institutions; and

(d) the role and other responsibilities of Andhra Pradesh Government in establishing these institutions and the status thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Central Government has requested the Planning Commission to make budgetary provision for establishing an Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), a National Institute of Technology (NIT), an Indian Institute of Science Education and Research (IISER), a Central University (CU), an Indian Institute of Management (IIM) and a Tribal University (TU) in 12th Five Year Plan. The Central Government has also requested the Government of Andhra Pradesh to provide suitable land for establishing these institutions. On receipt of the details of land a Site Selection Committee shall assess suitability of the land. After site selection for each institute, a Detailed Project Report separately for each institute with cost estimates shall be prepared for approval of the Expenditure Finance Committee and the Cabinet.

(c) Establishment of these institutions will be spread over the 12th and 13th Five Year Plan period.

(d) The responsibility of Andhra Pradesh Government shall be to provide free of cost and free from all encumbrances suitable land for each institute, well connected with road, rail and air network. The Government of Andhra Pradesh shall also be responsible for providing temporary campus till completion of construction of the permanent campus. The Government of Andhra Pradesh is yet to indicate the exact site(s) where they propose to set up these institutes.

External review of Central Universities

*370. PROF. MRINAL MIRI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a requirement of periodic external review of the academic and fiscal performance of Central Universities;

(b) if so, whether these requirements are adhered to by these universities; and

(c) if not, the steps Government and the University Grants Commission (UGC) have taken or propose to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) The UGC (Mandatory Assessment and Accreditation of Higher Educational Institutions) Regulation, 2012, *inter-alia*, requires every higher

educational institution, including Central Universities (CUs), to undergo the accreditation process from a recognized accreditation agency in accordance with the procedure laid thereunder. Accordingly, every Central University has to undergo accreditation by the National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC), Bangalore, which undertakes accreditation on various quality parameters, including academic/instructional and infrastructural parameters. NAAC accreditation is valid for five years, after which, the Central Universities have to again apply for accreditation.

With regard to review of fiscal performance, the accounts of Central Universities are mandatorily subjected to audit by the Comptroller and Auditor General (C&AG) of India every year and the Annual Accounts duly audited are required to be tabled in both Houses of the Parliament. Further, the University Grants Commission (UGC) reviews the financial performance of each Central University on a periodical basis for ensuring proper utilization of funds and for providing further financial assistance to the Universities.

There is already in existence a mechanism with UGC, by which at the beginning of each Five Year Plan period, it reviews the progress made by the Central Universities in the preceding Plan with a view to assessing the requirement of funds of each Central University on the basis of the vital parameters like academic performance, research and governance.

(b) Yes, Sir. Quantum of fund to be released to Central Universities has been made contingent upon the above exercise of the UGC. This prompts the Central Universities to improve their academic and fiscal performance. There are 39 Central Universities under Ministry of Human Resource Development [excluding Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU)], out of which 37 were eligible for accreditation. 7 CUs have valid accreditation, 24 CUs have applied for accreditation to NAAC and 6 CUs have yet to apply for accreditation. 39 CUs have submitted Annual Accounts and Annual Reports for the year 2012-13 to the Ministry of Human Resource Development.

(c) A Workshop was conducted to sensitize the Central Universities about the mandatory accreditation by NAAC on 4.7.2014. UGC decided in its 496th meeting held on 29.11.2013 to stop grants for the Central Universities, which have not applied for accreditation w.e.f. 1.4.2015.

Development of hydro electric projects

*371. SHRIMATI KAHKASHAN PERWEEN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the abundant availability of water in the country can offset the energy deficit, if hydro-energy is developed properly and in a time-bound manner;

(b) whether hydro power is a renewable, non-polluting and an environment-friendly source of energy; and

(c) if so, the steps taken for time-bound development of hydro power potential to ensure its optimum harnessing for the benefit of people and progress of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) As per the re-assessment studies of hydro-electric potential of the country, carried out by the Central Electricity Authority (CEA) during 1978-87, the hydro power potential in terms of Installed Capacity (IC) is estimated at 1,48,701 MW out of which 1,45,320 MW of the potential consists of hydro electric schemes having IC above 25 MW. Of the above identified capacity, 35,944.5 MW hydro capacity is under operation, 13,131.3 MW hydro capacity is under construction and 63,432 MW hydro capacity is under other various stages of development. The State-wise details of the hydro potential and its development is given in Statement (*See below*). Harnessing of the hydro potential would certainly help mitigate the energy deficit in the country.

(b) and (c) Hydro power is the renewable, non-polluting and an environment friendly source of energy. Among the primary resources of energy, it is the only renewable source which has been recognized to be economical in the long run and the preferred source of energy due to its inherent benefits like peaking power, long life span, employment generation for local people lending to overall development of area, etc.

The major steps taken by the Government for time bound development of hydro potential include, *inter-alia*:

- (i) National Electricity Policy: Emphasis on development of full Hydro potential.
- (ii) New Hydro Policy, 2008: Transparent bidding, extension of cost plus tariff regime, merchant sale of power, 1% free power for Local Area Development Fund, etc.
- (iii) Central Electricity Authority (CEA) is regularly monitoring hydro power projects through frequent site visits, interaction with developers, etc. to resolve the critical issues.
- (iv) A Power Project Monitoring Panel (PPMP) has been set up by the Ministry of Power to independently follow up and monitor the progress of hydro projects.
- (v) Regular interaction with various other concerned Ministries/Organizations, such as, Ministry of Environment and Forests, Ministry of Roads, Transport and Highways, Border Roads Organizations, etc. for obtaining various clearances as well as for infrastructural support.

Statement

Status of Hydro Electric Potential Development (in terms of Installed Capacity – Above 25 MW)

(As 30.06.2014)

Region/State	Identified Capacity as per reassessment study		Capacity under Operation		Capacity under construction		Capacity under various stages of Development		Capacity yet to be taken up for Development	
	Total (MW)	Above 25 MW (MW)	(MW)	%	(MW)	%	(MW)	%	(MW)	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Northern										
Jammu and Kashmir	14146	13543	2669.0	19.71	1630.0	12.04	6749	49.83	2495	18.42
Himachal Pradesh	18820	18540	8370.7	45.15	3153.3	17.01	3923	21.16	3093.0	16.68
Punjab	971	971	1206.3	100	206.0	21.22	0	0.00	0	0
Haryana	64	64	0.0	0	0.0	0.00	0	0.00	64	100
Rajasthan	496	483	411.0	85.09	0.0	0.00	0	0.00	72	14.91
Uttarakhand	18175	17998	3426.4	19.04	1640.0	9.11	3908	21.71	9023.7	50.14
Uttar Pradesh	723	664	501.6	75.54	0.0	0.00	0	0.00	162.4	24.46
SUB TOTAL (NR)	53395	52263	16584.9	31.73	6629.3	12.68	14580	27.90	14468.7	27.68

Western												
Madhya Pradesh	2243	1970	2395.0	100	400.0	20.30	100	5.08	0	0		
Chhattisgarh	2242	2202	120.0	5.45	0.0	0.00	60	2.72	2022	91.83		
Gujarat*	619	590	550.0	100	0.0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00		
Maharashtra	3769	3314	2487.0	75.05	0.0	0.00	0	0.00	827	24.95		
Goa	55	55	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	0	0.00	55	100		
SUB TOTAL (WR)	8928	8131	5552.0	68.28	400.0	4.92	160	1.97	2019	24.83		
Southern												
Andhra Pradesh	1981	1956	1286.8	65.78	50.0	2.56	960	49.08	0.0	0.00		
Telangana	2443	2404	891.0	37.06	360.0	14.98	320	13.31	833	34.65		
Karnataka	6602	6459	3585.4	55.51	0.0	0.00	865	13.39	2008.6	31.10		
Kerala	3514	3378	1881.5	55.70	100.0	2.96	163	4.83	1233.5	36.52		
Tamil Nadu	1918	1693	1782.2	100	0.0	0.00	500	29.53	0	0		
SUB TOTAL (SR)	16458	15890	9426.9	59.33	510.0	3.21	2808	17.67	3145.15	19.79		
Eastern												
Jharkhand	753	582	170.0	29.21	0.0	0.00	0	0.00	412	70.79		
Bihar	70	40	0.0		0.0	0.00	130	100.00	0	0		
Orissa	2999	2981	2027.5	68.01	0.0	0.00	18	0.60	935.5	31.38		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
West Bengal	2841	2829	272.2	9.62	160.0	5.66	400	14.14	1996.8	70.58
Sikkim	4286	4248	669.0	15.75	2622.0	61.72	1208	28.44	0	0
SUB TOTAL (ER)	10949	10680	3138.7	29.39	2782.0	26.05	1756	16.44	3003.3	28.12
North Eastern										
Meghalaya	2394	2298	282.0	12.27	40.0	1.74	924	40.21	0	0
Tripura	15	0	0.0		0.0		0	0.00	0	0
Manipur	1784	1761	105.0	5.96	0.0	0.00	1566	100.00	0	0
Assam	680	650	375.0	57.69	0.0	0.00	180	27.69	0	0
Nagaland	1574	1452	75.0	5.17	0.0	0.00	186	12.81	1191	82.02
Arunachal Pradesh	50328	50064	405.0	0.81	2710.0	5.41	40812	81.52	6137	12.26
Mizoram	2196	2131	0.0	0.00	60.0	2.82	460	21.59	1611	75.60
SUB TOTAL (NER)	58971	58356	1242.0	2.13	2810.0	4.82	44128	75.62	10176	17.44
ALL INDIA	148701	145320	35944.5	24.73	13131.3	9.04	63432.0	43.65	32812.2	22.58

Note: 1. Does not include pumped storage schemes
2. In some States the total of the capacity developed and balance capacity is different from the potential assessed. This is due to change in capacity of the schemes, addition/ deletion of the schemes and merger of two schemes into one etc.
3. In addition to above 9 PSS (4785.6 MW) are under operation and 2 PSS (1080 MW) are under construction.
* Two schemes namely Ukai Dam and Sardar Sarovar were identified for an I.C. of 590 MW. However as per actual, the I.C. is 550 MW.

Problems of coastal shipping sector

*372. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the loss making coastal shipping sector has termed Government's recent measures, including cash incentive of 50 paise per tonne per nautical mile upto 500 nautical miles on certain commodities and reduction in port charges for container ships, as too insufficient;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the sector continues to reel under paucity of berths at ports and escalation in costs by about 40 per cent; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI KRISHAN PAL):

(a) and (b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. On the contrary, 40% discount in vessel related charges are given to coastal vessels by all major ports. All major ports have adequate berthing facilities for coastal vessels. Government has already issued instructions that all major ports shall accord priority berthing for coastal vessels. In addition, there are dedicated berths for coastal thermal coal vessels in Kamarajar Port, Ennore, V.O. Chidambaranar Port, Haldia Dock Complex, Paradip Port and Visakhapatnam Port. Recently, green channel clearance for coastal cargoes has been introduced in Kandla Port.

Work on Chennai Port-Maduravoyal Elevated Expressway

*373. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the status of the Chennai Port-Maduravoyal Elevated Expressway Project;

(b) whether the land acquisition for the Project is complete;

(c) whether the compensation amount has been paid for land acquisition between Koyambedu and Maduravoyal; and

(d) the reasons for the delay in completion of this Project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) The Chennai Port-Maduravoyal Elevated Expressway is of total 19 km length (17.50 km elevated and 1.50 Km at grade) and was awarded on Build Operate Transfer (Toll) Basis on 18th May, 2009 with schedule date of completion on 13.07.2013 with 15 years concession period including construction

period. The work was stopped by agencies of State Government of Tamil Nadu. The present progress of work is 14.79%.

(b) and (c) No, Sir.

(d) The work could not be completed due to stoppage of work by State agencies, delay in land acquisition, issues of Rehabilitation and Resettlement (R&R) of Project Affected Families (PAFs) and non-signing of State Support Agreement by the State Government of Tamil Nadu.

Rural electrification

†*374. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages in the country, especially in backward regions, which have been electrified and those which are yet to be electrified, as on date;

(b) whether Government has initiated or proposes to initiate a special programme, especially for getting all backward villages electrified;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) by when all the villages in the country are likely to be electrified?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) As per Census 2011, the total number of inhabited villages (including backward villages) in the country are 596011. As on 31.05.2014, 573945 villages are electrified including 108373 villages electrified under 10th and 11th Five Year Plan Projects of Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY). Further, electrification works in 3627 un-electrified villages sanctioned under 10th and 11th Plan are under implementation.

(b) and (c) The Government of India has approved continuation of RGGVY for 12th Five Year Plan with the objective to cover all the remaining un-electrified census villages and the habitations having population above 100. Under this scheme, 273 projects as proposed by the respective State Governments, have been sanctioned, covering electrification of 12,468 un-electrified villages, intensive electrification of 2.31 lakh villages and release of free electricity connections to 1.33 crore BPL households, including in the backward regions. Presently, these 12th Plan projects are at various stages of award.

(d) The stipulated period of completion of these 12th Plan projects is 24 months from the date of award of the contract by the respective implementing agencies.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Central Universities in Jammu and Kashmir

*375. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of Central Universities in Jammu and Kashmir along with the status of their campuses, Vice-Chancellors, teachers, courses and students;
- (b) whether Government would consider the demand of Ladakh to open a university there; and
- (c) if not, whether Government would open an extension of a Central University in Leh and if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) There are two Central Universities in Jammu and Kashmir, viz. Central University of Jammu and Central University of Kashmir. Status of their campuses, Vice-Chancellors, teachers, courses and students are as under:

	Central University of Jammu	Central University of Kashmir																								
Details of the Campus	The State Government of Jammu and Kashmir has allotted 610 acres of land at Village Bagla in Samba District of Jammu province. Under the Sub-Phase-I, construction of the building of Directorate of Distance Education (DDE), 60 quarters for faculty members and guest house, along with associated services and approach roads are being constructed.	The State Government of Jammu and Kashmir has allotted 503 acres of land at Ganderbal District. The Master Plan of the entire campus has been prepared and adopted by the University. Raising of fencing wall around the campus land has been started by the CPWD.																								
Vice Chancellors	The University started its functioning with the joining of its first Vice-Chancellor, Dr. S.S. Bloeria, on 08.08.2011. His term comes to an end on 7.8.2014.	After the expiry of the term of the first Vice-Chancellor Prof. Abdul Wahid on 1.3.2014, Prof. Mehraj-u-din Mir, Senior most Professor of the University is officiating as the Vice-Chancellor.																								
Details of Faculty	At present, the University is running 12 Departments. The vacancy position as reported by the University is as under:- <table><tr><td>Post</td><td>Sanc-tioned strength</td><td>Vacancy</td></tr><tr><td>Professor</td><td>12</td><td>3</td></tr><tr><td>Associate Professor</td><td>24</td><td>21</td></tr><tr><td>Assistant Professor</td><td>48</td><td>2</td></tr></table>	Post	Sanc-tioned strength	Vacancy	Professor	12	3	Associate Professor	24	21	Assistant Professor	48	2	At present, the University is running 11 Departments. The vacancy position as reported by the University is as under:- <table><tr><td>Post</td><td>Sanc-tioned strength</td><td>Vacancy</td></tr><tr><td>Professor</td><td>21</td><td>15</td></tr><tr><td>Associate Professor</td><td>41</td><td>38</td></tr><tr><td>Assistant Professor</td><td>90</td><td>51</td></tr></table>	Post	Sanc-tioned strength	Vacancy	Professor	21	15	Associate Professor	41	38	Assistant Professor	90	51
Post	Sanc-tioned strength	Vacancy																								
Professor	12	3																								
Associate Professor	24	21																								
Assistant Professor	48	2																								
Post	Sanc-tioned strength	Vacancy																								
Professor	21	15																								
Associate Professor	41	38																								
Assistant Professor	90	51																								

	Central University of Jammu	Central University of Kashmir
Details of the Course	<p>The following courses are offered by the University:-</p> <p>(A) Master Degree Programmes</p> <p>(i) English & Comparative Literature;</p> <p>(ii) Economics;</p> <p>(iii) Applied Mathematics;</p> <p>(iv) Computer Science-MCA;</p> <p>(v) Education (Med.);</p> <p>(vi) Environment Science;</p> <p>(vii) MBA Human Resource Management;</p> <p>(viii) MBA Tourism & Travel Management;</p> <p>(ix) National Security Studies;</p> <p>(x) Public Policy & Public Administration;</p> <p>(xi) Social Work and</p> <p>(xii) Mass Communication & New Media.</p> <p>(B) Integrated M.Phil.-Ph.D. Programmes</p> <p>(i) English;</p> <p>(ii) Economics;</p> <p>(iii) Mathematics;</p> <p>(iv) Education;</p> <p>(v) Human Resource Management;</p> <p>(vi) Tourism and Travel Management;</p> <p>(vii) National Security Studies</p> <p>(viii) Public Policy and Public Administration</p> <p>(C) Part-time Ph.D. for in-service academic and administrative personnel</p> <p>(i) Public Policy and Public Administration</p> <p>(ii) National Security Studies</p>	<p>The following courses are offered by the University:-</p> <p>(i) M.A. English</p> <p>(ii) M. Phil. (English)</p> <p>(iii) M.A. Urdu</p> <p>(iv) M.A. Economics</p> <p>(v) M.A. Political Science</p> <p>(vi) M.Sc. Mathematics</p> <p>(vii) Management of Business Administration</p> <p>(viii) M.Phil. (Management Studies)</p> <p>(ix) M.A. Tourism Management</p> <p>(x) Integrated Bachelor of Law (LLB)</p> <p>(xi) Master of Law (LLM)</p> <p>(xii) M. Convergent Journalism</p> <p>(xiii) M.Sc. Information Technoogy</p> <p>(xiv) M.A. Education</p>
Details of the Students	Total number of students during the year 2013-14 is 273.	Total number of students during the year 2013-14 is 629.

(b) and (c) There is no such proposal at present. During the 12th Five Year Plan (2012-17), the thrust is on consolidation of the higher education system. Expansion is to be done mainly by scaling up capacity of the existing institutions.

Pending drinking water schemes of Rajasthan

†*376. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of clean drinking water projects relating to rural areas of Rajasthan, pending with Government;

(b) whether Rajasthan Government has sent any contingency plans for drinking water to the Central Government in the wake of scanty rainfall this year and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government has sought plans from the States for tackling the crisis of drinking water?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) Drinking Water Supply is a State subject. Under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), this Ministry provides financial and technical assistance to States to supplement their efforts to provide adequate safe drinking water to rural population. The State Governments are vested with powers to plan, approve and implement drinking water supply schemes. The State Governments, in consultation with the Ministry, prepare Annual Action Plans to implement rural water supply schemes and activities under the programme, to cover partially covered and quality affected habitations with safe and adequate drinking water supply.

The projects/schemes to provide drinking water to the rural population are approved at the level of State level Scheme Sanctioning Committee (SLSSC). The schemes/projects regarding rural water supply are not approved at the Central Level.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. The State Government of Rajasthan has prepared a contingency plan and forwarded to the Central Government. The State Government (as per the contingency plan prepared by them) have predicted a deficit (-20% to -59%) to scanty (-60% or less) per-cent rainfall in 24 districts of the State in the year 2014.

Here, it is pertinent to mention that the Indian Meteorological Department (IMD) in its first stage Long Range Forecast for the 2014 Southwest Monsoon issued on 24.4.2014 had predicted the probability of below normal (33%) to deficient (23%) monsoon in the country. Immediately the Ministry wrote to all the States in the country to take urgent steps to tackle the drought like situation and scarcity of drinking water arising out of deficient monsoon as per the Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for responding to Natural Disasters in Rural Drinking Water and Sanitation. The States were requested

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

to prepare contingency plan as per the SOP. To monitor the progress of drinking water mitigation activities, a format has been designed and the States have been asked to enter the details of the activities undertaken by them.

It was also intimated to the States that under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), 2% of funds are earmarked in the calamity component. The same is made available to the States only after assessment of extent of damage due to drought by the Inter Ministerial Committee (IMCT) followed by the approval of High Level Committee (HLC).

In the meanwhile, States were instructed to use 15% O&M fund under NRDWP given to the States for taking various drought mitigation measures like undertaking repairs of all tube-wells and hand-pumps, repair, rehabilitation, replacement, rejuvenation and augmentation of existing water supply systems, implement small schemes like bunding in rivers as relief work to augment water supply, take up artificial recharge structures, promote different rainwater harvesting systems, promote construction of check-dams, rejuvenation of other traditional sources, installation of submersible pump-sets in bore wells where the water level has reduced, availability and supply of hardware viz. pipes DG sets, HDPE tanks, vehicle and hand-pump repair kits, hand-pump motors, drilling machines and equipment and chemicals used for water treatment.

As reported by Government of Rajasthan, they have taken elaborate measures for combating the situation of drinking water crisis. A rigorous campaign for repair of Hand Pumps is already ongoing and 59587 nos. of hand pumps in rural sector have been repaired since 1.04.2014. Transportation of water by road is also resorted to in needy areas and presently transportation of water of 6998 tanker trips per day is being carried out in 4586 nos. of rural habitations in the State.

Construction of roads under PMGSY in Uttarakhand

†*377. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the length of roads, in kilometres, targeted to be constructed in every district of Uttarakhand under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) during 2014-15;

(b) the length of motorable roads, in kilometres, constructed under this Scheme in every district of the State, so far;

(c) whether farmers are being paid compensation for their land acquired under PMGSY; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) if not, whether Government would enact any law for paying compensation to farmer?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) District-wise list of targeted roads to be constructed under PMGSY in Uttarakhand State during 2014-15 is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) District-wise list of Completed roads under PMGSY in Uttarakhand State is given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) and (d) The PMGSY programme guidelines do not provide funds for Land Acquisition. This does not, however, mean that acquisition cannot be done by the State Government at its own cost. The State Government has intimated that compensation is being paid to the farmers for their lands acquired under PMGSY. At present, the Government of India is not contemplating to enact any law in this regard.

Statement-I

*District-wise list of targeted length under PMGSY in
Uttarakhand State for the year 2014-15*

Sl. No.	District	Length (in Km.)
1.	Almora	51.00
2.	Bageshwar	33.00
3.	Chamoli	78.00
4.	Champawat	42.00
5.	Dehradun	41.00
6.	Haridwar	-
7.	Nainital	38.00
8.	Pauri	81.00
9.	Pithoragarh	79.00
10.	Rudraprayag	36.00
11.	Tehri	81.00
12.	Udham Singh Nagar	-
13.	Uttarkashi	40.00
TOTAL		600.00

Statement-II

District-wise list of completed road length under PMGSY in Uttarakhand State (from inception of the Scheme till date)

Sl. No.	District	Length (in Km.)
1.	Almora	472
2.	Bageshwar	327
3.	Chamoli	397
4.	Champawat	252
5.	Dehradun	318
6.	Haridwar	86
7.	Nainital	337
8.	Pauri	457
9.	Pithoragarh	220
10.	Rudraprayag	313
11.	Tehri	439
12.	Udham Singh Nagar	87
13.	Uttarkashi	150
TOTAL		3855

Four laning of National Highways in Telangana

*378. SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of on-going projects of four laning of National Highways in Telangana and the present status thereof;

(b) the details of pending proposals/delayed projects if any, along with the reasons therefor and the steps taken by Government to complete the delayed projects; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to widen the Suryapet-Khammam-Rajahmundry main road into a four-lane highway?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) Four laning of 69.2 Km. in Telangana State from Sanga Reddy to Zaheerabad section of NH-9 (New NH-65) as a part of Sangareddy-Sholapur four laning Project under NHDP-IV has been taken up on Built, Operate and Transfer (BOT) Toll basis.

(b) Four laning from Km. 10.0 to 23/2 of Hyderabad-Bangalore section and Km. 464/0 to Km. 474/0 of Nagpur-Hyderabad section is pending since long time, termination Notice issued to Contractor on 24.10.2011 due to poor progress. The Contractor approached Hon'ble Supreme Court and it has been directed to execute the balance works through third party. Finally, to complete the balance work, short term tenders have been called, bids have been received.

(c) Suryapet-Kodad (32 Km. away from Khammam)- Vijayawada section of NH-9 (New NH-65) and Vijayawada-Rajahmundry section of NH-16 has already been four-laned. New NH-365A from Kodad to Karvi declared recently in March 2014 is passing through Khammam.

Promotion of solar thermal technology

*379. SHRI A.U. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether solar thermal plants are more suitable as they can store energy for usage during the non-availability of sunlight;

(b) if so, why solar thermal technology has not been promoted in the country;

(c) whether Government plans to give incentives to boost the generation of solar thermal electricity; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Solar Thermal plants are more suitable than Solar PV plants for large-scale power generation. This is so because Solar Thermal plants equipped with thermal energy storage can provide dispatchable energy supply – that is, their power output can be adjusted based on grid demand, power can be supplied when sun is not shining; and, at large-scale, the storage of thermal energy (heat) is easier and more efficient than that of electricity. Also, hybridization with other fuels is possible.

(b) The Government has been promoting Solar Thermal technology under National Solar Mission (NSM). However, its deployment has been limited due to its high capital cost and large land area requirement and long duration required for project completion.

(c) and (d) The Government is already incentivizing the setting up of solar thermal projects allotted to private developers under National Solar Mission Phase-I. Preferential tariffs of ₹15.31/unit (CERC benchmark tariff for year 2010-11) for 3 nos. of such

projects of total 30 MW capacity and of ₹10.49-12.24/unit as determined through a reverse bidding process for 7 nos. of such projects of total 470 MW capacity, totaling 500 MW have been approved in the year 2010-11. Out of these, only one plant of 50MW capacity set up by M/s. Godawari Green Energy Ltd. at Village - Nokh, Tehsil - Pokhran, District - Jaisalmer, Rajasthan has achieved commercial operation till date. This plant was commissioned on 19/06/2013 and the power generated is being purchased by the NTPC Vidyut Vyapaar Nigam Limited at a preferential tariff of ₹12.20/unit.

Fiscal incentives to varying degrees available for such projects include concessional/nil customs and excise duty for major equipment/ materials required for initial setting up of the plants and 10-years tax holiday on income generated through sale of power generated from the plants.

Ports in Gujarat

†*380. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of Government and private ports in the country;
- (b) out of them, the number of public and private ports in Gujarat;
- (c) the number of new private ports for which applications have been received during 2013-14; and
- (d) the number of ports out of them which have been given permission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) and (b) There are 12 Major Ports in the country, including Kandla Port in the State of Gujarat, which are under the control of the Central Government and are Government owned Ports. As per Section 3 (9) the Indian Ports Act, 1908, the respective State Governments have jurisdiction over Ports other than Major Ports which are also called Non-Major Ports. There are 200 such Non-Major Ports which are under the State Governments, out of which some are given for development on Private Public Partnership basis. Out of the 200 Ports, 42 Non-Major Ports are in the State of Gujarat.

(c) and (d) Since the Non-Major Ports are under the jurisdiction of the respective State Governments, the information is not available with the Ministry of Shipping, Government of India.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS**Production of coal by NLC**

2606. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of coal (Lignite) produced by Neyveli Lignite Corporation (NLC) Limited from various operational mines during the last three years and its value in rupees;

(b) the income earned by NLC during the corresponding period and the funds allocated by the Central Government for the development of employees of NLC and people around Neyveli;

(c) whether Government has designed any mechanism to provide adequate machinery and manpower support for exploitation of all the coal mines in Neyveli, Tamil Nadu; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the quantity and value of coal expected during the next three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) The production of coal (Lignite) by Neyveli Lignite Corporation (NLC) Limited during the last three years *i.e.* 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14 was 24.59 Mte., 26.22 Mte. and 26.61 Mte. respectively. The NLC earns most of its revenue from sale of power generated in its power plants. The total income earned by NLC during the corresponding period is 5615.21 crs., 6173.02 crs. and 6991.99 crs. respectively. Central Government has not allocated any funds to NLC for the development of employees of NLC and people around Neyveli. However, NLC is spending for the upliftment of surrounding villages under its CSR schemes.

(c) and (d) NLC through its own planning and budget mechanism (internal resources), takes care of its machinery and manpower support for exploitation of its lignite mines in Tamil Nadu. The Government of India takes care of exploration drilling activities to prove the reserves of lignite in the country. The total quantity of lignite production expected during the next three years and value of lignite production is given in the following table:-

Year	Lignite Production Anticipated (Mte.)	Value of Lignite production (₹ in crores)
2014-15 (T)	25.60	4290.36
2015-16 (*)	26.95	4516.61
2016-17 (*)	30.20	5061.28

(T) – Target for 2014-15. (*) -- As per 12th Plan targets.

Renaming Mahanadi Coalfields Limited

2607. SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the demands have been made for more than two decades to declare Talcher Division of Mahanadi Coalfields Limited into a separate company to be named as Brahamni Coalfields Ltd.; and

(b) the reasons for ignoring such demands/proposals ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Coal India Limited (CIL) has reported that there is no record in CIL regarding demand of declaring Talcher Division of Mahanadi Coalfields Limited into a separate company. However, such kind of demand was raised several times by local unions and leaders in Mahanadi Coalfields Limited.

Mahanadi Coalfields Limited was formed in 1992 for better administration and governance. The company is working well after bifurcation and no problem so far have been brought to the notice. Hence there were no justified reasons to act on the demand and no action has been taken thereby. No such demand is under consideration by the Ministry of Coal at present.

Cases against de-allocation of coal blocks

2608. SHRI R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether companies, to whom coal blocks were allocated but failed to start mining activities, have approached the court against Government's decision of de-allocation of coal blocks;

(b) if so, the details of the companies which have filed cases against de-allocation;

(c) whether Government has, in the meantime, started steps for attaching bank guarantees furnished by such companies; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Yes, sir. A number of companies have approached various courts. The details of companies which have filed court cases against the order of de-allocation of coal block(s) with or without deduction/forfeiture of bank guarantee, as the case may be, are given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) In the cases where de-allocation of the block (s) was with deduction/

forfeiture of bank guarantee, orders have already been issued except in case of Bikarm, Urtan North and Khappa & Extn. coal blocks in accordance with the advice of the Law Ministry keeping in view the directions from various courts on the writ petitions filed by the companies.

Statement

List of companies which have filed court cases against de-allocation of coal blocks

Sl. No.	Name of the Coal Block	Petitioner Company (ies)
1.	Lalgarh North	Domco Smokeless Fuel Pvt. Ltd.
2.	North Dhadu	Electro Steel Castings Limited
3.	North Dhadu	North Dhadhu Mining Co. Pvt.Ltd.
4.	North Dhadu	Adhunik Alloys and Power Ltd.
5.	North Dhadu	Jharkhand Ispect Pvt. Ltd.
6.	North Dhadu	Pawanjay Steel and Power Ltd.
7.	New Patrapara	Bhushan Steel Limited
8.	New Patrapara	Adhunik Metaliks and Anr. (Formerly Neepaz Metaliks Ltd.)
9.	New Patrapara	Sree Metaliks Ltd.
10.	Choritand Tailaya	Rungta Mines Limited
11.	Choritand Tailaya	Sunflag Iron & Steel Ltd.
12.	Choritand Tailaya	CT Mining Pvt. Ltd.
13.	Macherkunda	Bihar Sponge Iron Limited
14.	Gondkhari	Dhariwal Infrastructure (P) Ltd.
15.	Gondkhari	Maharashtra Seamless Ltd.
16.	Gondkhari	Kesoram Industries Ltd.
17.	Bhaskarpara	Ultratech Cement Ltd. (Formerly Grasim Industries Ltd.)
18.	Dahegaon Makardhokra IV	IST Steel & Power Ltd.
19.	Dahegaon Makardhokra IV	Ambuja Cements Ltd. (formerly Gujarat Ambuja Cements Ltd.)
20.	Dahegaon Makardhokra IV	Lafarge India Private Ltd.
21.	Gourangdih ABC	Himachal EMTA Power Ltd.

Sl. No.	Name of the Coal Block	Petitioner Company (ies)
22.	Gourangdih ABC	JSW Steel Ltd.
23.	Semaria Piparia	M.P. State Mining Corporation Limited
24.	Baitarni West	Baitarni West Coal Company Ltd. (JV represented by Odisha Hydro Power Corporation Ltd.)
25.	Shankarpur Bhatgaon II and Extn.	Chhattisgarh Mineral Development Corporation Limited
26.	Naini	Gujarat Mineral Development Corp. Limited
27.	Patratu	Jharkhand State Mineral Development Corporation
28.	Rabodh	Jharkhand State Mineral Development Corporation
29.	Latehar	Jharkhand State Mineral Development Corporation
30.	Pindra-Debipur-Khowatand	Jharkhand State Mineral Development Corporation
31.	Utkal D	Sainik Mining and Allied Services Ltd. (Block was allocated to Odisha mining Corporation Ltd.)
32.	Utkal D	Odisha Mining Corporation Ltd.
33.	Rawanwara North	SKS Ispat & Power Ltd.
34.	Khappa & Extn.	Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited
35.	Urtan North	Jindal Steel & Power Ltd., Monnet Ispat and Energy Ltd. Urtan North Mining Co. Ltd.
36.	Amarkonda Murgadangal	Jindal Steel & Power Ltd. Gagan Infra Energy Ltd. Shresht Mining & Metals Pvt. Ltd.
37.	Kesla North	Rathi Steel & Power Ltd.
38.	Majra	Gondwana Ispat Ltd.
39.	Khappa and Extn.	Sunflag Iron & Steel Co. Ltd.
40.	Bikram	Birla Corporation Ltd.
41.	Ramchandi Promotional	Jindal Steel And Power Limited
42.	North of Arkhapal	Strategic Energy Technology Systems Pvt. Ltd.
43.	Chitarpur	Corporate Ispat Alloys Ltd.
44.	Kotre Basantpur	Tata Steel Ltd.

Sl. No.	Name of the Coal Block	Petitioner Company (ies)
45.	Bundu	Rungta Mines Ltd.
46.	Chakla	Essar Power Co. Ltd.
47.	Tubed	Tata Power Co.Ltd.
48.	Mednirai	Mednirai Coal Mining Pvt.Ltd.
49.	Rajhara North	Mukund Limited
50.	Rajhara North	Vini Iron & Steel Udyod Ltd.
51.	Brahmapuri	Pushp Steel & Mining Ltd.
52.	Brahmadiha	Castron Mining Ltd.
53.	Ashok Karkatta	Essar Power Ltd.
54.	Rudrapuri B/Thesgora	Thesgora Coal Pvt. Ltd.
55.	Nakia-I &II	Vandana Global Ltd., Shri Bajrang Power & Ispat Limited, Shree Nakoda Ispat Ltd., Godawari Power & Ispat Ltd. Ind Synergy Ltd., Chhattigarh Captive Coal Mining Ltd.
56.	Madanpur (North)	Madanpur North Coal Co. Pvt. Ltd.
57.	Madanpur (South)	Madanpur South Coal Co. Ltd., Hindustan Zinc Ltd., Akshay Investment Pvt. Ltd., Chhattisgarh Steel & Power Ltd., Sarda Energy and Minerals Limited (formerly Chhattisgarh Electricity Company Ltd.), MSP Steel & Power Ltd.
58.	Madanpur (South)	Chhattisgarh Captive Coal Mining Ltd.
59.	Gare Palma IV/6	Jindal Steel & Power Ltd. & Nalwa Sponge Iron Ltd.
60.	Sayang	AES Chhattisgarh Energy Pvt.Ltd.
61.	Fatehpur	SKS Ispat & Power Limited & Prakash Industries Ltd.
62.	Rajgamar Dipside (Deavnara)	Deavnara Coalfields Pvt.Ltd., API Ispat Power Tech Pvt.Ltd., C.G. Sponge Manufactures Consortium Coal Fields Pvt.Ltd.
63.	Rajgamar Dipside (South of Phulkadih Nala)	Monnet Ispat & Energy Limited & Topworth Steel Private & Power Pvt. Limited
64.	Loahara West& Lohara Extn.	Adani Power Ltd.
65.	Bijahan	Bhushan Power & Steel Ltd.
66.	Radhikapur East	Tata Sponge Iron Ltd

Sl. No.	Name of the Coal Block	Petitioner Company (ies)
67.	Radhikapur West	OCL India Ltd.
68.	Radhikapur West	Radhikapur (West) coal Mining Pvt. Ltd.
69.	Radhikapur West	Rungta Mines Ltd.
70.	Rampia & Dip Side of Rampia	Rampia Coal Mine & Energy Private Limited
71.	Moirā Madhujore	Moirā Madhujore Coal Ltd.
72.	Tandsi-III and Tandsi-III Extn.	Mideast Integrated Steel Ltd. (Mesco Steel)
73.	Takli-Jena-Bellora (North)	Lloyds Metals & Engineers Ltd.

Demand and supply of coal

2609. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the country is not producing enough coal to meet its demand;
- (b) if so, the gap between demand and supply, at present;
- (c) the potential India has in the coal sector; and
- (d) how much of this potential is being exploited, at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) The domestic supply of coal in 2013-14 was 571 MT whereas the actual consumption was 739.4 MT. As consequence, the gap between actual consumption and domestic supply is met through import of coal by users and this was of the order of 168.4 Mte. in 2013-14.

(c) and (d) As per GSI compilation of resources as on 1st April 2014, the inventory of Geological reserve of coal in India is 301.56 Billion Tonnes (BT) of which 125.91 BT in the proved category and balance is indicated and inferred. The production of coal in India was 565.6 Million tonnes during 2013-14.

Export and import of coal

2610. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the details of export and import of coal during the last three years and the current year, country-wise, quantity-wise and year-wise including the price of the exported/imported coal;

(b) whether any State Governments have sought permission from the Central Government to import coal for power plants in their States including Maharashtra;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the present status of the requests of the State Government; and

(d) the details of the percentage of ash contents in domestic and imported coal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (c) Details of country-wise, quantity-wise, year-wise including the value of coal imported/exported during the last three years is given in Statement (See below). The price of imported coal depends on specific grades imported by individual parties and on the terms of contracts and are not set by the Government.

As per the current import policy, coal is under Open General Licence (OGL) and can be freely imported on payment of applicable import duty.

(d) As gathered from secondary sources, imported varieties of coal have lower ash content, mostly not exceeding 15% as compared to indigenous coal having larger ash content, even exceeding 40%.

Statement

Details of country-wise quantity-wise, year-wise including value of coal imported/ exported during the last three years

Country	Import of Coal					
	(Quantity in Million tonnes and Value in ₹ in Million)					
	2011-12		2012-13		2013-14	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Indonesia	55.260	258417	82.393	329706	103.07	418554
Australia	27.793	366256	30.450	315969	34.77	319486
South Africa	12.217	77107	20.293	113565	20.62	111462
USA	2.974	39746	6.389	55033	3.65	32070
Russia	1.194	9885	0.371	3564	0.74	6116
New Zealand	0.960	12986	1.047	11356	1.16	10962
China PRP	0.482	4939	0.015	342	0.21	2014
Canada	0.230	3157	0.999	10843	1.25	12248
Mozambique	0.049	492	0.978	10187	1.5	11863
Others	1.694	15391	2.850	27890	1.47	8154
TOTAL	102.853	788376	145.785	868455	168.44	932929

Country	Export of Coal (Quantity in Million Tonnes and Value in ₹ in Million)					
	2011-12		2012-13		2013-14	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Bangladesh PR	1.215	3092	1.621	5763	1.597	6551
Nepal	0.682	2363	0.627	1999	0.376	2324
Bhutan	0.113	392	0.96	428	0.067	761
Others	0.022	116	0.099	461	0.112	551
TOTAL	2.032	5900	2.443	8651	2.152	10187

Coal production

2611. DR. T. N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the quantum of coal produced by the subsidiaries of Coal India Limited including Northern Coalfields Limited and Bharat Coking Coal Limited fall short of the targets fixed for them;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the details of the targets fixed and the production of coal of these coal subsidiaries during the last three years and the current year, subsidiary-wise;

(d) whether the inefficiency of the management is one of the reasons for such shortfall; and

(e) if so, the corrective measures being taken in this regard along with the steps taken for increasing the production of coal from these coalfields?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (e) The details of targets and achievements of subsidiaries of Coal India Limited (CIL) including Northern Coalfields Limited and Bharat Coking Coal Limited during the last three years and the current year is given below:-

Company	Coal Production (Mt)							
	2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15	
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
ECL	33.00	30.56	33.00	33.91	34.50	36.04	38.00	8.74
BCCL	30.00	30.21	31.00	31.21	32.50	32.61	34.00	8.55
CCL	51.00	48.00	55.00	48.06	53.50	50.15	55.00	9.94

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
NCL	68.50	66.40	70.00	70.02	72.20	68.64	77.00	15.44
WCL	45.50	43.11	45.00	42.29	44.00	39.73	44.00	10.57
SECL	112.00	113.84	117.00	118.22	124.30	124.26	131.00	27.53
MCL	106.00	103.12	112.00	107.89	120.00	110.44	127.00	27.43
NEC	1.00	0.60	1.10	0.61	1.00	0.66	1.00	0.13
TOTAL CIL	447.00	435.84	464.10	452.21	482.00	462.53	507.00	108.33

*During the month of April-June 2014.

The production of coal is constrained due to a variety of factors that include difficulties in acquisition of land, slow pace of Environment and Forest clearance and constraints in evacuation of coal through the rail network. Difficulties in resettlement and rehabilitation, law and order problems and seasonal factors such as excessive rain and heat wave conditions also constrain production. The focus of the Government is on increasing domestic production. To that end, efforts have been made by the Government to meet the target of domestic coal production which include efforts to expedite Environment & Forest clearances, pursuing with State Government for help in expediting land acquisition and coordinated effort with Railways for movement of coal. Steps have been taken by Coal India Ltd. and its subsidiaries to augment coal production which includes capacity addition from new projects and use of mass production technologies.

NLC's thermal power plants

2612. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the capacity of Neyveli Lignite Corporation (NLC) Limited owned thermal power stations and the operating capacity, for each plant or unit;

(b) the cost of the projects which are nearing completion and the reasons for the delay in commissioning;

(c) by when the two other units with a joint venture with Tamil Nadu Generation and Distribution Corporation Ltd. (TNGDCL) would be commissioned and what is the cost of these units; and

(d) whether Government would direct NLC to operate all its units to 100% capacity in view of more demand from Southern Grid and to commission the pending projects in a time bound manner and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) At present, NLC operates four lignite based power stations with a total

capacity of 2740 MW. The operating capacity of each of the power stations is given below:

Unit	Rated Capacity	Operating Capacity as per CERC norms	Actual 2013-14
TPS-I	600 MW	72%	77.22%
TPS-II	1470 MW	75%	86.81%
TPS-I Expansion	420 MW	80%	89.48%
Barsingsar TPS, Rajasthan	250 MW	75%	65.66%
TOTAL	2741 MW		

(b) At present NLC is implementing following two projects which are nearing completion.

(i) Thermal Power Station-II expansion Project (2x250 MW), which is lignite based, with approved cost of ₹3027.59 crs. Due to non-mobilization of adequate manpower by Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. (BHEL) and technical problems in the boiler, there was initial delay in the project.

(ii) NLC Tamil Nadu Power Limited (2X500 MW) (NTPL), the coal based power project as joint venture with TANGEDCO with approved cost of ₹6602.74 crores. In this project, erection activities have been delayed mainly because of the delay in finalization of the sub-contractors, poor mobilization of resources, especially the manpower and slow progress of civil erection works by BHEL.

(c) NLC Tamila Nadu Power Limited (2X500, MW) (NTPL) is a coal based power project and a joint venture of NLC with TANGEDCO (equity holding in the ratio of 89:11). The anticipated cost of this project is ₹6602.74 crore as per the Revised Cost Estimate (RCE) approved by Government of India. It is now anticipated that Unit-I will be commissioned in August, 2014 and Unit-II in October, 2014.

(d) Power plants of NLC are being operated as per the norms specified by Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC). Ministry of Coal along with Planning Commission and Central Electricity Authority regularly reviews the operational performance and the projects of the company.

Coal production

2613. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India, despite having sufficient coal reserves, is dependent on imports to fulfil the demand of coal;

- (b) if so, the details thereof with the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether the target for coal production is not being achieved for the last few years;
- (d) if so, the details thereof with the reasons therefor;
- (e) whether Government plans to make new coal policy for reducing dependence on coal and increasing coal production; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (d) While India has reserves of coal, the actual consumption exceeds the overall domestic production/supply of coal. The total consumption of coal during 2013-14 was 739.42 Mte. against the supply of domestic coal of 571 Mte. The gap between total consumption and domestic supply was met through import of coal to the extent of 168.44 Mte. The total production of coal during 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14 was 539.95 Mte., 556.40 Mte. and 565.64 Mte. against the target of 554 Mte, 574.40 Mte. and 604.55 Mte. respectively. The domestic production of coal has been constrained due to difficulties in acquisition of land, slow pace of environment and Forest clearance and constraints in evacuation of coal through the rail network.

(e) and (f) The focus of the Government is on increasing production of Coal by facilitating Environment and Forest clearances, pursuing with State Government for help in expediting land acquisition and coordinated effort with Railways for movement of coal. Steps have been taken by Coal India Ltd. and its subsidiaries to augment coal production which includes capacity addition from new projects and use of mass production technologies.

Accidents in coal mines

2614. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there have been any cases of accidents in the coal mines during the last three years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) what is the number of casualties; and
- (d) whether Government has any plans to curb these accidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) The details of fatal accidents, fatalities, serious accidents and serious

injuries in coal mines during the last three years as per the information furnished by the Office of Directorate General of Mines Safety, Ministry of Labour and Employment are given below:

Year	Fatal		Serious	
	Accidents	Fatalities	Accidents	Seriously Injured
2011	65	67	533	556
2012	81	85	516	527
2013	85	90	455	468

Note : Data for the year 2013 are provisional.

(d) The following corrective measures taken/ being taken by the Government to improve the safety of workers in coal mines:

- (i) To promote and propagate safety awareness in mines, National Safety Awards (Mines) and National Conference on Safety in Mines are organized by DGMS. The recommendations of National Conference on Safety in Mines are being implemented to enhance safety of mine workers.
- (ii) Workers participation and sensitization in matters of safety are ensured through training in safety and by initiatives like celebration of safety week and safety campaigns, etc.
- (iii) Safety training programmes are organized among Managers and Supervisors for improving safety standards in mines.
- (iv) Risk Assessment Techniques are being introduced which aim to eliminate, control and manage the personal risks in mines.
- (v) Standard operating procedures are established to avoid unsafe practices in mines.
- (vi) A special safety awareness campaign has been launched to increase awareness of mine workers. *i.e.*, 'Safety is My Responsibility' and steps have been taken to propagate this to each miner.
- (vii) Other safety measures initiated recently:
 - Special training programme for safety officers and other key mining official directly engaged in ensuing safety at mines by SIMTARS, Australia accredited trainers.
 - Several R & D projects on safety have also been initiated.
 - Spreading knowledge and coal mine safety information through publication of quarterly safety bulleting.

- (viii) Internal Safety Organizations of Coal Companies regularly visit the mines for assessing the safety status and advise the management for corrective steps required if any.
- (ix) Coal Companies also conduct Safety audits through engaging experts in mine safety and take appropriate corrective measures for improving safety in mines.
- (x) Standing Committee on Safety in Coal Mines under the Chairmanship of Minister of Coal periodically reviews the status of safety in coal mines in the country and issues are addressed for ensuring safety of persons deployed in Coal Mines.

Missing files on Coalgate

2615. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Master File or Mother File on Coalgate is missing from the Ministry;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what are the reasons that the Ministry is not providing CBI with the details of financial strengths of companies which were allocated coal blocks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) There is no such file in the name of Master File or Mother File on allocation of coal blocks.

(c) In connection with its ongoing investigations, CBI has been requisitioning documents/files/records from Ministry of Coal from time to time as per their requirement. It is further stated that the coal block allocations made since 1993 are being investigated. After receiving requisition from the CBI, all efforts are made to locate requisitioned documents and providing the same to the CBI as early as possible. Since the process of receiving requisitions and supplying the same to the CBI is a continuous one, it is likely that some information may remain outstanding at a given point of time.

Meanwhile, in the court cases filed on alleged irregularities in allocation of coal blocks, the issue of outstanding documents also came up and the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India *vide* its order dated 29.08.2013 directed the CBI to provide a comprehensive list containing the details of files, documents and the information which remain outstanding, to the Ministry of Coal within five days and the Government of India was directed to furnish the documents within two weeks thereafter. The CBI was also directed to conduct an inquiry into the documents which could not be located.

Accordingly, the CBI had provided a list of such documents to the Ministry of Coal through Ld. Attorney General (AG) for India *vide* AG's letters dated 02.09.2013 and 03.09.2013. Ministry of Coal on 16.09.2013 has since given the detailed reply giving the updated status. In this connection CBI has filed two Preliminary Enquiries (PEs). At present, the matter is *sub-judice* before Hon'ble Supreme Court of India.

Safe drinking water and sanitation facilities

2616. DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of villages in rural areas without drinking water facilities, State-wise;
- (b) the number of villages in rural areas without sanitation facilities, State-wise; and
- (c) the details of roadmap and schedule of Government to provide all the villages with the said facilities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) The Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation maintains State-wise data of rural habitations with respect to Drinking Water Supply. Details of the data is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) The Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation assists the States under Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA) which is being implemented taking district as a unit. All villages in a district are supposed to be covered under the programme. As per Baseline Survey 2013, State/UT-wise number of households without toilets is given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) Rural water supply is a State subject. The State Governments are vested with powers to select, plan, approve and implement drinking water supply schemes under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), to cover more habitations with piped drinking water supply. Under NRDWP funds are allocated to the States / UTs on the basis of pre-approved criteria. At the beginning of each financial year, the targets for coverage of habitations with drinking water supply are decided after Annual Action Plan.

Under the Strategic Plan for rural drinking water supply for the period 2011-2022, covering the two Five Year Plan periods. The interim goal till 2017 *i.e.* by the end of Twelfth Five Year plan period, is to cover 50% of all rural households with piped water supply, and 35% of rural households with household tap connections. By 2022, the goal is to cover 90% of rural households with piped water supply and with 80% having household tap connections.

Government of India also administers through the States/UTs, the Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA) in the country, a comprehensive programme to ensure sanitation facilities in rural areas, including construction of toilets, with the main objective of eradicating the practice of open defecation and ensuring clean environment. The objective of NBA is to achieve sustainable behaviour change with provision of sanitary facilities in entire communities in a phased, saturation mode with 'Nirmal Grams' as outcomes. The goal of NBA is to achieve 100% access to sanitation for all rural households by 2022.

Statement-I

Status of Rural Habitation with respect to Drinking Water Supply as on 01.04.14

Sl. No.	State	Total	Fully Covered	Partially Covered	Quality Affected
		No. of Habitation	No. of Habitation	No. of Habitation	No. of Habitation
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	47397	29231	16612	1554
2.	Bihar	107640	50203	50838	6599
3.	Chhattisgarh	73616	61483	8038	4095
4.	Goa	347	345	2	0
5.	Gujarat	34415	33829	329	257
6.	Haryana	7251	6796	440	15
7.	Himachal Pradesh	53604	39274	14330	0
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	15798	8049	7739	10
9.	Jharkhand	119667	116003	3637	27
10.	Karnataka	59753	24480	32900	2373
11.	Kerala	11883	3338	7717	828
12.	Madhya Pradesh	127559	125145	677	1737
13.	Maharashtra	100488	87339	12200	949
14.	Odisha	157296	101810	48766	6720
15.	Punjab	15370	12563	2788	19
16.	Rajasthan	121133	69085	28092	23956
17.	Tamil nadu	100018	85946	13657	415
18.	Telangana	25139	13212	10308	1619

1	2	3	4	5	6
19.	Uttar Pradesh	260110	259539	73	498
20.	Uttarakhand	39142	24195	14913	34
21.	West Bengal	98120	45419	41087	11614
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	7412	2386	4939	87
23.	Assam	87888	41990	35214	10684
24.	Manipur	2870	2089	781	0
25.	Meghalaya	9326	1918	7356	52
26.	Mizoram	777	339	438	0
27.	Nagaland	1530	503	989	38
28.	Sikkim	2084	662	1422	0
29.	Tripura	8132	3215	598	4319
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	400	323	77	0
31.	Chandigarh	18	0	18	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	70	0	70	0
33.	Daman and Diu	21	0	21	0
34.	Delhi	0	0	0	0
35.	Lakshadweep	9	0	9	0
36.	Puducherry	248	89	150	9
TOTAL		1696531	1250798	367225	78508

Statement-II*State/UT-wise number of households without toilets as per Baseline Survey 2013*

Sl.No.	State/UT	Total Households	Households without toilets
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	45646	21104
2.	Andhra Pradesh	12031822	8319104
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	175994	102906
4.	Assam*	4940026	2860864

Sl.No.	State/UT	Total Households	Households without toilets
5.	Bihar	21395886	16814886
6.	Chhattisgarh	4429133	2676665
7.	Goa	186392	73224
8.	Gujarat	7029160	3321028
9.	Haryana	3067907	763946
10.	Himachal Pradesh	1483561	207156
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	1673257	1263721
12.	Jharkhand	5159212	3713488
13.	Karnataka	8514554	5499270
14.	Kerala	5198467	276793
15.	Madhya Pradesh	12244063	9039497
16.	Maharashtra	12541167	6516472
17.	Manipur	431378	210146
18.	Meghalaya	411486	196561
19.	Mizoram	130004	33754
20.	Nagaland	262938	132047
21.	Odisha*	186797	99307
22.	Punjab	3192091	792450
23.	Rajasthan	11511006	8369638
24.	Sikkim	58361	10768
25.	Tamil Nadu	9540299	5267470
26.	Tripura	816631	305457
27.	Uttar Pradesh	28718746	18597582
28.	Uttarakhand	1551416	509830
29.	West Bengal	15167615	6777694
TOTAL		172095015	102772828

*Baseline survey in these States is not yet complete.

NBA in Jharkhand

2617. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has undertaken any programmes under the Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA) in Jharkhand;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the quantum of funds earmarked for this programme and the funds released, so far;

(d) whether Jharkhand Government has recommended any programmes under NBA; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI UPENDERA KUSHWAHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government of India administers through the States/UTs, the Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA) in the country, including in the State of Jharkhand, which is a comprehensive programme to ensure sanitation facilities in rural areas, including construction of toilets, with the main objective of eradicating the practice of open defecation and ensuring clean environment. The goal of NBA is to achieve 100% access to sanitation for all rural households by 2022. Presently the NBA is under implementation in 607 districts of Country, including in 24 districts of Jharkhand.

(c) The NBA programme is implemented on the basis of approved district plans. Out of Central share of the district plans for Jharkhand amounting to ₹604.85 crore, ₹343.62 crores have been released to Jharkhand till 30.6.2014.

(d) and (e) Under the NBA, 24 districts plans are already under implementation in Jharkhand.

Tackling of contaminated water issue

2618. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

SHRI C.M. RAMESH:

SHRI K.C. TYAGI:

Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is facing any difficulty in tackling habitations, across the

country, affected with arsenic fluoride, heavy/toxic elements, pesticides/fertilizers, etc.; and

(b) if so, the details of the habitations affected severely, State-wise, and the steps taken by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) As reported by the States/UTs into the online Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry, there are about 21,441 rural habitations having excess fluoride, arsenic and/or heavy/toxic elements in one or more drinking water sources in the rural areas. The States/UTs are yet to report data on pesticides/ fertilizers in drinking water sources. State-wise details of such rural habitations affected with one or more contaminations, as mentioned above is given in Statement.

Drinking water supply is a State subject. The Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation, Government of India provides technical and financial assistance to the State Departments/Boards dealing with rural drinking water supply in their efforts of providing safe drinking water in adequate quantity. Out of funds released to the States under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), 67% funds can be utilized by the States for coverage and tackling water quality problems through provision of safe drinking water in adequate quantity. Also, 75% of 5% of NRDWP funds is also earmarked for providing safe drinking water in chemical contaminated habitations while the remaining 25% of 5% NRDWP funds are earmarked for providing safe drinking water in rural areas in 60 high priority districts affected with Japanese Encephalitis/ Acute Encephalitis Syndrome in 5 States. All the State Governments have been advised to accord highest priority under NRDWP to provide safe drinking water in water quality affected habitations.

Statement

List of Fluoride, Arsenic, Heavy/ toxic elements reported in drinking water sources in rural habitations in the country as on 1.4.2014 as per Integrated Management Information System developed by the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation

Sl. No.	State	Contamination-wise Number of Habitations												
		Total	Fluoride	Arsenic	Manga- nese	Copper	Alumin- ium	Mer- cury	Ura- nium	Lead	Cad- mium	Chro- mium	Sele- nium	Zinc
1.	Andhra Pradesh	952	745	0	206	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Bihar	1356	893	357	67	13	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Chhattisgarh	349	132	0	115	5	97	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Gujarat	133	63	0	42	12	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.	Haryana	21	15	0	2	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Himachal Pradesh	161	0	0	41	23	97	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	44	2	0	18	1	17	0	0	1	2	3	0	0
9.	Jharkhand	44	12	0	14	14	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Karnataka	1270	1122	12	94	18	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Kerala	207	102	0	50	55	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1264	1055	0	96	34	79	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13.	Maharashtra	979	307	0	628	11	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14.	Odisha	279	279	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15.	Punjab	2238	1	1	21	1	800	26	266	638	111	43	329	1
16.	Rajasthan	7869	7670	0	103	19	77	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Tamil Nadu	97	0	0	76	4	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Construction of toilets under NBA

†2619. DR. BHUSHAN LAL JANGDE: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether an amount of Rupees ten thousand has been fixed for the construction of each toilet under the Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA) which includes ₹4,600 for material, ₹4,500 for labour and ₹ 900 for other things;

(b) whether it is a fact that district collectors have expressed their inability to construct the toilets under this scheme as the amount fixed for the same is insufficient; and

(c) whether the Central Government has proposed to increase the amount fixed under NBA after reviewing it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) Under the rural sanitation programme, the Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA), provision exists for providing incentives to all Below Poverty Line (BPL) households and Above Below Poverty Line (APL) households belonging to the categories of SCs /STs, small and marginal farmers, landless labourers with homestead, physically handicapped and women-headed households. Currently, the Incentive includes ₹4600 available under the NBA and upto ₹5400 available under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MNREGS). ₹900 is the beneficiary contribution.

(b) No, Sir. The amount being provided is an Incentive and not construction cost.

(c) No, Sir.

Improving drinking water and sanitation scenario

2620. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that only 40 per cent of middle class families have piped water connection;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that just over half of such families have flush toilets; and

(d) if so, whether Government has any plan to improve the drinking water and sanitation in the entire country?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) to (c) The Ministry does not maintain data/information regarding piped water supply and flush toilets in terms of income of the beneficiaries. However, as per Census 2011, 43.5% of households had access to tap water and 36.4% of households had access to water closet type of toilet.

(d) Drinking water is a State subject. However, under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation provides financial and technical assistance to States to supplement their efforts to provide adequate safe drinking water through schemes like piped water supply schemes and hand-pumps to the rural population. A budgetary allocation of ₹ 11,000 crores has been provided for NRDWP in 2014-15. Under NRDWP, the States are to give priority to cover partially covered habitations with adequate safe drinking water in their Annual Action Plan.

Under the Strategic Plan for rural drinking water supply for the period 2011-2022, covering the two Five Year Plan periods, the interim goal till 2017 *i.e.* by the end of Twelfth Five Year plan period, is to cover 50% of all rural households with piped water supply, and 35% of rural households with household tap connections. By 2022, the goal is to cover 90% of rural households with piped water supply and with 80% having household tap connections.

Sanitation is a State subject. Government of India assists the States/UTs through its centrally sponsored programme. Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA) is a comprehensive programme to ensure sanitation facilities in rural areas, including construction of toilets, with the main objective of eradicating the practice of open defecation and ensuring clean environment. The objective of NBA is to achieve sustainable behavior change with provision of sanitary facilities in entire communities in a phased, saturation mode with 'Nirmal Grams' as outcomes. The goal of NBA is to achieve 100% access to sanitation for all rural households by 2022.

Eradication of open defecation

2621. SHRI AAYANUR MANJUNATHA: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to eradicate the practice of open defecation in the rural areas of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise including Karnataka; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to ensure total sanitation facilities in rural areas of the country including Karnataka during the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Government of India administers through the States/UTs, the Nirmal Bharat

Abhiyan (NBA) in the country, a comprehensive programme to ensure sanitation facilities in rural areas, including construction of toilets, with the main objective of eradicating the practice of open defecation and ensuring clean environment. The objective of NBA is to achieve sustainable behavior change with provision of sanitary facilities in entire communities in a phased, saturation mode with 'Nirmal Grams' as outcomes. The goal of NBA is to achieve 100% access to sanitation for all rural households by 2022. Presently NBA is under implementation in 30 States/UTs including Karnataka.

(c) Under the Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA), following steps have been taken for accelerated sanitation coverage in the Country including Karnataka during last 3 years and current year :

- In addition to Below Poverty Line (BPL) households, provision of incentives for the construction of Individual Household Latrines (IHHLs) has been extended to identified Above Poverty Line (APL) households (all SCs /STs, small and marginal farmers, landless labourers with homestead, physically handicapped and women-headed households).
- Under the Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA) financial incentive for construction of toilets has been raised for all eligible beneficiaries to ₹4600/- from the earlier amount of ₹3200/-. In addition, upto ₹5400/- can be utilized under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme for construction of the toilet. Along-with beneficiary contribution of ₹900/-, the total unit cost of toilet is now ₹10,900/- (₹11,400/- for hilly and difficult areas).
- Emphasis has been placed on Information Education Communication (IEC) activities, with 15% of the total outlay of district projects earmarked for IEC activities.
- A conjoint approach has been developed with National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) to ensure water availability for sanitation activities in Gram Panchayats.
- Focus has been placed on convergence of rural sanitation (NBA) with programmes of associated Ministries including Health, School Education, Women and Child Development.
- The component of Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM) has been recast to a project mode approach in convergence with MGNREGS.
- Increasing the financial support for sanitation, the Twelfth Five Year Plan outlay has been fixed at ₹37159 crore, which is 468% higher than the Eleventh Five Year Plan outlay of ₹6540 crore.
- The Central share of funds released for implementation of NBA to various States including Karnataka during the last 3 years and current year is given in Statement.

Statement*State/UT-wise Central fund released as reported by**States during last three years and current year*

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (Upto June, 2014)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	96.57	150.23	145.24	0.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2.05	9.87	5.19	10.23
3.	Assam	122.51	119.43	41.81	0.00
4.	Bihar	172.19	478.15	0.00	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	27.02	57.32	0.00	0.00
6.	D and N Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8.	Gujarat	43.08	39.49	52.64	0.00
9.	Haryana	3.35	0.00	131.18	0.00
10.	Himachal Pradesh	4.70	16.67	30.50	0.00
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	9.68	35.11	39.57	0.00
12.	Jharkhand	72.65	41.93	0.00	0.00
13.	Karnataka	87.09	159.51	65.95	92.88
14.	Kerala	1.59	0.00	43.01	0.00
15.	Madhya Pradesh	150.76	257.80	660.39	0.00
16.	Maharashtra	58.00	124.09	36.46	0.00
17.	Manipur	10.88	35.09	0.00	0.00
18.	Meghalaya	11.16	25.40	103.04	0.00
19.	Mizoram	0.31	4.97	8.06	0.00
20.	Nagaland	1.74	23.03	0.00	0.00
21.	Orissa	111.72	0.00	0.00	0.00
22.	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
23.	Punjab	2.83	0.00	0.00	0.00
24.	Rajasthan	54.24	137.71	0.00	0.00
25.	Sikkim	0.00	1.59	8.25	0.00
26.	Tamil Nadu	76.62	128.12	311.92	0.00
27.	Tripura	1.34	4.30	14.01	0.00
28.	Uttar Pradesh	169.21	256.85	376.32	0.00
29.	Uttarakhand	8.05	25.42	5.28	0.00
30.	West Bengal	141.24	306.38	111.47	0.00
TOTAL		1440.59	2438.47	2190.28	103.11

Allocation of funds for clean drinking water and sanitation

†2622. SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government allocates funds to the States for the supply of clean drinking water to the general public and sanitation;

(b) if so, the details of funds allocated to the States specially to Jharkhand and Bihar during the last three years, district-wise;

(c) the number of villages in Jharkhand where the villagers were provided the benefits under the clean drinking water and sanitation scheme during that period, district-wise; and

(d) by when the remaining villages are proposed to be covered under the above said scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) Yes, Sir. The Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation assists the States through Centrally Sponsored Programme, National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) to improve the drinking water facility in the rural areas of the country. The Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation also assists the States in improving the sanitation in rural areas through its centrally sponsored programme, Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA).

(b) Under NRDWP funds are allocated and released to States/UTs. The States/UTs further allocates funds to the district as per the rural water supply schemes to be undertaken there. The details of funds allocated to the States including Jharkhand and Bihar during the last three years is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

Since NBA is a demand driven programme, funds are not allocated State-wise. Releases are made to the States as per progress and demand. Releases made to the States including Jharkhand and Bihar are given in Statement [Refer to Statement appended to answer to USQ No. 2621 (c)]

The district-wise details are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) The Ministry maintains data regarding availability of drinking water in terms of habitations and not in terms of villages. As per information entered by the State Governments in the online Integrated Management Information System (IMIS), as on 01.04.2014, out of total number of 119667 habitations, the State of Jharkhand has fully covered 116003 habitations, partially covered 3637 habitations and 27 habitations of the

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

State are quality affected, with respect to safe drinking water. The district-wise coverage of habitations with drinking water supply is given in Statement-III (*See below*).

Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA) is being implemented taking district as a unit. All villages in a district are supposed to cover under the programme. The district-wise number of Individual household latrines constructed during last three years in Jharkhand is given in Statement-IV (*See below*).

(d) As rural water supply is a State subject, the State Governments are vested with powers to select, plan and implement drinking water supply schemes under the NRDWP to cover more habitations with piped drinking water supply.

Under the Strategic Plan for rural drinking water supply for the period 2011-2022, covering the two Five Year Plan periods, the interim goal till 2017, is to cover 50% of all rural households with piped water supply, and 35% of rural households with household tap connections. By 2022, the goal is to cover 90% of rural households with piped water supply and with 80% having household tap connections. The target of coverage as per the above plan is applicable to the Jharkhand also.

The target under NBA is to make the entire country open defecation free by 2022.

Statement-I

Status of Funds allocated to States/UTs under NRDWP during last three years

(₹ in crores)				
Sl. No.	State/UT	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	546.32	563.39	635.44
2.	Bihar	374.98	484.24	432.38
3.	Chhattisgarh	143.57	168.89	136.13
4.	Goa	5.20	6.07	5.5
5.	Gujarat	478.89	578.29	533.73
6.	Haryana	210.51	250.24	229.46
7.	Himachal Pradesh	131.47	153.59	138.51
8.	J and K	436.21	510.76	462.43
9.	Jharkhand	162.52	191.86	172.85
10.	Karnataka	687.11	922.67	868.75

Sl. No.	State/UT	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
11.	Kerala	144.43	193.59	155.58
12.	Madhya Pradesh	371.97	447.33	404.80
13.	Maharashtra	728.35	897.96	788.47
14.	Orissa	206.55	243.91	227.35
15.	Punjab	88.02	101.9	96.89
16.	Rajasthan	1083.57	1352.54	1231.05
17.	Tamil Nadu	330.04	394.82	273.63
18.	Uttar Pradesh	843.30	1060.87	923.19
19.	Uttarakhand	136.54	159.74	145.58
20.	West Bengal	343.60	523.53	490.63
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	120.56	145.32	201.23
22.	Assam	435.58	525.71	470.00
23.	Manipur	53.39	69.99	58.76
24.	Meghalaya	61.67	73.96	92.18
25.	Mizoram	39.67	48.35	38.42
26.	Nagaland	81.68	110.25	56.66
27.	Sikkim	28.10	36.69	16.88
28.	Tripura	56.20	70.66	59.29
29.	A and N Islands	0.00	1.15	1.04
30.	Chandigarh	0.00	0	0.00
31.	D and N Haveli	0.00	0	0.00
32.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0	0.00
33.	Delhi	0.00	0	0.00
34.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0	0.00
35.	Pondicherry	0.00	1.75	1.59
TOTAL		8330.00	10290.02	9348.40

Statement-II

District-wise Central share released during last 3 years and current year in Bihar and Jharkhand under NBA

(₹ in lakh)

State	District	Central share released during last 3 years and current year			
		2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (Upto June, 2014)
1	2	3	4	5	6
Bihar	Araria	0.00	837.50	0.00	0.00
Bihar	Arwal	176.28	360.21	0.00	0.00
Bihar	Aurangabad	364.08	1325.76	0.00	0.00
Bihar	Banka	0.00	695.10	0.00	0.00
Bihar	Begusarai	519.56	1327.41	0.00	0.00
Bihar	Bhagalpur	364.32	906.10	0.00	0.00
Bihar	Bhojpur	419.46	1182.30	0.00	0.00
Bihar	Buxar	250.12	715.92	0.00	0.00
Bihar	Darbhanga	1335.70	2773.81	0.00	0.00
Bihar	Gaya	0.00	2298.09	0.00	0.00
Bihar	Gopalganj	288.78	1077.32	0.00	0.00
Bihar	Jamui	0.00	1051.90	0.00	0.00
Bihar	Jehanabad	155.50	391.57	0.00	0.00
Bihar	Kaimur (bhabua)	244.66	553.23	0.00	0.00
Bihar	Katihar	1035.88	2048.46	0.00	0.00
Bihar	Khagaria	316.17	792.31	0.00	0.00
Bihar	Kishanganj	486.76	0.00	0.00	0.00
Bihar	Lakhisarai	196.58	454.66	0.00	0.00
Bihar	Madhepura	615.10	1338.03	0.00	0.00
Bihar	Madhubani	237.74	587.48	0.00	0.00
Bihar	Munger	0.00	851.42	0.00	0.00
Bihar	Muzaffarpur	981.52	1888.55	0.00	0.00
Bihar	Nalanda	0.00	1448.32	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
Bihar	Nawada	520.84	1286.44	0.00	0.00
Bihar	Pashchim Champaran	546.32	1445.94	0.00	0.00
Bihar	Patna	1050.88	2442.83	0.00	0.00
Bihar	Purba Champaran	1249.92	2500.17	0.00	0.00
Bihar	Purnia	694.78	1747.31	0.00	0.00
Bihar	Saharsa	501.60	991.57	0.00	0.00
Bihar	Samastipur	1274.84	2864.72	0.00	0.00
Bihar	Saran	919.52	2112.42	0.00	0.00
Bihar	Sasaram (Rohtas)	435.64	1111.92	0.00	0.00
Bihar	Sheikhpura	262.36	504.14	0.00	0.00
Bihar	Sheohar	191.62	351.66	0.00	0.00
Bihar	Sitamarhi	0.00	1607.23	0.00	0.00
Bihar	Siwan	727.86	1603.76	0.00	0.00
Bihar	Supaul	450.04	1222.07	0.00	0.00
Bihar	Vaishali	404.66	1116.92	0.00	0.00
		17219.09	47814.55	0.00	0.00
Jharkhand	Bokaro	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jharkhand	Chatra	0.00	338.06	0.00	0.00
Jharkhand	Deoghar	183.29	99.40	0.00	0.00
Jharkhand	Dhanbad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jharkhand	Dumka	641.39	421.12	0.00	0.00
Jharkhand	Garhwa	464.78	358.36	0.00	0.00
Jharkhand	Giridih	489.80	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jharkhand	Godda	403.84	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jharkhand	Gumla	368.12	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jharkhand	Hazaribagh	597.46	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jharkhand	Jamtara	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jharkhand	Khunti	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jharkhand	Koderma	121.86	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
Jharkhand	Latehar	490.14	347.11	0.00	0.00
Jharkhand	Lohardaga	11.93	6.98	0.00	0.00
Jharkhand	Pakur	134.22	102.02	0.00	0.00
Jharkhand	Palamu	459.37	328.11	0.00	0.00
Jharkhand	Paschim Singhbhum	347.96	948.72	0.00	0.00
Jharkhand	Purbi Singhbhum	27.86	15.15	0.00	0.00
Jharkhand	Ramgarh	122.93	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jharkhand	Ranchi	1124.77	814.78	0.00	0.00
Jharkhand	Sahibganj	492.88	413.50	0.00	0.00
Jharkhand	Seraikela kharsawan	535.08	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jharkhand	Simdega	247.24	0.00	0.00	0.00
		7264.92	4193.31	0.00	0.00

Statement-III

Status of district- wise Rural Habitations of Jharkhand with respect to Drinking Water Supply as on 01.04.14

Sl. No.	District	Total	Fully Covered	Partially Covered	Quality Affected
		No. of Habitation	No. of Habitation	No. of Habitation	No. of Habitation
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Bokaro	4070	4050	20	0
2.	Chatra	7533	7533	0	0
3.	Deoghar	8180	8180	0	0
4.	Dhanbad	3544	3544	0	0
5.	Dumka	7452	7448	4	0
6.	Garhwa	4257	4118	134	5
7.	Giridih	4546	4546	0	0
8.	Godda	5808	5774	34	0
9.	Gumla	4513	4511	2	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
10.	Hazaribag	4917	4909	8	0
11.	Jamtara	5253	5253	0	0
12.	Khuti	3030	3030	0	0
13.	Koderma	1978	1978	0	0
14.	Latehar	4304	4285	19	0
15.	Lohardaga	1644	1505	139	0
16.	Pakur	3632	3625	6	1
17.	Palamu	6935	6742	186	7
18.	Paschim Singhbhum	8803	8703	100	0
19.	Purbi Singhbhum	6672	3676	2985	11
20.	Ramgarh	1952	1952	0	0
21.	Ranchi	6571	6568	0	3
22.	Sahibganj	2857	2857	0	0
23.	Sareikela and Kharsawan	4835	4835	0	0
24.	Simdega	6381	6381	0	0
TOTAL		119667	116003	3637	27

Statement-IV

District-wise no. of individual household latrines constructed during last 3 years in Jharkhand under NBA

Sl. No.	District	Individual household latrines constructed		
		2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Bokaro	448	1110	1071
2.	Chatra	4444	17026	10871
3.	Deoghar	12	0	4128
4.	Dhanbad	1158	655	4213
5.	Dumka	3977	0	3917

1	2	3	4	5
6.	Garhwa	834	550	221
7.	Giridih	1112	1242	1758
8.	Godda	0	430	4889
9.	Gumla	119	510	2055
10.	Hazaribagh	705	5934	12188
11.	Jamtara	364	2624	3411
12.	Khunti	1074	1048	4826
13.	Koderma	212	60	335
14.	Latehar	17816	3669	974
15.	Lohardaga	1005	355	2982
16.	Pakur	382	1200	902
17.	Palamu	8904	2295	855
18.	Paschim Singhbhum	53	2612	5163
19.	Purbi Singhbhum	0	1023	932
20.	Ramgarh	2197	1095	2932
21.	Ranchi	6448	753	2409
22.	Sahibganj	734	3511	4083
23.	Seraikela Kharsawan	272	190	507
24.	Simdega	1209	608	1196
TOTAL		53479	48500	76818

Sanitation facilities

2623. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of houses in the country does not have sanitation facilities;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of steps taken by Government to address this issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As per Census 2011, out of 16.78 crore rural households, 11.30 crore (67.3%) households do not have access to toilets. As per the National Sample Survey 69th Round Survey 2012-13 estimation, 59.40% of households do not have access to toilets.

(c) Government of India administers through the States/UTs, the Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA) in the country, a comprehensive programme to ensure sanitation facilities in rural areas, including construction of toilets, with the main objective of eradicating the practice of open defecation and ensuring clean environment. The objective of NBA is to achieve sustainable behavior change with provision of sanitary facilities in entire communities in a phased, saturation mode with 'Nirmal Grams' as outcomes. The goal of NBA is to achieve 100% access to sanitation for all rural households by 2022.

Under the Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA), following steps have been taken for accelerated sanitation coverage:-

- In addition to Below Poverty Line (BPL) households, provision of incentives for the construction of Individual Household Latrines (IHHLs) has been extended to identified Above Poverty Line (APL) households (all SCs /STs, small and marginal farmers, landless labourers with homestead, physically handicapped and women-headed households).
- Under the Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA) financial incentive for construction of toilets has been raised for all eligible beneficiaries to ₹ 4600/- from the earlier amount of ₹ 3200/-. In addition upto ₹ 5400/- can be utilized under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme for construction of the toilet. Along-with beneficiary contribution of ₹ 900/-, the total unit cost of toilet is now ₹ 10,900/- (₹ 11,400/- for hilly and difficult areas).
- Emphasis has been placed on Information Education Communication (IEC) activities, with 15% of the total outlay of district projects earmarked for IEC activities.
- A conjoint approach has been developed with National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) to ensure water availability for sanitation activities in Gram Panchayats.
- Focus has been placed on convergence of rural sanitation (NBA) with programmes of associated Ministries including Health, School Education, Women and Child Development.
- The component of Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM) has been recast to a project mode approach in convergence with MGNREGS.

- Increasing the Financial support for sanitation, the 12th Five Year Plan outlay has been fixed at ₹ 37159 crore, which is 468% higher than the Eleventh Five Year Plan Outlay of ₹ 6540 crore.

Water purification plants

2624. SHRI AAYANUR MANJUNATHA: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that excess arsenic and fluoride contaminated water is used in a number of habitations in the country;

(b) if so, the number of such habitations identified during the last three years, State-wise and district-wise;

(c) whether Government is taking steps for setting up of water purification plants in all those habitations; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) State-wise and district-wise rural habitations suffering with excess arsenic and/or fluoride in one or more drinking water sources as reported by the States/UTs into the online Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry is given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) Drinking water supply is a State subject. The Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation, Government of India provides technical and financial assistance to the State Departments/ Boards dealing with rural drinking water supply in their efforts of providing safe drinking water in adequate quantity. Out of funds released to the States under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), 67% funds can be utilized by the States for coverage and tackling water quality problems through provision of safe drinking water in adequate quantity. Also, 75% of 5% of NRDWP funds is also earmarked for providing safe drinking water in chemical contaminated habitations while the remaining 25% of 5% NRDWP funds are earmarked for providing safe drinking water in rural areas in 60 high priority districts affected with Japanese Encephalitis/Acute Encephalitis Syndrome in 5 States. All the State Governments have been advised to accord highest priority under NRDWP to provide safe drinking water in water quality affected habitations. Powers have been delegated to the States to plan, design, approve, implement and maintain water supply schemes including setting up of water purification plants. Such schemes are approved by the respective State Level Scheme Sanctioning Committee.

Statement

State-wise and District-wise Arsenic and Flouride affected rural habitations identified and reported by States/UTs during the last three years

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ UT	Name of the District	Arsenic affected habitations identified in				Total Arsenic affected habs identified during 2011-12 to 2013-14	Fluoride affected habitations identified in				Total Fluoride affected habs. identified during 2011-12 to 2013-14	
			2011-12 2012-13 2013-14					2011-12 2012-13 2013-14					
			4	5	6	7		8	9	10	11		
1	2	3											
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Anantapur	0	0	0	0	0	0	369	0	0	369	11
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	0	0	18	18
3.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	0	13	13
4.	Andhra Pradesh	Kadapa	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	0	14	14
5.	Andhra Pradesh	Krishna	0	0	0	0	0	0	209	0	0	209	209
6.	Andhra Pradesh	Kurnool	0	0	0	0	0	0	75	0	0	75	75
7.	Andhra Pradesh	Prakasam	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	3
8.	Andhra Pradesh	Srikakulam	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	8	8
9.	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam	0	0	0	0	0	0	47	0	0	47	47

10.	Andhra Pradesh	West godavari	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
11.	Assam	Barpeta	0	0	11	11	0	0	0	5	5	5
12.	Assam	Dhubri	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	109	109	109
13.	Assam	Kamrup	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	5
14.	Assam	Karbi Anglong	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	6
15.	Assam	Karimganj	8	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
16.	Assam	Kokrajhar	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Assam	Sonitpur	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Bihar	Aurangabad	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	6	14	14
19.	Bihar	Banka	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
20.	Bihar	Begusarai	0	0	11	11	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.	Bihar	Bhagalpur	59	0	0	59	12	0	0	0	12	12
22.	Bihar	Darbhanga	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.	Bihar	Gaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	4	4
24.	Bihar	Katihar	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.	Bihar	Munger	3	0	0	3	33	0	0	12	45	45
26.	Bihar	Nawada	0	0	0	0	0	12	1	1	13	13
27.	Bihar	Rohtas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	3
28.	Bihar	Saran	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
29.	Chhattisgarh	Balod	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	20	20

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
30.	Chhatisgarh	Balrampur	0	0	0	0	43	0	0	43
31.	Chhatisgarh	Bastar	0	0	0	0	29	22	0	51
32.	Chhatisgarh	Bijapur	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
33.	Chhatisgarh	Durg	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2
34.	Chhatisgarh	Gariyaband	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	5
35.	Chhatisgarh	Kanker	0	0	0	0	15	3	0	18
36.	Chhatisgarh	Kondagaon	0	0	0	0	2	17	0	19
37.	Chhatisgarh	Korba	0	0	0	0	6	1	13	20
38.	Chhatisgarh	Koriya	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3
39.	Chhatisgarh	Mahasamund	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	11
40.	Chhatisgarh	Surajpur	0	0	0	0	43	0	0	43
41.	Chhatisgarh	Surguja	0	0	0	0	1	18	2	21
42.	Gujarat	Amreli	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
43.	Gujarat	Anand	0	0	0	0	1	6	7	14
44.	Gujarat	Banas Kantha	0	0	0	0	33	70	13	116
45.	Gujarat	Dohad	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	23
46.	Gujarat	Kheda	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	5
47.	Gujarat	Narmada	0	0	0	0	2	6	3	11
48.	Gujarat	Navsari	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2

49.	Gujarat	Panch Mahals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5
50.	Gujarat	Sabar Kantha	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
51.	Gujarat	Surat	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
52.	Gujarat	Vadodara	0	0	0	0	18	6	0	0	24
53.	Haryana	Gurgaon	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	3
54.	Haryana	Jhajjar	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
55.	Haryana	Kaithal	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
56.	Haryana	Karnal	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	9	9
57.	Haryana	Mahendragarh	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
58.	Jammu and Kashmir	Kupwara	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2
59.	Jharkhand	Garhwa	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	5
60.	Jharkhand	Palamu	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	3	4
61.	Karnataka	Bagalkot	0	0	0	0	18	0	0	0	18
62.	Karnataka	Bangalore rural	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	2	3
63.	Karnataka	Bangalore urban	0	0	0	0	22	0	0	0	22
64.	Karnataka	Belgaum	0	0	0	0	28	0	0	0	28
65.	Karnataka	Bellary	0	0	0	0	14	8	9	9	31
66.	Karnataka	Bijapur	0	0	0	0	31	3	185	185	219
67.	Karnataka	Chitradurga	0	0	0	0	45	0	0	0	45
68.	Karnataka	Davangere	0	0	0	0	126	17	3	3	146

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
69.	Karnataka	Gadag	0	3	0	3	3	8	0	11
70.	Karnataka	Hassan	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	7
71.	Karnataka	Kolar	0	0	0	0	0	60	96	156
72.	Karnataka	Koppal	0	0	0	0	29	0	2	31
73.	Karnataka	Mandya	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
74.	Karnataka	Mysore	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
75.	Karnataka	Raichur	0	1	1	2	97	33	41	171
76.	Karnataka	Tumkur	0	0	0	0	195	0	1	196
77.	Karnataka	Yadgir	0	0	1	1	0	0	47	47
78.	Kerala	Palakkad	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
79.	Madhya Pradesh	Balaghat	0	0	0	0	8	0	26	34
80.	Madhya Pradesh	Chhindwara	0	0	0	0	186	115	0	301
81.	Madhya Pradesh	Dewas	0	0	0	0	6	12	3	21
82.	Madhya Pradesh	Dhar	0	0	0	0	36	11	110	157
83.	Madhya Pradesh	Dindori	0	0	0	0	74	44	3	121
84.	Madhya Pradesh	Mandla	0	0	0	0	4	80	6	90
85.	Madhya Pradesh	Raisen	0	0	0	0	34	0	0	34
86.	Madhya Pradesh	Rajgarh	0	0	0	0	6	12	0	18
87.	Madhya Pradesh	Ratlam	0	0	0	0	13	0	38	51

88.	Madhya Pradesh	Sehore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	43	0	43
89.	Madhya Pradesh	Seoni	0	0	0	0	0	37	7	43	87	
90.	Madhya Pradesh	Ujjain	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	4	
91.	Maharashtra	Beed	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	5	
92.	Maharashtra	Buldana	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	13	0	15
93.	Maharashtra	Chandrapur	0	0	0	0	0	10	35	50	95	
94.	Maharashtra	Gadchiroli	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	4	6	
95.	Maharashtra	Gondia	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	4	
96.	Maharashtra	Hingoli	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	
97.	Maharashtra	Jalna	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	9	
98.	Maharashtra	Nagpur	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	23	32	
99.	Maharashtra	Wardha	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	3	
100.	Maharashtra	Washim	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	
101.	Maharashtra	Yavatmal	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	7	21	
102.	Odisha	Balangir	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	8	
103.	Odisha	Bargarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	4	
104.	Odisha	Jajpur	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	
105.	Odisha	Kalahandi	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	4	
106.	Odisha	Nuapada	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	
107.	Punjab	Fatehgarh Sahib	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	7	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
108.	Punjab	Fazilka	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1
109.	Rajasthan	Ajmer	0	0	0	0	0	0	216	216
110.	Rajasthan	Alwar	0	0	0	0	0	1	321	322
111.	Rajasthan	Banswara	0	0	0	0	0	50	0	50
112.	Rajasthan	Baran	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
113.	Rajasthan	Barmer	0	0	0	0	0	498	41	539
114.	Rajasthan	Bharatpur	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	10
115.	Rajasthan	Bhilwara	0	0	0	0	0	49	0	49
116.	Rajasthan	Bikaner	0	0	0	0	0	5	28	33
117.	Rajasthan	Chittaurgarh	0	0	0	0	4	32	7	43
118.	Rajasthan	Churu	0	0	0	0	0	53	121	174
119.	Rajasthan	Dausa	0	0	0	0	0	32	0	32
120.	Rajasthan	Dhauipur	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
121.	Rajasthan	Dungarpur	0	0	0	0	16	282	0	298
122.	Rajasthan	Ganganagar	0	0	0	0	4	1	6	11
123.	Rajasthan	Hanumangarh	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	5
124.	Rajasthan	Jaipur	0	0	0	0	0	203	140	343
125.	Rajasthan	Jaisalmer	0	0	0	0	0	299	29	328
126.	Rajasthan	Jalor	0	0	0	0	0	103	0	103
127.	Rajasthan	Jhalawar	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	5

128.	Rajasthan	Jhunjhunun	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	129	136
129.	Rajasthan	Jodhpur	0	0	0	0	126	0	0	3	129
130.	Rajasthan	Karauli	0	0	0	0	0	110	36	146	146
131.	Rajasthan	Kota	0	0	0	0	0	32	7	39	39
132.	Rajasthan	Nagaur	0	0	0	0	0	338	285	623	623
133.	Rajasthan	Pali	0	0	0	0	0	198	41	239	239
134.	Rajasthan	Rajsamand	0	0	0	0	0	246	35	281	281
135.	Rajasthan	Sawai Madhopur	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	20	20
136.	Rajasthan	Sikar	0	0	0	0	0	129	1	130	130
137.	Rajasthan	Tonk	0	0	0	0	0	164	22	186	186
138.	Rajasthan	Udaipur	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	3	3
139.	Tamil Nadu	Pudukkottai	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	5	5
140.	Tamil Nadu	Tiruvannamalai	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	2
141.	Telangana	Adilabad	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
142.	Telangana	Karimnagar	0	0	0	0	0	252	0	252	252
143.	Telangana	Khammam	0	0	0	0	0	41	0	41	41
144.	Telangana	Mahaboobnagar	0	0	0	0	0	167	0	167	167
145.	Telangana	Medak	0	0	0	0	0	120	0	120	120
146.	Telangana	Nalgonda	0	0	0	0	0	90	0	90	90
147.	Telangana	Nizamabad	0	0	0	0	0	89	0	89	89

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
148.	Telangana	Rangareddy	0	0	0	0	0	137	0	137
149.	Telangana	Warangal	0	0	0	0	0	370	0	370
150.	Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
151.	Uttar Pradesh	Ballia	0	98	0	98	0	0	0	0
152.	Uttar Pradesh	Etah	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
153.	Uttar Pradesh	Farrukhabad	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
154.	Uttar Pradesh	Ghaziabad	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
155.	Uttar Pradesh	Ghazipur	0	0	0	0	0	4	11	15
156.	Uttar Pradesh	Gorakhpur	0	28	0	28	0	1	0	1
157.	Uttar Pradesh	Hapur	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5
158.	Uttar Pradesh	Jhansi	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	12
159.	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur Dehat	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	5
160.	Uttar Pradesh	Kaushambi	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
161.	Uttar Pradesh	Kheri	0	21	0	21	0	10	7	17
162.	Uttar Pradesh	Mathura	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	4
163.	Uttar Pradesh	Sant Kabeer Nagar	0	6	0	6	0	0	0	0
164.	Uttar Pradesh	Sonbhadra	0	0	0	0	0	101	0	101

165.	Uttar Pradesh	Unnao	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	4	0	4
166.	Uttarakhand	Hardwar	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
167.	West Bengal	Bankura	0	0	0	0	0	2	15	1	18		
168.	West Bengal	Birbhum	0	0	0	0	0	6	5	0	11		
169.	West Bengal	Dakshin Dinajpur	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	161	168		
170.	West Bengal	Hooghly	44	1	5	50	0	0	0	0	0		
171.	West Bengal	Howrah	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0		
172.	West Bengal	Jalpaiguri	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2		
173.	West Bengal	Maldah	72	0	44	116	4	0	0	0	4		
174.	West Bengal	Murshidabad	183	107	288	578	0	0	0	0	0		
175.	West Bengal	Nadia	209	89	358	656	0	0	0	0	0		
176.	West Bengal	North 24 Paraganas	176	42	23	241	0	0	0	0	0		
177.	West Bengal	Purulia	0	0	0	0	3	2	36	41			
178.	West Bengal	South 24 Paraganas	26	0	0	26	0	0	0	0	0		
179.	West Bengal	Uttar Dinajpur	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2		
TOTAL			782	400	747	1929	1551	5844	2572	9967			

Supply of drinking water through solar pumps

†2625. DR. BHUSHAN LAL JANGDE: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the supply of drinking water through solar pumps in undeveloped areas of Chhattisgarh is being done under central schemes;

(b) whether supply of drinking water through solar pumps would be done as due to high expense on power pumps in backward areas of the State, the supply of drinking water is not possible; and

(c) whether sanction would be accorded for 2,500 solar pumps as per demand of the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The most severe constraint in providing drinking water on sustainable basis in far flung habitations, especially small habitations are high expenditure involved and sustainability. Typical water supply scheme consists of water pumps powered by electricity and elevated surface reservoirs of RCC. Not only capital cost of such scheme is high but more importantly they are not sustainable in long run because of recurring cost of electricity bills and maintenance and repairs. It is also difficult to get scheme constructed in such areas due to difficulty in reaching out there, especially if area is hilly or forest. In contrast to this solar pumps are cost effective, easy to install, have low Operations and Maintenance costs and are not dependent on electricity.

(c) Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation is supporting 9 States to implement solar energy based Dual Pump Piped Water Supply Schemes for pumping of water by making use of renewable solar energy in 82 IAP districts in these States. The project proposes installation of solar energy based dual pump piped water supply schemes in 10,000 rural habitations in IAP districts. The installation of schemes has been completed in 958 habitations out of the 1722 rural habitations which were to be covered in the State of Chhattisgarh as on 2.7.2014.

Under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) , this Ministry provides financial and technical assistance to States to supplement their efforts to provide adequate safe drinking water to rural population. The State Governments are vested with powers to plan, approve and implement drinking water supply schemes. The projects/schemes to provide drinking water to the rural population are approved at the level of State level Scheme Sanctioning Committee (SLSSC).

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Funds allocated to Bihar

2626. SHRI GULAM RASOOL BALYAWI: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the funds given by the Central Government to the Bihar Government during the last three years and the current year for drinking water and sanitation respectively;

(b) whether these funds were inadequate; and

(c) if so, how much work still remains to be done in the State in the field of drinking water and sanitation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) The details of the funds released by the Central Government to the Government of Bihar during the last three years and the current year under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) for drinking water and Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA) for rural sanitation are as under:

Sl. No.	Financial Year	Funds released	
		NRDWP	NBA
1.	2011-12	330.02	172.19
2.	2012-13	224.30	478.15
3.	2013-14	338.95	0.00
4.	2014-15 (As on 30.07.2014)	6.28	0.00

(b) Under NRDWP funds are allocated to the States/UTs at the beginning of financial year on the basis of pre-approved criteria. Details of works related to the coverage of habitations with drinking water supply in a State are decided at the Annual Action Plan discussions at the beginning of the Financial year. The funds allocated, released and expenditure of the State of Bihar during the last three years and the current year is given below:

(₹ in crore)			
Year	Allocation	Release	Expenditure
2011-12	374.98	330.02	367.30
2012-13	484.24	224.30	293.09
2013-14	432.38	338.95	307.43
2014-15	455.22	6.28	23.07
(as on 30.07.2014)			

In respect of rural sanitation, these funds under NBA were not inadequate. The balance of central funds available with the States as on 1.4.2014 is 246.75 crore under NBA.

(c) As per information entered by the State Government in the online Integrated Management Information System (IMIS), as on 01.04.2014, out of total number of 107640 habitations, 50203 habitations are fully covered, 50838 habitations are partially covered and 6599 habitations are quality affected in the State of Bihar. The State Government of Bihar has been advised to provide safe drinking water as per norm in all partially covered and water quality affected habitations so as to make them fully covered.

As per Baseline Survey 2013, there are 213.95 lakh rural households in Bihar, out of which 168.14 lakh (78.58%) rural households are without toilets.

Recruitment under RUSA

2627. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether States have been provided any support in the recruitment of faculties under the Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of faculty positions that have been filled under RUSA?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) Under Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) one of the components provides for support to create additional 5000 positions in the category of Assistant Professor or equivalent cadre. However, support under this component is contingent upon the state achieving a Student Teacher ratio of 20:1 and adhere to University Grants Commission (UGC) norms and regulations. The states also have to commit to take over the liability of faculty positions at the end of the scheme.

(c) Till date no funds have been released under the component of Faculty Recruitment support to any state.

Funds to Tamil Nadu

2628. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the funds made available to Tamil Nadu during 2012-13;

(b) the expenditure reported by the State during that period;

- (c) whether any reasons were given for the non-optimal utilization of funds; and
 (d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (d) Grants are released to the State Governments/Institutions by the MHRD for Centrally Sponsored Schemes on the basis of the proposals received, the availability of resources and the progress of utilization of funds earlier released under each scheme. A Statement indicating the amount released and expenditure incurred during 2012-13 to Tamil Nadu under various Centrally Sponsored Schemes administered by the Ministry of Human Resource Development is given in Statement (*See below*). Financial approval to be taken at different stages and administrative issues sometimes leads to under utilization of fund.

Statement

The amount released to Tamil Nadu under various schemes in the Ministry of Human Resource Development during 2012-13

(₹ in lakhs)			
Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Amount released during 2012-13	Actual expenditure during 2012-13
1.	Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan	71637.13	71637.13
2.	Teacher Education	1084.97	1084.97
3.	Adult Education and Skill Development renamed as "Saakshar Bharat"	1375.04	2188.49*
4.	Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA)	27614.00	27941.00*
5.	Model School	4256.00	662.00
6.	Girls Hostel	1976.02	0.00
7.	Inclusive Education for Disabled at Secondary Stage (IEDSS)	425.58	579.00*
8.	Mid Day Meal (MDM)	70054.38	45269.07
9.	Upgradation of Existing Polytechnics	1120.00	1120.00
10.	Women's Hostel in Polytechnics	370.00	370.00
11.	Community Development through Polytechnics (CDTP)	416.00	416.00

*Actual Expenditure is more than amount released due to unspent balances of previous year.

Setting up of polytechnics

†2629. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to set up more polytechnics in various parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and location-wise;

(c) whether Government has received proposals from States in this regard during the last two years and the current year; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken/being taken by Government on these proposals, State-wise and proposal-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (d) Sir, in coming three years, Government is planning to start 222 polytechnics under the scheme "Sub-Mission on Polytechnics", in un-served and underserved districts already identified. Due to this, there will be additional enrollment of 1,19,880 students in polytechnic system of our country. State-wise details in this regard are given in Statement.

Statement***State wise Details of 222 Polytechnics under the scheme Sub-Mission on Polytechnics***

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	No. of polytechnics to be opened
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	14
3.	Assam	21
4.	Bihar	33
5.	Chhattisgarh	11
6.	Daman and Diu	1
7.	Delhi	5
8.	Gujarat	5
9.	Haryana	5
10.	Jharkhand	17
11.	Lakshadweep	1
12.	Madhya Pradesh	21

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	No. of polytechnics to be opened
13.	Manipur	8
14.	Meghalaya	4
15.	Mizoram	6
16.	Nagaland	8
17.	Odisha	5
18.	Rajasthan	5
19.	Sikkim	2
20.	Tripura	2
21.	Uttar Pradesh	35
22.	West Bengal	11
TOTAL		222

National Employability Enhancement Mission

2630. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that AICTE has initiated a programme called National Employability Enhancement Mission (NEEM) to offer on-the-job practical training to enhance employability of a person;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of persons given training under the scheme in Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE), a statutory body of Ministry of Human Resource Development, has notified a regulation on 26.02.2014 under National Employability Enhancement Mission (NEEM) to offer on-the-job practical training to enhance employability of a person either pursuing his or her graduation/diploma in any technical or non-technical stream or have discontinued studies of degree or diploma course to increase their employability. So far AICTE has registered three organizations namely Board of Apprenticeship Training, Chennai, Tamil Nadu (BOAT, Chennai), Nettur Technical Training Foundation, Bangalore, Karnataka (NTTF) and Teamlease Education Foundation, Bangalore, Karnataka as NEEM Agents to offer on-the-job practical training.

(c) No person has been trained under the scheme of NEEM in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

Institutes of higher education in Rajasthan

†2631. SHRI RAM NARAIN DUDI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Government institutes of higher education for girls in Rajasthan, at present, along with the number of seats allocated for girls in these institutes;

(b) the details of Government colleges set up for girls' higher education in that State during the last ten years; and

(c) the manner in which Government proposes to provide higher education to girls fulfilling eligibility, at present?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) The Central Government has not set up any higher educational institutes for girls in Rajasthan. Education is a subject in the Concurrent List (List-III) of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution. State Governments are free to create institutions and run them and hence details of such institutes set up by the State Governments are not maintained centrally.

(c) The University Grants Commission (UGC) has undertaken several schemes for providing higher education to girls. These include the construction of Women Hostels Scheme, the Indira Gandhi Post Graduate Scholarship Scheme for Single Girl Child and a fellowship for single girl child for taking up research in science departments, which has been covered under the Basic Scientific Research (BSR) programme.

Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA), special emphasis is given to the inclusion and enrolment of girls in higher education. Infrastructure grants are provided to universities and colleges for creation of facilities including girls hostels and toilets.

Eligibility criteria for lecturership

†2632. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether, prior to 2009, Ph.D. and after 2009, NET and Ph.D have been considered required qualification for a lecturer and whether, at present, there are lakhs of such eligible candidates;

(b) whether Government has any plan to appropriately utilize these eligible and capable but unemployed teachers; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) if not, who is responsible for creating such a large force of unemployed people possessing higher education in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) No, Sir. The University Grants Commission (UGC) has laid down since 1991, through its regulations, that the National Eligibility Test (NET) would be a minimum qualification for direct recruitment of Assistant Professors (Lecturers). It has also specified from time to time the exemption from this minimum qualification for Lectureship. As per the UGC (Minimum Qualifications Required for the Appointment and Career Advancement of Teachers in Universities and Institutions affiliated to it) (Third Amendment) Regulations, 2009, candidates, who are or have been awarded Ph.D. Degree in compliance of the UGC (Minimum Standards and Procedure for award of M.Phil./Ph.D. Degree) Regulations, 2009, shall be exempted from the requirement of the minimum eligibility condition of NET/State Level Eligibility Test (SLET) for recruitment and appointment of Assistant Professor or equivalent positions in Universities and Colleges. This provision has been retained in the UGC (Minimum Qualifications for Appointment of Teachers and other Academic Staff in Universities and Colleges and Measures for the Maintenance of Standards in Higher Education) Regulations, 2010.

The UGC does not maintain a database of candidates fulfilling all minimum eligibility conditions. It only maintains the details of candidates who have been declared successful in NET examination. The number of candidates who have been declared successful in the last three years is 25755 in 2011; 101938 in 2012; and 56041 in 2013.

(b) and (c) Apart from fulfilling the requirements of minimum eligibility conditions for appointment to teaching posts, the NET also provides a list of candidates eligible to undertake research work in Universities and Colleges under the UGC Scheme of Junior Research Fellowship (JRF) and Senior Research Fellowship (SRF). The UGC disburses 6400 such fellowships every year. Further, as per the UGC (Minimum Standards and Procedure for award of M.Phil./Ph.D. Degree) Regulations, 2009, separate terms and conditions can be laid down by Universities in the matter of requirement of an entrance test for admission of a NET qualified candidate to M.Phil./Ph.D. programme.

The Central Government appointed a NET Review Committee in 2005, under the Chairmanship of Prof. Bhalchandra Mungekar to review the scheme of NET and its requirement as one of the mandatory qualifications. The Committee, after extensive deliberations, recommended that NET be retained to ensure improvements in quality of teaching.

Experiments on living animals

†2633. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the experiments on living animals are being carried out in laboratories of universities and colleges in spite of circulars, orders and instructions issued to the contrary by U.G.C during 2011;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government would issue any orders or instructions for not carrying out such experiments;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether a petition had also been filed in the court in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) The University Grants Commission (UGC) has informed that it had received some references from some eminent people complaining that several universities offering life science courses are taking advantage of a minor disparity between the UGC guidelines and those issued by the Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) in order to continue dissecting animals.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The UGC has already issued guidelines on discontinuation of dissection and animal experimentation in Zoology/Life Sciences in higher educational institutions. These guidelines are available on www.ugc.ac.in. All Universities deemed to be Universities have been requested to ensure compliance of these guidelines by all departments of that University as well as by the affiliated colleges. The UGC, in its meeting held on 22nd July, 2014, had also resolved to strengthen the implementation of these guidelines by notify it and extended its provisions to include post-graduate programs. It also resolved that no animal from any species shall be dissected either by teachers or students for any purpose at these levels.

Further, the Medical Council of India has amended the Establishment of Medical College Regulations, 1999 to mandate use of Computer assisted modules for imparting required knowledge and skills for teaching Physiology and Pharmacology in undergraduate curriculum.

(e) No, Sir. The UGC has reported that it does not have any information in this regard.

Infrastructure of IITs and IIMs

2634. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether eight new IITs set up in 2009 still continue to operate out of temporary make-shift premises and three out of seven new IIMs also face infrastructure related hurdles;

(b) whether escalation of construction costs is a major issue for the new IITs with the original capital outlay of ₹ 6080 crore worked out in 2009 has now ballooned to ₹ 15,565 crore due to delays in land acquisition, revision of CPWD rates, etc.; and

(c) whether new IITs recently proposed by Government, would come at a cost of ₹ 1,800 crore each over a five year period?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) Yes, Sir. All the eight new IITs and seven new IIMs are operating from temporary campuses. IIT-Mandi has shifted partly to the permanent campus. Construction work in IITs at Patna, Bhubaneswar, Mandi, Hyderabad and Gandhinagar is going on in full swing.

(b) The scheme for “Setting up of eight new IITs” was approved by the Union Cabinet on 17.07.2008 at a total cost of ₹6080 crore out of which an amount of ₹ 3028.47 crores has been released to the new IITs till date to take care of the current infrastructure development activities. Delay in handing over of the land free of encumbrances by the concerned State Government, preparations and finalizations of Master Plan, process of tendering, finalization of Architects have resulted in time-overrun which has increased the cost of construction due to revision/cost escalation in CPWD rates etc. A Detailed Project Report (DPR) has been prepared. Based on the DPR, the proposal for Revised Cost Estimate is being formulated to enable smooth completion of infrastructure in these new institutes.

(c) A total sum of ₹500 crores has been set-aside for setting up of 10 Educational Institutions including 5 new IITs in Jammu, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Andhra Pradesh and Kerala as announced by the Hon’ble Minister of Finance, while presenting the Union Budget 2014-2015 on July 10, 2014. The cost of setting up of these IITs will depend upon the formulation of the Detailed Project Report the approved EFC.

Preparation of New Education Policy

2635. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to prepare a New Education Policy;

(b) whether the policy would be binding on the State Governments;

(c) whether the State Governments would be consulted in the matter;

(d) whether the policy would require statutory changes in the Central and State legislations;

(e) the details of such legislations; and

(f) the legal status of the said policy?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The National Policy on Education (NPE) 1986, as amended in 1992, has been the guiding document for the policies of the Central Government in the education sector. In the last twenty years, the education scenario has seen a monumental change with the emergence of several new paradigms like rights based approach to elementary education, the endeavour to extend universalization to secondary education, reshape the higher education scenario and its impact on the innovation environment and providing an impetus to skill development through vocational education in the context of the emergence of new technologies in a rapidly expanding economy placed in a globalised environment.

The Government proposes to formulate a New Education Policy aimed at meeting the challenges posed by lack of quality, research and innovation in our educational institutions. Suggestions will be invited and examined while framing the New Education Policy.

Education being a subject in the Concurrent List of 7th Schedule of the Constitution, the responsibility of education lies primarily with the State Governments. However, all States will be advised to develop syllabi and Text Books keeping in view the New Education Policy, taking into consideration State specific concerns.

(d) to (f) As New Education Policy is yet to be formulated, hence changes in legislations, if necessitated by the New Education Policy, cannot be specified at this stage. The NPE is normally laid in the Parliament.

Staff and students of SCs/STs in institutions of national importance

2636. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details along with percentage of staff and students belonging to SCs/STs in institutions of national importance represented by members of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe communities during the last three years;

(b) whether any measures, over and above those ensured by concerned legislations and court rulings, have been taken to secure adequate representation of these communities;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the number of drop-outs in the aforementioned institutions amongst Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

(b) and (c) To secure adequate representation of SC/ST students in IITs, 5% relaxation in aggregate marks in qualifying examination (10+2) is being allowed in IIT-Joint Entrance Examination. In case seats reserved for SCs/STs, 15% and 7.5% respectively, are not filled in, a limited number of candidates are admitted to a one year preparatory course and on successful completion of the course the students are admitted in the next year. All SC/ST students are exempted from payment of tuition fees, provided with free book bank facilities and in case their parental income is below ₹ 4.5 lakhs per annum, free mess with pocket allowance of ₹ 250 per month, is provided. The holders of Institute Scholarship for SC/ST are also exempted from payment of hostel seat rent. In addition to this various scholarships/fellowships for SC/ST students are being provided by Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment and Ministry of Tribal Affairs and University Grants Commission. In order to fill up vacancies of staff, as per the prescribed reservation norms, special recruitment drive for recruitment of SCs/STs are launched from time to time.

(d) The statistics on drop-outs at degree and above level is not centrally maintained.

Imparting moral and civic education

2637. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether moral and civic education is being imparted to children in schools across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government recognises the public value of imparting such education to children;

(d) whether Government proposes to make moral and civic education compulsory in the curriculum from nursery to university level; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) The National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) recommends implementing education for peace as an integrated and holistic intervention to complement education, which have been developed and disseminated in the context of the National Curriculum Framework (NCF) 2005. The NCERT has brought out a publication “Values in Schools-A Framework” in 2012. The NCERT has interwoven values of peace in the content and also incorporated them in the guidelines for teachers and teacher educators to highlight these values during transaction of content.

The Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) exclusively emphasizes values enshrined in the Article 51-A of the Constitution and therefore, considers Civic Education as a part of the Value Education. The Board has launched a **Values Education Kit** comprising of a revised “*Handbook for Teachers*”, a set of “*Value Cards*” and a “*CD of Songs*”. The Board had initiated a School Based Assessment scheme in the year 2009 which includes co-scholastic areas of Life-Skills, Attitude and Values, Sports and Games as well as co-curricular activities. The schools follow a cross curricular pedagogy involving all the major subjects to impart value education including civic education.

(c) to (e) Civic Education is compulsory in the school curriculum at the elementary and secondary stages. The NCERT textbooks in various subjects/disciplines such as Environmental Studies (EVS), Social Sciences, Political Science, Sociology, Economics and Business Studies deal with various civic and moral issues including business ethics in Primary to Higher Secondary Stage. The University Grants Commission (UGC) provides financial assistance for conducting various courses under the scheme of Human Rights Education (HRE) at under-graduate and post-graduate level.

Enrolment of disabled children in schools

2638. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that, as per the survey carried out by the National RTE Forum, Delhi and SPARC India from U.P., there are less than 1 per cent enrolment of disabled children in schools even after three years of implementation of RTE;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the manner in which the Ministry is planning to address this problem?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (c) Yes Sir, the report National Right to Education (RTE) Forum

Delhi and Society for Promotion of Area Resource Centres (SPARC) India shows that enrolment of disabled children is less than 1%. As per Unified-District Information System for Education (U-DISE) 2013-14, 25.03 lakh children with Special Needs (CWSN) are enrolled in schools and also 2.06 lakh severe/ profound CWSN are covered under Home Based Education (HBE), which is 1.36% of total enrolment.

Under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), a number of interventions are taken up to enrol CWSN in schools, which include *inter-alia* early identification and assessment through camps, provision of aids and appliances, teacher training on handling of CWSN, appointment of resource teacher to support regular school teachers, barrier free access to schools, provision of Braille books and other essential teaching learning equipments apart from active engagement with the community and parents to send CWSN to schools.

Community College Scheme

2639. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry has launched the Community College Scheme in 2013;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it has been implemented in Andhra Pradesh; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Ministry has launched the Scheme of Community Colleges on pilot basis in 200 colleges/universities and polytechnics which are being implemented by University Grants Commission (UGC) and All India Council of Technical Education (AICTE), respectively.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. AICTE has approved the following polytechnics to run Community Colleges:

1. Govt. Polytechnic for Minorities, B. Thandrapadu, Distt. Kurnool.
2. Govt. Polytechnic for Women, Gujjanagundla, Distt. Guntur.
3. Govt. Polytechnic, Kancharapalem, Distt. Visakhapatnam.
4. Andhra Polytechnic, Yanam Road, Jagannaick Pur, Kakinada, East Godavari.
5. Govt. Polytechnic, Opp. Maris Stella College, Vijayawada, Distt. Krishna.

Service conditions in self financing institutions

2640. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the teachers in different higher educational institutions in the country are protected for getting salary and other service conditions;
- (b) if so, the details of the rules for both aided/granted and self financing institutions;
- (c) whether any violations of the rules and non payment of salary is noticed by Government;
- (d) if so, the procedure to rectify it; and
- (e) whether Government would take up necessary steps to address the violation in this area so as to protect the teachers and staff in self financing institutions?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (e) The University Grants Commission (UGC) has issued the UGC (Minimum Qualifications for Appointment of Teachers and other Academic Staff in Universities and Colleges and Measures for the Maintenance of Standards in Higher Education) Regulations, 2010 for regulating the recruitment and service conditions of teachers in Central/State Universities, Deemed to be Universities and every institution including a constituent or an affiliated college under Section 2(f) of the UGC Act, 1956. As far as salaries are concerned, the scheme of pay notified by the Central Government on 31.12.2008 is applicable to Central Universities and other institutions maintained or funded by the Central Government. For State funded and aided institutions, the salary structure as prescribed by the respective State Governments is applicable.

No separate regulations have been laid down by the UGC for regulating salary and other service conditions in self financing institutions.

Funds for teachers' training

2641. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of funds earmarked for teachers' training; and
- (b) the category of teachers whether elementary or senior secondary being considered for training?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) Financial assistance to States and UTs for conducting

in-service teacher training is provided for elementary school teachers under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and for secondary school teachers under the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA). For the year 2014-15, ₹474.55 crore have been provided for this purpose under the SSA and ₹62.63 crore under the RMSA.

National Mission on Teachers and Teaching

2642. SHRI R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has formulated a scheme named National Mission on Teachers and Teaching; and

(b) if so, the objectives of this scheme and the status of implementation of this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) The Government in recent budget has announced Madan Mohan Malviya Teachers Training programme. The programme envisions to focus holistically on whole sector of education without fragmenting it based on levels and sectors and also to strengthen institutional mechanisms for strengthening vertical and lateral linkages. This would consolidate and strengthen ongoing programmes related to teachers and teaching through effective coordination. It will have role in policy, regulation and oversight of new schemes for teachers and teaching. It will also provide an integrated platform for building synergies among all the existing initiatives and will attempt to create a comprehensive vehicle for Teacher/Faculty related programmes and schemes. The programme envisages to augment capacity at individual level and also enhance institutional infrastructure to give impetus to training of teachers at pre service and in service level.

Student-teacher ratio

2643. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has assessed/laid down the student-teacher ratio in various States of the country and if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the student-teacher ratio is excessively low in Government primary and upper primary schools across the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise and the reaction of Government thereto; and

(d) whether Government has issued any guidelines to the States in this regard and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (d) The Schedule to the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 prescribes the Pupil-Teacher Ratio (PTR) for primary and upper primary stages of education, based on classes, number of students and subjects taught, which is applicable for all States and UTs in the country except Jammu and Kashmir.

As per Unified District Information System for Education (UDISE) 2013-14, the State/UT-wise PTR, at primary and upper primary level is given in the Statement (*See below*). The PTR at primary level is as per norms in all but three States namely Bihar, Jharkhand and Uttar Pradesh. The States/UTs have been advised by the Ministry to rationalise teacher deployment and fill teachers' vacancies, as these functions are in the domain of the State Government and UT administration.

Statement

Pupil-Teacher Ratio

Sl. No.	State/UT	Primary Level	Upper Primary Level
1.	A and N Islands	9	7
2.	Andhra Pradesh	23	16
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	13	8
4.	Assam	24	14
5.	Bihar	38	23
6.	Chandigarh	15	10
7.	Chhattisgarh	21	19
8.	Dadra and N. Haveli	20	17
9.	Daman and Diu	26	16
10.	Delhi	25	19
11.	Goa	21	16
12.	Gujarat	21	13
13.	Haryana	24	14
14.	Himachal Pradesh	13	10
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	9	6
16.	Jharkhand	30	20
17.	Karnataka	18	12

Sl. No.	State/UT	Primary Level	Upper Primary Level
18.	Kerala	17	14
19.	Lakshadweep	9	8
20.	Madhya Pradesh	24	20
21.	Maharashtra	25	17
22.	Manipur	13	8
23.	Meghalaya	21	12
24.	Mizoram	14	6
25.	Nagaland	14	9
26.	Odihsa	20	14
27.	Puducherry	14	9
28.	Punjab	19	12
29.	Rajasthan	18	11
30.	Sikkim	7	6
31.	Tamil Nadu	19	17
32.	Tripura	12	9
33.	Uttar Pradesh	41	34
34.	Uttarakhand	20	15
35.	West Bengal	27	29
TOTAL		25	17

Source : DISE 2013-14

Vacancy of VCs in Central Universities

2644. PROF. MRINAL MIRI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- whether the positions of Vice-Chancellors (VCs) of several Central Universities have been lying vacant for many months;
- if so, the details thereof; and
- the reasons for keeping these positions vacant?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) Yes, Sir. However, the senior most Professors/Pro-Vice-Chancellors/Vice-Chancellor of other Central Universities are holding the posts of Vice-Chancellor (In-charge) in such Central Universities.

(b) The names of Central Universities where there is vacancy of regular Vice-Chancellor are as follows:-

- (i) Central University of Bihar
- (ii) Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur, Chhattisgarh
- (iii) Central University of Gujarat
- (iv) Central University of Haryana
- (v) Central University of Himachal Pradesh
- (vi) Central University of Jharkhand
- (vii) Central University of Kashmir
- (viii) Central University of Karnataka
- (ix) Central University of Kerala
- (x) Central University of Odisha
- (xi) Central University of Punjab
- (xii) Dr. Hari Singh Gour Vishwavidyalaya, Sagar, Madhya Pradesh
- (xiii) North-Eastern Hill University, Shillong, Meghalaya
- (xiv) Hemwati Nandan Bahuguna Garhwal University, Srinagar, Uttarakhand
- (xv) Central University of Rajasthan
- (xvi) Central University of Tamil Nadu

(c) The process of filling up of the post of Vice-Chancellors in these Central Universities is under way.

Reservation in Central Universities

†2645. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of Central Universities, as on date;
- (b) the details of teaching/non-teaching staff working in each of these universities;
- (c) whether the strength of teaching/non-teaching staff working in these universities is as per reservation rules; and
- (d) if not, the details of such universities and colleges?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) The names of Central Universities under this Ministry, as on date, is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

- (b) The details of teaching staff, working in 39 Central Universities, is given in

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement–II (*See* below). As regards the Indira Gandhi National Open University, the details of teaching staff, is given in Statement–III (*See* below). The details of non-teaching staff is not being maintained Centrally.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. All universities are following the reservation policy as laid down by the Department of Personnel and Training (DoP and T) and Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) for teaching and non-teaching staff.

Statement-I

List of existing Central Universities in the country

Sl. No.	Name of the Central University	State where established	Year of establishment
1.	University of Hyderabad, Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh	1974
2.	Maulana Azad National Urdu University, Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh	1997
3.	The English and Foreign Languages University, Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh	2007
4.	Rajiv Gandhi University, Itanagar	Arunachal Pradesh	2007
5.	Assam University, Silchar	Assam	1994
6.	Tezpur University, Tezpur	Assam	1994
7.	Central University of Bihar, Patna	Bihar	2009
8.	Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur	Chhattisgarh	2009
9.	Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi	Delhi	1968
10.	Indira Gandhi National Open University, New Delhi	Delhi	1985
11.	Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi	Delhi	1988
12.	University of Delhi, Delhi	Delhi	1922
13.	Central University of Gujarat, Gandhinagar	Gujarat	2009
14.	Central University of Haryana, Karnal	Haryana	2009
15.	Central University of Himachal Pradesh, Kangra	Himachal Pradesh	2009
16.	Central University of Kashmir, Srinagar	Jammu and Kashmir	2009
17.	Central University of Jammu	Jammu and Kashmir	2011

Sl. No.	Name of the Central University	State where established	Year of establishment
18.	Central University of Jharkhand, Ranchi	Jharkhand	2009
19.	Central University of Karnataka, Gulbarga	Karnataka	2009
20.	Central University of Kerala, Kasargod	Kerala	2009
21.	Indira Gandhi National Tribal University, Amarkantak	Madhya Pradesh	2008
22.	Dr. Harisingh Gour Vishwavidyalaya, Sagar	Madhya Pradesh	2009
23.	Mahatma Gandhi Antarrashtriya Hindi Vishwavidyalaya, Wardha	Maharashtra	1997
24.	Manipur University, Imphal	Manipur	2005
25.	North Eastern Hill University, Shillong	Meghalaya	1973
26.	Mizoram University, Aizawl	Mizoram	2001
27.	Nagaland University, Kohima	Nagaland	1994
28.	Central University of Orissa, Bhubaneswar	Odisha	2009
29.	Pondicherry University, Pondicherry	Puducherry	1985
30.	Central University of Punjab, Bhatinda.	Punjab	2009
31.	Central University of Rajasthan, Jaipur	Rajasthan	2009
32.	Sikkim University, Gangtok	Sikkim	2007
33.	Central University of Tamil Nadu, Tiruvarur	Tamil Nadu	2009
34.	Tripura University, Agartala	Tripura	2007
35.	Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi	Uttar Pradesh	1916
36.	Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh	Uttar Pradesh	1920
37.	Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University, Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh	1996
38.	University of Allahabad, Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh	2005
39.	Hemwati Nandan Bahuguna Garhwal University, Srinagar	Uttarakhand	2009
40.	Visva Bharati, Shanti Niketan	West Bengal	1951

Statement-II
(A) Details of teaching staff strength as on 31.3.2014 (Existing and vacant positions) of old central universities

Name of the State	Name of University	Sanctioned Posts					Existing Strength										GRAND TOTAL	No. of Vacant Positions				
		Prof.		Asstt. Prof.	Others	TOTAL	Professor		Asso. Prof.		SL/SG	Asstt. Prof.		Oth-ers	TOTAL	Prof.		Asso. Prof.	Oth-ers	TOTAL		
		DR	CAS				DR	CAS	DR	CAS		DR	CAS									
																					DR	CAS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
Non-Ner Central																						
	M.A.N. Urdu University	39	73	190	0	302	18	0	37	0	0	111	0	166	0	166	21	36	79	0	136	
Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad University	108	229	219	0	556	78	89	169	20	31	25	0	272	140	412	30	60	54	0	144	
	The English & Foreign Languages University	32	60	145	0	237	23	21	45	10	15	80	0	148	46	194	9	15	19	0	43	
Chhattisgarh	Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya	58	108	267	0	433	20	7	38	7	5	156	0	214	19	233	38	70	92	0	200	
	Delhi University	264	648	794	0	1706	120	0	266	0	0	418	0	804	0	804	144	382	376	0	902	
Delhi	Jamia Millia Islamia	122	196	485	47	850	87	136	169	69	93	143	35	434	298	732	35	27	44	12	118	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	Jawaharlal Nehru University	180	316	313	0	809	94	153	198	41	37	0	0	292	231	523	86	118	82	0	286
Madhya Pradesh	Dr. Harisingh Gour Vish.	51	93	185	0	329	10	63	40	31	5	86	0	136	99	235	41	53	0	0	94
Maharashtra	M.G.A. Hindi Vish.	18	15	59	0	92	11	0	10	0	8	35	0	56	8	64	7	5	16	0	28
Puducherry	Pondicherry University	65	136	259	0	460	32	43	106	20	17	158	0	296	80	376	33	30	21	0	84
Uttarakhand	H.N.B. Garhwal University	43	84	341	0	468	17	82	38	43	16	108	0	163	141	304	26	46	92	0	164
	Aligarh Muslim University	184	376	947	501	2008	99	236	258	110	0	344	476	1177	346	1523	85	118	257	25	485
Uttar Pradesh	Banaras Hindu University	255	531	1146	0	1932	131	417	319	88	211	65	0	515	716	1231	124	212	365	0	701
	B.B.A.U.	25	47	94	0	166	12	0	33	0	0	55	0	100	0	100	13	14	39	0	66
	University of Allahabad	79	189	553	31	852	14	0	60	0	0	265	0	339	0	339	65	129	288	31	513
West Bengal	Visva Bharati	70	154	415	0	639	45	112	111	47	93	114	0	270	252	522	25	43	49	0	117
TOTAL (i) (NON-NER)		1593	3255	6412	579	11839	811	1359	1897	486	531	2163	511	5382	2376	7758	782	1358	1873	68	4081

Ner Central		40	105	238	0	383	30	33	90	19	73	93	0	213	125	338	10	15	20	0	45
	Assam University																				
Assam	Tezpur University	50	69	130	0	249	40	12	51	6	16	84	0	175	34	209	10	18	12	0	40
Arunachal Pradesh	Rajiv Gandhi University	19	36	102	0	157	10	13	19	11	24	45	0	74	48	122	9	17	9	0	35
Manipur	Manipur University	38	87	189	9	323	9	57	48	18	0	72	5	134	75	209	29	39	42	4	114
Meghalaya	North Eastern Hill University	92	146	204	1	443	61	15	97	22	0	153	0	311	37	348	31	49	14	1	95
Mizoram	Mizoram University	47	74	246	0	367	30	21	47	23	76	100	0	177	120	297	17	27	26	0	70
Nagaland	Nagaland University	45	62	146	0	253	14	25	44	12	0	82	0	140	37	177	31	18	27	0	76
Sikkim	Sikkim University	29	68	104	0	201	2	0	13	0	0	54	0	69	0	69	27	55	50	0	132
Tripura	Tripura University	46	67	155	0	268	3	17	23	9	14	75	0	101	40	141	43	44	40	0	127
TOTAL (ii) (NER)		406	714	1514	10	2644	199	193	432	120	203	758	5	1394	516	1910	207	282	240	5	734
TOTAL (i + ii)		1999	3969	7926	589	14483	1010	1552	2329	606	734	2921	516	6776	2892	9668	989	1640	2113	73	4815
DR - Direct Recruitment, CAS - Career Advancement Scheme.																					

(B) *Details of teaching staff strength as on 31.3.2014 (existing and vacant positions) of new Central Universities*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
New Central																					
Bihar	C.U. of Bihar	22	43	88	0	153	2	0	7	0	0	45	0	54	0	54	20	36	43	0	99
Gujarat	C.U. of Gujarat	21	42	84	0	147	5	0	8	0	0	48	0	61	0	61	16	34	36	0	86
Haryana	C.U. of Haryana	25	50	100	0	175	0	0	3	0	0	28	0	31	0	31	25	47	72	0	144
Himachal Pradesh	C.U. of Himachal Pradesh	27	53	108	0	188	6	0	12	0	0	51	0	69	0	69	21	41	57	0	119
Jammu & Kashmir	C.U. of Jammu	20	40	80	0	140	3	0	1	0	0	46	0	50	0	50	17	39	34	0	90
	C.U. of Kashmir	21	41	90	0	152	6	0	3	0	0	39	0	48	0	48	15	38	51	0	104
Jharkhand	C.U. of Jharkhand	24	47	96	0	167	8	0	10	0	0	74	0	92	0	92	16	37	22	0	75
Karnataka	C.U. of Karnataka	20	40	80	0	140	9	0	8	0	0	38	0	55	0	55	11	32	42	0	85
Kerala	C.U. of Kerala	22	43	86	0	151	1	0	10	0	1	34	0	45	1	46	21	33	51	0	105

Madhya Pradesh	The Indira Gandhi National Tribal University	22	43	88	0	153	9	0	12	0	0	65	0	86	0	86	13	31	23	0	67
Odisha	C.U. of Odisha	23	44	90	0	157	0	0	1	0	0	17	0	18	0	18	23	43	73	0	139
Punjab	C.U. of Punjab	21	42	84	0	147	1	0	1	0	0	38	0	40	0	40	20	41	46	0	107
Rajasthan	C.U. of Rajasthan	27	53	108	0	188	10	0	17	0	0	67	0	94	0	94	17	36	41	0	94
Tamil Nadu	C.U. of Tamil Nadu	22	43	86	0	151	2	0	6	0	0	21	0	29	0	29	20	37	65	0	122
TOTAL		317	624	1268	0	2209	62	0	99	0	1	611	0	772	1	773	255	525	656	0	1436
TOTAL (NON-NER UNIVERSITIES)		1593	3255	6412	579	11839	811	1359	1897	486	531	2163	511	5382	2376	7758	782	1358	1873	68	4081
TOTAL (NER UNIVERSITIES)		406	714	1514	10	2644	199	193	432	120	203	758	5	1394	516	1910	207	282	240	5	734
TOTAL (NEW CENTRAL UNIVERSITIES)		317	624	1268	0	2209	62	0	99	0	1	611	0	772	1	773	255	525	656	0	1436
GRAND TOTAL (NON-NER + NER + NEW CENTRAL UNIVERSITIES)		2316	4593	9194	589	16692	1072	1552	2428	606	735	3532	516	7548	2893	10441	1244	2165	2769	73	6251

Statement—III*The details of teaching staff of Indira Gandhi National Open University*

Sl.No.	Name of Post	Sanctioned strength as on 1.1.2014	Working strength as on 1.1.2014
1.	Professors	71	38
2.	Associate Professors	137	88
3.	Assistant Professors	252	165

Ranking of IIT and NLU, Jodhpur

†2646. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the All India ranking of IIT and NLU located at Jodhpur in Rajasthan in terms of education standard;

(b) the details of the education standard of NLU, Jodhpur and whether it has come down and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the plan to upgrade the education standard of these institutes?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) While the Ministry of Human Resource Development has not designed any specific ranking system for Engineering Institutes/Universities, however there are several ranking systems prevalent both Nationally and Internationally. There are different International University ranking agencies engaged in Ranking of Universities worldwide. The Quacquarelli Symonds (QS) World Ranking, Times Higher Education Rankings (THER) and Academia Ranking of World University (AWRU) are widely observed International University Rankings. In these widely observed International University Rankings the rank of IIT, Jodhpur does not figure. Some of the National widely observed ranking systems are “India Today-Nielsen Best Colleges survey 2014, Times Engineering Survey 2014, Times Higher Education Asia University Rankings 2014, Outlook India’s Top Engineering Colleges of 2013” etc. IIT, Jodhpur has been ranked at 44 in ‘Outlook India’s Top Engineering Colleges of 2013’. The All India ranking of National Law University, Jodhpur in Rajasthan stands at Sl. No.5 in the survey (s) conducted by 3 Legal Portals *i.e.* ‘*legallyindia.com*’ portal, Bar and Bench portal *barandbench.com* and ‘*clat possible portal clatpossible.com*’.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) NLU, Jodhpur has been able to maintain its last status. NLU, Jodhpur has always been performing at the level of top 5 colleges.

(c) The Ministry is constantly reviewing progress of the new IITs including IIT, Jodhpur, providing necessary financial and administrative support to upgrade the education standard of the Institute. ₹ 230.73 crores has been released to the Institute and 90 Faculty Post have been sanctioned by the Ministry as on date. The Institute has 3 centres for excellence and offers under-graduate courses in Computer Science and Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Systems Science and Biologically-inspired Systems Science apart from post-graduate and Ph.D. programmes.

NLU, Jodhpur is the only Law University in India which offers Law Honours Programmers in undergraduate study in 3 streams *i.e.* (i) B.A., LL.B. (Hons); (ii) B.B.A., LL.B. (Hons); and (iii) B.Sc., LL.B. (Hons). The University has always recruited and retained excellent faculty members. They have been able to move forward in having more time and days of teaching in comparison to other National Law Universities. The University is moving into right direction and while the other Law Universities maintain their ranking in static position, it is only NLU, Jodhpur which is marching ahead and has got really close to number 4 Law University *i.e.* NLIU, Bhopal.

Survey on higher education

2647. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) when the latest All India Survey on Higher Education has been conducted by Government;

(b) whether the survey has been completed in all aspects;

(c) the details of findings of the survey;

(d) whether Government has identified any specific area which needs more attention; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) To prepare a sound database on the large and diverse system of higher education in the country, the Ministry has initiated a web-based All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE) during 2010-11. The objectives of the survey are to identify and capture all the institutions of higher education in the country and to collect the data on various aspects of higher education from these institutions.

(b) The Survey has now become the annual exercise of data collection on Higher Education. All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE) 2010-11 and 2011-12 has been completed.

(c) The Key results of Survey 2010-11 and 2011-12 (Provisional) are given below:

Indicators	2010-11			2011-12 (Provisional)		
	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All
Enrolment in Higher Education (in lakhs)	154.66	120.33	274.99	158.75	126.88	285.63
Gross Enrolment Ratio in Higher Education	20.8	17.9	19.4	21.6	18.9	20.4
Gender Parity Index (GPI)	0.86			0.88		
Pupil-Teacher Ratio (PTR) in university and college	26.4			25.6		

The details are available on the websites of the Ministry www.mhrd.gov.in under the Link 'Statistics'.

(d) and (e) During the Twelfth Five Year Plan, a new scheme called the Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) has been approved which aims to achieve equity, access and excellence in higher education.

Establishment of IIM

2648. SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government would consider to provide funds for establishment of a new Indian Institute of Management (IIM) in Odisha by earmarking sufficient funds in the Union Budget, 2014-15;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the cost of the project and whether there is any deadline to complete the project?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) The Government has already provided for ₹ 500.00 crore in the Union Budget 2014-15 for establishment of IITs/IIMs including one IIM in Odisha.

(c) The case is under process for preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR) for establishment of new IIMs. The cost and time-frame for establishment of an IIM can be ascertained after preparation of the DPR.

Assistance under Adult Education Programme

2649. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme of assistance to voluntary agencies which undertake basic literacy/post literacy/continuing education under the Adult Education Programme is still operational;

(b) the number and the details of such voluntary agencies which were given the assistance under the scheme during 2013-14, State-wise;

(c) the extent of financial assistance given to various projects of each agency; and

(d) the details of utilization of such financial assistance by voluntary agencies, State-wise?

THE MINISTER FOR HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Reforms in education system

2650. SHRI KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that Indian education system is predicated on rote learning and excellence in examinations which discourages innovative thinking and creativity;

(b) if so, the details of steps taken so far by the Ministry, to improve and reform education system of the country to make it more creative and innovative; and

(c) the steps Government proposes to take to bring further reforms in the education system?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (c) The National System of Education is based on a National Curriculum Framework (NCF), 2005 which has been accepted in most parts of the country. NCF-2005 follows five guiding principles *i.e.* (i) connecting knowledge to life outside the school, (ii) ensuring that learning is shifted away from rote methods, (iii) enriching the curriculum to provide for overall development of children rather than remain text book centric, (iv) making examinations more flexible and integrated into classroom life and, (v) nurturing an over-riding identity informed by caring concerns within the democratic polity of the country.

Various curriculum material developed by the NCERT is based on the NCF-2005.

Children out of school

2651. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of change in the number of children out of school since the implementation of the Right to Education Act, 2009, State-wise and district-wise;

(b) whether there are any measures being undertaken by Government to decrease these numbers; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (c) The Government of India had commissioned an all India survey of Out of School Children (OoSC) in 2009 which indicated the number of OoSC as 81.5 lakh. According to the reports of States/UTs, the number of OoSC was 32.06 lakh in 2011-12 and 29.34 lakh in 2012-13 which further declined to 17.24 lakh in 2014. The State-wise details of OoSC as reported by States/UTs in 2014 are given in Statemen (*See below*). The district-wise number of OoSC is not maintained centrally.

Under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), a number of interventions, *inter-alia*, opening of schools in neighbourhood, construction of additional class rooms, provision of drinking water and toilet facility, provision of additional teachers, textbooks, uniforms (for all girls and children belonging to SC, ST and BPL families in Government schools) are provided to ensure enrolment of all children of the age group 6-14 years in schools and to retain them for completing the elementary education cycle. Funds are also sanctioned to States/UTs for providing special training of out of school children to enable them to attend bridge courses for eventual mainstreaming into schools.

Statement

State-wise details of OoSC as reported by States/UTs in 2014

Sl. No.	State	Out of School Children (2014)
1.	Rajasthan	298790
2.	Jharkhand	244113
3.	Bihar	181086
4.	Karnataka	181053
5.	Haryana	92644
6.	Assam	88516

Sl. No.	State	Out of School Children (2014)
7.	West Bengal	86066
8.	Uttar Pradesh	78099
9.	Andhra Pradesh	67805
10.	Madhya Pradesh	63591
11.	Maharashtra	63420
12.	Chhattisgarh	56159
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	49819
14.	Tamil Nadu	38879
15.	Gujarat	35995
16.	Meghalaya	31276
17.	Punjab	10840
18.	Delhi	9809
19.	Manipur	7167
20.	Nagaland	6692
21.	Odisha	6001
22.	Uttarakhand	5827
23.	Chandigarh	4885
24.	Mizoram	4108
25.	Himachal Pradesh	2852
26.	Arunachal Pradesh	2315
27.	Kerala	2178
28.	Goa	1664
29.	Tripura	1376
30.	Sikkim	1342
31.	Puducherry	303
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	174
33.	Daman and Diu	71
34.	A and N Island	0
35.	Lakshadweep	0
TOTAL		1724915

Source: State/UT Reports.

Fee structure of IIMs

2652. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has freed the Indian Institutes of Management from the condition of uniform fee structure and allowed them to fix the fees on their own;

(b) if so, the justification for not keeping all IIMs under a uniform fee structure; and

(c) the details of manner in which Government would save the students as well as their parents from adverse impact of the decision in these hard days?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (c) IIMs are autonomous institutions governed by their respective Board of Governors. The Memorandum of Association of all IIMs empower their respective Board of Governors to fix the fees and fixing of fee does not fall within the jurisdiction of the Government. However, the Central Government has advised all IIMs to fix fees keeping in mind the responsibility towards economic conditions of the society.

Cancellation of recognition of deemed universities

2653. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had cancelled recognition of any deemed universities in the country during the last five years;

(b) if so, the details of such deemed universities/colleges and the steps taken by Government to safeguard the interest of students undergoing their studies in such deemed universities;

(c) whether Government has ordered the private universities and colleges to appoint ombudsmen and committees to solve various problems faced by students; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the list of ombudsmen appointed by the deemed universities in Tamil Nadu?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) No, Sir. Pursuant to the general perception and also the concern expressed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in Viplav Sharma case regarding dilution of academic standards in certain Institutions Deemed to be Universities, Government constituted a Committee of eminent academic experts to review the functioning of existing Institutions Deemed to be Universities and the desirability of their continuance as such. The Review Committee, on the basis of their evaluation and assessment, reported that

while some Institutions Deemed to be Universities met the required benchmarks, some others would need some time to do so and yet, some others, numbering 44, owing to deficiencies, did not deserve to continue as Institutions Deemed to be Universities. The Government has, in principle, accepted the report of the Review Committee. However, the issue regarding implementation of the recommendations of the Committee is currently *sub-judice* in the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in the matter of *Viplav Sharma Vs Union of India and Others* [WP (C) No. 142 of 2006]. The Hon'ble Supreme Court has directed the Government to maintain status quo with regard to these 44 Institutions Deemed to be Universities.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. In order to redress the grievances of students studying in Private Universities and Colleges, UGC has notified UGC (Grievance Redressal) Regulations, 2012. As per the provisions of the Regulations, each University including Private University shall appoint an Ombudsman for redressal of grievances of students. In case of a college, the Vice-Chancellor of the affiliating University shall constitute a Grievance Redressal Committee. As per the Regulations, the Ombudsman in a Central University and Institution Deemed to be University shall be appointed by the Central University or Institution as the case may be on part-time basis from a panel of three names recommended by the Search Committee consisting of the following members, namely; (i) Chairman of the UGC or his nominee – Chairman; (ii) one Vice-Chancellor from Central University, by rotation, to be nominated by the Central Government - Member; (iii) one Vice-Chancellor from Institution Deemed to be University, by rotation, to be nominated by the Central Government - Member; (iv) Joint Secretary to the Government of India in the Ministry of Human Resource Development dealing or incharge of the higher education - Member; (v) Joint Secretary in the office of the UGC-Member-Convener. The Central Government *vide* its letter dated 21st July, 2014 has conveyed its nominees to UGC in the Search Committee for appointment of Ombudsman. No Deemed to be University in Tamil Nadu has appointed Ombudsman in their Institute so far.

Rashtriya Aavishkar Abhiyan

2654. SHRI PANKAJ BORA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to start a scheme namely Rashtriya Aavishkar Abhiyan aiming for talent search; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government is working

towards launching Rashtriya Aavishkar Abhiyan to motivate and engage children in Science, Mathematics and Technology through observation, experimentation, inference drawing, model building, etc. both inside and outside classroom activities and processes.

SC directives on toilet facilities in schools

2655. DR. T.N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Supreme Court has issued any directives for providing toilet facilities in all the schools ;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the follow-up action taken to implement the Supreme Court's directives in the matter and the achievements made, as a result thereof, State/UT-wise;

(c) the details of steps taken by Government to provide basic amenities like toilets, drinking water, playgrounds, furniture and electricity in schools; and

(d) the number of such schools, State/UT-wise and the details of funds allocated/disbursed by Government for providing the same during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (d) The Hon'ble Supreme Court in writ petition (Civil) No. 631 of 2004 in the matter of Environmental and Consumer Protection Foundation vs. Delhi Administration and Others, had directed, in its order dated 3.10.2012 that all States and Union Territories provide, *inter-alia*, toilet facilities, if not already provided, within six months to schools.

In the elementary education sector, State/UT Governments have drawn upon funds available under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) programme and a total of 3.1 lakh new school buildings with toilets, drinking water and internal electricity fittings, 9.18 lakh toilets, 2.36 lakh drinking water facilities for existing schools and ₹ 360 crore for furniture to upper primary schools, have been sanctioned so far. Similarly, under the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), 10513 new schools with toilets, drinking water and internal electricity fittings and 12275 drinking water facilities, 19510 toilet blocks and furniture for 51750 existing schools have been sanctioned so far. Apart from this, convergence with the schemes of Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation has been effected to provide drinking water and sanitation facilities to existing rural schools.

State-wise funds released to States/UTs under the SSA and RMSA programmes respectively including *inter-alia*, allocations for augmenting school infrastructure during the last three years and the current year is given in Statement.

Statement

The Details Central funds releases in the last three years and the current years under SSA and RMSA for implementation of approved activities including school infrastructure.

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan					Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan					(₹ in lakh)
		2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (till 30.06.2014)		2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (till 30.06.2014)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10			
1.	A and N Islands	907.36	1089.26	612.35	-	105.21	67.13	-	-			
2.	Andhra Pradesh	183551.72	141049.46	174725.39	80825.89	32831.56	35464.85	19869.00	5896.64			
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	23880.10	43764.67	19261.85	7521.54	2023.82	2437.16	-	-			
4.	Assam	106921.15	130881.60	131820.73	4817.26	8345.74	12832.21	7062.00	-			
5.	Bihar	185108.20	275462.25	261013.11	73493.35	2350.20	13765.22	6884.90	3322.71			
6.	Chandigarh	1611.21	1772.64	3008.76	-	234.55	70.37	22.00	-			
7.	Chhattisgarh	69870.22	85015.73	76699.56	36097.76	34469.36	30897.19	18693.36	2826.33			
8.	Dadra and N. Haveli	564.35	652.76	927.19	-	125.65	45.33	36.00	-			
9.	Daman and Diu	257.06	433.12	145.54	-	129.43	55.00	180.14	-			
10.	Delhi	3783.29	4293.24	8322.82	1765.25	397.00	-	443.43	1450.13			
11.	Goa	1079.14	1013.04	1332.80	666.40	312.44	-	104.30	323.15			
12.	Gujarat	88027.79	113918.08	80559.63	35629.71	1524.60	8205.07	-	5070.37			
13.	Haryana	40461.41	33810.35	35088.41	17544.21	17555.66	10112.48	7204.27	2434.03			
14.	Himachal Pradesh	14192.78	10737.30	11452.30	5399.23	5766.00	2035.46	21467.12	1269.13			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	30070.50	50805.85	89143.50	31449.57	9636.72	10935.54	13578.00	2675.83
16.	Jharkhand	57903.46	56183.87	45010.71	22675.36	1794.02	-	11883.00	-
17.	Karnataka	62788.35	68450.58	65371.33	21842.73	4890.30	5641.75	12883.00	3578.86
18.	Kerala	17021.85	13449.14	20799.75	10489.88	1909.58	1526.89	1719.00	1375.58
19.	Lakshadweep	127.86	57.62	-	-	73.50	-	-	-
20.	Madhya Pradesh	190427.12	135343.30	200408.56	100204.28	24239.46	46123.40	52455.38	6761.34
21.	Maharashtra	117962.58	106854.61	65653.65	11014.14	7399.20	985.28	768.13	13072.60
22.	Manipur	3940.55	17362.44	13193.93	4925.50	3813.18	4301.17	3928.55	2100.23
23.	Meghalaya	14410.60	18670.78	28339.96	5718.48	1239.48	159.70	340.92	-
24.	Mizoram	10814.05	15320.60	10657.69	4039.02	3623.18	6391.43	3945.04	461.37
25.	Nagaland	9798.33	11232.12	15803.02	-	2825.63	1661.77	506.47	-
26.	Odisha	92719.98	104307.62	73956.08	36973.03	12886.89	21542.51	26553.62	-
27.	Puducherry	757.62	918.91	522.02	-	196.10	72.07	716.60	-
28.	Punjab	48112.44	49472.68	38323.72	8693.12	8940.07	25844.37	9260.38	1500.98
29.	Rajasthan	148580.86	153520.11	242488.70	108672.72	14689.09	8703.95	26714.00	1008.11
30.	Sikkim	4022.84	2693.85	4195.08	1000.47	691.72	24.65	862.22	9.81
31.	Tamil Nadu	68141.96	71636.68	96827.48	71214.74	19719.00	27613.87	35936.40	15289.12
32.	Tripura	17493.76	12010.11	15991.10	4724.11	723.12	7017.66	2365.62	1.88
33.	Uttar Pradesh	263682.61	375476.26	466698.02	233569.01	20448.00	22086.62	9680.00	-
34.	Uttarakhand	20892.49	17941.10	22043.16	10139.07	3406.65	9663.79	7571.60	3.16
35.	West Bengal	177652.74	258056.58	153196.42	46161.22	274.07	-	76.52	8344.95

Compulsory teaching of environmental studies

2656. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether teaching of the subject of environmental studies has been made compulsory by UGC at university and college levels across the country;

(b) if so, whether an effort has been made to check which universities and colleges are observing the same; and

(c) if so, whether it was considered proper to check if any lecturer on the subject of environmental studies is appointed there in the college or not?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) As per directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in Writ Petition 860 of 1991 (M.C. Mehta vs Union of India and others), the University Grants Commission (UGC) has framed a Core Module Syllabus for Environmental Studies, of six months duration, for undergraduate courses and circulated it to the universities/institutes for implementation and compliance.

The UGC has reported that it has reminded the Vice Chancellors of Universities from time to time to implement the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court. It has further reported that the Developments Grants have been stopped in those universities/institutes which have not implemented the course.

(c) Appointments of teaching staff and their placement in Universities and Colleges are undertaken by Universities/Colleges/State Governments. The UGC has laid down the UGC (Minimum Qualifications for Appointment of Teachers and Other Academic Staff in Universities and Colleges and Measures for The Maintenance of Standards in Higher Education) Regulations, 2010 prescribing minimum qualifications and selection procedure for appointment of teachers in Universities and Colleges. As per the Regulations, National Eligibility Test (NET) is a minimum eligibility condition for appointment of teachers. The NET is held twice in a year and Environmental Sciences is one of the subjects in which it is held.

KVs and JNVs in Maharashtra

†2657. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to set up new Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) and Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas (JNVs) in Maharashtra particularly in Aurangabad; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) are opened primarily to cater to the educational needs of the wards of transferable Central Government employees including Defence personnel on receipt of the proposal in prescribed proformae from various Ministries/State/UT Governments, thereby committing resources for setting up a new KV as well as on the availability of necessary sanction of the Government of India. As per prescribed norms for the opening of new KVs under Civil/Defence sector, the sponsoring agency is liable to provide suitable and sufficient rent free temporary accommodation for setting up of a newly sanctioned KVs to make the school functional till the construction of permanent Vidyalaya building by the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS) on the land to be provided by the sponsoring agency, free of cost, to KVS.

The Navodaya Vidyalayas Scheme envisages setting up one Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya (JNV) in each district of the country to bring out the best of rural talent. The opening of new Navodaya Vidyalayas is based on an offer from the State Government to provide around 30 acres of suitable land free of cost, alongwith sufficient temporary accommodation to run the school till the completion of a permanent Vidyalaya building and subject to the sanction of the competent authority and availability of funds. Out of 35 districts in Maharashtra, JNVs have been sanctioned in 32 districts.

As of now, there is no proposal pending with the Government to open up new KV and JNV in Maharashtra.

Statutory status to educational institutions

2658. SHRI A.W. RABI BERNARD: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to enact laws to provide statutory status to some elite educational institutions to award professional degrees;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that there are some Central higher educational institutions where hundreds of students inspite of completing their programmes could not be awarded degrees because there was no enabling legislation; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government has decided to enact laws to provide statutory status to Schools of Planning and Architecture (SPAs) at Delhi, Bhopal and Vijayawada and Indian Institutes of Information Technology (IIITs) at Gwalior, Allahabad, Kancheepuram and Jabalpur so that SPAs at Bhopal and Vijayawada and

Indian Institute of Information Technology, Design and Manufacturing (IIITD and M), Kancheepuram are able to award degrees to their graduates.

(c) and (d) The Schools of Planning and Architecture (SPA) Bhopal and Vijayawada were set up in the year 2008-2009. Indian Institute of Information Technology, Design and Manufacturing (IIITD and M), Kancheepuram was set up in the year 2007. 692 Students who have completed their programmes from these institutes till 2014 have to be awarded degrees. To confer degrees to graduates, the Institute has to be so authorized under an Act of the Parliament or should be declared a Deemed to be University by Central Government on the recommendations of University Grants Commission (UGC) under Section 3 of the UGC Act, 1956. The Ministry has initiated the process of declaring these Institutes as “Institutions of National Importance” through an act of the Parliament. Efforts are also afoot to declare SPA Bhopal & SPA Vijayawada as Off-Campus centres of SPA Delhi and Indian Institute of Information Technology Design and Manufacturing (IIITD&M), Kancheepuram as off campus centre of Indian Institute of Information Technology (IIIT), Gwalior so that the degree could be awarded to the students who have graduated from these institutes.

National learning standards at elementary level

2659. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any steps have been taken to develop national learning standards at the elementary level;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (c) The National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT), the academic authority under the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 has developed learning indicators for each class in respect of various subjects such as English, Hindi, Urdu, Maths, Environmental Science (EVS), Science, Social Science and Arts education at elementary level, which have been shared with all State/UT Governments for implementation.

Benefit of SSA to Muslims

2660. SHRI GULAM RASOOL BALYAWI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) being carried out by Government in the country;

(b) in what way and to what extent Muslims are benefiting from this scheme;

(c) whether it is a fact that the infrastructure available in the form of Madarsas and Maktabas can be used for this scheme at a much bigger scale; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (d) The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) was launched in 2000-2001 for universalization of elementary education. SSA supports interventions to target universal access and retention, bridging of gender and social category gaps in elementary education, and achieving significant enhancement in learning levels of children of all children, including Muslim children. As per Unified-District Information System for Education (U-DISE), the enrolment of Muslim children at elementary level has increased from 1.84 crore in 2007-08 to 2.73 crore in 2013-14.

Under SSA, madarsas are provided with free textbooks, in service teacher training, school grant and teacher grants as proposed and approved under the annual work plan and budget of each State/UT.

NER and GER of secondary education

2661. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Net Enrolment Ratio (NER) and the Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) of secondary education, State-wise;

(b) whether Government has considered introducing specialized schemes for improving the NER for secondary education; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) According to the Unified District information System for Education (DISE) for the year 2013-14 the State-wise details of Net Enrolment Ratio (NER) and the Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) for secondary education are given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) The Government has been making consistent progress in meeting the goals of Universal access to Secondary Education. The Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan which has been launched during XI Five Year Plan for universal access to secondary education, aims at removing gender and socio-economic disparities in access to education.

Statement
State-wise details of Net Enrolment Ratio and Gross Enrolment Ratio for Secondary Education

State	Gross Enrolment Ratio, 2013-14						Net Enrolment Ratio, 2013-14					
	Secondary			Higher Secondary			Secondary			Higher Secondary		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
A and N Islands	102.89	97.36	100.16	105.40	96.91	101.28	59.62	60.06	59.84	49.03	50.41	49.70
Andhra Pradesh	73.76	76.77	75.20	59.83	60.83	60.30	42.82	44.37	43.56	36.81	38.44	37.58
Arunachal Pradesh	88.37	84.89	86.65	65.16	65.38	65.27	51.40	48.83	50.12	35.31	35.31	35.31
Assam	65.60	77.20	71.21	31.78	34.27	32.94	46.51	54.40	50.32	21.36	23.02	22.14
Bihar	57.66	62.96	60.08	23.33	24.17	23.70	34.36	37.89	35.98	13.56	14.51	13.98
Chandigarh	92.08	92.16	92.11	90.50	92.88	91.49	56.83	59.51	57.99	55.84	59.62	57.42
Chhattisgarh	96.68	99.32	97.99	58.27	56.16	57.23	50.97	52.82	51.89	28.53	28.54	28.54
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	87.79	79.08	83.66	37.77	41.99	39.64	53.59	49.56	51.68	23.80	28.39	25.84
Daman and Diu	67.94	82.20	73.88	34.37	64.55	44.36	46.82	57.59	51.30	23.66	47.55	31.57
Delhi	102.02	102.86	102.40	98.88	102.30	100.42	63.98	64.80	64.35	56.15	58.97	57.42
Goa	110.77	102.14	106.66	68.32	72.36	70.24	71.98	73.94	72.91	44.70	51.08	47.73
Gujarat	81.80	65.93	74.50	53.06	43.25	48.51	48.92	40.13	44.88	29.84	26.79	28.42
Haryana	88.83	82.92	86.21	72.84	65.43	69.55	46.40	45.95	46.20	36.30	36.47	36.37
Himachal Pradesh	122.77	117.53	120.31	96.15	96.11	96.13	68.71	67.36	68.07	50.95	53.63	52.21
Jammu & Kashmir	67.82	63.93	65.97	54.47	47.92	51.33	40.89	38.10	39.56	31.67	27.14	29.50

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Jharkhand	68.67	71.79	70.14	43.91	44.02	43.96	43.71	45.11	44.38	26.95	26.99	26.97
Karnataka	76.90	78.15	77.49	16.89	20.03	18.39	53.43	54.64	54.01	10.89	13.20	11.99
Kerala	103.83	101.12	102.51	85.96	89.27	87.58	74.44	73.10	73.79	53.78	61.39	57.51
Lakshadweep	119.61	135.39	127.61	110.06	80.91	94.66	74.83	87.34	81.17	55.21	50.20	52.56
Madhya Pradesh	84.15	82.45	83.35	47.27	41.91	44.76	45.13	44.35	44.76	25.03	22.52	23.85
Maharashtra	87.50	83.39	85.58	58.87	58.66	58.77	56.72	55.75	56.27	34.75	36.61	35.61
Manipur	84.81	83.78	84.30	65.46	58.91	62.18	72.73	73.06	72.89	51.27	44.19	47.73
Meghalaya	67.09	78.61	72.80	19.56	26.41	22.94	35.76	40.87	38.29	11.10	14.76	12.91
Mizoram	105.92	107.34	106.62	57.97	61.85	59.88	51.85	56.19	53.98	18.57	20.69	19.61
Nagaland	66.33	70.30	68.24	33.65	32.28	32.98	39.40	42.22	40.75	19.14	17.83	18.50
Odisha	74.94	74.63	74.79	NR	NR	NR	47.11	47.36	47.23	NR	NR	NR
Puducherry	97.82	104.63	101.01	64.15	84.18	73.50	57.63	62.29	59.81	41.05	55.27	47.68
Punjab	87.67	84.74	86.39	72.12	71.37	71.79	47.28	47.73	47.48	37.46	38.36	37.86
Rajasthan	85.33	71.02	78.68	60.47	44.51	53.03	44.66	36.86	41.04	31.19	22.93	27.34
Sikkim	90.21	106.65	98.37	54.81	70.60	62.62	24.90	27.40	26.14	14.48	18.19	16.32
Tamil Nadu	91.81	93.25	92.50	67.96	84.46	75.87	60.83	62.41	61.59	45.75	57.43	51.35
Tripura	117.14	116.87	117.01	44.79	36.85	40.99	88.00	87.91	87.95	31.90	26.17	29.16
Uttar Pradesh	66.52	65.79	66.18	62.54	59.91	61.27	36.91	36.39	36.67	34.66	33.65	34.18
Uttarakhand	89.26	87.01	88.18	76.29	76.34	76.31	47.14	45.52	46.37	36.97	38.51	37.70
West Bengal	68.62	81.34	74.82	47.38	48.96	48.13	38.57	44.91	41.66	28.89	29.26	29.06
INDIA	76.80	76.47	76.64	52.77	51.58	52.21	45.53	45.74	45.63	30.25	30.62	30.43

NR: Data not fully reported
Source: U- DISE 2013-14

World class university in Odisha

2662. SHRI KALPATARU DAS: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the status of establishing a world class university in Odisha, as had been agreed to by the former Minister of Human Resource Development;
- (b) whether all clearances in the matter have since been obtained;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the time-frame within which this university would be established and starts functioning?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (d) The Ministry of Human Resource Development had introduced the Universities for Research & Innovation Bill 2012 in Lok Sabha on 21st May, 2012. The Bill aimed to provide for establishment and incorporation of Universities for Research & Innovation. Fourteen such universities were proposed to be set up in different cities of the country including one at Bhubaneswar in Odisha. However, with the dissolution of the 15th Lok Sabha, the Universities for Research & Innovation Bill 2012 has since lapsed.

Setting up of model schools

2663. SHRI AJAY SANCHETI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a scheme for setting up of 6,000 high quality schools at block level in rural areas is under operation since 2008;
- (b) if so, the number of such schools opened in rural areas of Maharashtra, district-wise, so far;
- (c) how far such schools are functioning; and
- (d) the performance of students studying in those schools?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) The Government of India since 2009-10, is implementing Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Model School which envisages setting up of 6,000 model schools as benchmark of excellence at block level at the rate of one school per block.

(b) Government of India has sanctioned 43 model schools with classes VI to XII in the State of Maharashtra. District-wise details are given in Statement.

(c) and (d) 43 Model Schools are functional from 2012-13 and currently have classes from VI to VIII. In line with the Right To Education Act, 2009, assessment of student performance is based on Continuous Comprehensive Evaluation.

Statement

District-wise model schools functional in Maharashtra

Sl. No.	District	Block
1.	Nashik	Igatpuri
2.	Nashik	Peth
3.	Nashik	Surgana
4.	Nashik	Trimbakeshwar
5.	Nandurbar	Nandurbar
6.	Nandurbar	Shahada
7.	Nandurbar	Akarani
8.	Nandurbar	Akkalkuwa
9.	Nandurbar	Taloda
10.	Nandurbar	Navapur
11.	Kolhapur	Gagan bawada
12.	Thane	Mokhada
13.	Thane	Jawhar
14.	Thane	Talasari
15.	Thane	Dahanu
16.	Thane	Vikramgad
17.	Gadchiroli	Dhanora
18.	Gadchiroli	Aheri
19.	Gadchiroli	Sironcha

Sl. No.	District	Block
20.	Gadchiroli	Bhamaragad
21.	Gadchiroli	Etapalli
22.	Hingoli	Hingoli
23.	Parbhani	Parbhani
24.	Parbhani	Selu
25.	Parbhani	Manwat
26.	Parbhani	Pathri
27.	Parbhani	Gangakhed
28.	Parbhani	Purna
29.	Parbhani	Jintur
30.	Nanded	Mudkhed
31.	Nanded	Umri
32.	Nanded	Dharmabad
33.	Nanded	Biloli
34.	Jalna	Jalna
35.	Jalna	Badnapur
36.	Jalna	Ambad
37.	Jalna	Ghansawangi
38.	Jalna	Partur
39.	Jalna	Mantha
40.	Jalna	Bhokardan
41.	Beed	Dharur
42.	Beed	Georai
43.	Beed	Wadwani

KVs and JNVs in Rajasthan

†2664. SHRI RAM NARAIN DUDI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) and Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas (JNVs) being run at present in Rajasthan;

(b) whether Central Government intends to establish new KVs and JNVs in the State and, if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government intends to set up separate KV for girls and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) At present 63 Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) and 34 Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas (JNVs) are functioning in the State of Rajasthan. The details are given in Statement -I and Statement-II (*See* below).

(b) KVs are opened primarily to cater to the educational needs of the wards of transferable Central Government employees including Defence personnel on receipt of the proposal in prescribed proforma from various Ministries/ State/UT Governments, thereby committing resources for setting up a new KV as well as on the availability of necessary sanction of Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India. As per prescribed norms for the opening of new KVs under Civil/Defence sector, the sponsoring agency is liable to provide suitable and sufficient rent free temporary accommodation for setting up of a newly sanctioned KVs to make the school functional till the construction of permanent Vidyalaya building by the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS) on the land to be provided by the sponsoring agency, free of cost, to KVS. On fulfillment of above criteria, orders for establishment of 05 KVs at Jaisindhar, Distt. Barmer, Hanuman Garh, Distt. Hanuman Garh, Bundi, Distt. Bundi, Dausa, Distt. Dausa and Jalore Distt. Jalore have been issued in 4th March, 2014.

The Navodaya Vidyalayas (NVs) Scheme envisages setting up one Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya (JNV) in each district of the country to bring out the best of rural talent. The opening of new JNVs is based on an offer from the State Government to provide around 30 acres of suitable land free of cost, alongwith sufficient temporary accommodation to run the school till the completion of a permanent Vidyalaya building and subject to the sanction of the competent authority and availability of funds. Out of 33 districts in Rajasthan State, 32 districts are already covered under the scheme. 02 additional JNVs have been established in the Districts having large concentration of SC/ST population.

(c) No, Sir. KVs are co-educational schools imparting school education from Class I to XII.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement-I*The details of functional Kendriya Vidyalayas in the State of Rajasthan*

Sl. No.	Name of KVs	Sl. No.	Name of KVs
1.	Ajmer No.I (CRPF)	33.	Khetri Nagar, distt. Jhunjhunu
2.	Ajmer No.II (CRPF)	34.	Deogarh, distt. Rajsamand
3.	Alwar	35.	BSF Khajuwala, distt. Bikaner
4.	Anoopgarh (BSF)	36.	Inderpura, distt. Jhunjhunu
5.	Banswara	37.	Tonk, distt. Tonk
6.	Baran	39.	Bikaner No.I (Sagar Road)
7.	Beawar, Ajmer	39.	Bikaner No.I (Sagar Road)
8.	Bharatpur	40.	Bikaner No.II (Jaisalmer Road)
9.	Bhilwara	41.	Bikaner No.III NAL (AFS)
10.	Churu	42.	Itarana
11.	Dabla (BSF)	43.	Jaipur No.II (CANTT)
12.	Deoli (CISF)	44.	Jaipur No.IV (KHATIPURA)
13.	Gangapur City	45.	Jaisalmer (AFS)
14.	Jaipur No.I (Bajaj Nagar)	46.	Jalipa Cantt
15.	Jaipur No.III (MREC)	47.	Jodhpur No.I (AFS)
16.	Jaipur No.V (Mansarovar)	48.	Jodhpur No.I (ARMY)
17.	Jaipur No.VI (Pratap Nagar) (Sector iii)	49.	Jodhpur No.II (AFS)
18.	Jhalawar	50.	Jodhpur No.II (ARMY)
19.	Jhunjhunu	51.	Kota No.I
20.	Jodhpur (BSF)	52.	Lalgarh Jattan
21.	Karauli	53.	Nasirabad
22.	Kota No.II	54.	Shri Ganga Nagar Cantt
23.	Mount Abu (CRPF)	55.	Suratgarh No.I (AFS)
24.	Phulera	56.	Suratgarh No.II (AFS)
25.	Pokhran (BSF)	57.	Suratgarh No.II (CANTT)
26.	Sawai Madhopur	58.	Udaipur No.II
27.	Sikar	59.	Uttarlai
28.	Udaipur No.I (Pratap Nagar)	60.	Anta (AGPP)
29.	Dungar Pur	61.	Avikanagar (SWRI)
30.	Chittorgarh	62.	Suratgarh STPS
31.	BSF Ramgarh, distt. Jaisalmer	63.	Chhabra Thermal Power Project
32.	BSF Campus Raisinghnagar		

Statement-II*The details of functional Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas in the State of Rajasthan*

Sl. No.	Name of JNVs	Sl. No.	Name of JNVs
1.	Ajmer	18.	Jalore
2.	Alwar	19.	Jhalawar
3.	Banswara-I	20.	Jhunjhunu
4.	Baran	21.	Jodhpur
5.	Barmer	22.	Karauli
6.	Bharatpur	23.	Kota
7.	Bhilwara	24.	Nagaur
8.	Bikaner	25.	Pali
9.	Bundi	26.	Rajsamand
10.	Chittorgarh	27.	Sawai Madhopur
11.	Churu	28.	Sikar
12.	Dausa	29.	Sirohi
13.	Dholpur	30.	Sri Ganganagar
14.	Dungarpur	31.	Tonk
15.	Hanumangarh	32.	Udaipur
16.	Jaipur	33.	Banswara-II *
17.	Jaisalmer	34.	Sri Ganganagar-II **

* Additional Navodaya Vidyalayas sanctioned in districts having large concentration of SC/ST population.

All JNVs except Sl. No. 34 are functional. As regard to Sl.No. 34 Navodaya Vidyalaya Selection Test for admission to Class VI has been conducted by C.B.S.E. and JNV will start functioning from current Academic session.

Suspension and termination of staffs of JMI

2665. SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question 3486 given in the Rajya Sabha on the April, 2013 and state:

(a) whether the decisions regarding suspension and termination of teaching and non-teaching staffs in Jamia Millia Islamia (JMI) have been taken unreasonably;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the details of representations received from MPs in this regard along with the action taken thereon, representation-wise;

(d) whether Government would conduct CBI inquiry into the *ad hoc* appointments on key posts there and arbitrary suspension and termination of teaching and non teaching staffs during the last three years till date;

(e) if so, by when CBI inquiry would be set up in this regard; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) Jamia Millia Islamia (JMI) is a statutory autonomous body established by an Act of Parliament and governed by the Jamia Millia Islamia Act, 1988 and the Statutes and the Ordinance framed there under. All administrative decisions are taken by the University with the approval of its statutory body *i.e.* Executive Council. The Statutes and Ordinances also provide a mechanism to appeal against any decisions taken by an authority of the University, if the person aggrieved finds the orders unreasonable. JMI has reported that during 2010-11 to 2012-13, disciplinary action were initiated against 27 employees out of which, 3 suspensions were revoked while 20 were removed from service.

(c) No representation in this regard has been received recently. However, as per records, letters dated 01.03.2013 and 15.05.2013 from Shri Sabir Ali, MP, Rajya Sabha and dated 09.04.2013 from Shri Sitaram Yechury, MP, Rajya Sabha had been received respectively. Comments on the letters were called for from the University. The University informed that there was no substance in the allegations.

(d) to (f) In view of (a) and (b) above, do not arise.

Difference in MIS and QPR

†2666. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Department of School Education and Literacy under the Ministry has stated in its report that there is a huge difference in the data of the Management Information System (MIS) and the Quarterly Progress Report (QPR) sent by all the States including Chhattisgarh;

(b) whether, as per QPR, 88 per cent of the children had access to the mid day meal while, as per MIS only 59 per cent of the children had access to the same against the set target in Chhattisgarh during the last financial year;

(c) whether similar difference has been noticed in some other States; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. For the year 2012-13, the difference in QPR and MIS data in case of 13 States/UTs is 20% or more, in case of seven States/UTs, it is less than 10% and in case of the rest of the States/UTs, this difference is between 10 and 20%.

Passing of CTET

2667. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that very less percent of candidates could manage to clear the Central Teachers Eligibility Test (CTET) conducted every year;

(b) if so, the passing percentage of candidates in CTET during the last three years, year-wise; and

(c) the details of reasons for less percent of candidates clearing CTET?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (c) The passing percentage of candidates in Central Teacher Eligibility Test (CTET) during the last three years is as under :

Year	Registration	Appeared	Qualified	Percentage
June, 2011	794080	715017	74423	10.41%
January, 2012	864244	748626	51254	7.96%
November, 2012	796251	670415	4558	0.68%
July, 2013	920014	764427	70999	9.29%
February, 2014	825595	678209	12736	1.88%

A candidate has to obtain 60% marks to qualify the TET. No study on reasons for low pass percentage has been conducted.

Enrolment in higher education

2668. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of enrolment in higher education in the country; and

(b) whether Government has taken any steps to increase the enrolment ratio in higher education?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) As per the provisional report of the All India Survey on Higher Education, the Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in higher education (total enrolment in higher education as percentage of the population of age group 18-23 years) is 20.4 during 2011-12.

(b) During Eleventh Five Year Plan, several new Central Universities, Indian Institutes of Management, Indian Institutes of Technology, National Institutes of Technology, Polytechnics and other Institutions of Higher learning have been established to increase the GER in higher education. During the Twelfth Five Year Plan, a new scheme called the Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) has been launched which aims to achieve equity, access and excellence in higher education.

Shortage of teachers at primary level

2669. SHRI AJAY SANCHETI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is shortage of teachers in schools at primary level;
- (b) if so, the magnitude of this shortage, State-wise;
- (c) whether a large number of teachers are being appointed on contract basis;
- (d) if so, whether this has an adverse impact on quality of teaching; and
- (e) if not, how this has improved the standard of teaching at primary level in these schools?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A total of 6,06,191 teacher posts are lying vacant, both under State sector and Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), at primary level, as reported by State Governments and UT Administrations. The State wise vacancies of teacher posts at primary level are at given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) to (e) States recruit teachers based on their recruitment rules. However, teachers who are appointed have to possess requisite qualification prescribed by the National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE) and pass the Teacher Eligibility Test. The recruitment of teachers on contract basis, therefore does not affect the quality of teaching adversely as all teachers recruited have to meet the educational qualification as well as professional qualifications. However, professional qualifications are sometimes relaxed

under Section 23 of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 for States where there is a shortage of professionally qualified teachers, with the proviso that they acquire the same through a two year training programme in distance mode.

The Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) has improved nationally to 1:25 and most States barring Bihar, Jharkhand and Uttar Pradesh have normative PTR's.

Statement

Vacancies of teacher posts at primary level

Sl. No.	State/UT	Under State sector	Under SSA	Total
1.	A and N Islands	215	15	230
2.	Andhra Pradesh	20548	0	20548
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	556	556
4.	Assam	7970	9742	17712
5.	Bihar	41590	63886	105476
6.	Chandigarh	349	93	442
7.	Chhattisgarh	23157	1324	24481
8.	Dadra and N. Haveli	37	169	206
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0
10.	Delhi	7372	298	7670
11.	Goa	0	0	0
12.	Gujarat	0	0	0
13.	Haryana	4764	34	4798
14.	Himachal Pradesh	444	0	444
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	3559	721	4280
16.	Jharkhand	26226	26868	53094
17.	Karnataka	7227	2951	10178
18.	Kerala	0	0	0
19.	Lakshadweep	24	0	24
20.	Madhya Pradesh	4109	17390	21499
21.	Maharashtra	2917	24478	27395

Sl. No.	State/UT	Under State sector	Under SSA	Total
22.	Manipur	0	0	0
23.	Meghalaya	0	0	0
24.	Mizoram	0	14	14
25.	Nagaland	0	0	0
26.	Orissa	23333	1517	24850
27.	Puducherry	428	5	433
28.	Punjab	5970	0	5970
29.	Rajasthan	8229	4000	12229
30.	Sikkim	0	0	0
31.	Tamil Nadu	1634	0	1634
32.	Tripura	0	979	979
33.	Uttar Pradesh	133480	115302	248782
34.	Uttarakhand	1279	2088	3367
35.	West Bengal	13	8887	8900
TOTAL		324874	281317	606191

Source: Appraisal Note 2014-15

Note: In case of Maharashtra, data available is as on December, 2013

Standard of teachers' training institutes

2670. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the very less per cent of candidates clearing CTET exam conducted every year reflects the standard of teachers' training institutes in the country; and

(b) if so, the details of steps taken by Government to meet the growing requirement of teachers in the coming years?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) The percentage of candidates who successfully passed the last five Central Teacher Eligibility Tests (CTETs) has been from 0.68% to 10.41% of total candidates appeared.

Pre-service teacher training is imparted through 593 District Institutes of Education and Training (DIET's), 118 Central Institutes of Education Technology (CIETs), 35 Institutes of Advance Studies in Education (IASEs), 40 University Departments of Education and through 12,689 private sector teacher training institutions, in the country, for Diploma in Education (D.Ed.) and Bachelor in Education (B. Ed.) courses. The Government of India has also sanctioned 97 Block Institutes of Teacher Education (BITEs) in order to enable SC/ST and minority candidates to acquire teacher qualifications in 2012-13 and 2013-14.

IIT in Aurangabad

2671. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that, due to expanding industries and being a historical place, Aurangabad in Maharashtra is a suitable place for setting up an IIT there;

(b) if so, whether Government proposes to set up an IIT there; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (c) The State of Maharashtra already has an IIT at Powai (Mumbai), which was established in 1958. At present, there is no proposal for setting up of an additional IIT in the State of Maharashtra.

Result of Class X examination

2672. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the proportion of students who passed Class X Boards in 2012;

(b) whether there is any variation between the pass percentages of different categories *i.e.* general, OBC, SC and ST in the Class X Boards' results and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to address this issue?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) 98.29 % of candidates pass percentages at Secondary School Examination (Class X) 2012 conducted by the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE).

(b) The Category-wise Pass percentage at Secondary School Examination (Class-X) conducted by CBSE during 2012 to 2014 is indicated below-

Category	2012	2013	2014
General	98.43	99.18	99.10
OBC	99.29	99.57	99.52
SC	98.44	98.99	98.90
ST	90.04	91.80	93.05
TOTAL	98.29	98.97	98.95

(c) There is no significant variation between the pass percentages of different categories of students during last three years.

Higher education for Muslims and OBCs

2673. SHRI GULAM RASOOL BALYAWI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the schemes and programmes of Government for ensuring the higher education within the reach of Muslims and Other Backward Classes (OBCs); and

(b) to what extent Government is succeeding in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) Higher Education of students including those from the Muslim minority community and Other Backward Classes (OBCs) is a continuous process and the Government is committed to enhance their participation in education.

For the education of minority communities including Muslims, the Government has a two-fold approach in which priority is given to Minority Concentration Districts (MCDs) in central schemes like establishment of the Model Degree Colleges, Women Hostels and Polytechnics, etc., in order to promote participation of minorities at all levels of education.

The Central Educational Institutions (Reservation in Admission) Act, 2006 which came into effect from 4.1.2007 *inter-alia* provides that out of the annual permitted strength in each branch of study or facility in Central Educational Institutions, twenty-seven per cent seats shall be reserved for the Other Backward Classes (OBCs). Accordingly, the Central Education Institutions were asked to take all necessary steps to give effect to the provisions under Section 3 and Section 5 of the said Act for the purposes of reservation of seats in admission to the academic session commencing on

and from the calendar year 2007. 49,685 OBC students are enrolled in the Central Universities as on 31.3.2014.

The University Grants Commission (UGC) is implementing the following schemes for minority communities in Central Universities during Eleventh and Twelfth Plan:-

- (i) Centre for Professional Development of Urdu Medium Teachers in three Central universities.
- (ii) Establishment of Residential Coaching Academy for Minorities, SC/ST and Women.
- (iii) Establishment of Satellite Campus for Undergraduate, Postgraduate Programmes in Arabic and Persian.
- (iv) Establishment of two Campuses of Aligarh Muslim University.
- (v) Establishment of Model School, Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs), B.Ed. Colleges, Polytechnics under the ambit of Maulana Azad National Urdu University.
- (vi) Since 2009, the UGC has been implementing the scheme of Maulana Azad National Fellowship for Minority Students which is being funded by Ministry of Minority Affairs, Government of India. Under this scheme, the UGC provides financial assistance to selected candidates belonging to minority communities for pursuing M. Phil./Ph. D. research in University/College/Institution and Non-Institutions in the country.

The Ministry of Minority Affairs implements the following schemes for educational empowerment of notified minority communities *viz.* Muslims, Christians, Sikhs, Buddhists, Jains and Zoroastrians (Parsis):

(i) **Post-matric Scholarship Scheme:** Under the Scheme, Scholarship is awarded to the students belonging to the six notified minority communities so as to provide them better opportunities for higher education, increase their rate of attainment in higher education and enhance their employability. The Scholarship is awarded for studies in India in a government or private higher secondary school/college/universities. It also covers technical and vocational courses in Industrial Training Institutes/Industrial Training Centres affiliated with the National Council for Vocational Training (NCVT) of classes XI and XII level.

(ii) **Merit-cum-Mean based Scholarship Scheme:** This scheme is available for pursuing professional and technical courses, at under-graduate and post-graduate levels, in institutions recognized by the appropriate authority. Eighty-Five institutes for professional and technical courses have been listed in the scheme. Eligible students

from the notified minority communities admitted to these institutions are reimbursed full course fee. A course fee of ₹ 20,000/- per annum is reimbursed to students studying in other institutions.

(iii) **Maulana Azad National Fellowship Scheme :** The objective of the Fellowship is to provide integrated five year fellowships in the form of financial assistance to students from the notified minority communities to pursue higher studies such as M. Phil and Ph. D. The Fellowship covers all Universities/Institutions recognized by the UGC. The Fellowship is awarded to research students pursuing regular and full time M.Phil and Ph.D. courses.

(iv) **Padho Pardesh-Interest Subsidy on Educational Loans for overseas studies:** The objective of the scheme is to award interest subsidy to meritorious students belonging to economically weaker sections of notified minority communities so as to provide them better opportunities for higher education abroad and enhance their employability. The scheme provides interest subsidy to the students on the interest payable for the period of moratorium for the Education Loans under the Scheme to pursue approved courses of studies abroad at Masters, M. Phil and Ph. D levels.

Under the Multi-sectoral Development Programme (MsDP) of the Ministry of Minority Affairs, sanction is given for construction of educational institutions for imparting higher education in identified Minority Concentration Blocks/Towns. Till date, 5 Degree Colleges and 2 Nursing Colleges have been sanctioned under MsDP. Further, Additional Class Rooms, Laboratories, Libraries, etc. have also been sanctioned for Degree Colleges.

Under Post-matric, Merit-cum-Means based and Maulana Azad National Fellowship Schemes, the number of Scholarships sanctioned to minority students including Muslims and amount disbursed during Eleventh Five Year Plan and the first two years of Twelfth Five Year Plan (*i.e.* 2012-13 and 2013-14) is given as under:

Name of Scheme	Eleventh Five Year Plan (₹ in crore)		Twelfth Five Year Plan (₹ in crore) 2012-13 and 2013-14	
	Scholarship Sanctioned	Funds Released	Scholarship Sanctioned	Funds Released
Post-matric	1787122	820.96	1646110	842.31
Merit-cum-Means based	162967	427.61	168524	441.21
Maulana Azad National Fellowship	4534	96.86	6796	116.00
Padho Pardesh	The Scheme launched in 2013-14 and has been implemented in 2014-15.			

Minimum standards for schools

2674. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any minimum standards, qualitative or quantitative, have been set for secondary and senior secondary schools;

(b) whether any National programmes on curriculum renewal and school-based Continuous and Comprehensive Education have been launched;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) Under the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for universalisation of secondary education, standards relating to Pupil Teacher Ratio, Student Classroom Ratio, physical facilities and staffing and equipments in government schools have been laid down.

Further, the Central Board of Secondary Education has laid down benchmarks and guidelines regarding quality of education in schools covered under the Board and made accreditation of all the schools affiliated to it, mandatory.

(b) to (d) Based on the NCERT's National Curriculum Framework in 2005, on date, 31 States/UTs have adopted curricular materials based on the NCF 2005.

The CBSE is implementing the Continuous and Comprehensive Education (CCE) methodology for school based assessments in classes IX and X from the year 2009 in all schools affiliated to it.

Implementation of Sixth Pay Commission recommendations in ICSSR

2675. PROF. MRINAL MIRI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the regional centres of the Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR) are organisationally a part of the council;

(b) if so, whether the Sixth Central Pay Commission recommendations have been implemented in relation to the employees of these centres; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor, and whether there is any intention of implementing the same in the near future?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) Yes, Sir. Presently, there are six Regional Centres functioning. These are (i) Eastern Regional Centre (ERC), Kolkata, (ii) Northern Regional Centre (NRC), New Delhi, (iii) North-Eastern Regional Centre (NERC), Shillong, (iv) North-Western Regional Centre (NWRC), Chandigarh, (v) Southern Regional Centre (SRC), Hyderabad and (vi) Western Regional Centre (WRC), Mumbai.

As reported by the Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR), these Regional Centres are the extended administrative arms of the organization.

(b) and (c) The Pay Commission Order dated 30th September, 2008 has stipulated that the orders for implementation of the revised pay structure are to be extended to those Autonomous Organizations whose pattern of emolument structure are identical to those of the Central Government employees. Further as per the order of the Ministry of Finance dated October 07, 2008, the recommendations of the Pay Commission are not automatically applicable to the autonomous bodies, and each case is to be examined individually. Sixth Central Pay Commission scales have not yet been implemented for the employees of the ICSSR Regional Centres.

Wind power capacity

2676. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the installed capacity of wind power in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana;
- (b) the number of such projects installed in the above States;
- (c) the details of power generated from installed capacity during the last ten years, year-wise; and
- (d) how the Ministry is supplementing the efforts of these States for generating more wind power?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) The wind power installed capacity in Andhra Pradesh is 809.02 MW and in Telangana, it is NIL as on 30.07.2014.

(b) The number of wind power projects in Andhra Pradesh is 46 and in Telangana, it is NIL.

(c) The generation from wind power projects in last ten years is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(d) The Ministry is promoting wind power projects in the country including Andhra Pradesh and Telangana through private sector investment by providing fiscal and promotional incentives such as concessional import duty on certain components of wind electric generators, excise duty exemption to manufacturers. 10 years tax holiday on income generated from wind power projects is also available. Loans for installing windmills are available from Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency (IREDA) and other Financial Institutions. Technical support including wind resource assessment is provided by the Centre for Wind Energy Technology (C-WET), Chennai. This apart, preferential tariff is being provided in potential states. The Ministry has announced a Generation Based Incentive (GBI) under which ₹ 0.50/unit generated from wind power projects is provided to the projects with a ceiling of ₹ 1.00 crore per MW.

Statement

Year-wise generation from Wind Power Projects in Andhra Pradesh

Year	Generation (Million Units)
2004-05	120.09
2005-06	108.48
2006-07	109.19
2007-08	96.51
2008-09	98.12
2009-10	114.07
2010-11	141.24
2011-12	274.01
2012-13	520.48
2013-14	1084.06

Allocation for renewable energy sources

2677. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is proposing to increase the allocation of funds for renewable energy resources in comparison to that of the last year;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

- (c) whether it is a fact that large portion of funds allocated in the previous year has not been utilised and capacity expansion for renewable energy is very low and failing behind the targeted goals;
- (d) the steps being taken by Government for proper implementation of works;
- (e) the details of the recommendations made by the Estimates Committee in this regard; and
- (f) whether it is a fact that there is a proposal between India and USA for exchange of solar power systems?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A provision of ₹ 2519 crore has been made for the year 2014-15 in comparison of ₹ 1521 crore provided in the Budget Estimates during last year for renewable energy sources.

(c) No, Sir. An amount of ₹ 1619.03 crore against ₹ 1738.68 provided in the Revised Estimate have been utilized by the Ministry during the last year. The details of Physical Target and Achievements made during the last three years are given below:

(In Megawatt)		
Year	Target of capacity addition of RE	Achievement
2011-12	3435	4942.59
2012-13	4125	3163.35
2013-14	4325	3618.79

- (d) The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy has been organizing meetings with Energy Secretaries and Heads of State Nodal Departments/Agencies to review the implementation of projects and its improvement on a regular bases. Besides, State Nodal Officers and Zonal Officers in the Ministry have been assigned the tasks of overseeing the implementation and monitoring the progress, proper utilization of funds released and field inspection of the projects.
- (e) The major recommendations made by the Estimate Committee in its 13th Report are given in Statement (*See below*).
- (f) Under an ongoing Memorandum-of-Understanding (MoU) between India and USA, solar photovoltaic modules are exchanged between National Institute of Solar Energy (NISE), Gurgaon, Haryana and National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL), Denver, Colorado, USA for performance and reliable testing.

Statement

The major recommendations in respect of renewable energy in the thirteenth Report of Committee on Estimate (2011-12) on the Subject Power Generation – Demand and Supply in respect of Ministries of Power, Coal and New and Renewable Energy include:

- The Budget of Ministry of New and Renewable Energy needs to be increased to at least 1% of the Union Budget.
- Government must strive to implement National Renewable Energy Policy in a comprehensive manner that clearly sets a time-bond and ambitious targets to be achieved and lays down a transparent and stable long-term incentive structure for promoting socially responsible private investment.
- Ministry should at least advise states rich in renewable energy resources to fully exploit the power potential of these sources and encourage and counsel them to formulate Policy and Plans in line with the Acts and Policies of Central Government.
- The untapped potential of small hydro power may be tapped at the earliest in close coordination with the State Governments.
- Government must urge the Centre for Wind Energy Technology (CWET), Chennai to expedite the project relating to the Direct Normal Irradiance (DNI) map of India on an urgent basis. The Committee also recommends that the Government should take initiative to prepare a high resolution Renewable Energy map of India.
- Government should popularize and disseminate solar submersible pump technology among the farmers and simultaneously invest in Research and Development in this field. State Governments should also be taken on board, and they must be persuaded to invest in the solar submersible pump technology.
- The Committee also strongly recommends that solar photo-voltaic plants should be installed on the roof tops of all the public buildings in Urban and Rural areas, particularly in the Primary Health Centres (PHCs) and Panchayat Bhawans. The mobile towers using diesel gensets can be also be converted into solar power utilizing entities.
- The potential of biogasifiers that use agriculture residue like ricehusk to provide off grid power is enormous in the country and this must be adequately tapped.
- There are a number of unelectrified remote villages/ hamlets in the country where grid connectivity would not be possible for a variety of reasons. Therefore,

Small hydro power generation systems, biomass gasification based electricity generation systems, solar photovoltaic power plants etc. in distribution power generation mode need to be used depending upon the availability of resources for generation of required electricity. There is a need for creation of proper repair and maintenance systems for Renewable Power Infrastructure.

- Solar Lanterns and Solar Chulhas may be made available to the rural poor and thereby discourage use of subsidized kerosene. This may be taken up as a pilot project in certain districts.
- Power from renewable energy is a new frontier in the emerging market economy of energy, but the sector is beset with high cost issues, uncertainties and risks. A separate Risk Guarantee Fund for Renewable Energy Projects should be created out of the clean Energy Fund without any delay.
- Government must encourage innovation to develop indigenous technology in this field of renewable energy and should enhance funding towards Research and Development in a time bound manner, so that setting up of commercial plants to produce renewable energy could be materialized.

Power generation targets

2678. SHRI GARIKAPATI MOHAN RAO: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has set any targets to generate power from new and renewable energy sources for the next five years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has proposed or proposes to prepare a vision document in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy has set a target of capacity addition of 29,800 MW from various renewable energy sources during Twelfthth Plan period. The target comprises of 15,000 MW from wind, 10,000 MW from solar, 2,100 MW from small hydro and 2,700 MW from bio-power.

(c) and (d) The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy has prepared a strategic plan for New and Renewable Energy Sector in the year 2011 which has indicated a cumulative installed capacity of renewable power to about 72,000 MW by 2022.

Solar powered lighting solutions

2679. SHRI A.W. RABI BERNARD: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to launch a cost effective solar powered lighting solutions for rural population that would help save 36 million litres of kerosene and slash the subsidy bill on the polluting fuel by about ₹ 30,000 crore a year;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the programme would light up the lives of about 47 per cent of the country's population that lives mostly in villages; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. The Government implements schemes for cost effective solar power lighting solutions for rural population in electrified/ unelectrified areas and villages in the country that may have an impact on kerosene subsidy bill. Lighting up about 47 per-cent of the country population will depend on the fund availability in the respective programme.

Details of programme implemented by MNRE and MoP are as under:

- (i) Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) is implementing Remote Village Electrification (RVE) Programme for providing financial support for lighting/basic energy using renewable energy sources including solar energy in those remote unelectrified census villages and unelectrified hamlets of electrified census villages where grid extension is not found feasible by the State Governments and hence are not covered under the Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY). The programme is implemented in States by State Nodal Agencies.
- (ii) Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) is also implementing Off-grid and decentralized solar applications scheme of Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission for installation of solar PV systems and power plants in various parts of the country including power deficit areas/unelectrified areas.
- (iii) Ministry of Power is implementing Decentralised Distributed Generation (DDG) scheme under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) for electrification of villages where grid connectivity is either not feasible or not cost effective. In Twelfth Plan, DDG has also been extended to the grid connected area where supply of electricity is less than 6 hours a day. Decentralized Distributed Generation (DDG) can be from conventional or renewable sources including solar energy.

Both under the DDG scheme of Ministry of Power and RVE programme of MNRE, the Government provides subsidy of 90% of the project cost. Under the DDG scheme, the balance 10% can be arranged by the Implementing Agency at their own or arranged from any financial institutions/Rural Electrification Corporation (REC), whereas for RVE projects the balance 10% cost of projects for remote village electrification is financed through contribution from the State Governments and beneficiaries, etc. However, it is necessary that at least half of the balance cost is met from State Government's funding.

The RVE projects are taken up only in remote unelectrified census villages and unelectrified hamlets of electrified census villages where grid extension is not found feasible by the State Governments and hence are not covered under the RGGVY.

The norms followed for solar photovoltaic (SPV) based DDG projects are that the average household load should not be more than 100 watt, population of the villages/hamlet should be more than 100 and cost norms of MNRE benchmark to be followed.

Under the Off-grid and decentralized solar applications scheme of Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission, the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy provides 30% capital subsidy for installation of solar PV systems and power plants in various parts of the country including power deficit areas/unelectrified areas. (90% capital subsidy for Government organizations of special category States).

Power generation from renewable energy sources

†2680. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of quantum of power in megawatts from the renewable energy sources targeted to be generated during the Twelfth Five Year Plan;

(b) the quantum of power generated from the renewable energy sources in the public sector undertakings under the control of Government as well as in the private sector during 2012-13 and 2013-14; and

(c) the funds to be allocated by Government every year to achieve the target set for the renewable energy along with the year-wise targets set for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy has set a target of capacity addition of 29,800 MW from various renewable energy sources during 12th Plan period. The target comprises of 15,000 MW from wind, 10,000 MW from solar, 2,100 MW from small hydro and 2,700 MW from bio-power.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) The details of power generated from the renewable energy sources in the public sector undertakings under the control of Government as well as in the private sector during 2012-13 and 2013-14 are 47.61 billion units and 53.22 billion units respectively.

(c) An amount of ₹ 19,113 crore has been provided for promotion and generation of renewable energy during the Twelfth Five Year Plan period. The funds allocated for 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 are as below:-

Year	Budget Estimate (in ₹ crore)	Physical Target (In Megawatt)
2012-13	1385.00	4125
2013-14	1521.00	4325
2014-15	2519.00	3770

Budget allocation for the years 2015-16 and 2016-17 will be allocated after approval of Annual Plans by the Government and Physical Targets will be fixed accordingly.

Constitution of Gram Panchayat

2681. SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) the minimum criteria for constituting a Gram Panchayat in a village or in a cluster of villages in each major State of the country; and

(b) whether Government would emphasizing the tradition and culture of the country, consider changing the population criteria to constitute a Gram Panchayat in each village and make constitutional amendments or issue guidelines in that regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) Article 243 B of the Constitution only mandates constitution in every State of three-tier Panchayats at the village, intermediate and district levels in accordance with provisions of Part-IX excepting that intermediate level may not be constituted in a State having population not exceeding 20 lakhs. The criteria for constituting a Gram Panchayat are to be decided by the States in accordance to their context and are reflected in the respective State Panchayati Raj Act, rules or regulations. The criteria may vary from one State to another. By and large the village is either co-terminous with Gram Panchayat or is a subset of it.

(b) There is no proposal for making Constitutional amendments or issuing guidelines in this regard.

Working of local self Government

2682. SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has noticed that working and role of local self Governments has not improved substantially after implementation of provisions of 73rd and 74th Constitution Amendments;

(b) whether it is a fact that, in most States, powers and resources have not been transferred to local self Governments;

(c) whether Government is aware that elected women representatives feel disillusioned due to this negative approach; and

(d) whether Government intends to review the situation and make amends?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) Under Articles 243G of Part-IX and Article 243W of Part-IX A of the Constitution, State Legislatures are to endow, respectively, to the Panchayats and Municipalities with powers and authority to enable them to function as institutions of local self-governance. Since Articles 243G and 243W allow discretion to the States in the matter of devolution of powers to Panchayats and Municipalities respectively, States vary significantly in the extent to which they have devolved powers to the Panchayats and Municipalities to plan, implement and monitor schemes for economic development and social justice. The extent of working and role of Local Self Governments (LSGs) depends on the extent of devolution of functions, funds, functionaries and extent of capacity building that has been undertaken by the States/UTs and these vary across the States/UTs.

(c) and (d) The stringent test of any exercise in democratic decentralization is the actual powers and functions that are devolved to Local Self Governments (LSGs) for being exercised by elected members of LSGs including women elected representatives. The Constitutional amendments have been more radical in providing reservations for women in LSGs than in the powers and functions to be devolved along with finances to LSGs. Keeping this in view, twenty percent of scheme funds of Rajiv Gandhi Panchayat Sashaktikaran Abhiyan have been linked to action taken by States in certain areas including ensuring devolution of funds, functions and functionaries and strengthening Gram Sabhas, promoting Mahila Sabhas/Ward Sabhas. Within the broader focus of building the organizational capacity of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) and the professional capacity of elected representatives, capacity building of elected women representatives receives attention under the Panchayat Sashaktikaran Abhiyan.

Funds to Gram Panchayats for street lighting

2683. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry provides funds to Gram Panchayats for installing street lights in villages;
- (b) if so, whether the Ministry has obtained the utilisation certificates of funds from the concerned authorities;
- (c) whether any physical targets are also fixed for the purpose;
- (d) if so, whether there is any plan to provide street lights in hilly areas in Himachal Pradesh particularly Nandla village in Chirgaon tehsil of Shimla district;
- (e) if so, the details thereof and by when the facility would be provided there; and
- (f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Panchayati Raj does not provide funds to Gram Panchayats specifically for installing street lights in villages. Under the Guidelines of Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) Programme, which is implemented in 272 identified backward districts of the country, funds can be utilized by the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) for any work which has been included in the Annual Action Plan duly consolidated and approved by the District Planning Committee.

(d) to (f) Including provision of street lights in villages in the Annual Action Plan falls under the jurisdiction of concerned Gram Panchayat.

Monitoring performance of regulators in power sector

2684. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has formulated committee at the Central and State levels to monitor performance of regulators in power sector from time to time particularly in Telangana;
- (b) if so, the details thereof during the last five years, State-wise; and
- (c) the present position thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) No, Sir. As of now, no Committee has been constituted by the Union Government to monitor performance of regulators in power sector.

- (c) Does not arise in view of reply to (a) and (b) above.

Power shortage in Maharashtra

2685. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of peak power demand and shortage in Maharashtra during the last twelve months, month-wise; and

(b) what action Government has taken or proposes to take to reduce the power shortage in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) The month-wise details of peak power demand and shortage in Maharashtra during the last twelve months is given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) Electricity is a concurrent subject. Supply and distribution of electricity in a State/UT is within the purview of the respective State Government/State Power Utility. The Government of India supplements the efforts of the State Governments by establishing power plants and transmission system in Central Sector through CPSUs. Generation capacity addition has been planned to meet the rising demand of power in the country. Generation capacity addition target during Twelfth Five Year Plan is 88,537 MW from conventional sources and 30,000 MW from renewable sources on an all-India basis. Government has advised States to tie up power to meet their requirement, based on their anticipated demand supply scenario.

During Twelfth Plan, the likely benefit to Maharashtra would be 11,275.5 MW which includes 1,335.5 MW from Central Sector.

Statement

Month-wise details of peak power demand and shortage in Maharashtra

Month	Peak			
	Peak Demand	Peak Met	Shortage	
			MW	%
June, 2014*	18962	18658	304	1.6
May, 2014	19463	18563	900	4.6
April, 2014	19749	18585	1164	5.9
Mar., 2014	18260	17317	943	5.2
Feb., 2014	19276	17621	1655	8.6
Jan., 2014	18427	17013	1414	7.7
Dec., 2013	17560	16714	846	4.8
Nov., 2013	17343	16608	735	4.2
Oct., 2013	16575	15980	595	3.6
Sept., 2013	16621	15871	750	4.5
Aug., 2013	15266	14709	557	3.6
July, 2013	14412	14291	121	0.8

*Provisional

Delay in execution of NTPC project at Salakati in Assam

2686. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) what is the target date for execution of three units at Salakati project of NTPC in Assam and by when it is expected to be commissioned;

(b) the reasons for the delay in the execution;

(c) the details of cost escalation due to delay in execution of the project;

(d) whether terminating contractor one after the other in quick succession is one of the reasons for the delay;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) what concrete steps are suggested to ensure that these unit are commissioned at the earliest to further cut down the cost and time escalation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) The Project for 750 MW (3x250 MW) Bongaigaon Thermal Power Project at Salakati in Assam has already been sanctioned for early commissioning.

(b) Frequent Bandhs, violent incident in that area and heavy monsoon in the region affected the progress. Civil work also got affected due to poor performance by agencies (M/s. SPML and M/s. Punj Lloyd) resulting in their contract cancellation.

(c) As per NTPC policy, the cost escalation details are worked out after completion of the project.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise in view of (d) above.

(f) The matter has been taken up with State Government for improving law and order situation in the area so that work can progress smoothly. NTPC has taken steps to engage better contractors.

Villages covered under RGGVY

2687. SHRI AAYANUR MANJUNATHA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages covered, so far, for total electrification in rural areas under the Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY);

(b) the amount spent during the Eleventh Five Year Plan under RGGVY;

(c) whether it is a fact that this scheme was prepared, on the basis of the number of revenue and forest villages in the country and if so, the number of forest villages out of them included under the scheme, so far; and

(d) the details of number of villages in which this scheme has been extended since 2005, so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY), 921 projects are sanctioned in the country during Tenth, Eleventh and Twelfth Plan of RGGVY, covering electrification of 1.24 lakh un-electrified villages, intensive electrification of 6.04 lakh villages and release of free electricity connections to 4.08 crore BPL households.

The Government of India has approved continuation of RGGVY for Twelfth Five Year Plan in September, 2013 with the aim to cover all the remaining un-electrified census villages and the habitations having population above 100.

(b) A capital subsidy of ₹ 21650.76 crore was disbursed by Rural Electrification Corporation during Eleventh Five Year Plan.

(c) The un-electrified census / revenue villages including forest villages, as proposed by the respective State Governments, have been covered for electrification under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana.

(d) Cumulatively, as on 30.06.2014, the electrification works in 1.08 lakh un-electrified villages and intensive electrification of 3.08 lakh electrified villages have been completed and free electricity connections to 2.18 crore BPL households have been released in the country under Tenth and Eleventh Plan.

Objection to Uri hydroelectric project

2688. SHRI G.N. RATANPURI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the objections raised by MLA Uri regarding Uri hydroelectric project-II running without requisite permission from J&K Government is based on facts;

(b) whether Uri 1st and 2nd power projects have all the requisite permissions;

(c) the area of land purchased for these two projects and the rates of total amount paid as compensation; and

(d) the area of forest/community/State/grazing land acquired for different NHPC power projects in the State and the terms of its acquisition?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) No, Sir. Uri Hydro Electric Project-II is one of the seven projects entrusted to NHPC for execution in Central sector in pursuance of an MoU signed on 20.07.2000 between Govt. of J&K and Government of India.

(b) NHPC has executed Uri-I and Uri-II Projects after obtaining all statutory clearances from concerned authorities.

(c) Details regarding the area of land purchased for these two power projects and the rates and total amount paid as compensation are as under:

Uri-I: The land acquired for the Uri power station as per records is 249.5 Ha and compensation paid for acquisition is ₹ 10.44 crores. The rate of land as approved by J&K Government was from ₹ 5000 to ₹ 34000 per kanal depending upon category of land.

Uri-II: The land acquired for the Uri-II power station as per records is 177.75 ha and compensation amount is ₹49.44 crores. The rate of land as approved by J&K Government varies from ₹50,000 to ₹1,00,000 per kanal depending upon classification of land.

(d) Details regarding the area of forest/community/State/grazing land acquired for different NHPC power projects in J&K and the terms of its acquisition are given in Statement.

Statement

Details regarding the area of Forest/Community/State Grazing Land acquired for different NHPC Projects

Power Projects	Forest land (in ha)	Govt./ revenue land (in ha)	Private land (in ha)	Total land (in ha)	Terms of land acquisition
1	2	3	4	5	6
Uri-I	54	55.5	2808 kanal (140 ha)	249.5	MoEF accorded no objection for diversion of forest land for the Uri project. For other lands, land was acquired by Government of India through J&K State Government for the possession of NHPC Ltd, as per available records.
Uri-II	Nil	57	121 ha	178	Private and Government land was acquired by way of Compulsory Acquisition under the Provisions of J & K Land Acquisition Act 1894/1934 by J & K Government as applicable for NHPC

1	2	3	4	5	6
Nimoo Bazgo	Nil	7272 Kanal & 02 Marla (364 ha)	278 Kanal & 05 Marla (14 ha)	378	<p>Since No Forest Land involved in the Project, NoC was obtained from State Govt. under J & K Forest conservation Act 1997.</p> <p>land measuring 7272 Kanal-02 Marla was acquired from transfer from State Land</p> <p>Private land acquired by mutation of Private land and mutation of land measuring 8 Kanal -13 Marla is under process.</p>
Chutak	0	51.1757	18.62 ha	69.7975	<p>Private land was acquired through the sale deed.</p> <p>Jammu Kashmir Power Development Corporation (JKPDC) has transferred 3.99 ha land to NHPC.</p> <p>0.4375 ha land acquired from Power Development Department (PDD) through lease deed for 99 years.</p> <p>State Government acquired through lease deed for 40 years.</p>
Sewa-II	49.9475		68.6085	118.556	<p>Forest land was acquired as per the procedure laid down in the J & K forest conservation Act 1997.</p> <p>Private land acquired on lease hold for 99 years.</p>
Dulhasti	1.1	75.64	127.84	204.58	<p>MoEF accorded no objection for diversion of forest land for the Dulhasti Project.</p> <p>The land was acquired through lease as per J & K Govt. Cabinet decision.</p>
Kishan-ganga	125	146 (including 68ha Shamlat plus 19ha other type)	108	379	<p>Acquisition in Power house site through compulsory land Acquisition as per J & K Land acquisition Act for construction of Power House.</p> <p>Acquisition in Dam site / residential colony at Gurez done by district administration through Private Negotiation Committee (PNC) headed by Deputy Commissioner, Bandipora for land required for Dam and Reservoir as per the provision of J & K Land Acquisition Act.</p> <p>Transfer of forest land <i>vide</i> J & K Govt. order No. 219-FST of 2008 dated 27.05.2008, after accorded of Forest Clearance.</p>

Problems faced in construction of hydel power projects

2689. SHRI K. C. TYAGI:

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI :

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether construction of hydel power projects in the country is facing a number of bottlenecks, both natural and man-made;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken by Government to overcome these bottlenecks;

(c) whether the life extension works have led to increase in the operational time period of the hydel power projects and if so, the details thereof during the last three years and the current year; and

(d) the other steps being taken by Government to augment power generation capacity of the hydel power projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Hydel Power Projects due to difficult location and geological uncertainties face a number of bottlenecks, both natural and man-made. The major natural bottlenecks encountered in hydel power projects are natural calamities, geological uncertainties, difficult terrain and poor accessibility, etc. The major manmade bottlenecks relate to land acquisition problems, local agitations / resistance including rehabilitation and resettlement issues, etc.

The Project-wise details of major bottlenecks being faced in some of the hydro projects under construction and the steps being taken by the Government/Developer to overcome these are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) Life extension works of old hydro-electric projects have led to increase in the operational time period of the projects. The Project-wise details of hydro-electric projects on which life extension (LE) works have been completed during last three years and the current year are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(d) To augment the power generation capacity of the existing hydro electric power plants, the generating utilities in the country undertake Renovation and Modernisation works which leads to uprating and life extension of the hydro electric plants.

Statement-I
Major bottlenecks faced in under execution Hydro Electric Projects

Sl. No.	Name of Project / Executing Agency	State Commissioning Schedule (original/ now anticipated)	Bottlenecks / Issues	Steps taken by Government / Developer
1	2	3	4	5
A.	Hydro Capacity for benefits during Twelfth Plan – Under Execution			
	Central Sector			
1.	Parbati-II NHPC	H.P. 2009-10 2016-17 (likely to slip)	Poor geology in HRT (TBM-Face) Contractor (M/s HJV) was unable to give requisite progress. Cash crunch with M/s Patel SEW (Dam works) & M/s Coastal Project Ltd. (Jiwa Nallah works)	Contract with M/s HJV has been terminated on 09.03.2012 and re-awarded to M/s Gammon-CMC (JV) on 13.8.2013 for TBM portion & to M/s Valecha Engg. on 21.11.2013 for DBM portion. NHPC Board in its 362nd Meeting approved for release / deferment of LD against BG for repair of equipments under breakdown & deployment of additional resources.
2.	Tapovan Vishnugad NTPC	Uttarakhand 2011-12 2016-17 (likely to slip)	Heavy water ingress in HRT during excavation. TBM stuck three times due to poor geology in HRT. Contractor for HRT package was unable to give progress. Unsatisfactory progress in the package of barrage and desilting chamber due to non-performance of the Contractor (M/s SSJV). Flash flood in June, 2013. (Uttarakhand Tragedy)	Technical solutions explored/ implemented each time. Contract for HRT package terminated on 9.1.14. Yet to be re-awarded. Contract terminated in Nov., 2010 and fresh award has been placed on 18.07.2012. Highway from Rishikesh to the project was restored by the Government and project specific restoration work done by NTPC.

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Teesta Low Dam-IV NHPC	West Bengal 2009-10 2015-16 (Best effort 2014-15: 40 MW)	Civil works are standstill since 20.03.2013 due to financial crunch with HCC. Gorkha Jan Mukti Morcha agitation.	Contract terminated on 20.05.14. Balance works to be taken up at the risk and Cost of M/s HCC.
4.	Subansiri Lower NHPC	Arunachal Pradesh Assam 2010-11 2016-18 (likely to slip)	Issue of Downstream Impact Assessment & demand for stoppage of works by anti dam activists. Since 16.12.2011 works stopped due to agitation by activists.	A tripartite meeting between representatives of State Government, Central Government and Agitating Groups held on 6th Dec., 2013. Further, two meetings between Expert Group of Assam and Experts from Government of India held on 23rd Dec., 2013 and 2nd June, 2014 to deliberate on technical issues related to safety of dam and downstream impact. The issue is in advanced stage of resolution.
State Sector				
5.	Kashang-II and III H.P.	H.P. 2013-14 2016-17	Works getting delayed due to continuous agitation by Lippa villagers.	The matter is sub-judice.
6.	New Umtru MePGCL,	Meghalaya 2011-12 2015-16	Financial constraints with the Developer.	Revised Cost Estimates prepared by the Developer and are under approval. Works likely to re-start soon.
7.	Lower Jurala TENGCO (Earlier APGENCO)	Telengana 2011-13 2014-16	Weir works hampered due to frequent stoppage of works by Rekulapally villagers.	

Private Sector

8.	Sorang Himachal Sorang Power Corporation Ltd.	H.P. 2012-13 2015-16	Failure of penstock during water filling in the month of Nov., 2013.	Technical solutions explored by the Developer and repair works are under progress.
9.	Phata Byung M/s Lanco	Uttarakhand 2013-14 2016-17	Poor geology. Flash flood in June-2013. Works yet to commence after floods. Financial constraints with the Developer.	The developers are planning to start restoration works shortly.
10.	Singoli Bhatwari M/s L and T	Uttarakhand 2015-16 2016-17	Poor geology in HRT. Flash flood in June-2013. (Uttarakhand Tragedy) Financial constraints with the Developer	The developers are planning to start restoration works shortly.
11.	Maheshwar SMHPCL	M. P. 2001-02 2015-17 (Best efforts in 2014-15: 120 MW)	Cash flow problem. R and R issues.	Government is exploring ways to re-start the works.
12.	Teesta-III Teesta Urja Ltd. (TUL)	Sikkim 2011-13 2014-16	Collapse of Bridge. Earthquake in Sikkim in September, '11 Financial crunch with the developer.	Reconstruction of Bridge to carry Heavy Packages.
13.	Teesta-VI LANCO	Sikkim 2012-13 2016-17	Poor geology in HRT. Financial constraints with the Developer.	Technical solutions explored/implemented each time.

1	2	3	4	5
B. Hydro Capacity for benefits beyond Twelfth Plan – Under Execution				
Central Sector				
14.	Lata Tapovan NTPC	Uttarakhand 2017-18 2018-19	Flash flood in June-2013. (Uttarakhand Tragedy) Works of barrage and HRT yet to start due to protest by villagers. Construction work stopped vid Hon'ble Supreme Court order dated 7.5.14.	Highway from Rishikesh to the project was restored by the Government and project specific restoration work done by NTPC. The matter is sub-judice.
State Sector				
15.	Shongtong Karcham H.P. Power Corpn. Ltd.	H.P. 2017-18 2017-18	Issue of construction activities within the army notified area is affecting construction of some portion of the project.	The matter is sub-judice.

Statement-II
State-wise list of Life Extension Schemes completed during last three years and the current year

(As on 31.03.2014)								
Sl. No.	Project, Agency	Category of Project/ Central Sector (CS)/ State Sector (SS)	Installed Capacity (MW)	Estimated Cost (Provisional) (₹ in Crs.)	Actual Expenditure (₹ in Crs.)	Benefits in terms of MW	Increase in operational time period (life extension)	Year of Completion
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Completed Schemes								
Maharashtra								
1	Koyna St.III, MSPGCL	SS	4 x 80	16.65	5.79	320	More than 20 years	2011-12
Meghalaya								
2	Umium St.II, MeSEB	SS	2 x 9	90.46	55.67 (as on 31.03.12)	18.00	35 years	2011-12
Odisha								
3	Rengali Unit-1 OHPC	SS	1 x 50	47.50	36.76 (as on 30.06.12)	50	More than 20 years	2012-13
4	Rengali Unit-2 OHPC	SS	1 x 50	25.2 (approx)	20.73	50	More than 20 years	2013-14
Himachal Pradesh								
5	Bassi, HPSEB	SS	4 x 16.5	119.83	155.42 (as on 28.02.14)	60	35 years	2013-14
SUB TOTAL						498		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Ongoing Schemes – Under Implementation								
Jammu and Kashmir								
6.	Chenani, J & K SPDC	SS	5 x 4.66	34.94	7.09 (as on 30.09.13)	23.30	More than 20 years	2014-15
7.	Ganderbal, J & K SPDC	SS	2 x 3+ 2 x 4.5	34.65	9.51 (as on 30.09.13)	9.00	More than 20 years	2014-15
Uttarakhand								
8.	Pathri, UJVNL	SS	3 x 6.8	113.25	49.05 (as on 30.11.13)	20.40	More than 20 years	2014-15
Kerala								
9.	Sabirigiri, KSEB Unit-4	SS	1 x 60	52.2	49.79 (as on 30.06.13)	5	35 years	2014-15
Tamil Nadu								
10.	Periyar, TANGEDCO	SS	3 x 42 + 1x35	161.18	127.82 (as on 31.03.14)	140.00	More than 20 years	2014-15
West Bengal								
11.	Jaldhaka St.I, WBSEB	SS	3 x 9	88.62	76.04 (as on 30.09.13)	27.00	More than 20 years	2014-15
Assam								
12.	Khandong, NEEPSCO	CS	2 x 25'	25.05	16.34 (as on 31.03.13)	50.00	More than 20 years	2014-15
						SUB TOTAL	274.7	
						TOTAL	772.7	

Abbreviations: LE – Life Extension; MW – Mega Watt; CS-Central Sector; SS- State Sector

Activities of BBMB

2690. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bhakra Beas Management Board (BBMB) is having one hospital each at Talwara and Nangal in Punjab;

(b) if so, whether these hospitals are not functioning to the satisfaction of public inspite of huge buildings and machinery, etc.;

(c) what steps Government is taking to improve the functioning of these hospitals;

(d) whether a large number of flats were constructed in Talwara, which are lying vacant at present; and

(e) whether Government is planning to auction these flats publically and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) No, Sir. These hospitals are providing all available medical facilities to BBMB employees as well as general public of surrounding area to their satisfaction. It is apparent from the fact that Talwara hospital provides OPD services to approximately 5000 patients per month. Similarly, Nangal hospital provided OPD services to approximately 1 lac patients, indoor services to 9000 patients and conducted 1890 deliveries last year.

However, there is a shortage of specialist Doctors such as Ortho, Anesthesia and Radiologist in BBMB Hospitals at Nangal and Talwara. Matter has been taken up with partner State Governments/ Health Departments from time to time for posting of doctors against their share quota, no fruitful result could be yielded. Besides, walk-in-interview for appointment of specialist doctors on contract basis was also conducted.

(d) About 3902 Nos. of BBMB permanent houses of various types were constructed during the year 1962-1965 at the time of construction of Beas Dam Project Talwara in order to provide residential accommodation to the workers, employees and officers engaged therein. At present, about 678 nos. of houses are lying vacant.

(e) As per the extant Rules/Guidelines of the Ministry of Urban Development, Govt. of India, the Department would Seek specific approval of the Cabinet in each case of sale or long term lease of land belonging to the Government or Government controlled statutory authorities. The Central Government has not received, so far, any such proposal from the BBMB for auction of such houses.

Coal imports by NTPC

2691. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is undue delay by NTPC in production of coal from its captive mines in Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Odisha;

(b) whether due to this delay, NTPC is spending a huge amount of foreign exchange to import coal;

(c) the percentage of coal requirements of NTPC which is imported and what is the cost of import;

(d) the reasons for the delay in production of coal from captive mines of NTPC, State-wise and mine-wise; and

(e) what efforts have been made to expedite the production from these mines and by when it would be materialised and production would start?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) During the year 2013-14, 10.8 Million Metric Tonnes of imported coal was procured (which was about 7.23% of domestic coal supply), the cost of which is about ₹ 7078 Crore.

(d) For Pakri-Barwadih, Chhatti-Bariatu and Kerandari Coal Blocks located in Jharkhand, the delay is attributable to adverse law & order situation in the State, delay in land acquisition and lack of policy of the State Government regarding squatters on forest land and Government land for less than 30 years.

Production from Talaipalli coal block in Chhattisgarh has been delayed due to delay in the approval of R&R Plan, transfer of Government land and approval of mining lease by the State Government. Dulanga coal block in Odisha was earlier put in the 'No-Go Area' and cleared from 'No-Go Area' in August, 2011 which delayed further action.

(e) The issues are taken up with the State Government concerned for early resolution. These blocks are due for coal supply from December, 2015 to June, 2016.

Overdrawl of electricity from grid by States

2692. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi was subjected to frequent power outages during last month due to neighbouring States overdrawing power from the grid;

(b) whether the Northern Regional Load Dispatch Centre has submitted a report to the Central Government and the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) on issues related to grid security;

(c) whether Delhi is the only State in the Northern Region which has an automatic demand management scheme that maintains grid frequency bandwidth within a given range; and

(d) whether CERC has mandated that States other than Delhi in the Northern grid also put in place such a system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) No, Sir. However, due to storm on 30th May, 2014 in which the transmission and distribution system of Delhi got affected, there were power outages in Delhi.

(b) The Northern Regional Load Despatch Centre (NRLDC) has made submissions to Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) recently in three *suo-motu* petitions related to Grid Security including one on Automatic Demand Management System.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir.

Retiring of units of Harduaganj and Obra TPS

2693. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Harduaganj T P S (unit-5) and Obra T P S (unit 1-2, 7, 8) in Uttar Pradesh would be retired during the Twelfth Five year Plan;

(b) whether it is also a fact that due to retirement of these units, 338 MW energy deficiency would occur during the plan period;

(c) if so, whether Government has drawn any plan to tide over this deficiency;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) As per National Electricity Plan, a capacity of about 4000 MW has been identified to be retired in a phased manner during the Twelfth Plan period, out of which 338 MW has been targeted for retirement in Uttar Pradesh in the remaining period of 12th Five Year Plan which comprises of Harduaganj TPS (Unit-5) 60 MW and Obra TPS (Unit-1, 2, 7 & 8) 278 MW.

(c) to (e) All India Generation capacity addition target of 88,537 MW during the Twelfth Five Year Plan includes 4730 MW capacity addition located in Uttar Pradesh. With the capacity addition planned in Uttar Pradesh, the proposed retirement would have no impact on the power supply position in the State. Further, there is adequate untied capacity available in the market and Central Government has advised the States to tie up power to meet their requirement based on their anticipated demand supply scenario.

DDG projects for rural electrification

2694. SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Decentralized Distributed Generation (DDG) projects that are currently operational utilizing renewable energy;

(b) whether Government plans to revise DDG guidelines to encourage rural electrification in States;

(c) the number of unelectrified villages with population below 100; and

(d) whether Government has any plans to ensure electricity supply to these villages?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Under DDG, 164 projects have been commissioned and are currently operational. All these projects are utilizing renewable energy.

(b) In order to expedite the implementation of DDG projects, REC (the nodal agency) conducted workshops/consultations with Implementing Agencies, project developers etc. Accordingly, based on the feedback/suggestions of stakeholders certain amendments in DDG Guidelines had been incorporated.

(c) and (d) In the DDG under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana Scheme only those villages and habitations are considered which have population more than 100. As per DDG guidelines, presently villages/hamlets having population of less than 100 are not considered under the DDG scheme and are to be taken by MNRE for implementation.

Coal reserves with power plants

2695. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

SHRI K.C. TYAGI:

SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.:

SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is few days of coal reserves for thermal power plants in the country;

- (b) if so, the reasons behind keeping such a short quantity of coal;
- (c) whether it would not hamper power generation after one week;
- (d) the quantum of coal normally stored in the power plants; and
- (e) what is the status of availability of coal in thermal power plants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) As on 29th July 2014, out of the coal based power stations monitored on daily basis by the Central Electricity Authority (CEA), 22 power plants are having coal stock less than 4 days. The reasons for low coal stock at power plant, *inter-alia*, are:

- (i) Due to deficient monsoon, the hydro generation has reduced considerably, thus requiring enhanced generation from coal based stations. Due to this, coal requirement has increased. Thus, during June 2014, there was a record growth rate of 20.35% in coal based generation as compared to last year during the same month.
- (ii) Difficulties faced in supply of coal from subsidiary companies of Coal India Ltd. (CIL) due to various issues such as law and order at State level, availability of transport, etc.

(c) All efforts are being made to supply adequate coal to critical plants to maintain generation.

(d) The norms for stocking coal in power stations are as under:

Location	Stocking Norms (in Days)
(i) Pit-head Station	15
(ii) Upto 500 Kms. away from coal mine	20
(iii) Upto 1000 Kms. away from coal mine	25
(iv) Beyond 1000 Kms. away from coal mine	30

(e) As on 29.07.2014, the availability of coal in thermal power plants, which are monitored by CEA, is 9.88 Million Tonne (MT).

Subsidy to distribution companies

2696. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering a proposal for ₹ 6000 crore subsidy to distribution companies and a financial restructuring package to improve the viability and utilization of stranded gas based power projects across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the subsidy component would compensate the State discoms to act as a buffer to allow them to buy power at a higher rate and sell it at lower rates to consumers; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (d) About 18800 MW gas based power generating capacity, pipeline connected, already commissioned is either operating at a sub-optimal capacity or completely stranded without availability of gas. No decision has yet been taken about extending any subsidy to distribution companies or providing a financial restructuring package to such projects.

Tanakpur Tawaghat road as National Highway

†2697. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tanakpur-Tawaghat road in Uttarakhand has been declared a National Highways;

(b) if so, when it was so declared;

(c) the reasons behind the maintenance, etc. of this road, having strategic importance, has not been satisfactory for the last several years; and

(d) the manner in which the widening, maintenance and construction work of the road are being performed after its declaration as National Highway and the funds sanctioned therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) and (b) Out of Tanakpur-Tawaghat road in Uttarakhand, Tanakpur-Pithoragarh section has been declared as National Highway No. 125 (Old) *vide* Gazette Notification dated 25.02.2004. Pithoragarh-Tawaghat section is not a part of National Highway and hence its development and maintenance does not come under the purview of this Ministry.

(c) and (d) National Highway-125 from Tanakpur to Pithoragarh is maintained in trafficable condition by Border Roads Organization (BRO) being one of the implementing agencies of this Ministry. After declaration of a road as National Highway, its widening, development and maintenance are carried out through its implementing agency as per Ministry's Specifications for Road and Bridge works, codal provisions of Indian Roads Congress (IRC) publications and guidelines/circulars issued by this Ministry from

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

time to time. Allocation of funds is made to BRO not by National Highway wise but collectively for all the National Highways entrusted to BRO subject to availability of funds with the Ministry.

Development of roads in Left Wing Extremism affected areas

†2698. SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

SHRI VIJAY GOEL:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a scheme is in force for the development of roads in the Left Wing Extremism affected areas of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the achievements, so far, of this scheme and the details of further action plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Details are given in Statement.

Statement

The details of sanctions under Road Requirement Plan and achievement so far upto 30.06.2014 for upgradation of National Highways and State roads in the districts affected by left-wing extremism

Sl. No.	State	Works sanctioned			Length completed upto 30.06.2014 (in km)
		No.	Length (in km)	Cost (₹ crore)	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	29	620	1139	533
2.	Bihar	41	674	616	642
3.	Chhattisgarh	53	2019	2960	762
4.	Jharkhand	32	760	1146	374
5.	Madhya Pradesh	7	237	231	123
6.	Maharashtra	29	470	881	291
7.	Orissa	14	615	949	341
8.	Uttar Pradesh	3	74	131	67
TOTAL		208	5469	8053	3133

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

PPP projects under the Ministry

2699. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT and HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Public Private Partnership (PPP) projects running under the Ministry;

(b) what is the total cost of these projects;

(c) what is the average cost of construction of the one kilometer highway under PPP;

(d) what was the average per kilometer construction of National Highways other than in PPP mode;

(e) whether some companies have monopoly in PPP projects of NHAI and if so, the details thereof; and

(f) whether the Ministry has any plans to frame any rules to avoid monopoly in PPP projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) and (b) At present 180 Nos. of PPP projects under the Ministry are under construction through various agencies with Total Project Cost (TPC) of about ₹ 1.9 lakhs crore.

(c) and (d) The Cost of any project and also the average cost of construction of one kilometer highway under PPP or non PPP mode are dependent upon several factors. Major factors which have a bearing on the costing are nature of improvement work, width of widening, existing alignment/new alignment, height of embankment, protective works, cross drainage works, flyovers/underpass/structures, crust specifications, soil condition, traffic, lead of materials, geographical conditions etc. However, the main difference in cost of any project in PPP mode and non PPP mode is the financing cost.

(e) and (f) No, Sir. NHAI awards projects under open international competitive bidding through e-tendering process.

24 x 7 electricity supply

2700. SHRI PANKAJ BORA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government aims to provide 24 x 7 electricity to all families in the country; and

(b) if so, the details of the plan in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Electricity is a concurrent subject and the supply and distribution of electricity in a State falls under the purview of respective State Government/State Power Utility. The Central Government supplements the efforts taken by the State Governments in providing 24x7 electricity supply to all consumers.

To meet the entire power needs of the country an integrated approach is followed for the development of the power system. For the 12th Five Year Plan, Generation capacity addition of 88,537 MW of Conventional Sources and 30,000 MW of Renewable Energy Sources have been planned to meet the projected demand for power as per 18th Electric Power Survey (EPS). Commensurate transmission network of 1,07,440 circuit km and transformation capacity of 2,82,750 MVA have also been planned for evacuation of power. Central Government supplements the distribution network through Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) and Restructured Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (R-APDRP). Central Government is also assisting the States in formulating schemes to supply 24x7 power to their consumers.

Construction of ROB on NH 1 at Garhshanker

2701. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT and HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Highway No. 1 going to Pathankot, Punjab passes through Garhshanker, District Hoshiarpur, Punjab;

(b) whether there is a railway gate in Garhshanker due to which there is huge traffic problem in Garhshanker when the railway gate is closed; and

(c) whether Government would consider the demand of the public to construct a Railway Over-Bridge (ROB) on the railway gate, if so, when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) There is a railway gate in Garhshanker town located in Hoshiarpur-Nawanshahr section of newly declared National Highway-103A. The State Government of Punjab has not yet given No Objection Certificate (NOC) for this section of National Highway. This road is to be entrusted to the implementing agency for its development and maintenance after receipt of NOC from the State Government. The viability of ROB at the existing level crossing depends on receipt of NOC from State Government, *inter-se* priority of works and availability of funds.

Upgradation of State Highway into National Highways in Andhra Pradesh

2702. SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any proposal from Andhra Pradesh for upgradation of 14 State Highways into National Highways; and

(b) if so, the details and the current status thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) and (b) Proposal for declaration of more than 11000 kms of State roads as National Highways have been received from State Government of erstwhile Andhra Pradesh and Ministry has declared about 2106 kms of roads as new NHs in the State of erstwhile Andhra Pradesh during the last three years and the current year.

Cashless treatment of road accident victims

2703. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has drawn up a proposal for cashless treatment of victims of road accidents on the National Highways;

(b) if so, the salient features of the proposal;

(c) whether Government proposes to undertake a few pilot projects thereunder;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by Government for early implementation of the project across the country for the benefit of road accident victims?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) and (b) A pilot project for cashless treatment of road accident victims on the Gurgaon–Jaipur stretch of National Highway–8 was rolled out by the Minister of Road Transport and Highways on 29th July, 2013. The project envisages a toll free number 1099 to report accidents on the identified stretch; a 24 x 7 call centre; deployment of GPS-fitted ambulances for transportation of accident victims to the nearest hospital and cashless treatment for the first 48 hours or up to ₹ 30,000/-, whichever is reached earlier in case of treatment at an empanelled hospital.

(c) and (d) A proposal to launch two more pilot projects for cashless treatment of road accident victims on the following two stretches is in process:

(i) Vadodara-Mumbai stretch of NH-8

(ii) Ranchi-Rargaon–Mahulia stretch of NH-33

(e) At present, there is no scheme for cashless treatment of road accident victims across the country.

Circular roads and flyovers in Jammu and Srinagar

2704. SHRI G.N. RATANPURI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has received proposals from Jammu and Kashmir Government for construction of circular roads in Srinagar and Jammu;

(b) whether the State Government has also demanded assistance for construction of flyovers crossing over or along National Highways in Jammu and Srinagar; and

(c) whether the Ministry intends to provide assistance for these projects ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) to (c) The Feasibility Study for viability of construction of ring roads for Srinagar and Jammu cities is undertaken by National Highways Authority of India (NHAI). Further, Feasibility Study is also undertaken for balance works including grade separators, flyovers, service roads etc. of Jammu bypass.

Safety standards for passenger cars

2705. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has prescribed standards of safety for passenger cars in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) how far car companies are adhering to these standards in cars manufactured by them;

(d) whether any study has been made to evaluate deaths in car accidents due to faulty car design; and

(e) whether Government proposes to adopt global standards as highlighted by the UN which has called for attention on Global Road Safety Crisis in September, 2013?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) to (c) Provisions regarding construction, equipment and maintenance of motor vehicles are contained in chapter VII of Motor

Vehicles Act, 1988 (MV Act) and chapter V of Central Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989 (CMVRs). Rule 126 of CMVRs requires every manufacturer of motor vehicles other than trailers and semi-trailers to submit the prototype of the vehicle to be manufactured by him for test by any of the agencies specified therein for granting a certificate as to the compliance of the provisions of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 (MV Act) and CMVRs. Rule 126A of CMVRs requires the test agencies, referred to in rule 126, to also conduct tests on vehicles drawn from the production line of the manufacturer to verify whether these vehicles conform to the provisions of rules made under section 110 of the MV Act.

(d) and (e) A committee has been set up under the chairmanship of Joint Secretary (Transport) with the following terms of reference :

- (i) The testing requirement/test protocols and rating system for the Programme keeping in view of the international experience and the national conditions.
- (ii) Mechanism and methodology for selection of vehicles for assessment.
- (iii) Permanent administrative set up required for implementation and monitoring of the programme.
- (iv) Assessment of fund requirement for the implementation of the programme and mechanism therefor.
- (v) Identification and accreditation of test facilities for conducting the required tests.
- (vi) To recommend time schedules for :
 - (1) Launch of INCAP; and
 - (2) Implementation of INCAP in consultation with the automobile industry on:
 - (a) voluntary basis;
 - (b) mandatory basis.

Pace of construction of roads

2706. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the construction of roads has slowed down recently;
- (b) the details of targets and achievement of road construction during the last three years;

(c) the details of the cost escalation due to delay in road projects; and

(d) whether Government has taken steps to cut delays and fasten road construction, if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) and (b) Ministry is primarily responsible for development and maintenance of National Highways. The pace of construction of National Highways in the country has been consistent. However, the same was reduced during last year. Targets and achievement of construction under various schemes of the Ministry during the last three years is as below:

Sl. No.	Year	Target in km	Length constructed in km
1.	2011-12	5824	5013
2.	2012-13	6187	5733
3.	2013-14	6330	4260

(c) The cost overrun is applicable only in item rate contracts. In such contracts, there is a provision of payment of escalation due to delays. In case the project is delayed due to reasons attributable to the contractor, liquidity damages are to be imposed and no escalation is paid. Actual escalation due to delay or cost over-run will be known only after completion of the project and final settlement of bills.

(d) The progress of the projects has been reviewed to sort out the issues related to slow progress and inadequate funds. The steps are taken for exit for equity investors, premium re-scheduling, securitization of road sector loans, mutual termination/cancellation of awarded road projects and re-bidding, close coordination with other ministries and revamping of dispute resolution mechanism etc.

Cancellation of contracts of National Highways in Kerala

2707. SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government or NHAI has cancelled contracts sanctioned for two stretches of National Highway in Kerala;

(b) if so, the reason therefor;

(c) whether Government is aware that due to such cancellation of contract or not repairing of highways in time, travel along National Highway in the State has become difficult; and

(d) whether the cancellation of contracts by NHAI or other authorities has taken place in other States and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) and (b) NHAI has terminated three contracts of four laning projects on NH-17 from Karnataka/Kerala Border-Kannur-Vengalam-Kuttippuram Section in the State of Kerala due to non-fulfillment of the condition precedent of the Concession Agreement by NHAI and Concessionaires.

(c) The terminated three project stretches on existing National Highway 17 are being maintained in traffic worthy condition by the State PWD of Kerala with the funds provided by this Ministry.

(d) The details of cancellation of contracts by NHAI or State PWDs are given in Statement.

Statement

*The State/UT-wise details of cancellation of contracts by
NHAI or State PWDs are as under:*

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of contracts cancelled
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0
3.	Assam	0
4.	Bihar	11
5.	Chhattisgarh	8
6.	Goa	2
7.	Gujarat	1
8.	Haryana	1
9.	Himachal Pradesh	5
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0
11.	Jharkhand	2
12.	Karnataka	3
13.	Kerala	3
14.	Madhya Pradesh	3
15.	Maharashtra	1

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of contracts cancelled
16.	Manipur	0
17.	Meghalaya	0
18.	Mizoram	0
19.	Nagaland	0
20.	Odisha	7
21.	Punjab	2
22.	Rajasthan	2
23.	Sikkim	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	1
25.	Telangana	0
26.	Tripura	0
27.	Uttarakhand	5
28.	Uttar Pradesh	2
29.	West Bengal	0
30.	A & N Islands	0
31.	Chandigarh	0
32.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0
33.	Daman & Diu	0
34.	Delhi	0
35.	Lakshadweep	0
36.	Puducherry	0

Toll plazas

2708. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the toll plazas functioning in the country, State-wise; and

(b) the details of the revenue collected by these toll plazas since they started collecting toll?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) and (b) The information is given in Statement-I and Statement-II.

Statement-I

Details of fee plaza State-wise and collection since inception under Public Funded tolling till 30.06.2014 under National Highways Authority of India

Sl. No.	NH No.	Section	Name of Plaza	Length in Km	Collection since inception upto June 2014 (₹ in lakhs)	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhara Pradesh						
Public Funded						
1.	5	Ankapalli -Vishakhapatnam	Agnampudi	40.707	11055.60	Transferred to BOT
2.	5	Nadigama- Icchapuram	Madapam	63.000	15443.14	
3.	5	Icchapuram-Puintola	Bellupada		3764.15	
4.	5	Icchapuram-Srikakulam	Laxmipuram	66.150	11991.70	
5.	5	Chilkaluripet-Vijayawada	Kaza	83.000	17299.85	
6.	5	Vijayawada-Gundugolanu (31/8Km)	Pattipadu	39.100	15126.82	
7.	5	Vijayawada-Gundugolanu (53/3Km)	Kalaparru	39.100	15799.69	
8.	5	Rajamundry-Tuni	Krishnavaram	84.400	30592.02	
9.	5	Tuni-Ankapalli	Vemapadu	89.270	36835.12	
10.	5	Visakhapatnam-Champawati	Nathavalasa	46.340	12994.69	
11.	5	Bommuru- Gondugolanu	Tanuku	107.611	30996.07	

12.	5	Kavali-Nellore	Sunnambatti	60.963	13958.65	Transferred to BOT
13.	5	Kavalli-Ongole	Tangtur	72.059	16059.15	Transferred to BOT
14.	5	Ongole-Chilikaluripet	Bolapalli	67.664	10239.39	Transferred to BOT
15.	5	Srikakulam - Chilakapalem	Chilkapalem	48.000	12627.72	
16.		Maharashtra/AP Border - Islam Nagar	Pipalwada		4440.71	
17.	7	Islam Nagar - Katdal	Rolmamda	53.010	9598.95	
18.	7	Kadtal-Armur	Ganjial	30.900	7691.84	
19.	7	Kothakota bypass-Kurnool	Km 200.95 (AP5)	74.622	22001.87	
20.	7	Kurnool - Karidikonda	Amakathadu	84.000	7778.41	Transferred to OMT
21.	7	Karidikonda - Marur	Kasepalli	79.000	8070.91	Transferred to OMT
22.	7	Marur - AP/Karnataka Border	Marur	88.164	5941.18	Transferred to OMT
23.	7	Adloor Yellareddy-Gundla Pochampally	Manoharabad	103.076	17135.39	
Bridge						
1.	5	Bridges @ M 48/2 to 48/5, KM 110.6 of CV section/Chennai- Vijayawada			426.58	Closed
2.	5	Kanakdurgama Bridge			331.00	Closed
3.	5	Vamasdhara Bridge			625.67	Closed
4.	5	Palar Bridge			581.03	Closed
5.	5	Keesara Bridge			463.53	Closed

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
OMT						
1.	7	Kurnool - Karidikonda	Amakathadu		11077.17	
2.	7	Karidikonda - Marur	Kasepalli			
3.	7	Marur - AP/Karnataka Border	Marur			
		TOTAL Andhra Pradesh				
Bihar						
Public Funded						
1.	2	Barun – Barachatti	Sau - kala	100.000	21314.53	Transferred to BOT
2.	2	Monia-Barun	Sasaram	75.000	8254.80	
3.	57	Muzaffarpur-Darbhang	Maithi	69.50	4871.41	
4.	57	Darbhang-Kosi Bund	Naruar		2463.59	
5.	28	Kotwa-Mehsi-Muzaffarpur	Parsoni Khem		4278.61	
6.	57	Pulparas - Saraigarh	Asanpur		2259.70	
7.	57	Forbesganj - Purnea	Hariabara	79.21	2578.70	
8.	80	Mokama-Munger	Balgudar		361.05	
9.	80	Mokama – Munger	Kharik		576.83	
10.	31	Khagaria – Purnea	Maranga		389.47	

Bridges						
11.	57	Gosaghat Bridge	Bridge	236.51	Closed	
TOTAL Bihar						
Gujarat						
Public Funded						
1.	8	Ratanpur-Himatnagar	Vantada	54.820	11726.44	
2.	8	Himmatnagar-Chiloda	Kathpur	52.000	14341.22	
3.	8	Vadodara-Bharuch	Manglej	83.000	14101.27	Transferred to BOT
4.	8	Bharuch-Surat	Chalthan	65.000	6875.49	Transferred to BOT
5.	8	Chalthan-Wagaldhara	Boriach	55.200	12135.66	Transferred to BOT
6.	8	Wagaldhara-Kajali	Bhagwada	63.000	13986.80	Transferred to BOT
7.	8A	Samakhayali- Gandhidham	Samkhayali	56.160	14386.37	Transferred to BOT
8.	8B	Porbander - Bhiladi	Vanana	50.500	961.92	
9.	15	Radhanpur-Adesar	Varahi	78.200	2332.23	Transferred to OMT
10.	14	Radhanpur-Palanpur	Bhiladi	110.000	2077.76	Transferred to OMT
11.	8B	Bhiladi-Jatpur	Dumiyani	64.500	1270.96	
12.	15	Adesar-Samakhayali	At Km 226 Makhel	64.300	1178.25	Transferred to OMT
13.	8A	Bamanbore – Garamore	Vaghasia	71.937	6185.79	
14.	14	Abu road - Pindwara	Undvariya	31.000	8761.10	

Jammu and Kashmir

Public Funded				
1.	1A	Jalandhar-Pathankot	Harsamansar	3498.01
2.	1A (44 new)	Jammu-Pathankot	Rajbagh	0.00 Tolling suspended
3.	1A (44 new)	Samba-Kunjwani	Km 88.300 Thandikhui	0.00 Tolling not yet started
4.	1A (44 new)	Jammu Bypass - Udhampur	km 22.600 Bann	0.00 Tolling not yet started

TOTAL Haryana

Jharkhand

Public Funded				
1.	2	Barachatti – Gorahar	Rasoiyadhamna	80.000 20083.26
2.	2	Gorhar - Barwa Adda	Basaijam/Ghanghir	78.750 12238.54
3.	33	Hazaribagh - Ranchi	Pundag	1659.09
		TOTAL Jharkhand		

Karnataka

Public Funded				
1.	4	Belgam-Maharashtra Border	Kognoli	55.240 17638.41
2.	4	Hirebagewadi-Hattargi	Hattargi	22.000 11402.73

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3.	4	Hirebagewadi-Dharwad	Hirebaghewadi	50.500	5905.30	Transferred to BOT
4.	4	Anthrasanahally - Tavarakere	Karajeewanahally	0.000	13915.95	Transferred to BOT
5.	4	Gabbur – Devegiri	Bankapur	64.000	15024.29	
6.	4	Doddasiddanahally - Hadadi	Hebbalu		6452.65	
7.	4	Hadadi – Devgiri	Chalageri		7035.63	
8.	4	Tavarekare - Daddasidanahally	Guilalu	0.000	11751.21	Transferred to BOT
9.	7	AP/ Karnataka Border - Devanhalli	Km 464.774 Bagepalli	71.45	10995.19	
Port connectivity Under NHAI Tolling						
10.	48 (new 73)	B.C. Road - Padil & Padil Bypass (Suratkal-Nantur) (New Mangalore Port)	Km 331.290 Brahamarkotlu		401.19	
TOTAL Karnataka						
Maharashtra						
Public Funded						
1.	4	Satara-Khandala	Anewadi	47.000	10013.51	Transferred to BOT
2.	4	Westerly Diversion	Khedshivapuram	80.700	13127.41	Transferred to BOT
3.	8	Kajali-Manor	Charoti	57.400	15443.31	Transferred to BOT
4.	8	Manor- Dahisar	Khanwade	63.000	16648.49	Transferred to BOT
5.	7	Borkhedi-Wadner	Daroda		1742.39	

6.	7	Deodhari – Kelapur	Kelapur	1871.42	
7.	6	Amravati Bypass	Amravati Bypass	17.500	Transferred to BOT
Bridges					
8.	7	Khooni Bridge	Bridge	546.28	Closed
9.	4	Sinhagad Bridge (Westerly Diversion)	Bridge	134.00	Closed
10.	7	Wagadhi Nallah Bridge	Bridge	976.30	Closed
Total Maharashtra					
Madhya Pradesh					
Public Funded					
1.	3	Agra-Dholpur	Baraetha	43.000	7396.26
2.	3	Agra-Gwalior	Choundha	42.000	8207.29
3.	25	Amola - Jhansi Bypass	At Km 80.000 Raksa	60.000	1355.95
4.	76 & 25	Raj/MP Border-Amola Vill	Ramnagar	68.000	Transferred to OMT
5.	3 & 75	Gwalior Bypass	Gwalior Bypass (Mehra)	1392.49	Transferred to OMT
6.		Lalitpur-Malthone (Lalitpur-Rajwans)	Malthon	360.00	Transferred to OMT

Odisha						
Public Funded						
1.	5	Bhubaneswar-Cuttack-Jagatpur	Gopalpur/ Manguli	70.000	13024.06	Transferred to BOT
2.	5	Chetia-Bhadrak	Panikholi	70.000	15035.29	
3.	5	Sunakhala - Bhubaneswar	Gangapada	65.000	11317.04	
4.	5	Sunakhala - Puintola	Gurapalli		2233.24	
5.	5	Bhadrak - Balasore	Sergarh	62.641	6683.28	
Port connectivity under NHAI Tolling						
1	5A	Chandikhol-Paradip	4 km Srirampur		2779.29	
TOTAL Orissa						
Punjab						
Public Funded						
1.	1	Khanna-Jalandhar	Doraha	100.000	18963.59	Transferred to BOT
2.	1	Ambala-Khanna	Sambhu	66.000	14353.19	Transferred to BOT
3.	1	Amritsar-Wagah (km 456.100 km 492.030)	Chhiddan	35.930	992.64	
4.	1A (44 new)	Jalandhar-Pathankot	Chollang		1145.53	
Bridges						
1.	1	Sutlaj Bridge	Bridge		74.00	Closed
TOTAL Punjab						

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Rajasthan						
Public Funded						
1.	8	Kotputli-Jaipur Bypass	Manoherpur	57.500	32666.13	Transferred to BOT
2.	8	Gurgaon-Kotputli	Shajhanpur	120.500	22866.94	Transferred to BOT
3.	8	Jaipur Bypass Phasel and II	Daulatpura	48.400	7537.83	Transferred to BOT
4.	79 & 79A	Kishangarh-Bhilwara	Kavalias	101.000	53813.24	
5.	79	Bhilwara-Chittorgarh	Jojro Ka Kheda	82.900	44070.46	
6.	76	Rithola-Udaipur	Narayanpura	99.170	20504.14	
7.	8	Udaipur-Kherwara	Paduna	70.000	30029.85	
8.	8	Kherwara-Ratanpur	Khandi Obri	40.180	16032.61	
9.	76	Chittorgarh-Bichoor	Bassi	53.000	1690.72	Transferred to OMT
10.	76	Bichoor-Bijoliya	Aroli	54.000	1451.71	Transferred to OMT
11.	76	Bijoliya-Kharipur	Dhaneshwar	53.500	1594.58	Transferred to OMT
12.	76	Pindwara-Jaswantgarh	Malera	57.000	498.35	Transferred to OMT
13.	76	Jaswantgarh - Debri	Jaswantgarh	47.724	607.27	Transferred to OMT
14.	76	Gadawali River-Raj/MP Boarder	Mundiyar	67.492	265.63	Transferred to OMT
15.	76	Kota Bypass-Derumata Temple	Simliya	42.68	981.79	Transferred to OMT
16.	76	Derumata Temple - Gadawali River	Fatehpur	60.779	628.00	Transferred to OMT

17.	14	Abu road - Pindwara	Undvariya	31.000	8761.10	
18.	79 & 76	Chittorgarh Bypass	Rithola	29.600	16157.86	
Bridges						
19.	8	ROB Kishangarh	Bridge		3571.11	closed
OMT						
20.	76	Chittorgarh-Bichoor	Bassi	53.000	7942.69	
	76	Bichoor-Bijoliya	Aroli	54.000		
	76	Bijoliya-Kharipur	Dhaneshwar	53.500		
21.	76	Kota Bypass-Derumata Temple	Simliya	42.68	2997.73	
	76	Derumata Temple - Gadawali River	Fatehpur	60.779		
22.	76	Pindwara-Jaswantgarh	Malera	57.000	1705.26	
	76	Jaswantgarh - Debri	Jaswantgarh	47.724		
TOTAL Rajasthan						
Tamil Nadu						
Public Funded						
1.	4	Kanchipuram-Walajapet	Chennasamudram	47.115	18271.60	Transferred to BOT
2.	7	Hosour-Krishnagiri	Krishnagiri	55.000	18632.87	Transferred to BOT
3.	46	Krishnagiri-Ambur	Ambur	73.380	8878.50	Transferred to BOT
4.	46	Ambur-Walajahpet	Pallikonda	78.201	14111.82	Transferred to BOT

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5.	4	Kanchipuram-Chennai	Sriperumbudur	46.300	20623.17	Transferred to BOT
6.	45	Tambaram- Tindivaram	Parinur	46.500	25011.48	
7.	45	Tambaram- Tindivaram	Athur	46.500	23667.79	
8.	45	Chennai Bypass	Chennai Bypass	19.170	12325.01	Transferred to OMT
9.	45B	Tovarankurichi bypass end to Madurai	Chittampatti village	63.890	9220.69	Transferred to OMT
10.	45B	Trichi - Tovarankurichi	Km 21.020 (Boothakudi vill)	60.633	7406.50	Transferred to OMT
11.	210	Trichy-Karaikudi	Lechchumanapatti		169.70	
12.	210		Lembalakudi		180.20	
13.	7	Madurai - Kanyakumari	Etturuvattam	47.48	3755.16	Transferred to OMT
14.		Madurai - Virudhunagar	Kappalur		2697.07	Transferred to OMT
15.	7	Kovilpatty - Kayathar	Salaipudhur	63.5	3909.02	Transferred to OMT
16.	7	Tirunelveli - Panangudi	Nanguneri	54.975	5666.99	Transferred to OMT
OMT						
1.	45B	Tovarankurichi bypass end to Madurai	Chittampatti		8878.19	
2.	45B	Trichi - Tovarankurichi	Boothakudi			

3.	45	Chennai Bypass	Vanagram Surap- attu	8642.35		
4.	7	Madurai - Kannyakumari (Km 0.000 - Km 243.170) OMT – 6	Kappalur	6768.71		
5.	7		Etturuvattam			
6.	7		Salaipudhur			
7.	7		Nanguneri			
Port connectivity under NHAI Tolling						
8.	7A (138)	Tirunelveli-Tuticorin	Pudukottai	444.63		
TOTAL Tamil Nadu						
Uttar Pradesh						
Public Funded						
1.	2	Kosi-Agra	Mahuvan	90.100	22455.28	Transferred to BOT
2.	2	Rampur Thariwan- Kokhraj	Katoghan	58.000	12813.51	
3.	2	Allahabad Bypass	Allahabad Bypass		12497.17	Transferred to OMT
4.	2	Sikandera- Bhaunti	Sikandera	61.000	6455.61	Transferred to BOT
5.	2	Handia-Rajatalab	Lalanagar	72.389	14685.37	
6.	2	Varanasi-Monia	VRM Bypass	57.000	9629.75	Transferred to BOT

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7.	2	Etawah-Sikandera	Anantram	72.825	12082.20	Transferred to BOT
8.	24	Ghaziabad-Hapur & Hapur Bypass	Dasna	32.245	13675.43	
9.	2	Shikohabad-Etawah	Semra Atikabad	72.940	15255.40	
10.	25	Poonch-Orai	Ait		4338.13	
11.	25	Orai-Bara	Usaka(chameri)		5440.86	
12.	25	Lucknow-Kanpur	Nawabganj	48.000	12894.73	Transferred to OMT
13.	28	Lucknow - Ranimau	Ahmedpur		1917.35	Transferred to OMT
14.	28	Ranimau - Faizabad	Ronahi		3437.12	Transferred to OMT
15.	28	Gorakhpur Bypass	Tendua		4834.08	
16.	28	Ayodhya – Basti	Chukadi		4197.52	Transferred to OMT
17.	28	Basti - Gorakhpur	Mandwanagar		2410.12	Transferred to OMT
18.	28	UP/ Bihar Border - Kasia	Salemgarh		2724.26	
19.	28	Gorakhpur-Kasia	Muzinahetim		3407.93	
20.	2	Bhaunti-Fatehpur	Purwameer	51.500	12928.05	Closed
21.	2	Fatehpur - Ashapur Tariwan Khokharaj	Chitaura		1555.04	Closed
22.	2	Chakeri - Usrania (Thariwan)	Badauri		2597.71	
23.	2	Tundla-Makhanpur	Tundla	31.500	12454.63	
24.		Hapur - Garhmuketeshwar	Brijghat		4907.61	

25.	24	Garhmukteshwar-Moradabad	Joya	56.250	13782.80	
26.	26	Jhansi – Lalitpur	Vigakheth	49.305	1800.46	
27.	25	Jhansi – Poonch	Semari	64.150	7673.76	
Bridges						
28.	2	Shastri Bridge	Bridge		1935.85	Closed
29.	2	Sasur Khaderi Bridge	Bridge		677.71	Closed
30.	2	Ganga Bridge	Bridge		1393.72	Closed
31.	27	Cable stay Bridge at Naini (5.4 km)	Bridge		7603.07	
32.	24	Kali Nadi Bridge	Bridge		2095.58	Closed
33.	24	Sitapur	Bridge		424.81	Closed
34.	24	Shahjahanpur	Bridge		884.75	
35.	29	Beso Bridge	Bridge		219.96	Closed
36.	29	Aami Setu	Bridge		83.86	Closed
37.	28C	Ghagrath Bridge	Bridge		1023.11	Closed
38.	232	Benda ghat (at yamunna Nadi)	Bridge		26.94	
OMT						
39.	28	Ayodhya – Gorakhpur	Chukadi		6585.00	
	28		Mandwanagar		0.00	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
40.	2	Allahabad Bypass	Allahabad Bypass		2228.96	
41.	25	Kanpur - Ayodhya OMT-10	Nawabganj		14167.37	
	28		Ahmedpur		0.00	
	28		Ronahi		0.00	
		TOTAL Uttar Pradesh				
Uttarakhand						
Bridges						
1.		Song river	Bridge		98.09	Closed
		TOTAL Uttar Pradesh				
West Bengal						
Public Funded						
1.	2	Budbud-Pulsit	Palsit	62.000	31633.80	
2.	2	Palsit-Dankuni	Dankuni	63.749	32371.53	
3.	2	Barva- Adda-Panagarh	Garui	116.486	21601.92	Transferred to BOT
4.	60	Dantun-Kharagpur	Rampura	50.287	5319.03	Transferred to BOT
5.	6	Kolaghat-Kharagpur	Debra/Baramulla	55.510	8175.34	Transferred to BOT
6.	6	Dankuni-Kolaghat	Jaladhulagori	53.500	18631.44	Transferred to BOT

7.	60	Dantan - Balasore	Santoshpura/ Lax-mannath	69.450	5764.65	Transferred to BOT
8.	31	Purnea-Kishanganj	Surjapur	62.140	5788.92	
9.	31	Purnea- Dalkhola	Barsoni		617.16	
10.	31	Sonapur - Ghoshpukur	Paschim Madati	28.30	4262.23	
Port connectivity under NHAI Tolling						
8	41	Kolaghat-Haldia	Sonapetia		4179.02	
TOTAL West Bengal						
Kerala						
Public Funded						
1	17 (66)	ROB Padnakkad	Padnakkad		403.57	
Port connectivity under NHAI Tolling						
1	47	Edapalli – Vythila – Aroor	Kumbalam		186.28	
TOTAL Kerala						
North-East						
Public Funded						
2	40 & 44	Shillong Bypass			0.73	

Statement-II

Details showing fee plaza state wise and collection since inception on BOT and SPV till 30.06.2014 under National Highways Authority of India

Sl. No.	NH No.	Section	Name of Plaza	Length in KM	Collection since inception upto June 2014 (₹ in lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh					
SPV					
1.	SR	Convent Junction to Iaayapa Temple (VPCP)		12.00	4473.81
BOT					
2.	5	Tada-Nellore	Nellore, Budanam & Sullurpet	110.52	76636.75
3.	9	Nandigama-Vijaywada	Keesara	48.00	27193.89
4.	5	Thondapali-Jedcherla	AP3	58.01	30054.13
5.	5	Chilikaluripet-Vijayawada	Kaza	83.00	43083.30
6.	7	Jatcherla - Kotakatta	AP4	55.74	22516.76
7.	5	Chilakaluripet - Nellore	Bolapalli	70.95	16668.12
8.	5		Tangtur	69.00	20986.15
9.	5		Sunnambatti	43.80	13639.20

10.	7	Armur - Adloor – Yellareddy	at Km 342.700	60.00	4812.81
11.	9	Hyderabad - Yadhgiri Section from Km 18.600 to Km 54.000 of NH-202 in the State of Andhra Pradesh.	Km 40.000 to Km 221.500	179.41	5945.59
12.	202	Hyderabad – Vijayawada	Km 18.600 to Km 54.000	35.65	33758.75
		TOTAL Andhra Pradesh			299769.27
Bihar					
BOT					
1.	2	Varanasi - Aurangabad section	Mohania	42.60	12360.85
2.	2		Sasaram	94.80	25184.17
		TOTAL Bihar			37545.02
Gujarat					
SPV					
1.	NE-1	AV Expressway Phase I	Ahmadabad and AUDA Ring road	43.40	39149.47
2.	NE-1	AV Expressway Phase II	Nadiad, Anand & Vadodara	49.90	13155.21
3.	8	Ahemdabad Vadodara	Vasad	88.85	21289.47
4.	8	Vatrak Bridge	At 42 km	8.75	310.84

1	2	3	4	5	6
BOT					
5.	8A	Samakhiyali-Gandhidham	Samakhiyali	56.16	29222.79
6.	NE-1	AV Expressway Phase I & II	AV expressway	93.30	18479.77
7.	8	Jetpur-Gondal-Rajkot	Rajkot	67.13	25055.26
8.	8	Surat - Dahisar	Boriach	55.20	60216.25
9.	8		Bhagwada	63.00	51610.87
10.	8	Bharuch - Surat	Choriyasi	65.00	68132.43
11.	8	Vadodara Bharuch	Bharthana	83.30	102474.96
12.	59	Ahmedabad-Godhara	Km 37.300 & Km 110.436		1725.03
13.	59	Godhra-Gujarat/MP Border	Bhatwada		2670.14
TOTAL Gujarat					433492.50
Haryana					
BOT					
1.	1	Panipat Elevated	Sonepat	10.00	26025.73
2.	1	Panipat-Ambala	Kamal	110.00	65746.49
3.	2	Badarpur Elevated Highways	Badarpur	4.40	12333.92

4.	2	Delhi-Agra	Km 72 Srinagar	89.75	10024.53
5.	8	Delhi-Gurgaon	Gurgaon	27.70	119236.75
6.	71	Rohtak - Bawal	Dighal, Gangyacha	71.51	4784.62
7.	71 A	Rohtak-Panipat	Makrauli Dahar		4054.03
		TOTAL Haryana			242206.08
Karnataka					
BOT					
1.	7	Silk Board Junction - Hosur	32.700 (4 Side Plazas)	24.37	34117.73
2.	4	Banglore - Neelamangla	Banglore - Neelamangla	19.57	15254.27
3.	48	Neelamangla Junction - Devihalli	Km 32.750 & Km 100.300,	82.26	8745.55
4.	13 (new NH - 50)	Bijapur - Hungund	Nagarhalla Distt Bagalkot	97.22	20672.60
5.	13	Hungund - Hospet	Km 229.061 near Vanagari vill. Km 283.500 near Shahapur vill. Km 288.000 near Hital vill.	99.059	8147.70
6.	4	Tumkar-Neelamangla	Chitradurga	32.50	42433.86
7.	4	Tumkur-Chitradurga	Guilalu	57.00	23200.91
8.	4		Karajeewanahally	60.00	26299.93

1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	4	Hirebagewadi-Dharwad	Hirebaghewadi	79.36	15975.79
10.	7	Devanhalli - Bangalore	At Km 538.000	22.12	6407.62
11.	4	Bangalore-Kolar-Mulbagal	Km 246.750 Km 307.700	79.72	433.77
12	48	Devihalli-Hassan	Km 169.350 Km 119.100	59.70	1803.95
		TOTAL Karnataka			203493.66
Maharashtra					
SPV					
1.	4&4B	Jawahar Lal Nehru Port Trust-II	Chirle, Karanjade Dastan	30.00	38522.54
2.	4& 4B	Jawahar Lal Nehru Port Trust-II		14.350	9652.80
BOT					
3.	4	Satara-Kagal	Taswade and Kini	132.76	62946.03
4.	8	Surat - Dahisar	Khanwade	63.00	54978.53
5.	6	Nagpur-Kondhali	Km 20.612	39.84	6886.96
6.	6	Kondhali-Talegaon	Km 76.00 (Karanja)	49.52	17115.85
7.	6	Talegaon - Amravati	Nandgaonpeth	63.695	3254.06

8.	6	End of durg bypass-Chhattisgarh/ Maharashtra Border	Km 331.865	83.00	13230.29
9.	6	Chhattisgarh/Maharashtra Border - Wainganga Bridge	Wainganga Bridge	72.06	16903.78
10.	3	MP/Maharashtra Border - Dhule	Km 203.400 (Shirpur) & Km 236.600 (Songir)	68.30	22305.13
11.	3	Pimpalgaon - Dhule	Nashik	99.00	64107.41
12.	3	Pimpalgaon - Nashik - Gonde	Km 390.450 near Vill. Baswant	45.445	7605.05
13.	3	Vadape-Gonde	Ghoti (BK), Arjunali	94.77	43943.31
14.	7	MP/Maharashtra Border - Nagpur & Nagpur Bypass and operation and maintenance of al-ready four laned (Nagpur - Hyderabad)	703.700 & 19.660 near Tekadi & Dangargaon Village in Nagpur District	56.613	20616.60
15.	9	Pune - Solapur (Km 40.00 - Km. 144.400)	Km 65.240 (Patas) Km 145.746 (Sardewadi)	84.785	10946.84
16.	9	Pune - Solapur (Km 144.00 - Km. 249.000)			5315.72
17.	4	Satara-Khandala	Anewadi	56.00	21808.78
18.	4	Westerly Diversion	Khedshivapuram	80.70	35493.81
19.	8	Surat - Dahisar	Charoti	57.40	52555.02
		TOTAL Maharashtra			508188.51

1	2	3	4	5	6
Madhya Pradesh					
BOT					
1.	3	Guna Bypass	Guna	14.00	8016.55
2.	3	Khalghat - MP/Maharashtra Border	Km 141.85	82.80	24679.36
3.	3	Indore-Khalghat	Km 82.800	77.55	40269.47
4.	3	Indore-Dewas	Indore Bypass	45.05	9692.57
TOTAL Madhya Pradesh					
82657.95					
Odisha					
SPV					
1.	5A	Chandikhol-Paradiip	4 km Srirampur	76.59	6400.64
BOT					
2.	5	Bhubaneswar-Cuttack-Jagatpur	Gopalpur/ Manguli	70.00	18926.10
3.	60	Dantan - Balasore	Laxmanath	69.450	2715.63
TOTAL Orissa					
28042.37					
Punjab					
BOT					
1.	1	Khanna-Jalandhar	Ladowal	100.00	51037.58

2.	1	Ambala-Khanna	Sambhu	66.00	22335.99
3.	1	Jalandhar-Amritsar	Jalandhar-Amritsar Tollway	49.00	11375.39
4.	22	Zirakpur -Parwanoo	Chandi Mandir	27.590	6668.52
5.	1	Ambala - Zirakpur	Dappar	33.01	13959.01
6.	21	Kurali - Kiratpur	Solakhian	42.90	8688.06
		TOTAL Punjab			114064.55
Rajasthan					
BOT					
1.	8	Gurgaon-Kotputli-Jaipur bypass	Manoherpur	57.50	99361.94
2.	8		Shajhanpur	120.50	83096.30
3.	8		Daulatpura	48.40	28601.62
4.	8	Jaipur-Kishangarh	Km 286.450 Jaipur & Km 360.20 Kishangarh	90.39	155300.59
5.	8	Jaipur-Mahua	Km 156.60 & Km 204.70	54.72	31462.22
6.	11	Agra-Bharatpur	Km 30.300 Korai	44.50	15664.02
7.	11	Bharatpur-Mahua	Km 64.570 & km 98.500	57.00	19495.13

1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	11	Jaipur-Reengus	Tatiyawas	48.00	3611.97
9.	12	Jaipur - Deoli	Km. 30.500 (Barkheda) Km. 105.000 (Sonva)		4983.93
		TOTAL Rajasthan			441577.72
Tamil Nadu					
SPV					
1.	138 (7A)	Tirunelveli-Tuticorin			0.00
BOT					
2.	7	Krishnagiri-Thopurghat		69.40	56170.54
3.	7	Omaller-Namakkal	Km 154.440, Palayam Village, Dharmapuri District.	49.43	25219.54
4.	45	Tindivanam-Ulundurpet	Km 148.900	72.90	38233.86
5.	7	Dindigul Bypass - Samyanallore	Km 398.500	53.05	20850.05
6.	45	Ulundurpet - Padalur	Km 192.750 & Km 244.00	93.89	40707.91
7.	45	Trichy-Dindigul	Ponnambalapatti	88.28	6875.98
8.	66	Pondicherry-Tindivanam	Morattandi	38.61	3143.30
9.	45	Padalur - Trichy	Km 304.510	38.43	13348.17

10.	67	Thanjavur - Trichy	Km 120.900	48.48	8103.17
11.	45B	Madurai Tuticorin	Km. 143.583, Km. 254.940	127.40	18686.83
12.	47	Salem-Kumarapalayam (TN06)	Km.00.00-Km 53.525	53.53	14054.29
13.	47	Kumarapalayam Bypass-Chengapalli	Chengapalli	48.51	18439.13
14.	7	Namakkal - Karur	Karur	41.37	11087.30
15.	7	Karur Bypass - Dindigul Bypass	Karur	77.73	14948.83
16.	4	Walajahpet - Poonamalai	Sriperumbudur	46.500	6118.86
17.	4		Chennasamudram	46.500	4375.51
18.	5	Chennai-Tada	Tada	43.40	24187.32
19.	7	Hosour-Krishnagiri	Krishnagiri	55.00	27838.95
20.	46	Krishnagiri-Walajahpet	Ambur	73.38	14251.01
21.	46		Pallikonda	78.20	20219.58
22.	68 (New NH 79)	Salem - Ulundurpet	Km 73.760 Nathakkarai & Km 105.000 Veeracholapuram West	64.94	10001.10
23.	67	Trichy-Karur	Km 157.500 Thirupuvaithurai		326.74
24.	67		Km 198.500 Manavasi		1384.33
Total Tamil Nadu					398572.32

1	2	3	4	5	6
Uttar Pradesh					
SPV					
1.	24	Moradabad Bypass	TP-I and TP-II	18.22	8555.46
BOT					
2.	2	Varanasi-Monia	VRM Bypass	55.00	18336.62
3.	58	Meerut - Muzaffarnagar	Km 76.000 Village Sivaya Distt	57.00	23671.52
4.	2	Delhi-Agra	Km 164.55 Mahuvan	89.750	14603.46
5.	2	Etawah - Chakeri	Anantram		4702.52
6.	2		Sikandara		
7.	93	Agra-Aligarh	at Km 14.945 Baras		0.00
8.			at Km 71.820 Madrak		
9.	24	Moradabad Bypass	Km 156 TP-1 & Km 158 TP-2	18.220	1750.47
10.	24	Lucknow - Sitapur	Km 420 & Km 468	50.00	10044.00
		TOTAL Uttar Pradesh			81664.05
West Bengal					
SPV					
1.	41	Kolaghat-Haldia	Sonapetia	50.215	168.42

BOT	2.	8	Vivekanand Bridge	Vivekanand bridge	6.00	47733.89
	3.	6	Dhankuni - Kolaghat	Jaladulagori	53.500	28070.40
	4.	60	Kharagpur - Dantan	Rampura	50.287	2745.11
	5.	6	Kolaghat - Kharagpur (Not Recd.	debra	55.510	12911.40
			TOTAL West Bengal			91629.22
Kerela						
SPV						
1.	47		Edapalli – Vytila – Aroor	Kumbalam	16.45	2591.12
BOT						
2.	47		Thrissur-Angamali-Edapalli	Km 278.000 (Paliyekkara)	6.00	17539.36
			TOTAL Kerela			20130.48
Chhattisgarh						
BOT						
1.	6		Durg Bypass	Durg Bypass	18.00	28850.52

Funds released from CRF

2709. SHRI GARIKAPATI MOHAN RAO:

SHRI C.M. RAMESH:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of proposals received by Government from States for release of funds under the Central Road Fund (CRF) during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) the action taken by Government on these proposals, State-wise;

(c) by when the pending proposals are likely to be cleared;

(d) whether any mechanism is in prevalence to monitor the spending pattern of these funds; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) and (b) The State-wise details of the CRF accrual and releases during the last three years is given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) to (e) The funds for development of State roads under Central Road Fund (CRF) scheme are distributed to the States on the basis of 30% weightage to fuel consumption and 70% weightage to the geographical area of the States. The release of funds from CRF to the States depends on the utilization of the released amount, submission of utilization certificates (UCs) and the progress of approved works.

Statement

*Details showing State-wise accrual and release during
the last three year under CRF*

		(₹ in crore)					
Sl. No.	Name of the States	2011-12		2012-13		2013-14	
		Accrual	Release*	Accrual	Release*	Accrual	Release*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	191.06	187.65	196.09	199.63	197.24	197.24
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	40.24	55.36	41.49	46.05	41.49	33.27
3.	Assam	44.42	33.53	46.02	32.04	46.02	18.28
4.	Bihar	62.00	20.17	64.61	58.33	64.38	45.47
5.	Chhattisgarh	74.97	46.31	77.30	52.31	77.53	54.07

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6.	Goa	6.60	0.00	6.57	1.10	6.35	18.37
7.	Gujarat	135.00	132.58	139.42	139.42	141.01	100.70
8.	Haryana	66.17	64.99	67.56	136.69	66.42	66.42
9.	Himachal Pradesh	31.22	26.04	32.19	23.07	32.19	24.80
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	110.59	108.61	113.58	111.93	113.80	79.19
11.	Jharkhand	50.56	16.28	52.14	30.00	51.46	46.14
12.	Karnataka	133.67	131.28	138.29	138.29	138.06	138.06
13.	Kerala	45.29	0.00	46.47	124.86	46.70	70.40
14.	Madhya Pradesh	173.02	233.87	179.55	197.79	178.87	178.87
15.	Maharashtra	225.57	0.00	234.63	234.63	236.67	621.40
16.	Manipur	11.43	5.84	11.56	5.95	11.79	6.03
17.	Meghalaya	13.41	16.50	13.83	13.83	14.06	11.40
18.	Mizoram	10.55	6.90	10.88	3.63	10.88	5.55
19.	Nagaland	8.57	11.53	8.84	15.55	8.84	0.00
20.	Odisha	91.46	110.47	94.53	33.20	93.85	53.68
21.	Punjab	57.82	105.32	57.36	62.25	56.22	55.83
22.	Rajasthan	201.16	196.92	207.43	187.18	208.56	221.22
23.	Sikkim	3.96	4.05	4.08	2.56	4.08	0.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	123.78	160.10	128.77	128.77	129.90	127.82
25.	Tripura	5.94	9.81	6.12	0.00	6.12	3.79
26.	Uttarakhand	33.19	0.00	34.01	34.01	33.78	119.46
27.	Uttar Pradesh	180.28	177.06	184.76	184.76	182.72	182.72
28.	West Bengal	66.62	63.33	68.92	68.92	68.01	86.81

* Funds to some states have been released more than accrual of a State from the unspent balance of previous years of that States.

New system for construction of roads

2710. SHRI KALPATARU DAS: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to bring in a new system to fast-track construction of roads under Build-Operate-Transfer (BOT) process;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is proposed to grant certain exemptions to the developers in the matter; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) to (d) No, Sir. However, Ministry of Road Transport and Highways and National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) have taken a number of steps for speedy completion of National Highway (NH) projects including streamlining of process of land acquisition and other statutory clearances, securitisation of road sector loans, introduction of revamped dispute resolution mechanism and close coordination with other Ministries etc. Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) has also de-linked the grant of Environment Clearance from the Forest Clearance for linear projects and treated the strengthening and widening of NH projects differently from the new projects and allowed the construction of the NH in the Non-Forest areas. Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has also advised all scheduled commercial banks to treat road sector debt as secured within the limits of 90 % of debt due enabling banks to allocate a larger portion of lending to road sector and also to reduce the cost thereon. Concessionaires/developers have also been allowed for harmonious substitution and reschedulement of Premium quoted by them.

Migration from PPP to EPC model for highway projects

†2711. SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

SHRI VIJAY GOEL:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Public-Private Partnership (PPP) model is proving ineffective in highway projects;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is considering to implement Engineering, Procurement and Construction (EPC) model in highway projects; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) and (b) No, Sir. However, due to lack of equity in the market there has been a lukewarm response from the bidders for the projects under Public-Private Partnership (PPP) mode during 2012-13 and 2013-14. During the year 2013-14, National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) had awarded 17 projects for a

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

total length of 1435.84 kms of which two projects are on PPP mode. 21 projects were bid out by NHAI through PPP mode, but none of the project has received any response.

(c) and (d) Considering the current market conditions, particularly with reference to the highway sector, focus of the Government is on implementation of highways through public funded Engineering, Procurement and Construction (EPC) mode. Once, the highways sector gathers momentum through execution of the EPC projects and current issues plaguing PPP mode are well-addressed, the focus on PPP mode including Build-Operate-Transfer (BOT) (Toll) would be restored in order to effectively take highways sector forward.

Contribution of road and transport sector in economic growth

†2712. SHRI VIJAY GOEL:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government has set a target for road and transport sector for additional contribution in economic growth rate;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the special steps proposed to be taken in order to achieve the set target within the specified time period; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Do not arise. However, Ministry of Road Transport and Highways and National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) have taken a number of steps for speedy completion of National Highway (NH) projects including streamlining of process of land acquisition and other statutory clearances, harmonious substitution of Concessionaire, re-schedulement of Premium quoted by concessionaires, securitisation of road sector loans, introduction of revamped dispute resolution mechanism and close coordination with other Ministries etc.

Clearance of projects under different programmes in Karnataka

2713. DR. VIJAY MALLYA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Karnataka Government had submitted five separate proposals in the

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

year 2013 under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana, Desert Development Programme, Left Out Habitation, Western Ghat Development Programme and project proposal for 40 missing bridges;

(b) whether these proposals have been examined in the Ministry; and

(c) if so, with what results?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) to (c) 'Rural Road' is a State subject and Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is a one-time special intervention of Central Government to improve rural infrastructure through construction of all-weather roads to eligible unconnected habitations. During the year 2013-14, the Ministry has cleared following proposals under PMGSY and PMGSY-II to the State of Karnataka:-

Item	PMGSY			PMGSY-II	
	Left out habitations	Desert Development Programme (DDPs)	Missing Bridges	Road works	Long Span Bridges (LSB)
No. of road works	12	16	38	315	12
Length (in km.)	43.86	48.38	1282.70 m	2246.23	451m
Sanctioned Project cost (₹ in crore)	18.58	21.71	34.49	1031.16	13.43

Harassment of innovation of Mangal Turbine Project

2714. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether CAPART has taken action against one innovator who was given assistance for the fabrication and popularization of low cost and efficient fuel less water wheel turbine pump-cum-power take off machine *i.e.* Mangal Turbine projects;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Ministry had appointed a National Level Monitor to prepare an evaluation report of the project and the report unambiguously stated that allegations made against the innovator were completely wrong; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken on the basis of this report to end the victimisation of that innovator?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) CAPART has sanctioned ₹ 15 lakhs for fabrication and popularization of low cost and efficient fuel less water wheel turbine pump-cum-power take-off machine *i.e.* Mangal Turbine. A total of ₹ 12 lakhs were released in two instalments for the project. But subsequent releases could not be made due to non-submission of utilisation certificate or any document as proof of expenditures against the releases.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. On 14.12.2010, Ministry of Rural Development directed Dr. B.P. Maithani, former Prof. of National Institute of Rural Development to evaluate the above said project. The evaluation report stated that the Mangal Turbine offers low cost, environment friendly and sustainable solution to the irrigation problems. However, the inventor has not submitted requisite documents as per the laid down procedures of CAPART for further release.

Socio economic and caste census

†2715. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has completed the caste-based census in the country;

(b) whether according to the Socio Economic and Caste Census (SECC), the caste data collected in many Enumeration Blocks (EBs) are faulty;

(c) whether the said census was planned to be completed in a year;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) by when this census would be completed in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) The Socio Economic and Caste Census (SECC 2011) was launched in the country which is being carried out by the respective State/ Union Territory Governments with the financial and technical support of the Government of India to identify households with specific socio-economic characteristics in rural areas as well as in the urban areas to determine eligibility and entitlements for different Central Government Schemes. Caste Census also forms a part of the SECC 2011.

(b) Yes, Sir. Some defects have been detected. Whenever such defects are detected with 'caste' returns, corrections are made following due procedure.

(c) to (e) Socio Economic and Caste Census 2011 is conducted in six stages *viz.*

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

enumeration, supervision, verifications and corrections, draft list publication, claims and objections and final list publication. 'Draft List' has been published in 257 districts in 21 States of Assam, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chandigarh, Diu & Daman, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Lakshadweep, Meghalaya, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland, Punjab, Sikkim, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. Considering the progress made by the States/UTs in conducting the census, completion of the census operation is likely to take at least 3 more months.

Speeding up NLRMP

2716. SHRI A.W. RABI BERNARD: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry's National Land Records Modernization Programme (NLRMP) has been painfully slow as few States have made substantial progress on this front; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government to speed up the process?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) National Land Records Modernization Programme (NLRMP) was started in 2008-09 after merging two Centrally Sponsored Schemes *viz.* Computerization of Land Records and Strengthening of Revenue Administration and Updating of Land Records. The ultimate goal of NLRMP is to usher in 'Conclusive Titling'. NLRMP is a technology driven programme. States/UTs have taken up different activities under the programme and are at various stages of implementation. As per the information provided by National Informatics Centre (NIC), 20 States/UTs have computerized the Record of Rights (RoRs) and computerization of RoRs is under progress in 9 States/UTs; 18 States/UTs have placed RoR data on the Website and 9 States/UTs have integrated Land Records and Registration. To speed up the programme, the Department has organized workshop on best practices, conducted regional review meeting, provided support for training and capacity building through National Informatics Centre (NIC) and Survey of India (SoI).

Reduction in allocation for MGNREGA

2717. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the budgetary allocations for the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) has been reduced; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) No, Sir. The allocation for the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) in the Budget Estimates (BE) for 2014-15 has been enhanced to ₹ 34,000 crore against the last year's BE of ₹ 33,000 crore.

(b) Does not arise.

Misuse of MGNREGA funds in Uttar Pradesh

†2718. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received complaints of the misuse of funds between 2007 to 2010 under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) in seven districts of Uttar Pradesh viz. Balrampur, Gonda, Mahoba, Sonbhadra, Sant Kabirnagar, Mirzapur and Kushinagar;

(b) whether such complaints of misuse of funds under MGNREGA have been received from some other places also;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps Government is taking to prevent corruption in MGNREGA?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) Yes, Sir. Complaints have been received from time to time regarding misuse of funds between 2007 to 2010 under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) in seven districts of Uttar Pradesh viz. Balrampur, Gonda, Mahoba, Sonbhadra, Sant Kabirnagar, Mirzapur and Kushinagar.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. As reported by the State Government of Uttar Pradesh, complaints regarding misuse of funds has been reported from places other than the above cited seven districts. Details of 1930 complaints regarding misuse of fund, received on the State level MGNREGA helpline between 01.04.2007 and 30.03.2010 are available at www.mgnregaupsamvedan.in. Apart from this, 661 complaints have been received by the Central Government regarding implementation of MGNREGA in Uttar Pradesh, which have been referred to the State Government for enquiry.

(d) The major steps taken by the Government to improve the programme delivery and to prevent corruption in the implementation under MGNREGA are as follows:

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- The Ministry has established a comprehensive system of monitoring and review mechanism for MGNREGA, which, *inter alia*, include Periodic Progress Reports, Performance Review Committee meetings, Quarterly Regional Reviews, visits of Area Officers of the Ministry and National Level Monitors and Vigilance and Monitoring Committee meetings at the State/ District levels.
- States/UTs have been asked to strengthen Social audits of MGNREGS works in accordance with the provisions of the Audit of Schemes Rules 2011 issued in consultation with the Comptroller and Auditor General of India.
- With a view to avoid bogus attendance and to check instances of tempering and misuse of muster rolls, the e-Muster system has been introduced.
- For smooth fund flow, the electronic Fund Management System (e-FMS) has been introduced which would also reduce delays in payment of wages.
- All States have been requested to appoint Ombudsman at the district level for grievance redressal.
- The State and district level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees monitor the scheme. These are now being reconstituted.
- States/UTs have been asked to operationalize the provision relating to compensation for delayed wage payments as per Para-29, Schedule-II of MGNREGA, 2005.
- The associated outcomes of each work would be estimated before taking up the work and the same would be measured after completion of the work-thereby bringing in more focus on outcomes.
- The quality of the assets is sought to be improved through better planning and closer technical supervision.

New wages under MGNREGA

2719. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Supreme Court has directed the implementation of new wages effective since April 11, 2014 for all the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) beneficiaries;

(b) if so, whether the said directive would cost the exchequer an additional ₹ 1000 crore against an allocation of only ₹ 353 crore in the current budget; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) Yes, Sir. The Supreme Court in its order dated 11.07.2014 in SLP No. 379-390/2012 allowed the Government to act in terms of notification dated 13.2.2014 on revised wages under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) in respect of all the states from 01.04.2014. This notification has come with effect from 01.04.2014.

(b) and (c) MGNREGA is a demand-driven wage employment programme and no allocation is made for the Schemes implemented by the States under the Act. The cost to the exchequer would depend upon the quantum of labour demand in the implementing States during the current FY *i.e.* 2014-15.

Achievements of targets under PMGSY

2720. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the targets set under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) have been achieved during the Eleventh Five Year Plan and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether any audit of this scheme was done by any independent agency and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether States have demanded more money under the Twelfth Five Year Plan and if so, the status of implementation of this scheme in various States, State-wise; and

(d) the length of roads laid in Vidarbha region under this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) During Eleventh Five Year Plan under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), the physical targets set were to achieve connectivity for 60,638 habitations with New Connectivity road length of 1,29,707 km. and Upgradation road length of 1,00,740 km. *i.e.* a total length of 2,30,447 km. Out of these targets 47,809 habitations were connected by constructing a total length of new connectivity 1,22,107 km. Upgradation length of 1,07,817 km. completed. Total of new connectivity and upgradation length completed was 2,29,924 km.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) Rural Roads is a State subject and funds under PMGSY are released to the States for the projects sanctioned, based upon their demand, unspent balance available, absorption capacity, works in hand and fulfilling of certain conditions laid down as per

programme guidelines. Year-wise details of habitations covered and length completed during the 12th Five Year Plan are given in the Statement (*See below*). In Vidarbha region, 7149.92 km. of road length has been completed under PMGSY (upto June, 2014).

Statement

Achievements under PMGSY during Twelfth Five Year Plan till June 2014

Sl.No.	State	Length completed (in km.)	Habitations connected
1.	Andhra Pradesh	618.64	223.58
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	929.555	513.035
3.	Assam	2663.684	1381.963
4.	Bihar (RWD)	7856.547	5058.599
5.	Bihar (NEA)	2732.16	1123.259
6.	Chhattisgarh	3044.243	1745.054
7.	Goa	0	0
8.	Gujarat	2196.74	1020.29
9.	Haryana	73.25	3.278
10.	Himachal Pradesh	205.288	134.493
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	2569.24	1080.79
12.	Jharkhand	2697.42	1968.73
13.	Karnataka	624.95	211.43
14.	Kerala	424.37	195.462
15.	Madhya Pradesh	7225.99	3975.27
16.	Maharashtra	1189.36	506.88
17.	Manipur	985.22	585.12
18.	Meghalaya	67.66	35.68
19.	Mizoram	170.48	82.28
20.	Nagaland	472.5	293.2
21.	Odisha	6492.24	3673.22
22.	Punjab	1272.87	731.38
23.	Rajasthan	5283.92	3174.31
24.	Sikkim	181.97	126.36
25.	Tamil Nadu	1412.4	747.94

Sl.No.	State	Length completed (in km.)	Habitations connected
26.	Tripura	538.053	405.46
27.	Uttar Pradesh	1379.57	1109.79
28.	Uttarakhand	1163.81	429.16
29.	West Bengal	4178.55	3502.38
GRAND TOTAL		58650.68	34038.393

Social Security Programme

2721. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government plans to initiate a Social Security Programme as functional in other countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government plans to increase the scope and coverage of the National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP); and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) At present, there is no fresh plan.

(c) and (d) A Task Force constituted by the Ministry of Rural Development under the Chairmanship of Member, Planning Commission to prepare a proposal for a Comprehensive National Social Assistance Programme, considered all the issues, demands and suggestions relating to social assistance / security, received from various quarters and submitted its report in March, 2013, *inter-alia*, recommending expanding the scope of coverage and increasing the quantum of pension. Further action has been initiated to process the recommendations of the Task Force.

Construction of roads under PMGSY in Rajasthan

†2722. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the length of roads constructed under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) in Rajasthan during the last five years;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the length of roads for which proposals were sent by the State Government to the Central Government along with the details thereof; and

(c) whether the pending proposals would be sanctioned shortly, if so, by when ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) The length of the roads constructed under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) during the last five years is as under:

Year	Length (in km.)
2009-10	4,350
2010-11	3,019
2011-12	451
2012-13	2,140
2013-14	2,290

(b) and (c) No project proposal of Rajasthan is pending in the Ministry for sanction.

Shortage of farm labour due to MGNREGA

2723. SHRI D.P. TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is shortage of labourers in farming areas due to the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps Government is taking in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) to (c) No, Sir. Most of the works under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) take place during the lean agricultural season. Besides, the persondays created under MGNREGA cover less than 5% of the total persondays available in rural areas.

Quality of works under MGNREGA

2724. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of all the works which are allowed to be undertaken under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA);

- (b) whether Government proposes to introduce quality parameters for all those works;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (d) the mechanism put in place by Government to monitor those works; and
- (e) the details of various initiatives taken by Government, if any, to reduce the implementation deficiencies under MGNREGA?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) Details of permissible works which can be undertaken under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) are given in Statement (*See* below).

(b) and (c) The Government is proposing to improve the quality of assets by better planning and technical supervision, greater facility for taking up larger and durable assets, including through convergence with other line departments.

(d) Works undertaken under MGNREGA in States/UTs are periodically reviewed/monitored by the Central Government in Labour Budget meetings, Performance Review meetings and Regional Reviews meetings.

(e) The major steps taken by the Government to improve the programme implementation under MGNREGA are as follows:

- At least 60% of the works to be taken up in a district in terms of cost shall be for creation of productive assets directly linked to agriculture and allied activities through development of land, water and trees.
- The wage-material ratio for works taken up by agencies other than Gram Panchayats would now be counted at the district level to facilitate taking more durable assets.
- The associated outcomes of each work would be estimated before taking up the work and the same would be measured after completion of the work-thereby bringing in more focus on outcomes.
- The quality of the assets is sought to be improved through better planning and closer technical supervision.
- States/UTs have been asked to operationalize the provision relating to compensation for delayed wage payments as per Para-29, Schedule II of MGNREGA 2005.

- States/UTs have been asked to strengthen Social audits of MGNREGS works in accordance with the provisions of the Audit of Schemes Rules 2011 issued in consultation with the Comptroller and Auditor General of India.
- With a view to avoid bogus attendance and to check instances of tempering and misuse of muster rolls, the e-Muster system has been introduced.
- For smooth fund flow, the electronic Fund Management System (e-FMS) has been introduced which would also reduce delays in payment of wages.
- All States have been requested to appoint Ombudsman at the district level for grievance redressal.
- The State and district level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees monitor the scheme. These are now being reconstituted.

Statement

Details of permissible works can be undertaken under MGNREGA

I. Category A: Public Works Relating to Natural Resources Management :

- (i) Water conservation and water harvesting structures to augment and improve groundwater like underground dykes, earthen dams, stop dams, check dams with special focus on recharging ground water including drinking water sources;
- (ii) Watershed management works such as contour trenches, terracing, contour bunds, boulder checks, gabion structures and spring shed development resulting in a comprehensive treatment of a watershed;
- (iii) Micro and minor irrigation works and creation, renovation and maintenance of irrigation canals and drains;
- (iv) Renovation of traditional water bodies including desilting of irrigation tanks and other water bodies;
- (v) Afforestation, tree plantation and horticulture in common and forest lands, road margins, canal bunds, tank foreshores and coastal belts duly providing right to usufruct to the households covered in Paragraph 5; and
- (vi) Land development works in common land.

II. Category B: Community Assets or Individual Assets for Vulnerable Sections (Only for Households in Paragraph 5) :

- (i) Improving productivity of lands of households specified in Paragraph 5

through land development and by providing suitable infrastructure for irrigation including dug wells, farm ponds and other water harvesting structures;

- (ii) Improving livelihood through horticulture, sericulture, plantation and farm forestry;
- (iii) Development of fallow or waste lands of households defined in Paragraph 5 to bring it under cultivation;
- (iv) Unskilled wage component in construction of houses sanctioned under the Indira Awaas Yojana or such other State or Central Government Scheme;
- (v) Creating infrastructure for promotion of livestock such as, poultry shelter, goat shelter, piggery shelter, cattle shelter and fodder troughs for cattle; and
- (vi) Creating infrastructure for promotion of fisheries such as, fish drying yards, storage facilities, and promotion of fisheries in seasonal water bodies on public lands.

III. Category C: Common Infrastructure Including for NRLM Compliant Self Help Groups :

- (i) Works for promoting agricultural productivity by creating durable infrastructure required for bio-fertilizers and post-harvest facilities including pucca storage facilities for agricultural produce; and
- (ii) Common work-sheds for livelihood activities of self-help groups.

IV. Category D: Rural Infrastructure:

- (i) Rural sanitation related works, such as, individual household latrines, school toilet units, Anganwadi toilets either independently or in convergence with schemes of other Government Departments to achieve 'open defecation free' status and solid and liquid waste management as per prescribed norms;
- (ii) Providing all-weather rural road connectivity to unconnected villages and to connect identified rural production centres to the existing pucca road network; and construction of pucca internal roads or streets including side drains and culverts within a village;
- (iii) Construction of play fields;

- (iv) Works for improving diaster preparedness or restoration of roads or restoration of other essential public infrastructure including flood control and protection works, providing drainage in water logged areas, deepening and repairing of flood channels, chaur renovation, construction of storm water drains for coastal protection;
- (v) Construction of buildings for Gram Panchayats, women self-help groups' federations, cyclone shelters, Anganwadi centres, village haats and crematoria at the village or block level.
- (vi) Construction of Food Grain Storage Structures for implementing the provisions of The National Food Security Act 2013 (20 of 2013).
- (vii) Production of building material required for construction works under the Act as a part of the estimate of such construction works.
- (viii) Maintenance of rural public assets created under Act; and
- (ix) Any other work which may be notified by the Central Government in consultation with the State Government in this regard.

Construction of rural roads in West Bengal

2725. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of proposals submitted by the West Bengal Government for construction and maintenance of rural roads;
- (b) whether these proposals were considered by the Ministry; and
- (c) if so, by when these proposals would be approved and the State Government be advised, accordingly?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) to (c) "Rural Roads" is a State subject and Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is a one-time special intervention of Central Government to improve the Rural Infrastructure through construction of all weather roads. As per the proposals sent by the State of West Bengal under the scheme, the Ministry has cleared the proposals for constructing and upgrading 25,044 kms of rural roads with an estimated cost of ₹ 10,816 crores to the State. In addition, the State Government has submitted the proposals of 76 nos. of roads covering 637 km length costing ₹ 330 crores for upgradation of rural roads under ADB assisted PMGSY works to the Ministry which are under consideration.

Shelter for all

2726. SHRI PANKAJ BORA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has proposed to provide shelter for all through Indira Awaas Yojana and MGNREGA to build homes for everyone in the country; and

(b) if so, the details of funds spent during the last five years and the plan proposed for 2020?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) Yes, Sir. Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY), is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme being implemented in rural areas of the country (except Delhi and Chandigarh). Under IAY, a shelterless BPL family is provided financial assistance of ₹70,000/- in plain areas and ₹75,000/- in hilly/difficult areas/ IAP districts for construction of new house, ₹15000/- for re-construction of kutch/dilapidated house and ₹20,000/- for purchase of house site.

Para 4 (1) (iv) of Schedule 1 of MGNREGA Act, 2005, brought into effect in January, 2014 allows the cost of unskilled wage component in construction of houses sanctioned under the Indira Awaas Yojana or such other State or Central Government Scheme. As per guidelines issued in this regard, the total number of unskilled persondays required for construction of a house of at least 20 sq mts. as per IAY guidelines is fixed at 95 persondays for north-east and hilly region; and 90 persondays for other areas.

(b) The details of State-wise funds allocated and utilized under IAY during the last five years is given in Statement (*See below*). Funds are allocated to States/UTs on a year to year basis on the basis of pre-determined criteria giving 75% weightage to housing shortage in rural areas as per the latest census data and 25% weightage to the number of people below poverty line (BPL).

Statement

Central allocation and funds utilised under IAY in the last five years

Sl. No.	State	2009-10			2010-11			2011-12			2012-13			2013-14		
		Central utilisation allocation			Central utilisation allocation			Central utilisation allocation			Central utilisation allocation			Central utilisation allocation		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12					
1.	Andhra Pradesh	75900.82	130796.29	86772.58	113480.85	84762.05	111300.65	93916.18	113252.95	113374.34	155874.01					
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2935.66	2401.38	3372.56	3821.79	3294.85	580.45	3640.22	689.55	4831.03	328.12					
3.	Assam	64914.87	86355.23	74575.72	93331.94	72857.40	91573.69	80494.43	66769.61	97521.24	54071.02					
4.	Bihar	224039.39	299594.41	256130.00	332483.78	250195.44	273858.07	277216.04	297318.76	331160.54	147107.73					
5.	Chhattisgarh	11737.44	32204.97	13428.67	19630.74	13107.75	34623.57	14523.36	30786.75	26252.54	37852.25					
6.	Goa	467.49	543.14	534.46	803.90	522.07	1183.64	578.46	572.19	761.99	474.01					
7.	Gujarat	37223.48	56795.96	42555.24	69276.70	41569.23	57884.60	46058.62	43394.67	58997.09	37870.96					
8.	Haryana	5226.21	8453.32	5974.79	8226.32	5836.35	8163.19	6466.67	6839.97	9859.68	7794.25					
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1843.31	3055.84	2107.33	2925.48	2058.51	2765.31	2280.82	3064.28	4139.24	4712.23					

10.	Jammu and Kashmir	5725.42	5968.31	6545.51	5375.77	6393.85	2591.46	7084.38	2463.74	9347.32	123.30
11.	Jharkhand	19983.33	35997.79	56595.67	69357.02	22316.33	51599.17	24726.46	40929.64	36724.52	25481.55
12.	Karnataka	29242.52	53634.35	33431.11	48249.34	32656.50	30267.46	36183.34	80438.45	48024.51	45507.36
13.	Kerala	16261.55	21256.92	18590.80	23758.63	18160.05	26418.42	20121.29	22081.68	25013.46	27283.87
14.	Madhya Pradesh	23343.61	33954.03	26687.27	32418.00	26068.92	68247.66	28884.31	38873.17	61762.40	46372.06
15.	Maharashtra	45773.50	128589.15	52329.94	105934.60	51117.44	90493.57	56638.03	108277.81	75093.75	92243.31
16.	Manipur	2548.30	1684.17	2927.55	1450.05	2860.10	1558.98	3159.90	1352.21	5633.39	1221.02
17.	Meghalaya	4438.24	3854.47	5098.75	5404.88	4981.27	7072.80	5503.42	5216.19	9749.28	8548.09
18.	Mizoram	945.84	1422.31	1086.60	1340.29	1061.56	1261.26	1172.84	989.90	2574.53	1320.92
19.	Nagaland	2936.92	3038.92	3374.01	5081.19	3296.27	4740.04	3641.79	0.00	7340.45	0.00
20.	Odisha	44016.50	76884.11	50321.27	69101.95	49155.32	62887.57	54464.00	77454.36	70031.18	72173.90
21.	Punjab	6463.27	7782.73	7389.05	7641.13	7217.84	6274.37	7997.36	1882.66	10681.36	577.39
22.	Rajasthan	18705.35	29866.63	21384.64	37643.04	20889.15	60449.37	23145.13	42661.51	46736.14	65563.28
23.	Sikkim	561.69	781.01	645.29	1328.40	630.42	1024.14	696.50	540.45	1009.93	7.54

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
24.	Tamil Nadu	30388.96	44487.29	34741.77	44072.40	33936.80	45354.31	37601.90	38144.59	48363.67	43725.73
25.	Tripura	5718.48	3818.96	6569.52	8621.91	6418.13	14927.33	7090.90	0.00	9399.84	1461.94
26.	Uttar Pradesh	100629.31	158769.93	115043.10	147833.00	112377.53	142435.34	124514.06	101103.44	162543.86	124292.87
27.	Uttarakhand	5044.94	7828.16	5767.56	8062.20	5633.93	7444.25	6242.38	6019.45	8210.64	2788.56
28.	West Bengal	60717.10	89164.28	69414.01	79682.63	67805.68	85404.90	75128.55	79349.34	101496.87	52715.89
29.	Andaman and nicobar	962.66	167.30	1100.55	234.83	1075.04	247.09	1191.15	7258.11	1517.64	109.25
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	160.40	0.00	183.37	0.00	179.12	0.00	198.46	0.00	305.70	0.00
31.	Daman & diu	71.75	0.00	82.03	0.00	80.17	0.00	88.79	0.00	118.18	0.00
32.	Lakshadweep	62.21	56.72	71.12	0.00	69.47	0.00	76.98	0.00	137.47	1.21
33.	Puducherry	479.48	38.30	548.16	0.00	535.46	0.00	593.28	0.00	776.61	0.00
TOTAL		849470.00	1329246.36	1005370.00	1346572.75	949120.00	1292632.65	1051320.00	1217725.41	1389490.38	1057603.63

Note : Utilisation figures as per progress reported by States.

Expenditure under PMGSY

†2727. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) during 2013-14;

(b) the amount of money spent in Gujarat under PMGSY and the roads constructed therefrom; and

(c) the remaining roads in that State to be constructed for which permission has been given but the construction work has not been started, so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) The expenditure incurred under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) during 2013-14 is ₹ 13,095 crore.

(b) Upto June, 2014, the cumulative expenditure incurred by the Government of Gujarat is ₹2,105 crore and the cumulative length of roads constructed is ₹9,784.58 Km. since inception of PMGSY.

(c) A total no. of 19 road works under PMGSY are at the tender stage, as reported by the Government of Gujarat.

Construction of houses under IAY

†2728. SHRI RAMCHANDRA PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the targets for construction of houses, both physical and financial, fixed under the Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) during 2011-12 to 2014-15, State-wise;

(b) the basis of setting these targets;

(c) whether the earlier criterion has been changed for setting the targets and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether the targets set for Bihar are substantially low and if so, the plan to compensate the States like Bihar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) A Statement showing the financial allocation and physical target under Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) during 2011-12 to 2014-15 is given in Statement (*See below*).

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) Under Indira Awaas Yojana, funds are allocated to States on the basis of pre-determined criteria giving 75% weightage to housing shortage in rural areas as per the latest census data and 25% weightage to the number of people below poverty line (BPL).

(c) No, Sir. The criterion for allocation of funds under the scheme has not been changed. However, allocation for 2014-15 has been done using data on housing shortage as per Census 2011.

(d) Yes, Sir. Target set for Bihar in 2014-15 is lower than that of 2013-14. The reduction in allocation is due to the reduction in housing shortage numbers in Bihar, from 42.10 lakh (Census 2001) to 12.60 lakh (Census 2011). The Ministry is considering to revisit the entire scheme of IAY in the context of the Government's objective of housing to all by 2022.

Statement*Financial allocation and physical target under IAY from 2011-12 to 2014-15*

(₹ In lakh Units in Nos.)

Sl. No.	State	2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15	
		Financial allocation	Physical target	Financial allocation	Physical target	Financial allocation	Physical target	Financial allocation	Physical target
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	84762.05	249013	93961.18	270399	113374.34	207313	79481.38	145570
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3294.85	7548	3640.22	8339	4831.03	6870	1416.26	2017
3.	Assam	72857.40	166913	80494.43	184408	97521.24	138695	128586.17	183171
4.	Bihar	250195.44	737486	277216.04	816305	331160.54	605550	153019.47	280255
5.	Chhattisgarh	13107.75	37466	14523.36	41511	26252.54	48004	23417.65	42889
6.	Goa	522.07	1547	578.46	1714	761.99	1393	320.28	586
7.	Gujarat	41569.23	123168	46058.62	136470	58997.09	107880	18621.64	34105
8.	Haryana	5836.35	17293	6466.67	19163	9859.68	18029	18985.09	34771
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2058.51	5659	2280.82	6271	4139.24	7064	2742.51	4688
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	6393.85	17578	7084.38	19476	9347.32	15952	7888.38	13484
11.	Jharkhand	22316.33	63477	24726.46	69503	36724.52	67153	27137.02	49701
12.	Karnataka	32656.50	96760	36183.34	107210	48024.51	87816	51867.70	94995
13.	Kerala	18160.05	53808	20121.29	59620	25013.46	45738	32247.23	59060
14.	Madhya Pradesh	26068.92	76135	38884.31	84358	61762.40	112936	62891.88	115186

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
15.	Maharashtra	51117.44	151063	56638.03	167379	75093.75	137314	102822.28	188319
16.	Manipur	2860.10	6552	3159.90	7238	5633.39	8011	3270.35	4658
17.	Meghalaya	4981.27	11412	5503.42	12608	9749.28	13865	5920.63	8433
18.	Mizoram	1061.56	2432	1172.84	2687	2574.53	3661	908.19	1293
19.	Nagaland	3296.27	7552	3641.79	8343	7340.45	10439	1039.15	1480
20.	Odisha	49155.32	142082	54464.00	155363	70031.18	128057	87693.07	160610
21.	Punjab	7217.84	21386	7997.36	23696	10681.36	19531	30985.91	56750
22.	Rajasthan	20889.15	61894	23145.13	68578	46736.14	85460	55154.41	101015
23.	Sikkim	630.42	1444	696.50	1596	1009.93	1436	1288.12	1834
24.	Tamil Nadu	33936.80	100553	37601.90	111410	48363.67	88436	29172.57	53429
25.	Tripura	6418.13	14704	7090.90	16245	9399.84	13368	6704.14	9550
26.	Uttar Pradesh	112377.53	332804	124514.06	368322	162543.86	297223	232213.43	425299
27.	Uttarakhand	5633.93	15488	6242.38	17162	8210.64	14012	6694.36	11443
28.	West Bengal	67805.68	199176	75128.55	219553	101496.87	185594	236310.75	432803
29.	A and N Islands	1075.04	2389	1191.15	2646	1517.64	2081	631.69	867
30.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	179.12	398	198.46	441	305.70	419	162.37	223
31.	Daman and Diu	80.17	178	88.79	197	118.18	162	44.28	60
32.	Lakshadweep	69.47	154	76.98	171	137.47	188	16.66	22
33.	Puducherry	535.46	1190	593.28	1318	776.61	1065	300.00	412
TOTAL		949120.000	2726702	1051320.00	3009700	1389490.38	2480715	1409955.01	2518978

Irregularities in MGNREGA

2729. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, (MGNREGA) money is being misappropriated with fake job cards and muster rolls, work to be done is executed only on paper and there is delay in payment to workers;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps Government intends to take to rectify this situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) The Ministry, under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), has received complaints regarding misappropriation of funds, use of fake job cards and muster rolls, non-provision and non-opening up of works and delay in payment of wages to workers. The number and nature of complaints under MGNREGA as on 30.06.2014 are given in Annexure [See Appendix 232 Annexure No.29]

(c) The major steps taken by the Government to improve the programme delivery and to rectify the irregularities in the implementation of MGNREGA are as follows:

- The Ministry has established a comprehensive system of monitoring and review mechanism for MGNREGA, which, *inter alia*, include Periodic Progress Reports, Performance Review Committee meetings, Quarterly Regional Reviews, visits of Area Officers of the Ministry and National Level Monitors and Vigilance & Monitoring Committee meetings at the State/District levels.
- States/UTs have been requested to strengthen Social audits of MGNREGA works in accordance with the provisions of the Audit of Schemes Rules 2011 issued in consultation with the Comptroller and Auditor General of India.
- With a view to avoid bogus attendance and to check instances of tempering and misuse of muster rolls, the e-Muster system has been introduced.
- For smooth fund flow, the electronic Fund Management System (e-FMS) has been introduced which would also reduce delays in payment of wages.
- All States have been requested to appoint Ombudsman at the district level for grievance redressal.
- The State and district level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees monitor the scheme. These are now being reconstituted.

- States/UTs have been asked to operationalize the provision relating to compensation for delayed wage payments as per Para-29, Schedule-II of MGNREGA, 2005.
- The associated outcomes of each work would be estimated before taking up the work and the same would be measured after completion of the work-thereby bringing in more focus on outcomes.
- The quality of the assets is sought to be improved through better planning and closer technical supervision.

Increase in work days under MGNREGA

†2730. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a provision to provide only 100 days employment to a person in a year under MGNREGA;

(b) whether Government would consider to increase the daily wages along with providing employment for 365 days in a year thereunder;

(c) if so, by when; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) Under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), all adult members of a household are eligible to avail not less than 100 days of wage employment per household in every financial year. As per the provisions of MGNREGA, any person who volunteers to do unskilled manual work shall be provided work on demand.

(b) to (d) No, Sir. There is no proposal to provide employment for 365 days in a year under MGNREGA. Wage rates for workers under the MGNREGA, 2005 are notified and revised annually effective from 1st April of the year by the Central Government in accordance with the provisions of Section 6 (1) of the Act.

Census of BPL people

2731. SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government has completed the census of people living below the poverty line;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and district-wise, including Jharkhand;
- (c) the details of facilities Government proposes/proposed to provide to States including Jharkhand at present; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) The Socio Economic and Caste Census (SECC 2011) was launched in the country which is being carried out by the respective State/Union Territory Governments with the financial and technical support of the Government of India to identify households with specific socio-economic characteristics in rural areas as well as in urban areas to determine eligibility and entitlements for different Central Government Schemes. The Socio Economic and Caste Census 2011 is conducted in six stages *viz.* enumeration, supervision, verifications and corrections, draft list publication, claims and objections and final list publication. 'Draft List' has been published in 257 districts in 21 States/UTs of Assam, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chandigarh, Daman and Diu, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Lakshadweep, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Punjab, Sikkim, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

(c) and (d) The Ministry of Rural Development is implementing various rural development programmes in rural areas of the country, namely, Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY), National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) and National Social Assistance Programmes (NSAP) through State Governments and UT Administrations for the benefit of BPL/poor people in rural areas.

All weather roads for rural connectivity

2732. SHRI ANIL KUMAR SAHANI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of steps taken for providing rural connectivity through all-weather roads to small villages and habitations of population between 500 and 999 which were not being covered under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) to improve rural connectivity, boosting rural economy, obtaining remunerative prices for agriculture produce and also providing better connectivity for better banking, transport, education and medical facilities to the rural populace: and

(b) the details of villages and habitations of the said dimension in Bihar, Odisha and Uttar Pradesh which have not been connected, so far, with all weather roads?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) "Rural Roads" is a State subject and Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is a one-time special intervention of Government of India to provide connectivity by way of an All-Weather road, to the eligible unconnected habitations as per Core-Network with a population of 500 persons (as per 2001 Census) and above in plain areas. In respect of 'Special Category States' (North-East, Sikkim, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir and Uttarakhand), the Desert areas, the Tribal (Schedule V) areas and 88 Selected Tribal and Backward districts as identified by the Ministry of Home Affairs/Planning Commission, the objective is to connect eligible unconnected habitations as per Core-Network with a population of 250 persons and above (Census 2001). The programme envisages single all weather connectivity. Upgradation of selected rural roads to provide full farm to market connectivity is also an objective of the scheme, though not central to it. In addition, PMGSY-II has also been launched for upgradation of existing selected rural roads based on a prescribed criterion to strengthen and to make the rural road-network vibrant.

(b) The details of habitations of the said dimension in Bihar, Odisha and Uttar Pradesh which have been cleared, connected and not connected upto June, 2014 with all weather roads are as under:

Sl.No.	States	Eligible Habitations	Habitations cleared upto June'14	Habitations connected upto Jun'14
1.	Bihar (RWD and NEA)	24,804	27,184	11,686
2.	Odisha	15,968	13,206	7,960
3.	Uttar Pradesh	13,984	12,689	11,129

Note - The State of Bihar has been advised to firm up the no. of eligible unconnected habitations.

Rural Self-Employment Training Institutes

2733. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of various Rural Self-Employment Training Institutes (RSETIs) operational in various districts in the country under the National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM), State/UT-wise including Karnataka;

(b) whether there is delay in setting up of these RSETIs in some States:

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by Government to expedite setting up of RSETIs in all districts of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) The Rural Self-Employment Training Institutes (RSETIs) operational in various districts in the country under the National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM), State/UT-wise including Karnataka are given in Statement (See below).

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

Statement

RSETIS operational in various districts in the country under NRLM.

State	District	Lead Bank
Andhra Pradesh	Anantapur	Syndicate Bank
	Chittoor (Kongareddipalle)	Indian Bank
	Chittoor (Tirupati)	Andhra Bank
	East Godavari (Rajahmundry)	Andhra Bank
	Guntur	Andhra Bank
	Kadapa (YSR)	Syndicate Bank
	Krishna (Machilipatnam)	Andhra Bank
	Kurnool	Syndicate Bank
	Nellore	Andhra Bank
	Prakasam (Vetapalem)	Syndicate Bank
	Srikakulam	Andhra Bank
	Srikakulam (Rajam)	Andhra Bank
	Visakhapatnam (Anakapalli)	State Bank of India
	Vizianagaram	State Bank of India
	West Godavari (Eluru)	Andhra Bank
Arunachal Pradesh	Papum Pare (Naharlagun)	Arunachal Pradesh Rural Bank

State	District	Lead Bank
Assam	Baksa (Kumarikata)	State Bank of India
	Barpeta	UCO Bank
	Bongaigaon	Assam Gramin Vikash Bank
	Cachar	United Bank of India
	Chirang (Sidli)	State Bank of India
	Darrang	UCO Bank
	Dhemaji	United Bank of India
	Dhubri	UCO Bank
	DimaHasao	State Bank of India
	Goalpara	UCO Bank
	Jorhat	Assam Gramin Vikash Bank
	Kamrup (Metropolitan)	Assam Gramin Vikash Bank
	Kokrajhar	UCO Bank
	Lakhimpur	United Bank of India
	Morigaon	United Bank Of India
	Nagaon	United Bank of India
	Sonitpur (Tezpur)	Assam Gramin Vikash Bank
	Tinsukia	Central Bank of India
	Udalguri (Dispur)	State Bank of India
Bihar	Araria	State Bank of India
	Arwal	Punjab National Bank
	Aurangabad (PNB)	Punjab National Bank
	Bahora	Canara Bank
	Banka	UCO Bank

State	District	Lead Bank
Bihar	Begusarai	UCO Bank
	Bhagalpur	UCO Bank
	Bhojpur	Punjab National Bank
	Buxar	Punjab National Bank
	Darbhanga (Bahadurpur)	Central Bank of India
	East Champaran (Motihari)	Central Bank of India
	Gaya (Belaganj)	Punjab National Bank
	Gopalganj	Central Bank of India
	Jamui	State Bank of India
	Jehanabad	Punjab National Bank
	Kaimur (Bhabua)	Punjab National Bank
	Katihar	Central Bank of India
	Khagaria	Union Bank of India
	Kishanganj	State Bank of India
	Lakhisarai	Punjab National Bank
	Madhepura	State Bank of India
	Madhubani	Central Bank of India
	Monghyr (Munger)	UCO Bank
	Muzaffarpur	Central Bank of India
	Nalanda	Punjab National Bank
	Nawada	Punjab National Bank
	Patna (Danapur)	Punjab National Bank
	Purnea	State Bank of India
	Rohtas	Punjab National Bank
	Saharsa	State Bank of India

State	District	Lead Bank
Chhattisgarh	Samastipur	Union Bank of India
	Saran (Chapra)	Central Bank of India
	Sheikhpura	Canara Bank
	Sheohar	Bank of Baroda
	Sitamarhi	Bank of Baroda
	Siwan	Central Bank of India
	Supaul	State Bank of India
	Vaishali (Hajipur)	Central Bank of India
	West Champaran (Bettiah)	Central Bank of India
	Bastar (Jagdalpur)	State Bank of India
	Bijapur (SBI)	State Bank of India
	Bilaspur (SBI)	State Bank of India
	Dantewada	State Bank of India
	Dhamtari	Dena Bank
	Durg	Dena Bank
	Janjgir	State Bank of India
	Jashpurnagar (Jashpur)	State Bank of India
	Kabirdham	State Bank of India
	Kanker	State Bank of India
	Korba	State Bank of India
Chhattisgarh	Koriya (Korea)	Central Bank of India
	Mahasamund	Dena Bank
	Narayanpur	State Bank of India
	Raigarh	State Bank of India
	Raipur	Dena Bank
	Rajnandgaon	Dena Bank

State	District	Lead Bank
	Surguja	Central Bank of India
Goa	Goa (Margao)	State Bank of India
Gujarat	Ahmedabad (Vasna)	Dena Bank
	Amreli	State Bank of India
	Anand (Borsad)	Bank of Baroda
	Banaskantha (Palanpur)	Dena Bank
	Bharuch	Bank of Baroda
	Bhavnagar	State Bank of India
	Dahod	Bank of Baroda
	Dang (Ahwa)	Bank of Baroda
	Gandhinagar	Bank of Baroda
	Jamnagar	State Bank of India
	Junagadh	State Bank of India
	Kachchh / Kutch (Bhuj)	Dena Bank
	Kheda (Nadiad)	Bank of Baroda
	Mehsana	Dena Bank
	Narmada (Rajpipla)	Bank of Baroda
	Navsari	Bank of Baroda
	Panchmahal (Godhra)	Bank of Baroda
	Patan	Dena Bank
	Porbandar	State Bank of India
	Rajkot	State Bank of India
	Sabarkantha (Himatnagar)	Dena Bank
	Surat	Bank of Baroda
	Surendranagar (Vadipara)	State Bank of India
	Tapi (Vyara)	Bank of Baroda

State	District	Lead Bank
Haryana	Vadodara (Alipura)	Bank of Baroda
	Valsad (Bulsar)	Bank of Baroda
	Mahisagar	Bank of Baroda
	Chhotaudepur	Bank of Baroda
	Ambala (Singhawala)	Punjab National Bank
	Bhiwani	Punjab National Bank
	Faridabad	Syndicate Bank
	Fatehabad	State Bank of Patiala
	Gurgaon	Syndicate Bank
	Hisar	Punjab National Bank
	Jhajjar	Punjab National Bank
	Jind	Punjab National Bank
	Kachwa (Karnal)	Punjab National Bank
	Kaithal	Punjab National Bank
	Kurukshetra	Punjab National Bank
Haryana	Mahendragarh (Narnaul)	Punjab National Bank
	Mewat (Nuh)	Syndicate Bank
	Palwal	Oriental Bank of Commerce
	Panchkula (Pinjore)	Punjab National Bank
	Panipat	Punjab National Bank
	Rewari	Punjab National Bank
	Rohtak	Punjab National Bank
	Sonipat	Punjab National Bank
	Yamunanagar (Peeruwala)	Punjab National Bank
	Sirsa	Punjab National Bank

State	District	Lead Bank
Himachal Pradesh	Bilaspur (UCO)	UCO Bank
	Chamba	State Bank of India
	Hamirpur	Punjab National Bank
	Kangra (Dharamshala)	Punjab National Bank
	Kullu	Punjab National Bank
	Mandi (Pandoh)	Punjab National Bank
	Shimla	UCO Bank
	Sirmour (Nahan)	UCO Bank
	Solan	UCO Bank
	Una	Punjab National Bank
Jammu and Kashmir	Anantnag	Jammu and Kashmir Bank
	Bandipora	Jammu and Kashmir Bank
	Baramulla (Amragarh, Sopore)	Jammu and Kashmir Bank
	Budgam	Jammu and Kashmir Bank
	Doda	State Bank of India
	Ganderbal	Jammu and Kashmir Bank
	Jammu	State Bank of India
	Kathua	State Bank of India
	Kishtwar	State Bank of India
	Kulgam	Jammu and Kashmir Bank
	Kupwara	Jammu and Kashmir Bank
	Leh	State Bank of India
	Poonch	Jammu and Kashmir Bank

State	District	Lead Bank
Jharkhand	Pulwama	Jammu and Kashmir Bank
	Rajouri	Jammu and Kashmir Bank
	Ramban	State Bank of India
	Reasi	State Bank of India
	Samba (Vijaypur)	State Bank of India
	Shopian	Jammu and Kashmir Bank
	Srinagar	Jammu and Kashmir Bank
	Udhampur	State Bank of India
	Bokaro	Bank of India
	Chatra	Bank of India
	Deoghar	State Bank of India
	Dhanbad	Bank of India
	Dumka	Allahabad Bank
	East Singhbhum (Jamshedpur)	Bank of India
	Garhwa	State Bank of India
	Giridih	Bank of India
	Godda	Allahabad Bank
	Gumla	Bank of India
	Hazaribagh	Bank of India
	Jamtara	State Bank of India
	Khunti	Bank of India
	Koderma	Bank of India
	Latehar	State Bank of India
	Lohardaga	Bank of India
	Pakur	State Bank of India

State	District	Lead Bank
Karnataka	Palamu (Daltonganj)	State Bank of India
	Ramgarh Cantt	Bank of India
	Ranchi (Bariatu)	Bank of India
	Ranchi (Silli)	Bank of India
	Sahibganj	State Bank of India
	Saraikela (Kharsawan)	Bank of India
	Simdega	Bank of India
	West Singhbhum	Bank of India Karnataka
	Bagalkot	ING Vysya Bank
	Belagavi	Syndicate Bank
	Bellary	Syndicate Bank
	Bengaluru Rural (Nelamangala)	Canara Bank
	Bengaluru Rural (Sonnahallipura) Hoskote	Vijaya Bank
	Bidar	Bidar DCC Bank
	Bijapur (RUDSETI)	Syndicate Bank
	Chamarajanagar	State Bank of Mysore
	Chikkaballapur	Canara Bank
	Chikmagalur	Corporation Bank
	Chitradurga	Canara Bank
	Dakshina Kannada (Ujire)	Syndicate Bank
	Davangere	Canara Bank
	Dharwad	Vijaya Bank
	Gadag (Hulkoti)	State Bank of India
	Gulbarga	State Bank of India
	Hassan	Canara Bank
	Haveri	Vijaya Bank
	Kodagu	Corporation Bank
	Kolar	Canara Bank

State	District	Lead Bank
Karnataka	Koppal	State Bank of Hyderabad
	Mandya	Vijaya Bank
	Mysore	State Bank of Mysore
	Raichur	State Bank of Hyderabad
	Ramanagara (Harohalli)	Vijaya Bank
	Ramanagara (Vajarahalli)	Canara Bank
	Shimoga (Holalur)	Canara Bank
	Tumkur	State Bank of Mysore
	Udupi (Brahmavar)	Syndicate Bank
	Udupi (Manipal)	Syndicate Bank
	Uttara Kannada (Haliyal)	Canara Bank
	Uttara Kannada (Kumta)	Syndicate Bank
Kerala	Yadgir	State Bank of India
	Alappuzha	State Bank of Travancore
	Ernakulam (Perumbavoor)	Union Bank of India
	Idukki (Nedumkandam)	Union Bank of India
	Kannur	Syndicate Bank
	Kasaragod (Kanhagad)	Andhra Bank
	Kollam	Syndicate Bank
	Kottayam	State Bank of Travancore
	Kozhikode (Calicut)	Canara Bank
	Malappuram (Wandoor)	Canara Bank
	Palakkad	Canara Bank
	Pathanamthitta	State Bank of Travancore
	Thiruvananthapuram (Trivandrum)	Indian Overseas Bank
	Thrissur	Canara Bank
	Wayanad	State Bank of Travancore

State	District	Lead Bank
Madhya Pradesh	Alirajpur	Bank of Baroda
	Anuppur	Central Bank of India
	Ashok Nagar	State Bank of India
	Balaghat	Central Bank of India
	Barwani	Bank of India
	Betul	Central Bank of India
	Bhind	Central Bank of India
	Bhopal (BOI)	Bank of India
	Bhopal (RUDSETI)	Bank of India
	Burhanpur	Bank of India
	Chhatarpur	State Bank of India
	Chhindwara	Central Bank of India
	Damoh	State Bank of India
	Datia	Punjab National Bank
	Dewas	Bank of India
	Dhar	Bank of India
	Dindori	Central Bank of India
	Guna	State Bank of India
	Gwalior	Central Bank of India
	Harda	State Bank of India
	Hoshangabad	Central Bank of India
	Indore	Vijaya Bank
	Jabalpur	Central Bank of India
	Jhabua	Bank of Baroda
	Katni	State Bank of India
	Khandwa (East Nimar)	Bank of India
	Khargone	Bank of India
	Mandla	Central Bank of India
	Mandsaur	Central Bank of India

State	District	Lead Bank
	Morena	Central Bank of India
	Narsinghpur	Central Bank of India
	Neemuch	State Bank of India
	Panna	State Bank of India
	Raisen	Central Bank of India
	Ajgarh	Bank of India
	Ratlam	Central Bank of India
	Rewa	Union Bank of India
	Sagar	Central Bank of India
	Satna	Allahabad Bank
	Sehore	Bank of India
	Seoni	Central Bank of India
	Shahdol	Central Bank of India
	Shajapur	Bank of India
	Sheopur	State Bank of India
	Shivpuri	State Bank of India
	Sidhi	Union Bank of India
	Singrauli	Union Bank of India
	Tikamgarh	State Bank of India
	Ujjain	Bank of India
	Umaria	State Bank of India
	Vidisha	State Bank of India
Maharashtra	Ahmednagar	Central Bank of India
	Akola	Central Bank of India
	Amravati	Bank of Maharashtra
	Aurangabad (BOM)	Bank of Maharashtra
	Beed	State Bank of Hyderabad
	Bhandara	Bank of India
	Buldana	Central Bank of India

State	District	Lead Bank
Maharashtra	Chandrapur	Bank of India
	Dhule	Central Bank of India
	Gadchiroli	Bank of India
	Gondia (Kudwa)	Bank of India
	Hingoli	State Bank of Hyderabad
	Jalgaon	Central Bank of India
	Jalna	Bank of Maharashtra
	Kolhapur	Bank of India
	Latur	State Bank of India
	Nagpur	Bank of Maharashtra
	Nanded	State Bank of India
	Nandurbar	State Bank of India
	Nasik (Nashik)	Bank of Maharashtra
	Osmanabad	State Bank of India
	Parbhani	State Bank of Hyderabad
	Pune (Hadapsar)	Bank of Maharashtra
	Pune (Talegaon Dabhade)	Bank of Maharashtra
	Pune (Theur)	Bank of Baroda
	Raigad (Alibag)	Bank of India
	Ratnagiri	Bank of India
	Sangli	Bank of India
	Satara	IDBI Bank
	Sindhudurg (Kudal)	Bank of India
	Solapur	Bank of India
	Thane	Bank of Maharashtra
	Wardha	Bank of India
	Washim	State Bank of India
	Yavatmal	Central Bank of India
Manipur	Churachandpur	State Bank of India

State	District	Lead Bank
Meghalaya	East Garo Hills (Wiliam Nagar)	Meghalaya Co-operative Apex Bank
	RiBhoi (Umran)	State Bank of India
	West Garo Hills (Tura)	State Bank of India
Mizoram	Aizawl	State Bank of India
Nagaland	Peren (Jalukie)	State Bank of India
Odisha	Angul	UCO Bank
	Balasore	UCO Bank
	Bargarh	State Bank of India
	Bhadrak	UCO Bank
	Bolangir	State Bank of India
	Boudh	State Bank of India
	Cuttack	UCO Bank
	Deogarh	Central Bank of India
	Dhenkanal	UCO Bank
	Gajapati	Andhra Bank
	Ganjam (Chatrapur) Tampara	Andhra Bank
	Jagatsinghpur	UCO Bank
	Jajpur	State Bank of India
	Jharsuguda (Belpahar)	State Bank of India
	Kalahandi	State Bank of India
	Kandhamal (Sadhana)	State Bank of India
	Kendrapara	State Bank of India
	Keonjhar	Bank of India
	Khordha (Bhubaneswar / Patrapada)	State Bank of India
	Koraput	State Bank of India
	Malkangiri	State Bank of India
	Mayurbhanj (Baripada)	Bank of India
	Nabarangapur	State Bank of India

State	District	Lead Bank
Punjab	Nayagarh	State Bank of India
	Nuapada	State Bank of India
	Puri	UCO Bank
	Rayagada	State Bank of India
	Sambalpur	State Bank of India
	Subarnapur (Sonepur)	State Bank of India
	Sundargarh (Rourkela / Uditnagar)	State Bank of India
	Amritsar (Mallian)	Punjab National Bank
	Barnala	State Bank of Patiala
	Bathinda	State Bank of Patiala
	Faridkot	Punjab & Sind Bank
	Fatehgarh Sahib	State Bank of Patiala
	Ferozepur	Oriental Bank of Commerce
	Hoshiarpur	Punjab National Bank
	Jalandhar	UCO Bank
	Kapurthala	Punjab National Bank
	Ludhiana	Punjab & Sind Bank
	Mansa	State Bank of Patiala
	Moga	Punjab & Sind Bank
	Moga (Dhudike)	Punjab National Bank
	Mohali (SAS Nagar)	Punjab National Bank
Rajasthan	Muktsar	State Bank of Patiala
	Patiala (Gurudwara/ Bhupinder Nagar)	State Bank of Patiala
	Ropar/Rupnagar	UCO Bank
	Sangrur	State Bank of Patiala
	Tapa Mandi	Canara Bank
	Ajmer	Bank of Baroda

State	District	Lead Bank
Rajasthan	Banswara	Bank of Baroda
	Baran	Central Bank of India
	Barmer	State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur
	Bharatpur	Punjab National Bank
	Bhilwara	Bank of Baroda
	Bikaner	State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur
	Bundi	Bank of Baroda
	Chittorgarh	Bank of Baroda
	Churu	Bank of Baroda
	Dausa	UCO Bank
	Dholpur	Punjab National Bank
	Dungarpur	Bank of Baroda
	Hanumangarh	State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur
	Jaipur (Balekhan / Chomu)	UCO Bank
	Jaipur (Mansarovar)	UCO Bank
	Jaipur (Vidhyadhar Nagar)	UCO Bank
	Jaisalmer	State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur
	Jalore	State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur
	Jhalawar	Punjab National Bank
	Jhunjhunu	Bank of Baroda
	Jodhpur	ICICI Bank
	Karauli	Bank of Baroda
	Kota	Central Bank of India
	Nagaur	UCO Bank
	Pali (Jaitaran)	State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur
	Pratapgarh (Raj)	Bank of Baroda

State	District	Lead Bank
	Rajsamand (Nathdwara)	State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur
	Sawai-Madhopur	Bank of Baroda
	Sirohi	State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur
	Sriganganagar	Oriental Bank of Commerce
	Tonk	Bank of Baroda
	Udaipur	ICICI Bank
Sikkim	East Sikkim (Gangtok)	State Bank of India
Tamil Nadu	Ariyalur	State Bank of India
	Coimbatore (Pudupudur)	Canara Bank
	Cuddalore	Indian Bank
	Dharmapuri	Indian Bank
	Dindigul	Canara Bank
	Erode	Canara Bank
	Kancheepuram	Indian Bank
	Kanyakumari (Nagercoil)	Indian Overseas Bank
	Karur	Indian Overseas Bank
	Kotagiri	Indian Overseas Bank
	Krishnagiri	Indian Bank
	Madurai	Canara Bank
	Nagapattinam (Mayiladuthurai)	Indian Overseas Bank
	Namakkal	Indian Bank
	Nilgiris (Ooty)	Canara Bank
	Perambalur	Indian Overseas Bank
	Pudukottai	Indian Overseas Bank
	Ramanathapuram	Indian Overseas Bank
	Salem	Indian Bank
	Sivagangai (Karaikudi)	NABARD, IOB, INB

State	District	Lead Bank
Tamil Nadu	Thanjavur	Indian Overseas Bank
	Theni	Canara Bank
	Thiruvannamalai	Indian Bank
	Thiruvarur (Trivarur)	Indian Overseas Bank
	Tiruchirappalli (Trichy)	Indian Overseas Bank
	Tirunelveli	Indian Overseas Bank
	Tirupur	Canara Bank
	Tiruvallur	Indian Bank
	Tuticorin (Thoothukudi)	State Bank of India
	Vellore	Indian Bank
Telangana	Villupuram	Indian Bank
	Virudhunagar	Indian Overseas Bank
	Adilabad (Uttoor)	State Bank of Hyderabad
	Hyderabad	APBIRED
	Karimnagar	State Bank of Hyderabad
	Khammam	State Bank of Hyderabad
	Mahabubnagar	State Bank of India
	Medak (Sangareddy)	State Bank of India
	Nalgonda	State Bank of Hyderabad
	Nizamabad (Navipet)	State Bank of Hyderabad
Tripura	Ranga Reddy (Chilkur)	State Bank of Hyderabad
	Warangal (Hasanparthy)	State Bank of Hyderabad
	Agartala (Sepahijala)	Tripura Gramin Bank
	Dhalai	United Bank of India
	Kumarghat	United Bank of India
	South Tripura (Gomati / Udaipur)	United Bank of India
UT of Andaman & Nicobar Islands	West Tripura (Agartala)	United Bank of India
	Port Blair	State Bank of India

State	District	Lead Bank
UT of Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Silvassa	Dena Bank
UT of Lakshadweep	Kavaratti	Syndicate Bank
UT of Puducherry	Puducherry	Indian Bank
Uttar Pradesh	Agra	Canara Bank
	Aligarh	Canara Bank
	Allahabad	Bank of Baroda
	Ambedkarnagar (Akbarpur)	Bank of Baroda
	Amethi (CSM Nagar)	Bank of Baroda
	Auraiya	Central Bank of India
	Azamgarh	Union Bank of India
	Baghpat	Syndicate Bank
	Bahraich	Allahabad Bank
	Ballia	Central Bank of India
	Balrampur	Allahabad Bank
	Banda	Allahabad Bank
	Barabanki	Bank of India
	Bareilly	Bank of Baroda
	Basti	State Bank of India
	Bhadohi / SR Nagar (Gyanpur)	Union Bank of India
	Bijnor (Haldaur)	Punjab National Bank
	Bulandshahar	Punjab National Bank
	Chandauli	Union Bank of India
	Chitrakoot	Allahabad Bank
	Deoria	Central Bank of India
	Etah	Canara Bank
	Etawah	Central Bank of India
	Faizabad	Bank of Baroda

State	District	Lead Bank
	Farrukhabad	Bank of India
	Fatehpur	Bank of Baroda
	Firozabad	State Bank of India
	Gautam Budh Nagar (Noida)	Syndicate Bank
	Ghaziabad	Syndicate Bank
	Ghazipur	Union Bank of India
	Gonda	Allahabad Bank
	Gorakhpur	State Bank of India
	Hamirpur (Kuchhechha)	Allahabad Bank
	Hardoi	Bank of India
	Hathras	Canara Bank
	Jalaun (Orai)	Allahabad Bank
	Jaunpur	Union Bank of India
	Jyotiba Phule Nagar (Amroha)	Syndicate Bank
	Kannauj	Bank of India
	Kanpur	Bank of Baroda
	Kasganj (Kanshiram Nagar)	Canara Bank
	Kaushambi	Bank of Baroda
	Kushinagar	Central Bank of India
	Lakhimpur Kheri	Allahabad Bank
	Lalitpur	Punjab National Bank
	Lucknow (BOB)	Bank of India
	Lucknow (BOI)	Bank of India
	Maharajganj	State Bank of India
	Mahoba	Allahabad Bank
	Mainpuri	Bank of India
	Masauli	Bank of India
	Mathura (Chaumuhan)	Syndicate Bank
	Mau	Union Bank of India

State	District	Lead Bank
Uttar Pradesh	Meerut	Syndicate Bank
	Mirzapur	Allahabad Bank
	Moradabad	Syndicate Bank
	Muzaffarnagar (Baghra)	Punjab National Bank
	Pilibhit	Bank of Baroda
	Pratapgarh (UP)	Bank of Baroda
	Raebareli (ALLB)	Allahabad Bank
	Raebareli (BOB)	Bank of Baroda
	Ramabai Nagar (Kanpur Dehat)	Bank of Baroda
	Rampur	Bank of Baroda
	Saharanpur (Matki Jharoli)	Punjab National Bank
	Sant Kabir Nagar	State Bank of India
	Shahjahanpur	Bank of Baroda
	Shrawasti	Allahabad Bank
	Siddharthnagar	State Bank of India
	Sitapur	Allahabad Bank
	Sonebhadra	Allahabad Bank
	Sultanpur	Bank of Baroda
	Tirwa	Allahabad Bank
	Unnao	Bank of India
	Varanasi	Union Bank of India
Uttarakhand	Almora	State Bank of India
	Bageshwar	State Bank of India
	Chamoli (Gopeshwar)	State Bank of India
	Champawat	State Bank of India
	Dehradun	Oriental Bank of Commerce
	Haridwar	Punjab National Bank
	Nainital (Haldwani)	Bank of Baroda

State	District	Lead Bank
West Bengal	Pauri Garhwal	State Bank of India
	Pithoragarh	Uttaranchal Gramin Bank
	Rudraprayag	State Bank of India
	Tehri Garhwal (New Tehri)	State Bank of India
	Udham Singh Nagar (Pantnagar)	Bank of Baroda
	Uttarkashi	State Bank of India
	Bankura (Ranbahal/Amarkanana)	United Bank of India
	Birbhum (Bolpur)	Allahabad Bank
	Burdwan	UCO Bank
	Cooch Behar (Pundibari)	Central Bank of India
West Bengal	Dakshin Dinajpur (Balurghat)	United Bank of India
	Darjeeling (Darjeeling)	Central Bank of India
	Hooghly (Shimla)	UCO Bank
	Howrah (UBI)	United Bank of India
	Howrah (UCO)	UCO Bank
	Jalpaiguri	Central Bank of India
	Malda (Manikchak)	State Bank of India
	Murshidabad (Berhampore)	United Bank of India
	Nadia (Haringhata)	State Bank of India
	North 24 Parganas (Basirhat)	Bank of India
	Purba Midnapore (Contai)	United Bank of India
	Purulia	United Bank of India
	South 24 Parganas (Rajpur)	United Bank of India
	Uttar Dinajpur (Raiganj)	United Bank of India
	West Midnapore (Debra)	Allahabad Bank

Violations and corrupt practices by private cargo handling agents

2734. DR. T.N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) the details of private cargo handlers in the ports across the country, the licence fee and revenue paid by them during the last five years and the current year, year-wise and port-wise;

(b) the revenue earned in berths or jetties operated by private handling agents as well as by port trusts during the last three years and the current year, port-wise;

(c) whether the gross financial irregularities in the ports across the country has resulted in huge revenue loss;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by Government to check such violations and corrupt practices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) to (e) Representations have been received that a mechanism to collect Revenue Share/ Royalty from Stevedores/CHAs should be devised by the Major Ports and the charges collected by the Stevedores/CHAs from their clients should be regulated by TAMP. The Ministry of Shipping had constituted a Committee under the Chairmanship of Development Adviser (Ports) in June, 2013 to examine the existing Stevedoring Policy and make suitable recommendations to strengthen the policy framework and make it more effective and purposeful. The Committee has submitted its Report. A Committee under the Chairmanship of Chairman, Indian Ports Association and with four other Port Trust Chairmen as members has studied the recommendations of the Development Advisor (Ports) Committee and also the representations received on collection of Royalty/Revenue Share. The Committee has submitted its Report recently.

Augmentation of capacity of major ports

2735. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has approved 17,630 crore projects in the port sector to augment the capacity of major ports by about 151 million tonnes per annum;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government plans to establish four container terminals in the major ports across the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. The Government has approved on 4.2.2014, five capacity augmentation projects in Major Ports, one each at Kandla, Jawaharlal Nehru Port (JNPT), Kamarajar (Ennore), Kolkata and Mumbai. Out of the five projects, four are container terminals and one is a multipurpose cargo berth project. The project details are given in Statement.

Statement

Details of capacity augmentation projects at major ports

Sl. No.	Name of the Port	Name of the Project	Estimated Capacity in MTPA	Estimated cost (₹ in crores)
1.	Kandla	Mega Container Terminal at Tuna Tekra – Kandla Port	52.50	5992
2.	Jawaharlal Nehru Port	Fourth Container Terminal at Jawaharlal Nehru Port	60.96	7915
3.	Kamarajar (Ennore)	Container Terminal at Kamarajar (Ennore) Port Limited.	17.78	1270
4.	Kolkata	Diamond Harbour Container Terminal at Kolkata Port	15.00	1758
5.	Mumbai	Off -shore Multipurpose Cargo Berth at Mumbai Port	4.50	696
TOTAL			150.74	17,631

Capacity expansion and modernization of ports

2736. SHRI AJAY SANCHETI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether both major and minor ports require capacity expansion and modernization;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government proposes to develop new World Class Ports also;
- (d) whether sites have been identified for these ports; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government has identified 16 Projects in Major Ports

in 2014-15 entailing capacity augmentation of 94.82 MTPA with an estimated cost of ₹4834.64 crores.

(c) to (e) Yes, Sir. The Government has decided to set up two new Major Ports one each at Sagar in West Bengal and Dugarajapatnam in Nellore district of Andhra Pradesh. The approximate cost for the development of Sagar Port and Dugarajapatnam in the first phase are ₹11909 crore and ₹5355.70 crore respectively.

Use of port land

2737. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

- (a) the quantum of land owned and managed by 12 major ports of the country, port-wise;
- (b) whether Government has drawn any plan for its use;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the steps taken by Government to ensure that all the major ports leverage their land resources for commercial advantage in a transparent manner?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) The port-wise details of land owned and managed are given below:-

Name of the Port		Total Land (in acres)
Kolkata	KDS	4576.00
	HDC	6367.00
Paradip		6521.03
Vishakapatnam		7618.00
Kamarajar		2801.08
Chennai		841.48
VOC Tuticorin		2398.34
Cochin		2188.27
New Mangalore		2032.00
Mormugao		547.00
Mumbai		1860.04
Jawaharlal Nehru		6385.00
Kandla		226911*
TOTAL LAND		271046.96

*220416 acres submerged at Kandla

(b) to (d) Yes, Sir. The lands of Major Ports are utilized in accordance with the land use plan of the concerned Port. In addition the Ministry has brought out the “Policy Guidelines for land management by the Major Ports” 2014 . The main objectives of the Policy include:

- (i) To ensure that land resources are put to their optimum use as per the approved Land Use Plan;
- (ii) To ensure that optimum value is realized by licensing/leasing Port land through a transparent tender-cum-auction methodology;
- (iii) To prescribe the procedure for revision of rates to enable maximum resource generation for the Ports and methodology for regular updating of the rates in line with the corresponding market rates.

Death of seamen on board

2738. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of seamen lost their lives on board during the last five years on account of hijacking incidents and/or on account of accidental deaths;
- (b) the number of those who were the residents of Goa;
- (c) the details of compensation, if any, paid by the Shipping Corporation and/or by the respective companies;
- (d) the guidelines/rules existing at present for payment of compensation; and
- (e) the measures taken by Government towards safety of Indian ships, officers and crew members?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) Only one Indian seaman lost his life (exact date and year is not confirmed) during the last five years till date on account of hijacking incidents. However, the number of Indian seamen who lost their lives on board during the last five years on account of accidental deaths are given below:-

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014 (TILL 20.7.2014)	Total
Indian seamen lost their lives on account of accidents in Indian and foreign ships	10	49	32	20	05	116

(b) None of the above.

(c) As per the available information, 22 cases have been settled by the shipping companies, Managers/Agents concerned.

(d) Payments of compensation is covered by the terms and conditions prescribed in the respective Collective Bargaining Agreements between the seafarer union and the ship owners.

(e) Government has taken various preventing/mitigating security measures for anti-piracy which, *inter-alia*, include the following:

- (i) M.S. Notice No.1 of 2011 issued providing for elaborate anti-piracy measures (Best Management Practices), including safe house/citadel.
- (ii) Banning of sailing vessels to ply in waters south or west of the line joining Salalah and Male *vide* DGS M.S.Notice No. 3/2010.
- (iii) Naval escort provided by Indian naval ships in the Gulf of Aden since 2008.
- (iv) Enhanced vigil by the Indian Navy in the Indian EEZ and westward upto 65 degree east longitude.
- (v) Active participation of India in the security meetings of the International Maritime Organization, Contact Group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia (CGPCS) and other international fora.
- (vi) Submission of Document No.27/9/1 at the IMO Assembly meeting held at London on 21-30.11.2011 for flag states to provide information on the welfare of captive crew, efforts for their release and also on continued payment of their wages.

Coastal shipping

2739. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the coastal shipping is inherently not profitable and it works only for specific routes and commodities;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the coastal shipping is liable for large bulk volumes, longer routes and by using bigger ports;

(c) whether the coastal shipping cannot work independently to these factors; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) to (d) No, Sir. Coastal Shipping as part of the multi modal transportation is a cost effective and environment friendly mode of cargo transportation. It is best suited for movement of bulk cargoes such as Petroleum, Oil liquids, coal, iron ore and pellets, steel, marbles, tiles, cement, automobiles, fertilizers, food grains, salt and sugar and also for project cargoes. For success of coastal shipping it is essential to have first mile and last mile connectivity.

Cargo transport by coastal shipping

2740. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the coastal shipping accounts for just 7 per cent of India's domestic cargo transport network even though it has a coastline of over 7,500 km;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the high taxes and low preference given by ports for a slew take off in business;

(c) whether Government had allocated ₹300 crore to the sector during the Twelfth Five Year Plan; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. In the Union Budget 2014-15, tax incidences on transport of goods through coastal vessels have been reduced. All major ports have adequate berthing facilities for coastal vessels. Government has already issued instructions that all major ports shall accord priority berthing for coastal vessels.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Rupees 300 crore has been earmarked in the Twelfth Five Year Plan period to promote coastal shipping.

Development of ports and berths

2741. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a need to develop more ports and berths to reduce waiting period for ships;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

- (c) the details of plans chalked out in this regard;
- (d) how the proposed plans are to be implemented; and
- (e) what would be the share of Gujarat in the above plans?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) to (e) The total capacity of Major Ports of India as on 31.3.2014 was 800.52 million tonnes per annum while the cargo traffic handled was 555.60 million tonnes in 2013-14 and this constitutes 69.4% utilization of the available capacity. Government of India has also taken a decision to set up two new Major Ports in the country, one in Andhra Pradesh and the other in West Bengal.

Depending on requirements of the Trade, Major Ports are regularly augmenting their capacity through construction of new berths, mechanization etc. In the year 2013-14, 30 capacity augmentation projects were awarded in the Major Ports relating to construction of new berths, mechanization of equipments, installation of cranes etc. for reducing the waiting time of ships. For the year 2014-15, 16 projects have been targeted for award, out of which 4 projects are in Kandla Port situated in the State of Gujarat.

Kollam Port

2742. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL:

SHRI P. RAJEEVE:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Kollam Minor Port in Kerala is being given developmental projects by Government;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether any proposal is there for starting passenger vessels from Kollam to Sri Lanka; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) and (b) Kollam Port is a Non-Major port in the State of Kerala. As per the Section 3 (9) of Indian Port Act, 1908, the responsibility for development of Non-Major Ports in Kerala vests with the Government of Kerala.

(c) and (d) The Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India is not aware of any such proposal with regard to starting passenger vessels from Kollam to Sri Lanka.

Assistance to Chhattisgarh for small irrigation scheme

†2743. DR. BHUSHAN LAL JANGDE: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government has provided fully the allocated amount to Chhattisgarh during 2012-13 and 2013-14 under small irrigation scheme;

(b) if not, by when full amount would be allocated; and

(c) whether the Central Government would provide assistance for proposals sent by the State for 171 small irrigation projects which have already started, out of 12,513 projects and if so, by when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) During 2012-13, total grant amounting to ₹ 141.70 crore was released to Government of Chhattisgarh for completion of 85 ongoing MI schemes of Chhattisgarh under Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP). During 2013-14, State Government had submitted the proposal for 171 new MI schemes of Chhattisgarh in 6 batches for funding under AIBP. On scrutiny, of these 171 proposals, 147 MI schemes were found eligible for funding under AIBP. Accordingly, ₹ 167.6010 crore were released to Government of Chhattisgarh for taking up these 147 new MI schemes under AIBP during 2013-14.

Jalayagnam water project in Telangana region

2744. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of projects that have been undertaken under Jalayagnam in Telangana region;

(b) The details of work done in each of the projects, project-wise;

(c) whether it is not a fact that projects could not be completed due to paltry release of funds every year; and

(d) if so, the reason Government would not takeover those projects or help the State Government financially to complete the projects in a stipulated time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) The details of projects along with cumulative expenditure

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

on works of each project taken up under Jalayagnam in Telangana region is given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) As per the Government of Telangana, the State Government has been releasing funds regularly. However, the Projects have been delayed due to the reasons such as delay in acquisition of land, obtaining approvals/clearances from Government departments, delay in rehabilitation and resettlement, delay in constructions of bridges at Railway/National Highways crossings, delay in due to floods during monsoon etc.

(d) Does not arise in view of answer at (c) above.

Statement

The details of projects undertaken under Jalayagnam in Telangana Region

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Agreement Value (₹ in crore)	Cum. Exp. on works upto 31.05.2014 since inception of the project (₹ in crore)	Precent- age of work done (%)
1	2	3	4	5
Major Projects				
1.	AMR SLBC Project	3217.69	2048.32	64
2.	Choutapalli Hanumantha Reddy LI Scheme (R.A.A)	50.65	46.00	92
3.	J Chokka Rao-Devadula LI Scheme	8575.16	6348.25	74
4.	Rajiv Sagar Dummugudem Lift Irrigation Scheme	1247.57	833.87	67
5.	Indira Rudramkota Dummugudem Lift Irrigation Scheme	755.97	582.45	77
6.	Lendi Project	43.14	16.66	39
7.	SRSP Stage-II	747.07	360.80	48
8.	Sri Padasagar LI Scheme	2839.13	2334.06	82
9.	Kaleswaram Lift Irrigation Scheme	499.22	264.68	53
10.	Indiramma Flood Flow Canal from SRSP	2925.62	1877.56	64
11.	Mahatma Gandhi -Kalwakurthy LIS	2849.16	2298.34	81

1	2	3	4	5
12.	Koilsagar (RE under approval)	360.18	362.36	100
13.	Rajiv - Bhima LI Scheme including SBBR	1646.07	1475.22	90
14.	Jawahar Nettampadu LI Scheme	1331.83	1274.60	96
15.	M.Bagareddy (Singur) project-Canal	58.36	32.59	56
16.	P.V. Narasimha Rao Kanthanapally LIS	1643.68	16.43	1
17.	Modernisation of Nizam Sagar Project	438.70	312.54	71
	MAJOR TOTAL	29229.20	20485.32	
Medium Projects				
18.	Kinnerasani Reservoir Scheme	32.54	22.52	69
19.	Palemvagu project (RE under approval)	126.17	136.89	100
20.	Modikuntavagu	118.95	7.25	6
21.	Gollavagu	53.60	48.74	91
22.	Ralivagu	28.00	25.54	91
23.	Neelwai (RE under approval)	58.95	61.40	100
24.	Komarambheem	269.04	246.76	92
25.	Peddavagu at Jagannadhpur	118.90	74.07	62
26.	Mathadivagu	37.80	36.94	98
	MEDIUM TOTAL	843.95	660.11	
27.	Flood Banks Warangal and Khammam	210.23	69.20	33
	GRAND TOTAL	30283.38	21214.64	

Note: 1. (i) Alisagar LIS,
(ii) Guthpa LIS,
(iii) Gadenna Suddavagu Projects are completed, hence not included in the above Statement.
2. Dummugudem NS-Tail Pond project is not included in the above Statement as this project is covered in both the states of Telangana and Andhra Pradesh.

Depletion of water level in Haryana

2745. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that the drinking water level has been declining to an alarming level in the country and Haryana in particular due to excessive construction work;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the necessary steps Government is going to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) Ground water is continuously being exploited due to growth in population, increased industrialization and irrigation as a result of which ground water levels in various parts of the Country are declining. No separate data for decline in groundwater due to construction activities is maintained. The comparison of ground water data, as monitored by Central Ground Water Board(CGWB), for the pre-monsoon 2013 with decadal mean of the pre-monsoon (2003-2012) indicates that 56% of the wells show a decline in ground water level. However, 44% of the wells show a rise in ground water level. The monitoring of ground water data for the State of Haryana indicates a fall in water level in 66% of the wells and a rise in 34% of the wells analyzed. State/ UT-wise details are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) CGWB has prepared a conceptual document entitled “Master Plan for Artificial Recharge to Ground Water in India” during the year 2013, which envisages construction of different types of Artificial Recharge and Rainwater Harvesting structures in the Country in an area of 9,41,541 square km by harnessing surplus monsoon runoff to augment ground water resources. Further, the National Water Policy (2012), which has been forwarded to all State Governments/UTs and concerned Ministries/Departments of Central Government for appropriate action, also highlights the need for augmenting the availability of water through direct use of rainfall. Initiatives for water conservation and water recharge are being undertaken by the respective State Governments which, *inter-alia*, include conservation of water resources in the reservoirs and traditional water bodies, rainwater harvesting and artificial recharge of ground water. Central Government provides technical and financial assistance to the State Governments through various schemes and programmes to facilitate this. A National Water Mission, has also been set up to *inter-alia*, promote conservation of water resources.

Statement

*Comparison of State-wise decadal water level fluctuation with mean pre-monsoon
(2003 to 2012) and pre-monsoon 2013*

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	No. of Wells Analysed	Rise		Fall	
			No.	%	No.	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	729	349	47.87	380	52.13
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3	2	66.67	1	33.33
3.	Assam	195	105	54.12	89	45.88
4.	Bihar	181	88	48.62	93	51.38
5.	Chandigarh	16	7	43.75	9	56.25
6.	Chhattisgarh	404	223	55.33	180	44.67
7.	Dadar & Nagar Haveli	5	4	80.00	1	20.00
8.	Delhi	124	47	37.90	77	62.10
9.	Goa	43	19	44.19	24	55.81
10.	Gujarat	702	311	44.49	388	55.51
11.	Haryana	312	107	34.41	204	65.59
12.	Himachal Pradesh	68	34	50.00	34	50.00
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	131	82	62.60	49	37.40
14.	Jharkhand	172	90	52.33	82	47.67
15.	Karnataka	827	240	30.46	548	69.54
16.	Kerala	604	172	28.52	431	71.48
17.	Madhya Pradesh	944	544	58.00	394	42.00
18.	Maharashtra	848	421	49.65	427	50.35
19.	Manipur	1	1	100.0	0	0.00
20.	Meghalaya	27	9	33.33	18	66.67
21.	Nagaland	12	6	50.00	6	50.00
22.	Odisha	743	329	44.28	414	55.72

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
23.	Puducherry	7	4	57.14	3	42.86
24.	Punjab	211	57	27.14	153	72.86
25.	Rajasthan	846	428	51.63	401	48.37
26.	Tamil Nadu	457	108	23.63	349	76.37
27.	Tripura	28	13	46.43	15	53.57
28.	Uttar Pradesh	777	360	46.33	417	53.67
29.	Uttarakhand	47	22	46.81	25	53.19
30.	West Bengal	755	268	35.50	487	64.50
TOTAL		10219	4450	43.85	5699	56.15

Note: 70 wells analyzed are showing no change.

Irrigation facilities in Rajasthan

†2746. SHRI RAM NARAIN DUDI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) the modes of irrigation facilities available in the rural areas of Rajasthan, particularly western Rajasthan, at present;

(b) whether the Central Government is making any effort to improve the irrigation facilities in western Rajasthan and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of districts of western Rajasthan, expected to get irrigation facilities by the end of the present Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) Water is a state subject and it is for the State Governments to plan, implement, run and maintain details regarding irrigation projects in their respective states.

This Ministry is providing grants under Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) for major and medium Projects and Extension, Renovation and Modernization (ERM) of major and medium Projects. This Ministry is also providing grants under Repair, Renovation and Restoration of Water Bodies (RR&R) for minor irrigation schemes.

The grants provided so far in respect of projects of Rajasthan is given in Statement.

Statement

Grants provided in respect of projects of Rajasthan

(Amount ₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of Project	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
Major, Medium and Minor Irrigation Projects										
Rajasthan										
1.	Jaismand (Modernisation)	0.925	1.000	1.000	0.125	0.075				
2.	Chhapi	1.750	2.500	5.500	4.000	3.100	2.500	10.455	8.240	
3.	Panchana	0.000	2.500	1.120	3.520	7.697	7.570	20.970		
4.	IGNP Stage -II	0.000	36.00	74.000	50.000	47.89	47.400	76.100	111.060	116.470
5.	Bisalpur	0.000	0.000	30.430	11.130					
6.	Narmada Canal	0.000	0.000	23.000	13.320		9.000	20.000	291.125	119.848
7.	Gambhiri (Modernisation)	0.000	0.000	1.000	0.000	0.315				
8.	Chauli	0.000	0.000	4.000	7.900	0.460	6.170	9.600	8.232	8.830
9.	Mahi Bajaj Sagar	0.000	0.000	0.000	16.670	14.130	14.000	8.760	11.220	37.976
10.	Mod.of Gang Canal					4.800	9.675	28.500	69.780	69.780
	7 New MI Schemes									
	(Rajasthan) TOTAL	2.675	42.00	140.05	106.665	78.467	96.315	174.385	499.837	352.904

Statement

Grants provided in respect of projects of Rajasthan

(Amount ₹ in crore)

2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	Grand Total
		0.000	0.0000	0.0000					3.125
		0.000	0.000	0.000					38.225
		0.000	0.000	0.000					43.377
23.800		0.000	0.000	0.000					582.720
		0.000	0.000	0.000					41.5600
46.752	9.670	140.50	178.62	135.297	41.92				1029.052
		0.000	0.000	0.000					1.315
1.959	1.130	0.000	0.000	0.000					48.281
10.896		0.000	0.000	0.000					113.652
6.888	0.800	16.030	0.000	8.110		3.375			217.738
				14.170					
				0.000					0.000
90.295	11.60	156.53	178.62	157.577	41.92	3.375			2133.215

Inter linking of rivers

2748. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has plans to revive connecting major rivers of the country for conserving the water from flowing into the sea and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether the Kalpsar project in the Gulf of Cambay on Gujarat coast is also under consideration of Government and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) The Ministry of Water Resources (MoWR) has formulated a National Perspective Plan (NPP) for Water Resources Development envisaging inter-basin transfer of water from surplus basins to deficit basins/areas. National Water Development Agency (NWDA) has identified 30 links under the NPP. Based on the concurrence of the concerned States, three links namely Ken-Betwa Link, Damanganga - Pinjal link and Par-Tapi-Narmada link have been taken up for the preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR) by the National Water Development Agency (NWDA) out of 30 interstate links identified under National Perspective Plan (NPP). The DPRs for Ken-Betwa Link Project and Damanganga - Pinjal link have been completed by NWDA.

In addition, out of 46 proposals of intra-state links received by NWDA from 9 States, the Burhi Gandak-Noon-Baya-Ganga Link of Bihar, Kosi-Mechi Link of Bihar, Ponnair-Palar Link of Tamil Nadu, Wainganga-Nalganga Link of Maharashtra and Barakar-Damodar-Subernarekha Link of Jharkhand have also been taken up for preparation of the DPRs by the NWDA on the request made by the concerned States. The DPRs of two intra-state links *i.e.* Burhi Gandak-Noon-Baya-Ganga Link Project and Kosi-Mechi Link Project have been completed and sent to Government of Bihar in December, 2013 and March, 2014 respectively.

(b) No, Sir.

Safety certificate for dam/rivers

2749. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether some dams and rivers have no safety certificates and obtained duplicate certificates in some States for various purposes which is a threat to our national security;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise including southern States and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the corrective steps being taken, so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) Water is a state subject. Dams, constituting a major component of Water Resources Project, are planned, executed, operated & maintained as per relevant codal provisions/Guidelines by Central Water Commission/ Bureau of Indian Standards/ respective State Government. There is no other "Safety Certificate" involved for dams and rivers.

(b) and (c) Do not arise in view of above (a).

Rehabilitation of villages due to Polavaram Project

2750. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of each mandal, with villages, transferred to Andhra Pradesh due to Polavaram Project;

(b) whether it is a fact that there are some villages which are not going to be submerged if the Project is constructed;

(c) if so, the reasons for transferring such villages to Andhra Pradesh; and

(d) the details of compensation proposed to be paid to persons who are dislocated, village-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) The details of each mandal with number of villages transferred due to Polavaram Project, as per information provided by the Government of Andhra Pradesh are given in Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) and (c) Government of Andhra Pradesh has informed that out of 325 Revenue Villages transferred to the residual State of Andhra Pradesh, only 193 Revenue Villages would come under submergence of Indira Sagar Polavaram Project. They have further informed that these Revenue Villages which are not going to be submerged, have been transferred for locating the new Resettlement and Rehabilitation (R&R) Centres to provide compensation to the Project Affected Families (PAFs).

(d) Government of Andhra Pradesh has informed that project affected families/ displaced families are extended rehabilitation and resettlement benefits as per Andhra Pradesh Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, 2005 are given in Statement-II.

Statement-I*Names of mandals and number of villages transferred due to Polavaram Project*

Sl. No	Division	Name of the Mandal	No. of Revenue Villages transferred to Residual State of Andhra Pradesh
1.	Palvancha	Velairpadu (Full)	21
		Kukunuru (Full)	20
		Bhurgampadu (Partial)	06
		SUB-TOTAL	47
2.	Bhadrachalam	Bhadrachalam (Partial)	70
		Kunavaram (Full)	57
		Chintoor (Full)	89
		V.R. Puram (Full)	62
		SUB-TOTAL	278
		GRAND TOTAL	325

Statement-II

*Benefits provided to project affected families (PAF)/displaced families
as per Andhra Pradesh State Policy-2005*

Prescribed item/ Issue	Andhra Pradesh State Policy - 2005
House site	Rural: 202 Square Metres Urban: 75 Square Metres
Transportation charges	₹ 5000/-
Financial Assistance for cattle shed	₹ 15000/-
Financial Assistance for construction of work shed/shops	₹ 25000/-
House construction grant for BPL/APL families	₹ 53000/- (50000+3000)
Additional Financial Assistance to BPL families	Assistance under Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) Scheme as applicable
Allotment of land against land acquired	2.5 Hectare (Ha) of dry Land 1.25 Ha of wet land
Financial assistance for 1 Ha waste/degraded land for land development	₹ 10000/-

Prescribed item/ Issue	Andhra Pradesh State Policy - 2005
Financial assistance for 1 Ha wet land for agriculture production	₹ 5000/-
P.A.F (land less) – (Minimum Agricultural) Min. Agl. Wages	750 days
P.A.F (marginal farmers) – Min. Agl. Wages	500 days
P.A.F (Small farmers) – Min. Agl. Wages	375 days
Agriculture labour – Min.Agl. Wages	625 days
Subsistence allowance to displaced families – Min. Agl. Wages	240 days
Vulnerable persons (Annuity policy)	₹ 500/- monthly pension
R & R Benefits for project affected families of scheduled Tribes	
Government shall acquire land in the project benefited area in lieu of acquired land restricting to the extent.	2.5 Ha dry or 1.25 Ha wet land or to the extent of land acquired whichever is lower.
Additional financial assistance for loss of their customary rights/ usage of forest produce. Each non tribal PAF each non tribal PAF who is a member of a registered Fishermen co operative society/ fishing license holders in the affected zone and who lost fishing rights and livelihood shall be additional financial assistance equivalent to 500 days minimum agriculture wages for loss of fishing rights.	500 days minimum agriculture wages
Tribal PAFs resettled outside the district or outside tribal area will get higher R and R benefits in monetary terms.	25 %.
The Tribal families residing in the project affected areas having fishing rights in the river/ pond / dam shall be given. The non tribal families in the project affected areas having fishing rights in the river/ pond / dam who is a member of registered fishermen co operative society/ fishing license holders shall be given fishing rights in the reservoir area project Affected areas having fishing rights in the river/ pond/ dam shall be given.	Fishing rights in the reservoir

Prescribed item/ Issue	Andhra Pradesh State Policy - 2005
Tribal Development Plan – Non-Timber Forest Produce (NTFP)	In case of project involving land acquisition on behalf of a requiring body which involves involuntary displacement of two hundred or more Scheduled Tribal families, a Tribal Development Plan shall be prepared, in such form as may be prescribed, laying down the detailed procedure for settling land rights due but not settled and restoring titles of tribal on alienated land by undertaking a special drive together with land acquisition. The plan shall also contain programme for development of alternate fuel, fodder and non-timber forest produce (NTFP) resources on non-forest lands within period of five years sufficient to meet requirements of tribal communities who are denied access to forests.
Skill Development Training	Proposed training programme for development of entrepreneurship, technical & professional skills for self employment.
Constitutional benefits to Scheduled Tribe (ST) Project Affected Persons (PAPs) at the re-settlement centre	The PAPs shall enjoy all the constitutional benefits at new settlement also to which they were entitled to at the village that was acquire for the project.
Draft Scheme/Plan for R&R in Scheduled Areas	The Consultation with the Gram Sabha or the Panchayats at the appropriate level in the Scheduled Areas under Schedule V of the Constitution shall be in accordance with the provisions of the Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas), Act, 1996(40 of 1996). In cases of involuntary displacement of two hundred or more Scheduled Tribes families from their land and houses in Scheduled Areas, the concerned Tribal Advisory Councils may also be consulted.

Further, Government of Andhra Pradesh provides to all the PAFs/displaced families under the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 the following.

Sl. No	Elements of Rehabilitation and Resettlement Entitlements	Entitlements/Provisions
1	2	3
1.	Housing units in case of displacement	<p>(1) House is lost in rural areas, a constructed house shall be provided as per the Indira AwasYojana (IAY) specifications. If a house is lost in urban areas, a constructed house shall be provided, which will be not less than 50 Square Metres in plinth area.</p> <p>(2) Any such family in urban areas which opts not to take the house offered shall get a one-time financial assistance for house construction, which shall not be less than one lakh fifty thousand rupees.</p> <p>Any affected family in rural areas so prefers, the equivalent cost of the house may be offered in lieu of the constructed house.</p>
2.	Land for land	In every project those persons losing land and belonging to the scheduled castes or the scheduled tribes will be provided land equivalent to land acquired or two and a one-half acres, whichever is lower.
3.	Offer for developed land	Land is acquired for urbanization purpose, twenty per cent of the developed land will be reserved and offered to land owning project affected families, in proportion to the area of their land acquired and at a price equal to the cost of acquisition and the cost of development.
4.	Choice of annuity or Employment	<p>(a) Where jobs are created through the project, after providing suitable training and skill development in the required field, make provision for employment at a rate not lower than the minimum wages provided for in any other law for the time being in force, to at least one member per affected family in the project or arrange for a job in such other project as may be required, or</p> <p>(b) Onetime payment of five lakh rupees per affected family, or</p> <p>(c) Annuity policies that shall pay not less than two thousand rupees per month per family for twenty years, with appropriate indexation to the Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labourers.</p>
5.	Subsistence grant for displaced families for a period of one year	<p>Three thousand rupees per month for a period of one year from the date of award.</p> <p>SCs and STs displaced from Scheduled Areas shall receive an amount equivalent to fifty thousand rupees.</p>

1	2	3
6.	Transportation cost for displaced families.	One time financial assistance of fifty thousand rupees as transportation cost for shifting of the family, building materials, belongings and cattle.
7.	Cattle shed/petty shops cost	Petty shop shall get one time financial assistance of such amount as the appropriate Government may, by notification, specify subject to a minimum of twenty five thousand rupees for construction of cattle shed or petty shop as the case may be.
8.	One time grant to artisan, small traders and certain others	Each affected family of an artisan, small trader or self employed person or an affected family which owned non agricultural land or commercial, industrial or institutional structure in the affected area, and which has been involuntarily displaced from the affected area due to land acquisition, shall get one time financial assistance of such amount as the appropriate government may, by notification, specify subject to a minimum of twenty five thousand rupees.
9.	Fishing rights	The affected families may be allowed fishing rights in the reservoirs.
10.	One time Resettlement Allowance	Each affected family shall be given a onetime Resettlement Allowance of fifty thousand rupees only.
11.	Stamp duty and registration fee	(1) The stamp duty and other fees payable for registration of the land or house allotted to the affected families shall be borne by the Requiring Body. (2) The land for house allotted to the affected families shall be free from all encumbrances. (3) The land or house allotted may be in the joint names of wife and husband of the affected family.

Sardar Sarovar Project

†2751. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the latest position of the Sardar Sarovar Project;
- (b) the amount spent on its construction, so far;
- (c) the funds allocated to the State Governments connected with this Project under various schemes, so far; and
- (d) the works and schemes related to the Project, for which proposals or requests were sent by the concerned State Governments to the Central Government during the last three years, till date?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) Sardar Sarovar Narmada Nigam Limited (SSNNL), Government of Gujarat has informed that the Sardar Sarovar dam spillway has been constructed up to the crest level, *i.e.*, Elevation Level (EL) 121.92 metres. In addition, a canal network of 25321 Kms has been created resulting in creation of an irrigation potential of 9.86 lakh hectares. Power generation capacity of about 1450 Mega Watts has been installed and 33062 million units of electricity have been generated upto June, 2014.

(b) SSNNL has informed that a total expenditure of around ₹ 45137.07 crore has been incurred on various components of Sardar Sarovar Project upto May, 2014.

(c) SSNNL has informed that about ₹ 7630.286 crore and about ₹ 108.446 crore have been released by the Central Govt. under Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) and Command Area Development and Water Management (CADWM), respectively, upto May, 2014. Out of this, ₹ 1893.506 crore has been released to the State Government of Gujarat under AIBP and ₹ 24.735 crore under CADWM Schemes, during the last three years 2011-14.

(d) SSNNL have informed that a proposal for diversion of 134.0364 hectare of land of Kutch Desert Wild Life Sanctuary for the construction of Kutch Branch Canal has been submitted by the State Government of Gujarat to the Ministry of Environment and Forest, Government of India.

Indrabati project as National Project

2752. SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of projects declared by Government as National Project in different States since 2004-05;

(b) whether Government would declare Indrabati Project as National Project; and

(c) if so, when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) The Government of India has declared 16 projects as National Projects. The State-wise details of these Projects are given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) No proposal for inclusion of Indrabati project in the scheme of National Projects has been received for consideration under the scheme of National Projects.

Statement*Present status of projects declared as National Projects*

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	State	(1) Irrigation (ha.) (2) Power (MW) (3) Storage (MAF)	Status	Central Assistance Released (₹ crores)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Gosikhurd	Maharashtra	(1) 2.50 lakh (2) 3 MW (3) 0.93 MAF	Under Execution	2987.94
2.	Shahpur-Kandi	Punjab	(1) 0.37 lakh (2) 168 MW (3) 0.012MAF	Under Execution	26.036
3.	Teesta Barrage	West Bengal	(1) 9.23 lakh (2) 1000 MW (3) Barrage	Under Execution	178.20
4.	Saryu Nahar Pariyojna	Uttar Pradesh	(1) 4.86 lakh (additional) (2) - (3) Barrage	Under Execution	448.73
5.	Renuka	H.P.	(1) Drinking water (2) 40 MW (3) 0.44 MAF	DPR prepared Forest Clearance awaited	-
6.	Lakhwar Vyasi	Uttarakhand	(1) 0.49 lakh (2) 420 MW (3) 0.325 MAF	Accepted by TAC, Investment clearance from Planning Commission awaited.	-
7.	Kishau	H.P./ Uttarakhand	(1) 0.97 Lakh (2) 600 MW (3) 1.04 MAF	DPR prepared, Environment & forest clearance awaited.	-
8.	Ken Betwa	Madhya Pradesh	(1) 6.46 lakh (2) 72 MW (3) 2.25 MAF	DPR of Phase-I under appraisal. DPR of Phase-II completed and sent to M.P. Govt.	-
9.	Bursar	J and K	(1) 1 lakh (indirect) (2) 1230 MW (3) 1 MAF	DPR was being prepared by NHPC from their own funds but now they have requested MoWR to fund DPR	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
10.	Gyspa project	H.P.	(1) 0.50 lakh ha (2) 240 MW (3) 0.6 MAF	DPR under preparation by Govt. of Himachal Pradesh	-
11.	2 nd Ravi Vyas Link	Punjab	Harness water flowing across border of about 3 MAF	Under conceptual stage	-
12.	Ujh multipurpose project	J&K	(1) 0.32 lakh (2) 280 MW (3) 0.66 MAF	DPR prepared and appraisal in CWC/CEA.	-
13.	Kulsi Dam Project	Assam	(1) 23,900 ha. (2) 29 MW (3) 0.28 MAF	DPR recently prepared by Brahmaputra Board	-
14.	Noa-Dehang Dam Project	Arunachal Pradesh	(1) 8000 ha. (2) 75 MW (3) 0.26 MAF	DPR recently prepared by Brahmaputra Board	-
15.	Upper Siang	Arunachal Pradesh	(1) Indirect (2) 9500 MW (3) 17.50 MAF (4) Flood moderation	Under conceptual stage	-
16.	Indira Sagar Polavaram Project	Andhra Pradesh	(1) 2.91 Lakh ha. (2) 960 MW (3) 23.44 TMC of water to Vizag city for drinking and industrial purpose and diversion of 84.70 TMC to Krishna	Polavaram Irrigation Project has been declared as a National Project <i>vide</i> Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act-2004.	-

River conservation projects

2753. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

- details of river conservation projects that has been initiated, State-wise;
- the details of amount spent on them, till now; and
- the status of those projects, as on date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) The details, as provided by Ministry of Environment & Forests, are given in Statement.

Statement

State-wise and town-wise details of River Conservation Projects under National River Conservation Plan (Excluding Ganga Action Plan Phase-I, II and National Ganga River Basin Authority)

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/Town	River No.	Name of River	Sanctioned Cost (Till 03/2014)	Expenditure By state (Till 03/2014)	(Million litres per day) Stp capacity created
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I. Andhra Pradesh						
1.	Rajamundry	1	Godavari	2178.60	1958.84	30.0
	SUB TOTAL			2178.60	1958.84	30.0
II. Delhi						
2.	Delhi	2	Yamuna	67031.95	73271.90	165.0
	SUB TOTAL			67031.95	73271.90	165.0
III. Goa						
3.	Panaji	3	Mandovi	1409.52	1349.93	12.5
	SUB TOTAL			1409.52	1349.93	12.5
IV. Gujarat						
4.	Ahmedabad	4	Sabarmati	10195.87	9508.42	232.0
5.	Surat	5	Mindhola	26213.00	9902.58	0.0
	SUB TOTAL			36408.87	19411.00	232.0
V. Haryana						
6.	Chhachhrauli		Yamuna	104.79	54.16	1.0
7.	Faridabad		Yamuna	11588.61	11100.63	115.0
8.	Gharaunda		Yamuna	141.27	271.09	3.0
9.	Gohana		Yamuna	347.51	382.28	3.5
10.	Gurgaon		Yamuna	3397.04	3290.36	30.0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
11.	Indri		Yamuna	136.88	123.04	1.5
12.	Karnal		Yamuna	2598.71	2659.58	48.0
13.	Palwal		Yamuna	1054.19	1738.13	9.0
14.	Panipat		Yamuna	17680.73	8172.99	45.0
15.	Radaur		Yamuna	108.86	91.11	1.0
16.	Sonepat		Yamuna	11427.31	7015.35	30.0
17.	Yamunanagar-Jagadri		Yamuna	3764.27	3726.52	35.0
	SUB TOTAL			52350.17	38625.24	322.0
VI. Jharkhand						
18.	Bokaro-Kangali	6	Damodar	9.87	8.78	0.0
19.	Chirkunda		Damodar	0.00	0.00	0.0
20.	Dugdha		Damodar	0.00	0.00	0.0
21.	Ghatshila	7	Subarnarekha	68.02	23.71	0.0
22.	Jamshedpur		Subarnarekha	174.52	37.83	0.0
23.	Jharia		Damodar	0.00	0.00	0.0
24.	Ramgarh		Damodar	16.17	13.59	0.0
25.	Ranchi		Subarnarekha	133.07	36.11	0.0
26.	Sindri		Damodar	0.00	0.00	0.0
27.	Sudamdih		Damodar	9.87	9.87	0.0
28.	Telmachu		Damodar	5.53	4.75	0.0
	SUB TOTAL			417.06	134.64	0.0
VII. Karnataka						
29.	Bangalore	8	Pennar	4627.00	3593.78	0.0
30.	Bhadravati	9	Bhadra	376.98	413.95	5.83
31.	Davangere	10	Tungabhadra	466.05	405.34	19.45
32.	Harihara		Tungabhadra	249.94	216.54	8.84
33.	K.R.Nagar	11	Cauvery	57.80	72.53	1.45
34.	Kollegal		Cauvery	108.65	107.64	3.34
35.	Nanjangud		Cauvery	223.86	114.67	1.37

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
36.	Shimoga	12	Tunga	370.38	260.30	0.00
37.	Srirangapatna		Cauvery	144.01	173.79	1.36
	SUB TOTAL			6624.67	5358.54	41.64
VIII. Kerala						
38.	Pamba	13	Pamba	1844.98	146.86	0.0
	SUB TOTAL			1844.98	146.86	0.0
IX. Madhya Pradesh						
39.	Bhopal	14	Betwa	339.32	117.57	8.0
40.	Burhanpur	15	Tapti	481.47	387.81	6.0
41.	Chapara	16	Wainganga	39.85	36.83	1.2
42.	Chitrakut	17	Mandakini	620.42	211.81	0.0
43.	Hoshangabad		Narmada	1299.07	367.34	0.0
44.	Indore	18	Khan	4019.20	3955.57	90.0
45.	Jabalpur	19	Narmada	133.85	118.19	0.0
46.	Keolari		Wainganga	36.16	32.59	0.75
47.	Mandideep		Betwa	36.13	36.07	0.0
48.	Nagda	20	Chambal	310.79	280.92	90.0
49.	Rewa	21	Beehar	1944.00	858.52	0.0
50.	Seoni		Wainganga	25.10	24.25	0.0
51.	Ujjain	22	Kshipra	1804.96	1732.50	55.46
52.	Vidisha		Betwa	447.47	409.01	7.2
	SUB TOTAL			11537.83	8569.00	177.61
X. Maharashtra						
53.	Karad	23	Krishna	318.72	313.94	28.0
54.	Kolhapur	24	Panchganga	7429.00	2580.15	24.0
55.	Nanded		Godavari	1346.76	1221.09	26.0
56.	Nashik		Godavari	6201.76	6128.16	100.0
57.	Prakkasha	25	Tapi	244.43	96.11	0.0
58.	Sangli		Krishna	2555.27	2799.45	0.0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
59.	Trimbakeshwar		Godavari	1164.00	1148.68	1.0
	SUB TOTAL			19259.94	14287.58	179.0
XI.	Nagaland					
60.	Dimapur	26	Diphu and Dhansiri	8280.00	1141.00	0.0
	SUB TOTAL			8280.00	1141.00	0.0
XII.	Odisha					
61.	Chandbali	27	Brahamini	34.90	34.90	0.0
62.	Cuttack	28	Mahanadi	804.30	804.30	33.0
63.	Dharamshala		Brahamini	19.63	19.63	0.0
64.	Puri		Coastal Area	8044.86	5964.93	15.0
65.	Talcher		Brahamini	370.20	214.54	0.0
	SUB TOTAL			9273.89	7038.30	48.0
XIII.	Punjab					
66.	Banga	29	Satluj	1198.35	1148.80	0.00
67.	Bholath	30	Beas & Satluj	1541.78	1633.70	4.00
68.	Dasuya		Beas & Satluj	899.68	1126.46	4.00
69.	Hoshiyarpur		Beas & Satluj	10762.55	7374.28	0.00
70.	Jalandhar		Satluj	26428.78	19705.36	100.00
71.	Kapurthala		Satluj	1256.26	1278.75	25.00
72.	Ludhiana		Satluj	13351.21	18445.30	311.00
73.	Moga		Beas & Satluj	5909.00	4919.23	27.00
74.	Mukerian		Beas & Satluj	1467.09	1038.58	0.00
75.	Nawanshehar		Satluj	1707.22	1499.42	0.00
76.	Phagwara		Satluj	4975.40	3574.82	28.00
77.	Phillaur		Satluj	1063.10	731.67	2.60
78.	Sultanpur Lodhi		Satluj	240.74	164.49	2.60
79.	Tanda		Beas & Satluj	2288.62	1576.49	0.00
80.	Khanauri	31	Ghaggar	1345.86	0.09	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
81.	Moonak		Ghaggar	1496.43	0.95	0.00
82.	Patran		Ghaggar	815.85	0.00	0.00
83.	Lehragaga		Ghaggar	2052.40	0.08	0.00
	SUB TOTAL			78800.32	64218.47	504.20
XIV. Rajasthan						
84.	Keshoraipattan		Chambal	72.55	15.94	0.00
85.	Kota		Chambal	15023.09	5391.13	0.00
	SUB TOTAL			15095.64	5407.07	0.00
XV. Sikkim						
86.	Gangtok	32	Rani Chu	16886.18	8593.46	8.00
87.	Ranipool		Rani Chu	590.24	510.57	0.00
88.	Singtom		Rani Chu	632.82	552.50	0.00
	SUB TOTAL			18109.24	9656.53	8.00
XVI. Tamil Nadu						
89.	Bhiwani		Cauvery	392.84	254.57	3.94
90.	Chennai	33 34	Adyar, Cooum	40425.46	39814.26	264.00
91.	Erode		Cauvery	1472.13	1082.54	25.17
92.	Karur		Cauvery	3105.32	3312.24	15.00
93.	Kumarapalayam		Cauvery	232.14	433.52	6.00
94.	Kumbakonam		Cauvery	4410.45	4979.06	17.00
95.	Madurai	35	Vaigai	13024.18	11184.34	0.00
96.	Mayiladuthurai		Cauvery	4481.04	4093.68	8.30
97.	Pallipalayam		Cauvery	184.67	66.38	0.00
98.	Thanjavur	36	Vennar	6274.76	6331.10	28.05
99.	Tirunelveli	37	Tamrabarani	5492.90	5426.83	24.20
100.	Trichirappalli		Cauvery	11667.00	11125.02	58.00
101.	Trichy		Cauvery	430.05	423.08	28.00
	SUB TOTAL			91592.95	88526.63	477.66

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
XVII. Telangana						
102.	Bhadrachalan		Godavari	200.70	222.77	4.00
103.	Hyderabad	38	Musi	33565.53	33684.83	593.00
104.	Mancherial		Godavari	231.30	305.17	6.46
105.	Ranagundam		Godavari	574.55	467.69	18.00
	SUB TOTAL			34572.08	34683.47	621.46
XVIII. Uttar Pradesh						
106.	Agra		Yamuna	17678.19	18566.09	144.25
107.	Etawah		Yamuna	559.76	619.48	10.00
108.	Ghaziabad		Yamuna	12886.41	12554.54	129.00
109.	Jaunpur	39	Gomti	377.17	371.75	0.00
110.	Lucknow		Gomti	31067.49	46635.50	387.00
111.	Mathura		Yamuna	2486.12	2416.71	27.00
112.	Muzaffar Nagar		Yamuna	1285.94	1259.02	32.50
113.	Noida		Yamuna	2704.69	2668.36	70.00
114.	Saharanpur		Yamuna	2486.62	2401.63	38.00
115.	Sultanpur		Gomti	434.65	453.63	5.00
116.	Vrindavan		Yamuna	855.92	852.37	4.50
	SUB TOTAL (UP)			72822.96	88799.08	847.25
XIX. West Bengal						
117.	Andal		Damodar	17.85	17.81	0.00
118.	Asansol		Damodar	340.66	334.98	13.17
119.	Durgapur		Damodar	21.20	20.61	0.00
120.	Raniganj		Damodar	18.70	18.80	0.00
121.	Siliguri	40	Mahananda	5488.23	5054.19	50.00
	SUB TOTAL (W.B.)			5886.64	5446.41	63.17
TOTAL (19 STATES)				533497.31	468030.49	3729.49

Cleaning and maintenance of river origins banks

†2754. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any steps have been taken or any action plan has been prepared for cleaning of rivers Ganga, Yamuna, Brahmaputra, Godavari, etc. and to keep these rivers clean forever;

(b) whether Government would prioritize the works to make the origins and banks of rivers affected by disaster, 'pucca' and safe; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) have informed that for river Ganga, National Ganga River Basin Authority (NGBRA) has been setup in 2009 under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister. The implementing agency for NGBRA is National Mission on Clean Ganga (NMCG), which is headed by Secretary, MoEF. For rivers other than Ganga, National River Conservation Directorate (NRCD) under MoEF is entrusted with pollution control and conservation/development of river. It has a National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) for such activities.

Further, the concerned State Pollution Control Boards are responsible to control and monitor industrial pollution in order to ensure that untreated industrial effluents are not discharged into the rivers, thereby polluting them.

Since inception of the National Ganga River Basin Authority (NGBRA) programme, 76 schemes (70 infrastructure investment, 5 institutional development and 1 implementation support) in 48 towns in Ganga States have been sanctioned at a total cost of ₹ 5004.19 crore. Against this, ₹ 1229.87 crore has been released by the Centre including the matching share of the States so far and a total expenditure of ₹ 838.76 crore has been incurred till March, 2014 for implementation of the projects.

For rivers other than Ganga, National River Conservation Directorate (NRCD) implements the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National River Conservation Plan (NRCP), jointly with the State Governments on a cost-sharing basis. The pollution abatement works under NRCP, (excluding Ganga Action Plan [GAP]-I and GAP-II, and NGBRA) presently cover identified polluted stretches of 40 major rivers in 121 towns

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

spread over 19 States in the country. The sanctioned cost of the projects under NRCP (excluding GAP-I, GAP-II and NGRBA) is ₹ 5334.97 crore against which expenditure of ₹ 4680.30 crore has been incurred so far and sewage treatment capacity of 3729.49 million litres per day (mld) has been created.

Further, the Government is committed to rejuvenation of River Ganga. Consultation with different stakeholders viz., Ministries such as Ministry of Environment and Forests; Water Resources, Ganga Rejuvenation and River Development; Urban Development; Tourism; Shipping; Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation; Rural Development, etc., as well as academics, technical experts and NGOs associated with cleaning of Ganga, is in progress. Crystallisation of action plan, including framing of its salient features, time line and likely expenditure would be known only after the finalisation of the action plan for cleaning of River Ganga.

Based on the results of the action plan for Ganga, Government may extend the action plan in a phased manner for other major rivers of the country.

(b) and (c) Water being a State Subject, it is the responsibility of the State concerned to plan, formulate, prioritize, implement and fund the flood management schemes. However, this Ministry is supplementing the efforts of the State Governments by providing central assistance for pre-determined flood management schemes, under a State sector scheme “Flood Management Programme (FMP)”. Funding under this scheme is subject to the scheme proposed by the State Government fulfilling the criteria laid down in the Guidelines of FMP, and adequate budgetary provisions by the State Government concerned for the State share.

Inter linking of rivers

†2755. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has linked the dry rivers of the country with the perennial rivers;

(b) if so, the names of such dry rivers and the perennial rivers which have been interlinked;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether Government intends to start work on inter-linking the rivers in future and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (d) The Ministry of Water Resources (MoWR) has formulated a National Perspective Plan (NPP) for Water Resources Development envisaging inter-basin transfer of water from surplus basins to deficit basins/areas. National Water Development Agency (NWDA) has identified 30 links under the NPP. Based on the concurrence of the concerned States, three links namely Ken-Betwa Link, Damanganga - Pinjal link and Par-Tapi-Narmada link have been taken up for the preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR) by the National Water Development Agency (NWDA) out of 30 inter State links identified under National Perspective Plan (NPP). The DPR for Ken-Betwa Link Project and Damanganga - Pinjal link have been completed by NWDA.

In addition, out of 46 proposals of intra-state links received by NWDA from 9 States, the Burhi Gandak-Noon-Baya-Ganga Link of Bihar, Kosi-Mechi Link of Bihar, Ponnair-Palar Link of Tamil Nadu, Wainganga-Nalganga Link of Maharashtra and Barakar-Damodar-Subernarekha Link of Jharkhand have also been taken up for the preparation of DPR by the NWDA on the request made by the concerned States. The DPRs of two intra-State Links *i.e.* Burhi Gandak-Noon-Baya-Ganga Link Project and Kosi-Mechi Link Project have been completed and sent to Government of Bihar in December, 2013 and March, 2014 respectively.

Development of Garh Ganga

†2756. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has shown a determination to keep the Ganga clean and to develop it;

(b) whether Government would take a decision to develop Garh Ganga, situated in the district Hapur of Uttar Pradesh, on the lines of the development of Varanasi and Haridwar;

(c) if so, by when; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) have informed that for

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

river Ganga, National Ganga River Basin Authority (NGRBA) has been set up in 2009 under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister. The implementing agency for NGRBA is National Mission on Clean Ganga (NMCG), which is headed by Secretary, Ministry of Environment and Forests.

Also, the concerned State Pollution Control Boards are responsible to control and monitor industrial pollution in order to ensure that untreated industrial effluents are not discharged into the rivers, thereby polluting them.

Since inception of the National Ganga River Basin Authority (NGRBA) programme, 76 schemes (70 infrastructure investment, 5 institutional development and 1 implementation support) in 48 towns in Ganga States have been sanctioned at a total cost of ₹ 5004.19 crore. Against this, ₹ 1229.87 crore has been released by the Centre including the matching share of the States so far and a total expenditure of ₹ 838.76 crore has been incurred till March, 2014 for implementation of the projects.

(b) to (d) River Ganga passing through Garhmukteshwar town in Hapur district of Uttar Pradesh (now in Ghaziabad district as per Census 2011), also known as "Garh Ganga" is being covered under the NGRBA programme. A project for development of Sewerage system for the town and 2 Sewage Treatment Plants (STP) of 9 million litre per day (mld) capacity, located at Brijghat (3 mld) and Garhmukteshwar (6 mld), have been sanctioned in February, 2011 at an estimated cost of ₹ 46.51 crore. The project is under implementation by the State Government and 59% physical progress has been reported till June, 2014.

Further, the Government is committed to rejuvenation of River Ganga. Consultation with different stakeholders viz., Ministries such as Ministry of Environment and Forests; Water Resources, Ganga Rejuvenation and River Development; Urban Development; Tourism; Shipping; Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation; Rural Development, etc., as well as academics, technical experts and NGOs associated with cleaning of Ganga, is in progress. Crystallisation of action plan, including framing of its salient features, time line and likely expenditure would be known only after the finalisation of the action plan for cleaning of River Ganga.

Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal

2757. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has appointed new Chairman of Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal to hear the plea of concerned States and to take up hearing of clarificatory applications;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) what is the position of the Central Government in the implementation of Final Award given by the said Tribunal;

(d) whether any out-of-court settlement is proposed by Government; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Dr. Justice Balbir Singh Chauhan, Judge of the Hon'ble Supreme Court has been appointed as Chairman of the Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal (CWDT) with effect from 13th May, 2014, the date of publication of the notification in the Official Gazette.

(c) In accordance of the directions dated 4th February, 2013 of the Hon'ble Supreme Court, the final award given by the Tribunal has been notified on 19th February, 2013. This specifies monthly deliveries during a normal year to be made available by the State of Karnataka at the inter-State contact point presently identified as Billigundulu gauge and discharge station located on the common border.

(d) There is no such proposal under consideration.

(e) Does not arise in view of answer at (d) above.

Ganga Cauvery link project

†2758. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) when the Ganga-Cauvery link project was sanctioned and the details of its latest position;

(b) whether the work on this project has started and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the requests for money to be provided by the non-resident Indians for construction of the said project would be accepted;

(d) if so, by when the decision is likely to be taken; and

(e) if not, whether it is proposed to postpone the project?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) A proposal of Ganga Cauvery link conceptualised by National Waterway Project headed by Prof. K. C. Kamraj has been examined by National Water Development Agency (NWDA) and was not found techno-economically viable.

(b) to (e) Questions do not arise in view of (a).

**Treating effluent wastes of cities situated on
banks of Ganga and its tributaries**

†2759. SHRI VIJAY GOEL:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that any new plan has been proposed to clean the wastes emanating from cities situated on banks of Ganga and its tributaries, the implementation of which is being hindered due to crunch of financial resources;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is considering to implement this plan on the basis of public private partnership; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (d) The Government is committed to rejuvenation of River Ganga. Consultation with different stakeholders viz., Ministries such as Ministry of Environment and Forests; Water Resources, Ganga Rejuvenation and River Development; Urban Development; Tourism; Shipping; Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation; Rural Development, etc., as well as academics, technical experts and NGOs associated with cleaning of Ganga, is in progress. Crystallisation of action plan, including framing of its salient features, time line, likely expenditure, possible sources of funds, and whether it can be implemented through public – private partnership, would be known only after the finalisation of the action plan for cleaning of River Ganga.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Funds for repair and renovation of ponds

†2760. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of public ponds in the country in 1990, State-wise;
- (b) whether Government is aware of the fact that several ponds in the country were filled and multi-story buildings and commercial centres were constructed upon them;
- (c) if so, whether Government would issue any guidelines to the State Governments for revival of these filled ponds and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the funds allocated by Central Government to the States for repair and restoration of ponds as well as creation of new ponds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation do not maintain the records of public ponds in the country.

(b) Many of water bodies have gone into disuse because of development of ground water irrigation systems, inadequate maintenance, encroachments and diversion of land for other purposes, etc.

(c) Ministry of Urban Development has issued an Advisory on conservation and restoration of water bodies in urban areas in August, 2013 wherein various steps have been suggested for water body conservation and restoration. In the Advisory, the States are advised to set up a “State Level Advisory Committee” for conservation and preservation of lakes/water bodies.

(d) For revival of publicly owned water bodies, a scheme for Repair, Renovation and Restoration of Water Bodies for Twelfth Plan has been launched. It is envisaged to provide Central assistance for restoration of about 10,000 water bodies with an earmarked outlay of ₹ 6235 crore, to restore an irrigation potential of 6.235 lakh hectares. The Central assistance is provided in the form of grant, which is 90% of the project cost, in special category States (NE States, Himachal Pradesh, J and K, Uttarakhand and undivided KBK districts of Odisha), projects lying in drought prone, tribal, desert prone areas, as well as left wing extremism affected areas and 25% of the project cost in the case of non-special category States/areas.

No Central assistance is provided to the States for creation of new ponds under RRR.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

12.00 Noon

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Papers to be laid on the Table.

Report and Accounts (2012-13) of IRMA, Anand and related Papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT; THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Institute of Rural Management, Anand (IRMA), for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 298/16/14]

Outcome Budget (2014-15) in respect of the Ministry Mines.

खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; इस्पात मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा श्रम और रोजगार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विष्णु देव साय) : महोदय, मैं 2014-15 के वर्ष के लिए खान मंत्रालय के परिणामी बजट की एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 502/16/14]

I. Notification of the Ministry of Human Resource Development

II. Reports and Accounts (2012-13) of various educational institutes, Shiksha Abhiyans Councils etc. and related papers

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): Sir, I lay on the Table—

I. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Human Resource Development (Department of Higher Education) Notification No. S.O. 1477 (E), dated the 6th June, 2014, notifying the communities, viz., Muslims, Christians, Sikhs, Buddhists, Zoroastrians (Parsis) and Jains as minority communities of the National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions Act, 2004, under sub-section (3) of Section 24 of the National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions Act, 2004.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 277/16/14]

II. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (4) of Section 22 of the National Institutes of Technology Act, 2007:—

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Technology, Jamshedpur, Jharkhand, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 356/16/14]
- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Technology, Patna, Bihar, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 351/16/14]
- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Technology, Karaikal, Puducherry, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 350/16/14]
- (iv) (a) Annual Report of the National Institute of Technology, Hazratbal, Srinagar, for the year 2012-13.
(b) Annual Accounts of the National Institute of Technology, Hazratbal, Srinagar, for the year 2012-13, and the Audit Report thereon.
(c) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 352/16/14]
- (v) (a) Annual Report of the National Institute of Technology, Meghalaya, for the year 2012-13.
(b) Annual Accounts of the National Institute of Technology, Meghalaya, for the year 2012-13, and the Audit Report thereon.
(c) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 355/16/14]
- (vi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Technology, Dimapur, Nagaland, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 353/16/14]

- (vii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Technology, Dimapur, Nagaland, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

(2) Statement each (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 353/16/14]

- (viii) (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (4) of Section 23 of the Indian Institutes of Technology Act, 1961:

- (a) Annual Accounts of the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Jodhpur, for the year 2012-13, and the Audit Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 273/16/14]

- (b) Annual Accounts of the Indian Institute of Technology, Banaras Hindu University (IIT-BHU), Varanasi, for the year 2012-13, and the Audit Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 343/16/14]

- (c) Annual Accounts of the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Kharagpur, for the year 2012-13, and the Audit Report thereon.

(2) Statement each (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 263/16/14]

- (ix) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (a) Annual Accounts of the Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University, Lucknow, for the year 2012-13, and the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of Section 30 of the Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University Act, 1994.

- (b) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 807/16/14]

- (x) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan State Mission Authority Manipur, Imphal, for the year 2012- 13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 271/16/14]

- (xi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Uttarakhand Sabhi Ke Liye Shiksha Parishad, Dehradun, Uttarakhand for Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 269/16/14]
- (xii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE), New Delhi, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Council.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iv) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T.265/16/14]
- (xiii) (a) Annual Report of the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Kharagpur, for the year 2012-13.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (v) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 263/16/14]
- (xiv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Maharashtra Prathmik Shikshan Parishad, Mumbai, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (vi) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 345/16/14]
- (xv) (a) Annual Report of the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Jodhpur, for the year 2012-13.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (vii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 273/16/14]
- (xvi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Council of Philosophical Research (ICPR), New Delhi, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Council.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (viii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T.262/16/14]
- (xvii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Council of Rural Institutes (NCRI), Hyderabad, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Council.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ix) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 264/16/14]
- (xviii) (a) Annual Report of the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Bombay, for the year 2012-13.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (x) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 349/16/14]
- (xix) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Kashipur, Uttarakhand, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (xi) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T.345/16/14]
- (xx) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Kozhikode, Kerala, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (xii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T.347/16/14]
- (xxi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR), New Delhi, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Council.

- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (xiii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T.346/16/14]
- (xxii) (a) Annual Accounts of the Atal Bihari Vajpayee-Indian Institute of Information Technology and Management (ABVIIT and M), Gwalior, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (xiv) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T.344/16/14]
- (xxiii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the State Society of Kerala, implementing the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan, Trivandrum, Kerala, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (xv) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 334/16/14]
- (xxiv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the State Society of UT of Lakshadweep, implementing the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan, Lakshadweep, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (xvi) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 340/16/14]
- (xxv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Uttarakhand Sabhi ke Liye Madhyamik Shiksha Parishad implementing the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan, Dehradun, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (xvii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 341/16/14]
- (xxvi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Primary Education Development Society of Kerala (PEDSK) in respect of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Kerala, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (xviii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 336/16/14]

- (xxvii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Rajiv Gandhi Shiksha Mission, Raipur, Chhattisgarh, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (xix) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 358/16/14]
- (xxviii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan Mission, Gujarat Council of Elementary Education, Gandhinagar, Gujarat, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (xx) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 357/16/14]
- (xxix) (a) Annual Report of the Indian Institute of Technology- Banaras Hindu University (IIT-BHU), Varanasi, for the year 2012-13.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (xxi) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 343/16/14]
- (xxx) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Raipur, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (xxii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 338/16/14]
- (xxxi) (a) Second Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Triuchirappalli (Trichy), for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (xxiii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 808/16/14]
- (xxxii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Indore, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (xxiv) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 109/16/14]
- (xxxiii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Calcutta, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (xxv) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 337/16/14]
- (xxxiv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Nagaland Education Mission Society (NEMS) implementing the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), Nagaland, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (xxvi) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 594/16/14]
- (xxxv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Odisha Madhyamik Shiksha Mission implementing the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan, Bhubaneswar, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (xxvii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 593/16/14]
- (xxxvi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan Authority implementing the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), S.A.S Nagar, Punjab, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (xxviii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 590/16/14]
- (xxxvii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Lakshadweep Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan State Mission Authority, Lakshadweep, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (xxix) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 804/16/14]
- (xxxviii)(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Puducherry, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (xxx) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 810/16/14]
- (xxxix) (a) Annual Accounts of the Indian Institute of Information Technology Allahabad (IIIT-Allahabad), Allahabad, for the year 2012-13, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (b) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (xxxi) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 591/16/14]
- (xl) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the North Eastern Regional Institute of Science and Technology (NERIST), Itanagar, Arunachal Pradesh, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (xxxii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 588/16/14]
- (xli) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Council of Historical Research (ICHR), New Delhi, for the year 2012- 13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Council.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (xxxiii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 597/16/14]
- (xlii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the State Society implementing the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), Puducherry, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (xxxiv) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 595/16/14]

- (xlirii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the State Society of Karnataka implementing the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), Karnataka, Bangalore, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (xxxv) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 595/16/14]
- (xliv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, of U.P. Education for All Project Board, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (xxxvi) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 600/16/14]

I. Notifications of the Ministry of Power

II. MoUs between GoI and various PSUs

III. Outcome Budget in respect of the Ministry of Power and the Ministry of Coal

THE MINISTRY OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER; THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL):
Sir, I lay on the Table :

I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Power, under Section 179 of the Electricity Act, 2003, along with delay statement:

- (1) No. L-1/(5)/2013/CERC, dated the 14th November, 2013, publishing the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Conduct of Business) (Amendment) Regulations, 2013.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 10935/16/14]
- (2) No. L-1/132/2013/CERC, dated the 7th January, 2014, publishing the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Deviation Settlement Mechanism and Related Matters) Regulations, 2014.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 10935/16/14]
- (3) No. JERC-11/2010, dated the 8th January, 2014, publishing corrigendum to Notification No. 224 dated 7th August, 2013.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 638/16/14]

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

- (i) Memorandum of Understanding between NHPC Limited and NHDC Limited, for the year 2014-15.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 309/16/14]

- (ii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Power) and the NTPC Limited, for the year 2014-15.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 310/16/14]

- (iii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Coal) and the Coal India Limited, for the year 2014-15

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 313/16/14]

- (iv) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of New and Renewable Energy) and the Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency Limited (IREDA), for the year 2014-15.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 311/16/14]

- (v) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of New and Renewable Energy) and the Solar Energy Corporation of India, for the year 2014-15.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 312/16/14]

- (vi) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Power) and the Rural Electrification Corporation Limited, for the year 2014-15.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 402/16/14]

- (vii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Power) and the Power Finance Corporation (PFC) Limited, for the year 2014-15.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 635/16/14]

III. (i) Outcome Budget, for the year 2014-15, in respect of the Ministry of Power.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 401/16/14]

- (ii) Outcome Budget, for the year 2014-15, in respect of the Ministry of Coal.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 400/16/14]

I. Notification of Ministry of Shipping

II. Notifications of Ministry of Road Transport and Highway

III. Report and Accounts (2012-13) of NHAI, New Delhi and related papers IV. MoUs between GoI and various Limited Companies

सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा पोत परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण पाल) : महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ :-

I. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Shipping Notification No. G.S.R.

33 (E), dated the 20th January, 2014, publishing the Merchant Shipping (Recruitment and Placement of Seafarers) Amendment Rules, 2014, under sub-section (3) of Section 458 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958, along with delay statement.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 424/16/14]

II. (i) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways, under Section 10 of the National Highways Act, 1956:

- (1) S.O. 1464 (E), dated the 4th July, 2012, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 224.360 to K.M. 350.450 on National Highway No. 18 and K.M. 350.450 to joining of NH-7 at K.M. 216.650 (Kadapa-Kurnool Section) in Kurnool District in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (2) S.O. 1858 (E), dated the 17th August, 2012, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 40.000 to K.M. 62.290 (Hyderabad-Vijayawada Section) on National Highway No. 9 (New N.H. No. 65) in Nalgonda District in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (3) S.O. 2199 (E), dated the 18th September, 2012, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 166.400 to K.M. 203.400 (Trichy - Karur Section) on National Highway No. 67 in Karur District in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (4) S.O. 2766 (E), dated the 22nd November, 2012, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 1053.230 to K.M. 1055.680 and K.M. 1058.040 to K.M. 1084.600 (Gundugolanu-Vijaywada Section), and K.M. 0.000 to K.M. 3.750 and K.M. 6.550 to K.M. 6.720 (Hanuman Junction Bypass Section) and K.M. 33.050 to K.M. 47.880 (Vijayawada Bypass Section) on National Highway No.5 in Krishna District in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (5) S.O. 1238 (E), dated the 16th May, 2013, amending Notification No. S.O. 1829 (E) dated the 14th August, 2012, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (6) S.O. 1277 (E), dated the 21st May, 2013, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 48.700 to K.M. 64.500 (Vijayawada-Machilipatnam Section) on National Highway No. 9 in Krishna District in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (6) *see* No. L.T. 642/16/14]

- (7) S.O. 1282 (E), dated the 21st May, 2013, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 100.000 to K.M. 165.000 (Vikravandi – Kumbakonam – Thanjavur Section) on National Highway No. 45C in Thanjavur District in the State of Tamil Nadu.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 421/16/14]
- (8) S.O. 1301 (E), dated the 21st May, 2013, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 949.800 to K.M. 938.800 (Chennai-Kolkata Section) on National Highway No. 16 (Old N.H. No. 5) in East Godavari District in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (9) S.O. 1763 (E), dated the 19th June, 2013, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 938.800 to K.M. 901.753 (Chennai-Kolkata Section) on National Highway No. 16 (Old N.H. No. 5) in East Godavari District in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (10) S.O. 2140 (E), dated the 11th July, 2013, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 355.000 to K.M. 356.400 and K.M. 357.300 to K.M. 380.600 (Chilakaluripet-Vijayawada Section) on National Highway No. 5 in Guntur District in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (11) S.O. 2520 (E), dated the 21st August, 2013, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 76.800 to K.M. 150.000 (Yadgiri-Warangal Section) on National Highway No. 202 (New N.H. No. 163) in Warangal District in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (12) S.O. 2577 (E), dated the 23rd August, 2013, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 30.300 to K.M. 54.000 (Hyderabad-Yadagiri Section) on National Highway No.202 (New N.H. No. 163) in Nalgonda District in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (13) S.O. 2744 (E), dated the 11th September, 2013, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 0.000 to K.M. 43.000 (Thiruvananthapuram-Kerala/Tamil Nadu Border Section) on National Highway No. 47 in Thiruvananthapuram District in the State of Kerala.
[Placed in Library. For (8) to (13) See No. L.T. 642/16/14]
- (14) S.O. 2941 (E), dated the 30th September, 2013, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 135.800 to K.M. 166.400 (including Bypasses) (Trichy-Karur Section) on National Highway No. 67 in Tiruchirappalli District in the State of Tamil Nadu.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 421/16/14]

- (15) S.O. 3021 (E), dated the 4th October, 2013, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 166.400 to K.M. 203.400 (Trichy - Karur Section) on National Highway No. 67 in Karur District in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (16) S.O. 3260 (E), dated the 28th October, 2013, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 33.412 to K.M. 93.000 (Athipalli-Krishnagiri Section) on National Highway No. 7 in Krishnagiri District in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (17) S.O. 3079 (E), dated the 9th October, 2013, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 0.000 to K.M. 20.200 (Vikravandi – Kumbakonam – Thanjavur Section) on National Highway No. 45C in Viluppuram District in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (18) S.O. 3116 (E), dated the 17th October, 2013, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 0.000 to K.M. 20.200 (Vikravandi – Kumbakonam – Thanjavur Section) on National Highway No. 45C in Viluppuram District in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (19) S.O. 2569 (E), dated the 23rd August, 2013, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 0.000 to K.M. 20.200 (Vikravandi – Kumbakonam – Thanjavur Section) on National Highway No. 45C in Viluppuram District in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (20) S.O. 3262 (E), dated the 28th October, 2013, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 0.000 to K.M. 80.000 (Nagapattinam – Thanjavur Section) on National Highway No. 67 in Tiruvarur and Thanjavur Districts in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 421/16/14]
- (21) S.O. 3473 (E), dated the 25th November, 2013, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 10.850 to K.M. 24.100 (Ambala Section) on National Highway No. 65 in Ambala District in the State of Haryana.
- (22) S.O. 3471 (E), dated the 25th November, 2013, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 64.000 to K.M. 91.200 (Ambala – Kaithal Section) on National Highway No. 65 in Kaithal District in the State of Haryana.
- (23) S.O. 3500 (E), dated the 27th November, 2013, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 70.700 to K.M. 179.285 on National Highway No. 73 in Yamuna Nagar District in the State of Haryana.

- (24) S.O. 3501 (E), dated the 27th November, 2013, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 86.500 to K.M. 170.000 on National Highway No. 10 connecting link between National Highway No. 10 and National Highway No. 71 in Rohtak District in the State of Haryana.
- (25) S.O. 57 (E), dated the 9th January, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 145.230 to K.M. 213.400 (Hisar Section) on National Highway No. 65 in Hisar District in the State of Haryana.
- (26) S.O. 134 (E), dated the 17th January, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 70.700 to K.M. 179.285 (Yamunanagar – Panchkula Section) on National Highway No. 73 in Yamunanagar District in the State of Haryana.
- (27) S.O. 135 (E), dated the 17th January, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 70.700 to K.M. 179.285 (Yamunanagar – Panchkula Section) on National Highway No. 73 in Ambala District in the State of Haryana.
- (28) S.O. 158 (E), dated the 21st January, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 192.000 to K.M. 231.500 (Hisar – Dabwali Section) on National Highway No. 10 in Fatehabad District in the State of Haryana.
- [Placed in Library. For (21) to (28) *see* No. L.T. 642/16/14]
- (29) S.O. 206 (E), dated the 23rd January, 2014, amending Notification No. S.O. 1096 (E), dated the 4th August, 2005, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 421/16/14]
- (30) S.O. 207 (E), dated the 23rd January, 2014, amending Notification No. S.O. 1096 (E), dated the 4th August, 2005, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 421/16/14]
- (31) S.O. 249 (E), dated the 27th January, 2014, amending Notification No. S.O. 969 (E), dated the 3rd May, 2011, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 642/16/14]
- (32) S.O. 264 (E), dated the 27th January, 2014, amending Notification No. S.O. 1096 (E), dated the 4th August, 2005, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T.421/16/14]

(33) S.O. 332 (E), dated the 5th February, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 76.800 to K.M. 150.000 (Yadgiri – Warangal Section) on National Highway No. 202 (new NH No. 163) in Warangal District in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

(34) S.O. 367 (E), dated the 10th February, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, at Airport Junction in Pallavaram Village, Cantonment Pallavaram and Meenambakkam Villages in Alandur Taluk, on National Highway No. 45 in Kancheepuram District in the State of Tamil Nadu.

[Placed in Library. For (33) and (34) *see* No. L.T. 642/16/14]

(35) S.O. 483 (E), dated the 20th February, 2014, amending Notification No. S.O 1096 (E), dated the 4th August, 2005, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

(36) S.O. 486 (E), dated the 20th February, 2014, amending Notification No. S.O 1096 (E), dated the 4th August, 2005, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

[Placed in Library. For (35) and (36) *see* No. L.T.421/16/14]

(37) S.O. 506 (E), dated the 21st February, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 76.800 to K.M. 150.000 (Yadgiri – Warangal Section) on National Highway No. 202 (new NH No. 163) in Warangal District in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

(38) S.O. 529 (E), dated the 25th February, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 20.200 to K.M. 80.400 (Vikravandi-Kumbakonam-Thanjavur Section) on National Highway No. 45C in Cuddalore District in the State of Tamil Nadu.

(39) S.O. 533 (E), dated the 25th February, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 40.000 to K.M. 85.600 (Tindivanam-Krishnagiri Section) on National Highway No. 66 in Viluppuram District in the State of Tamil Nadu.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 642/16/14]

(40) S.O. 671 (E), dated the 5th March, 2014, amending Notification No. S.O. 1096 (E), dated the 4th August, 2005, to insert/substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

- (41) S.O. 676 (E), dated the 5th March, 2014, amending Notification No. S.O. 1096 (E), dated the 4th August, 2005, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (42) S.O. 677 (E), dated the 5th March, 2014, amending Notification No. S.O. 1096 (E), dated the 4th August, 2005, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (43) S.O. 764 (E), dated the 14th March, 2014, declaring new National Highways Nos. 444 and 144A and inserting their description in the Schedule of the Act.
- (44) S.O. 765 (E), dated the 14th March, 2014, amending Notification No. S.O. 689 (E), dated the 4th April, 2011, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (45) S.O. 767 (E), dated the 14th March, 2014, declaring new National Highway No. 102C and inserting its description in the Schedule of the Act.
- (46) S.O. 770 (E), dated the 14th March, 2014, declaring new National Highway No. 381 and inserting its description in the Schedule of the Act.
- (47) S.O. 771 (E), dated the 14th March, 2014, amending Notification No. S.O. 1096 (E), dated the 4th August, 2005, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (48) S.O. 773 (E), dated the 14th March, 2014, amending Notification No. S.O. 689 (E), dated the 4th April, 2011, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- [Placed in Library. For (40) to (48) *see* No. L.T. 421/16/14]
- (49) S.O. 774 (E), dated the 14th March, 2014, declaring new National Highways Nos. 367, 173, 275 and 150A and inserting their description in the Schedule of the Act. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 642/16/14]
- (50) S.O. 776 (E), dated the 14th March, 2014, amending Notification No. S.O. 1096(E), dated the 4th August, 2005, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (51) S.O. 840 (E), dated the 20th March, 2014, declaring new National Highway No. 627 and inserting its description in the Schedule of the Act.

- (52) S.O. 863 (E), dated the 21st March, 2014, declaring new National Highways Nos. 427, 329, 117A, 715A and 127E and inserting their description in the Schedule of the Act.
- (53) S.O. 867 (E), dated the 21st March, 2014, declaring new National Highways Nos. 107A and 309A and inserting their description in the Schedule of the Act.
- (54) S.O. 868 (E), dated the 21st March, 2014, declaring new National Highways Nos. 702, 702A, 208, 108A and 102C and inserting its description in the Schedule of the Act.
- (55) S.O. 874 (E), dated the 21st March, 2014, declaring new National Highways Nos. 130D, 163A, 149B, 130C, 930, 130A and 130B and inserting their description in the Schedule of the Act.
- (56) S.O. 875 (E), dated the 21st March, 2014, declaring a new National Highways Nos. 753, 753A, 753B and 166A and inserting its description in the Schedule of the Act.

[Placed in Library. For (50) to (56) *see* No. L.T. 421/16/14]

- (57) S.O. 877 (E), dated the 21st March, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 76.800 to K.M. 150.000 (Yadgiri – Warangal Section) on National Highway No. 202 (new NH No. 163) in Warangal District in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 642/16/14]

- (58) S.O. 1044 (E), dated the 7th April, 2014, amending Notification No. S.O. 1096 (E), dated the 4th August, 2005, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 421/16/14]

- (59) S.O. 1063 (E), dated the 9th April, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 0.000 to K.M. 155.626 (Thanjavur - Manamadurai Section) on National Highway No. 226 in Sivaganga District in the State of Tamil Nadu.

- (60) S.O. 1064 (E), dated the 9th April, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 0.000 to K.M. 155.626 (Thanjavur - Manamadurai Section) on National Highway No. 226 in Pudukkottai District in the State of Tamil Nadu.

[Placed in Library. For (59) and (60) *see* No. L.T. 642/16/14]

- (61) S.O. 1089 (E), dated the 15th April, 2014, declaring the highway starting from Purkazi in the State of Uttar Pradesh connecting Laksar and terminating at Haridwar in the State of Uttarakhand to be a new National Highway No. 334A.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 421/16/14]

- (62) S.O. 1174 (E), dated the 30th April, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 20.200 to K.M. 80.400 (Vikravandi - Kumbakonam - Thanjavur Section) on National Highway No. 45C in Cuddalore District in the State of Tamil Nadu.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 642/16/14]

- (63) S.O. 1220 (E), dated the 7th May, 2014, rescinding Notification No. S.O. 3049 (E), dated the 8th October, 2013 and S.O. 3245(E), dated the 25th October, 2013.

- (64) S.O. 1221 (E), dated the 7th May, 2014, amending Notification No. S.O. 1096 (E), dated the 4th August, 2005, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

- (65) S.O. 1223 (E), dated the 7th May, 2014 amending Notification No. S.O. 1096 (E), dated the 4th August, 2005, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

[Placed in Library. For (63) to (65) see No. L.T. 421/16/14]

- (66) S.O. 1239 (E), dated the 8th May, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 0.040 to K.M. 16.000 (Vijayawada Bypass Section) on National Highway No. 5 in Guntur District in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

- (67) S.O. 1241 (E), dated the 8th May, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 1053.230 to K.M. 1055.680 and K.M. 1058.040 to K.M. 1084.600 (Gundugolanu – Vijayawada Section) and K.M. 0.000 to K.M. 3.750 and K.M. 6.550 to K.M. 6.720 (Hanuman Junction Bypass Section) and K.M. 33.050 to K.M. 47.880 (Vijayawada Bypass Section) on National Highway No. 5 in Krishna District in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

- (68) S.O. 1267 (E), dated the 13th May, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 0.000 to K.M. 155.626 (Thanjavur - Manamadurai Section) on National Highway No. 226 in Pudukkottai District in the State of Tamil Nadu.

- (69) S.O. 1280 (E), dated the 15th May, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 0.000 to K.M. 155.626 (Thanjavur - Manamadurai Section) on National Highway No. 226 in Sivaganga District in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (70) S.O. 1283 (E), dated the 15th May, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 32.050 to K.M. 48.700 (Vijayawada – Machilipatnam Section) on National Highway No. 9 in Krishna District in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (71) S.O. 1303 (E), dated the 16th May, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 0.000 to K.M. 20.200 (Vikravandi-Kumbakonam-Thanjavur Section) on National Highway No. 45C in Viluppuram District in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (72) S.O. 1306 (E), dated the 16th May, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 304.170 to K.M. 341.600 (Tirupati-Andhra Pradesh/Tamil Nadu Border Section) on National Highway No. 205 in Chittoor District in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
[Placed in Library. For (66) to (72) *see* No. L.T. 642/16/14]
- (73) S.O. 1392 (E), dated the 28th May, 2014, amending Notification No. S.O. 1096 (E), dated the 4th August, 2005, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (74) S.O. 1394 (E), dated the 28th May, 2014, amending Notification No. S.O. 1096 (E), dated the 4th August, 2005, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (75) S.O. 1396 (E), dated the 28th May, 2014, amending Notification No. S.O. 1096 (E), dated the 4th August, 2005, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
[Placed in Library. For (73) to (75) *see* No. L.T. 421/16/14]
- (76) S.O. 1549 (E), dated 17th June, 2014, regarding rates of fee to be collected from the users of the stretch, from K.M. 342.000 to K.M. 358.750 (Edapally- Vytilla- Aroor Section) on National Highway No.66 (Old N.H. No.47) in the State of Kerala.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 642/16/14]
- (ii) A copy (in English only) of the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways

Notification No. S.O. 1703 (E), dated the 17th June, 2013, publishing Corrigendum to Notification No. S.O. 608 (E), dated the 11th March, 2013.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 421/16/14]

(iii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways, under Section 37 of the National Highways Authority of India Act, 1988:—

- (1) S.O. 263 (E), dated the 27th January, 2014, amending Notification No. S.O. 910 (E), dated the 21st April, 2010, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (2) S.O. 485 (E), dated the 20th February, 2014, regarding entrustment of stretch from K.M. 170.000 to K.M. 315.550 [Hisar – Dabwali (Haryana/Punjab Border) Section] of National Highway No. 10 in the State of Haryana to National Highways Authority of India.
- (3) S.O. 484 (E), dated the 20th February, 2014, regarding entrustment of stretch from K.M. 42.000 to K.M. 177.000 (Khed – Sinnar Section) of National Highway No. 50 in the State of Maharashtra to National Highways Authority of India.
- (4) S.O. 672 (E), dated the 5th March, 2014, rescinding Notification No. S.O. 1228(E), dated the 16th May, 2013.
- (5) S.O. 673 (E), dated the 5th March, 2014, amending Notification No. S.O. 452 (E), dated the 16th March 2012, to omit certain entries in the original Notification.
- (6) S.O. 674 (E), dated the 5th March, 2014, amending Notification No. S.O. 1521 (E), dated the 24th June, 2010, to omit certain entries in the original Notification.
- (7) S.O. 675 (E), dated the 5th March, 2014, amending Notification No. S.O. 1399 (E), dated the 27th September, 2005, to substitute/omit certain entries in the original Notification.
- (8) S.O. 1045 (E), dated the 7th April, 2014, amending Notification No. S.O. 2247 (E), dated the 28th September, 2011, to omit certain entries in the original Notification.
- (9) S.O. 1222 (E), dated the 7th May, 2014, amending Notification No. S.O. 1097 (E), dated the 4th August, 2005, to omit certain entries in the original Notification.

(10) S.O. 1393 (E), dated the 28th May, 2014, amending Notification No. S.O. 1521 (E), dated the 24th June, 2010, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

(11) S.O. 1395 (E), dated the 28th May, 2014, regarding entrustment of some of the stretch of National Highways No. 15, 112 and 114 to the National Highway Authority of India.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (11) *see* No. L.T. 421/16/14]

(iv) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways, under sub-section (4) of Section 212 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 along with Explanatory Memoranda:—

(1) G.S.R. 99 (E), dated the 19th February, 2014, publishing the Central Motor Vehicles (1st Amendment) Rules, 2014.

(2) G.S.R. 152 (E), dated the 5th March, 2014, publishing the Central Motor Vehicles (2nd Amendment) Rules, 2014.

(3) G.S.R. 277 (E), dated the 11th April, 2014, publishing the Central Motor Vehicles (3rd Amendment) Rules, 2014.

(4) G.S.R. 287 (E), dated the 22nd April, 2014, publishing the Central Motor Vehicles (4th Amendment) Rules, 2014.

(5) G.S.R. 291 (E), dated the 24th April, 2014, publishing the Central Motor Vehicles (5th Amendment) Rules, 2014.

(6) G.S.R. 324 (E), dated the 7th May, 2014, publishing the Central Motor Vehicles (5th Amendment) Rules, 2014.

(7) G.S.R. 345 (E), dated the 19th May, 2014, publishing the Central Motor Vehicles (7th Amendment) Rules, 2014.

(8) G.S.R. 364 (E), dated the 28th May, 2014, publishing the Central Motor Vehicles (8th Amendment) Rules, 2014.

(9) G.S.R. 389 (E), dated the 9th June, 2014, publishing the Central Motor Vehicles (9th Amendment) Rules, 2014.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (9) *see* No. L.T. 643/16/14]

III. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under Section 24 of the National Highways Authority of India Act, 1988:

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI), New Delhi, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Authority.
- (2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 420/16/14]

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

- (i) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Shipping) and the Dredging Corporation of India Limited, for the year 2014-15.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 423/16/14]

- (ii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Shipping) and the Shipping Corporation of India Limited, for the year 2014-15.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 810/16/14]

- (iii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Shipping) and Cochin Shipyard Limited (CSL), for the year 2014-15.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 811/16/14]

Report of the CAG of India for the year ended March 2013:

Report No. 18 of 2014

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER; THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): Sir, I lay on the Table, under clause (1) of article 151 of the Constitution, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year ended March, 2013: Report No.18 of 2014: Planning and implementation of transmission projects by Power Grid Corporation of India Limited and Grid management by Power System Operation Corporation Limited.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 516/16/14]

STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Sixteenth Report of Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Water Resources

जल संसाधन, नदी विकास और गंगा पुनरुद्धार मंत्री (सुश्री उमा भारती) : महोदय, मैं जल निकायों के मरम्मत, पुनरुद्धार और जीर्णोद्धार (आरआरआर) के संबंध में विभाग-संबंधित जल संसाधन संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति के सोलहवें प्रतिवेदन में अंतर्विष्ट सिफारिशों के कार्यान्वयन की स्थिति के संबंध में वक्तव्य सभा पटल पर रखती हूँ।

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Thirty-fifth Report of Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Energy

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER; THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): Sir, I make a statement regarding Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Thirty-fifth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Energy on Demands for Grants (2013-14) pertaining to the Ministry of Power.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Calling Attention...(Interruptions)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, I want to raise an important issue. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री शरद यादव : सर, ...(व्यवधान)... मंत्री जी ने कहा था ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is your point?

श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा : सर, सीसैट के बारे में ...(व्यवधान)...

RE. QUESTION OF NOTICE OF PRIVILEGE REGARDING UPSC CSAT

श्री शरद यादव (बिहार) : सर, यूपीएससी के सी सैट ...(व्यवधान)... यहां पर डीओपीटी के मिनिस्टर ने जिस तरह से पूरी चीज को रखा था, ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If all of you stand up, what will I do? ...(Interruptions)...

I will allow you; wait. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री शरद यादव : उनके ऊपर केस चल रहे हैं ...(व्यवधान)... लाठीचार्ज हो रहा है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why don't others take their seats? Let me listen to Mr. Sharad Yadav. ...(Interruptions)...

Others may take their seats. Let me listen to Sharadji.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, I raised the issue first. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री शरद यादव : उन्होंने कहा था कि सब चीजें within 8 days हो जाएंगी। सर, आज इसको

लगभग 12 दिन हो गए हैं यानी इतनी बड़ी वायदाखिलाफी है, वहां पर लाखों की संख्या में नौजवान हैं, उनके ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me understand the subject. ...(Interruptions)... You have given privilege notice. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री शरद यादव : इसलिए इस मामले पर सरकार ...(व्यवधान)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, I want to raise an issue. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will allow you. ...(Interruptions)...

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश) : वहां से तो कोई बोल ही नहीं रहा है, वहां सभी इतने महत्वपूर्ण मंत्री बैठे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... सारे देश में यह आन्दोलन चल रहा है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : राम गोपाल यादव जी, आप बैठिए। ...(व्यवधान)... Let me react to what he said ...(Interruption)... No, no, that is not the way ...(Interruption)...

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव : आप इनसे कुछ कहते क्यों नहीं ? ...(व्यवधान)... आप इन लोगों से कुछ तो कहलवाइए। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will come to you.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : क्या कोई भी मंत्री जवाब नहीं देगा ?

श्री उपसभापति : मैं जवाब देने वाला हूं, आप बैठिए। ...(व्यवधान)... मैं जवाब देने वाला हूं, आप बैठिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सर, इस सदन में जब कोई मुद्दा उठता है, तो हरदम सरकार से जवाब आता है। यहां तो ऐसा लग रहा है कि सरकार सन्निपात में चली गई है। किसी मंत्री को पावर ही नहीं है, जब तक प्रधान मंत्री नहीं आते, कोई मंत्री जवाब ही नहीं दे सकता। ऐसी असहाय सरकार, ऐसे असहाय मंत्री शायद ही कभी इतिहास में आये हों। ...(व्यवधान)... सदन में एक इतना महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दा उठा है और उस मुद्दे के ऊपर पूरी सरकार चुप बैठी है। एक मंत्री जवाब नहीं दे रहा है। ...(व्यवधान)... यह कैसे चलेगा ? ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, yes. I have understood. Please take your seat. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM (Andhra Pradesh): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please take your seat.

श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा (उत्तर प्रदेश) : हमारा सिर्फ इतना कहना है कि इस विषय पर पिछले हफ्ते बात उठी थी, तब आपने कहा कि हमको आज ही रिपोर्ट मिली है, हमको आप दो दिन तो दीजिए। अब दो दिन की जगह चार दिन हो गए हैं। चार दिन गुजर जाने के बाद कोई निर्णय सामने नहीं आया है। इन बच्चों का भविष्य अंधकार में है, इसको आखिर कैसे दूर किया जाएगा ? 15 दिन के बाद उनके एग्जाम्स शुरू हो रहे हैं। उनको यह नहीं मालूम कि हमको एग्जाम क्या देना है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, you please take your seat. मिश्रा जी, अभी आप बैठिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा : आपने पीठ से इनको डायरेक्शन दिया था कि आप बताइए कि इस पर कब निर्णय देंगे, लेकिन इन्होंने इसका जवाब भी नहीं दिया ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right. Please take your seat. ...(Interruptions)...
Misra ji, now, please take your seat. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा : मान्यवर, अब तो यह पीठ की प्रतिष्ठा का सवाल है। पीठ ने डायरेक्शन दिया था। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You made your point. Please take your seat. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा : हम आपकी प्रतिष्ठा के लिए कह रहे हैं कि आपने पिछले फ्राइडे को इन्हें यह डायरेक्शन दिया था कि आप सूचित करें। कम से कम ये आपको तो बताएं। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : अब आप बैठिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा : हम लोगों को तो ये जवाब नहीं दे रहे हैं, बच्चों को जवाब नहीं दे रहे हैं, नौजवानों को जवाब नहीं दे रहे हैं, बेरोजगार युवाओं को जवाब नहीं दे रहे हैं, कम से कम ये आपको तो बता दें। ...(व्यवधान).... आपने इनसे निर्णय देने के लिए कहा था, कम से कम ये पीठ की प्रतिष्ठा को तो रखें। मेरा आपसे यही कहना है।

श्री उपसभापति : ठीक है, अभी आप बैठिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, kindly allow me ...(Interruptions)...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा (राजस्थान) : सर, इस विषय पर सरकार ने आश्वासन दिया था, लेकिन आश्वासन को पूरा करने में विलम्ब हो रहा है। हमें बच्चों के भविष्य की चिन्ता है। उनमें तनाव है, हिंसा हो रही है, उनको मारा-पीटा जा रहा है, पूरा देश इस बात को लेकर चिन्ता में है। सरकार को अपने आश्वासन को पूरा करना चाहिए। इसमें विलम्ब क्यों हो रहा है ? पीठ की तरफ से सदन को आश्वासन मिला है, मंत्री जी ने आश्वासन दिया है। जब माननीय मंत्री महोदय स्वयं आश्वासन देते हैं, सरकार आश्वासन देती है, तब विलम्ब क्यों ? महोदय, यह कोई ऐसा विषय नहीं है, जो साधारण हो। यह बहुत गम्भीर विषय है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. ...(Interruptions)... I will react to this, and, then, I will call you. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir... ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Maitreya, I will allow you. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सर, आप हमारी बात भी सुन लीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...(Interruptions)... Now, please. Yes. Let us hear the Government. ...(Interruptions)... No, no. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी : सर, मेरा नोटिस है। आप हमारी बात सुन तो ली लीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I heard Mr. Anand Sharma. That is enough. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Sir, I am asking you to give me time to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... How many of you will speak like this? ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी : सर, मैंने नोटिस दिया है।

श्री उपसभापति : आपने नोटिस दिया है?

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी : सर, मेरा सिर्फ इतना कहना है कि अगर यह समझा जाए कि यह हमारा अपमान है, तो ऐसा नहीं है, यह आपका भी अपमान है। यह पीठ का अपमान है। सदन में कहा जाता है कि दो दिन के अन्दर जवाब दे देंगे।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Mr. Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Mr. Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी : आज चार दिन हो गए, ये आपकी परवाह भी नहीं करते, सदन की परवाह भी नहीं करते। लाखों नौजवान सड़कों पर हैं। यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण सवाल है। इनसे कहिए कि ये ...*(व्यवधान)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir.....*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will allow you. Why are you standing? ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Maitreyan, I will allow you. Why are you standing? All of you please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... You please listen to the Minister.

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री, पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री, तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर) : विषय की संवेदना को समझते हुए ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister will react now. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Sir, let me speak. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: That is what I am saying. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, knowing the sensitivity of the subject ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please listen to the Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*... You listen to the Minister. Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Sir, please allow me. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, I am not allowing you. ...(Interruptions)... I am not allowing you. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Why Sir? ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I allowed Mr. Anand Sharma and Mr. Pramod Tiwari. ...(Interruptions)... On this subject, I won't allow any more Members from this side. ...(Interruptions)... Now, the Minister. ...(Interruptions)... I have called the Minister. Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Sir, I have been asking you to give me time to speak. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There are rules. I cannot allow everybody. Sit down, Mr. Seelam. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, knowing the sensitivity of the issue and the feelings of the House, as you will recollect, on three occasions, there were statements from the Ministers and then queries and everything were answered. And, the Government is not only seized of the matter, but it is also actively sorting out the issue. ...(Interruptions)... One minute. It is sorting out the issue to give justice. That is why the issue which has been there for the last three years, troubling the students for the last three years, we are sorting it out, and as soon as the solution is arrived at, we will inform the House. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री शरद यादव : सर, ...(व्यवधान)... ऐसा कैसे हो सकता है ? ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please. ...(Interruptions)...

डा. अनिल कुमार साहनी : यह सदन का अपमान हो रहा है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, can you give a time frame? That is what they are asking. आप लोग बैठिए। ...(व्यवधान)... Please, sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Minister, is it possible for you to give a time frame? That is what they are asking.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Yes, Sir. I very clearly told the House that the issue which has been troubling the students for the last three years, we are sorting it out and we will give the solution much sooner than they expect.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is enough. ...(Interruptions)... That is enough. ...(Interruptions)... Now, Mr. Maitreya. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा: सर, ...(व्यवधान)... 24 तारीख को उनका इम्तिहान है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is enough. ...(Interruptions)... No; the Chair cannot do anything more than that. ...(Interruptions)... Chair cannot do anything more than that. It is for the Government to decide. ...(Interruptions)... It is for the Government

to decide 'when' and 'whether'. They should decide it, not the Chair. ...(Interruptions)... Chair cannot do anything more than this. ...(Interruptions)... It is for the Government. The Government has made its stand clear. ...(Interruptions)... That is over. Now, you please allow the Calling Attention to take place. ...(Interruptions)... It is on a very important subject. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Maitreyan, what is your point? ...(Interruptions)...

श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा: मान्यवर, पहले इस इश्यू को तय कीजिए ...(व्यवधान)...

**RE. RELEASE OF UNETHICAL ARTICLE ON SRI LANKAN DEFENCE
MINISTRY WEBSITE DENIGRATING TAMIL NADU CHIEF MINISTER AND
INDIAN PRIME MINISTER**

DR. V. MAITREYAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, the official website of the Ministry of Defence and Urban Development of Lankan Government on 31st July has posted a very derogatory article written by a journalist. This article denigrates the Chief Minister of my State, whom we fondly call 'Amma', and the Prime Minister of the country, Mr. Narendra Modi. ...(Interruptions)... I urge the Government of India to respond. ...(Interruptions)... Apology by a junior Minister is not acceptable to us. Will the Government of India summon the High Commissioner of Sri Lanka and give him necessary instructions ...(Interruptions)... so that President Rajapakse apologises personally. ...(Interruptions)... What is the Government of India's official stand on this because it was the ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is okay. ...(Interruptions).. Now, we will take up the Calling Attention. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: The Indian Prime Minister and the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu are involved, Sir. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Calling Attention. ...(Interruptions)... Shrimati Ambika Soni. ...(Interruptions)... What can I do? ...(Interruptions)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, the Minister is here. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is up to the Government. I cannot ...(Interruptions)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: She is willing, Sir. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If she wants, I will allow. I will not ask. ...(Interruptions)...

विदेश मंत्री तथा प्रवासी भारतीय कार्य मंत्री (श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज): उपसभापति जी, अभी मैत्रेयन जी ने जो विषय उठाया है, वह विषय वाकई बहुत गम्भीर है। मैं आपके माध्यम से सदन को

आश्चर्य करके कहना चाहती हूँ कि भारत इस तरह के एक्शन की कठोर निन्दा करता है। India strongly condemns this. हम निश्चित तौर से उनके हाई कमिशनर को बुलाकर उनको इस बात से अवगत कराएँगे।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. That is over. Now, Calling Attention.
...(Interruptions)...

RE. QUESTION OF NOTICE

OF PRIVILEGE REGARDING UPSC CSAT — Contd

विपक्ष के नेता (श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद): माननीय उपसभापति जी, पिछले कई हफ्तों से यह सिलसिला चल रहा है।...(व्यवधान)...

† قائد حزب اختلاف (جناب غلام نبی آزاد) : مائے اب سبھا پتی جی، بچھلے کئی
ہفتوں سے یہ سلسلہ چل رہا ہے۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय के राज्यमंत्री, पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय के राज्यमंत्री, तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर) : तीन साल से।
...(व्यवधान)...

श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद : तीन साल से तो अलग बात है। अब हर चीज में आप कहेंगे कि दस साल से या तीन साल से, तब तो फिर कहीं नहीं पहुँचेंगे। फिर तो अगले पाँच साल तक आपको यही कहना पड़ेगा, दस साल की याद दिलानी पड़ेगी। इस सदन में सभी साथियों ने, मैं यह नहीं कहता कि उस तरफ के लोग हमारे साथी नहीं हैं, लेकिन इस तरफ के सभी लोगों ने, श्री शरद जी ने, प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव जी ने, सीपीआई ने, यानी कांग्रेस समेत जितने भी लोग हैं, सब लोगों ने यह मुद्दा कई दफा उठाया है कि आज पूरे देश में लाखों लड़के कहते हैं कि उनके जाने का कहीं रास्ता ही नहीं बना है कि कहां जाना है। तो हम इसको अचानक नहीं कर सकते हैं, कई स्टेट्स से तो कई कैटेगरीज में उनकी संख्या अब इतनी कम हो गई है कि यह आहिस्ता-आहिस्ता शून्य पर पहुँच जाएगी। इसका कोई समाधान कभी तो होना चाहिए। रोज हमें बताया जाता है कि एक हफ्ता, एक हफ्ता दो दिन, एक हफ्ता तीन दिन और तब से कई हफ्ते निकल गए, इसके लिए मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि ऑनरेबल चेयर आज इस संबंध में डायरेक्शन दे कि सरकार कल तक कोई समाधान लेकर इस सदन के सामने आए।

† جناب غلام نبی آزاد : تین سال سے تو الگ بات ہے۔ اب ہر چیز میں آپ کہیں گے کہ دس سال سے یا تین سال سے، تب تو پھر کہیں نہیں پہنچیں گے۔ پھر تو آگے پانچ سال تک آپ کو یہی کہنا پڑے گا، دس سال کی یاد دلانی پڑے گی۔ اس سदन میں سبھی ساتھیوں نے، میں یہ نہیں کہتا کہ اس طرف کے لوگ ہمارے

ساتھی نہیں ہیں، لیکن اس طرف کے سبھی لوگوں نے، شری شرد یادو جی نے، پروفیسر رام گوپال یادو جی نے، سی۔پی۔اے۔ نے، یعنی کانگریس سمیت جتنے بھی لوگ ہیں، سب لوگوں نے یہ مدعا کئی دفعہ اٹھایا ہے کہ آج پورے دیش میں لاکھوں لڑکے کہتے ہیں کہ ان کے جانے کا کہیں راستہ ہی نہیں بنا ہے کہ کہاں جانا ہے۔ تو ہم اس کو اچانک نہیں کر سکتے ہیں، کئی اسٹیٹس سے تو کئی کٹیگریز میں ان کی تعداد اب اتنی کم ہو گئی ہے کہ وہ آہستہ آہستہ زیرو پر پہنچ جائے گی۔ اس کا کوئی سمدھان کبھی تو ہونا چاہئے۔ روز ہمیں بتایا جاتا ہے کہ ایک ہفتہ، ایک ہفتہ دو دن، ایک ہفتہ تین دن اور تب سے کئی ہفتے نکل گئے، اس لئے میں یہ کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ انریبل چیئر آج اس سمبندھ میں ڈائریکشن دے کہ سرکار کل تک کوئی سمدھان لے اس سدن کے سامنے آئے۔

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. LoP, you are a seasoned and experienced ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री शरद यादव: सर, एक मिनट मेरी बात सुन लीजिए! ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me react to it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: महोदय, ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा: सर, ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will allow you. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will allow you. ...*(Interruptions)*... Hon. LoP is a very seasoned political leader. He himself was a Minister. And now he is the Leader of the Opposition. The Chair cannot give a direction other than what has already been given. The question is that the Government has made it clear that they are trying to find a solution and they will come back to the House as soon as possible. ...*(Interruptions)*... What more can I do? ...*(Interruptions)*... What more can I do? I asked the Minister if he could give a timeframe. ...*(Interruptions)*... He replied to that. ...*(Interruptions)*... What more do you want? ...*(Interruptions)*... Now you allow the House to run. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let us proceed with the business. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Chair cannot do anything. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: Sir, the Chair cannot be helpless. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Chair cannot give the direction to settle it within a particular time. ...(Interruptions)... The Chair cannot do it. ...(Interruptions)... It is for the Government to do. ...(Interruptions)...

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, पिछली बार जब मंत्री जी ने कहा था कि इस पर शीघ्र ही निर्णय करेंगे, तो मैंने कहा था कि यह "शीघ्र ही" अनिश्चित शब्द है और उन्होंने आज फिर उसी को अंग्रेजी में as soon as possible कह दिया। ...(व्यवधान)... महोदय, इसका कोई मतलब नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now also the Minister said the same thing. ...(Interruptions)... He will solve it as soon as possible. ...(Interruptions)...

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: महोदय, गनर्वमेंट की निगाह में 'as soon as possible' एक साल के बाद भी हो सकता है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You all made your point. Now let us have the business. ...(Interruptions)... You have made your point. ...(Interruptions)...

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: महोदय, आज इसको लेकर लाखों लोग आंदोलन कर रहे हैं, वे सड़क पर हैं, वे पिट रहे हैं, वे भूखे बैठते हैं, वे अस्त-व्यस्त हैं, इम्तिहान होने जा रहा है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will have to adjourn the House. That is the only way. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री शरद यादव: सर, मेरी आपसे विनती है कि ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Plight of Indian workers in Iraq is a very important subject. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री शरद यादव: सर, मेरी आपसे विनती है कि ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have made your point. ...(Interruptions)... What more do you want? ...(Interruptions)....

श्री शरद यादव : सर, मेरा निवेदन यह है कि इसकी अर्जेंसी इसलिए है क्योंकि लाखों बच्चे आज एक तरफ से टंगे हुए हैं। आप इसमें इतनी डिले कर रहे हैं, आपने यही बात कितनी दफा कही है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इसके लिए मैंने आपको प्रिविलेज नोटिस दिया है, इसलिए इसके ऊपर भी आप फैसला दीजिए। सरकार on the floor of the House यह वचन दे चुकी है कि हम इसको within 8 days करेंगे। उस दिन डीओपीटी मिनिस्टर की बॉडी लेंग्वेज अच्छी थी, बेटर थी, अब वह बिगड़ गई है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Calling Attention is a very important subject. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, ये नौजवान बेरोजगार लोगों के वोट लेकर आज यहां मंत्री बन कर बैठे हुए हैं, उसके बाद कहते हैं ...(व्यवधान)... उनके साथ इस तरह से* तो मत कीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)... आप अभी-अभी उनके वोट पाकर मंत्री बने हैं और आप उन नौजवानों के साथ* कर रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I want to say something. ...(Interruptions)... They are talking about Hindi. ...(Interruptions)... We want to know what happens to regional languages of the States. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): Sir, I want to add one point to it. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I have one point of order. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Sir, we want to know about other Indian languages. ...(Interruptions)... What the Government of India ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Sir, I have one point of order. ...(Interruptions)... It is Rule 9. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will allow you. Mr. Rajeeve, I will allow you. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, we are discussing the UPSC examination. Our demand is that the question paper should be made available in our regional languages also. ...(Interruptions)... Now it is only available in English and Hindi. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I understood it. ...(Interruptions)... Rangarajanji, please take your seat. ...(Interruptions)... Hon. Members, I crave your indulgence. ...(Interruptions)... I request all of you to please listen to me. The issue has been raised by the hon. Members. I know that it is very important. You're agitated over this. Last week also you were agitated. And the Government had given an assurance. You want the Government to fix a timeframe and announce it. I asked the Government... (Interruptions)...

श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा: ये तो आपकी बात सुन नहीं रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I asked the government whether they can give a timeframe. ...(Interruptions)... The Minister said that they are trying their best to solve it. ...(Interruptions)... They will come back to the House as soon as possible. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: But their best is not best enough. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You should know the rules. I am standing. So, I have asked the Government. The Government has said that they are trying to solve it and as soon as possible, they will come back. Nothing more can be done from the Chair. That is one thing. Second thing is, I would request the Government to solve it as quickly and as soon as possible and come back to the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... That's all. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Calling Attention. ...*(Interruptions)*... Don't you want the Calling Attention? ...*(Interruptions)*... Calling Attention is on an important subject which every Party leader wanted. They will come up with answers. You please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Kanimozhiji, they will come up with answers to your queries. ...*(Interruptions)*... Allow the Government to solve it and come back to the House....*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, मेरा एक प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have a point of order. Tell me the rule. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, रूल 9 ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM (Andhra Pradesh): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I have been asking for time for the last one week. ...*(Interruptions)*... UPSC exam is not a small thing. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is unique in the country. ...*(Interruptions)*... There are certain points. ...*(Interruptions)*... You don't allow me. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: श्रीमन्, इस नियमावली में जितने भी नियम बने हैं, इन सारे नियमों में सारी शक्ति चेयर को दी गई है।

श्री उपसभापति: हां, यह दिया है।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: चेयर पर चाहे सभापति हों, डिप्टी चेयरमैन हों या वाइस चेयरमैन हों, इनमें चेयर की कोई सीमा नहीं रखी गई है। श्रीमन्, जैसा अभी आप कह रहे थे कि हम गवर्नमेंट को ऑर्डर नहीं दे सकते, इसलिए मैं यह कह रहा हूँ कि इसमें बड़ा साफ लिखा है कि जो शक्ति सभापति को है, वही शक्ति जब उपसभापति चेयर पर बैठेंगे तो उनको होगी और जब वाइस चेयरमैन बैठेंगे तो उनको होगी, श्रीमन् सभापति जी के लिए कोई लिमिटेशन नहीं है, वे जब चाहें तब गवर्नमेंट को ऑर्डर कर सकते हैं कि आप कल तक जवाब दीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have already asked the Government. ...*(Interruptions)*... So, they can come back to the House as early as possible. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have already asked the Government. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: ऐसा नियमावली में कहां लिखा है? श्रीमन्, मैं चेयर से यह पूछ रहा हूँ कि नियमावली में चेयर की सीमा कहां पर बँधी है? ऐसा कहां लिखा है कि चेयरमैन गवर्नमेंट को ऑर्डर नहीं दे सकता या गवर्नमेंट को डायरेक्शन नहीं दे सकता? हमको नियमावली में वह नियम दिखा दीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: सुनिए, जो मैंने कहा, it is my direction. ...**(Interruptions)**... I have asked the Government. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: श्रीमन्, अगर चेयर असहाय हो जाएगी तो विपक्ष को अपने अधिकार कभी नहीं मिल पाएँगे। ये तो सत्ता के मद में चूर हैं, ...**(व्यवधान)**... लेकिन अगर हमको आपसे संरक्षण नहीं मिला ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You know it. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: आप रूल 9 का जवाब दे दीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please allow Calling Attention. ...**(Interruptions)**... I will have to adjourn the House. ...**(Interruptions)**... That's the only way. ...**(Interruptions)**... Calling Attention is very important. ...**(Interruptions)**... Nareshji, I will give my ruling. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा: सर, आपने इनको फ्राइडे को यह डायरेक्शन दी कि आप बताइए कि कितने समय में अपने निर्णय को इस सदन में बताएँगे। आपका वह डायरेक्शन इनके ऊपर इस रूल के तहत बाध्य है। अगर बाध्य है तो इनको जवाब देना चाहिए कि ये इस संबंध में निर्णय लेकर इस सदन में किस तारीख को बताएँगे। जब आपकी वह रूलिंग एग्जिस्ट करती है और इन्होंने वह जवाब नहीं दिया है, तो यह सीट की अमान्यता है तथा इन्होंने आपकी सीट को* का काम किया है, जिससे इसकी प्रतिष्ठा पर दाग लगता है। इसलिए इनको यह बताना चाहिए कि ये कब निर्णय लेंगे। 24 तारीख को इम्तहान है और आप कह रहे हैं as soon as possible!

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. ...**(Interruptions)**... What is your point? ...**(Interruptions)**... Do you have anything new? ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, this is a serious issue about UPSC. Yes, it is something new. The last time the Minister was here, he made a statement on UPSC. The House advised him to make his next statement in the House for the new position. He continues to give television bytes, but not speaking to the House. So, I request the Government to stop using the media as an intermediary. The Parliament is in session. Whatever they have to say, they should come and speak here. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, it is over. ...**(Interruptions)**... No more discussion on that. ...**(Interruptions)**... That's over. ...**(Interruptions)**... I have to give two rulings. ...**(Interruptions)**... No more discussion on that. ...**(Interruptions)**... You sit down. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Please give me two minutes, Sir. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I told you there will be no more discussion on this. *...(Interruptions)...* Mr. Seelam, what are you doing? *...(Interruptions)...* Your leaders are sitting here. *...(Interruptions)...* What are you doing? *...(Interruptions)...* The LoP has spoken. *...(Interruptions)...* Sit down. *...(Interruptions)...* I cannot allow that way... *...(Interruptions)...* Please sit down. Do you have to say more than what your LoP has said? *...(Interruptions)...* What is this? Please sit down. *...(Interruptions)...* No, no... *...(Interruptions)...* Do you want to say anything more than what your Leader has said? *...(Interruptions)...* Then please sit down. *...(Interruptions)...* Please sit down. It is my request. *...(Interruptions)...* I have heard you. Please sit down. *...(Interruptions)...* Mr. Seelam, please don't do this. *...(Interruptions)...* It is not good. It is indiscipline, Mr. Seelam. Please sit down. *...(Interruptions)...* It is unbecoming of you. Please sit down. *...(Interruptions)...* Please, Madam, you also sit down. Don't raise your hand. I cannot allow you. I have told you that discussion on this subject is over. I heard you. Let me give two rulings and go to the next subject. Firstly, Shri Sharad Yadav has raised the question of notice of privilege. *...(Interruptions)...* When I am giving ruling, there is no point of order. I know you have given a privilege notice, which you have mentioned in the House. That is under consideration of the Chairman. The Chairman will examine it and take a decision according to the rules. Regarding Nareshji's point of order, yes, I know Rule 9 gives certain powers to the Deputy Chairman... *...(Interruptions)...* Yes, that is a point of order. I know the Deputy Chairman or the Vice-Chairman, when he is presiding, when he is in the Chair, has certain powers. I am aware of it. By exercising that power, I have asked the Government to come back to the House with a decision as early as possible. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: When?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is for the Chair. *...(Interruptions)...* It is my discretion. *...(Interruptions)...* It is my discretion to decide whether I should give this direction or that direction. That you cannot question. *...(Interruptions)...* You cannot question that. *...(Interruptions)...* Now the Calling Attention *...(Interruptions)...* to the plight of stranded workers from India in Iraq and Government's response thereto. Shrimati Ambika Soni. *...(Interruptions)...*

CALLING ATTENTION TO THE MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Plight of stranded workers from India in Uraq and Government's response thereto

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI (Punjab): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I beg to call the attention of the hon. Minister of External Affairs to the plight of stranded workers from Iraq and Government's response thereto. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Minister to make a statement. ...(Interruptions)... Please don't do this. This is an important subject. ...(Interruptions)... Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Why do you do this? ...(Interruptions)... Why do you do this? ...(Interruptions)... You lay your statement on the Table. ...(Interruptions)...

विदेश मंत्री तथा प्रवासी भारतीय कार्य मंत्री (श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Either you lay it on the Table or you read it. ...(Interruptions)...

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज: महोदय, मैं इस विषय पर बोलना चाहती हूँ ...(व्यवधान)... यह गंभीर विषय है, मैं इस पर बोलना चाहती हूँ ...(व्यवधान)... सदन मुझसे जानना चाहता है, सदन मुझसे पूछे, सांसद मुझसे पूछें ...(व्यवधान)... आप कहें तो मैं इसको lay कर दूँ ? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: आप कहें तो मैं इसको lay कर दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)... आप lay कर दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)... lay कर दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज: माननीय उपसभापति जी, मैं "इराक में फंसे असहाय भारतीय कामगारों की दुर्दशा और उस पर सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया" के संबंध में ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव पर इस सदन में उत्तर देना चाहूंगी ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: मंत्री महोदया, प्लीज lay कर दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज: उपसभापति जी, मैं यह वक्तव्य सभा पटल पर रखती हूँ।

*"प्रथमतः मैं इस सम्मानीय सदन में पुनः कहना चाहूंगी कि सरकार इराक में हाल ही के घटनाक्रमों तथा इराक में फंसे भारतीय राष्ट्रिकों की सुरक्षा एवं संरक्षा के संसद के माननीय सदस्यों की चिंताओं से सहमत है। लोक सभा में इस प्रकार के ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव के जवाब में मैंने इराक में फंसे भारतीय राष्ट्रिकों की सुरक्षा एवं उनकी सुरक्षित वापसी के संबंध में सरकार द्वारा की गई कार्रवाइयों का जिक्र करते हुए 24 जुलाई को एक वक्तव्य दिया था।

भारत सरकार इस्लामिक स्टेट ऑफ इराक एंड शाम (आईएसआईएस) द्वारा अप्रत्याशित हमलों के परिणामस्वरूप इराक में जारी संघर्ष तथा बिगडती सुरक्षा स्थिति को लेकर अत्यधिक चिंतित है। आईएसआईएस ने जिस गति से 8 जून को अपने हमले शुरू किए तथा उत्तरी एवं मध्य इराक के

[श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज]

कई नगरों पर कब्जा किया, उससे हर कोई हतप्रभ है। तब से इराक में सुरक्षा की स्थिति गंभीर तथा अस्थिर बनी हुई है।

इस संघर्ष की शुरुआत में इराक में भारतीयों की संख्या लगभग 22,000 थी। इनमें से बगदाद में 500, नजफ में 2,300, करबला में 1,000, बसरा में 3,000, कुर्दिस्तान में 15,000 तथा अन्य शहरों में 200 भारतीय शामिल हैं। इन अप्रत्याशित हमलों के बाद संघर्ष के क्षेत्रों में कुछ भारतीय फंस गए थे।

तिकरित शहर के एक स्थानीय अस्पताल में कार्यरत 46 नर्सों का समूह भी संघर्ष के कारण फंस गया था। उन्हें एक अज्ञात समूह द्वारा 3 जुलाई को मौसूल लाया गया था। उन्हें 4 जुलाई को रिहा कर दिया गया था तथा उसी दिन उन्हें भारत वापस लाने के लिए एयर इंडिया के एक विशेष विमान की व्यवस्था की गई थी। वे विशेष विमान द्वारा 5 जुलाई की सुबह सुरक्षित कोच्चि पहुंच गई थी, जिनके साथ 134 अन्य भारतीय कामगारों को वापस लाया गया था, जिसमें हैदराबाद में 80 तथा दिल्ली लाए गए 54 व्यक्ति शामिल हैं।

मौसूल में एक विनिर्माण कंपनी में कार्यरत लगभग 41 भारतीय राष्ट्रिकों के एक अन्य समूह को एक अन्य अज्ञात गुट ने बंदी बना लिया था। सरकार उन्हें रिहा करवाने का भरसक प्रयास कर रही है तथा सभी आवश्यक कदम उठा रही है।

भारत सरकार इराक में सुरक्षा स्थिति पर नियमित रूप से पैनी नजर रखे हुए है। इराक में इस संकट की शुरुआत से ही हमने 15 जून, 24 जून तथा 28 जून को हमारे राष्ट्रिकों को नियमित रूप से यात्रा परामर्शियां जारी की हैं। भारतीय राष्ट्रिकों को अगली अधिसूचना जारी होने तक इराक की किसी प्रकार की यात्रा न करने की सलाह दी गई है। प्रवासी भारतीय कार्य मंत्रालय द्वारा ईसीआर की श्रेणी के यात्रियों द्वारा उत्प्रवासन कर प्रतिबंध लगा दिया है, जो 19 जून, 2014 से प्रभावी है।

हमने इराक में हमारी राष्ट्रिकों को पुनः सलाह दी है कि वे वाणिज्यिक माध्यमों से देश छोड़ दें, यदि ऐसा करना सुरक्षित है। वर्तमान सशस्त्र संघर्ष से प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में रहने वाले हमारे राष्ट्रिकों को यह सलाह दी गई है कि वे यथासंभव घरों के भीतर ही रहें तथा उत्पन्न सुरक्षा को यह सलाह दी गई है कि वे यथासंभव घरों के भीतर ही रहें तथा उत्पन्न सुरक्षा स्थिति से संबंधित उद्यतन सूचना तथा आवश्यक मार्गदर्शन के लिए बगदाद स्थित हमारे दूतावास के संपर्क में रहें। जिन भारतीय राष्ट्रिकों के पास यात्रा दस्तावेज नहीं हैं अथवा जिन्हें एयर टिकट जैसी अन्य कौंसुली सेवाओं तथा आप्रवासन अनापत्ति के लिए सहायता की आवश्यकता है, उन्हें सलाह दी गई है कि वे बगदाद स्थिति हमारे दूतावास से सहायता प्राप्त करें।

15 जून से बगदाद स्थित हमारे दूतावास तथा विदेश मंत्रालय ने विशेष नियंत्रण कक्षाओं में 24 घंटों की हेल्ललाइनें स्थापित की हैं ताकि इराक में हमारे राष्ट्रिकों तथा भारत में संबंधित परिवार के सदस्यों की सहायता की जा सके। इन हेल्ललाइनों के बारे में मीडिया के माध्यम से व्यापक प्रचार किया गया है।

हमने बसरा, नजफ तथा करबला में विशेष शिविर कार्यालय भी स्थापित किए हैं तथा अतिरिक्त 25 स्टाफ सदस्य भेजकर बगदाद में अपने मिशन को सशक्त किया है। ये क्षेत्र कार्यालय भारतीय राष्ट्रिकों तथा जिन कंपनियों में वे काम करते हैं, उनसे सम्पर्क कर रहें तथा उन्हें एयर टिकट प्रदान करके तथा साथ ही आप्रवासन व प्रस्थान सहायता करके हमारे राष्ट्रिकों को इराक छोड़ने की सुविधा प्रदान करने के लिए भी अपनी सेवाएं दे रहे हैं। हम लोगों ने अपने पूर्व राजपूत को इराक भेजा है, जिससे हमारे राष्ट्रिकों की सहायता हेतु दूतावास द्वारा किए जा रहे प्रयासों को सुदृढ़ बनाया जा सके और

उनका समन्यवन किया जा सके। इराक में हमारे राष्ट्रिकों को सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए भारतीय सामुदायिक कल्याण कोष का उपयोग किया जा रहा है। भारतीय राष्ट्रिकों की वापसी से संबंधित अंतर मंत्रालयी स्थाई समूह ने स्थिति की मांग के अनुसार इराक से हमारे राष्ट्रिकों को सुरक्षित तथा शीघ्र वापस लाने के लिए ठोस आपातकालीन योजनाएं तैयार की हैं। हालांकि हमने किसी भी प्रकार की आपातकालीन स्थिति से निपटने के लिए स्वयं को तैयार कर लिया है, फिर भी हम यात्रा दस्तावेजों तथा एयर टिकटों सहित हर अपेक्षित सहायता प्रदान करके हमारे राष्ट्रिकों को वापस लाने के लिए उन्हें इराक में अपेक्षाकृत सुरक्षित क्षेत्रों में ले जाने की सुविधा प्रदान करने में लगे हुए हैं।

2 अगस्त की स्थिति के अनुसार 4,900 से अधिक भारतीय राष्ट्रिकों को भारत की वापस यात्रा के लिए सहायता प्रदान की गई है, जिसमें शिविर कार्यालय की स्थापना के बाद से ही 3,900 से अधिक राष्ट्रिकों के लिए एयर टिकटें शामिल हैं।

भारतीय राष्ट्रिकों, विशेष रूप से मौसुल में बंदी बनाए गए 41 भारतीय राष्ट्रिकों की सुरक्षा तथा संरक्षा हमारे लिए अत्यधिक चिंता तथा तत्काल कार्रवाई का मामला है। हम उनकी सुरक्षित वापसी के लिए कोई कसर नहीं छोड़ेंगे।

मैं इस सम्मानित सदन को आश्वस्त करती हूं कि हमारी सरकार का यह गंभीर प्रयास रहेगा कि इस समय इराक में प्रत्येक भारतीय नागरिक की सहायता की जाए और उनकी सुरक्षित वापसी सुनिश्चित की जाए।"

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned to meet at 2.00 p.m.

The House then adjourned at thirty minutes past twelve of the clock.

The House re-assembled at two of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

विपक्ष के नेता (श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद): माननीय डिप्टी चैयरमैन, बहुत अरसे से विपक्ष के सभी साथियों ने और हमारी तरफ से श्रीमती अम्बिका सोनी जी ने कॉलिंग अटेंशन के लिए नोटिस दिया था, जिसे विपक्ष के तकरीबन सभी साथियों ने सपोर्ट किया था। महोदय, यह सत्ताधारी पार्टी और विपक्ष के बीच का मुद्दा नहीं है। यह भारत के उन सैकड़ों लोगों का मुद्दा है जो इराक और लीबिया में फंसे हुए हैं ... (व्यवधान)...

† قائد حزب اختلاف (جناب غلام نبی آزاد) : مائنے ڈپٹی چیئرمین صاحب سر، بہت عرصے سے وپکش کے سبھی ساتھیوں نے اور ہماری طرف سے شریمتی امبیکا سونی جی نے کالنگ اٹینشن کے لئے نوٹس دیا تھا، جسے وپکش کے تقریباً سبھی ساتھیوں نے سپورٹ کیا تھا۔ مہودے، یہ سنا دھاری پارٹی اور وپکش کے بیچ کا مدعا نہیں ہے۔ یہ بھارت کے ان سیکڑوں لوگوں کا مدعا ہے جو عراق اور لیبیا میں پھنسے ہوئے ہیں۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT; THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION; AND THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): The Minister is in the other House.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am aware of that.

श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद: इससे पहले हमारी केरल की बहुत सारी नर्सिंग इराक में फंसी हुई थीं। मैं फॉरेन मिनिस्टर को, इराक में जो हमारा कमीशन है, उसे और केरल की सरकार को, क्योंकि मुख्य मंत्री जी ने भी उसमें बहुत काम किया, बधाई देता हूं कि उनके प्रयास से ऐसा हो पाया। कांग्रेस, बीजेपी और जितनी अपोजिशन की पार्टीज़ है, उन सभी ने इकट्ठे मिलकर इसमें काम किया, जो-जो भी सहयोग किसी का हो सकता था, डिप्लोमैटिक चैनल से या नॉन-डिप्लोमैटिक चैनल से, सभी ने सहयोग दिया और उसका परिणाम यह हुआ कि हमारी केरल की सैकड़ों नर्सिंग और दूसरे लोग वहां से वापस आ गए। इसी तरह से लीबिया में बहुत सारे लोग फंसे थे, जिस पर बड़ी चर्चा हुई कि वैस्ट एशिया में हजारों और लाखों, मिलियंस एंड मिलियंस हिन्दुस्तानी रहते हैं, उनका रोजगार उस पर निर्भर है और एम्प्लॉयमेंट के साथ-साथ हमारे देश की इकोनॉमी को भी उससे बूस्ट मिलता है। लीबिया से भी अब एक ग्रुप वापस आया है, हम उनका स्वागत करते हैं और जो भी प्रयास हुए हैं उसके लिए आपको बधाई देते हैं। आज कई दिनों के बाद कॉलिंग अटेंशन मंजूर हो गया था कि प्रश्नकाल के तुरंत बाद उस पर चर्चा होगी। उसमें तकरीबन सभी पक्षों के लीडर्स ने और सरकार ने भी अपनी सहमति जाहिर की थी, लेकिन प्रश्नकाल के बाद यहां बड़ा शोर-शराबा और हल्ला-गुल्ला हुआ, जिसके चलते अम्बिका सोनी जी ने, जो कॉलिंग अटेंशन आपने मंजूर किया था, उस पर चर्चा करनी चाही। उसके बाद फॉरेन मिनिस्टर श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज जी उस पर स्टेटमेंट देना चाहती थीं, लेकिन शोरगुल के चलते वह स्टेटमेंट किसी से सुना नहीं जा सका। उसके बाद दो बजे तक सदन स्थगित किया गया। हमने, सभी पार्टियों के लोगों ने आपसे रिक्वेस्ट की थी, जिस वक्त आपने साढ़े बारह बजे हाउस को दो बजे तक स्थगित किया, हम सबने कहा कि बड़े अरसे के बाद यह मामला आया है, यह किसी पार्टी या पक्ष का मामला नहीं है, भारतीय लोगों का मामला है, इसलिए इसे दो बजे लेना चाहिए। हमारा आप सबसे और सरकार से यह अनुरोध है कि विपक्ष की तरफ से जितने भी हमारे लोग इस पर बोलना चाहते हैं, उन्हें मौका दें। सरकार की तरफ से, उस पार्टी से भी अगर कोई बोलना चाहें तो हमें कोई आपत्ति नहीं है, उनका स्वागत है। यह भारतीयों का मामला है, इसलिए हमारा आपसे अनुरोध है कि इस कॉलिंग अटेंशन को अब लिया जाए, नॉर्मली नहीं लिया जाता है, लेकिन इसकी जो इम्पोर्टेंस है, उसको दिमाग में रखते हुए आप इसकी अनुमति दें।

† جناب غلام نبی آزاد : اس سے پہلے ہماری کیرل کی بہت ساری نرسیز عراق میں پھنسی ہوئی تھیں۔ میں فارن منسٹر کو، عراق میں جو ہمارا کمیشن ہے، اسے اور کیرل کی سرکار کو، کیوں کہ مکھیہ منتری جی نے بھی اس میں بہت کام کیا، بدھائی دیتا ہوں کہ ان کے پریاس سے ایسا ہو پایا۔ کانگریس،

بی-جے-پی۔ اور جتنی اپوزیشن کی پارٹیز ہیں، ان سبھی نے اکٹھے مل کر اس میں کام کیا، جو-جو بھی سہیوگ کسی کا ہو سکتا تھا، ڈپلومیٹک چینل سے یا نان-ڈپلومیٹک چینل سے، سبھی نے سہیوگ دیا اور اس کا پرینام یہ ہوا کہ ہماری کیرل کی سیکڑوں نرسیز اور دوسرے لوگ وہاں سے واپس آ گئے۔ اسی طرح سے لیبیا میں بہت سارے لوگ پھنسے تھے، جس پر بڑی چرچا ہوئی کہ ویسٹ ایشیا میں ہزاروں اور لاکھوں، ملینس اینڈ ملینس ہندوستانی رہتے ہیں، ان کا روزگار اس پر نہرہر ہے اور ایمپلائمنٹ کے ساتھ ساتھ ہمارے دیش کی اکانومی کو بھی اس سے بوسٹ ملتا ہے۔ لیبیا سے بھی اب ایک گروپ واپس آیا ہے، ہم ان کا سواگت کرتے ہیں اور جو بھی پریاس ہوئے ہیں اس کے لئے آپ کو بدھائی دیتے ہیں۔ آج کئی دنوں کے بعد کالنگ اٹینشن منظور ہو گیا تھا کہ پرشن کال کے فوراً بعد اس پر چرچا ہوگی۔ اس میں تقریباً سبھی پکشنوں نے لیڈرس نے اور سرکار نے بھی اپنی سہمتی ظاہر کی تھی، لیکن پرشن کال کے بعد یہاں بڑا شور شرابہ اور ہلہ گلہ ہوا، جس کے چلتے امیکا سونی جی سے، جو کالنگ اٹینشن آپ نے منظور کیا تھا، اس پر چرچا کرنی چاہی۔ اس کے بعد فارن منسٹر شریمتی سشما سوراج جی اس پر اسٹیٹمینٹ دینا چاہتی تھیں، لیکن شور وغل کے چلتے وہ اسٹیٹمینٹ کسی سے سنا نہیں جا سکا۔ اس کے بعد دو بجے تک سدن استہگت کیا گیا۔ ہم نے، سبھی پارٹیوں کے لوگوں نے آپ سے ریکویسٹ کی تھی، جس وقت آپ نے ساڑھے بارہ بجے باؤس کو دو بجے تک استہگت کیا، ہم سب نے کہا کہ بڑے عرصے کے بعد یہ معاملہ آیا ہے، یہ کسی پارٹی یا پکشن کا معاملہ نہیں ہے، بھارتی لوگوں کا معاملہ ہے، اس لئے اسے دو بجے لینا چاہئے۔ ہمارا آپ سب سے اور سرکار سے یہ انورودھ ہے کہ وپکشن کی طرف سے جتنے بھی سارے لوگ اس پر بولنا چاہتے ہیں، انہیں موقع دیں۔ سرکار کی طرف سے، اس پارٹی سے بھی اگر کوئی بولنا چاہے تو ہمیں کوئی آپٹی نہیں ہے، ان کا سواگت ہے۔ یہ بھارتیوں کا معاملہ ہے، اس لئے ہمارا آپ سے انورودھ ہے کہ اس کالنگ اٹینشن کو اب لیا جائے، نارملی نہیں لیا جاتا ہے، لیکن اس کی جو امپورٹینس ہے، اس کو دماغ میں رکھتے ہوئے آپ اس کی انومتی دیں۔

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Rajeeve, I will allow you. Now the hon. Leader of the Opposition has raised a point. But, as the House is aware, the Calling Attention Motion is to be taken up at 12 o' clock and disposed of by 1.00 p.m. That is the practice and that is the way it is done. Now the hon. LOP, because of the importance of the subject, which, I hope, everybody will agree to, has made a request that the Calling Attention Motion, which we could not complete in the morning, should be continued now. For that, I heard the LoP. I want the view of the House and I want one or two people and the Government also to react. Then we will take the sense of the House and proceed.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir,...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, what is it, Shri Rajeeve?

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: I share the views expressed by hon. LoP. It is a very important subject and we have another precedent. The Minister made a statement on my Calling Attention three years back and due to disruptions, the House adjourned. Thereafter, the then Chair allowed to discuss the Calling Attention after 2 o' clock. Then we had the precedent. I then request the Government, through the Chair, Sir, to take this Calling Attention now itself and give an opportunity to seek clarifications.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, Shri Tyagi. Do you agree with this?

श्री के.सी. त्यागी (बिहार) : उपसभापति महोदय, मैं इनसे भी, नेता प्रतिपक्ष से भी, आपसे भी और पार्लियामेंट्री अफेयर्स मिनिस्टर से भी agree करता हूँ। एक महीने से सदन में यह सवाल आया था।

SHRI D. P. TRIPATHI: Sir, I also associate with him.

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Sir, I also associate with Shri K. C. Tyagi.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Then it becomes a precedent in future also.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Then you should allow urgent matters. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I would like to caution...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, a similar stand should be taken up for other topics also.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Dr. V. Maitreyan...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, an issue is important for some people and the same issue may not be important for some others. Then I demand a discussion on Lankan fishermen. The same issue...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Dr. Maitreyan, listen to me. You please listen to me. I have said that such a suggestion has come from hon. LoP. I said that I will take it up only if there is a consensus in the House.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: I am not objecting to it at all. I only urge you ...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This is not to be a precedent. This is not to be quoted as a precedent. Yes, hon. Minister.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Hon. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I heard the hon. Leader of the Opposition. The issue that was raised through a Calling Attention Motion was very important. Keeping that in mind, the Government wanted to respond. But, unfortunately, for a variety of reasons we could not get an occasion to take up that issue. Finally, it was taken up today. Sir, the Minister was there and she was willing to respond to that, but, unfortunately, that could not happen. I do not want to get into that and make it a controversial debate. The Government's view is, in an extraordinary situation, particularly, concerning people of Indian origin being held outside, efforts that are being made from the Government and other agencies are very much needed and that we have a proper discussion and a response from the Government on this issue. But the only thing is, as I said in the beginning, this is an extraordinary situation. We should not make it a precedent. Otherwise, every time something comes,...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Extraordinary situation demands extraordinary treatment. There can be many extraordinary situations. If that is the case we will have tomorrow at 12 o' clock....

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: That is your view. I am talking about the Government's view.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Mr. Deputy Chairman, if this is a ruling, then, I want to protest.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: If you go through 'Rajya Sabha at Work', you can see...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, please sit down.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: I urge the Chair to say that this should not be a precedent.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: The Government is accepting this, not to treat this as a precedent for future.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: We will urge....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Dr. Matreyan, I will meet your point.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, it is because there will be many occasions which will be of utmost importance to us. It may not be important to them. We are also the Members of this House and we have earned our place here.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Dr. Maitreyan, you please listen. The House is supreme. I have not taken a decision myself. After the hon. LoP has raised,....

DR. V. MAITREYAN: No, this should not be a precedent.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have left it to the House.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: I ask the LoP whether he will support us. On similar occasions of an extraordinary nature, will the LoP support us?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Dr. Maitreyan, nobody can give such a guarantee. It should be decided then and there.

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): If such a situation arises, why not?

DR. V. MAITREYAN: That is what I am saying, don't say that it will not be a precedent.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What I said is, you know that the House is supreme. I leave it to the House. Now, there is a consensus in the House that this should be taken up. Nobody can take away the consensus of the House. Can I do that? But I said, my permission is, it is not to be taken as a precedent. The House can always decide. The House is supreme. I am a servant to the House. But, my permission should not be quoted as precedent. That is what I said.

Now, the hon. Minister has already made a statement. I had requested her to lay it on the Table. She had done that. I hope the statement is circulated. There is no need for another statement. It is time for seeking clarifications. So, I am calling Shrimati Ambika Soni. But, before that we should decide how much time can be allotted for this discussion.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Sir, one hour.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. One hour is allotted. It means, Shrimati Ambika Sonji will be given five minutes and others will confine to three minutes each.

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Sir, three minutes is too little. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. Only three minutes. Please, sit down. Your name is not there. Why more time? Your name is not there in the list of speakers.

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: Thank you Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, for giving us the opportunity of discussing this very important issue of citizens of Indian origin being held captive in a friendly country. Despite great efforts made by the hon. Foreign Minister herself personally, by her Ministry and the Embassy in Iraq, we are still stuck at 40 people whose whereabouts no one has been able to say a single word.

Sir, I have with me here a reply given to a Starred Question in this House. I have had the opportunity of reading the hon. Minister's reply in the Lok Sabha. I have also gone through the statement made by the hon. Minister to this Calling Attention. Except for the fact that 4,000 Indians have been repatriated -- now, it is 4,900 -- there is not a word which is different in any of the three replies. This really makes one wonder where the 'forward movement' is. I think, I have no hesitation in admitting that, maybe, Sushma Swarajji knows better than most other people would about the condition of our people there. She has also met family members a couple of times. What is the condition of wives, mothers, children and other family members of these 40 young people mostly from Punjab? There are one or two from other States also. Their family members are going with photographs from pillar to post to all of us -- political representatives -- pleading for help. What help they want, they don't know. All they want is their children back. I spoke to a mother yesterday in Chandigarh. She told me that the last contact she had with her son was on the 17th July, 2014. I have the name and Passport Numbers of all these people. Her son was extremely agitated. He spoke that he nor the others do not have papers or Passport or identification with any of them. They are living under absolute sub-human conditions. Then, in an agitated manner, he said, 'Probably, I am talking to you for the last time.' And the phone got disconnected. Now, let us just imagine how these people are passing there day-after-day and it is going to be two months almost on the 8th of August.

I feel, the hon. Minister, along with the Government of Kerala Mr. Oommen Chandi worked in unison and were able to free 46 nurses who were held captive in Iraq there. The entire Parliament -- Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha -- congratulated them for this united effort. But, we should know what is happening with these 40 people.

Sir, I have a few questions. The hon. Minister knows that these people who go out and seek work in all these countries, particularly in the West Asian countries, are really eking out a hand-to-mouth existence. They go out with the hope that they would be able to sustain their families. But, they are, firstly, cheated by unscrupulous travel agents. They sell their lands. They mortgage their houses to go there. They have no other way of sustaining themselves as they are economically weak. If whereabouts of these people are not known, I would like to ask the hon. Minister, through you, what forward movement has taken place. Have we been able to contact any of the travel agents who were responsible for a large number of these people to leave about 10 months ago?

[SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI]

Some of them left a year-and-a-half before. But, the majority of these forty mostly from Punjab particularly went ten months ago. What has happened to those travel agents? Are these captive people getting their money back? Are these travel agents paying their money back? I have the names of some travel agents who, probably by the Ministry of Indian Overseas Affairs, were blacklisted but are now operating from another country. They have been given visas by this company which has employed these forty people, mostly from Punjab; I go on repeating. But, Iraq government they gave them blank visas for 600 people to recruit for this construction company. These Indians, who are operating from a friendly country, have the liberty to recruit and have the confidence of the construction company in Iraq, who had employed our citizens. Has any contact been made with them? At least some kind of a bulletin by the spokesperson of the Ministry of External Affairs should come out regularly. Since 17th July, when I mentioned about this stated question in Rajya sabha, until today, not a word has come out about these forty Indians.

Daily newspapers in Punjab do bring out some kind of story or other which they get from somewhere. This morning's newspaper talks about 46 people who have come *via* Kuwait and they have given some very heart-rending stories about the treatment they received. There have been other clippings from newspapers from Punjab, which talk of some people who have sighted these forty Indians who are held captive. They are supposed to be working like coolies carrying asla, arms, backwards and forwards. If these stories are coming out, and when there is no contradiction, and when there is no positive news alongside, then you can imagine how the people are feeling.

There is a country called Israel which is bombing schools, hospitals and areas where the civilian population lives because three of their nationals tourists were unfortunately or accidentally killed. Ignoring world opinion, ignoring the U.N. Resolutions, they go on bombing the Gaza strip! (*Time-bell rings*) No, Sir; I am sorry, I can't stop because I have two-three other points to raise.

Here, we have forty people and we are not being able to reassure their families. I asked the question about the travel agents. The name of the company is Tariq Noor Udha and the proprietor's name is Abu Abdullah, the man who can get from the Foreign Office 600 visas at a time. Have we contacted him? His General Manager, who also has a power of attorney for this company, who also lays down conditions of what pay they are going to get, how long they are going to work, the conditions of work, etc. Have we contacted them? I am sure we have. I am sure. But, something must come out so that one will feel reassured. If these people have the contacts and the influence to get so many blank visas, surely they can help us identify where these people are held. Sir, there is another thing.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your time is over.

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: Sir, never mind; we waited for one month. Two more minutes, please.

I want to ask the hon. Minister, through you, Sir. What are the other countries involved? Are there nationals of other countries involved in this? If there are, have we made any common cause with them? I know, the hon. Minister invited Ambassadors of West Asian countries. That was a good forward movement. But, it can't rest over there. There should be a flurry of activities. Our special envoys should be going to Saudi Arabia. Our special envoys should be going to Iran. The American Secretary of State was here. The Foreign Minister had some very important talk with him. I am glad that she talked on one or two important subjects also, which came in the Press. Did the Foreign Minister raise the issue of the Indians held captive in Iraq and could we get some help from him?

You had been to Bangladesh. There were several Bangladesh workers working along with these forty. They have been allowed to go back. Good for them. They have been allowed to go back. But, have we talked to the Bangladesh authorities when the Foreign Minister went there? Sir, I would also like to say that these people are in a very bad economic condition. I know that the Foreign Minister replied that that is the job of the State Government to look after their rehabilitation. It is true. But the State Government, in my State of Punjab, is part of the Union Government. I want to tell you, Sir, that they promised to give, at least, ₹ 20,000 a month, to all those families whose children have not yet come back. Some of them have been given, but many have not been given. It is two months since that promise was made. Sir, ₹ 20,000 per month was promised; it was not a one-time payment. Sir, I want to know from the hon. Minister as to what is being done for these people to pay back loans. The Foreign Minister has set up a very big Crisis Management Group and I compliment her for that. But more than that, has she thought of setting up a special group under the Overseas Indian Ministry, which will look after the affairs of Indians working abroad, study the contracts under which they go, keep in touch with the agencies which send them there, and every two or three months, have a visit to those camps where these people are virtually kept as prisoners in the constructions sites or wherever? That would, at least, put...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Ambikaji, please cooperate.

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: Sir, I hardly speak. So, I would like to know if she considers putting up, on a permanent basis, a group which would look after just the Indians working in all these countries and the conditions they are working under and to see to it that their contracts are fulfilled.

[SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI]

Sir, I also know that because of the advisories issued by the Foreign Office, lots of Indians have come back. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... They have lost their means of livelihood. Is it possible for this special group, if it is set up, and in the absence of this group, the Embassy, to take care of them in other adjoining countries? Can these people be accommodated in other adjoining countries, instead of being sent back, so that they can carry on their profession?

Sir, there is a very important thing which I would like to mention. In answer to a question on 22nd of this month, where an hon. Member of Parliament had asked, 'how many Indians are in foreign country jails?' A very detailed answer was given. But the name of Iraq was not mentioned. Sir, I have details with me that for the last two-and-a-half years, six Indians, at least, I know of these six boys who are from Punjab, are in an Iraqi prison. Sir, they are there for the last two-and-a-half years. I have their names and their passport numbers with me. This issue has also to be dealt with as a separate question because this information was not given in answer to a starred question, but I would like to ask of the hon. Minister as to why we are not getting, at least, these six Indians released. Thank you, Sir.

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI (Tamil Nadu): Sir, a major offensive in Northern Iraq against the Iraqi Government started on 8th June, but the Ministry issued its first travel advisory only on 15th of June. I would like to know as to why this delay was.

Sir, the Ministry also advised Indian nationals to leave Iraq by commercial means. However, this might not be possible for many of the workers as their passports are already confiscated by their employers and they lack the means to buy a ticket to come back. So, without any support, the Government has asked these people to come back on their own. It is not possible for many of the people employed in other countries to do so. We all are aware of the way they are treated, the way they are employed and the way they have to live over there. They are practically treated like slaves in many countries. According to the Government estimates, 22,000 Indians were in Iraq at the onset of this conflict. The actual numbers must be definitely more than this because we know that many workers migrate to these countries illegally and they do not have all the required papers with them. So, there must be many more people stranded over there. I want to know whether the Government is aware of the number of people who have actually been stranded there. Of course, this issue was also raised here. I would like to know as to what has happened to 41 Indian nationals who have been taken as captives by an unidentified group. What has become their state?

Sir, in response to a question raised by me on 24th July, 2014, the Minister has

given the following answer. "During the last three years, 751 complaints against illegal agents were received in the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs. However, prosecution sanction has been sought only in 30 cases." Why is this happening?

According to a survey conducted by the Centre for Development Studies in Trivandrum, only 8 per cent of the return migrants had been migrated through certified recruiting agents. We understand that more than half of the migrants who go to other countries are actually going through these illegal agents. A lot of these people pledge their only house that they have or all their lifetime savings in order to go and work over there through these illegal agents who do not take any responsibility for them. We have all come across many cases when the workers go there, their passports are taken away. They do not come back. They do not have proper job. They do not have places to stay which are clean and hygienic. Like sardines they are packed into a small room where eight to ten people have to stay. It is absolutely inhuman condition which they live in. So, what is the Government actually planning to do on a long-term basis to stop all this and actually make it more legal and better for the workers who go to other countries and protect them from illegal agents? In the answer given, the Government itself has admitted that only 30 cases were sanctioned for prosecution out of 750 complaints against these illegal agents.

One more important thing that I would like to raise is that on June 2, 2014, Rev Alexis Prem Kumar, a Catholic priest from Tamil Nadu was abducted in Afghanistan. The Government has failed to secure his release even after two months. We would like to know what has happened and if the Government has any information about this person. What are they doing to get him back? Thank you, Sir.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): Sir, it is a very serious issue. I share the views expressed by my senior Member of Parliament, Ambika Soniji. I come from the State of Kerala. One-fourth of our State's domestic product is contributed by the non-resident Keralites. Hundreds of nurses are working in Iraq. Lakhs of people are working in Gulf countries. We met the External Affairs Minister, I think, on June 23. I myself and the leader of CPI (M) in Lok Sabha, Shri Karunakaran, met the Minister and submitted a detailed memorandum. She took it very seriously. But even till today we have not got any written reply from the Minister with regard to the action taken by the Ministry. I think we were the first delegation. The Minister told us directly, "You are the first delegation who has come personally to us." But up till today, we have not got any written reply with regard to the steps taken and the other details in this connection.

Sir, as per this reply, 'an estimated 22,000 Indians were in Iraq'. Actually, we do not have the actual figures as to how many numbers are working in Iraq and other countries.

[SHRI P. RAJEEVE]

Is the Government thinking of making any changes in the immigration laws? Actually, there was a serious demand because this is an outdated immigration law. It should be looked into and amended to address the objective realities prevailing in the world today. Is the Government ready for that? This is one query, Sir.

As per this report, it is true that 46 nurses working in a local hospital in the city of Tikrit were taken to Mosul. The Government has taken a very good initiative and did a very good work. But as per the media report, a Malayali businessman had coordination with the Kerala Government and they did all these things and the Ministry was only providing aircraft and other facilities for doing it. That was the initiative of the Government of Kerala and the Malayali businessman because still another 41 Indian nationals working in a construction company in Mosul, who were taken captive by an unidentified group, we are not aware about their status. They are comparing this with it. It has happened because of this businessman and the initiative taken by the Government of Kerala and not by the Government of India. I want to know what is the actual position in this regard. Then, as hon. Member Shrimati Kanimozhi said, some sponsors are not ready to give back their passports. These are under their custody. What steps has our embassy taken in this regard? Our embassy, in Iraq, actually is not having sufficient staff. Have you deployed sufficient staff there to deal with the situation? What steps have been taken by the Ministry to evacuate all the Indians, working in Iraq at different places? Of course, some places are not facing any problems. But anything can happen any day. So, what steps have been taken by the Government to evacuate all the Indians there? Are you contemplating to give free air tickets or providing free chartered Air India flights for the purpose of evacuating Indian citizens from Iraq?

Then, what are your plans regarding rehabilitation? It is a very serious issue. Many of them have taken lakhs of rupees as Education Loans. They have to pay back their loan, with interest. But they are in the trap. What steps are you contemplating for their rehabilitation?

Then, another important issue. One Malayali died in Libya, yesterday. And, two Malayalis died in Afghanistan. Such serious things have happened because there is serious dilution of our Foreign Policy. Actually they are following a dual Foreign Policy. Smt. Ambika Soni correctly mentioned that for Gaza we fought maximum to get an opportunity to discuss the issue in this House (*Time-bell rings*) but the Government is not ready to condemn that issue. But in the BRIC countries, the Prime Minister was a signatory and the UNHRC specifically stated the name of Israel. The Council strongly condemns the failure of Israel. And, India voted in favour of that. But the Government is not ready to condemn. It is a dual Foreign Policy of the Government.

...(Time-bell rings)... Just last point. Actually the Foreign Policy is just the extension of Government's domestic policy. The domestic policy is to protect the interests of the Indian citizens who are working abroad, but we are following a policy that is hostile to the Arab countries. And, we are in trouble. I would like to request the Government to revisit their policies. Are you ready to condemn this attack on Gaza by Israel? With these words, I conclude, Sir.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय विदेश मंत्री जी, मैं आपको थोड़ी बधाई भी दे दूंगा, जो आप इस तरीके से इराक से तमाम नर्सों को वापस लाये। आप चौकी होंगी कि मैं बधाई दे रहा हूँ। हम आपके अच्छे कार्यों की तारीफ भी करेंगे, लेकिन जहां कमियां होंगी, वहां दर्पण भी दिखाएँगे, आईना भी दिखाएँगे और अपनी बातों को रखेंगे।

मैंने आपका स्टेटमेंट पढ़ा। ठीक है, आप बहुत प्रयास कर रहे हैं, लेकिन अभी 41 लोग जो किडनैप कर लिए गए, उनकी जान के बारे में कुछ पता नहीं है। आपने क्लियर नहीं किया कि वे जिन्दा हैं या नहीं। यही बात स्पष्ट हो जानी चाहिए, जो आपने कहा कि किडनैप कर लिए गए। तो देश पहले यह जानना चाहता है कि वे 41 लोग जिन्दा हैं या नहीं ?

दूसरा, आपके कैम्प के माध्यम से वहां जो 22 हजार इंडियंस रह रहे हैं, उनमें से कितने लोगों को टिकट मिला और कितने लोगों को वहां अन्य सुविधाएँ मिलीं, जो हम सुविधाओं की बात कर रहे हैं कि इम्मीग्रेशन वगैरह की सुविधाएँ मिलीं, जो हम सुविधाओं की बात कर रहे हैं कि इम्मीग्रेशन वगैरह की सुविधाएँ एम्बेसी के माध्यम से उन्हें दी जा रही हैं, तो आखिर ये कितने लोगों को मिली हैं ? यह तो पता लगे कि कितने लोगों ने माँगा और कितने लोगों को मिला तथा उस खर्च को भारत सरकार ने वहन किया या वे लोग स्वयं अपने खर्च को वहन कर के आ रहे हैं ? अगर उनके पास खर्च के लिए पैसा नहीं है, तो आप आज सदन में घोषणा करिए कि भारत सरकार नें नीति बनाई है कि इराक और लीबिया या विश्व के अन्य पार्ट में जो भारतीय फँसे हैं, अगर वे देश में वापस आएँगे, तो उनका खर्चा सरकार वहन करेगी। आप बड़ा दिल दिखाइए, क्योंकि अभी हमारे देश की विदेश नीति ही डिक्लेयर नहीं है।

मैं मानता हूँ कि आप प्रधान मंत्री जी के साथ नेपाल इस कारण से नहीं गई कि आज सदन में आपको जवाब देना था। लेकिन संदेश यह जा रहा है कि प्रधान मंत्री जी और विदेश मंत्री में कही मतभेद है। वे आपको ब्रिक्स सम्मेलन में भी अपने साथ नहीं ने गए और जब काठमांडू गए, तब भी अपने साथ नहीं ले गए। तो अगर हमारी विदेश नीति के बारे में यह संदेश जाएगा, तो कहीं न कहीं हम गम्भीर रूप से नहीं लिए जाएँगे। हम सब के प्रधान मंत्री और आपके नेता जब गुजरात के मुख्य मंत्री थे, तो अमेरिका ने उनको वीजा देने से मना कर दिया था। तब यूपीए की सरकार थी। कोई भी सरकार हो, लेकिन आज जब वे प्रधान मंत्री बन गए हैं, तो फौरन यूएसए ने कह दिया कि हां, हम वीजा लिए आपके दरवाजे पर खड़े हैं। यूके आपको कितनी गम्भीरता से ले रहा है ? अगर हम लंदन जाने का या यूके जाने का वीजा लेना चाहें, तो मुख्य मंत्री हों या गवर्नर हों, हमें उनकी एम्बेसी जाना पड़ेगा। हमें उनकी एम्बेसी जाना पड़ेगा। अगर हम एमपीज़ हैं और हम उनसे वीजा मांग रहे हैं, हमारा डिप्लोमैटिक पासपोर्ट भी है और अगर हम डिप्लोमैटिक पासपोर्ट पर भी वीजा मांग रहे हैं, तो वे कहते हैं कि आप हमारी एम्बेसी आइए, हमारे क्वेश्चन्स का जवाब दीजिए, इन्टरव्यू में शामिल होइए।

[श्री नरेश अग्रवाल]

जब मैंने वहां पर बड़े-बड़े गवर्नर्स को देखा, तब मैं चौंक गया। मैंने वहां पर दो गवर्नर्स से पूछा कि आप यहां क्यों आए हैं ? उन्होंने कहा कि हमको भी कम्पलसरी आना पड़ रहा है, क्योंकि यूके की वीजा नीति है कि जब तक व्यक्तिगत रूप से उपस्थिति नहीं होंगे, तब तक वीजा नहीं मिलेगा। इसको गंभीरता से कहाँ लिया गया ?

इंदिरा जी के नेतृत्व में यही देश 107 देश का नेतृत्व करता था, आप लोगों को भी याद होगा। हम गुटनिरपेक्ष बने थे और पूरे विश्व को भारत लीड करता था। आज आप हमको इतना बता दीजिए कि हिन्दुस्तान के साथ कितने राष्ट्र हैं ? नेपाल, बर्मा भी आपके साथ है या नहीं है, बंगला देश को तो छोड़ ही दीजिए ? सिर्फ इतना बता दीजिए कि नेपाल और बर्मा हमारे साथ है या नहीं है ? आखिर ऐसी कमजोरी क्यों है, ऐसी क्या कमजोरी है, हम कहाँ पर इतना कमजोर हुए ? हमारी विदेश नीति क्यों कमजोर है, हमारी विल पॉवर क्यों कमजोर है, जिसके कारण विश्व हमको गंभीरता से नहीं ले रहा है ?

चीन के बाद दुनिया की नम्बर दो की सबसे बड़ी पॉपुलेशन हम हिन्दुस्तानी हैं। आज चीन पूरे विश्व पर छा गया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nareshji, it is not a discussion on foreign affairs.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: श्रीमन्, मैं उसी से संबंधित बात कह रहा हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: आपको सिर्फ प्रश्न पूछना है।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: श्रीमन्, मैं कोई दूसरा इश्यू नहीं ले रहा हूँ। मैंने उसी से जुड़े मुद्दे को उठाया है, वीजा इमिग्रेशन उसी से जुड़ा है। मैं कही केरल की बात नहीं कर रहा हूँ, मैंने केरल की नर्सों की बात कर ली, लेकिन मैं कंट्री की ही बात कर रहा हूँ कि आखिर इसका क्या कारण है ? श्रीमन्, अगर पिछली परिचर्या पर नहीं जाएंगे, पूरे कारणों पर नहीं जाएंगे, तो फिर सुषमा जी भी बोल्लली जवाब नहीं देंगी और आप मत डरिए, जैसे सरकार में सब लोग डरे हुए हैं। सुषमा जी, आप सही स्टेप लीजिए, हम लोग आपके साथ हैं, लेकिन कम से कम सदन में आज आप जवाब दीजिए, जिससे पूरे विश्व में एक संदेश जाना चाहिए कि हिन्दुस्तान बलशाली है, हिन्दुस्तान की विल पॉवर है, हमारी अपनी नीति है, नहीं तो विश्व के अन्य हिस्सों में जिस तरीके से हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों को बेइज्जत किया जा रहा है आज भी हम लोग अमेरिका में चले जाएं, तो वहां पर किसी के कपड़े उतरवा दिए जाते हैं, हमारे कैबिनेट मिनिस्टर के साथ क्या हो रहा है ...**(समय की घंटी)**... मैं चाहूंगा कि जब आप जवाब दें तो कम से कम आप एक संदेश जरूर दें कि सरकार ...**(समय की घंटी)**... उसकी अपनी नीति है और देश उनके साथ है। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

SHRI D. BANDYOPADHYAY (West Bengal): Sir, the first question I would like to ask is: What is the total number of Indians stranded in Iraq? There are conflicting numbers. It is good that about 4,900 Indians have been assisted to come back, but out of how many? It is important to know that. I shall be extremely happy if the Government could give an answer to this.

Secondly, Sir, there are construction labourers from Murshidabad, Malda, North Dinajpur, Nadia and North 24 Parganas districts of West Bengal in Iraq. In fact, according to the latest information that I have, most of the family members are not in touch with those who have gone abroad. In fact, they are in an absolute misery to know what has happened to them. So, I would like the Government to take measures to bring those 4,900 Indians back. What will happen to the rest? Many of them do not have their passports with them because the agents keep the passports with them. Many of them do not have money with them, because it is the agents who pay the money to take them there and also to bring them back. So, they are just stranded like beggars in a foreign country. Sir, I would urge, through you, to the Government to bring them back with an appropriate financial help, so that they reach their near and dear ones. We are deeply concerned, particularly, about the construction labourers. They have gone not only to earn their living, that they have done, but they have also done many things for the other country. Iraq Railways would not have run but for the Indian Railway workers. The Iraq Roadways would not have been there but for the Indian construction workers. So, it is not that they go there only to earn, but they are also contributing to their welfare. So, I would request the Government to take the matter very seriously, which they have done, and bring back all the Indians who want to come back. Thank you.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, there are several lakhs of Indian workers working in Middle East as well as in North Africa. It is their foreign exchange remittances which is keeping Indian economy going in to an extent. Unfortunately, after the war broke out in Iraq, many of them are to be repatriated. Now, I would like to ask the Government – based on her statement – certain questions and seek the Government's response also.

One is, the plight of the returnees is quite miserable. I would like to ask the Government whether the Government will consider giving some ex gratia financial relief to all such workers who were repatriated midway through their contracts. Such workers who are in war zones and who have to return – maybe, against their will also in some cases – must be given financial compensation. This is number one.

Number two, whether the Government will consider giving insurance cover to all Indian workers who face such unusual and cruel situations in their lives. There is no such insurance scheme for Indian workers. Everything goes very casual and *ad hoc*. Will the Government consider this issue?

Thirdly, the Government and the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs must keep in contact with such returnees and, in fact, find employment and placements for them or see if there is any possibility of it because they have come. But once peace returns to that region, peace returns to Iraq or West Asia, whether the Government will help the returnees to find the jobs and placements when there is a possibility. Nothing of this

[SHRI D. RAJA]

nature has been thought of. But the Government will have to apply its mind. You have repatriated but what happens to their life in the coming days? How will they take care of their living? So, this is one issue which the Government should consider.

Sir, I understand that the Government tries its best to repatriate the workers but still there are people who are yet to be repatriated, safeguarded. The Government will have to take care of this.

Finally, Sir, I also join Shrimati Kanimozhi on one issue, that is, on the issue of Father Alexis Prem Kumar from Tamil Nadu. He was abducted in Afghanistan, not in Iraq. He was abducted in Afghanistan on 2nd June, 2014. I understand the family of Father Alexis Prem Kumar met the External Affairs Minister and they have made the representation also. I do not know what is happening in this case, whether the Government was able to or has been able to find some breakthrough to find out where he is and what efforts the Government is making to get back Father Prem Kumar. I think, it is not a question of whether he belongs to this State or that State. But he is an Indian, a Catholic Father who has gone there on some humanitarian work, and he has been abducted in Afghanistan. Now it is the responsibility of the Government to see what best efforts it can make to trace him and get him back.

So, I hope the External Affairs Minister will respond to some of these issues. Thank you.

श्री के.सी. त्यागी: उपसभापति महोदय, इराक़ पर जब सन् 1990 में अमेरिका की तरफ से पहला हमला हुआ था, तब हम और आप, दोनों उस सदन में थे और बहन सुषमा जी शायद इस सदन में थी। उस समय इराक़ पर बड़े बुश ने जो हमला किया था, उसकी निन्दा उस सदन में आलैं पार्टीज़ की तरफ से की गई थी। तब हिन्दुस्तान की विदेश नीति का वह एक जमाना था। नेता प्रतिपक्ष को यह ध्यान होगा कि उस समय स्वर्गीय राजीव गांधी अपनी जान का खतरा मोल लेकर सद्दाम हुसैन और सरकार की सोलिडैरिटी के लिए इराक़ गए थे। अब इन 20-22 वर्षों में इतनी दुनिया बदल गई कि इराक़ के सद्दाम हुसैन भी गए, लीबिया के गद्दाफी गए, अयातुल्ला खुमानी के खिलाफ भी अमेरिका ने तमाम साजिशें की। दक्षिण एशिया में अफगानिस्तान में पिछले 15-20 वर्षों से अमेरिका है। तो जहां इन नर्सों के और मजदूरों के निकालने का सवाल है, इस हर बीमारी के पीछे आपको अमेरिका मिलेगा। उसको लेकर इस सदन में, उस सदन में कभी कोई चर्चा नहीं होती। ऐसा दौर आया, क्या दौर था 1971 का। 60 दिन तक जो भुट्टो हिन्दुस्तान की सात पीढ़ियों से लड़ने की घोषणा करता था, यू.एन.ओ. में डेली आकर के आधे घंटे आंसू बहाया करता था कि बचाओ-बचाओ। लेकिन उस समय सोवियत संघ था। सोवियत संघ का विघटन और अमेरिका की पश्चिम एशिया में* दोनों एक साथ की घटनाएं हैं। इसलिए उसका जिक्र नहीं करोगे तो यह कहानी अधूरी होगी। 1990 के बाद जब बड़े बुश ने हमला किया, हम तटस्थ होकर के नहीं सक्रिय होकर के उनके साथ थे। दोबारा जब हमला हुआ, हम शांत थे और तबारा जब हमला हो रहा है, अब वहां इराक़ बचा ही नहीं है, उसके तीन

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

हिस्से हो गए। सीरिया बचा ही नहीं है, उसके दो हिस्से हो गए और पूरा पश्चिम एशिया जहां से 55 हजार करोड़ रुपए हर साल मेरे दोस्त पी. राजीव के राज्य में आते हैं, उस पश्चिम एशिया की आज यह हालत हो गई। इसमें दर्जनों सवाल जुड़े हुए हैं, समय आपने कम दिया है। एक तो सुषमा जी मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूं कि जितनी भी ये मैनपावर एजेंसीज हैं, आज शाम को इन सब के लाइसेंस कैंसिल कीजिए, यह भ्रष्टाचार का, लोगों को लूटने का सबसे बड़ा अड्डा है। जितनी भी वहां नर्सें गई हुई हैं, मैं बहुत कष्ट के साथ आपको कहना चाहता हूं, मैंने कल रेड क्रॉस सोसाइटी ऑफ इराक का कम्प्यूनीक पढ़ा है। शायद वे 40 आदमी बचे नहीं हैं। उनमें से जो एक आदमी बचकर आया है, उसने रिपोर्ट दी है कि जिस समय मैं उनके काफिले में से निकलकर गिरा हूं, मेरे ऊपर इतनी लाशें गिर गई थी कि उसी की वजह से मैं आज बच पाया तो यह जो रेड क्रॉस सोसाइटी का बयान है, मैं उसको अंडर एस्टीमेट नहीं करता, नम्बर-वन। नम्बर-2, वहां पर समूचे पश्चिम एशिया में इराक समेत, मैं कोई आलोचना के तौर पर नहीं कहना चाहता, मेरे दो दोस्त बैठे हुए हैं, राजीव शुक्ल जी और डी.पी. त्रिपाठी जी, इन्दिरा जी ने चुनाव हारने के बाद राजस्थान के उस समय के जो मुख्य मंत्री थे भैरों सिंह शेखावत जी, ये दोनों गवाह हैं, तीसरे दोस्त हैं नहीं हमारे बीच में, उन्होंने बुला करके भैरों सिंह शेखावत जी को बताया कि ये-ये चीजें हैं। जो पाकिस्तान से लगे हुए बॉर्डर के साथ आप लोग कर सकते हो। तो यह जो डिप्लोमेसी थी वह पूरे देश की, दुनिया की एक हुआ करती थी। जो मेरी जानकारीयां हैं, सुषमा जी के बेस्ट एफर्ट्स के साथ, कि उन्होंने हमारे अली अनवर साहब के कहने से भी सऊदी अरब से ...**(व्यवधान)**... मगर जिस तरह से एफर्ट्स होने चाहिए थे विपक्ष के लोगों के साथ बात करके। **...(समय की घन्टी)...**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Put the question. प्रश्न पूछिए। Put the question.

श्री के.सी. त्यागी : एम.के. नारायणन साहब हैं, जो सऊदिया अरब के प्रिंस के व्यक्तिगत दोस्त हैं, मेरा उनसे कोई रिश्ता नहीं है ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति : प्रश्न पूछिए।

श्री के.सी. त्यागी : तो मेरा यह कहना है कि एम.के. नारायणन को आप इसमें एंगेज कर सकते थे, कुछ और ऐसी संस्थाओं को भी आप इसमें एंगेज कर सकते थे। आज माफ कीजिएगा, जब से इजरायल और फिलिस्तीन के मामले में हमने तटस्थता दिखाई है, तब से पूरे पश्चिमी एशिया में हमारी साख घटी है जो कभी इतनी खराब नहीं हुई और उसकी वजह से खुदा न खास्ता कोई दिक्कत भारत पर आए, एक मुल्क भी आपके साथ खड़ा हो गया, इससे भी खतरा पैदा हो गया। पूरा पश्चिम एशिया इस समय संघर्ष में है, अमेरिका जो चाहता है, जब चाहता है, जहां चाहता है वहां करता है लेकिन यह इन्दिरा जी और राजीव गांधी जी के बाद कांग्रेस भी बदल गई और आप तो पहले ही से बदले हुए थे। आप तो 1971 में इण्डो-सोवियत ट्रीटी के खिलाफ थे। जिसको लेकर के इन्दिरा जी ने पूरी दुनिया में अपनी विदेश नीति का झंडा गाड़ा था। तो अब मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि रिलीफ के तौर पर जो वर्कर्स हैं आपके क्या चैनल हैं, आप बेहतर जानते होंगे, सऊदी अरेबिया भी अमेरिका के साथ है। जॉर्डन सबसे बड़ा अड्डा बना हुआ है। तो वहां पर जो विकल्प हो सकते हैं, जो बहुत कम बचे हैं, उन चैनल्स को खोल करके इन मजदूरों के साथ आप इनको बाहर निकालने का काम कीजिए। मेरी जो जानकारीयां हैं, जो नर्सें वहां पर हैं और जो ज्यादातर दक्षिण भारतीय क्रिश्चियन्स हैं, उसमें उन्होंने अपनी तकलीफें बताई हैं, इल्लिगल एम्प्लायमेंट एग्रीमेन्ट है, उस पर ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए। इसमें

[श्री के.सी. त्यागी]

से 15 से लेकर 18 घंटे काम करना पड़ता है ...**(समय की घन्टी)**... सर मैं खत्म कर रहा हूँ। उनके पासपोर्ट वहां जब्त कर लिए गए हैं। सर, इस समय जो नर्सों वहां शार्ट-टर्म वीजा पर गई हुई हैं, उनके वीजा की अवधि खत्म हो गई है। इसके लिए उन पर 500 डॉलर्स का जुर्माना लगता है। जबकि उनकी तनख्वाह सिर्फ 600 डॉलर्स है। वे वहां घर से बाहर नहीं निकल पा रही हैं। इसलिए उनको वहां से लाने की व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए।

सर, नर्सों ने भारत सरकार से सम्पर्क किया है। आप कहें तो मैं दो तीन नर्सों के बयान यहां पढ़कर सुना सकता हूँ जिसमें उन्होंने भारत सरकार और विदेश मंत्रालय की भर्त्सना की है।

श्री उपसभापति : * अनपार्लियामेंटरी है, इसे कार्यवाही से निकाल दें। आप प्रश्न नहीं पूछ रहे हैं। You are not asking questions and you are delaying.

SHRI K.C. TYAGI: But, Sir, this is the present position of West Asia.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: See, I have names of a dozen more Members. Please sit down.

श्री के.सी. त्यागी : सर, आपने समय बहुत कम दिया है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I know. I have to manage the time.

श्री के.सी. त्यागी : सर, यह बहुत बड़ी क्राइसिस है।

श्री उपसभापति : आप बहुत सीनियर मेम्बर हैं। आप खुद जानते हैं। मैं क्या कर सकता हूँ ?

श्री के.सी. त्यागी : सर, वहां एक तारिक नूर अलहुदा कंस्ट्रक्शन कम्पनी है। उसका मालिक तीन सौ-चार सौ मजदूरों को यहां से ले गया। वह इनसे दो से पांच लाख रुपए पर-हेड तक चला गया और वहां जाकर उसने उनका पासपोर्ट जब्त कर लिया। वे लोग वहां बाँडेड लेबर्स की तरह काम कर रहे हैं।

श्री उपसभापति : त्यागी जी, प्लीज समाप्त कीजिए। I am unable to control, what can I do?

श्री के.सी. त्यागी : सर, मेरा यह कहना है कि जब तक सरकार पश्चिम एशिया के बारे में अपनी नीति स्पष्ट नहीं करेगी और एग्रेसर और जिसके ऊपर एग्रेसन हुआ है, उनमें भेद नहीं करेगी...

श्री उपसभापति : आप ये सब बातें मत करिए ।

श्री के.सी. त्यागी : तब तक न वहां से मजदूरों के वापस आने की संभावना है, न नर्सों के आने की संभावना है और न यहां से इन लोगों के वहां रोजगार पर जाने की ही संभावना है, धन्यवाद ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri D.P. Tripathi. See, the names, which were included in the notice, are over. Now, I am allowing some more Members because the subject is very important. So, I will give each Member only two minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have said that I am allowing but I will give only two minutes to each Member. That's all.

श्री डी.पी. त्रिपाठी (महाराष्ट्र): सर, इस से अच्छा होता कि आप टाइम ही न देते। The subject is very important. Sir, I have always obeyed your orders. But, I am sorry to say that anyone, who follows discipline and dignity, is not allowed even two sentences to speak when he raises his or her hand in this august House. I want to put this on record. I will follow your orders.

Sir, the matter is very important. This is the Calling Attention on the plight of Indians stranded in Iraq raised by the hon. Member, Shrimati Ambika Soni. The condition in Iraq, is very complicated because the number of people stranded is not exactly available with the Government or with the Ministry of External Affairs. This is not their fault. I am not criticizing the Government or the Minister of External Affairs. As a matter of fact, they should be congratulated for the hard work and the continuous attention that they have given to the problems of trapped Indian nationals in Iraq, Libya, Syria and everywhere. And, I am not saying this; the hon. Chief Minister of Kerala, Mr. Oommen Chandy, has said that the External Affairs Minister, Mrs. Sushma Swaraj, was available to him at 2.00 a.m. and 3.00 a.m. on the problems of the nurses stranded there. This kind of concentration for helping the Indian nationals is really admirable. The number of Indian nationals, as I said, stranded in Iraq is a big problem because many of them have gone illegally, as Mr. K.C.Tyagi was pointing out, through the manpower agencies via Dubai. They are not listed by our Missions either. This is the problem.

Secondly, the point, which has not been mentioned by any hon. Member here, is about hundreds of Shias who are living in Najaf and Karbala. It is considered most pious for Shia Muslims to be buried in Karbala. One of the members of the Nawab Rampur family was also buried in Karbala. I know this personally. So, that is the problem.

Then, I talked to some office bearers of the Punjabi Welfare Society, Kuwait. There are 55 Punjabi youth who are trapped in Iraq who have no passports, no documents and no money. The local people are asking for 25,000 dollars per person to repatriate them to India or allow them to travel to India. This is a big problem. The Punjabi Welfare Association, Kuwait has collected funds and they want to help them.

Next problem is, Libya. Syria, of course, you all know; I am not going into that. The Government is aware of it and the House has discussed this. Hon. Leader of the Opposition, while participating in the debate on West Asia, had elaborately explained the situation there. (*Time-bell-rings*) Sir, give me one minute more. In Libya, roughly the number of trapped people was 18,000. Our Government is making all efforts to bring those Indians to the borders of Tunisia, and, from there, get them back to the country.

Now, I come to the final point of why this is happening in West Asia, in Iraq, Libya, Syria, and, Gaza, which was mentioned by hon. Member, Ambikaji. This is because our consistent policy has been to make the West Asia the 'Best Asia'. This has been India's policy. (*Time-bell rings*)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. That's all.

SHRI D.P. TRIPATHI: No, no. Sir. Let me say something. Sir, the big powers and Israel are determined to make the West Asia as 'Waste Asia'. This is the problem.

Finally, Sir, while concluding, I will quote the great Palestinian poet, Mahmoud Darwish, who was great interpreter of exile captivity and helplessness and atrocities against the people, who used the vocabulary of pain and struggle. He says, "Sister, there are tears in my throat and there is fire in my eyes." (*Time-bell rings*) Let me complete, Sir.

Mahmoud Darwish is a great Palestinian poet. Don't dishonor his poems. ...(*Interruptions*)... He says, "Sister, there are tears in my throat and there is fire in my eyes, I am free. No more shall I protest at the Sultan's Gate. All who have died, all who shall die at the Gate of Day, have embraced me, have made of me a weapon." This is from a 'Diary of a Palestinian Wound'.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Now, you please conclude.

SHRI D.P. TRIPATHI: And, remember ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, you please sit down.

SHRI D. P. TRIPATHI: And, remember, hon. Members of this House, those who make weapon of a man are real heroes ...(*Time-bell rings*)... Therefore, the attack by Israel on Gaza, which is causing turmoil in the entire West Asia, will be fought, and, finally, a few lines from Faiz:

"जिस ज़मीं पर भी खुला था मेरे लहू का परचम,
लहलहाता है वहां अरजे फलस्तीं का अलम।
तेरी अदा ने किया एक फलस्तीं बरबाद,
मेरे ज़ख्मों ने किए कितने फलस्तीं आबाद।"

धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Tripathiji, I agree that very precious words are coming out from the mouth of hon. Members. But time-constraint is there. I am not able to go and pick them up. What do I do? One hour is already over. I have, at least, more than seven or eight names. The point is that I received all these names only later. I am ready to cooperate but my request is to please adhere to the limit of two minutes. I am ready to allow everybody but please cooperate with me. Now, Shri Mukhtar Abbas Naqvi.

3.00 P.M.

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापति महोदय, इराक में जो कुछ हो रहा है, निश्चित तौर से वहां केवल इंसान ही नहीं मर रहे हैं बल्कि इंसानियत का भी कत्लेआम हो रहा है। ऐसे हालात में जो भारतीय वहां पर फंसे हुए हैं या फंसे हुए थे, उनको सरकार द्वारा संवेदनशीलता के साथ, ईमानदारी के साथ, मजबूती के साथ उनकी सुरक्षा और उनको भारत लाने के सारे प्रयास और प्रयत्न करना, इसके लिए निश्चित तौर से मोदी जी की सरकार और विशेष तौर पर हमारी विदेश मंत्री श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज इसके लिए बधाई की पात्र हैं। महोदय, अब तक लगभग पांच हजार से ज्यादा लोग सुरक्षित तौर से भारत वापस आ चुके हैं, उसके लिए, जैसा सुषमा जी ने अपनी स्टेटमेंट में कहा कि जो प्रयास सरकार ने किए, जो कोशिशें की ...**(व्यवधान)**...

† جناب مختار عباس نقوی (اثر پردیش) : آپ سیہا پتی مہودے، عراق میں جو کچھ ہو رہا ہے، نشجیت طور سے وہاں کیوں انسان ہی نہیں مر رہے ہیں بلکہ انسانیت کا بھی قتل عام ہو رہا ہے۔ ایسے حالات میں جو بھارتی وہاں پر پہنچے ہوئے ہیں یا پہنچنے والے تھے، ان کو سرکار دوارا سنوینڈ-شیلڈنگ کے ساتھ، ایمانداری کے ساتھ، مضبوطی کے ساتھ ان کی سرکٹا اور ان کو بھارت لانے کے سارے پریس اور پریقن کرنا، اس کے لئے نشجیت طور سے مودی جی کی سرکار اور ویشیش طور پر ہماری ودیش منتری شریمتی سشما سوراج بدھائی کی پاتر ہیں۔ مہودے، اب تک لگ بھگ پانچ ہزار سے زیادہ لوگ سرکٹت طور سے بھارت واپس آ چکے ہیں، اس کے لئے، جیسا سشما جی نے اپنی اسٹیٹمینٹ میں کہا کہ جو پریس سرکار نے کئے، جو کوششیں کیں۔۔۔**(مداخلت)**۔۔۔

श्री डी.पी. त्रिपाठी: 4,900 हैं।

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: त्रिपाठी जी, मैंने लगभग 5000 कहा। अगर आप उससे संतुष्ट हैं तो मैं 4,900 कह देता हूँ। उससे भी महत्वपूर्ण यह है कि सरकार ने जिस संवेदनशीलता के साथ, जिस ईमानदारी के साथ, जिस मजबूती के साथ, जो लोग वहां फंसे हैं, उनको वापस लाने में और जो लोग वहां पर अभी भी हैं, उनमें यह विश्वास पैदा करने की कोशिश की कि सरकार मजबूती के साथ उनके साथ है, उनकी सुरक्षा के प्रति चिंतित है और उनको भारत लाने के लिए वह गंभीरता और मजबूती से प्रयास कर रही है, वह सराहनीय है। नजफ़ में, बकरा में, करबला में इसके लिए विशेष कैम्प लगाए गए। निश्चित तौर से यह पहली बार होगा कि इस तरह की घटना, जिससे पूरा इराक और इराक के इर्द-गिर्द पूरा देश खून की होली खेल रहा हो, चौतरफा हिंसा हो रही हो—वहां बच्चे मारे जा रहे हैं, बुजुर्ग मारे जा रहे हैं, महिलाएं मारी जा रही हैं—लाश के ढेर पड़े हों, उस माहौल में, उस दौरान भारत के लोगों में यह एहसास कराना कि वे सुरक्षित हैं और सरकार उनके प्रति संवेदनशील है और उन्हें वापस ला रही है, यह अपने आप में महत्वपूर्ण है। इसके लिए मैं सरकार को और विशेष तौर पर विदेश मंत्री श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज को बधाई देता हूँ। महोदय, मैं अपनी बात इसी से खत्म करूंगा कि बार-बार यह बात सामने आयी कि वहां पर कुछ ऐसे भारतीय भी फंसे हुए हैं, जिनके डाक्युमेंट्स नहीं हैं और अगर हैं भी तो वहां पर जो एजेंसीज़ हैं या वे लोग, जो उन लोगों को रोजगार देते हैं, उन लोगों ने उनके डाक्युमेंट्स को अपने कब्जे में ले रखा है, इसलिए वे यहां वापस आना चाहते हुए भी नहीं आ पा रहे हैं। उनके लिए विदेश मंत्रालय और माननीय विदेश मंत्री जी क्या प्रयास कर रही हैं ? धन्यवाद।

† جناب مختار عباس نقوی : تریپٹھی جی، میں نے لگ بھگ 5000 کہا۔ اگر آپ اس سے سنسٹھ ہیں تو میں 4,900 کہہ دیتا ہوں۔ اس سے بھی اہم یہ ہے کہ سرکار نے جس سنوینڈن-شیلٹا کے ساتھ، جس ایمانداری کے ساتھ، جس مضبوطی کے ساتھ جو لوگ وہاں پہنچے ہوئے ہیں، ان کو واپس لانے میں اور جو لوگ وہاں پر ابھی بھی ہیں، ان میں یہ وشواس پیدا کرنے کی کوشش کی کہ سرکار مضبوطی کے ساتھ ان کے ساتھ ہیں، ان کی سرکشا کے پرتی چنتت ہے اور ان کو بھارت لانے کے لئے وہ گمبھیرتا اور مضبوطی سے پریاس کر رہی ہے، وہ سراہنے ہے۔ نجف میں، بقرا میں، کرپلا میں اس کے لئے وشیش کمپ لگائے گئے۔ نشچت طور سے یہ پہلی بار ہوگا کہ اس طرح کی گھٹنا، جس سے پورا عراق اور عراق کے ارد گرد پورا دیش خون کی بولی کھیل رہا ہو، چوطرفہ ہنسا ہو رہی ہے، وہاں بچے مارے جا رہے ہیں، بزرگ مارے جا رہے ہیں، مہیلانیں ماری جا رہی ہیں، لاش کے ڈھیر پڑے ہوں، اس ماحول میں، اس دوران بھارت کے لوگوں میں یہ احساس کرانا کہ وہ سرکشت ہیں اور سرکار ان کے پرتی سنوینڈن-شیل ہے اور انہیں واپس لا رہی ہے، یہ اپنے آپ میں اہم ہے، اس کے لئے میں سرکار کی اور وشیش طور پر ودیش منتری شریمتی شسما سوراج کو بدھانی دیتا ہوں۔

مہودے، میں اپنی بات اسی سے ختم کروں گا کہ بار بار یہ بات سامنے آئی کہ وہاں پر کچھ ایسے بھارتی بھی پہنچے ہوئے ہیں، جن کے ڈاکیومنٹ نہیں ہیں اور اگر ہیں بھی تو وہاں پر جو ایجنسیز ہیں یا وہ لوگ، جو ان لوگوں کو روزگار دیتے ہیں، ان لوگوں نے ان کے ڈاکیومنٹس کو اپنے قبضے میں لے رکھا ہے، اس لئے وہ یہاں واپس آنا چاہتے ہوئے بھی نہیں آ پا رہے ہیں۔ ان کے لئے ودیش منترالیہ اور ماننے ودیش منتری جی کیا پریاس کر رہی ہیں؟ دھنیوادی۔

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, I want to take the sense of the House. We can extend the time. There is no other way.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Discussion on the Ministry of Power will be the casualty. You should be aware of that. Now, Shri Brajesh Pathak. Not there. Shri Baishnab Parida. You have only two minutes.

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA (Odisha): Thank you, Sir, for allowing me to speak

a few words. Many Indians are stranded in the West Asian countries. It is a matter of great concern for our people and for us also. First of all, I appreciate the efforts which have been made particularly by the Foreign Minister to bring back the Indians from those troubled countries. But there are certain things which the people of this country want to know. How many Indians are still stranded there in the West Asian countries, particularly in Iraq, Libya and other countries? The second thing is, those who are coming back must be properly rehabilitated and compensated. The third thing is, the travel agents, those who have taken them to these countries, must be dealt with so that in future sending the Indians in this manner to these countries should not take place. Another thing which is apprehending us is, it is not clear how long it will take to settle the situation there. Keeping in view the India's relation and its trade, particularly oil, gas and other things, with those countries, our attitude towards those countries should be very clear. The people of our country want to know these things, Sir. Special envoys should be sent to those countries to find out who are stranded where and how they are living there. Recently, we read in some newspapers that in Saudi Arabia Indians were kept in toilets and tortured. We are not in a position to provide employment to everybody in our country. They are going to work in those countries and sending money to our people and our country. Indians should live there in dignity. That is the duty of our Government. My request to the Government is this.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Put your question and sit down.

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: The Government should be very clear in its attitude towards West Asian countries where our people, who are stranded there, are suffering. Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Mohammed Adeb. He is not there. Shri Rajeev Shukla.

श्री राजीव शुक्ल (महाराष्ट्र): सर, सुष्मा जी का वक्तव्य मैंने पूरा पढ़ा और उसमें यह बात स्पष्ट नहीं है कि जो मोसुल में 41 भारतीय हैं, उनमें से 31 पंजाब से हैं, कुछ हिमाचल से हैं, कुछ बिहार से हैं और कुछ देश के तमाम हिस्सों से हैं, उनके जीवन का क्या हुआ ? एक तो यह स्पष्टीकरण हो जाए कि वे जिंदा हैं या नहीं हैं ? दूसरी बात यह है कि जिस तरह का इमरजेंसी रिस्पांस होना चाहिए था, जितनी हमें उम्मीद थी उतना इमरजेंसी रिस्पांस नहीं हुआ। वह क्यों नहीं हुआ, उसके कारणों पर भी आप प्रकाश डालिए। तीसरी चीज यह है कि इसमें केरल गवर्नमेंट ने जितनी तत्परता दिखाई, उतनी तत्परता शायद पंजाब सरकार ने नहीं दिखाई। केरल सरकार की वजह से भारतीय नर्सें वहां से भारत में आईं। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूं कि उनके एक्सपीरियेंस सर्टिफिकेट नहीं मिल पाए हैं। इसके आलावा उनकी बहुत सेलरी वहां पर बाकी है। एक्सपीरियेंस सर्टिफिकेट, सेलरी उनको कैसे हासिल हो, इसके लिए सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है ?

जो लोग वहां से वापस आ रहे हैं, क्या उनके लिए कोई रिहैबिलिटेशन प्रोग्राम सरकार बना रही

[श्री राजीव शुक्ल]

है ? चूंकि उनकी नौकरी छूट गई, उनका वहां पर पैसा भी बकाया रह गया है, तो वे यहां आकर क्या करेंगे ? दूसरी बात यह है कि आपकी पार्टी के एक बहुत बड़े नेता सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी ने कहा कि भारतीयों को बचाने के लिए नरेंद्र मोदी जी बैटलशिप भेज रहे हैं, यह बैटलशिप कब जा रहा है, कब आ रहा है, यह बैटलशिप जा भी रहा है या नहीं जा रहा है, यह भी हम आपसे जानना चाहेंगे, इसके बारे में भी पता लगना चाहिए। जो लोग वहां पर फंसे हुए हैं, जो कम्पनियां, कंस्ट्रक्शन कम्पनियां, उनको लेकर गई थीं, वे उनके पासपोर्ट वापस नहीं कर रही हैं। उनके पास ट्रेवल डाक्युमेंट्स नहीं हैं, जिसकी वजह से वे लोग वहां पर फंसे हुए हैं। कम्पनियां उनके डाक्युमेंट्स को जमा कर लेती हैं और उनको वापस नहीं देती हैं, यह लोगों को वहां पर रोके रखने का तरीका है।...(समय की घंटी)... आप ट्रेवल डाक्युमेंट्स एम्बेसी से उनके लिए बनवा रही हैं या नहीं बनवा रही हैं ? आपने लिखा है कि जो इंडियन कम्युनिटी का वेलफेयर फंड है, उसका काफी इस्तेमाल आप एयर टिकट्स वगैरह देने के लिए कर रही हैं। मैं आपसे यह जानना चाहता हूं कि कितना इस फंड का इस्तेमाल हुआ है? कब तक सारे लोगों को टिकट्स और सारे डाक्युमेंट्स मिल जायेंगे, जो वहां से आना चाहते हैं? इन चार-पांच सवालों के उत्तर मैं आपसे जानना चाहता हूं। धन्यवाद।

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना (पंजाब): थैंक्यू सर। मैं यहां अम्बिका सोनी जी का धन्यवाद करता हूं क्योंकि वे भी होशियारपुर से हैं और मैं भी होशियारपुर से हूं और हमारे कम से कम दो हजार लोग वहां पर फंसे हुए हैं। मैं सुषमा जी का इसलिए धन्यवाद करता हूं, क्योंकि विदेश में जो लोग बैठे हुए हैं, मैं बहुत दिनों से उनके मुद्दे उठा रहा हूं। पहली बार एक ऐसा सिस्टम देखने को मिला कि दिल्ली में भी एक कंट्रोल रूम है और बगदाद में भी एक कंट्रोल रूम है। जो दिल्ली में कंट्रोल रूम है, उसमें जो अफसर डील कर रहे हैं, वे पंजाबी बोलने वाले हैं, पंजाबी समझने वाले हैं। इसी तरह से बगदाद में भी पंजाबी, मलयाली समझने वाले हैं। सुषमा जी, मैं आपको बधाई देता हूं कि जितने भी फोन हमने किए, मेरे पास कम से कम रोज पांच-छह मैसेज आते हैं कि हमारा लड़का वहां फंसा हुआ है और इस कम्पनी में है, तो जो फोन नम्बर हम आपके कंट्रोल रूम में लिखाते थे और जो फोन नम्बर हम उनका देते थे, वहां पर आपका कंट्रोल रूम उनसे बात करके कोई इन्फॉर्मेशन लेता था, इसलिए मैं आपको बधाई देता हूं। लेकिन यह विषय इतना आसान नहीं है। बहुत दिनों से लोग विदेशों में फंसे हुए हैं, कई लोगों का पता है और कई लोगों का पता नहीं है, तो मेरा आपसे निवेदन है कि क्या हम कोई ऐसा सिस्टम डेवलप कर पाएंगे कि जो लोग बाहर जाते हैं, जो कम्पनी उनको लेकर जाती है, वह कम्पनी सही है या नहीं है, इसका पता लगाने के लिए डिस्ट्रिक्ट हैडक्वार्टर तक आपको एक एजेंसी बनानी चाहिए। वह वैरिफिकेशन करके उन लोगों को यह बताए कि आप जिस कम्पनी में रहे हैं, यह कम्पनी लीगल है या नहीं है। दूसरी बात यह है, चूंकि इराक की बात हो रही है, तो आप हमें यह बताएं कि इराक में कितने लोग लीगल वे से गए हैं और कितने लोग डॉलर की चाह में इल्लिगल वे से गए हैं? जब तक हमें ऐसे देशों में लोगों के जाने के ट्रेंड के बारे में पता नहीं चलेगा, तब तक हम और आप इसके बारे में कोई पॉलिसी नहीं बना पाएंगे।...(समय की घंटी)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. All right.

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना: आप से एक अंतिम निवेदन यह है कि ऐसी घटनाओं में जो लोग फंसे होते हैं, उनके लिए एक स्टडी ग्रुप बनाया जाए, ताकि कभी भी कोई ऐसी बात हो तो, immediately उन लोगों को लाया जा सके, आपको एक ऐसा प्रयास कराना होगा। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR (Karnataka): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, on July 4th, the extremist group, ISIS, released 46 Indian nurses after one week of captivity. While this represented the end of the ordeal for 46 Indian nurses and subsequently, five thousand other Indians, it has put the spotlight firmly on the condition of Indian labourers working in the Middle-East and the lack of institutional support that they get from the Government.

Sir, as my colleagues have said, there are over 70 lakh Indians in the Middle-East, remitting close to 30 billion US dollars. This is a significant amount and in today's globalized world, we must not stop our citizens from following whatever path they want to realise their dreams. But, Sir, the Middle-East dream must not become an Indian nightmare. As per media reports, several employers in these countries are forcing Indian employees and labourers to live under harsh, cruel, and sometimes, inhuman conditions. It is reported that in one country alone, in two years, as many as 500 workers have died and the Indian Embassy has not shared the details of these deaths or whether the victims' families have received compensation.

Sir, every Indian, rich or poor, is a son or a daughter of India and it is the duty of the Government of India to ensure his or her safety. Therefore, Sir, in the interest of thousands of Indian employees and labourers in the Middle-East countries, I would urge upon Sushmaji and the Government to adopt a three-pronged framework to ensure safety of our fellow citizens. First, there should be a better location accounting of all the Indians working in the Middle-East. Second, as Avinashji said, there should be stronger regulation of these employment agencies. Third, I would urge for bilateral treaties with the Gulf countries for safety, to protect and guarantee safety of our fellow citizens, including the Gulf Cooperation Council. Thank you, Sir.

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): श्रीमन् मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से केवल दो-तीन सवाल पूछूंगा। मेरा पहला सवाल तो यह है कि क्या यह सच है कि मिडिल ईस्ट में लगभग 70 लाख भारतीय काम करते हैं और उनसे जो अर्निंग होती है, देश को जो remittance होती है, global remittance का जो लगभग 65 मिलियन डॉलर है, उसका आधे से ज्यादा है ?

दूसरी बात यह है कि क्या हिन्दुस्तान की पॉलिसी प्रारंभ से लेकर जो रही है, पिछले कुछ वर्षों से उसमें deviation हुआ है ? तो क्या मिडिल ईस्ट के कंट्रीज के साथ अच्छे रिश्ते बनाने की बात नहीं थी ? अगर थी, तो क्या यह सच है कि पिछले कुछ वर्षों में युनाइटेड नेशन्स में मतदान करते समय कभी अमरीका के दबाव में आकर अमरीका के साथ वोट किया, कभी abstain किया और कभी मिडिल ईस्ट के aggrieved नेशन्स थे, उनके पक्ष में वोट किया। कुल सात बार वोटिंग हुई, जिसमें तीन बार abstention, दो बार पक्ष में और दो बार खिलाफ वोटिंग हुई। यह deviation क्या हमारी विदेश नीति में बदलाव का संकेत नहीं है ?

तीसरी बात यह है कि अमरीका ने पहले सोवियत यूनियन में जब हस्तक्षेप किया था, तो विद्रोहियों

[प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव]

को हथियार दिए, तालिबान के रूप में सारी दुनिया को उन्हें भेदना पड़ा। सीरिया में असद के खिलाफ जिन विद्रोहियों को हथियार दिए जा रहे हैं, क्या वे अमरीका द्वारा नहीं दिए जा रहे हैं ? क्या सीरिया और इराक के कुछ हिस्सों को मिलाकर ISIS संगठन ने नई इस्लामिक स्टेट बनाने की घोषणा की है, क्या यह घोषणा इन्हीं हथियारों के बल पर नहीं हो रही है? अगर यह घोषणा हो रही है, तो जो हमारे मित्र देश रहे हैं, जिन्होंने हमेशा हमारा साथ दिया है और जहां से हमें सत्तर प्रतिशत ऑयल मिलता है, अगर यह हो रहा है, तो फिर इस मामले में हम उस देश के लिए बोलने तक की हिम्मत क्यों नहीं जुटा पा रहे हैं ? क्या हमें अमरीका, रूस या चीन का डर है ? क्या बात है, इसका क्या कारण है ? गद्दाफी का लीबिया खत्म हो गया, लेकिन याद रखिए कि जब लीबिया खत्म हुआ, तब भी अकेला हिंदुस्तान का वॉरशिप ऐसा था, जिसको लीबिया ने अपने पानी में जाने की इजाजत दी थी, जबकि अमरीका, रूस और अन्य किसी देश के युद्धपोत को त्रिपोली के वाटर में जाने की इजाजत नहीं दी थी। ये हमारे उनके साथ सौहार्दपूर्ण रिश्ते हैं। हमारे इराक, ईरान और लीबिया, सभी से अच्छे रिश्ते रहे हैं। यहां तक भी होता रहा है कि जब हिंदुस्तान के लोग वहां जाते हैं तो काहिरा से लेकर बगदाद तक ...(समय की घंटी)... मैं केवल सवाल पूछ रहा हूं, काहिरा से लेकर बगदाद तक जब विजिटर्स को मालूम पड़ता है कि ये हिंदुस्तान से, अलहिंद से आए हैं, अगर वे कुछ खाते-पीते या कुछ खरीदते हैं, तो वे उनको कंसेशन देते हैं। उन लोगों का हमारे प्रति इतना सॉफ्ट कॉर्नर है। जब हमारी मिडिल-ईस्ट के देशों के लिए हमेशा प्रो पॉलिसी रही है, तो फिर क्या कारण है कि हमारी इस पॉलिसी में बदलाव आ रहा है ? मुझे उम्मीद है कि आप बहुत ही कंपीटेन्ट फॉरेन मिनिस्टर हैं और इस पर अपनी नीति को स्पष्ट करेंगी।

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR (Nominated): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I would like to know whether the Government recognises that it is only because of the huge reservoir of goodwill built up over the last seven decades with all West Asian and North African countries, Monarchist or Republican, Revolutionary or Islamist to which Dr. Najma Heptulla, the Minister of Minority Affairs, has been witness and was one of the most articulate exponents, when she was on our side? I would also like to know whether they understand that it is because of this huge reservoir of goodwill that we were able to secure massive West Asian support in rescuing not only our 46 nurses from Mosul, but also those Indians who were held up against their will in the Iran-Iraq War of the 1980s, the First Gulf War of 1999, the Second Gulf War of the early years of this decade, as also in Lebanon, Egypt, Tunisia and above all Libya. And do they accept this? Therefore, do they understand that to retain and further build up on the accumulated goodwill our new Government would have to give priority to our political and diplomatic relations with all West Asian and North African countries that has not been in evidence ever since the President's Address completely ignored the West Asian Region? In this regard, whether the Government understands that it is the issue of Palestine that united all Arab countries whatever their differences are, and who have never forgotten the contribution of India to the Palestine cause from Jawaharlal Nehru, to Indira Gandhi, to

Rajiv Gandhi down to the 21st century. But now I am getting extremely concerned as the new Government's foot is dragging which is putting our friendship with the Arabs in jeopardy and thereby jeopardising now and in future the millions of Indian workers who are working in the most turbulent region of the world. Is it not that this that accounts for the initial success we had with the nurses when the Arabs believed that the new Government would maintain continuity in our Palestine policy? With regard to these 40 or so Punjabi workers who are not being released is it because the Government has failed to inspire confidence in the Arab world on the Palestinian policy from what it used to be. I would like the Government to answer all these four questions.

श्री माजीद मेमन (महाराष्ट्र): ऑनरेबल डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, इत्तेफाक से हमारी एक्सटर्नल अफेयर्स मिनिस्टर यहां मौजूद हैं। इनकी रिपोर्ट के पैराग्राफ 4 में इन्होंने कहा है कि इराक में 22,000 भारतीय नागरिक कंप्लिक्ट में फँसे हैं, जिनमें से आगे चल कर इन्होंने अपनी रिपोर्ट में बताया कि अब तक इन्होंने 4,900 लोगों को मुक्त करवाया है। नतीजे के हिसाब के मुताबिक 17,100 भारतीय नागरिक आज भी इराक में फँसे हुए हैं। मैं माननीया मंत्री जी को याद दिलाना चाहूँगा और बताना चाहूँगा कि यह हमारा कर्तव्य बनता है कि हम यह न भूलें कि अगर ये 17,100 भारतीय नागरिक, जो आज की तारीख में, आपने 2 अगस्त बताया है, आज 4 अगस्त को हम उनके बारे में बात कर रहे हैं, वहां फंसे हुए हैं, तो ये आपके ऑफिशियल ऑकड़े हैं। अनऑफिशियल ऑकड़े इससे बहुत ज्यादा हो सकते हैं। मैं सरकार से प्रार्थना करूँगा कि अगर वह इन 17,100 भारतीय नागरिकों का स्टेटवाइज ब्रेक अप बताए, तो हम लोग हर स्टेट के मुख्य मंत्री के जरिए भी उनकी सहायता के लिए कोशिश कर सकते हैं कि उनके लिए तुरंत क्या मदद की जा सकती है। यह न भूला जाए कि ये 17,100 लोग हमारे देश के गरीब लोग हैं। ये वहां कोई तफरीह के लिए नहीं गए थे। ये यहां गरीबी से बेजार होकर नौकरी ढूँढने के लिए सैकड़ों-हजारों मील दूर अपने मां-बाप को छोड़ कर, अपने वतन को छोड़ कर वहां मजबूरन गए थे। उनकी मजबूरी, उनकी गरीबी का हमें एहसास करना होगा और उनको जिस किस्म की सहायता चाहिए, मॉनिटरी असिस्टेंस चाहिए, वह उन्हें मुहैया कराना हमारा फ़र्ज बनता है। ये एक ख़्वाब लेकर गए थे कि ये कुछ पैसे कमा कर आएँगे। बदकिस्मती से हम सबका यह अनुभव है कि जब ये लोग जाते हैं, तो एजेंट्स के मार्फत जाते हैं, क्योंकि इनके पास कोई सोर्स नहीं होता, कोई इंफ्लुएंस नहीं होता। ये एक ख़्वाब लेकर जाते हैं, लेकिन जब ये वहां जाते हैं, तो इनके सारे पासपोर्ट अननोन स्पार्सर्स के पास रख दिए जाते हैं। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... Ninety per cent of such people have no communication...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Put your question.

श्री माजीद मेमन: मैं इनके सामने सिर्फ दो सुझाव रखना चाहता हूँ। मंत्री महोदया से मेरी यह विनती है कि a Control Room should start operating with regular bulletin every day, telling what is the position every day till the last Indian is rescued. Secondly, please inform the House कि अब ये जो 17,100 लोग हैं, क्या ये लोग हमारे संपर्क में हैं या उनके पास इतनी सहायता भी नहीं है कि वे अपने रिश्तेदारों से या सरकार से संपर्क कर सकें ? मैं यह चाहूँगा कि इसकी गम्भीरता को देखते हुए हम इस पर बहुत ही सूझबूझ के साथ आगे काम करें। धन्यवाद।

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL (Punjab): Sir, Shrimati Ambika Soni has raised this issue today, which is causing a lot of disquiet in Punjab because there is no information about the forty of our boys, who have been captured there for the last many weeks. At the same time, I would like to thank and express the gratitude on behalf of the Government of Punjab and the people of Punjab to the hon. Minister, Shrimati Sushma Swaraj. She has met the families more than three times. She has been encouraging them. She has been giving them hope and information. I am sure with her perseverance, very soon, we will be able to get our boys home. But the broader point is, as many of my friends said, there are more than seven million people working abroad and many of them are being exploited. So, I feel it is high time that the Government of India took two or three steps. First, Grievance and Assistance Cells should be set up in every Embassy abroad which should be manned by a large number of our officers, including a legal cell, so that those of our countrymen who are caught there or are being exploited, can get some help immediately. Secondly, this House will have to debate that stringent laws need to be enacted to punish these middlemen, touts or the so-called employment agents who are leading our young boys astray. No.3 is, as Mr. Raja Said, some kind of insurance is required. So, I would suggest that the Government creates a kind of sinking fund where every person, who is going abroad, contributes, maybe, 5 dollars or 10 dollars a month, and the money goes into that sinking fund. Then that fund can be utilized to help those who are in distress. Thank you.

श्री अश्विनी कुमार (पंजाब): उपसभापति जी, आज हम सबके समक्ष एक बहुत ही गम्भीर मुद्दा आया है, जिस पर हम सदन में चर्चा कर रहे हैं। सुषमा जी ने अपने वक्तव्य में हमें कई बातें बताई हैं। जहां तक सरकार की पहलकदमी का सवाल है, जहां-जहां भी हमारे फंसे हुए भारतवासियों को मदद मिली है, उसका हम समर्थन करते हैं। लेकिन सवाल इस बात का है कि क्या ये कदम पर्याप्त हैं ?

हमें यह मालूम है कि 22,000 में से करीब 5,000 लोगों को वापस आने में हमने सहायता दी है, मगर बाकी जो लोग वहां फंसे हैं, उनके मुताल्लिक आपके वक्तव्य में कोई चर्चा नहीं है। आपने सिर्फ 41 लोगों के बारे में बात की है, जिनमें से 31 लोग पंजाब से है, जहां से मैं आता हूं। पंजाब में ऐसे बहुत से परिवार हैं, जो अहुत ही दुःख का, मजबूरी का सामना कर रहे हैं, लेकिन बहुत से ऐसे लोग भी हैं, जिनकी चर्चा आपके जवाब में नहीं है, जो वहां गैर-कानूनी तरीके से गए हैं, मगर भारतीय हैं। उनकी वापसी कैसे होगी, आगे भविष्य में हम उनकी रक्षा के लिए क्या कर सकेंगे, इन सब चीजों के बारे में भी आपको चिन्तन करना होगा।

मैं आपसे तीन सवाल पूछना चाहता हूं। पहला सवाल यह है कि हमने अपने मुल्क में कोई ऐसा दल बनाया है, जिसको हम किन्हीं खास सिचुएशंस में रैपिड ऐक्शन फोर्स की तरह यूज कर सकें ? जहां तक वैस्ट एशिया का सवाल है, तो यह सिर्फ इराक की बात नहीं, लीबिया की बात है, लेबनान की बात है, सीरिया की बात है, पूरे खाड़ी देशों की बात है, जहां पिछले कई सालों से बहुत चिन्ताजनक स्थिति उत्पन्न हो रही है। इराक और कुवैत के पहले वॉर में भी हमने लाखों लोगों की mass evacuation की थी। आज हमें यह बताया जा रहा है कि शायद आप mass evacuation इसलिए

नहीं कर सके, क्योंकि जितनी तेजी से ISIS वालों ने हमले किए, उसका किसी को अनुमान ही नहीं था। क्या आने वाले समय में हम अपनी ओर से इस तरह की इंटेलिजेंस सुनिश्चित कर सकेंगे, ताकि हमको पहले से पता हो और हम अपने लोगों की mass evacuation कर सकें ? हम सारे भारतवासियों को वहां से निकाल नहीं सकते, क्योंकि बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर foreign exchange remittance आ रहा है। उनके परिवार वहां रहते हैं। लेकिन अगर हम पार्टी और दलगत राजनीति से ऊपर उठ कर बात करें, तो यह देश के लिए बहुत चिन्ता का विषय है।

आपके वक्तव्य में एक बात और कही गई कि हम किनसे बात करें, यह भी किसी काम मालूम नहीं है। आज एक मुश्किल यह है कि भारत सरकार किससे बात कर रही है ? क्या हम अरब लीग की लीडरशिप से बात कर रहे हैं या हम यूएन की किसी ऑर्गनाइजेशन से बात कर रहे हैं? सऊदी अरब के साथ खास तौर पर हमारे बहुत अच्छे सम्बन्ध हैं और जिसका इस इलाके में बहुत असर भी है, क्या उनसे बात हो रही है ? बहुत से सद्दाम हुसैन के फॉलोअर्स हैं, जिनके साथ हमारे अच्छे रिश्ते थे, क्या उनके लोगों से बात हो रही है ? क्या उन लोगों से बात हो रही है, जो बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर ISIS वालों की प्राइवेट फंडिंग कर रहे हैं? इन लोगों के साथ बात करके ही हम कोई सार्थक पहलकदमी कर पाएंगे।

मैं आपसे ये चन्द सवाल इसलिए पूछ रहा हूँ, क्योंकि आने वाले समय में इस तरह की स्थितियों से जूझने के लिए हमारी रणनीति क्या होगी, इसके लिए यह बहुत जरूरी होगा।

आखिर में मैं आपसे यह बात कहना चाहूंगा कि जिस तरह का वक्तव्य आपने लोक सभा में दिया, करीब-करीब वही वक्तव्य आपने यहां भी दोहराया। जून से अगस्त के तीन महीनों में, जैसा कि आपने कहा कि आपने इतनी पहलकदमी की, उसके बावजूद स्थिति वहीं की वहीं हैं। हजारों लोग वहां फंसे हुए हैं। सही बात क्या है, वह देश के सामने पूरी तरह से नहीं आ सकी। क्या आने वाले दिनों आप देश के सामने पूरी जानकारी रखेंगी, यही मेरा सवाल है। धन्यवाद।

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE (Rajasthan): Sir, before I come to the main issue, I must acknowledge the fact that the Minister has been burning the midnight oil and putting in all efforts for the repatriation of stranded workers. My question is a very specific one. In the statement, she has said that 4,900 workers have been brought back and, out of them, 3,900 have been provided air tickets. There is a problem because all the aerodromes are also surrounded, and there are problems of landing. The battles are raging on the north side of Iraq. Sir, my specific question is: Can you press the Indian Navy also to help us out, because everybody knows that these landing ships that we have in our Navy, with helicopters, with hospital facilities? Can that be also pressed in? It is because that would be on the South side where there are no battles raging. Is that a possibility? Have you thought about it or can you do something on that also? Please reply to me. Thank you very much.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Did you give your name early, Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Roy?

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Yes, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: But I did not see the name.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal): We had given two notices, one from Shri Derek O'Brien and another from Shri D. Bandyopadhyay. Shri Bandyopadhyay has already spoken. Shri Derek was not here and I had given my name much earlier.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is news to me! But anyhow you put the question. That is all. Now I cannot accept any more names.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY : Sir, before seeking clarifications, I would like to clarify that I don't have any inference on leading question and I shall concentrate on Iraq only. On behalf of All India Trinamool Congress, while I join the hon. Members in expressing our deep concern and anguish over the developments in Iraq, I would like to know from the hon. Minister for External Affairs, one, the exact number of Indians who are stranded in Iraq as of now; two, whether there is any nurse still stranded in Iraq and out of the Indians who are stranded in Iraq, how many of them are still kept as captives. Lastly, could the Government tell this House how soon it would be in a position to ensure the safe return of Indian workers to our country ?

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज: उपसभापति जी, सबसे पहले तो मैं आपको धन्यवाद देना चाहूँगी, क्योंकि आज सुबह मुझे यह लग रहा था कि व्यवधान के कारण यह चर्चा खत्म हो गई है, क्योंकि ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव का नियम यह कहता है कि अगर आपने एक बार स्टेटमेंट ले कर दिया तो उसको ओवर एंड आउट कहते हैं, फिर वह दोबारा नहीं हो सकती और अगर एक विषय सदन के सत्र में एक बार आ जाए, तो दोबारा नहीं उठाया जा सकता। मुझे अच्छा लगा कि आपने नियमों में ढील देकर इस चर्चा की अनुमति दी, क्योंकि मैंने जो भाषण सुने, उनमें बहुत सी इतनी मिथ्या धारणाएँ व्यक्त की गई हैं कि कम से कम अपने उत्तर में मैं उनको स्पष्ट कर सकूँगी और स्थिति को साफ कर सकूँगी।

अम्बिका सोनी जी ने चर्चा शुरू करते हुए कहा कि उन्होंने मेरा लोक सभा का वक्तव्य भी पढ़ा है और राज्य सभा वाला भी पढ़ा है, लेकिन दोनों में कोई अन्तर नहीं है, केवल एक आंकड़े का फर्क है। अम्बिका जी, आप तो स्वयं मंत्री रही हैं, अगर दोनों में अन्तर हो, तब तो विषय बनता है, लेकिन अगर दोनों में अन्तर न हो, तब विषय नहीं बनता है, क्योंकि जब मैं एक ही विषय पर दोनों सदनों में वक्तव्य दे रही हूँ तो दोनों सदनों में समान बात ही रखूँगी। बहुत बार अलग-अलग बात कह दी जाती है, तो विषय बन जाता है कि लोक सभा में तो आपने यह कहा और राज्य सभा में आप यह कह रही हैं। लेकिन मैंने समान वक्तव्य दिया, एक आंकड़ा जरूर बदला और वह आंकड़ा इसलिए बदला, क्योंकि वह वक्तव्य 24 जुलाई का था, जिसका आपने जिक्र किया कि मैंने आंकड़ा बदला। वह आंकड़ा बदलता जाएगा, हर दिन बदलता जाएगा।

अभी मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी भाई ने जब यह कहा कि 5000 ज्यादा लोग आ गए हैं, तो लोगों ने कहा कि इस पर तो 4900 लिखा है। 4900 लिखा है as of 2nd August. 2 अगस्त को 4900 लोग

आए और अगर आज वे यह कहते हैं कि 5000 से ज्यादा लोग आ गए, तो वह गलत नहीं है, क्योंकि उसमें और दो दिन का आंकड़ा जुड़ गया। वहां से हर दिन लोग आ रहे हैं, इसलिए दोनों सदनों में मैंने समान वक्तव्य दिया, क्योंकि मैं समान विषय पर बोल रही थी और यह आंकड़ा हर दिन बदल रहा है। मैंने जिन प्रश्नों के जवाब दिए, उनमें आंकड़ा कुछ और था, जो लोक सभा में जवाब दिए, उनमें आंकड़ा कुछ और था और आज जवाब दिया, उसमें 2 अगस्त का आंकड़ा है। लेकिन सबसे पहले मैं उस धारणा को ध्वस्त करना चाहती हूँ जो माजीद साहब ने कही। आप कह रहे हैं कि मैंने इसमें लिखा है कि 22 हजार लोग फंसे हुए हैं। नहीं, मैंने कहा है कि इराक में 22 हजार भारतीयों की संख्या है यानी 22 हजार भारतीय इराक में रहते हैं। वे सब के सब फंसे हुए नहीं हैं। पहले तो मैं आपको यह बता दूँ कि इराक में रहने वाले, भारतीयों को हम तीन श्रेणियों में विभक्त करते हैं—एक है पूरी तरह सुरक्षित, दूसरे हैं बंधक और तीसरे हैं फंसे हुए। माजीद साहब, हमारा सौभाग्य है, मैंने जहाँ लिखा है कि 22 हजार में से 15 हजार कुर्दिस्तान में हैं, वे सारे के सारे सुरक्षित हैं। वहाँ कोई संघर्ष नहीं हो रहा और न होने की संभावना है, इसलिए सबसे पहले तो 22 हजार में से वह 15 हजार काट दीजिए, बचे केवल 7 हजार और उन 7 हजार में से 41 बंधक हैं। बंधक वे हैं, जिनसे हमारा संपर्क टूटा हुआ है। बहुत लोगों ने पूछा, आपने भी कहा कि क्या 17,100 से संपर्क है? अरे बाकी सबसे भी संपर्क है, केवल 41 बंधक हैं, जिनसे संपर्क टूटा हुआ है, लेकिन प्रत्यक्ष संपर्क टूटा हुआ है, परोक्ष संपर्क अलग-अलग स्रोतों से उनसे है। इसलिए सबसे पहले तो यह धारणा मिटा दीजिए कि 22 हजार फंसे हुए हैं। 15 हजार तो कुर्दिस्तान में सुरक्षित हैं, 41 बंधक हैं और जो बाकी हैं, वे भी सारे फंसे हुए नहीं हैं। हम फंसे हुए किन्हें कहते हैं? जिनके बारे में बार-बार बात आ रही थी कि कंपनियों में काम करने के लिए गए, पासपोर्ट मालिकों ने रख लिए और अब वे आना चाहते हैं, तो कंपनियाँ उनको पासपोर्ट नहीं दे रहीं हैं। किसी के पास पासपोर्ट हैं, मगर आने का पैसा नहीं है और वे आना चाहते हैं, तो टिकट नहीं दे रहे हैं। ये जो 5 हजार लोग हम लाए हैं, इनमें से मात्र एक हजार लोग ऐसे हैं, जिनको कंपनियों ने टिकट दिए या जो स्वयं संपन्न थे, अपने टिकट लेकर आ गए। नरेश अग्रवाल जी ने सवाल सीधा मुझसे पूछा था, अगर आपने यह स्टेटमेंट पढ़ लिया होता, तो इसके पैराग्राफ में मैंने लिखा है कि हमने 4,900 लोगों की सहायता की है, जिनमें से 3,938 को हमने एयर टिकट भी दिया है और दस्तावेज भी दिए हैं और ये कैसे दिए हैं, यह भी मैं बता दूँ। आज से पहले यह नहीं हुआ। क्यों नहीं हुआ? इसलिए नहीं हुआ कि लोग एम्बेसी में बैठ कर इंतजार करते थे कि जो आएगा, हम उसको मदद देंगे। हमने दूसरा तरीका अपनाया। हमने बगदाद के अलाव बसरा, नजफ और करबला में कैम्प ऑफिसेज़ खोले और जिन अधिकारियों को मैंने यहाँ से भेजा, उनको हमने यह ब्रीफ किया कि आप एम्बेसी में नहीं बैठेंगे, केवल हेल्प लाइन पर आने वाले फोन का इंतजार नहीं करेंगे, आप उन तमाम इंडियन कंपनीज़ में जाएंगे, जहाँ भारतीय काम कर रहे हैं। उनकी मीटिंग लेंगे और उनकी मीटिंग लेकर उनसे पूछेंगे, हो सकता है क्योंकि उस समय मुझे यह खबर आ रही थी कि कोई आना नहीं चाहता है, नेचुरली नौकरी के लिए गए हैं, जब तक लड़ाई सामने नहीं है, कोई आना नहीं चाहता, तो मैंने कहा, नहीं, आप उन्हें परसुएड करेंगे कि वे आएँ और फिर कंपनियों से बात करेंगे। जो कंपनियाँ पासपोर्ट दे देगी, ठीक, जो पासपोर्ट नहीं देगी, उनको आप एमरजेंसी सर्टिफिकेट्स देकर या नए पासपोर्ट बना कर लेकर आएंगे। हजारों-हजार खाली पासपोर्ट की बुकलेट्स मैंने वहाँ पहुँचाईं। राजीव शुक्ल जी पूछ रहे थे कि एमरजेंसी सर्टिफिकेट नर्सों को नहीं मिले, तो वे कैसे आई? एमरजेंसी सर्टिफिकेट किसे कहते हैं? एमरजेंसी सर्टिफिकेट वह ट्रेवल डॉक्यूमेंट है, जो पासपोर्ट के अभाव में दिया जाता है।

श्री राजीव शुक्ल: मैंने एक्सपीरिएंस सर्टिफिकेट के बारे में पूछा था। उन लोगों ने वहां पर जितने दिन नौकरी की, उसका एक्सपीरिएंस सर्टिफिकेट उनको नहीं मिला। अगर वह उनको मिल जाए, तो उसके आधार पर उन्हें नौकरी मिल जाए।

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज: उस पर मैं बाद में आऊंगी। अभी मैं निकालने की बात कर रही हूँ, उस पर भी आती हूँ। जहां तक एमरजेंसी सर्टिफिकेट्स का सवाल है, यह जो 3,938 हमने लिखा, जिनके पास भी पासपोर्ट नहीं थे, हमने सबको पासपोर्ट मुहैया करवाए, एमरजेंसी सर्टिफिकेट्स देकर ट्रेवल डॉक्यूमेंट्स दिए। जिस किसी के पास पैसा नहीं था, ये जो 3,938 हैं, इनको अपना पैसा देकर लाए हैं, इन सबको टिकट दिए और केवल वहीं तक टिकट नहीं दिए कि दिल्ली लाकर सबको छोड़ दिया। मैं नरेश भाई को बताना चाहती हूँ, क्योंकि उन्होंने कहा था, वरना फिनिशियल हेल्प दीजिए। बंदोपाध्याय जी ने कहा था कि फिनिशियल हेल्प दीजिए। हम उन सबको टिकटें देकर जब दिल्ली लाए, तो दिल्ली में उनका सम्मान से स्वागत हो, उन्हें रिसीव किया जाए, इसके लिए जब उन्हें वहां जहाज में चढ़ाया जाता था, तब वहीं से हम पता कर लेते थे कि किस-किस राज्य के लोग चढ़ रहे हैं। उन-उन राज्यों के रेजिडेंट कमिश्नर्स को कहते थे, मेरे अपने प्रवासी भारतीय कार्यालय के जो अधिकारी हैं, वे जाते थे और वे उनको रिसीव करते थे। हर रेजिडेंट कमिश्नर अपने प्रदेश के लोगों को लेकर अपने भवन में जाता था और फिर दोपहर में हमें यह बताता था कि उनमें से कितने हैदराबाद जाएंगे, कितने त्रिवेंद्रम जाएंगे, कितने कोच्चि जाएंगे, कितने पंजाब जाएंगे और कितने कलकाता जाएंगे। उनमें से एक-एक को हमने अपने-अपने प्रदेश तक जाने के एयर टिकट्स दिए हैं। यही नहीं, आप यह पूरी प्रक्रिया समझ लीजिए कि पहले हमारे आदमी वहां कंपनियों में गए, भारतीयों के साथ बैठक की, उसको परसुएड किया कि चलो, फिर जिनके पास पासपोर्ट्स नहीं थे, उनको पासपोर्ट्स दिए, जिनके पास पैसे नहीं थे उनको टिकट दिए, उसके बाद उन्हें दिल्ली लाकर, उनका स्वागत करके रेजिडेंट कमिश्नर्स के माध्यम से उनके भवनों में ठहराया। तब उन भवनों में जाकर उन्हें हमने टिकट पहुँचाए और यह कहा कि अब आप अपने-अपने प्रदेश में चले जाओ। इस तरह से यह इवैकुएशन हुआ है और 7,000 लोगों में से 5,000 लोग आए हैं तथा 2,000 वे लोग हैं जो आना नहीं चाहते, जिनको हम अभी भी परसुएड कर रहे हैं। हमारे यहां सबने कहना शुरू कर दिया, बसरा वाले ने कहा कि पिछले दो महीनों में टोटल 20 कॉल्स आई है, अब तो आप हमें वापस आने दीजिए, तो मैंने कहा कि नहीं, अभी आप रुक जाओ और वहां अभी और लोग जो रुके हैं उनको आप किसी तरह परसुएड करो। हम इस काम में बगदाद से भी लगे हैं। मैंने स्वयं कैरो के चीफ मिनिस्टर को फोन किया कि बगदाद की नर्सिंग आने को तैयार नहीं हो रही हैं। जो लड़ाई मोसुल में हुई है, उससे बगदाद के हालात खराब हो सकते हैं, आप उनको फोन करके कहिए कि वे आएँ और अगर वे फिर भी नहीं आती तो हमें वे लिखकर दे दें कि हम आना नहीं चाहती, क्योंकि मैं कल को यह अपराध स्वीकार करने को बिल्कुल तैयार नहीं होऊँगी कि वे वहां फँसी रह गई और आपने उनको नहीं निकाला। इस तरह, हम तो यहां तक कह रहे हैं। मैं आप सब से कह रही हूँ कि आपके अपने-अपने राज्यों में, अगर आपका कोई जानकार है या अगर आपको ऐसा लगता है कि किसी के परिवार वाले ने आपसे सम्पर्क किया है तो आप अपने-अपने राज्य के किसी व्यक्ति को यदि इराक से और मैं आज इसमें लीबिया भी जोड़ रही हूँ कि लीबिया से निकालना चाहते हैं, तो आप हमको सिर्फ सूची दे दें, मैं आपको इस सदन में खड़े होकर आश्वस्त करती हूँ कि हम पासपोर्ट, पैसे या टिकट देकर भी उनको वहां से निकालकर लाएँगे।

नरेश भाई, आप पैसे की बात कर रहे हैं! जब मैं परसों अपनी कांस्टिटुएन्सी में थी तो वहां मैसेज

गया कि बेंगाजी से लोगों को निकालने के लिए हमारे पास कोई दूसरा रास्ता नहीं है। जो लोग बेंगाजी में फँसे हुए हैं, उनको वहां से फेरी के माध्यम से माल्टा लाना पड़ेगा, जहां से एयर इंडिया का जहाज उनको ले आएगा, मगर उस फेरी के लिए एक लाख रुपये प्रति पैसेंजर लगेंगे। तो मैंने कहा कि क्या आज का दिन पैसे गिनने का है? अरे, एक लाख लगेंगे या पाँच लाख लगें, तुम फेरी करो, मगर बेंगाजी से सब लोगों को माल्टा लेकर आओ ताकि एयर इंडिया का जहाज वहां जाकर उनको यहां ले आए। हम एक क्षण भी पैसे की बात नहीं कर रहे हैं। अभी राजीव शुक्ल जी पूछ रहे थे कि आईसीडब्ल्यूएफ का कितना पैसा लग गया? अभी पैसे गिनने की फुर्सत कहां है? अभी तो पैसा लग रहा है, खर्चा हो रहा है और अब तो लीबिया में भी पैसा लगना शुरू हो गया। हमारे आसपास के जितने मिशंस हैं, हम सबका पैसा पहले बगदाद ट्रांसफर कर रहे थे, अब हम लीबिया में भी ट्रांसफर कर रहे हैं, लेकिन पैसे की कमी के कारण किसी एक व्यक्ति को वहां फँसा हुआ नहीं रहने दिया जाएगा। मैं आपसे फिर कह रही हूँ कि आप जिन लोगों की भी लिस्ट हमको दें कि ये लोग आना चाहते हैं तो वे सारे के सारे आएँगे, यह मैं आपको बता रही हूँ।

अब बात उन 41 लोगों की है। जहां तक उन 41 लोगों का प्रश्न है, इसे अम्बिका जी ने उठाया, उस बारे में गुजराल जी ने भी बात की तथा अश्विनी कुमार जी ने भी बात की। नैचुरली, आप पंजाब से हैं और मैं आपकी चिन्ता समझ सकती हूँ, लेकिन मैं आपको यहां खड़े होकर बता रही हूँ कि हमारा उनसे कोई डायरेक्ट सम्पर्क नहीं है, यह मैं स्वीकार करती हूँ। अगर उनसे सम्पर्क होता तो वे बंधक क्यों होते ? आदमी तभी कैप्टिव होता है जब उसका सम्पर्क टूट जाता है, लेकिन एक नहीं, बल्कि अनेक स्रोतों से हमने यह पता लगाया है और उन स्रोतों के हवाले से मैं यहां पर खड़े होकर जिम्मेदारी से यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि वे जीवित भी हैं और कुशल भी हैं।

मुझे दुःख हुआ कि यहां भाई के.सी. त्यागी ने एक रेड क्रेसेंट का हवाला देकर कहा कि वे नहीं रहे, यह अच्छी बात नहीं है।...(व्यवधान)... पहली बात तो मैं यह कहूँ कि यह असत्य है और दूसरा, मैं यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि इस तरह के समय में अफवाहों का बाजार बहुत गर्म होता है। हम लोग अफवाहों पर न जाएँ। जब सरकारी सोर्स आपको कुछ कहे तो उस पर भरोसा करें, उस पर विश्वास करें। अम्बिका जी, ये जो 41 लोग हैं, इनके परिवारों से मैं एक-दो बार नहीं बल्कि तीन-तीन बार मिली हूँ और डेढ़-डेढ़, दो-दो घंटे तक मिली हूँ। आप जो कह रही हैं, चूंकि हरसिमरत कौर बादल जी ने मेरे साथ मिनिस्टर की शपथ ली है, गोपनीयता की शपथ ली है, इसलिए वे पेपर्स मैं उनके साथ शेयर कर सकती थी तथा किसी और के साथ मैं शेयर नहीं कर सकती थी। मैंने उनको वे पेपर्स भी दिखाए हैं, जिनके आधार पर हम कह रहे हैं कि वे जीवित हैं और कुशल हैं। श्री भगवंत मान आप पार्टी के एमपी है। वे मुझसे मिलने के लिए आए थे। मैंने उनसे कहा कि मैं आपको कागज नहीं दिखा सकती, क्योंकि आपने गोपनीयता की शपथ नहीं ली है, लेकिन मैं आपको बताती हूँ। नरेश गुजराल जी तीन बार आए मेरे पास। किसी ने यह कहा कि केरल के मुख्य मंत्री ने तो बहुत प्रो-एक्टिव होकर उनको निकाल लिया। पंजाब के मुख्य मंत्री ने क्या किया, पंजाब के मुख्य मंत्री ने कोई काम नहीं किया। पंजाब के मुख्य मंत्री मुझे स्वयं दो बार मिलने आए, सुखबीर बादल जी मुझे मिलने दो बार आए। पूरा शिरोमणि अकाली दल का जत्था मुझे मिलने आया और यहां के जो पंजाब के एम.पीज. हैं, वे सारे के सारे मुझे मिलने आए दलगत राजनीति से ऊपर उठकर। शायद बी.जे.पी. वाले तो कम थे, क्योंकि यहीं पकड़ लेते थे। अविनाश राय खन्ना जी तो मुझे आते-जाते कॉरिडोर में पकड़ लेते थे। कॉरिडोर में मुझसे पूछते थे, मेरे कक्ष में आकर के पूछते थे, कोई ऐसा व्यक्ति नहीं है जिसने यह चिंता

[श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज]

न जताई हो। यह चिंता जताई है। लेकिन मुझे दुख हुआ जब पी. राजीव जी ने यह कहा कि वह तो एक मलयाली व्यापारी निकालकर आ गया। यही एक बात के.सी. त्यागी जी ने भी कही थी। मैं फिर कहना चाहती हूँ कि मुझे उस मलयाली व्यापारी का नाम तो बतला दो...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: That is in newspapers.

श्री सुषमा स्वराज: यह सिर से गलत है, सिर से गलत है। मैं नहीं जानती कि कौन है वह मलयाली व्यापारी और अगर मलयाली व्यापारी इतना सक्षम है तो फिर वह क्यों पैरोकियल हो रहा है? अगर उसने नर्सज निकाली, तो मेरे ये 41 लोग भी निकलवा दे, मैं उसको पद्मश्री दिलवा दूंगी, यहां खड़े होकर कहती हूँ। लाओ तो, कौन है वह मलयाली व्यापारी जो नर्सज को निकाल कर ले आया, वह इन 41 लोगों को भी निकाले, क्योंकि मैं...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Madam, it is in newspapers.

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज: मैंने अभी कहा कि न्यूजपेपर पर मत जाइए। वह न्यूजपेपर वाला मुझे बताए कि कौन है वह मलयाली व्यापारी, जो नर्सज को निकाल कर लाया है। बेवजह की अफवाहें चल रही हैं। मैं यहां खड़े होकर कहती हूँ कि जितने लोग इराक में हैं...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Madam, why are you angry at Malayalee?

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: No, no; it is *vyapari* ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: She is saying '*vyapari*' ...(Interruptions)... It is *vyapari* ...(Interruptions)... She is speaking '*vyapari*'.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: I am not angry with Malayalees. मैं जितने लोग निकाल कर लायी हूँ उनमें मलयाली सबसे ज्यादा हैं। I love them. अभी भी लीबिया से जितने निकाल रही हूँ उनमें भी मलयाली सबसे ज्यादा हैं I love them. I am saying about the 'trader'. They are saying that a Malayalee trader who brought them back.

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): It is being said.

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज: इसलिए मैं यह कह रही हूँ, क्योंकि मैं जब यहां खड़े होकर के इराक में फंसे भारतीयों की बात करती हूँ, तो तमिल, तेलुगु, मलयाली, पंजाबी के रूप में नहीं करती, वे सब भारतीय हैं। तो अगर कोई मलयाली व्यापारी मलयालियों को निकालने के लिए बाहर आया तो मैं कहती हूँ कि भैया, पंजाबियों को भी निकाल ला। लेकिन ये बातें बिल्कुल गलत हैं। रही बात इसकी कि आपकी बातें किससे हो रही हैं, अश्विनी कुमार जी ने मुझसे चार-पांच जगहों के नाम ले दिए कि क्या उनसे बात हो रही है? बाकी कुछ लोगों ने भी कहा। यहां बहुत सीजंड लोग बैठे हैं, पूर्व प्रधान मंत्री जी के समेत। वे जानते हैं कि जब इस तरह का कोई प्रोसेस होता है, तो उसका मूल सिद्धांत होता है, फंडामेंटल प्रिंसिपल होता है गोपनीयता, सीक्रेसी। अगर मैं उसको बाहर कर दूँ तो प्लान ही प्लान रह जाएगा फिर एक्शन नहीं होगा। जो आप कह रहे हैं कि एक्शन प्लान बतला दो, इनमें एक्शन प्लान नहीं बताए जाते। मैं इतना कह सकती हूँ कि अश्विनी कुमार जी, आपने जितने नाम लिए हैं, उन

सबसे बात हुई है और मैं जिम्मेदारी से कह रही हूँ। अरब देशों की बात बहुत बार आई, मणि शंकर अय्यर जी ने भी कही। सारे के सारे विदेश मंत्रियों से मैंने व्यक्तिगत तौर पर बात की है। खाड़ी के सारे एम्बैसेडर जो यहां हैं, उनको बुलाकर बात की है अपने एम्बैसेडर जो खाड़ी में हैं, उनको बुलाकर बात की है और केवल खाड़ी के देश नहीं, जो बाकी देशों का भी आपने नाम लिया कि वे सहायक हो सकते हैं, वे सहायक हो सकते हैं, उन सबसे बात की है। मैंने वह हर दरवाजा खटखटाया है जो दरवाजा अगर खुल जाए तो हमारे बच्चे बाहर वापस आ जाएं। हर दरवाजा खटखटाया है। बीच में खुल जाए तो हमारे बच्चे बाहर वापस आ जाएं। हर दरवाजा खटखटाया है। बीच में खबर यह आई थी कि ईद के दिन या ईद के एकाध-दो दिन बाद छोड़े जा रहे हैं। अभी तक वह संभव नहीं हुआ। मैं तो इंतजार कर रही हूँ, इस तरह से इंतजार कर रही हूँ जैसे मां अपने बेटे का इंतजार करती है। मैं चाहती हूँ कि वे 41 बच्चे इसी तरह आ जाएं जैसे 46 नर्सज आईं। मैं उस दिन का इंतजार कर रही हूँ कि जिस दिन उनको भी उनके घर पहुंचवा सकूंगी। इसलिए यह मत कहिए। मैंने हर वह दरवाजा खटखटाया है जहां से सहायता मिल सकती है। राम गोपाल जी ने कुछ प्रश्न किए हैं कि खाड़ी के देशों में क्या 70 लाख लोग हैं? हां हैं। क्या उनकी remittances इतनी हैं जितनी टोटल remittances का आधा है? हां है। लेकिन उसके बाद आपने कहा कि हमारी विदेश नीति ऐसी है, जिस विदेश नीति में हम कभी अमेरिका के दबाव में वोट करते हैं, कभी अमेरिका के पक्ष में वोट करते हैं, कभी हम ऐसे वोट करते हैं, कभी हम अब्सटेन करते हैं। सवाल तो आप ठीक कर रहे थे मगर निगाह गलत थी। आप मेरी तरफ देखकर सवाल कर रहे थे। यह सवाल आपको उधर करना चाहिए था, बैठे थे प्रधान मंत्री मनमोहन सिंह जी।...(व्यवधान)...

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: आप रेक्टिफाइ कर दीजिए।

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज: मैं वही कह रही हूँ। आप जिस सरकार के समर्थक दल थे ...

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: मैं तो सरकार को कंटीन्यूटी मानता हूँ।

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज: हां, मैं भी कंटीन्यूटी मानती हूँ। आपने कहा कि 7 बार हमने वोट किया-कभी एब्सटेन किया, कभी उनके पक्ष में किया, कभी विरोध में किया। यह प्रश्न आप हमारी तरफ देखकर करने के बजाय उधर की तरफ देखकर करते और उस समय पूछते तो ज्यादा कारगर होता, जब आप उनको समर्थन दे रहे थे। जहां तक हमारा सवाल है, हमारे समय में वोट का प्रश्न केवल यूएनएचआरसी में आया और मैं गर्व से कहती हूँ कि यूएनएचआरसी में अपनी परंपरा को कायम रखते हुए भारत ने फिलिस्तीन के पक्ष में वोट किया है, उनके खिलाफ वोट नहीं किया है। इसलिए हम दोषी नहीं हैं। जहां तक इजराइल और गाजा का सवाल है, मैं चाहती थी कि विषय पर चर्चा बहुत फोकस्ड होती, लेकिन वह बिखर गयी और यह बिखरी भी इतनी कि अमेरिका, चाइना, यू.के., इजराइल, गाजा, बर्न—ये सब उसमें आ गए। नरेश भाई तो इसे चाइना तक ले गए, लेकिन मुझे उसकी चिंता नहीं है। अब जो ये सारी बातें हुई, उनके बारे में मुझे सदन को बताने का मौका तो मिला। फिर यह चर्चा इराक से आगे इल्लीगल माइग्रेशन तक चली गयी, रिफ्रूट करने वाली एजेंसियों तक चली गयी। अम्बिका जी ने पूछा क्या आपके यहां कोई ऐसा ग्रुप है, जो इनके ऊपर नजर रखे ? अम्बिका जी, हमारे यहां केवल ग्रुप नहीं बल्कि पूरी की पूरी मिनिस्ट्री है और आपके समय में मिनिस्ट्री ऑफ ओवरसीज इंडियन अफेयर्स बनाई गई, जो केवल यही काम करती है आप एक ग्रुप की बात करते हैं, वह इंडियन वर्कर्स सिसोर्स सेक्टर अलग है, माईग्रेंट वर्कर्स रिसोर्स सेक्टर अलग है और वह पूरा-का-पूरा

[श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज]

मंत्रालय यही काम करता है। वायालार रवि जी तो जानते हैं क्योंकि वे उस विभाग के मंत्री रहे हैं। वहां सब से ज्यादा केरल के लोग जाते हैं, तभी उन्होंने कहा कि आप मलयाली के क्यों खिलाफ हैं? अरे भाई, मैं मलयाली के खिलाफ क्यों होऊंगी? हमारा प्रवासी मंत्रालय तो केरलाइट्स पर ही चल रहा है। वहां केरल से इतने ज्यादा लोग जा रहे हैं कि इनके अपने प्रदेश में एक महकमा "नॉर्का" है, जो उनको देखता है। इस तरह पूरा-का-पूरा मंत्रालय यही काम कर रहा है। राजीव जी ने इमिग्रेशन बिल के बारे में पूछा। इनके समय में इमिग्रेशन बिल बना था, लेकिन उस बिल में काफी खमियां हैं। अभी जो 1983 का बिल है, वह बहुत ज्यादा डेफिशिएंट है। हम उस बिल को रिप्लेस करना चाहते हैं। यह इमिग्रेशन बिल उस समय तैयार हुआ था। हम चाहते हैं कि उसकी कमियों को पूरा कर के एक परफेक्ट बिल लाएं। मुझे लगता है कि हम अगले सत्र तक उस बिल को तैयार कर लेंगे क्योंकि जैसे-जैसे मैं इन सारी चीजों को देखती हूं, वैसे-वैसे दिल दहलता है कि ऐसे-ऐसे एजेंट्स बन गए हैं, जिन्हें यह परवाह बिल्कुल नहीं है कि वे हिंदुस्तानियों से इतनी बड़ी-बड़ी रकम लेकर उन्हें फंसा देते हैं। ऐसे बहुत से केसेज आए हैं, जिनमें लोग एअरपोर्ट पर पहुंचते हैं और एम्प्लॉयर तक पहुंच भी नहीं पाते कि उसके पहले ही जेल चले जाते हैं क्योंकि उसमें सब कुछ फेक होता है, वीजा भी फेक होता है। ऐसी सारी चीजों को इकट्ठा कर के हम लोग इमिग्रेशन के बारे में एक नया बिल बना रहे हैं और उस बिल को हम लोग यहां लेकर आएंगे।

नरेश भाई, आप चुटकी लेते हैं कि प्रधान मंत्री मुझे नेपाल नहीं ले गए, मुझे ब्रिक्स नहीं ले गए। मैं डा. मनमोहन सिंह जी से पूछना चाहूंगी कि आप कब-कब अपने विदेश मंत्री को ब्रिक्स में ले गए? ...**(व्यवधान)**... नरेश जी, आपने झगड़ा कराने की पूरी-की-पूरी कोशिश की कि ब्रिक्स में भी लेकर नहीं गए, नेपाल भी नहीं ले गए। आप झगड़ा मत कराइए। अगर हम यहां से बाहर चले जाते, तो आप कहते प्रधान मंत्री और विदेश मंत्री-दोनों को जाने की क्या जरूरत थी? जब सत्र चल रहा है, तो एक को तो रहना चाहिए था। आपका मतलब है, "चित भी मेरी पट भी मेरी।" यह नहीं हो सकता है। जब सरकार को कटघरे में खड़ा करना होता है, तब आप नियमों का हवाला देते हैं और जब अपना हित सधता है, तो नियमों को तुड़वाते हैं। मैंने यहां भी सब से कहा कि मैं तैयार हूं, हालांकि नियम इस की इजाजत नहीं दे रहे थे, लेकिन मैंने कहा कि मैं दो बजे भी तैयार हूं।

महोदय, मुझे इस बात की खुशी है कि इस विषय पर जो चर्चा हुई, अगर उसे बिखराव से भी छांटूं, तो उसमें कुछ प्रश्न ऐसे निकले, जिनके उत्तर मैं देना चाहती थी और जिनके उत्तर मैंने दिए हैं।

महोदय, एक बात लीबिया में एक केरलाइट डेनियल सोलोमन की डेथ के बारे में कही गई।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: One Soloman Daniel died in Tripoli.

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज: मैं डेनियल सोलोमन के बारे में बताना चाहूंगी। कल यह दुर्घटना हुई। एक बम ब्लास्ट हुआ, उसका स्प्लिटर उन्हें लगा जिसके कारण उनकी डेथ हुई है। हमारी एम्बेसी ने उसी समय वहां बात कर ली है कि उनके mortal remains, उनका पार्थिव शरीर यहां आ जाए। इसकी भी हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि तुरंत आ जाए, जल्दी आ जाए क्योंकि उसमें कोई अलग से पोस्टमॉर्टम वगैरह कराने की जरूरत नहीं है, उसमें कोई डिस्प्यूट नहीं है। सबको मालूम है कि बम ब्लास्ट में डेथ हुई है। हम जल्दी से जल्दी उनके mortal remains यहां लेकर आएंगे, इसकी भी हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं।

उपसभापति जी, लीबिया में जो लागे फंसे हैं, उनको भी निकालने की हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं और मैं आपको बताऊँ, आपको यह सुनकर गर्व होगा कि लीबिया में जिस तरह का संघर्ष चल रहा है, अमेरिका ने, यू.के. ने, फ्रांस ने, चीन ने अपनी-अपनी एम्बेसियां वहां बंद कर दी हैं। एम्बेसी बंद करने का अर्थ होता है कि लोगों को उनके भाग्य पर छोड़कर चले गए। नरेश जी, आप उधर बात कर रहे थे। लीबिया में अमेरिका ने अपनी एम्बेसी बंद कर दी, फ्रांस ने अपनी एम्बेसी बंद कर दी, ट्यूनीशिया तक ने बंद कर दी, लेकिन भारत की एम्बेसी चौबीसों घंटे काम कर रही है। हमने 70 फील्ड को ऑर्डिनेटर्स लगाए हैं। हमारे एक पुराने अधिकारी, जो पहले लीबिया में एम्बेसेडर रह चुके हैं, मिस्टर कुमारन, उनको हमने स्पेशली भेजा है। वे अपनी जान हथेली पर रखकर काम कर रहे हैं और हम लोगों ने उसके लिए भी तय किया है कि हम ट्यूनीशिया के रास्ते से भी निकालेंगे। बीच में ट्यूनीशिया का बॉर्डर बंद हो गया था, जो कल से खुल गया है। 98 नर्सें निकल चुकी हैं, 126 नर्सें तैयार हैं जाने के लिए, 236 लोग माल्टा में बेंगाजी से जाने को तैयार हैं, लेकिन जो फेरी, मैंने कहा कि एक लाख रूपए प्रति पर्सन के लिए है, वह 420 की है। तो हम लोग चाहते हैं कि कम से कम इतने पैसंजर जरूर तैयार हो जाएं कि उनको हम लोग निकाल कर ले जाएं। कल फिर मैंने चांडी जी से बात की है कि आप लीबिया में फोन कीजिए और उनको कहिए कि वे लोग निकल कर आए। मैं पुनः आप लोगों से कहना चाहती हूँ कि इराक और लीबिया में, जो भी आपका कोई परिचित फंसा है, आप उसको यह कहिए कि वह वहां से आ जाए, क्योंकि लीबिया इस समय बिल्कुल सुरक्षित नहीं है। आज के दिन चीजें हमारे कंट्रोल में इतनी हैं कि हम निकाल कर ला सकते हैं।

राजीव शुक्ल जी ने एक बैटलशिप की बात थी, तो मैं बता दूँ-बैटलशिप यह नहीं कि जा रहा था, चला गया था। आई.एन.एस. मैसूर वहां जाकर खड़ा हो गया था। एयर ट्रैफिक से ही हम लोग निकाल पाए। सारे के सारे विमानों से जब हम ले आए, तो फिर हमें लगा कि उसकी वहां अब आवश्यकता नहीं है, जैसे मैंने कहा कि 15,000 कुर्दिस्तान में रहने वाले तो निकालने नहीं हैं। ये लोग जो निकल रहे थे, तो वहां आवश्यकता नहीं थी, तो हमने उसको वापस बुला लिया, लेकिन वह बैटलशिप गया था, आई.एन.एस. मैसूर वहां जाकर खाड़ा रहा, बहुत दिनों तक खड़ा रहा। उसको हमने कुवैत से भेजा था, अब वह वापस आ गया है। तो इराक का इवैक्युएशन लगभग पूरा हो गया है। अब तो ट्रिक्ल डाउन जिसे कहते हैं, कोई एक-एक, दो-दो आ जाता है हमारे पास कभी, तो उसको भी हम लोग निकाल लाते हैं। आप कोई और सुची देंगे, तो उनको भी निकाल लाएंगे। तो अब हमारा ध्यान ज्यादा लीबिया की तरफ है, लेकिन जैसा मैंने कहा कि लीबिया में भी हम माल्टा से इधर जरबा के एयरपोर्ट से अपने भारतीयों को निकाल रहे हैं। उनकी सुरक्षा हमारी केवल चिंता ही नहीं, हमारे सबसे बड़ी प्राथमिकता है और मैं आप सबको कहना चाहती हूँ कि आप आश्वस्त रहिए, हर भारतीय को, जो वहां असुरक्षित है, हम उसको निकाल कर लाएंगे। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. ...*(Interruptions)*... No clarifications on clarifications. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA : What about Father Prem Kumar? ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज: जो आपकी दो बातें हैं, मैं बता दूँ। एक तो आपने बीमा योजना की बात थी, तो वह भी मैं बता दूँ कि 18 ईसीआर कंट्रीज हैं। उनके लिए पहले से प्रवासी भारतीय बीमा योजना चल रही है। आपको मालूम नहीं है इसके बारे में, लेकिन ऑलरेडी एक योजना चल रही है-

[श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज]

4.00 P.M.

प्रवासी भारतीय बीमा योजना, जिसमें केवल 275 रुपए, अगर आप दो साल के लिए जा रहे हैं और 375 रुपए, अगर आप तीन साल के लिए जा रहे हैं, वन टाइम पेमेंट करनी होती है, जिसमें दस लाख रुपए का बीमा होता है।

जहां तक प्रेम कुमार जी की बात है, इनके फादर को मैंने बुलाया था, उनके पिता को। आप फादर प्रेम कुमार की बात कर रहे हैं, लेकिन उनके बॉयोलॉजिकल पेरेंट्स को मैंने बुलाया था। उनकी मां भी आई थीं, उनकी दोनों बहनें भी आई थीं। अफगानिस्तान के एम्बैसेडर से मैं लगातार सम्पर्क में हूं। हर दिन मुझे पता चलता है कि वे जीवित हैं, कुशल हैं, अभी तक हम उनको निकालकर नहीं ला सके हैं, लेकिन उनको भी हम निकाल कर लाएंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री डी.पी. त्रिपाठी: दुबई से इराक जाने वाले जो लोग हैं, उनकी संख्या के बारे में मैंने पूछा था। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI : Sir, probably, the hon. Minister misunderstood when I said that two statements were identical, with a change in figure. I realize that the change in figure was because, in 10 days, 900 more people had been evacuated. I thought that in ten days there would be some forward movement, as far as 41 captured people are concerned. But there was no re-assurance, even though the hon. Minister had talked on Eid. During the course of my intervention, I gave a lot of important names who are able to get visas in bulk, say, 600 visas at a time, from the Government over there and other authorities. Would she consider sending, in the way she thinks best, one or two people who have the experience of working there, who have worked in this very construction Company, who know the language and who have also the confidence of at least 27 members out of the 41 in India? Would she consider sponsoring these two people to make some headway in Iraq?

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज: अम्बिका जी, आप जिनकी बात कर रही हूं और जिनके हवाले से यह बात कह रही है, वे मुझे भी मिल चुके हैं और बहुत बार मिल चुके हैं। वे अभी भी यहीं हैं, लेकिन उनकी जो बात होती है, उस बात को हम वैरीफाई करते हैं। आप गवर्नमेंट में रही हैं, गवर्नमेंट सिस्टम को जानती हैं। जिनकी आप बात कह रही हैं, पहले उन्होंने मुझसे कहा कि मैं इराक जाने को तैयार हूं। हमने कहा, आप कल चले जाइए, सरकारी खर्चे पर चले जाइए। उसके बाद उन्होंने मना कर दिया कि मैं वहां जाने को तैयार नहीं हूं। बाद में जब वे लागे मुझसे मिलने आए तो उन परिवारों के साथ वे आए। मैंने कहा कि पहले आप जाने के लिए तैयार थे लेकिन अब जाने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं। उनकी बहन ने कहा कि पहले वाले तो वहां फंसे हुए हैं, अब हम इन्हें वहां क्यों भेज दें, तो ऐसा नहीं है। जिनके हवाले से आप बात कर रही हैं, आपने अबू अब्दुल्ला की बात की, आपने एक दूसरे व्यक्ति की बात की, जिसका आप नाम ले रही हैं, मैं भी जानती हूं कि आप किसके हवाले से कह रही हैं। वे मरे सम्पर्क में हैं और अभी भी यही हैं। जी हां, अभी भी यही हैं, लेकिन केवल उनके कह देने से हम भेज देंगे तो वह नहीं हो सकता है। मुझे इस सिस्टम में काम करना है। हम पूरी तरह से उनकी सहायता

ले रहे हैं। जितनी उनकी सहायता हमें मिल पा रही है, हमें मदद कर पा रही है, वह मदद भी हम लोग ले रहे हैं। आपसे जो व्यक्ति मिला है और जितनी बातें अभी आपने कही हैं, वह जिस व्यक्ति के हवाले से कही हैं, वह डेली मेरे संपर्क में है।

श्रीमती अम्बिका सोनी: मैंने उनके हवाले से नहीं कही हैं, यह आप गलत इन्सर्ट कर रही हैं।
...(व्यवधान)...

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Now statement by hon. Minister, Dr. Jitendra Singh on Civil Services Examination conducted by the UPSC.

On the issue of Civil Services Examination conducted by UPSC

विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री, पृथ्वी विज्ञान मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री, प्रधान मंत्री कार्यालय में राज्य मंत्री, कार्मिक, लोक शिकायत और पेंशन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री, परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग में राज्य मंत्री, तथा अंतरिक्ष विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (डा. जितेंद्र सिंह): सभापति महोदय, सिविल सेवा परीक्षा के विवाद को लेकर काफी समय से चिंता बनी हुई है। इस सभा में यह विषय बार-बार उठता रहा है। सरकार ने बड़ी गंभीरता और बड़े धीरज के साथ इस विषय का अध्ययन किया है, सभी भिन्न भिन्न पक्षों को सुनने का प्रयास भी किया है। विद्यार्थियों के व्यापक हित को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार का यह मत है कि सिविल सेवा प्रारम्भिक परीक्षा प्रश्न पत्र-2 में अंग्रेजी भाषा वाले प्रश्न-भाग के अंकों को ग्रेडेशन अथवा मैरिट के लिए सम्मिलित करने का कोई औचित्य नहीं है। The Government is of the opinion that in the Civil Services Preliminary Examination, Paper-II, the marks of the question section on "English Language comprehension skills" should not be included for gradation or merit. सरकार का यह भी मत है कि सिविल सेवा परीक्षा 2011 के उम्मीदवारों को एक और अवसर 2015 में दिया जाना चाहिए। The Government is also of the opinion ...(Interruptions)..

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Kerala): Sir, I am not arguing about the English but the students who appear from the Southern part of India may not know Hindi as well. They should be protected. ...(Interruptions)... What is this? ...(Interruptions)... They have to be protected. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, it cannot be like that. ...(Interruptions)... It should be discussed. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): All languages are national languages. Malayalam, Telugu, Tamil, all these are national languages. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, there should be a level-playing field. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: This is a very serious issue, Sir. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. JITENDRA SINGH: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Now, please ...(Interruptions)... One of you should stand up and say. ...(Interruptions)... One of you should speak. ...(Interruptions)... All of you are speaking. ...(Interruptions)... All of you are standing up. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, this should be discussed in the House. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: One of you do. ...(Interruptions)... I am an ordinary human being. ...(Interruptions)... I cannot hear when all of you speak. ...(Interruptions)... One of you do. ...(Interruptions)... Okay. Mr. Raja, you say. Mr. Rajeeve, I will call you later.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, what I am saying is, it is not a question of regional languages; it is the question of all Indian languages, national languages.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay.

SHRI D. RAJA: This is number one.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is all.

SHRI D. RAJA: No, no. Number two, this will have implications on the students in other parts of the country. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is a different matter.

SHRI D. RAJA: There should be a proper discussion.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, the thing is that this is a very serious issue. We want to seek clarifications from the Minister. ...(Interruptions)... Sir, let me complete. ...(Interruptions)... This is a very serious issue. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let the Minister clarify. ...(Interruptions)... The Minister wants to say something. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी (उत्तर प्रदेश): आप मंत्री जी की बात सुन लीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

جناب مختار عباس نقوی : آپ مंत्री جی کی بات سن لیجئے۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔

DR. JITENDRA SINGH: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I am welcome to listen to all these suggestions. But before that, let me make a small point. I don't understand what the confusion is. By making this announcement, we have rather made it language neutral. Where is the question of English or Hindi? ...(Interruptions)... We have removed the bias in favour of English existing in the Preliminary Examination. ...(Interruptions)...

Whether it is Hindi or Tamil or Telugu, it is neutral. Rather, we have made it language neutral. I don't understand what the confusion is. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Whether the candidates from Kerala or Tamil Nadu ...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, you can't get up like this. ...*(Interruptions)*... We will have a discussion, if necessary. ...*(Interruptions)*... We will do that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, we want a proper discussion now itself. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, the Government is in confusion. The Government lacks clarity. ...*(Interruptions)*... And, what is language-neutral? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, I have two questions. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, I am not allowing any questions now. Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*..

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN : The Minister used the term 'language neutral' ...*(Interruptions)*... What do you mean by 'language neutral'? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please listen to me. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, I am coming to you. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: If I want to do the exam in Bengali, I must be allowed to do it in Bengali. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, please take your seats. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am standing. All of you take your seats. Please. All of you take your seats. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, Tripathiji, you are a senior Member. Take your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... Tripathiji, take your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, please, I am not allowing you. I am not allowing you. Please. Now, the hon. Minister has given a statement.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: It is an* statement.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That word is expunged.* word is expunged. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, please. Please sit down. He made a statement. It is a statement on demand. Now I have understood that Members have certain doubts, reservations and genuine, genuine doubts. I agree that they are genuine. I have no problem. See, because it is a statement on demand, I cannot allow you a clarification now. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me say. Please. I cannot violate the ruling. Sit down. But if we want to discuss it, we can have a discussion. We will decide tomorrow. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: No, no, I have not understood ...

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, I am not allowing clarification. *...(Interruptions)...* I am not allowing clarification. *...(Interruptions)...* I told you. *...(Interruptions)...* See, this is a Statement on demand. *...(Interruptions)...* Don't ask me to violate the rules. *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, कल नहीं, कल नहीं, *...(व्यवधान)...* कल का सवाल नहीं है। *...(व्यवधान)...* मंत्री जी ने अभी बयान दिया है इसलिए इस पर अभी बहस शुरू कर दीजिए। *...(व्यवधान)...* सर, इस पर अभी बहस होनी चाहिए। *...(व्यवधान)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Don't ask me to violate the rules. *...(Interruptions)...* Please listen to me. I am saying, we can have a full-fledged discussion. Then, why do you want to create problem now? Sit down. *...(Interruptions)...* We can have a discussion. There is time. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, the Minister has made a remark ...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am not allowing clarification. *...(Interruptions)...* How can I? There are rules also. There is convention. When the Statement is made on demand, there is no clarification. *...(Interruptions)...* We can have it. We will discuss. *...(Interruptions)...*

DR. V. MAITREYAN: What happened to the Indian languages? *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: See, the House cannot be run like this. *...(Interruptions)...* The House cannot be run like this, I am telling you. *...(Interruptions)...* The Minister may be ready; but I am not ready to violate the rule. *...(Interruptions)...* I am not ready to violate the rule. *...(Interruptions)...* Yes, we will have a discussion, I said. Why don't you listen to that? *...(Interruptions)...* I promised a discussion. Why don't you allow that? *...(Interruptions)...* I said, we can have a discussion. Then, why don't you do that? *...(Interruptions)...* How can you ask? He may not be ready? *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: What is this 'language neutral'? Sir, will students from Kerala be allowed to take the Exam in Malayalam? *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Derek O'Brien. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, what does 'language-neutral' mean? *...(Interruptions)...* I want to understand the term. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is what I said. *...(Interruptions)...* We will have discussions. *...(Interruptions)...* We can decide on it tomorrow. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, he has used the term 'language neutral'. What does it mean? *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Does 'language-neutral' mean that people from Kerala would be allowed to write in Malayalam? *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is what I said. You wait. We will have discussions. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, what is 'language-neutral'? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, what does 'language-neutral' mean? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This is all unnecessary. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, this is an important issue. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, he must explain it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, what does 'language-neutral' mean? ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, this should not be biased only towards Hindi. ...*(Interruptions)*... Is the Government buckling under pressure? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We will have discussions, I am telling you. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is a violation of the rule. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, what does 'language-neutral' mean? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, what is the way out? ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: माननीय मंत्री जी ने यह जानकारी प्राप्त करनी चाहिए कि एक शैड्यूल की जितनी भाषाएं हैं ...*(व्यवधान)*... वे इससे संबंधित हैं या नहीं हैं? ...*(व्यवधान)*... जितनी भी भारतीय भाषाएं एक शैड्यूल में हैं, वे सम्मिलित हैं या नहीं हैं? ...*(व्यवधान)*... सारी चीजें क्लियर हो जाएं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

† شری مختار عباس نقوی : ماننے منتری جی سے یہ جانکاری پراپت کرنی چاہئے کہ ایک شیڈول کی جتنی بھی بھاشائیں ہیں ---*(مداخلت)*--- وہ اس سے متعلق ہیں یا نہیں ہیں؟ ---*(مداخلت)*--- جتنی بھی بھارتیہ بھاشائیں ایک شیڈول میں ہیں وہ شامل ہیں یا نہیں؟ ---*(مداخلت)*--- ساری چیزیں کلنیر ہوجائیں ---*(مداخلت)*---

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, who is clarifying it? ...*(Interruptions)*... He is not the Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Sir, why is he explaining? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why don't you listen to me? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, I have a point to make. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is not on this Statement. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will adjourn the House. That is the only way for me. ...(Interruptions)... That is the only way for me. I will have to adjourn the House. ...(Interruptions)... What is your demand? ...(Interruptions)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, what about Tamil? What about other national languages? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Sir, it has created more complications. ...(Interruptions)... There is just one sentence and ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am telling you. ...(Interruptions)... Sit down. Now, please understand. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Sir, allow the clarification ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Sir, here the demand is for asking for clarifications. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. I am repeatedly telling ...(Interruptions)... Please sit down. Now, here the demand is for asking clarifications. I am repeatedly saying, we can have a discussion and that we can decide tomorrow itself. ...(Interruptions)... I am promising that. But allowing clarifications...(Interruptions)... Now, please. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, it is not clear. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is a violation. ...(Interruptions)... It is on demand. ...(Interruptions)... It is a Statement on demand. You demanded it. That is the statement. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, he should tell us what happens to other Indian languages. What about Tamil, Kannada and others? ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is a Statement on demand. ...(Interruptions)... We will have it tomorrow. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, the Statement on demand has not been planned. ...(Interruptions)... It satisfies only one section. ...(Interruptions)... The Statement on demand for clarification satisfies just one section. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, what does the phrase 'language-neutral' mean? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI D. RAJA: What is 'language-neutral'? ...(Interruptions)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, the Statement on demand cannot be planned for just one section. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Rajeeve, please sit down. I told all of you... (Interruptions)... I understand your feeling. ...(Interruptions)... Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, it is not feeling. What does 'language neutral' mean? ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I understand your feeling. We can fix time for clarifications or for a discussion, but not now. ...(Interruptions)... Not now; that is all that I said. ...(Interruptions)... Not now. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Just one point, Sir. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, this is a burning issue. It is discriminating those ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned for ten minutes.

The House then adjourned at fourteen minutes past four of the clock.

The House reassembled at twenty three minutes past four of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Sir, the hon. Members on this side and the entire Opposition is agitated for the last few weeks now. All of us wanted some solution with regard to UPSC examination. The Government has been assuring us from time to time that they will come with a statement. But whenever the Government assured us, it didn't come with a concrete suggestion and final solution. Now again today morning, the hon. Members were agitated and I, along with other hon. Members of Parliament, wanted that a statement in the final solution should come forth and the hon. Minister should give a statement. But his statement, instead of finding a solution, I think, has further compounded the entire matter. Now, by saying that the Government is of the view that it is 'language neutral', I do not know what does 'language neutral' mean. Does it mean that there is not going to be any language? So, I would like to request the hon. Minister to please explain to the House as to what 'language neutral' means.

DR. JITENDRA SINGH: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, as has been stated in the written document circulated here, the question section on 'English Language comprehension skills' should not be included for gradation. The widespread perception was that there

[DR. JITENDRA SINGH]

was some kind of a language based bias. And, by removing this English-section question in Paper- II of the Preliminary Examination, we have removed that bias. It is just another way of using an expression that we have made it 'language neutral'. It is nothing more than that. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: What is the position about protection of Tamil students? Will Tamil students be allowed to appear Preliminary Exam in Tamil? ...(Interruptions)...

DR. JITENDRA SINGH: The *status quo*, as far as other regional languages, including Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam, Punjabi, Urdu, or, even Hindi, are concerned, has been maintained. Absolutely, no difference has been made. It is the only section, which has been made, you can rather put it either way, a qualifying or which is not to be included for gradation, is the section which dealt with 'English Language comprehension skills' and consisted of 22.5 marks out of a total of 200. That's all. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, please allow Members to seek clarifications one by one. ...(Interruptions)...

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT; THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION; AND THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): Sir, I request the entire House not to make it a debate. ...(Interruptions)... Just hear me, please. ...(Interruptions)...

Sir, agitation is going on. Then, in certain quarters, counter-agitation has started. There is no unanimity on this issue. There will definitely be divergent views. The Government, after spending considerable time, after proper consultation with all the people concerned, including the students, and then after taking the views of the House also, and then after consulting the UPSC, has come to this conclusion. Now, with the clarification of the Minister that there is no language bias and what has been there earlier except this ...(Interruptions)... Please, it is a very sensitive issue. Students are also agitating. Some boys and girls from South India met me yesterday and told me that they were unable to understand as to why this agitation is going on. That was the reaction of those students.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Now, the counter-agitation will start.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: I would request Dr. Maitreyan to have some patience. We are now dealing with the lives and future of lakhs of students who are preparing for examinations. We should not add to their confusion or to their tension. ...(Interruptions)... My request is ...(Interruptions)... I would like to tell Mr. Ramesh that this has been in practice since 2011. It was in practice in 2011, 2012 and 2013. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: We were not having this ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Please, I agree with Rameshji. This Government has not made any changes which caused the reaction. But still, the issue has come. We should not say that you are responsible, or, that I am responsible. We have tried to find a meaningful solution, and that is the solution that has been offered. Sir, this is a statement which has been made on demand and as a response to the earlier demands. I request the Chair not to have a further discussion, but allow Members, whoever wants to discuss it, to meet the Minister. We can have the discussion in my chamber or in his chamber. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, in Preliminary Examination, Tamil is not allowed. ...*(Interruptions)*... In Preliminary Exam also, Tamil should be allowed. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: That was the same practice. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: That is where, we are being discriminated. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, please allow Members to seek clarifications one by one.

DR. JITENDRA SINGH: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I respect hon. Members' sentiments. All the languages included in the Eighth Schedule are treated equally and the status, as far as that is concerned, remains unchanged. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: In Preliminary Examination, only Hindi or English is allowed. We are objecting only to that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. JITENDRA SINGH: No; please listen to me. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: What you have done is total bias. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Maitreyan, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, allow us one by one. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: This cannot be accepted. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, this cannot be accepted. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is a statement on demand. ...*(Interruptions)*... There cannot be ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: But it is satisfying only one section. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. I will allow only one or two of you. ...*(Interruptions)*... If all of you sit, I will allow one or two to just put a question. ...*(Interruptions)*... Okay. Mr. Maitreyan, you made your point. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Unless we also agitate, they will not listen. ...(*Interruptions*)... People in South always have a second-class treatment. Even now, this is. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Don't make these kinds of statements. ...(*Interruptions*)... Mr. Rajeeve, what is your point? ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, if this kind of...(*Interruptions*)... South India will be discriminated. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Sir, give us chance to speak. ...(*Interruptions*)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: People from South will be discriminated. ...(*Interruptions*)... People from Tamil Nadu will be discriminated. ...(*Interruptions*)... It is never accepted.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Please understand this. ...(*Interruptions*)... The Civil Services exams ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, you allow everybody one by one. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Sir, you are not allowing me to speak. ...(*Interruptions*)... For the last ten days, I have been asking for time. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Seelam, what happened to you? ...(*Interruptions*)... What happened to you? Please sit down.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: This is gross injustice to South Indian people. ...(*Interruptions*)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, blatant injustice... ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, these are all unnecessary statements. ...(*Interruptions*)... I will have to adjourn the House. That's all. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, please allow me to speak. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I called you. ...(*Interruptions*)... I allowed you. You speak. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Then, you should allow everybody to speak. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. I cannot do that. ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER; THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): Sir, there is an important discussion on power. ...(*Interruptions*)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Language is also important. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Everybody speaks, what is this? I cannot allow it. ...*(Interruptions)*... I can allow only two or three Members to put questions. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Rajeeve, put your question.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, the point that the Civil Service aspirants should have English language comprehension skills, I am not questioning that. But the question is this. The Minister made a remark 'language neutral'.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That he has explained. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, let me complete. As per the dictionary meaning, it means that it is equally applicable to all the languages. That means, the question paper should be in all national languages. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me complete. ...*(Interruptions)*... This means, it should be available in Malayalam, Tamil or all recognized regional languages. Now, the Question Paper is available only in English and Hindi. Secondly, Sir, to the IAS aspirants who appear for the interview, the questions are put only in Hindi and English.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Now, Mr. Derek O'Brien. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Let me complete. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: If it is 'language neutral', it should be in Malayalam, Telugu, Tamil and all languages. That is our demand. My last point is... ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have made your point. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: All these points should be considered.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Derek O'Brien.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, my first point is exactly the same as Mr. Rajeeve's even though he belongs to a political Party with an ideology, which I do not share. But on this issue, the students should have a choice of all languages, be it, English, Bengali, Urdu, Hindi, Malayalam.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Now, Shrimati Kanimozhi.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Secondly, I need to clarify and not only clarify but I want to alert him as to what he has said. ...*(Interruptions)*.... He said that he addressed the bias, the bias in English. No, it is not the bias in English. Sir, the opposite of that is not 'neutral'. The only way it is 'language neutral'... ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Shrimati Kanimozhi. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: No, no. Sir, let me say that he used the wrong.. *...(Interruptions)....* The only way it is 'language neutral' to the person in Tamil Nadu is when he is allowed to write in Tamil. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is clear. *...(Interruptions)...* Shrimati Kanimozhi.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: So, that it is neutral is wrong. It is not 'language neutral'. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Now, you speak.

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Sir, this is a bias, which we have been facing for many years. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Oh, Mr. Minister. *...(Interruptions)...*

DR. JITENDRA SINGH: Let her complete. These are serious suggestions. I take down everything and welcome it. Just a small clarification, in the interview, you have the option to choose the language. So, that is one misinformation that should not go. It's not that only *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Who is talking about the interview ? *...(Interruptions)...* I am talking about written *...(Interruptions)...*

DR. JITENDRA SINGH: Please, please *...(Interruptions)...* Let me complete. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We cannot solve it here now. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: No, no. *...(Interruptions)...* Why are you talking about the interview? *...(Interruptions)...*

DR. JITENDRA SINGH: Somebody said that in the interview *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, Shrimati Kanimozhi, what is your question? *...(Interruptions)...*

DR. JITENDRA SINGH: Now, I am coming to that *...(Interruptions)...* If I myself am poor at my own comprehension of English language in using a wrong word, I am sorry. I will try to learn from you. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, the question they are asking *...(Interruptions)...* Please *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Tell me if I can do it in Bengali *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shrimati Kanimozhi *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Sir, this is a bias ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, we are not ...(Interruptions)... Tell me, can I do ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, Mr. Derek O'Brien, sit down. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN:*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is not going on record. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Sir, this is a bias ...(Interruptions)... The languages other than Hindi have been facing in India for many years ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, this debate is not ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I agree with you. ...(Interruptions)... I agree with you. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: You don't want the solution. Or, what? ...(Interruptions)... The Government has not brought any change ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, please listen. ...(Interruptions)... Please listen. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: You are also from South India. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please, sit down. ...(Interruptions)... I allowed you. ...(Interruptions)... The Minister has clarified the meaning of the statement. ...(Interruptions)... He has already clarified it. I don't want today any more discussion on this. ...(Interruptions)... I am taking up the discussion on the Ministry of Power. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, it will have far-reaching implications. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, I cannot. ...(Interruptions)... What is the use of this discussion? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Sir, why is it that if you don't know Hindi, you can't exist in this country? ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is no need. ...(Interruptions)... You have made your point. ...(Interruptions)...

5.00 P.M.

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Sir, if you don't know Hindi, you can't live in India. ...*(Interruptions)*... Is it that you don't qualify for anything ? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned up to 5.00 p.m.

The House then adjourned at thirty seven minutes past four of the clock.

The House re-assembled at five of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Then I will have to adjourn the House. That is the only way. ...*(Interruptions)*... Hon. Members, we have to take up the discussion on the Ministry of Power. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is very important. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please don't disturb the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have already told that when it is not a *suo motu* statement, I cannot allow a discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*... However, if you want a discussion, you can raise it tomorrow in the morning meeting. ...*(Interruptions)*... There we can decide it. ...*(Interruptions)*... But no clarifications now. ...*(Interruptions)*... I cannot allow it. ...*(Interruptions)*... If you are disturbing it, I will be forced to adjourn the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... The House is adjourned to meet tomorrow, the 5th August, at 11.00 a.m.

*The House then adjourned at one minute past
five of the clock till eleven of the clock on
Tuesday, the 5th August, 2014.*

