

Vol. 232

No. 9



Thursday

17 July, 2014

26 Ashadha, 1936 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES  
**RAJYA SABHA**  
OFFICIAL REPORT

CONTENTS

Rulings by the Chair—

External Affairs Minister's request to withdraw Short Duration Discussion on unprecedented spurt in violence in Gaza and West Bank Area of Palestine from the List of Business (pages 1-12)

Non-listing of Short Duration Discussion on unprecedented spurt in violence in Gaza and West Bank Area of Palestine in today's agenda papers (pages 311-321 and 327-343)

Oral Answer to Question (pages 13-16)

Written Answers to Starred Questions (pages 16-55)

Written Answers to Unstarred Questions (pages 55-309)

Papers Laid on the Table (pages 310 and 321-326)

Leave of Absence (pages 326-327)

The Budget (Railways), 2014 (page 343)

©

RAJYA SABHA SECRETARIAT  
NEW DELHI

PRICE : ₹ 50.00

Web-site : <http://rajyasabha.nic.in>  
<http://parliamentofindia.nic.in>  
E-mail : [rsedit-e@sansad.nic.in](mailto:rsedit-e@sansad.nic.in)

---

PUBLISHED UNDER RULE 260 OF RULES OF PROCEDURE AND CONDUCT OF BUSINESS  
IN THE COUNCIL OF STATES (RAJYA SABHA) AND PRINTED BY SUNLIGHT PRINTERS  
11/1606 PATAUDI HOUSE, DARYA GANJ, NEW DELHI-110002

## **RAJYA SABHA**

*Thursday, the 17th July, 2014/26th Ashadha, 1936 (Saka)*

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

### **RULINGS BY THE CHAIR**

**(i) External Affairs Minister's request to withdraw Short Duration Discussion on unprecedented spurt in violence in Gaza and West Bank Area of Palestine from the List of Business**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, as you are aware, a Short Duration Discussion on the "Unprecedented spurt in violence in Gaza and West Bank area of Palestine causing death of scores of civilians" had been listed in yesterday's agenda. However, yesterday, I received a letter from the Minister of External Affairs inviting attention to Rules 169 (xiii) and 169 (xvi) of Chapter XII (Conditions of Admissibility of Motions on Matters of Public Interest) of Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Council of States. She had contended that the said rules do not permit discussion on a matter which is not primarily the concern of the Government of India and which refers discourteously to a friendly foreign country respectively and as such the Short Duration Discussion may be withdrawn from the List of Business.

I have examined the matter in the light of the rules quoted by the Minister. It is seen that the rules quoted relate to Motions on matters of public importance and not to the Short Duration Discussion which was listed. The conditions which are prescribed in rule 176 for admissibility of a Short Duration Discussion are, firstly, that the notice of a Member should be accompanied by an explanatory note stating the reasons for raising the discussion on the matter in question and, secondly, that the notice should be supported by signatures of at least two other Members. In the instant case, I do not find any infirmity in the notices given by the hon. Leader of the Opposition and others.

In view of the position stated above, I am unable to accede to the request of the hon. Minister.

**(ii) Non-listing of Short Duration Discussion on unprecedented spurt in violence in Gaza and West Bank Area of Palestine in today's agenda papers**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, Members have raised a question as to why the Short Duration Discussion on 'Unprecedented spurt in violence in Gaza and West

Bank area of Palestine' which was listed on 16th July, 2014 in the agenda papers but could not be taken up, has not been listed for discussion in today's agenda papers.

Hon. Members are aware of the provisions of rule 177 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Council of States which clearly state that after the Chairman has admitted a Short Duration Discussion on a subject, date for its discussion has to be fixed in consultation with the Leader of the Council. The said Short Duration Discussion was accordingly listed on the 16th July, 2014 after consultation with the Government but could not be taken up on that day. As per the rules, the subject having been already admitted, now requires consultation with the Leader of the House to fix the next date and time for discussion.

In this connection, I received a communication last evening from the Leader of the House stating that the Short Duration Discussion on the Palestine issue may not be taken up on 17th July, 2014 and that the Government will communicate an appropriate date for the same soon.

Accordingly, in view of the provisions of rule 177 read with the communication received from the Leader of the House, the Short Duration Discussion on Palestine has not been listed in today's agenda papers.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Sir, I have a point of order, if you permit me. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: One by one. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Rajasthan): Sir, I myself, the LoP, leaders of other parties have given notice under Rule 267 for suspension of Question Hour so that the matter which was listed for discussion yesterday is taken up. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री विजय गोयल (राजस्थान) :** सर, क्या रूलिंग पर चर्चा हो सकती है?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Just one minute. यह दूसरा सब्जेक्ट है, रूलिंग पर नहीं है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**श्री सीताराम येचुरी :** सर, रूलिंग पर भी बोलना है।

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: With all respect to the Chair, I would have to point out that the Business of this House can only be transacted under the rules and this Rule Book has some sanctity. Whether it is Rule 23 or Rule 29 or Rule 177 it makes it very clear that once the admissibility is decided and a matter is listed on the Agenda, in the List of Busi-

ness, circulated as such, that becomes the property of the House. That is the privilege of the Members, the right of the Members of this House to discuss that matter. If there is any extraordinary situation, even then it cannot be taken out of the List of Business, except when a sense of the House is taken. If the Leader of the House, with all respect, is giving a communication, writing to the hon. Chair, still the sense of the House has to be taken. This is not a matter without precedent. Sir, we have been talking to the Government. But before that I would like to quote here from Kaul and Shakhder. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Just one minute. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: This has been settled. ...*(Interruptions)*... Kaul and Shakhder has specifically commented on this. There are rulings on this matter. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let us not go into a longer debate during Question Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, I am not going into a debate. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will just conclude. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will just quote Kaul and Shakhder. It is given in 461, if they are getting it, it makes it absolutely clear. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am aware of that. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am aware of that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: It makes it absolutely clear that if a matter is not discussed for any extraordinary situation, even if there is death of a Member or an outstanding personality or for any other extraordinary reason, it must again be listed for the next day. That is the settled ruling. Either we are going to respect this or we are going to respect Kaul and Shakhder, Sir, there is one point which I must make. The framers of the Indian Constitution went for this...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let us not go into a longer debate. ...*(Interruptions)*... You just make the point. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: The framers of the Constitution had made a clear separation between functions of legislature, the Judiciary and the Executive, in this Executive cannot remove a listed subject once something becomes the property and privilege of the House tell...

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no suggestion to that effect. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: The Executive cannot tell the Legislature not to discuss it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: We work by a consultative process. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: India has a stated position. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is not the matter. ...*(Interruptions)*... We will not be going into that.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, it is a very important point. Please allow me just half a minute more. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Government has been saying today to us in the meetings that the Prime Minister being away, this should not be taken up, but whereas the Prime Minister has gone to attend the BRICS Summit which is over. The BRICS Declaration to which India is a signatory has half a page on the Gaza developments and on the Palestine.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: That should be put on record by us. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is saying something. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Is he answering? ...*(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 am not answering anything because you have also not asked me to answer. My point is, if we are talking about the rules, the rule says every day the first hour is Question Hour. It is there listed in the Business. First, let us take up the Business No.1. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी (मध्य प्रदेश) :** यह रूल आपको तब याद था, जब आप यहां थे?

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Secondly ...*(Interruptions)*... आप बैठिए ...*(व्यवधान)*... सुनिए तो सही।

**श्री सभापति :** आप बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी :** यह रूल आपको तब याद था, जब यहां थे आप? आज आप हमें सिखा रहे हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**श्री सभापति :** आप बैठ जाइए प्लीज...एक मिनट ...*(व्यवधान)*... प्लीज बैठ जाइए आप ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Because you are quoting the rules, I have reminded you about the rules. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. The Minister is speaking. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, my point is, first let us take up the Question Hour. Secondly, the hon. Leader of the House has already communicated to the Chair about the willingness of the Government to discuss the matter when the BAC meets and decides on it. The third point is, if we are going back to what has happened, I would like to request the Chair and also the hon. Members to go through the proceedings, wherein the hon. Deputy Chairman, the day before yesterday, has taken into. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: We have gone into that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: The Railway Budget had been taken up by the Deputy Chairman and the debate had started yesterday. ...*(Interruptions)*... So, there is no...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... Okay. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... We cannot have a debate on this issue. ...*(Interruptions)*... Okay, Mr. Yechury. But, very quickly. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have to take up the questions. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, I beseech you to please understand that — when you want us to be brief, I will be — these are matters of very grave importance. The Minister has just now said that procedure and rules say that the first thing to be taken up is the Question Hour. You have Rule 267, whereby we can move for the suspension of the Question Hour. That's a rule and our right also. So, don't deny us that right. If you go by rules, then, we have given our notice. So, that is not the point. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is not the point. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: I would like to know whether the Chair has allowed suspension of the Question Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Everyone knows the procedure for suspension of the Question Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: As regards your ruling, Sir, as a Member of this House and respecting the procedure of this august House, all of us are bound to accept



your ruling. There is no question of not accepting it. But, acceptance does not mean that we cannot question. My reason for rising to question that ruling is ...*(Interruptions)*... I will tell you. Please bear with me for a minute. ...*(Interruptions)*... You have said very correctly, the concurrence of the Leader of the House is required. But there must be some reason for the Leader of the House to change the order, which has already been decided and circulated. That reasoning has not come. This was my point No. 1. Number two, even if the discussion on the Rail Budget had begun and, according to the Parliamentary Affairs Minister, the revised List of Business was circulated subsequent to that, from my knowledge of the functioning of this House and the procedures and the rules, no revised List of Business can be circulated unless there is prior agreement of the Government. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Please, one minute. ...*(Interruptions)*... If the Government agreed to that the day-before-yesterday, and it was circulated yesterday, why was a disagreement yesterday; why was it stopped from circulation, today? This House needs to know the reason. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: You please tell us why you are not wanting this discussion to take place. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: We want to know, Sir...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री सभापति :** अब खत्म कीजिए प्लीज।

**श्री सीताराम येचुरी :** हमारे प्रधान मंत्री एक रेज़ोल्यूशन पर दस्तखत करते हैं। जिस सवाल पर हम यहां पर डिस्कस करना चाहते हैं, उसके ऊपर कंडेम करते हैं। गाज़ा में जो हो रहा है, उस पर प्रधान मंत्री कंडेम करते हैं तो क्या सदन का अधिकार नहीं है कि उस पर डिस्कशन करे? ...*(व्यवधान)*... हमारे संविधान का उल्लंघन हो रहा है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let me get on to...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, we are all, together, violating the Constitution of India. ...*(Interruptions)*... We are violating the Constitution of India. ...*(Interruptions)*... You are denying the independence of the right to this Parliament. ...*(Interruptions)*... As a custodian, you have no right to ...*(Interruptions)*... You cannot preside over denying

of this right to us, which the Constitution of India, 'We, the people', has given us. You cannot preside over denying this right to us. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No right ...*(Interruptions)*... Sharadji, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sharadji.

**श्री शरद यादव** (बिहार): सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके फैसले पर सिर झुकाता हूँ, लेकिन आज का दिन हमारे 68 वर्ष की .... जो आपने कहा कि इसको आगे कर दीजिए, यह बिजनेस में नहीं आता, तो देश और दुनिया में जितने रूल्स वगैरह कोट किए हैं, वे तो अपनी जगह हैं, लेकिन इसको कल से लेकर आज तक टालने का जो काम हुआ, सदन के नेता के पत्र के जरिए हुआ। उनसे मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि वेस्ट एशिया हमारे हर तरह के हितों के साथ जुड़ा हुआ है, हमारे देश की भावनाओं के साथ जुड़ा हुआ है। अगर यह टलेगा, तो आप मेरी बात को मान लीजिए कि यह ठीक नहीं होगा। मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर यह मामला नहीं आता तो बहुत अच्छा था, लेकिन दो दिन से यह मामला खड़ा हुआ, देश और दुनिया भर में यह बात चली गयी। मेरे साथियों ने जो बात कही कि ब्रिक्स सम्मेलन में हमारे देश ने एक ऐसी बात और ऐसा मुद्दा वहाँ खड़ा किया....। आज जिस तरह की वहाँ स्थिति है, मैं आपसे एक ही बात कह रहा हूँ कि सदन के नेता ने जो यह काम किया है, उसके नतीजे अच्छे नहीं निकलेंगे क्योंकि इस देश के लाखों लोग वहाँ रोजगार से और व्यापार से जुड़े हुए हैं। देश के लोगों के मन में इस सवाल पर बहुत बेचैनी है। उस बेचैनी को यदि सदन में नहीं लाया जाता है, तो उचित नहीं होगा। इसलिए मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इसको कल के लिए मत टालिए। रेल बजट पर तो कभी भी चर्चा हो सकती है। यह वेस्टर्न एशिया के हित में है, हमारे देश हित में है और यह इजरायल के खिलाफ नहीं है। सवाल यह है कि जिस तरह से वहाँ इंसानियत की अनदेखी हो रही है, जिस तरह से वहाँ एकतरफा कार्यवाही हो रही है, आज की दुनिया इतनी अन्यायी हो गई कि कोई भी इसके बारे में बोलने के लिए तैयार नहीं है।

**श्री सभापति:** थैंक्यू। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**श्री शरद यादव:** यह देश गांधी का है और यदि इस पर हम लोग नहीं बोलेंगे ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, I have a clarification. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am not giving a speech. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: We can't have a debate on this. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is Question Hour.

**श्री शरद यादव:** इसलिए मेरी आपसे विनती है कि आज ही सदन में, चाहे रात को बैठना पड़े, इस सवाल को आप जरूर ले लीजिए। नहीं तो यह ठीक नहीं होगा, यह मेरी आपसे विनती है।

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** माननीय सभापति जी। ...*(व्यवधान)*... माननीय सभापति जी। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): Sir, I have given a notice under Rule 267. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, I only want a clarification; no speech. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the clarification? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, my clarification is that my party has along with, maybe, a few other parties, have given a notice under Rule 267. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, what is your ruling on that? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. Now, we will proceed with the Question Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*... Question 141. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no. This is not a debate. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is not a debate. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Let the Government say something. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय सभापति जी, जब एक नोटिस हम लोगों ने दिया हुआ है...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति: आपको प्रोसीजर मालूम है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आपको प्रोसीजर मालूम है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सभापति महोदय, हम आपकी रूलिंग को चैलेंज नहीं कर रहे हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... लेकिन जो नोटिस लगा है, उसका जो प्रोसीजर है, वह प्रोसीजर एडॉप्ट करना चाहिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति: आप उस प्रोसीजर को पढ़िए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: आप उस प्रोसीजर को एडॉप्ट कर लीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You know the procedure for Rule 267. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, I have given a notice under Rule 267 to suspend the Question Hour and discuss the atrocities ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I can't allow a discussion, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... There are one, two, three, five, six Members. It is not possible. ...*(Interruptions)*... Question No. 141. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS; THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC

ENERGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE  
(DR. JITENDRA SINGH): A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, my party along with some other parties have given a notice under Rule 267 for suspension. ...*(Interruptions)*... So, we can take up this issue and then take up the Railway Budget after that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You know the procedure for 267. ...*(Interruptions)*... Rule 38 prevails. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN: Sir, I have to say something. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: We can't have a debate, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Question 141 has been called. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is not a debate. This is Question Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी:** सभापति महोदय, प्रश्नकाल में इस विषय पर चर्चा कराने के लिए हमने नोटिस दिया है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** नहीं-नहीं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, the Opposition seeks protection of the Chair. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Opposition seeks your protection, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी:** सर, हमने नोटिस दिया है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... जब तक इस विषय पर बहस नहीं होगी, तब तक कोई बिज़नेस नहीं हो सकता। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please don't do this. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: We have to respect the dignity and the rights of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is Members' right. ...*(Interruptions)*... We are not giving up our rights.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please don't do this. ...*(Interruptions)*... The House is adjourned for 15 minutes.

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

The House reassembled at thirty-four minutes past eleven of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 141. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल :** चेयरमैन सर, नहीं-नहीं ...*(व्यवधान)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, we want the Question Hour. We want Question No. 142 to be taken up. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, we are taking up the questions. Question No. 141. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल :** चेयरमैन सर, नहीं-नहीं ...*(व्यवधान)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, we want the Question Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*... The fishermen of Tamil Nadu are being attacked. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: One minute. ...*(Interruptions)*... Okay; one minute. One minute, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let us hear the LOP. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let us hear the LOP. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: We want Question No. 142 to be taken up ...*(Interruptions)*... Already forty minutes have gone. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Maitreyan, please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let us hear the LOP. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Fishermen of Tamil Nadu are being attacked by Sri Lankan Navy. ...*(Interruptions)*... They are attacking our fishermen. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Maitreyan, please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: The House is not being allowed to discuss the question. ...*(Interruptions)*... We want the question to be taken up first. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Just one minute. ...*(Interruptions)*... Just one minute, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let us hear the LOP. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: We have heard enough now. ...*(Interruptions)*... We want the question to be taken up. ...*(Interruptions)*... For forty minutes, we have been silent. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: If the LOP wishes to say something, the convention is that he is allowed to say. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Assure me that the question will be taken up. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: I will yield only for LOP. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी:** आप नेता विपक्ष को सुनिए ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**विपक्ष के नेता (श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद):** माननीय सभापति जी, आपने अभी माननीय विदेश मंत्री साहिबा ने कल आपको जो लैटर लिखा था, उसको कोट किया और दूसरा सदन के नेता के बारे में फरमाया। हाउस की इस साइड के जितने भी मैम्बर्स हैं, हम सभी ने आपसे अपील की थी कि कल के बिजनेस में इज़राइल, फिलिस्तीन - जिनके बारे में आपने अभी खुद फरमाया कि वहां पर प्रॉपर्टीज का अनप्रिसिडेंटेड डिस्ट्रक्शन हो रहा है और जिस तरह से बच्चे, औरतें, बूढ़े और नौजवान मारे जा रहे हैं, हम उस बारे में चर्चा करें। यह विषय कल के बिजनेस में राइटली लगा हुआ था। आज सरकार की तरफ से मेसेज आता है कि हम इस पर किसी और दिन चर्चा करेंगे। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**डा. वी. मैत्रेयन:** जब जिनोसाइड हुआ था ...*(व्यवधान)*... तब आपसे उसके लिए हाउस में एक कंडोलेंस भी नहीं हुआ था ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद:** सभापति जी, जब हार्ट अटैक हो जाता है, तो आप उस वक्त उस मरीज के दिल की बीमारी का इलाज करेंगे या कहेंगे ...*(व्यवधान)*... हम उसका इलाज करेंगे। ...*(व्यवधान)*... जब एक पेशेंट का हार्ट अटैक हुआ है ...*(व्यवधान)*... तो क्या आप अगली दफ़ा किसी और डेट पर इसको अरेंज करेंगे? ...*(व्यवधान)*... लड़ाई आज चल रही है, बच्चे आज मर रहे हैं ...*(व्यवधान)*... चूंकि आज की लिस्ट में ...*(व्यवधान)*... मुझे बहुत अफसोस है। यदि गवर्नमेंट influence करेगी, लिस्टेड बिजनेस को चलने नहीं देगी और आने वाले वक्त में लगने नहीं देगी ...*(व्यवधान)*... तो हमारे पास और कोई ऑप्शन नहीं था कि क्वेश्चन ऑवर को सस्पेंड किया जाए ...*(व्यवधान)*... इस पर तुरंत डिस्कशन होना चाहिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... जो डिस्कशन होना चाहिए थी ...*(व्यवधान)*... आज हो रहा है ...*(व्यवधान)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: One-and-a-half lakh citizens have been killed. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let them take it up at 12 o'clock. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: We have given notice under Rule 267 for the suspension of Question Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Have you given the notice? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: We are moving the motion. ...*(Interruptions)*... We are moving the motion. ...*(Interruptions)*... We have given notice for the suspension of Question Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*... We have given notice. ...*(Interruptions)*... Question Hour be suspended. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sense of the House be taken. ...*(Interruptions)*... If required, we are ready for the voting. ...*(Interruptions)*... We have given notice under Rule 267. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: We want the Question Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: One minute please. ...*(Interruptions)*... One minute please. ...*(Interruptions)*... आप बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... बैठ जाइए प्लीज़। ...*(व्यवधान)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Hon. Members, a notice has been given under appropriate rules by the hon. Leader of the Opposition.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : हम लोगों ने भी नोटिस दिए हैं।

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: There are seven in all.

MR. CHAIRMAN: ...and others. Now, there is a well-established procedure which everybody knows as to how that is to be tackled. For that, the first requirement is peace in the House. So, I would request you to please listen to what he has to say and then it is your choice. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, he has already said what he had to say. We want the Question Hour to be taken up. We have already listened to him. We want the Question Hour to be taken up. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: He has given a notice for the Motion. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: We want the Question Hour to be taken up. ...*(Interruptions)*... Fishermen of Tamil Nadu are being treated as second-class citizens. They are our own citizens. We have not bothered about them. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now also, you are not taking it up. We want the Question Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let him do it at 12 o'clock. We have no problem. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is the second question listed today. Let them do it at 12 o'clock. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please listen to what the hon. Leader of the Opposition has to say on his Motion. ...*(Interruptions)*... There is a Motion on the Table. ...*(Interruptions)*... I know that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, the Question was in progress. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Question was in progress. If the Chair first takes the Question Hour, I have no problem ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: We want Question Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please don't do this. Please don't come here. ...*(Interruptions)*... The House is adjourned till 1200 hours.

The House then adjourned at forty-three minutes past eleven of the clock.

---

The House reassembled at twelve of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

### ORAL ANSWER TO QUESTION

#### Identification of areas, posts prone to corruption

\*141. DR. T.N. SEEMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the plans to identify the areas and posts where corruption is rampant, if so, the details thereof alongwith the mechanism available with Government to monitor those areas and posts;

(b) the current status of implementation of the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013;

(c) the number of States that have established the institution of Lokayukta; and

(d) the details of assistance provided by Government to the States to establish the institution of Lokayukta in all the States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Corruption thrives in areas where transparency is lacking, procedures are complicated, discretion of high order is permitted and where there is a demand supply gap. Government is tackling these issues by encouraging greater transparency, simplifying rules and procedures, reducing the number of levels in the decision making process, etc. Increasing public awareness, technology enabled e-Governance (minimizing discretion in the citizen-government interface), system-based, policy-driven governance (making it transparent), rationalization and simplification of the tax regime and simplification of the processes and procedures at all levels are part of the action plan of the Government for tackling corruption. Some of the new initiatives taken by Government in this regard are as follows:

- Every Department should identify and repeal at least 10 rules or processes, and even archaic Acts, that are redundant and would not lead to any loss of efficiency.
- Every Department should identify forms that are in vogue and shorten them, where possible, to one page only. (Seeking of unnecessary or irrelevant information should be discouraged).



- Every Department should encourage use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in submission of information and eventually universalize it.
- Decision making layers should be reduced, to a maximum of four layers.
- Effective and timely resolution of public grievances must be ensured and monitored by the Secretaries of the Departments concerned.

As regards specific areas prone to corruption, the Performance Management Division (PMD) of the Cabinet Secretariat has asked the Ministries / Departments to identify potential areas of corruption related to their activities and develop action plans to mitigate them. The details of the approach and action taken are as follows:

The Performance Monitoring and Evaluation System (PMES) was introduced in 2009 with a view to assist the Ministries/Departments in creating an enabling environment for result-oriented performance. The PMES is being implemented through the Results-Framework Documents (RFDs). In order to infuse some new approaches in mitigating potential areas of corruption, it was decided in March 2011 that Central Government Ministries and Departments should identify potential areas of corruption in their department and should prepare appropriate action plans for mitigating potential risk of corruption. PMD has received action plans from about 51 Ministries/Departments. The RFD guidelines for the financial year 2014-15 include a mandatory success indicator, viz., “Implement agreed milestones of approved Mitigating Strategies for Reduction of potential risk of corruption (MSC)”.

As regards identification of posts which are prone to corruption, the Central Vigilance Commission has issued a number of circulars containing instructions to the organizations under its advisory jurisdiction regarding rotation of officials working in sensitive posts which offer scope for corruption. As per these instructions, the organizations were to identify the sensitive posts and staff working in these posts and also ensure that they are strictly rotated after every two/three years to avoid developing vested interests. The identification of sensitive posts and affecting rotational transfers is an ongoing process and the Central Vigilance Commission has asked the Heads/CVOs of all Departments/Organisations to ensure strict implementation of Commission's guidelines. As per information furnished by the Central Vigilance Commission, a total of 256 organisations have responded to these guidelines of the Commission.

(b) The Central Government, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of Section 1 of the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013 (1 of 2014), appointed the 16th day of January, 2014, as the date on which the provisions of the said Act shall come into force.

In exercise of powers conferred by sub-section (5) of section 4 of the Act, the Central Government notified the Search Committee (Constitution, Terms and Conditions of appointment of members and the manner of selection of Panel of Names for appointment of Chairperson and Members of Lokpal) Rules, 2014 (hereinafter referred to as Search Committee Rules).

A writ petition has been filed by Common Cause, a Registered Society, before the Hon'ble Supreme Court wherein, *inter-alia*, challenge has been made to the validity of the Search Committee Rules. During the course of hearing of the case by the Supreme Court on 5th May, 2014, the Court has been informed that the Government will re-examine the issue and make formal amendments in the Rules and only thereafter proceed further in the matter. Accordingly, Government has examined the matter and it has been found that a number of provisions in the said Rules require to be amended. The matter can be processed further only after the amendments are carried out in the Rules as per the undertaking given before the Hon'ble Supreme Court.

(c) Twenty two States and one Union Territory (Delhi) have already enacted respective laws for establishment of the institution of Lokayukta in their respective States. One State (Jammu and Kashmir) has enacted an Act establishing an Accountability Commission similar to Lokayukta.

(d) Section 63 of the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013, as passed by Parliament contains the following mandate:

“Every State shall establish a body to be known as the Lokayukta for the State, if not so established, constituted or appointed, by a law made by the State Legislature, to deal with complaints relating to corruption against certain public functionaries, within a period of one year from the date of commencement of this Act”.

Accordingly, the Central Government has forwarded a copy of the said Act to the Chief Ministers of all States, drawing their attention to the requirement of section 63 of the Act. A copy of Part III of the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Bill, 2011, as passed by Lok Sabha on 27.12.2011, which contains provisions relating to State Lokayuktas, has

also been forwarded to the Chief Ministers of all State Governments as a model for consideration of the State Governments. There is no provision in the Act for provision of any assistance to the State Governments for establishing Lokayuktas.

---

## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

### **Attack/Detention of Indian fishermen by Sri Lankan Navy**

\*142. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the attack and detention of Indian fishermen by Sri Lankan Navy forces has become a regular feature for the last few months;

(b) if so, the number of such incidents taken place during the last two years and the number of fishermen detained and released after Government's intervention; and

(c) whether Government is taking any steps to find a permanent solution to the problem; and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ):

(a) and (b) Reports have appeared from time to time on incidents of attacks on Indian fishermen allegedly by the Sri Lankan Navy. Since January 2012, fourteen incidents of alleged attack on Indian fishermen by the Sri Lankan Navy have been reported and there have been no incidents of deaths of Indian fishermen in Sri Lankan waters. Government has consistently taken up issues relating to apprehension of and incidents of attacks on our fishermen with the Government of Sri Lanka to ensure that the Sri Lankan Navy acts with restraint and our fishermen are treated in a humane manner. Government, as a result of its continuous efforts, has secured the release of all 197 apprehended Indian fishermen in 2012, 676 apprehended Indian fishermen in 2013 and 532 apprehended Indian fishermen till 12 July 2014 from the custody of Sri Lanka. As on 12 July 2014, there are 4 Indian fishermen alongwith 47 Indian fishing vessels under the custody of Sri Lankan authorities on charges of fishery related violations.

(c) Government attaches the highest importance to the safety, security and welfare of Indian fishermen. An India-Sri Lanka Joint Working Group (JWG) to deal with issues relating to straying fishermen, work out modalities for prevention of use

of force against them, the early release of confiscated boats and to explore possibilities of working towards a bilateral agreement has been established since 2004. Further, keeping in mind the humanitarian and livelihood dimensions of the fishermen's issue, Government had reached an understanding through a Joint Statement with the Sri Lankan Government on 26 October 2008 to put in place practical arrangements to deal with bonafide Indian and Sri Lankan fishermen crossing the International Maritime Boundary Line. As part of these arrangements, it was agreed that there would be no firing on Indian fishing vessels and that Indian fishing vessels would not tread into sensitive areas designated by the Government of Sri Lanka along its coastline. Additionally, in 2014, two rounds of India-Sri Lanka Fishermen's Associations talks have taken place in Chennai (27 January 2014) and Colombo (12 May 2014) towards resolution of the issue. The matter was discussed recently during the bilateral meeting of PM with Sri Lankan President on 27 May 2014 in New Delhi. Both leaders called for a permanent solution to the issue. On 11 July 2014, EAM held discussions, including on the fishermen related issue, with the visiting Sri Lankan External Affairs Minister in New Delhi. Government continues to remain engaged with the Government of Sri Lanka to ensure that fishermen on both sides can continue to pursue their livelihood in a safe, secure and sustainable manner.

#### **Help to Indians trapped in Iraq**

\*143. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether many Indians were taken hostages and trapped in the war-torn cities of Iraq by insurgents of Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS); if so, the details of Indians taken hostages and trapped therein;

(b) the efforts that were made by Government to get released the hostages and evacuate Indians from Iraq; and

(c) the number of Indians who have been evacuated and the efforts that have been made to ensure the safety of others left behind in Iraq?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ):

(a) An estimated 22,000 Indian nationals were in Iraq at the beginning of the conflict. This included 500 in Baghdad, 2,300 in Najaf, 1,000 in Karbala, 3,000 in Basra, 15,000 in Kurdistan and about 200 in other cities. Some Indians got trapped in the conflict areas following sudden attacks and capturing of several cities in northern and central Iraq by the Islamic State of Iraq and Sham (ISIS) beginning 8 June.

A group of 46 nurses working in a local hospital in the city of Tikrit got stuck due to the conflict, but were safely brought back to India in a special Air India flight on 5 July. Another group of about 41 Indian nationals working in a construction company in Mosul were taken captive by an unidentified group. The Government of India is making every effort and taking all steps to secure their release as well.

(b) and (c) Our Embassy in Baghdad is in close and regular contact with the Iraqi Government authorities and Iraqi Red Crescent Society for safe return of our nationals from Iraq.

On 19 June, the Government suspended emigration clearance to Iraq, until further notification and advised Indian nationals to avoid all travel to Iraq. The Government issued travel advisories on 15 June, 24 June and 28 June advising Indian nationals to leave Iraq by commercial means. Our nationals living in areas affected by the ongoing armed conflict have been advised to stay indoors as far as possible and to remain in contact with our Embassy in Baghdad for necessary guidance and updated information on the evolving security situation. Those Indian nationals, who do not have travel documents or need other consular services, have been advised to seek assistance from our Embassy in Baghdad.

Our Mission in Baghdad and the Ministry of External Affairs have established 24 hour helplines to assist our nationals in Iraq and their concerned family members in India. The Government has set up special camp offices in Najaf, Karbala and Basra and strengthened our Embassy in Baghdad through the addition of 25 staff members. These new officers are proactively contacting Indian nationals and companies where they work, offering all necessary assistance, including provision of travel documents, air tickets and facilitation in any other form for travel out of Iraq.

The contact details of our camp officers in these cities are available on the websites of our Embassy in Baghdad and the Ministry of External Affairs. The details of these helplines have been well publicized through the media.

Our Embassy has been providing all necessary assistance to Indian nationals, including provision of travel documents, air tickets and special flights.

As of 14 July, over 3,500 Indian nationals have been provided assistance for travelling back to India. This includes air tickets to over 2,500 Indian nationals.

**Steps taken for welfare of tribal people**

\*144. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has resolved its *modus operandi* on accrediting indigenous tribal languages; if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has resolution on providing elementary education in various tribal languages to ensure greater participation and equitable access to education by the tribal population; if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government plans to extend food and minimal health security to the tribal people; if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JUAL ORAM): (a) There is no proposal for accrediting indigenous tribal languages.

(b) No Sir. However, the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) aims to achieve Universal Elementary Education (UEE) through a time bound integrated approach in partnership with States and has provision to ensure quality of education of ST children with the provision of free textbooks (up to ₹150/- per child) to all ST children with focus of textbooks in mother tongue for ST children in the beginning of primary education where they do not understand regional language and preparation of locally relevant materials for ST children.

(c) **The National Food Security Act, 2013** aims to provide for food and nutritional security in human life cycle approach, by ensuring access to adequate quantity of quality food at affordable prices to people to live a life with dignity. The Act provides for coverage of upto 75% of the rural population and upto 50% of the urban population for receiving subsidized foodgrains under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), thus covering about two-thirds of the population including tribals. **National Health Mission (NHM)** seeks to provide universal access to equitable, affordable and quality health care to improve the Health of people, especially vulnerable population including Tribal and LWE affected population groups. For tribal areas, the mission adopts relaxed population norms for setting up Sub-centres, Primary Health Centres and Community Health Centres. For control of various diseases, such as vector borne diseases, tuberculosis etc, the special attention has been given to tribal States/ Blocks and population norms have been relaxed. Special and enhanced allocation of resources has been proposed for tribal and LWE districts.

**Children of imprisoned illegally migrated parents**

145. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that children of imprisoned illegally migrated parents are kept in observation homes and are considered as “juveniles in conflict with law”;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor, since the children of illegally migrated parents are to be considered as “children in need of care and protection”;

(c) the number of children in observation homes, whose parents are imprisoned for illegal migration, State-wise; and

(d) whether the Ministry has taken any measures to ensure the protection of children from abuse, while they are deported to their countries of origin, and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) and (b) Children of imprisoned illegally migrated parents upto the age of six will be kept with their parents as per the Bangkok protocol and the Supreme Court verdict in R. D. Upadhyaya *Vs* State of Andhra Pradesh. Beyond the age of six, the children would have to be kept in a children home as defined under section 2(e) of the J.J. Act, 2000. Children in the company of illegal migrant parents would also be culpable of violating the Foreigners Act 1946 and the Passport Act 1967 barring the exceptions given under section 82 and 83 of IPC. They would hence be treated as juveniles in conflict with law as defined under section 2(j) of the J.J. Act and not as children in need of care and protection under section 2(d) of J.J. Act, 2000 as they are not covered in the cases enumerated under section 2 (d).

(c) Statistical data of this nature is not centrally maintained.

(d) Children being repatriated to their home country are first counseled as to the process and made aware of the risks involved. They are also counseled as to the basic psychological and social needs to ascertain safety before they are repatriated. Once repatriation process starts, an NGO from the Indian side makes contact with the NGO of the opposite country, and the Government of India also establishes contacts with the counterpart country as to the entire process including the dates of departure and the delivery of the child at the agreed points on the border. At the agreed points, the child is handed over to the representative of the other country in the presence of

NGOs and the representatives of both the Border Guarding Forces. Throughout the journey that the child makes, it is under escort from the representatives of the Police and of the NGO.

#### **Mega city development mission**

\*146. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has provided any financial support for the overall development of Chennai under Mega City Development Mission and if so, the details thereof and the financial support extended so far, year-wise;

(b) whether Government is providing financial support to Government of Tamil Nadu for executing various infrastructure development projects under the Chennai Mega City Plan, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the additional financial assistance provided by the Japan International Cooperation Agency for Chennai Mega City Development Mission and Integrated Urban Development Mission?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU):  
(a) to (c) No, Sir. The Chennai Mega City Development Mission (CMCDM) is a scheme launched by the State Government of Tamil Nadu in the year 2012. No funding has been provided by the Government of India to this scheme. Japan International Co-operation Agency (JICA) has also not provided any financial assistance so far to the Chennai Mega City Development Mission, as intimated by the State Government.

#### **Online applications for environmental clearances**

\*147. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has initiated a system of online applications for environment clearances, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether this has resulted in a push for granting environmental clearances for hazardous industries; and

(c) in what manner Government would balance the need for quick environmental clearance with the important task of environmental protection?



THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) Yes, Sir. The project proponents have been mandated to make applications for Terms of Reference and Environment Clearance (EC) to the Ministry online *w.e.f.* 1st July, 2014.

(b) The objective of mandating online applications is with a view to increasing transparency in system and reducing delays. The EC cases including those for hazardous industries continue to be processed as per the provisions under the Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) Notification, 2006, as amended, notified under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

(c) The EC process under the EIA Notification, 2006, as amended, aims at streamlining environmental issues in development process. Various rationalizing decisions taken by the Government from time to time are with a view to facilitating timely and objective decision making without compromising the integrity of the environment.

#### **Steps taken for conservation of Himalayan Ecology**

\*148. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps that have been taken for the conservation of Himalayan Ecology on priority;

(b) whether a National Mission on Himalayas has been launched, if so, the details thereof, and if not, by what time it would be launched; and

(c) the short-term and long term proposals for conservation of Himalayan Ecology?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) The Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change accords very high priority to conservation of Himalayan Ecology. Several initiatives have been taken for conservation and sustainable development of Indian Himalayan Region (IHR). These include; (i) inventorization and characterization of floral and faunal wealth of the Himalaya. Details are given in Statement-I (*See below*); (ii) establishment of a Protected Area Network under Wildlife Protection Act (1972) for protection of biodiversity rich habitats. Details are given in Statement-II (*See below*).; (iii) policy framework with focus on mountainous region including National Forest Policy 1988, National Environment Policy (NEP) 2006; (iv) setting up of a dedicated institute *viz.*, G.B. Pant Institute of Himalayan Environment and

Development (GBPIHED) with a mandate of environment conservation and sustainable development of Indian Himalayan Region, as well as, establishment of Mountain Division at MoEF and CC to address specific issues of the mountain ecosystem in an integrated manner; launching of National mission for Sustaining Himalayan Ecosystem under Department of Science and Technology (v) afforestation of 6 lakh ha of degraded forest lands in 10 Indian Himalayan States under National Afforestation Program. Details are given in Statement-III (*See below*); release of ₹ 1515 lakhs for preparatory activities under Mission for Green India (Details are given in Statement-IV (*See below*); release of ₹ 1111 crores to Himalayan States for protection of forest under 13th Finance Commission (Details are given in Statement-V (*See below*) and release of ₹ 5085 lakhs for protection and conservation of wildlife and its habitats under Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats Scheme. (Details are given in Statement-VI (*See below*).

(b) National Mission on Sustaining Himalayan Ecosystem (NMSHE) as part of the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC), under Department of Science and Technology, has been launched with an outlay of 550 crores during Twelfth plan period. Details are given in Statement-VII (*See below*). Further, ₹ 100 crores have been provided in the Union budget 2014-15 for setting up a National Centre for Himalayan Studies in Uttarakhand.

(c) The short term and long terms proposals for conservation of Himalayan ecology include eco-restoration and afforestation under National Afforestation Program, implementation of Mission for Green India using landscape approach implementation of world bank assisted Bio-diversity Conservation and Rural Livelihood Initiative in Uttarakhand district, in-depth R&D activities on key issues of Himalayan Ecology through GBPIHED and other institutions, Strengthening Protected Area net work, conservation of critically endangered species like snow leopard; support to trans-boundary landscape conservation programs, and mainstreaming of best practices and guidelines on Governance for Sustaining Himalayan Ecosystem.

#### ***Statement-I***

##### *Details of floral and faunal wealth of the Himalaya*

---

Floristic studies in the region have revealed over 18,500 taxa, belonging to various groups of plants. The Himalayan region with only 16% of India's land area, houses 81% of the country's stock of gymnosperms, 47% of angiosperms, 59.5% of lichens, 59% of pteridophytes, 44% of bryophytes and 53% of fungi found in India. Orchidaceae with over 750 genera represents the largest angiosperm family in the

---

Himalaya. The Himalayan flora represents 71 endemic genera and 32% endemic species. Also, five families are endemic to the region (*i.e.*, Tetracentraceae, Hamamelidaceae, Circaeasteraceae, Butomaceae, and Stachyuraceae), while over 90% of the species in Berberidaceae and Saxifragaceae are endemic to the Himalaya. A large number of orchids, many representing neo- endemic taxa, have been reported from Sikkim and Arunachal Pradesh. Of the total 622 endangered plants listed so far in the Red Data Book, 137 occur in the Himalayan region. Of the 137 species, 71 are from the Eastern Himalaya, 56 from the Western Himalaya, and ten species are common to both these regions. There are over 800 tree species, nearly 700 species of edible and 1700 of medicinal value in the region.

The IHR nurtures amazing faunal assemblages in the Indian subcontinent. The vertebrate faunal elements in the Himalaya provide a high degree of diversity at species level. Of the 372 mammalian species recorded in the country so far, as many as 241 species are recorded in the Himalaya; and of the 1,228 bird species as many as 528 species and subspecies occur in the region. Likewise 149 species of reptiles, 74 species of amphibians and 218 species of fishes have been documented from the Himalaya which amount to 35%, 36% and 17% of known species in the country, respectively.

The mammalian diversity in the IHR is one of the richest in the country. Foothills of the IHR are habitats for three major terrestrial flagship species (tiger, elephant, rhino), out of five across the globe, and aquatic flagship species (river dolphin) also occur in the region. High altitude habitats nurture some of the charismatic and unique faunal species *viz.*, snow leopard, red panda, hangul, chiru, musk deer, serow, Ibex and Himalayan tahr and bearded vulture. New discoveries are still being made from the region.

Several animal species are confined to the mountains only. Among other endemic animals, yak and mountain quail have been placed in the “critical” category (Red Data Book, IUCN 1994). Among plants, rhododendrons are highly valued and endangered. Out of 36 species of rhododendron that occur in Sikkim, eight have been assessed as endangered.

---

### ***Statement-II***

#### *Protected Area Network in Indian Himalayan Region*

---

By the year 2009, 25% of the total national parks were established all across the IHR. Further, additional protection by creating Wildlife Sanctuaries (98 in the IHR) and Conservation Reserves have been added to the area under the Protected Area

---

Network (PAN). Approximately 8.3% of the total geographical area of the IHR is under PAN (4.8% in the country). Five Biosphere Reserves and Three Tiger Reserves are also located in this region covering 4.1% of total geographical area and 0.7% area, respectively. Besides the tiger conservation programme, some of the designated Elephant Reserves are also located in the region, viz., Kameng in Arunachal Pradesh, Garo Hills in Meghalaya, and the Siwalik in Uttarakhand. Several other proposals for Elephant Reserves in the IHR are in the pipeline. More than one third of the declared internationally important wetlands of India are located in the IHR.

A few PAs in the IHR have been recognized for their Outstanding Universal Values and have been inscribed as 'World Heritage Site' by the UNESCO. These include the Nanda Devi and Valley of Flowers National Parks in Uttarakhand and the Great Himalayan National Park in Himachal Pradesh.

*Protected Area Network established in different  
Biogeographic Zones of the IHR*

Biogeographic Zone	Number of PAs (National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries)	Area (km <sup>2</sup> )	Area of Biogeographic zone covered (%)
Himalaya	77	23433	11
Trans-Himalaya	7	16248	9
North-East	49	6093	3.5

*Biosphere and Tiger Reserves in the Indian Himalayan Region*

State	Biosphere Reserve		Tiger Reserve	
	Name	Area (km <sup>2</sup> )	Name	Area (Km <sup>2</sup> )
Uttarakhand	Nanda Devi	5861	Corbett	1318
Himachal Pradesh	Cold Desert	7770		
Sikkim	Khangchendzonga	2620		
Meghalaya	Nokrek	820		
Mizoram	-	-	Dampa	500
Arunachal Pradesh	Dehang-Debang	5111	Namdapha & Pakhui-Nameri	1985 & 1206

**Statement-III***National Afforestation and Eco-Development Board*

National Afforestation Programme (NAP): Approved Area (in hectares)

From 2000-02 to 2013-14

States	Year													
	2000-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	Total
Himachal Pradesh	2950	1520	20434	7474	0		10028	1222	1255	1646	2566	1450	908	51453
Jammu and Kashmir	4580	28204	15055	0	0		7735	6370	3550	0	4857	4486	2260	77097
Uttarakhand	815	4122	18186	10346	5665		18867	3510	4065	3340	5058	2350	1241	77565
Total (NE States)	10381	96057	33863	14550	5380	0	82920	24420	18055	23714	28730	17465	21847	377382

*National Afforestation and Eco-development Board*

National Afforestation Programme: Year-wise Summary (amount released)

States	Year													(₹ in crore)
	2000-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	Total
Himachal Pradesh	2.2	0.6	6.95	10.6	9.08	11.56	7.43	6.72	3.59	3.45	3.5	3.62	2.61	71.91
Jammu and Kashmir	1.54	5.45	7.21	3.56	5.28	5.83	8.13	8.47	9.81	3.99	6.89	3.37	8.11	77.64
Uttarakhand	0.4	2.34	5.81	10.54	13.1	11.52	12.39	9.24	7	4.47	6.61	6.25	6.01	95.68
TOTAL (NE States)	6.17	29.47	47.97	42	45.8	61.83	72.55	55	65	75.49	75	50.26	57.13	683.67

**Statement-IV**

*Details of funds released to State Governments for preparatory activities  
in the year 2011-12 and 2013-14 under Green India Mission*

(Amount in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	Amount
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	127
2.	Himachal Pradesh	126.50
3.	Jammu and Kashmir	64.00
4.	Manipur	40.50
5.	Meghalaya	90
6.	Mizoram	224
7.	Nagaland	141.50
8.	Sikkim	300
9.	Tripura	350.50
10.	Uttarakhand	51.00
TOTAL		1515.00

**Statement-V**

*Allocation and Release of Grants-in-Aid for Forests under  
13th Finance Commission 2010-11 to 2014-15*

(Status as on 8th July, 2014)

State	Total Release (2010-11 to 2014-15)
1	2
Arunachal Pradesh	391.14
Himachal Pradesh	74.54
Jammu and Kashmir	49.90
Manipur	112.79

1	2
Meghalaya	73.54
Mizoram	109.78
Nagaland	84.00
Sikkim	27.89
Tripura	59.70
Uttarakhand	128.40
TOTAL	1111.68

***Statement-VI***

*The detail of funds released to Himalayan States under the scheme during last three years*

Wildlife Division of the Ministry has provided financial and technical assistance to these Himalayan States for protection and conservation of wildlife and its habitats in Protected Areas and outside Protected Areas under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of 'Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats'.

(₹ in lakh)

Sl.No.	Name of the States	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	168.11	162.3755	220.439
2.	Himachal Pradesh	242.1104	318.9168	475.282
3.	Jammu and Kashmir	445.085	515.957	485.747
4.	Sikkim	131.793	177.719	129.27836
5.	Uttarakhand	201.144	220.27	326.282
6.	Manipur	86.65	73.925	80.80
7.	Meghalaya	43.80	22.08	25.56
8.	Mizoram	153.445	96.392	210.334
9.	Tripura	0	0	0
10.	Nagaland	30.333	25.855	15.375
	TOTAL	1502.4704	1613.4903	1969.09736

**Statement-VII***National Mission on Sustaining Himalayan Ecosystem (NMSHE)*

- 
- India has also released its National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC; 2008) which addresses the urgent and critical concerns of the country through a directional shift in the development pathway. NAPCC envisages, in addition to 07 other missions, a National Mission for Sustaining the Himalayan Ecosystem (NMSHE), the only location specific mission, to evolve management measures for sustaining and safeguarding the Himalayan glaciers and mountain ecosystems. This Mission, among others, aims to: (i) understand, whether and extent to which, the Himalayan glaciers are under recession and how the problem could be addressed, (ii) establish an observational and monitoring network for the Himalayan environment including strengthening regional cooperation for data and information sharing with countries that share the same ecology, (iii) promote community based management of the ecosystem through incentives to community organizations and panchayats for the protection of forested lands. DST has been given the responsibility of anchoring NMSHE with a total outlay of ₹ 550 crore. The Mission Document is already in public domain.
  - Towards achieving the goals of the mission, Ministry of Environment and Forests and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) has brought out a Working Document “Governance for sustaining Himalayan Ecosystem (G-SHE): Guidelines and Best Practices” to suggest operational guidelines along with case studies from various regions of IHR which should help restrict (and reduce) adverse effects on the sensitive ecosystem of the IHR, and maintain a critical dynamic equilibrium among key resources of the region. The guidelines in this document cover a wide range of issues — including urbanization, tourism, water security, energy, forest management and infrastructure - all of which are highly pertinent as the Himalayan region faces new and increased challenges and pressures. Of the total outlay of ₹ 550 crore of the NMSHE, ₹ 150 crore has been allocated for the implementation and up-scaling of G-SHE guidelines and best practices.
- 

**Annual growth rate of States**

\*149. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of annual growth rate of those States which are at the bottom of the list in terms of economic and social indices;



(b) the details of Central assistance given to these States under various legislations for correction of imbalances, since last two years, State-wise and year-wise; and

(c) the names of sectors and growth rate achieved as a result of Central assistance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI INDERJIT SINGH RAO): (a) The details of annual growth rate of the States which are lagging behind in terms of economic and social indices such as per capita income, literacy rate, gender gap in literacy, birth rate, infant mortality rate are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) The details of total plan assistance from the Central Government released to these States from all Ministries during last two years, State-wise and Year-wise are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) The growth rates in agriculture, industry and services sectors of these States for 2011-12 and 2012-13 are given in Statement-III (*See below*). The growth rate depends on several factors such as level and growth of savings and investments rates of the state economy, state of infrastructure, business climate, human resources, skill & entrepreneurship, productivity, geographical conditions, State's total available resources, socio-economic conditions of the people and efforts of the State Government. The Central Government also supplements the State Government's efforts through transfer of resources by way of various schemes. However, it is not possible to attribute growth in a particular sector only to Central financial support.

***Statement-I***

*Gross State Domestic Products Growth Rate at constant  
(2004-05) prices for selected States*

SI.No.	State	(%) 2010-11	(%) 2011-12	(%) 2012-13
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Assam	7.26	5.33	6.06
2.	Bihar	14.95	9.58	15.05
3.	Chhattisgarh	10.60	1.49	7.56

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Jharkhand	15.86	9.39	7.87
5.	Madhya Pradesh	6.31	9.69	9.89
6.	Odisha	8.01	3.78	8.09
7.	Rajasthan	14.41	5.17	4.52
8.	Uttar Pradesh	7.86	6.45	5.51

Source: CSO, MOSPI

### Statement-II

Release of Plan Assistance from the Centre for selected States

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	States/ UTs	2012-13			2013-14		
		Central Assistance to State Plan	Centrally Sponsored Schemes	Total	Central Assistance to State Plan	Centrally Sponsored Schemes	Total
1.	Assam	6157.46	6336.09	12493.55	6398.76	7165.91	13564.67
2.	Bihar	5783.62	12209.09	17992.71	7099.49	12513.91	19613.40
3.	Chhattisgarh	2218.65	5560.01	7778.66	2202.55	4925.98	7128.53
4.	Jharkhand	2711.04	3432.18	6143.22	1750.95	3566.38	5317.33
5.	Madhya Pradesh	7385.49	9512.81	16898.30	6571.10	11384.01	17955.11
6.	Odisha	4018.37	5506.51	9524.88	4130.03	6987.74	11117.77
7.	Rajasthan	2693.12	9584.52	12277.64	3570.46	10157.99	13728.45
8.	Uttar Pradesh	6375.63	16475.77	22851.40	7532.23	20628.80	28161.03

Source: Public Financial Management System (PFMS)

**Statement-III***Sector-wise growth rate during 2011-12 and 2012-13 of Selected States*

(Growth in %)

Sl.No. States	Agriculture		Industry		Services	
	2011-12	2012-13	2011-12	2012-13	2011-12	2012-13
1. Assam	4.8	4.2	3.4	3.2	5.8	7.2
2. Bihar	9.8	7.3	10.0	14.7	7.8	14.7
3. Chhattisgarh	1.7	8.2	-2.6	5.1	5.4	8.3
4. Jharkhand	17.8	7.3	8.9	4.6	4.9	9.8
5. Madhya Pradesh	15.4	15.7	4.8	5.2	7.9	7.5
6. Odisha	-4.7	9.9	4.7	8.7	5.7	5.7
7. Rajasthan	-0.3	0.1	2.1	4.4	8.9	6.1
8. Uttar Pradesh	4.4	4.3	4.9	-1.2	7.3	8.2

*Source: CSO, MOSPI***Plan to promote eco-friendly industries to control pollution**

\*150. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has formulated any plan to promote eco-friendly industries to control pollution in rivers and environment; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) is implementing policies, schemes and programmes to promote eco-friendly industries. The Policy Statement for Abatement of Pollution, 1992, Strategy and Policy Statement on Environment and Development, 1992 and the National Environment Policy, 2006 lay emphasis on pollution prevention instead of the conventional end-of-the-pipe treatment for improving

the ecological performance of industries. To achieve the aforesaid objective, these policies envisage promotion of clean and low waste technologies, waste minimization, reuse or recycling, environment audit, environment impact assessment, development of load based standards, fiscal measures, eco-labelling / certifications, integration of environmental concerns in sectoral policies etc. In addition, polluter pays principle, precautionary approach and use of economic principles in environment decision making are also ingrained in these policies. To implement these policies, there exists a robust legislative, regulatory and institutional framework in the country.

The Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-2017) of the Government of India also emphasizes *inter-alia* on ecologically sustainable industrial growth by mainstreaming and promoting green businesses, creation of a green technology fund, promotion of green products and disclosure of environment performance including sustainable environment management in micro, small and medium enterprises.

**Implementation of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989**

\*151. DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry agrees that the implementation of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) (POA) Act, 1989 is very poor, if so, the reasons therefor; and

(b) the steps the Ministry proposes to take to implement the said Act more effectively?

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI THAAWAR CHAND GEHLOT): (a) and (b) Provisions of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) (PoA) Act, 1989 are implemented by the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. However, Central Government has been advising them from time to time to implement the Act in letter and spirit with specific emphasis on sensitization and training of the police personnel/law enforcement agencies, minimizing delays in investigation of cases of atrocities against Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) and improving the quality of investigation, undertaking programmes for creating awareness among vulnerable sections of the society and legal recourse open to them, identification of atrocity prone areas as an ongoing process, setting up of exclusive special courts for speedy trial of cases under the Act and review of cases ending in acquittal.

In pursuance of relevant provisions of the PoA Act, an Annual Report on the measures taken by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations and the Government of India itself is also placed on the Table of both Houses of Parliament. The Annual Report up to the calendar year 2012 has already been laid on the Table of both the Houses of Parliament.

Towards effective implementation of the PoA Act, Central assistance is also provided to the concerned State Governments and Union Territory Administrations mainly for functioning and strengthening of the SC and ST Protection Cells and Special Police Stations, setting up and functioning of exclusive Special Courts, relief and rehabilitation of atrocity victims and awareness generation. During 2013-14, Central assistance of about ₹ 128 crore was provided to them. The minimum scale of relief and rehabilitation for the affected persons as prescribed in the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Rules, 1995, which was between ₹ 20,000/- to ₹ 200,000/-, depending upon the nature of offence, has been raised twice in December, 2011 and in June, 2014, by amending the said Rules, and is now between ₹ 75,000/- to ₹ 7,50,000/-.

A Committee under the Chairpersonship of Union Minister for Social Justice and Empowerment constituted in March 2006, and comprising of members from Ministries of Social Justice & Empowerment, Home Affairs, Tribal Affairs, Law and Justice, Department of Justice, National Commission for Scheduled Castes, National Commission for Scheduled Tribes and three non-official Members (two amongst SCs and One amongst STs) also reviews implementation status of the PoA Act in the States and Union Territories. The Committee has so far held twenty one meetings wherein implementation of the two Acts in 24 States and 4 Union Territories has been reviewed.

Whereas most of the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations have designated District Courts of Session as Special Courts for trial of cases under the PoA Act, for ensuring speedy trial of cases under the Act, 189 exclusive Special Courts have also been set up by the States namely Andhra Pradesh (23), Bihar (11), Chhattisgarh (6), Gujarat (25), Karnataka (8), Kerala (2), Madhya Pradesh (43), Rajasthan (25), Tamil Nadu (4), Uttar Pradesh (40) and Uttarakhand (2).

Further, SC/ST Protection Cells have also been set up in the States and Union Territories of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, West Bengal, Andaman and Nicobar

Islands, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu, NCT of Delhi and Puducherry, besides Special Police Stations for registration of complaints of offences against SCs and STs having been set up in the States of Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Kerala and Madhya Pradesh.

The available data of National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs, indicates insignificant variation in the number of cases registered during 2012 *i.e.* 39,512, *vis-a-vis* cases registered during 2011 *i.e.* 39,401, under the PoA Act in conjunction with the IPC in the country.

Further, to deliver members of SCs and STs, greater justice as well as be an enhanced deterrence to the offenders, the President on recommendations of the Government and in exercise of powers conferred by clause (1) of article 123 of the Constitution had promulgated the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment Ordinance, 2014 on 04.03.2014. To replace the said Ordinance with an Act of Parliament, the Central Government has decided to introduce the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment Bill, 2014 in Parliament and the Bill has been introduced in the Lok Sabha on 16.07.2014.

The Government of India is, thus, making earnest efforts towards effective implementation and further strengthening of the PoA Act.

#### **Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007**

\*152. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that District Tribunals (DTs) to hear appeals of senior citizens under the Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007 have not been established in Maharashtra and rest of the country, if so, the details thereof and reasons for this laxity; and

(b) the action Government has taken or propose to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI THAAWAR CHAND GEHLOT): (a) and (b) Under the Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007 so far, 23 States and 6 Union Territories have established Appellate Tribunals. They are Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttarakhand,

West Bengal, Sikkim and Tripura. The State Governments of Uttar Pradesh, Nagaland and Mizoram have not constituted Appellate Tribunals so far. All the Union Territories, except Lakshadweep, have constituted the Appellate Tribunals.

The Ministry has been making efforts by persuading the States/UTs from time to time to effectively implement the Act in letter and spirit so that the senior citizens are benefited in their respective States/ UTs. Apart from pursuing the matter through written communication, the issue has been raised at various forums including, *inter-alia*, during the Regional conferences of Secretaries of Social Welfare Departments, during visit of the nodal officers to their respective States etc.

#### **Nuclear Power Reactors placed under IAEA**

\*153. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Nuclear Power Reactors which are currently placed under the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA);

(b) the details of those Nuclear Power Reactors which are proposed to be brought under the purview of IAEA in future; and

(c) the details of the Nuclear Power Reactors proposed to be constructed during the current Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) The following nuclear power reactors are currently under International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) safeguards:

Unit	Capacity (MW)	Location
TAPS 1&2	2x160	Tarapur, Maharashtra
RAPS 1	100	Rawatbhata, Rajasthan
RAPS 2	200	
RAPS 3&4	2x220	
RAPS 5&6	2x220	
KAPS 1&2	2x220	Kakrapar, Gujarat
KKNPP1&2	2x1000	Kudankulam, Tamil Nadu

(b) NAPS 1&2 (2x220 MW) at Narora, Uttar Pradesh will be placed under IAEA Safeguards by end of this year. All future Light Water Reactors to be set up with foreign cooperation will also be placed under IAEA safeguards. In respect of indigenous reactors to be set up in future, a decision on placing them under IAEA safeguards will be taken by the Government at an appropriate time.

(c) Currently five reactors namely KAPP-3&4 (2x700 MW), RAPP-7&8 (2x700 MW) and 500 MW PFBR, are in various stages of construction. KKNPP-2 (1000 MW) at Kudankulam is on advanced stage of construction and commissioning. Further the XII Plan envisages start of work on 19 new nuclear power reactors with a total capacity of 17400 MW. These include eight Pressurised Heavy Water Reactors (PHWR) of 700 MW each, two 500 MW Fast Breeder Reactors (FBR) and an Advanced Heavy Water Reactor (AHWR) of 300 MW based on indigenous technologies; and eight Light Water Reactors (LWR) each of 1000 MW and above capacity with foreign/international cooperation.

#### **Release of Indian Fishermen caught by Pakistan and Sri Lanka**

\*154.SHRI CHUNIBHAI KANJIBHAI GOHEL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Government succeeded in releasing of some fishermen from Pakistan and Sri Lankan jails on 26th June, 2014;

(b) the number of fishermen who are still in Pakistan and Sri Lankan jails; and

(c) by when they would be released by both the nations?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ):

(a) to (c) On 26 May 2014, just prior to the visit of Prime Minister of Pakistan Nawaz Sharif to India, Government of Pakistan released 150 Indian fishermen. In the first six months of the current year (1st January-12th July) Government of Sri Lanka has released 532 Indian fishermen.

Presently, 249 fishermen believed to be Indian continue to remain lodged in jails in Pakistan (as on 1 July 2014), while 4 Indian fishermen are in the custody of the Sri Lankan authorities (as on 12 July 2014).

Government continuously monitors the status of all Indian prisoners and Indian fishermen in Pakistani jails and regularly takes up the issue of their early release



and repatriation with the Pakistan authorities. There is also an India-Pakistan Judicial Committee that visits the jails of both countries regularly to ensure the welfare and early release and repatriation of prisoners and fishermen who have completed their sentences. In respect of Sri Lanka, in 2004 an India-Sri Lanka Joint Working Group (JWG) was established which has been dealing with all issues related to straying Indian fishermen in Sri Lankan waters, including working out the modalities for prevention of use of force against them and securing early release of their confiscated boats.

Governments will continue to take all the necessary steps required to ensure the early release and repatriation of Indian fishermen currently being held in the custody of Pakistan and Sri Lankan authorities.

### **Chinese intrusion in Indian Territory**

\*155. SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether China has intruded into the Indian Territory recently, if so, the details thereof since 26th May, 2014;

(b) whether Government has taken up the matter of the said intrusion with the Chinese Government; and

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the reaction and response of the Chinese Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ):

(a) There is no commonly delineated Line of Actual Control (LAC) in the border areas between India and China. From time to time, on account of differences in the perception of the LAC, situations have arisen on the ground that could have been avoided if we had a common perception of the LAC. Government regularly takes up any transgression along the LAC with the Chinese side through established mechanisms including border personnel meetings, flag meetings, meetings of Working Mechanism for Consultation and Coordination on India- China Border Affairs and diplomatic channels. The two sides agree that peace and tranquility on the border is the basis for the continued expansion of India-China relations.

(b) and (c) The Chinese Foreign Minister Wang Yi visited India on June 8-9, 2014 as the Special Envoy of the President of China. The External Affairs Minister Smt. Sushma Swaraj held extensive discussions with him. The discussions were comprehensive and substantive and various issues of significance were raised and discussed in a frank and candid manner.

**Assistance extended by HUDCO for economically weaker sections**

\*156. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) in what manner Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO) is helping the economically weaker sections in building their houses;

(b) whether any such help has been extended to the poor people in Andhra Pradesh;

(c) if so, the details thereof in the last three years, year-wise and district-wise; and

(d) the details of units sanctioned and completed during the above period; year-wise and district-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) HUDCO, among its other techno-financial functions, extends housing loans at concessional rates for Economically Weaker Section (EWS) and Low Income Group (LIG) beneficiaries. The rate of interest charged by HUDCO for these groups is below its reference rate. Moreover, HUDCO does not charge application fee and front-end fee, which is levied on schemes of all other categories.

(b) In the erstwhile united State of Andhra Pradesh, HUDCO has been extending loans to the AP State Housing Corporation, AP State Housing Board and other Municipal Corporations and these nodal agencies are, in turn, constructing houses for Weaker Sections.

HUDCO has extended financial assistance for building 26.28 lakhs Economically Weaker Section (EWS) housing units in the combined State of Andhra Pradesh, 21.35 lakh units in the rural areas and 4.93 lakh units in the urban areas.

(c) The year-wise sanction of HUDCO to combined State of Andhra Pradesh are:

Sl. No.	Financial Year	No. of EWS units sanctioned by HUDCO	Loan amount sanctioned by HUDCO (₹ in crores)
1	2013-14	3,12,500	1500.00
2	2012-13	18,144	75.00
3	2011-12	Nil for EWS	-

The district-wise sanction, progress, completed details are enclosed at Statement.

(d) As detailed in Statement.

***Statement***

*The details of units sanctioned and completed during the last three years*

**Financial Year 2013-2014**

Sl. No.	District	Houses Sanctioned	Houses Completed	Units at Various Stages of Progress
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Srikakulam	13000	8560	4440
2.	Vizianagaram	13000	5393	7607
3.	Visakhapatnam	13000	9243	3757
4.	East Godavari	14584	9952	4632
5.	West Godavari	13000	10895	2105
6.	Krishna	13000	5816	7184
7.	Guntur	12000	9345	2655
8.	Prakasam	12000	7589	4411
9.	Nellore	13000	3392	9608
10.	Chittoor	13000	6101	6899
11.	Kadapa	10000	6319	3681
12.	Ananthapur	13000	2107	10893
13.	Kurnool	13000	7782	5218
14.	Mahaboobnagar	13000	4310	8690
15.	Rangareddy	13000	3188	9812
16.	Medak	13000	5493	7507
17.	Nizamabad	13000	7103	5897
18.	Adilabad	13000	2767	10233
19.	Karimnagar	13000	9390	3610

1	2	3	4	5
20.	Warangal	13000	7509	5491
21.	Khammam	13000	2857	10143
22.	Nalgonda	13000	7847	5153
23.	Other urban areas	29916		29916
		312500	142958	169542
<b>Financial Year 2012-2013</b>				
1.	Krishna	18144	10816	7328
<b>Financial Year 2011-2012</b>				
Nil for EWS				

#### Change in UPSC syllabus

†\*157. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether comprehensive changes have been made recently in the syllabus of the Civil Services Examination being conducted by the Union Public Service Commission (UPSC), if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether agitations are being held across the country by the aspirants in protest of the changes made in the syllabus; and

(c) if so, whether there is any proposal for the review of the new syllabus or its modification keeping in view of the protests?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) The Civil Services Examination (CSE) consists of two parts. In the first part, there is a preliminary examination and those who clear this examination are eligible for taking the main examination. Certain changes were introduced in the preliminary part with effect from CSE-2011. Till CSE-2010, for the Preliminary Examination, there was one paper of General Studies, which carried 150 marks, and a second Paper carrying 300 marks

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

where the candidate had the option to choose one out of 23 optional Papers. Under the revised pattern there is a common platform of testing the candidates and there are two papers each carrying 200 marks for the Preliminary Examination. The details are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

Further, certain changes were given effect to in the main part with effect from CSE-2013. Initially, some changes were notified on 05.03.2014; however, when these changes came in public domain, some representations/references were received from various quarters. The Government reviewed the position and made some further amendments through notification dated 25.3.2013. The details of the system as applicable up to Civil Services Examination, 2012; as notified on 5.3.2013 and as further notified on 25.3.2013 are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

The Government is aware of the agitation by aspirants of UPSC and some representations/references have also been received from various quarters opposing the changes made in the Civil Services Examination.

The Government is seized of the matter.

#### ***Statement-I***

##### *Details of Syllabus and Pattern of Preliminary Exams*

---

From Civil Services Examination- 2011, Preliminary Examination would consist of Paper I and Paper II. The syllabus and pattern of the Preliminary Examination would be as under:

#### **(Paper I) (200 Marks) Duration: Two hrs.**

- Current events of national and international importance
  - History of India and Indian National Movement
  - Indian and World Geography- Physical, Social, economic geography of India and the World.
  - Indian Polity and Governance- Constitution, Political System, Panchayati Raj, Public Policy, Rights Issues, etc.
  - Economic and Social Development- Sustainable Development, Poverty, Inclusion, Demographics, Social Sector Initiatives, etc.
-

- 
- General Issues on Environmental Ecology, Biodiversity and Climate Change- that do not require subject specialization.
  - General Science.

**(Paper II) (200 Marks) Duration: Two hrs.**

- Comprehension
  - Interpersonal skills including communication skills
  - Logical reasoning and analytical ability
  - Decision making and problem solving
  - General mental ability
  - Basic numeracy (numbers and their relations, orders of magnitude etc.) (Class X level) and Data Interpretation (Graphs, charts, tables, data sufficiency etc.) (Class X level)
  - English Language comprehension skills (Class X level)
-

**Statement-II***The details of system applicable to CSE 2012*

Item No.	Earlier System in effect up to CSE-2012	System as notified on 05.03.2013	System as modified on 25.03.2013 and in operation since CSE-2013
1	2	3	4
1.	<b>Language Paper I:</b> One of the Indian Languages to be selected from 8th Schedule of the Constitution (of Matriculation Level) of 300 marks of qualifying nature [Not compulsory for candidates hailing from Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland and Sikkim]	Done away with.	Paper I of Earlier system retained with same provisions. <i>Status quo ante</i> retained.
2.	<b>Language Paper II:</b> English language of Matriculation Level of 300 marks of qualifying nature	Done away with.	Paper II of Earlier system retained with same provisions. <i>Status quo ante</i> retained.
3.	<b>Essay Paper III:</b> Essay of 200 marks with an Option to answer in any of the languages	<b>Essay Paper -I:</b> Retained with the addition of another section of 100 marks	

included in 8th Schedule of the Constitution or English	<p>for testing English Comprehension and English Precise of Matriculation/Xth standard level only.</p> <p>The Section I of paper I <i>i.e.</i>, Essay in the new system can be taken in one of the Eighth Schedule languages provided the candidate has graduated in that language as medium of examination. It has been furthermore provided that a minimum number of 25 (twenty-five) candidates should opt for a specific language medium for answering the question papers. In case there are less than 25 (twenty five) candidates opting for any approved language medium (other than English or Hindi), those candidates will be required to write their examination either in Hindi or in English only</p>	<p>The Paper-III on Essay would now carry 250 marks with an option to answer in any of the languages included in 8th Schedule of the Constitution or English. There would be no component of comprehension and precis in English.</p>
4. <b>General Studies Paper IV &amp; V:</b> There used to be two papers of General Studies of 300 marks	<p><b>Replaced with Paper-II, III, IV &amp; V:</b> Now there would be four papers of</p>	<p>Retained as per the <b>notified</b> system.</p>



1	2	3	4
	<p>each. The subject of paper-I included components such as, History of Modern India and Indian Culture, Geography of India, Constitution of India and Indian Polity and Current National Issues and Topics of Social Relevance. Paper-II included component such as India and the World, India's Economic Interaction with the World, Development in the Field of Science and technology, IT and Space, International Affairs and Institutions and Statistical analysis, graphs and diagrams.</p>	<p>General Studies of 250 marks each. The components of the subjects of the papers are the following:-</p> <p><b>Paper-I</b> (Indian Heritage and Culture, History and Geography of the World and Society).</p> <p><b>Paper-II</b> (Governance, Constitution, Polity, Social Justice and International relations)</p> <p><b>Paper-III</b> (Technology, Economic Development, Bio Diversity, Environment, Security and Disaster Management)</p> <p><b>Paper-IV</b> (Ethics, Integrity and Aptitude)</p>	
5.	<p><b>Optional Papers VI, VII, VIII and IX:</b> There used to be two optional subject containing four papers of 300 marks each. The candidate had to choose any TWO subjects to be selected from list a list of 25 core subjects and literature of 30 languages, which made the total to 55 optional.</p>	<p><b>Optional Paper-VI &amp; VII:</b> Now there would be one optional subject containing two papers of 250 marks each. A candidate has to choose any one optional subject to be selected from list of 25 core subjects and literatures of 22 languages, included in the 8th Schedule of the Constitution and English.</p>	<p>Optional subjects retained as per the notified system. However, the provisions regarding medium of writing the optional papers will be restored to the earlier system and <i>status quo ante</i> in this regard shall be</p>

Six Foreign languages (Arabic, Chinese, French, German, Persian and Russian) and Pali have been deleted from the then existing list of Literatures of Languages.

maintained.

Further, the literature of a language would be allowed to be taken up as an optional only if the candidate has graduated in that language as the main subject.

6. **Personality Test/Interview:** There used to be a Personality Test/Interview for 300 marks.

Retained as per the notified system.

**Personality Test/Interview:** In the revised system there would be a Personality Test/Interview for 275 marks.

7. **Total Marks:** 2300

**Total Marks:** 2025

8. **Medium of Examination:** Candidates had the option to answer all the question paper, except the language papers viz., Papers I and II above, in any one of the languages included in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution or in

The candidates will have the option to answer all the question papers, except Section 2 of the Paper-I in Hindi or English or in any language of the Eighth Schedule. In case of a candidate intends

Provisions of earlier system in this regard are proposed to be restored.

1	2	3	4
English.	<p>to use a language from the Eighth Schedule other than Hindi, it is a must that the candidate should have done his/her graduation using that language as medium of examination. Further a minimum number of 25 (twenty-five) candidates should be available opting for that specific language medium for answering the question papers. In case there are less than 25 (twenty five) candidates opting for any approved language medium (other than English or Hindi), the candidate will be required to write their examination either in Hindi or in English only.</p>		

**Decision on Aadhaar Cards**

\*158. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any decision on Aadhaar cards, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the amount of funds that have been utilized by UID agency for implementing this project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI INDERJIT SINGH RAO): (a) There is no proposal under consideration of the Government to modify/amend the Aadhaar project at this stage.

(b) The year-wise allocation and expenditure on the Aadhaar project has been as under:

Year	Budget allocation (INR in crores) (RE)	Actual expenditure (INR in crores)
2009-10	26.38	26.21
2010-11	273.80	268.41
2011-12	1200.00	1187.50
2012-13	1350.00	1338.72
2013-14	1550.00	1544.44
2014-15 (Upto June 2014)	2039.64(BE)	255.33
TOTAL	6439.82	4620.61

**Revival package for sick/loss making PSUs**

\*159. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Board for Reconstruction of Public Sector Enterprises (BRPSE) has recommended for revival package for sick/loss making Public Sector Units(PSUs) with an outlay of ₹ 28,333 crore; and

(b) if so, the details of the PSUs for which revival package has been recommended and the amount spent on those PSUs?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI ANANT GEETE): (a) BRPSE has recommended revival of 58 CPSEs since inception in December, 2004 till 30.6.2014 envisaging total assistance of ₹ 40,396 crores (cash assistance of ₹ 10,768 crores in the form of infusion of funds, and noncash assistance of ₹ 29,628 crores in the form of waivers/write offs of interest/loans, conversion of loans into equity, etc.).

(b) On the recommendations of BRPSE, the Government/holding companies have approved revival of 48 CPSEs as on 30.6.2014 envisaging a total assistance of ₹40,937 crores (cash assistance of ₹10,940 crores in the form of infusion of funds, and non-cash assistance of ₹29,997 crores in the form of waivers/write offs of interest/loans, conversion of loans into equity, etc.). The details are given in Statement (*See below*). CPSEs are expected to utilize these funds as per approved revival plan.

#### ***Statement***

*Cash and Non-cash assistance approved by the Government in respect of BRPSE recommended proposals*

Sl. No.	Name of the CPSE	Assistance (₹ in crore)		
		Cash #	Non-cash @	Total
1	2	3	4	5
<b>Department of Heavy Industries</b>				
1.	Hindustan Salts Ltd.	4.28	73.30	77.58
2.	Bridge & Roof Co. (India) Ltd.	60.00	42.92	102.92
3.	BBJ Construction Co. Ltd.		54.61	54.61
4.	HMT Bearings Ltd.	7.40	43.97	51.37
5.	Praga Tools Ltd.	5.00	209.71	214.71
6.	Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd.	102.00	1116.30	1218.30
7.	Cement Corporation of India Ltd.	184.29	1267.95	1452.24
8.	Richardson & Cruddas Ltd.	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5
9.	Tungabhadra Steel Products Ltd.	-	-	-
10.	Bharat Pumps and Compressors Ltd.	3.37\$	153.15	156.52\$
11.	HMT Machine Tools Ltd.	859.04	196.38	1055.42
12.	Bharat Heavy Plate Vessels Ltd.	34.00	665.61	699.61
13.	Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd.	87.06	458.14	545.20
14.	Instrumentation Ltd.	48.36	549.36	597.72\$\$
15.	Tyre Corporation of India Ltd.	-	815.59	815.59
16.	NEPA Ltd.	234.18	634.94	869.12
17.	Scooters India Ltd.	90.38	111.58	201.96
18.	HMT Ltd.	447.92	635.56	1083.46
<b>Ministry of Mines</b>				
19.	Hindustan Copper Ltd.	-	612.94	612.94
20.	Mineral Exploration Corporation Ltd.	-	104.64	104.64
<b>Ministry of Shipping</b>				
21.	Central Inland Water Transport Corporation Ltd.	73.60	280.00	353.60
22.	Hooghly Dock & Port Engineers Ltd.	286.81	631.30	918.11
<b>Department of Defence Production</b>				
23.	Hindustan Shipyard Ltd.	452.68	372.22	824.90
<b>Ministry of Steel</b>				
24.	MECON Ltd.	93.00*	23.08	116.08
25.	Bharat Refractories Ltd.	—	479.16	479.16
<b>Ministry of Textiles</b>				
26.	NTC including its subsidiaries	39.23	-	39.23

1	2	3	4	5
27.	British India Corporation Ltd.	338.04	108.93	446.97
28.	National Jute Manufactures Corporation Ltd.	517.33	6815.06	7332.39
<b>Department of Pharmaceuticals</b>				
29.	Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd.	137.59	267.57	405.16
30.	Bengal Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	207.19	233.41	440.60
<b>Department of Chemicals &amp; Petrochemicals</b>				
31.	Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd.	250.00	110.46	360.46
32.	Hindustan Insecticides Ltd.	-	267.29	267.29
<b>Department of Fertilizers</b>				
33.	Fertilizers & Chemicals (Travancore) Ltd.	-	670.37	670.37
<b>Department of Scientific &amp; Industrial Research</b>				
34.	Central Electronics Ltd.	-	16.28	16.28
<b>Department of Agriculture &amp; Co-operation</b>				
35.	State Forms Corporation of India Ltd.	21.21	124.42	145.63
<b>Ministry of Railways</b>				
36.	Konkan Railway Corporation Ltd.	857.05	3222.46	4079.51
37.	Bharat Wagon & Engineering Company Ltd.	59.45	136.08	195.53
38.	Braithwaite & Company Ltd.	4.00	280.21	284.21
39.	Burn Standard Company Ltd.	75.43	1139.16	1214.59
<b>Ministry of Water Resources</b>				
40.	National Projects Construction Corporation Ltd.	-	646.89	646.89

1	2	3	4	5
<b>Ministry of Housing &amp; Urban Poverty Alleviation</b>				
41.	Hindustan Prefab Ltd.	-	128.00	128.00
<b>Ministry of Information &amp; Broadcasting</b>				
42.	National Film Development Corporation Ltd.	3.00	28.40	31.40
<b>Ministry of Petroleum &amp; Natural Gas</b>				
43.	Biecco Lawrie Ltd.	-	59.60	59.60
<b>Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region</b>				
44.	North Eastern Handicrafts and Handlooms Development Corporation Ltd.	8.50	83.06	91.56
<b>Department of Telecommunications</b>				
45.	ITI Ltd.	3986	170.79	4156.79
TOTAL		9577.39	24040.85	33618.24
<b>Implemented by Holding Companies</b>				
<b>Department of Chemicals &amp; Petrochemicals</b>				
1.	Hindustan Fluorocarbons Ltd.	12.53	56.52	69.05
<b>Ministry of Coal</b>				
2.	Eastern Coal Fields Ltd.	-	2470.77	2470.77
3.	Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.	1350.00	3428.55	4778.55
TOTAL		1362.53	5955.84	7318.37
GRAND TOTAL		10939.92	29996.69	40936.61

#Cash Assistance involve budgetary support through equity/loan/grants.

@Non-cash Assistance involve waiver of interest, penal interest, GOI loan, Guarantee fee, conversion of loan into equity/debentures etc.

\$In addition ONGC and BHEL would extend cash support to the extent of ₹150 crore and ₹20 crore respectively.

\*Excludes continuation of 50% interest subsidy not exceeding ₹6.50 crore per annum on VRS loans.

\$\$Interest free mobilization advance of ₹ 30 crore from BHEL for technological up-gradation and diversification which would be repaid through supplies to be made to BHEL against their orders. Interest free advance of ₹25 crore from BHEL to ILK at the beginning of each year for the next three years from 2008-09 which will be adjusted against supplies to BHEL in the same year.



**Deaths of 22 female cheetals**

†\*160. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether 22 female cheetal deer died at a time in the night of 14th January, 2014 at Kanan Pendari zoo in the district of Bilaspur of Chhattisgarh;

(b) if so, whether team of the experts from Anjora based veterinary college has stated Anthrax as the reason behind the deaths;

(c) whether as per the reports of the Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Bareilly not even a single cheetal has died because of Anthrax;

(d) if so, whether Government has got any investigation conducted from elsewhere to know the reasons behind these deaths; and

(e) if so, the details thereof; and the action taken against the delinquent officers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) 21 (not 22) female Cheetals died in the night of 14th January, 2014 in the Kanan Pendari Zoological Park situated in the District of Bilaspur of Chhattisgarh.

(b) The team of Veterinary Officers from College of Veterinary Science and Animal Husbandry, Anjora, Durg, suspected Anthrax as the reason behind the death of female Cheetals.

(c) The report submitted by the Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Bareilly is negative for Anthrax for a sample of Cheetal sent by the Kanan Pendari Zoo, Bilaspur.

(d) The Central Zoo Authority, Government of India deputed a team of experts from Wildlife Institute of India, Dehradun and Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Bareilly to conduct detailed enquiry into it.

(e) The report stated that sudden mortality in Cheetals due to Anthrax cannot be fully explained in the absence of confirmatory diagnosis. The disease was suspected to be due to *Bacillus anthracis* and accordingly the Zoo officials carried out disease control operation. The report rules out other factors like chemical poisoning, electrocution/

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

lightning strike, Predator attacks, Peracute babesiosis (Protozoan disease), Snake bites etc. The report also does not mention any lapse on the part of officers. Therefore, the Chief Wildlife Warden, Government of Chhattisgarh, Bilaspur was directed to ensure that no such incidence occur in future.

---

## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

### Performance Monitoring and Evaluation System

901. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister has approved a “Performance Monitoring and Evaluation System” to monitor the performance of Ministries/Departments during each financial year;

(b) if so, the salient features of the evaluation system; and

(c) the composition, tenure and terms of reference made to Committee monitoring the performance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER’S OFFICE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) The Performance Monitoring and Evaluation System (PMES) was introduced in 2009 with a view to assisting the Ministries/Departments in creating an enabling environment for result-oriented performance.

(b) At the beginning of a financial year, the Ministries/ Departments prepare a list of the objectives, targets and proposed actions during the financial year. At the end of the year, all Ministries/Departments review and prepare a report listing the achievements of their Ministry.

(c) The Committee comprises Cabinet Secretary, Finance Secretary, Expenditure Secretary, Secretary, Planning Commission, Secretary, Performance Management and Secretary of the Department concerned.

Specific tenure has not been prescribed for this committee.

The terms of reference of the committee includes, *inter-alia*, approving the objectives, targets and actions proposed by the Department for the financial year and monitoring the performance of the Department in respect of these items.

**Present position in Jaitapur Nuclear Plant**

902. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the present position regarding Jaitapur Nuclear Power Plant in Maharashtra;
- (b) whether land for the project has been acquired; and
- (c) if so, in what manner the people affected by the project are proposed to be rehabilitated and re-settled and the progress made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Land has been acquired for the Jaitapur project. Statutory Environmental and Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) clearances have been obtained from the Ministry of Environment & Forests. Technology-independent site investigations and site infrastructure works have been started at the site. Discussions on the techno-commercial offer of M/s Areva, France are in progress.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) There is no displacement of people involved at Jaitapur. A Comprehensive rehabilitation package, including compensation for acquired land and other benefits for Project Affected Persons, was formulated by the Government of Maharashtra, which was signed between the Government of Maharashtra and the Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited in 2010. Some of the provisions of the package have already been implemented. Government of Maharashtra has awarded the work of socio-economic survey of project affected villages to Yashwantrao Chavan Academy of Development Administration (YASHADA), Pune to prepare a report that will enable the implementation of the remaining provisions of the package. Regarding compensation, in February 2013, the Maharashtra Government announced additional compensation (*ex-gratia*) of ₹ 22.5 lakh per hectare. Of the total of 2336 Khatedars (land title holders), 1736 have collected the compensation and out of them, 1716 have also collected the *ex-gratia* as of June 26, 2014.

**Additional pact with International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)**

903. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is planning to enter into additional agreement with International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) for inspection of its civilian nuclear plants to pursue a major deal with the US, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) in what manner it would be going to help in increase in India's investments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) India has decided to ratify a Additional Protocol to the Agreement between the Government of India and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) for the Application of Safeguards to Civilian Nuclear Facilities. The Additional Protocol was signed between the Government of India and the IAEA on 15 May 2009. As per the procedure for ratification, India would be depositing the instrument of ratification with the IAEA shortly. The India-specific Safeguards Agreement signed with the IAEA on 2nd February 2009 is already in force.

(b) Signing and ratification of the Additional Protocol allows India to build on the gains of the civil nuclear initiative to increase the contribution of nuclear energy in India's energy supply. It demonstrates India's support for nuclear non-proliferation and the safeguards system of the IAEA, of which India is a founding member.

#### **Power generated by nuclear power reactors**

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

(a) the details of the power generated by Nuclear Power Reactors in the country, location-wise; and

(b) whether Government has ensured adequate and continuous supply of fuel to these reactors, if so, the details thereof, and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) The details are given below:

Location & State	Units	Capacity MW	Generation in 2013-14 (MU)\$
Tarapur, Maharashtra	TAPS-1	160	1322
	TAPS-2	160	806
	TAPS-3	540	3739
	TAPS-4	540	4017

Location & State	Units	Capacity MW	Generation in 2013-14 (MU)\$
Rawatbhata, Rajasthan	RAPS-1*	100	
	RAPS-2	200	1688
	RAPS-3	220	1946
	RAPS-4	220	1771
	RAPS-5	220	2041
	RAPS-6	220	1787
Kalpakkam, Tamil Nadu	MAPS-1	220	1354
	MAPS-2	220	761
Narora, Uttar Pradesh	NAPS-1	220	1490
	NAPS-2	220	1214
Kakrapar, Gujarat	KAPS-1	220	1862
	KAPS-2	220	1891
Kaiga, Karnataka	KAIGA-1	220	1587
	KAIGA-2	220	1740
	KAIGA-3	220	1758
	KAIGA-4	220	1454

\*RAPS-1 (100 MW) under extended shutdown since October 2004. Generation figures are rounded off to nearest digit.

In addition, KKNPP-1 (1000 MW) at Kudankulam, Tamil Nadu has also been connected to the grid on October 22, 2013 and is generating infirm power since then. It reached full power level of 1000 MW on June 07, 2014.

(b) Out of the above 20 reactors in operation, 10 reactors- TAPS 1&2, RAPS 2 to 6 and KAPS 1&2 and KKNPP-1 use imported fuel, which is available in adequate quantity. Other 10 reactors namely TAPS-3&4, MAPS-1&2, NAPS-1&2 and KGS-1 to 4 use indigenous fuel. There has been a fuel demand supply mismatch in respect of indigenous fuel. These reactors are, thus, being operated at a power level matching

the fuel supply. However, there has been a significant improvement in domestic fuel availability over time owing to the efforts of the Government in opening new mines and processing facilities. Extensive Uranium exploration activities have led to increase in quantum of *in-situ* Uranium reserves in the country during the period April 2007 to May 2013 from 1,07,268 te U<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub> (equivalent to 90960 te Uranium) to 2,11,473 te U<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub> (equivalent to 1,79,325 te Uranium).

#### Atomic energy for civil purposes

905. SHRI TARUN VIJAY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the status of atomic energy produced in India for Civil purposes, the quantum and its cost; and

(b) where and in what way the atomic energy is being utilized in India for power and other civil needs, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) The present installed nuclear power capacity in the country is 4780 MW comprising 20 reactors. In addition, 1000 MW capacity (KKNPP-1) has also been connected to the grid in October 2013 and the unit is generating infirm power reaching the full capacity of 1000 MW on June 7, 2014. In the year 2013-14, nuclear power plants generated 35,333 Million Units (MU) of electricity (including 106 MUs infirm power from KKNPP-1). The average generation tariff of nuclear power in 2013-14 was about ₹ 2.71 per unit.

(b) Nuclear power plants in operation and generating electricity are located at Tarapur in Maharashtra, Rawatbhata in Rajasthan, Kalpakkam and Kudankulam in Tamil Nadu, Narora in Uttar Pradesh, Kakrapar in Gujarat and Kaiga in Karnataka. Besides power generation, atomic energy provides benefits in several fields including in food, agriculture, healthcare, industrial applications and research & development and education. These applications are widespread in several parts of the country.

#### Production of atomic energy in States

†906. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the States of the country where electricity is produced from atomic energy;

(b) the names of the States where Government plans to produce atomic energy in the forthcoming years; and

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the quantum of electricity in megawatt produced through atomic energy, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Nuclear power plants generating electricity are located in Gujarat, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh.

(b) The States where start of work on new nuclear power plants is planned in the Twelfth Five Year Plan are Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu.

(c) The generation-capacity of electricity through atomic energy, State-wise, is given below:

State	Units	Capacity in MW
Maharashtra	TAPS 1 to 4	1400
Rajasthan	RAPS 2 to 6	1080
Tamil Nadu	MAPS 1&2 & KKNPP-1	1440*
Uttar Pradesh	NAPS 1&2	440
Gujarat	KAPS 1&2	440
Karnataka	KGS 1 to 4	880

\* KKNPP-1 (1000 MW) is currently generating infirm power

#### **Nuclear trade with US**

907. SHRI D.P. TRIPATHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is planning to step ahead for Nuclear trade with US, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the guidelines India has to follow?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) An agreement between Govt. of India and the Government of United States concerning Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy was signed on 10 October 2008. A Pre-Early Works Contract has been concluded between Nuclear

Power Corporation of India Limited (NPCIL) and Westinghouse Electric Company (WEC) of the US with regard to the construction of two nuclear power reactors at Mithi Virdi in Gujarat. This Pre-Early Works contract is not specific for a particular site. The civil nuclear cooperation with US is governed by the Agreement between the two countries, signed on October 10, 2008.

#### **Metals from rare earths**

908. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plan to start the production of Titanium Metal and other value added materials from Rare Earths, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the places where the Rare Earth Units are presently functioning in the country and the products that are coming out from these units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. Research to develop Titanium Metal production technology in the country was initially carried out in Bhabha Atomic Research Centre ((BARC), a constituent unit of Department of Atomic Energy (DAE). Basing upon this technology, a pilot plant was set up in Nuclear Fuel Complex, Hyderabad, (an industrial unit of DAE). This technology was subsequently transferred to Defence Metallurgical Research Laboratory (DMRL), Ministry of Defence, who successfully operated a pilot plant. Based upon the same technology, Department of Space in association with Kerala Minerals and Metals Ltd. (KMML), a Public Sector Undertaking under the Government of Kerala, is now operating an industrial scale unit for production of Titanium Metal.

As far as, production of value added material from Rare Earths is concerned, Indian Rare Earths Ltd. (IREL), a Public Sector Unit, under the Department of Atomic Energy, has set up a monazite processing plant (MoPP) at OSCOM, Odisha to process 10,000 tons per annum (tpa) of monazite. The plant will be producing mixed rare earth chloride (MRCL) among other products. IREL has also commissioned its High Pure Rare Earths (HPRE) plant at Rare Earths Division (RED), Aluva, Kerala to process MRCL and produce high purity separated rare earths.

Besides, IREL has also entered into a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with BARC, DMRL and International Advanced Research Centre for Powder Metallurgy



and New Materials (ARCI) for development of rare earths permanent magnet rings. DMRL has the necessary technology for production of rare earth magnets.

(b) IREL has its mining and mineral separation (from beach sand) units located at OSCOM, Odisha; Manavalakurichi, Tamil Nadu and Chavara, Kerala. These units are engaged in separation and marketing of about 500 thousand tonnes of Ilmenite per annum and associated heavy minerals like rutile, zircon, monazite, sillimanite and garnet. Monazite produced from the above mineral separation units are processed in the MoPP at OSCOM Odisha. In addition, IREL has also commissioned its separated high pure rare earth plant at RED, Aluva for producing Lanthanum, Cerium, Neodymium and Presodymium compounds.

#### **Supply of Uranium from Australia**

909. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Australian Government has finally agreed to supply Uranium to India; and

(b) whether Uranium supply is demand-based, if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) As stated in the Joint Press Statement on the State Visit of the Prime Minister of Australia to India on 17 October 2012, the bilateral Civil Nuclear Cooperation Agreement is a prerequisite for uranium sales from Australia to other countries. Discussions have been initiated with Australia on the proposed bilateral Civil Nuclear Cooperation Agreement. India's known uranium reserves are not adequate for its planned nuclear power programme and hence uranium imports are felt necessary.

#### **Development of North-Eastern Region**

910. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any 'development' blueprint for the North-Eastern region of the country accepting it to be the most marginalized and underprivileged region; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH): (a) and (b) 53 Ministries/Departments of Government of India earmark 10% of their Gross Budgetary Support (GBS) for North Eastern Region (NER) that is spent as per their own development plans. Details of the development plans as communicated by five line Ministries undertaking infrastructure development projects in NER are as follows:

**I. Railways:**

Master Plan for development of railway infrastructure in the North-Eastern States includes:

- (i) connectivity to all State capitals.
- (ii) unigauge broadgauge network in the region.
- (iii) augmentation of network capacity for handling growth of traffic in future.
- (iv) expansion of network to unconnected areas of the region.
- (v) Strengthening international borders.
- (vi) Improving trade and connectivity with neighbouring countries.

20 major infrastructural projects for New Line, Doubling and Gauge Conversion are sanctioned and ongoing in North Eastern States. These include 10 National Projects. Together these major projects cover a length of 2919 km. at a cost of ₹ 38310 crore.

**II. Telecommunication:**

Comprehensive Telecom Development Plan for North East Region (NER) includes:

- (i) Provision of 2G mobile coverage in identified uncovered areas.
- (ii) Provision of seamless 2G mobile coverage along the National Highways in NER.
- (iii) Ensuring reliability of and redundancy in the transmission network at State capitals and district headquarters in NER.

In its meeting held on 13.06.2014, the Telecom Commission approved the proposal to implement the Comprehensive Telecom Development Plan at an estimated project cost of ₹ 5336.18 crore.

### **III. Roads:**

Special Accelerated Road Development Programme for North East (SARDP-NE) includes upgradation of 10141 km road stretches of National Highways and State Roads aims to upgrade National Highways connecting State Capitals to 4 lane or 2 lane and to provide connectivity to all 88 District Headquarter towns of NER by at least 2-lane road.

### **IV. Power:**

Development of power sector *inter-alia* includes:

- (i) **Generation:** A generation capacity addition programme of 5596 MW in the North Eastern Region;
- (ii) **Transmission:**
  - (a) A comprehensive scheme for strengthening of transmission and distribution system in Arunachal Pradesh and Sikkim at an estimated cost of ₹ 4754.42 crore;
  - (b) 'NER Power System Improvement Project' for strengthening of Transmission and Distribution system in Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland and Tripura. The estimated cost of the scheme is ₹ 4923.32 crore.
  - (c) Providing access to Electricity to rural households during Twelfth Five Year Plan with the total project cost of ₹ 2311.37 crore.

### **V. Inland Waterways:**

Inland Waterways Authority of India (IWAI) has a mandate to develop National Waterways including National Waterway-2 (River Brahmaputra) from Bangladesh Border (near Dhubri) to Sadiya for the purpose of inland water transport and Development of Barak River from Lakhimpur to Bhanga (121 km) as a National Waterway at an estimated cost of ₹ 141 crore at 2014 price.

The development plans of other Ministries are being collected and will be submitted in due course.

**Increase in sea level in coastal areas of Goa**

911. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether sea level had increased in some coastal areas of Goa, if so, the names of the coastal areas;

(b) the nature of problems faced by the villagers, and the assistance rendered by Central Government agencies in this regard; and

(c) whether monitoring of sea wave levels is done by any department of Government, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) The average sea level rise trends along the Indian west coast has been about 3.0 mm/year during the last two decades. Sea level rise is a very slow phenomenon and can be because of physical factors like normal subsidence, coastal erosion and siltation of river channels along the coastline apart from global warming.

(b) An isolated incident of flooding on the Morjim beach during 2-6 January, 2014 occurred around mid-night for 3-4 consecutive days largely coinciding with the highest high tide (spring tide) of the year as per the gravitational tidal prediction tables of 2014.

The study conducted by the Pune based Central Water and Power Research Station (Union Ministry of Water Resources' Research) found out that over the years the problems of coastal erosion has accelerated and presently about 25 kms is affected. Appropriate protection measures are addressed jointly by respective State Governments and the Coastal Protection and Development Advisory Committee (CPDAC) of the Central Water Commission.

(c) Earth System Science Organization (ESSO) - Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services (INCOIS) and Survey of India continuously monitor the sea level measurements all along the Indian coastline.

**Consideration of artificial rainfall/cloud seeding programmes**

912. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering artificial rainfall/cloud seeding programmes with the help of State Government and commercial firms after witnessing worst rainfall in June, 2014 in various parts of the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) No Sir.

(b) As things stand today, artificial rain making techniques involving cloud seeding cannot be used for bringing rain clouds to rainfall deficit/drought areas. Such efforts can only induce potential pre-existing clouds, already passing over a given place, to produce rain only if organized weather modification intervention becomes successful.

However Earth System Science Organisation - Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology (ESSO-IITM) is putting its effort in understanding the rain formation in clouds through studying cloud microphysical characteristics through a research program Cloud Aerosol Interaction and Precipitation Enhancement Experiment (CAIPEEX).

Bombay Municipal Corporation (BMC) is in touch with ESSO-IITM in preparation of RFP for hiring services for cloud seeding operations. Similarly Karnataka State Agriculture Officials have also consulted ESSO-IITM for planning a possible cloud seeding program.

**Environment clearances to power projects**

913. DR. PRADEEPKUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has been fast-tracking the environmental clearances to thermal power projects establishment in the country, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the number of pending cases cleared so far, State-wise, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) The Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) Notification, 2006 governs the environmental clearance stipulations including that of time-limit. Thermal power projects are being accorded environmental clearance inline with all the stipulations of above Notification. The details of environmental clearances accorded to thermal power projects in the year 2014, till date are given in Statement.

**Statement**

*Environmental clearances accorded to thermal power projects  
in the current year (2014), as on 11.07.2014*

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Capacity (MW)
1.	2x250 MW Barauni Extension Thermal Power Project adjoining the existing unit of at BTPS Village: Barauni District: Begusarai, Bihar. <b>Company: M/s Bihar State Power Generation Company Ltd.</b>	500
2.	27 MW Co-generation Power Plant at Village: Nad KD, Taluk: Indi, District: Bijapur, Karnataka. <b>Company: M/s. Jamkhandi Sugars Ltd.</b>	27
3.	380 MW Gas based Combined cycle Power plant at Village Vijaipur, District: Guna, Madhya Pradesh. <b>Company: M/s GAIL India Ltd.</b>	380
4.	30 MW Bagasse and Biomass based Power Plant at Village: Khed, Taluk: Lohara District: Osmanabad, Maharashtra. <b>Company: M/s. Lokmangal Mauli Industries Ltd.</b>	30
5.	Modernization of existing unit-6 by change of fuel from LSHS/LSFO to imported Coal at Trombay Thermal Power Station at Mahul Road District: Chembur, Mumbai. <b>Company: M/s The Tata Power Company Ltd.</b>	500
6.	2x800 MW (Stage-I) Darlipali Supercritical Coal Based Thermal Power Plant Village: Darlipali, Taluk: Lephripara District: Sundergarh, Orissa. <b>Company: M/s. NTPC Ltd</b>	1600
7.	2x800 MW Ennore SEZ Supercritical Imported Coal based Thermal Power Plant by at Village Vayalur, in Ponneri Taluk, in District Thiruvallur, in Tamil Nadu. <b>Company: M/s TANGEDCO</b>	1600
8.	2x20 MW coal based captive power plant at village Bhumaraichak, District: Haldia, West Bengal <b>Company: M/s MCC PTA India Corpn. Pvt. Ltd.</b>	40
TOTAL		4677

**Green Signal to radar station at Narcondam Island**

†914. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) by when green signal will be given to the proposed radar station at Narcondam island of Andaman and Nicobar Islands;

(b) whether environmentalists have raised any objection against setting up of this radar station;

(c) whether Government is formulating any separate policy for defence related projects; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) There is no proposal regarding Radar station at Narcondam Islands of Andaman and Nicobar Islands pending for wildlife clearance in the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change.

(b) The Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change had, in 2012, received representations from environmentalists urging the need for conservation of the Narcondam Hornbills in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

(c) and (d) The Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change has decided to accord general approval under Section 2 of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for diversion of forest land required for (i) construction and widening of two lane roads by the BRO and other road construction agencies entrusted with the job by the Ministry of Defence, in area falling within 100 kilometers aerial distance from the Line of Actual Control (LAC) and (ii) widening of roads (by BRO and other road construction agencies) which are identified by the Ministry of Defence as link roads, between Border Roads in the area within 100 kilometers aerial distance from the LAC.

Regarding environment clearance for Defence projects, a dedicated Expert Appraisal Committee has been set up.

**Open web-based National Forestry and Environmental Information System**

915. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the details about the Greening of degraded lands, afforestation and eco-restoration of ecologically sensitive areas and the technology-based monitoring of forest cover, biodiversity through dedicated satellite by 2017;

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) the details of funds allocated, disbursed for these green initiatives; and
- (c) whether Government has plans to establish an open web-based National Forestry and Environmental information System for research and public accessibility by 2015 and Green Guards/Community Forestry for every Joint Forest Management (JFM) village by 2016; if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) Afforestation in the country is taken up under various Centrally Sponsored Schemes such as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP), National Bamboo Mission (NBM) and under Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA), 13th Finance Commission, different State Plan/ Non- Plan Schemes including externally aided projects. National Afforestation Programme (NAP) of the Ministry of Environment and Forests is a 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme for afforestation and tree plantation and eco-restoration of degraded forests and adjoining areas in the country. The Scheme is being implemented through a decentralized mechanism of State Forest Development Agency (SFDA) at State level, Forest Development Agency (FDA) at Forest Division level and Joint Forest Management Committees (JFMCs) at Village levels. An amount of ₹ 2500 crores has been approved for NAP in the 12th Five Year Plan. As on 31.03.2014, 800 FDA projects have been approved in 28 States in the country to treat an area of 20.24 lakh hectare under the NAP scheme since inception of the scheme in 2002. The details of approved area and fund released State-wise are given in the Statement-I and II (*See below*).

Besides above, National Mission for a Green India aims at both increasing the forest and tree cover by 5 million hectare, as well as increasing the quality of the existing forest cover in another 5 million hectare. The mission has been approved as a centrally sponsored scheme with total outlay of ₹ 13,000 crores for the 12th Plan period and spill over of one year. This includes allocation of ₹ 2000 crores by Planning Commission and convergence worth ₹ 6000 crores with Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA), ₹ 4000 crores with Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), ₹ 600 crores with National Afforestation Program and ₹ 400 crores from 13th Finance Commission.

Under the preparatory phase of the Mission, funds to tune of ₹ 6261.55 lakh have been released to the State Governments in the Financial Year 2011-12 and 2013-14 for undertaking enabling activities for implementation of the Green India Mission. The details for release of funds state-wise is given in Statement-III (*See below*).



The forests and tree cover of the country is monitored using remote sensing technology (IRS Resources at 2 LISS III) on a biennial basis. The results of the same are published in the India State of Forest Report. There is no dedicated satellite for forest cover mapping.

(c) Forest Survey of India is implementing National Forestry Information System (NFIS) which deals with monitoring the implementation of various country-wide afforestation programmes/schemes like Green India Mission (GIM), CAMPA and National Afforestation Programme (NAP).

The National Mission for Green India is meant to nearly double the ongoing efforts of greening the country. This will necessitate developing extra hands from within the community, namely youths from the community who on one hand would provide service to the community and on the other hand would link to a large number of other service providers, including the forest department and other agencies. The Mission has the potential to develop about one lakh skilled local community youths who would provide support in community based forest conservation, community livelihood enhancement and change monitoring, etc., these youths will also act as a bridge between the community and the service providers like the forest department.

**Statement-I**

*Details of Area approved State-wise from 2000-02 to 2014-15 under National Afforestation Programme Scheme*

Sl. No. State		Year														(area in hectares)
		2000-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 upto 30.6.2014	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2000	21090	13040	7780	2690		13859	8182	4182	2341	5453	0	1605		
2.	Bihar	0	0	7750	2400	2165		9016	3675	3475	0	5647	2415	3885	1786	
3.	Chhattisgarh	1950	15670	19869	2800	2225		40990	14706	8450	1177	8370	2934	5906	4699	
4.	Goa	0	0	1250	0	0		0	0	0	0	0		0		
5.	Gujarat	1500	12415	6600	4930	5000		32545	14620	4920	1760	11150	2000	2735	5284	
6.	Haryana	9400	3405	7250	1000	1050		8298	8260	5526	1100	3145	1519	3035	1900	
7.	Himachal Pradesh	2950	1520	20434	7474	0		10028	1222	1255	1646	2566	1450	908		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	4580	28204	15055	0	0		7735	6370	3550	0	4857	4486	2260	
9.	Jharkhand	0	5700	25400	7500	1250		31990	14680	9980	0	4815	0	3975	
10.	Karnataka	625	42770	6450	4790	2650		32905	3765	2200	0	9523	1880	3070	
11.	Kerala	0	6600	5890	805	2955		10518	4118	1095	666	2947	1000	1620	
12.	Madhya Pradesh	20300	32650	5700	14700	3170		28707	13367	6188	13000	10219	5125	5110	
13.	Maharashtra	4003	17925	31580	8605	3175		41538	5182	7219	0	9854	2900	6850	6652
14.	Orissa	820	39636	6228	2313	6025		59140	7400	1745	0	7410	1975	4910	6535
15.	Punjab	650	0	3300	900	3385		7687	1640	547	0	625	0	1347	
16.	Rajasthan	1250	12550	6800	2500	5090		1000	9500	6800	400	3300	1250	2325	
17.	Tamil Nadu	2500	21400	19577	7540	1340		6230	5670	4025	0	2984	1800	2094	
18.	Uttar Pradesh	7344	33615	19028	2000	1017		39104	18355	9664	3340	12435	4270	4890	8498
19.	Uttarakhand	815	4122	18126	10346	5665		18867	3510	4065	5167	5058	2350	1241	1330

20.	West Bengal	0	9470	9286	3900	200	0	9984	4793	615	2815	2360	710	970	
	TOTAL	60687	308742	248673	92193	49052	0	410141	149015	85501	33412	112718	38064	58736	36684
	(Other States)														
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	3846	11030	4600	0	1940		5705	1450	1750	3125	0	0	0	
22.	Assam	0	0	19665	4350	2940		15660	6365	3625	0	0	0	3675	
23.	Manipur	0	11674	5600	600	500		12295	2950	1525	3599	4250	3970	2530	1835
24.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	7400	0		8075	1970	800	4800	3930	3000	3000	
25.	Mizoram	0	26170	600	0	0		16150	4500	2700	2370	2600	2500	3000	3135
26.	Nagaland	4130	19000	2398	0	0		10640	3500	4050	2000	8000	2910	4000	2130
27.	Sikkim	1600	11783	1000	0	0		6045	3350	2225	1549	3730	650	1095	1851
28.	Tripura	805	16400	0	2200	0		8350	335	1380	6271	6220	4435	4547	1796
	TOTAL (NE STATES)	10381	96057	33863	14550	5380	0	82920	24420	18055	23714	28730	17465	21847	10747
	TOTAL	71068	404799	282536	106743	54432	0	493061	173435	103556	57126	141448	55529	80583	47431

**Statement-II***Details of funds released from 2000-02 to 2014-15 under National Afforestation Programme Scheme*

Sl. No.	State	Year														(₹ in crores)
		2000-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 upto 30.6.2014	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.99	8.35	10.44	14.21	7.08	11.06	9.97	11.54	11.03	10.48	15.15	2.71	3.75		
2.	Bihar	0.00	0.00	1.88	2.74	3.42	4.94	6.92	6.48	7.74	5.48	6.92	3.40	12.84	7.00	
3.	Chhattisgarh	0.77	5.89	10.20	17.50	17.63	13.05	42.71	25.66	25.12	33.25	24.74	13.33	21.38	10.00	
4.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.64	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00		
5.	Gujarat	0.85	3.87	3.20	8.77	12.05	17.52	30.93	25.75	24.44	29.43	27.00	14.30	11.68	10.50	
6.	Haryana	9.23	10.58	7.76	7.46	4.35	9.20	12.93	20.14	20.57	24.20	12.28	6.41	17.94	5.50	
7.	Himachal Pradesh	2.20	0.60	6.95	10.60	9.08	11.56	7.43	6.72	3.59	3.45	3.50	3.62	2.61		

[illegible]

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.40	2.76	4.49	0.76	2.89	2.93	4.85	3.25	2.37	5.52	0.00	1.66	0.00	
22.	Assam	0.00	0.00	5.58	7.99	5.50	13.60	8.58	9.78	14.48	6.08	7.95	1.47	2.99	
23.	Manipur	0.00	2.40	5.08	5.43	6.30	7.78	12.37	9.51	5.93	10.37	12.74	9.46	12.12	4.00
24.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.45	5.18	5.44	5.94	4.69	2.21	8.79	4.31	9.10	4.50	
25.	Mizoram	0.00	8.86	15.85	11.20	10.06	13.09	16.75	13.61	17.27	12.21	13.44	8.78	11.94	7.50
26.	Nagaland	2.08	8.51	8.94	5.60	5.37	7.22	7.75	6.64	10.67	10.11	11.69	10.88	9.82	5.50
27.	Sikkim	2.43	3.76	4.06	3.94	6.23	7.41	11.28	6.63	8.86	11.99	11.18	5.42	3.77	3.00
28.	Tripura	0.26	3.18	3.97	4.63	4.27	4.37	5.02	0.89	3.20	10.43	13.69	3.50	11.99	4.50
TOTAL (NE States)		6.17	29.47	47.97	42.00	45.80	61.83	72.55	55.00	65.00	75.49	75.00	50.26	57.13	24.50
TOTAL		47.53	151.26	207.98	233.00	248.12	292.75	392.95	345.62	318.17	309.99	303.00	193.37	257.62	98.50

**Statement-III***Details of funds released to the State Governments under Green India Mission*

(Amount in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	89.53	-	-
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	127.00
3.	Assam	130.00	-	-
4.	Bihar	-	-	225.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	972.00	-	-
6.	Gujarat	133.80	-	-
7.	Haryana	357.00		
8.	Himachal Pradesh	126.50	-	-
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	64.00	-	-
10.	Jharkhand	147.00	-	-
11.	Karnataka	267.45	-	-
12.	Kerala	194.60	-	-
13.	Madhya Pradesh	823.50	-	-
14.	Maharashtra	405.77	-	-
15.	Manipur	40.50	-	-
16.	Meghalaya	-	-	90.00
17.	Mizoram	-	-	224.00
18.	Nagaland	141.50	-	-
19.	Odisha	107.50	-	-
20.	Punjab	125.50	-	-



Sl. No.	State	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
21.	Rajasthan	275.25	-	-
22.	Sikkim	-	-	300.00
23.	Tamil Nadu	72.15	-	-
24.	Tripura	350.50	-	-
25.	Uttar Pradesh	119.50	-	-
26.	Uttarakhand	51.00	-	-
27.	West Bengal	-	-	301.00
TOTAL		4994.55		1267.00

#### Increased air pollution in NCR

916. SHRI K.C. TYAGI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the recent reports published in newspapers regarding increased air pollution over the National Capital Region, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the measures being initiated by Government to bring pollution in check?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) Ambient air quality is regularly monitored in National Capital Region (NCR) by the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) in association with Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board, Haryana Pollution Control Board and Rajasthan Pollution Control Board under National Air Monitoring Programme (NAMP), in terms of Sulphur Dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>), Nitrogen Dioxide (NO<sub>2</sub>) and PM<sub>10</sub> (particulate matter having size equal to or less than 10 micron) at 34 locations. National Environmental Engineering Research Institute (NEERI), Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology (IITM) and Delhi Pollution Control Committee (DPCC) also monitor ambient air in Delhi. The levels of SO<sub>2</sub> (annual average) are within norms in NCR however, levels of PM<sub>10</sub> exceed the limits in NCR while, the levels of NO<sub>2</sub> are exceeding the norms in Delhi. There is a mixed trend as far as SO<sub>2</sub> and PM<sub>10</sub> are concerned. NO<sub>2</sub> is an upcoming pollutant in Delhi. WHO

has recently released database on ambient air quality considering only two parameters;  $PM_{10}$  and  $PM_{2.5}$  whereas Yale University has brought one report considering only one pollutant, *i.e.*,  $PM_{2.5}$ .

(b) The Government has taken various measure to control air pollution in the NCR which *inter-alia* include, supply of cleaner fuels as per auto fuel policy, use of gaseous fuel for public transport, stringent source specific emission standards, strict compliance of source specific emission standards, use of beneficiated coal in thermal power plants, closure of old coal based thermal power plants in Delhi and Faridabad, implementation of revised emission norms for gensets, implementation of city specific action plan in NCR, etc.

#### **Setting up of New Environment Protection Framework**

917. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has recently decided to set up a new Environment Protection Framework (EPF) wherein National Institutions will frame and monitor zonal disaster management plans, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the river and air pollution in the country is on a steady rise causing public health concern; and

(c) if so, to what extent the new Environmental Protection Framework is going to check air and river pollution in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (c) The Hon'ble Supreme Court *vide* its order dated 6th January, 2014 in I. A. No 1863, 2091, 2225-2227, 2380, 2568 and 2937 in Writ Petition (Civil) No. 202 of 1995: T. N. Godavarman Thirumulpad *Vs* Union of India and Others has directed the Central Government to appoint a 'National Regulator' under Section 3(3) of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 for appraising projects, enforcing environmental conditions and to impose penalties on polluters.

The matter has recently been discussed in Union Cabinet on 9th July, 2014 and the Cabinet decided that the matter would need an in depth analysis by the new Government including examining the feasibility of setting up a Statutory Regulator and decided that the Hon'ble Supreme Court may be moved to grant more time to the Government for a decision in the matter. Accordingly, the Central Government

through Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change is filing an application for seeking extension of time.

There is no proposal to set up 'National Regulator' for framing and monitoring zonal disaster management plans.

The ambient air quality and water quality are monitored by the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) in association with concerned State Pollution Control Boards/ Pollution Control Committees. The water quality data indicates that the rivers are polluted downstream of major urban centres. A mixed trend is observed as far as air pollution is concerned. CPCB has not undertaken any study relating to water pollution and public health.

#### **Reconstitution of National Board of Wild Life (NBWL)**

918. SHRI AAYANUR MANJUNATHA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the National Board of Wild Life (NBWL) is being re-constituted shortly, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the matters pending for clearance of NBWL during the last one year; and
- (c) the action/steps proposed to be taken by the Ministry on the decision of Supreme Court and National Green Tribunal pertaining to Environmental Clearance (EC) for mineral leases of less than 5 hectares area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) The term of office of members of the National Board for Wildlife (NBWL), other than those who are members *ex-officio*, ended on 4 September 2013. Accordingly, the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change has initiated action for reconstitution of the National Board for Wildlife.

(b) The number of matters pending for clearance of NBWL during the last one year are as follows:

Proposals considered during previous meetings for decision by the Standing Committee of NBWL	72
Fresh proposals falling within Protected Areas	43
Fresh proposals falling within 10 kms from Protected Areas	56
Incomplete proposals	62
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>233</b>

(c) Pursuant to the Supreme Court judgment dated 27.02.2012 in I.A Nos. 12-13 of 2011 in Special Leave Petition (Civil) No. 19628-16929 of 2009 titled Deepak Kumar etc. *Vs.* State of Haryana and Ors., the handling of prior environment clearance cases of mining of minor minerals, including sand, of lease area up to 5 ha. was delegated by the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change to the concerned State Environment Impact Assessment Authorities (SEIAAs) *vide* Office Memorandum No. L-11011/47/2011-IA.II (M) dated 18.05.2012. Further, the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change has issued an amendment to the Environment Impact Assessment Notification 2006 *vide* S.O. 2731(E) dated 09.09.2013. The environment clearance cases of minor mineral mining projects upto 5 hectares are considered at the State level by the concerned State Environment Impact Assessment Authority.

#### **Eco-system of Western Ghats**

919. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Western Ghats region is facing pressure of increasing population on land and vegetation, if so, magnitude of this pressure;
- (b) whether factors generated by the pressure have contributed to the ecological and environmental problems in the region, if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the findings of Gadgil Committee and Kasturirangan Committee on these issues;
- (d) in what manner Government propose to deal with the situation so as to protect fragile eco-system of the Western Ghats; and
- (e) the present position regarding Jaitapur Nuclear Power Plant in Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) The Western Ghats is not only home to the rich biodiversity, but also supports a population of approximately fifty million people and also include areas of high human population density. The transformation of the landscape may have affected the ecosystems of the Western Ghats.

- (c) The Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change had constituted the Western Ghats Ecology Expert Panel (WGEEP) under the Chairmanship of Prof.

Madhav Gadgil on 4th March 2010. The major recommendations of WGEEP report, submitted to this Ministry in August 2011, *inter-alia* relate to demarcation of ecologically sensitive zones in Western Ghats and measures for management of these ecologically sensitive zones.

Subsequently, this Ministry constituted a High Level Working Group (HLWG) under the Chairmanship of Dr. K. Kasturirangan, the then Member (Science), Planning Commission on 17th August, 2012 to *inter-alia* examine the WGEEP Report in a holistic and multidisciplinary fashion keeping in view the comments received from the concerned State Governments / Central Ministries / Stakeholders. The HLWG submitted its report on 15th April 2013.

Major recommendations of the HLWG *inter-alia* relate to (i) identification of eco-sensitive areas in the Western Ghats region, (ii) regulation / prohibition of certain activities in the eco-sensitive areas, and (iii) measures for incentivizing green growth in Western Ghats region.

(d) To protect the fragile eco-system of the Western Ghats, the Government has taken the following measures:

- (i) In order to provide immediate protection to the Western Ghats and to maintain its environmental integrity, the Ministry issued Directions under Section 5 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 on 13th November 2013. As per the Directions, five categories of new and/or expansion projects/activities which have maximum interventionist and damaging impacts on ecosystems shall not be considered for granting Environmental Clearance in the Ecologically Sensitive Area (ESA), as identified by the High Level Working Group, in the Western Ghats.
- (ii) The Ministry has issued a draft notification declaring Ecologically Sensitive Area in Western Ghats under the provisions of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 in the Gazette of India *vide* S.O. No 733 (E) dated 10th March 2014 inviting suggestions and objections from stakeholders on the proposals contained in the draft notification.
- (iii) The Ministry has notified the following six ecologically sensitive zones in the Western Ghats to regulate certain identified developmental activities unless specifically prohibited in the respective notifications:
  - (i) Eco-sensitive Zone around Purna Wildlife Sanctuary, Gujarat

- (ii) Eco-sensitive Zone around Vansda Wildlife Sanctuary, Gujarat
  - (iii) Mahabaleshwar-Panchgani, Maharashtra
  - (iv) Matheran, Maharashtra,
  - (v) Dahanu Taluka, Maharashtra,
  - (vi) Eco-sensitive Zone around Bandipur National Park, Karnataka
- (e) The Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change has accorded Environmental Clearance to Jaitapur Nuclear Power Plant on 26.11.2010.

**Implementation of eight National Missions under NAPCC**

920. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the launch and implementation of the eight National Missions under the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC);
- (b) whether Government is aware of the latest report of the United Nations Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) on the global impact of climate change on agriculture, water supply and society, warning that climate change could severely plague India and affect food production and water supply; and
- (c) if so, the details of the corrective, climate resilience measures that Government proposes to take?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) Government of India is implementing eight Missions under National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) in the areas of Solar Energy, Enhanced Energy Efficiency, Sustainable Habitat, Water, Sustaining the Himalayan Eco-system, Green India, Sustainable Agriculture and Strategic knowledge for Climate Change, during Twelfth Five Year Plan.

- (b) Yes, Sir. Government is aware of the recent report of Working Group-II of the 5th Assessment Report of Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) titled "Climate Change 2014: Impacts, Adaptation, and Vulnerability" published in April, 2014. The report characterizes observed impacts, vulnerability and exposure and adaptive responses to date at global and regional scale in agriculture, water resources, ecosystems, human health, infrastructure, livelihood, poverty, etc. It considers how

impacts and risks can be reduced and managed through adaptation. Further, the report also assesses needs, options, opportunities, constraints, resilience, limits and other aspects associated with adaptation.

(c) Eight National Missions form the core of the National Action Plan, representing multi-pronged, long-term and integrated strategies for achieving key goals in the context of climate change. State Action Plans on Climate Change have also been prepared to develop state specific measures. A National Adaptation Fund on Climate Change has been established to provide support for augmenting adaptation activities.

#### **Steps taken for conservation of sloth bears**

921. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that a large number of sloth bears are being killed by the poachers in various parts of the country because of the medicinal qualities of various organs of the animal;

(b) if so, the number of killing incidents of sloth bear reported in the country during the last three years, State-wise and year-wise; and

(c) the fresh steps taken by Government for conservation of sloth bears-a vulnerable species in International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) list?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The bears are occasionally killed by poachers in various part of the country for its organ trade including for its stated medicinal values. However, the medicinal values have not been proved.

The State-wise and year-wise details of such incidents, as reported by the Wildlife Crime Control Bureau, during the last three years are as under:

State	Year		
	2011	2012	2013
1	2	3	4
Uttarakhand	3	1	1
Madhya Pradesh	2	2	0

1	2	3	4
Maharashtra	0	2	3
Rajasthan	0	1	0
Tamil Nadu	0	1	0
TOTAL	5	7	4

(c) The Government has taken following steps for protection of wild animals including sloth bear in the country:

- (i). Protected Areas, viz., National Parks, Sanctuaries, Conservation Reserves and Community Reserves covering important wildlife habitats have been created all over the country under the provisions of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 to conserve wild animals and their habitats.
- (ii). Legal protection has been provided to wild animals including sloth bear against hunting and commercial exploitation under the provisions of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972.
- (iii). In addition to provision of stringent punishment for the offenders, the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 also provides for forfeiture of any equipment, vehicle or weapon that is used for committing wildlife offence(s).
- (iv). Financial and technical assistance is provided to the State/ Union Territory Governments under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes for providing better protection to wildlife including endangered species and improvement of its habitat.
- (v). The Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) has been empowered under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 to apprehend and prosecute wildlife offenders.
- (vi). The State/Union Territory Governments have been requested to strengthen the field formations and intensify patrolling in and around the Protected Areas.
- (vii). The Wildlife Crime Control Bureau has been set up to ensure coordination among various officers and State Governments in connection with the enforcement of law for control of poaching and illegal trade in wildlife and its products.



- (viii). Strict vigil is maintained by the officials of State Departments of Forests and Wildlife.

**WHO's latest surveys of polluted cities**

922. SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether World Health Organization's Report of May, 2014 described Delhi as the most polluted city of the world;
- (b) whether as per WHO's latest surveys India has the world's worst air pollution, and has 13 of the 20 most polluted cities of the world;
- (c) whether a 2014 study by Yale University ranked India 155th out of 178 nations on an overall environmental performance index;
- (d) whether Government concurs with these reports and surveys as mentioned; and
- (e) if so, the plan of action under contemplation to arrest such alarming pollution; and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) World Health Organisation (WHO) has recently released Ambient Air pollution Database-update 2014 considering two pollutants  $PM_{10}$  (particulate matter having size equal to or less than 10 micron) and  $PM_{2.5}$  (particulate matter having size equal to or less than 2.5 micron) for 1628 cities. WHO report describes Delhi as most polluted city and ranked 13 cities of India out of 20 most polluted cities of the world while considering estimated data for fine dust ( $PM_{2.5}$ ) in select manner which is improper.

(c) Yes, Sir. A report on Environmental Performance Index (EPI) 2014 has been produced jointly by a team of experts in Yale University and Columbia University which ranks countries on the basis of their environment performance. The report has ranked 178 countries based on 20 indicators tracked across nine areas. One of these areas is air quality considering  $PM_{2.5}$ . India's EPI rank is 155.

(d) No, Sir. WHO has ranked the cities in the world while estimating the levels of fine dust in ambient air of various cities. The report of the Yale University and Columbia University has considered only  $PM_{2.5}$  as the pollutant (fine dust) relying on satellite data in place of actual monitored data though data is available. National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) notified by the Government envisage 12 pollutants whereas both the reports have relied on either one or two pollutants only.

(e) Ongoing measure to control air pollution in Delhi and other cities include, supply of cleaner fuels as per auto fuel policy, use of gaseous fuel for public transport, 'pollution under control' (PUC) certificate for in use vehicles, stringent source specific emission standards, strict compliance of source specific emission standards, use of beneficiated coal in thermal power plants, strengthening of public transport implementation of revised emission norms for gensets, implementation of city specific action plan in 16 cities, etc.

#### **Tiger reserves under Project Tiger**

923. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the list of Tiger reserves under Project Tiger and Project Elephant in the country and whether Government has plans to initiate any new Tiger and Elephant reserves in the country;

(b) the details of the funds allocated and disbursed to Project Elephant and Project Tiger in the last five years, year-wise; and

(c) the details of the progress made in these important Projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) There are 46 tiger reserves in the country, spread over in 18 States, encompassing a total area of 68518.8 sq.km. The details are given in Statement-I (*See below*). There are 28 elephant reserves in the country and the details are given in Statement-II (*See below*). Further, concurrence has been accorded for creation of four more elephant reserves (two in Odisha, one in Meghalaya and one in Chhattisgarh). In-principle approval has been accorded by the National Tiger Conservation Authority for creation of two new tiger reserves, and the sites are: Ratapani (Madhya Pradesh) and Sunabeda (Odisha). Final approval has been accorded to Kudremukh (Karnataka), Rajaji (Uttarakhand) and Bor (Maharashtra) for declaring as a tiger reserve. The State Governments have been advised to send proposals for declaring the following areas as tiger reserves: (i) Suhelwa (Uttar Pradesh), (ii) Guru Ghasidas National Park (Chhattisgarh), (iii) Mhadei Sanctuary (Goa), (iv) Srivilliputhur Grizzled Giant Squirrel/ Megamalai Wildlife Sanctuaries / Varushanadu Valley (Tamil Nadu) and Dibang Wildlife Sanctuary (Arunachal Pradesh).

(b) The details of funds/ grants allocated to Project Elephant and Project Tiger, and disbursed to the States during the last five years, year-wise, are given in Statement-III and IV respectively (*See below*).

(c) The milestone initiatives taken by the Government of India for protection of tigers are given in Statement-V (*See below*).

**Statement-I**

*List of Core and Buffer areas of Tiger Reserves in India, notified under the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, as amended in 2006 (as on 07.07.2014)*

Sl. No.	Name of Tiger Reserve	State	Area of the core/ critical tiger habitat (In sq. Kms.)	Area of the buffer/ peripheral (In sq. Kms.)	Total area (In sq.Kms.)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Bandipur	Karnataka	872.24	584.06	1456.3
2.	Corbett	Uttarakhand	821.99	466.32	1288.31
	Amangarh (buffer of Corbett TR)	Uttar Pradesh	-	80.60	80.60
3.	Kanha	Madhya Pradesh	917.43	1134.361	2051.791
4.	Manas	Assam	840.04	2310.88	3150.92
5.	Melghat	Maharashtra	1500.49	1268.03	2768.52
6.	Palamau	Jharkhand	414.08	715.85	1129.93
7.	Ranthambore	Rajasthan	1113.364	297.9265	1411.291
8.	Similipal	Odisha	1194.75	1555.25	2750.00

9.	Sunderbans	West Bengal	1699.62	885.27	2584.89
10.	Periyar	Kerala	881.00	44.00	925.00
11.	Sariska	Rajasthan	881.1124	332.23	1213.342
12.	Buxa	West Bengal	390.5813	367.3225	757.9038
13.	Indravati	Chhattisgarh	1258.37	1540.70	2799.07
14.	Namdapha	Arunachal Pradesh	1807.82	245.00	2052.82
15.	Dudhwa	Uttar Pradesh	1093.79	1107.9848	2201.7748
16.	Kalakad-Mundanthurai	Tamil Nadu	895.00	706.542	1601.542
17.	Valmiki	Bihar	598.45	300.93	899.38
18.	Pench	Madhya Pradesh	411.33	768.30225	1179.63225
19.	Tadoba-Andhari	Maharashtra	625.82	1101.7711	1727.5911
20.	Bandhavgarh	Madhya Pradesh	716.903	820.03509	1536.938
21.	Panna	Madhya Pradesh	576.13	1002.42	1578.55
22.	Dampa	Mizoram	500.00	488.00	988.00
23.	Bhadra	Karnataka	492.46	571.83	1064.29

1	2	3	4	5	6
24.	Pench	Maharashtra	257.26	483.96	741.22
25.	Pakke	Arunachal Pradesh	683.45	515.00	1198.45
26.	Nameri	Assam	200.00	144.00	344.00
27.	Satpura	Madhya Pradesh	1339.264	794.04397	2133.30797
28.	Anamalai	Tamil Nadu	958.59	521.28	1479.87
29.	Udanti-Sitanadi	Chhattisgarh	851.09	991.45	1842.54
30.	Satkosia	Odisha	523.61	440.26	963.87
31.	Kaziranga	Assam	625.58	548.00	1173.58
32.	Achanakmar	Chhattisgarh	626.195	287.822	914.017
33.	Dandeli-Anshi	Karnataka	814.884	282.63	1097.514
34.	Sanjay-Dubri	Madhya Pradesh	812.571	861.931	1674.502
35.	Mudumalai	Tamil Nadu	321.00	367.59	688.59
36.	Nagarahole	Karnataka	643.35	562.41	1205.76

37.	Parambikulam	Kerala	390.89	252.772	643.662
38.	Sahyadri	Maharashtra	600.12	565.45	1165.57
39.	Biligiri Ranganatha Temple	Karnataka	359.10	215.72	574.82
40.	Kawal	Telangana	893.23	1125.89	2019.12
41.	Sathyamangalam	Tamil Nadu	793.49	614.91	1408.40
42.	Mukandra Hills	Rajasthan	417.17	342.82	759.99
43.	Nawegaon-Nagzira	Maharashtra	653.674	-	653.674
44.	Nagarjunsagar Srisaïlam (part)*	Andhra Pradesh	2595.72*	700.59*	3296.31*
45.	Nagarjunasagar Srisaïlam (part) *	Telangana	2166.37*	445.02*	2611.39*
46.	Pilibhit	Uttar Pradesh	602.7980	127.4518	730.2498
TOTAL			38632.18	29886.62	68518.8

\*Revised area details are awaited from the State Governments concerned after reorganization.

**Statement-II***Details of Elephant Reserves in the country*

Sl. No	Elephant Range	Elephant Reserve with date of notification	State	Total Area (sq. Km)
1	2	3	4	5
I	Eastern India (South West Bengal-Jharkhand-Odisha)	1. Mayurjharna ER(24.10.02) 2. Singhbhum ER (26.9.01) 3. Mayurbhanj ER (29.9.01) 4. Mahanadi ER (20.7.02) 5. Sambalpur ER (27.3.02) 6. Badalkhol-Tamorpingla (15.9.2011)	West Bengal Jharkhand Odisha Odisha Odisha Chhattisgarh	414 4530 3214 1038 427 1048.30
		<b>Total</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>10671.30</b>
II	North Brahmaputra (Arunachal - Assam)	7. Kameng ER (19.6.02) 8. Sonitpur ER (6.3.03)	Arunachal Assam	1892 1420
		<b>Total</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>3312</b>

III	South Brahmaputra (Assam- Arunachal)	9. Dihing-Patkai ER (17.4.03)	Assam	937
		10. South Arunachal ER (29-2-08)	Arunachal	1957.50
			<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2894.50</b>
IV	Kaziranga (Assam- Nagaland)	11. Kaziranga - Karbi Anglong ER (17.4.03)	Assam	3270
		12. Dhansiri-Lungding ER (19.4.03)	Assam	2740
		13. Intanki ER (28.2.05)	Nagaland	202
V	Eastern Dooars (Assam- West Bengal)		<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6212</b>
		14. Chirang-Ripu ER (7.3.03)	Assam	2600
		15. Eastern Dooars ER (28.8.02)	W. Bengal	978
VI	E. Himalayas (Meghalaya)		<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3578</b>
		16. Garo Hills ER (31.10.01)	Meghalaya	3,500
			<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3500</b>
VII	Nilgiri -Eastern Ghat (Karnataka-Kerala- Tamil Nadu-Andhra)	17. Mysore ER (25.11.02)	Karnataka	6724
		18. Wayanad ER (2.4.02)	Kerala	1200
		19. Nilgiri ER (19.9.03)	Tamil Nadu	4663



1	2	3	4	5
		20. Rayala ER (9.12.03)	Andhra	766
			<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>13353</b>
VIII	South Nilgiri (Kerala- Tamil Nadu)	21. Nilambur ER (2.4.02)	Kerala	1419
		22. Coimbatore ER (19.9.03)	Tamil Nadu	566
			<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1985</b>
IX	Western Ghat (Tamil Nadu- Kerala)	23. Anamalai ER (19.9.03)	Tamil Nadu	1457
		24. Anamudi ER (2.4.02)	Kerala	3728
			<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5185</b>
X	Periyar (Kerala- Tamil Nadu)	25. Periyar (2.4.02)	Kerala	3742
		26. Srivilliputtur ER(19.9.03)	Tamil Nadu	1249
			<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4991</b>
XI	Northem India (Uttarakhand-U.P.)	27. Shivalik ER (28.10.02)	Uttarakhand	5405
		28. Uttar Pradesh ER (9.9.09)	Uttar Pradesh	744
			<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6149</b>
	<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>			<b>61830.80</b>

**Statement-III**

*Details of grants allocated and disbursed under the Centrally  
Sponsored Scheme of Project Elephant during last five years, year-wise*

(₹ in crore)

Year	Allocation	Disbursed to States
2009-10	21.50	20.83
2010-11	21.50	21.97
2011-12	21.50	20.93
2012-13	22.58	17.96
2013-14	32.58	18.43

**Statement-IV**

*Details of grants allocated and disbursed under the Centrally  
Sponsored Scheme of Project Tiger during last five years, year-wise*

(₹ in crore)

Year	Allocation	Disbursed to States
2009-10	201.53	201.53
2010-11	178.72	178.72
2011-12	160.63	160.63
2012-13	166.70	162.87
2013-14	172.29	172.29

**Statement-V**

*Milestone initiatives taken by the Government of India  
for protection of tigers in the country*

**Legal steps :**

1. Amendment of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 in 2006 to provide enabling provisions for constituting the National Tiger Conservation Authority and the Tiger and Other Endangered Species Crime Control Bureau.

- 
2. Enhancement of punishment for offence in relation to the core area of a tiger reserve or where the offence relate to hunting in the tiger reserves or altering the boundaries of tiger reserves, etc.

**Administrative steps :**

3. Strengthening of antipoaching activities, including special strategy for monsoon patrolling, by providing funding support to tiger reserve States, as proposed by them, for deployment of antipoaching squads involving ex-army personnel or home guards, apart from workforce comprising of local people, in addition to strengthening of communication and wireless facilities.
  4. Constitution of the National Tiger Conservation Authority with effect from the 4th September, 2006, for strengthening tiger conservation by, *inter-alia*, ensuring normative standards in tiger reserve management, preparation of reserve specific tiger conservation plan, laying down annual audit report before Parliament, constituting State Level Steering Committees under the Chairmanship of Chief Ministers and establishment of Tiger Conservation Foundation.
  5. Constitution of a multi-disciplinary Tiger and Other Endangered Species Crime Control Bureau (Wildlife Crime Control Bureau) with effect from the 6th June, 2007 to effectively control illegal trade in wildlife.
  6. The in-principle approval has been accorded by the National Tiger Conservation Authority for creation of two new tiger reserves, and the sites are: Ratapani (Madhya Pradesh) and Sunabeda (Odisha). Final approval has been accorded to Kudremukh (Karnataka), Rajaji (Uttarakhand) and Bor (Maharashtra) for declaring as a tiger reserve. The State Governments have been advised to send proposals for declaring the following areas as tiger reserves: (i) Suhelwa (Uttar Pradesh), (ii) Guru Ghasidas National Park (Chhattisgarh), (iii) Mhadei Sanctuary (Goa), (iv) Srivilliputhur Grizzled Giant Squirrel/Megamalai Wildlife Sanctuaries/Varushanadu Valley (Tamil Nadu) and (v) Dibang Wildlife Sanctuary (Arunachal Pradesh).
  7. The revised Project Tiger guidelines have been issued to State Governments for strengthening tiger conservation, which apart from ongoing activities, *inter-alia*, include financial support to States for enhanced village relocation or rehabilitation package for people living in core or critical tiger habitats (from ₹ 1 lakh per family to ₹ 10 lakhs per family), rehabilitation or resettlement of communities
-

---

involved in traditional hunting, mainstreaming livelihood and wildlife concerns in forests outside tiger reserves and fostering corridor conservation through restorative strategy to arrest habitat fragmentation.

8. A scientific methodology for estimating tiger (including co-predators, prey animals and assessment of habitat status) has been evolved and mainstreamed. The findings of this estimation and assessment are bench marks for future tiger conservation strategy.
9. The 18 tiger States have notified the core/critical tiger habitat (38632.18 sq. km.), and the buffer/peripheral area (29886.62 sq.km.) of all the 46 tiger reserves in the country, under section 38V of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, as amended in 2006.

**Financial steps :**

10. Financial and technical help is provided to the State Governments under various Centrally Sponsored Schemes, such as Project Tiger and Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats for enhancing the capacity and infrastructure of the State Governments for providing effective protection to wild animals.

**International Cooperation :**

11. India has a bilateral understanding with Nepal on controlling trans-boundary illegal trade in wildlife and conservation, apart from a protocol on tiger conservation with China.
  12. A protocol has been signed in September, 2011 with Bangladesh for conservation of the Royal Bengal Tiger of the Sunderban.
  13. A sub-group on tiger and leopard conservation has been constituted for cooperation with the Russian Federation.
  14. A Global Tiger Forum of Tiger Range Countries has been created for addressing international issues related to tiger conservation.
  15. During the 14th meeting of the Conference of Parties to CITES, which was held from 3rd to 15th June, 2007 at The Hague, India introduced a resolution along with China, Nepal and the Russian Federation, with direction to Parties with operations breeding tigers on a commercial scale, for restricting such captive populations to a level supportive only to conserving wild tigers. The resolution was adopted as
-

---

a decision with minor amendments. Further, India made an intervention appealing to China to phase out tiger farming and eliminate stockpiles of Asian big cats body parts and derivatives. The importance of continuing the ban on trade of body parts of tigers was emphasized.

16. Based on India's strong intervention during the 62nd meeting of the Standing Committee of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) at Geneva from 23-27 July, 2012, the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora Secretariat has issued a notification No. 2012/054 dated the 3rd September, 2012 to Parties to fully implement Decision 14.69 and report to the Secretariat by 25 September, 2012 (Progress made on restricting captive breeding operations of tigers etc.).
17. As a part of active management to rebuild Sariska and Panna Tiger Reserves where tigers have become locally extinct, reintroduction of tigers and tigresses have been done. The successful reintroduction of wild tigers in Sariska is a unique exercise and is the first of its kind in the world. A reintroduced tigress has recently littered and two cubs have also been camera trapped. The tiger reintroduction initiative at Panna (MP) has also been very successful and reintroduced tigers are breeding.
18. Special advisories issued for *in-situ* build up of prey base and tiger population through active management in tiger reserves having low population status of tiger and its prey.

**Creation of Special Tiger Protection Force (STPF) :**

19. The policy initiatives announced by the Finance Minister in his Budget Speech of the 29th February, 2008, *inter-alia*, contains action points relating to tiger protection. Based on the one time grant of ₹ 50.00 crore provided to the National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA) for raising, arming and deploying a Special Tiger Protection Force (STPF), the proposal for the said force has been approved by the competent authority for 13 tiger reserves. The States of Karnataka, Maharashtra and Odisha have already created and deployed the STPF.
20. In collaboration with TRAFFIC-INDIA, an online tiger crime data base has been launched, and Generic Guidelines for preparation of reserve specific Security Plan has been evolved.

**Recent initiatives**

21. Implementing a tripartite Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with tiger
-

- 
- States, linked to fund flows for effective implementation of tiger conservation initiatives.
22. Special crack teams sent to tiger reserves affected by left wing extremism and low population status of tiger and its prey.
23. Chief Ministers of States having tiger reserves affected by left wing extremism and low population status of tiger and its prey addressed for taking special initiatives.
24. Steps taken for modernizing the infrastructure and field protection, besides launching 'Monitoring system for Tigers' Intensive Protection and Ecological Status (M-STrIPES)' for effective field patrolling and monitoring.
25. Steps taken for involvement of Non-Governmental Experts in the ongoing all India tiger estimation.
26. Initiatives taken for improving the field delivery through capacity building of field officials, apart from providing incentives.
27. The second round of country level tiger status assessment completed in 2010, with the findings indicating an increase with a tiger population estimate of 1706, lower and upper limits being 1520 and 1909 respectively, as compared to the last country level estimation of 2006, with an estimate of 1411, lower and upper limits being 1165 and 1657, respectively. At present, India has the maximum number of tigers and its source areas amongst the 13 tiger range countries in the world, owing to its long history of conserving the species through Project Tiger (2.06% of country's geographical area spread out in 46 tiger reserves in 18 States).
28. A report on Management Effectiveness Evaluation (MEE) of Tiger Reserves was released on 28th July, 2011, containing the second round of independent assessment based on refined criteria done in 2010-11 for 39 tiger reserves. Out of 39 tiger reserves, 15 were rated as 'very good', 12 as 'good', 8 as 'satisfactory' and 4 as 'poor'.
29. Providing special assistance for mitigation of human-tiger conflicts in problematic areas.
30. Regional Offices of the National Tiger Conservation Authority are operational at Nagpur, Bengaluru and Guwahati.
-

- 
31. A 'Standard Operating Procedure' for dealing with tiger deaths has been issued, based on advisories of Project Tiger/National Tiger Conservation Authority, with inputs from Wildlife Crime Control Bureau, State officials and experts, fine tuned to meet the present challenges.
32. A 'Standard Operating Procedure' for dealing with straying tigers in human dominated landscape has been issued.
33. A 'Standard Operating Procedure' for disposing tiger/leopard carcass/body parts has been issued.
34. The Revised Cost Estimates for Project Tiger was approved on 11.8.2011 for an upward revision of the cost estimates for the ongoing Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Project Tiger during the Eleventh Plan period from ₹ 650 crore to ₹ 1216.86 crore of central assistance to support States in village relocation from core areas of tiger reserves. Several new components were added to the Project, viz.:
- (i) Change in the funding pattern in respect of North Eastern States (90:10)
  - (ii) Raising compensation for man-animal conflict to ₹ 2 lakhs
  - (iii) Acquisition of private land for making the core/critical tiger habitat inviolate
  - (iv) Establishment of Tiger Safari, interpretation/awareness centres under the existing component of 'co-existence agenda in buffer/fringe areas', and management of such centres through the respective Panchayati Raj Institutions
  - (v) Re-introduction of Cheetah.
35. Launching of Phase-IV tiger reserve level, continuous monitoring of tigers using camera traps and building up data on photo captures of individual tigers.
36. Launching the creation of a national repository of camera trap photo IDs of individual tigers.
37. In-principle approval for use of CAMPA funds towards village relocation from core areas.
38. Completion of e-surveillance project in Corbett.
-

- 
39. Comprehensive guidelines under section 380 1 (c) of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 issued for Project Tiger and Tourism in Tiger Reserves on 15th October, 2012.
  40. Under active management, permission accorded for translocation of wilded/straying tigers/tigresses from high to low density reserves within States.
  41. A bilateral arrangement has been recently formalized with Bangladesh on tiger conservation. Our delegations are interacting with Nepal and China within the framework of existing bilateral arrangements. A sub-group on tiger/leopard conservation has been constituted for cooperation with the Russian Federation, which has met recently.
  42. Field level workshops for capacity building of field officers to deal with straying tigers have been organized at Tadoba and Dudhwa Tiger Reserves (2013).
  43. NTCA teams sent for field appraisal of tiger deaths, Project Tiger implementation etc.
  44. Process underway for providing enabling provisions in the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, to strengthen our implementation of the CITES and towards enhancement of penalties for contravention of provisions of the Act.
  45. Kawal (Telangana), Sathyamangalam (Tamil Nadu), Mukandra Hills (Rajasthan), Nawegaon-Nagzira (Maharashtra), Nagarjunasagar Srisailem (Telangana) and Pilibhit (Uttar Pradesh) have been notified by the State Governments as Tiger Reserve.
  46. The next round (2014) of country level status assessment of tiger, co-predators, prey and habitat, using the refined methodology, in collaboration with tiger States and the Wildlife Institute of India has been initiated.
  47. The next round (2014) of Independent Management Effectiveness Evaluation of Tiger Reserves has been initiated.
  48. Economic Valuation of some tiger reserves initiated in collaboration with the Indian Institute of Forest Management.
  49. Trial of Unmanned Aerial Vehicle for monitoring done in the Panna Tiger Reserve (Madhya Pradesh), in collaboration with the Wildlife Institute of India.
  50. Assessment of Status, Density and Change in Forest Cover in and around tiger reserves of the Shivalik Gangetic Plain Landscape initiated in collaboration with the Forest Survey of India.
-



**Pollution by big industries in Chhattisgarh**

†924. DR. BHUSHAN LAL JANGDE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether controlling pollution caused by big industries in Chhattisgarh is under the State Government;

(b) whether it is a fact that there is minimal control on pollution in cement, iron ore, aluminium factories in Chhattisgarh;

(c) whether environmental rules are not being followed in the factories of Korba and Raigarh and Central Government would taken punitive action against the responsible people; and

(d) the steps Government purpose to take to save the land turning barren due to emission of pollutants from the factories?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) Under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, the State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs) are responsible for ensuring compliance to effluent and emission norms by an industry in the respective State.

(b) As per the provisions laid down under the Water and Air Acts, any industry including cement, iron ore or aluminium discharging trade effluent or releasing emission have to take consent from the SPCBs. In the consent to operate granted by the State Board, environmental norms for effluent quality/emissions are prescribed which the industries have to comply. The environmental norms are prescribed after following a rigorous procedures and consultation with stakeholders.

(c) Of the 17 category of Highly Polluting Industries (HPI), 78 industries have been identified in Chhattisgarh. Besides these, 12 iron-ore mining industries are also present. The primarily responsibility for enforcement of pollution control norms in these industries vest with the SPCBs. As per the information provided by Chhattisgarh Environment Conservation Board, out of these 78 industries, 71 industries are complying with the prescribed standards, 6 industries are non-complying and 1 industry is closed.

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) under its Environment Surveillance Squad Programme also inspected 28 industries under the 17 categories of highly polluting industries during the last 3 years including cement industries. Out of 9 cement industries, 2 industries have been found non-complying. Accordingly, Directions under Section 5 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 have been issued to defaulting cement industries for upgradation of air pollution control devices.

(d) The CPCB has not carried out any study to save the land turning barren due to emission of pollutants from the factories. However, industries are required to take consent from concerned State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs) under the Air Act and adhere to the prescribed emission standards, failing which appropriate action is taken as per the law.

**Illegal purchase of land of forest department of Uttarakhand**

925. SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that a large tract of land belonging to Vir Girwali range of forest department in Mussoorie, Dehradun has been illegally purchased/occupied;

(b) whether the plantation on the said land were illegally felled for clearing the land by the purchaser; if so, the details of the cases;

(c) whether any action has been initiated by the concerned forest Department on persons carrying such illegal activities; if not, the reasons for not taking any action; and

(d) the steps Government proposes to take to free the forest land from such unscrupulous elements and take punitive action against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) Yes Sir, as per the reports received from Uttarakhand Forest Department, there has been allegedly illegal purchase of reserve forest land in Bir Girwali area of Rajpur Range, Dehradun (near old Mussoorie road) through sale deed dated 21.11.2012. A total of 25 Sal trees were illegally cut from the reserve forest on 9th March, 2013 and 18th March 2013. The matter is *sub-judice* in the Hon'ble High Court of Uttarakhand, Nainital and Hon'ble National Green Tribunal (NGT), Principal Bench, New Delhi.

(c) and (d) The Uttarakhand Forest and Police Departments conducted independent enquiries into the matter and submitted reports to the Chief Secretary, Government of Uttarakhand. Criminal complaints were filed in the Hon'ble Court of the Chief Judicial Magistrate, Dehradun. Uttarakhand Government and Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change have also filed affidavits in the NGT in this regard.

**Survey for the effects of rising industrialization**

†926. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey/study has been conducted for assessing the effects of rising industrialization on the quality of air by Government;

(b) whether any effective policy in this regard is under the consideration of Government; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) The trend in ambient air quality indicates cause-effect relationship between air pollution and sources of pollution including rising industrialization. Ambient air quality is regularly monitored at 573 locations in 240 cities, towns and industrial areas in 27 States and 5 UTs under National Air Monitoring Programme (NAMP) by the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) in association with concerned State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs)/Pollution Control Committees (PCCs) in terms of Sulphur Dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>), Nitrogen Dioxide (NO<sub>2</sub>) and PM<sub>10</sub> (particulate matter having size equal to or less than 10 micron) across the country. NAMP is coordinated by CPCB and the data so collected is collated, compiled, processed and published on annual basis.

(b) and (c) The National Environment Policy (NEP)-2006 is in place as a guiding document which builds on earlier policies. The Government has taken various measure to curb pollution in the country which *inter-alia* include, supply of cleaner fuels as per auto fuel policy, use of gaseous fuel for public transport, pollution under control (PUC) certificate for in use vehicles, stringent source specific emission standards and strict compliance therein, use of beneficiated coal in thermal power plants, implementation of revised emission norms for gensets, implementation of city specific action plan in 16 cities, etc.

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Shrinking of green area**

†927. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the ambit of green area has been shrinking due to increase in urbanization and construction of residential and commercial buildings;

(b) whether Government has any current policy in this regard, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government is considering on any reasonable policy to save trees and green area from rapid increase of urbanisation and construction work and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) As per the India State of Forest Report-2013, the total Forest and Tree cover of the country is 789,164 sq.km (78.92 million ha.) which is 24.01% of the geographical area of the country. There is an increase of 5871 sq.km in the forest cover of the country in comparison to the 2011 assessment.

(b) and (c) Afforestation in the country is taken up under various Centrally Sponsored Schemes such as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP), National Bamboo Mission (NBM) and under Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA), 13th Finance Commission, different State Plan/ Non-Plan Schemes including externally aided projects. National Afforestation Programme (NAP) of the Ministry of Environment and Forests is a 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme for afforestation and tree plantation and eco-restoration of degraded forests and adjoining areas in the country. The Scheme is being implemented through a decentralized mechanism of State Forest Development Agency (SFDA) at State level, Forest Development Agency (FDA) at Forest Division level and Joint Forest Management Committees (JFMCs) at Village levels. An amount of ₹ 2500 crores has been approved for NAP in the Twelfth Five Year Plan. As on 31.03.2014, 800 FDA projects have been approved in 28 States in the country to treat an area of 20.24 lakh hectare under the NAP scheme since inception of the scheme in 2002.

To prevent felling of trees. Ministry provides Grants-in-aid to State Governments

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

under Intensification Forest Management Scheme (IFMS). The aim of the scheme is to supplement the efforts of the States forest management and protection. Funds under the scheme are utilized for patrolling of the forests, establishment of camps, building fire watch towers, creation and maintenance of fire lines, forest fire control, survey and demarcation of forest areas and strengthening forest infrastructure. Under the IFMS a sum of ₹ 5106.81 lakh was released to States/UTs for the year 2013-14.

**Pending applications for environmental clearance**

928. SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications pending with the Ministry for environment clearance, State-wise position; and

(b) the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) As on 30.6.2014, 298 proposals were pending in this Ministry for consideration for grant of Environment Clearance. The State/UT- wise details are given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) The project proposals for Environment Clearance are considered as per the provisions under the Environment Impact Assessment Notification, 2006, as amended from time to time, which *inter-alia* provides timelines for various stages of processing. The receipt of proposals for environment clearance, their processing and taking a view thereupon is a continuous process.

***Statement***

*State/UT-wise details of pending project proposals for consideration  
for grant of Environment Clearance as on 30th June, 2014*

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	No. of project proposal pending as on 30th June, 2014
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	35
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3

1	2	3
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	2
4.	Assam	2
5.	Bihar	-
6.	Chandigarh	-
7.	Chhattisgarh	5
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-
9.	Daman and Diu	-
10.	Delhi	1
11.	Goa	-
12.	Gujarat	55
13.	Haryana	3
14.	Himachal Pradesh	5
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	-
16.	Jharkhand	16
17.	Karnataka	24
18.	Kerala	6
19.	Madhya Pradesh	24
20.	Maharashtra	32
21.	Manipur	-
22.	Meghalaya	-
23.	Mizoram	-
24.	Nagaland	-
25.	Lakshadweep	-
26.	Puducherry	-

1	2	3
27.	Odisha	19
28.	Punjab	8
29.	Rajasthan	7
30.	Sikkim	1
31.	Tamil Nadu	21
32.	Telangana	-
33.	Tripura	2
34.	Uttarakhand	2
35.	Uttar Pradesh	14
36.	West Bengal	1 1
TOTAL		298

#### **Plans for polluted city of Delhi**

929. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Delhi is one of the most polluted cities of the world; if so, the details in this regard; and the reasons therefor; and

(b) the short-term and the long term plans prepared in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) World Health Organisation (WHO) has recently released Ambient Air Pollution Database-update 2014 considering only two pollutants, *i.e.*, PM<sub>10</sub> (particulate matter having size equal to or less than 10 micron) and PM<sub>2.5</sub> (particulate matter having size equal to or less than 2.5 micron) for 1628 cities at global level whereas National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS)-2009 notified by the Government comprised of twelve pollutants including PM<sub>10</sub> and PM<sub>2.5</sub>. WHO report describes Delhi as most polluted city of the world while considering estimated data for fine dust (PM<sub>2.5</sub>) in select manner which is improper.

(b) Various steps are taken by the Government to control air pollution in Delhi *inter-alia* include, supply of cleaner fuel as per auto fuel policy, pollution under control (PUC) certificate system for in-use vehicles, use of beneficiated coal (ash content not to exceed 34%) in coal based thermal power plants, strengthening metro as means of public transport, strengthening public transport, closure of Rajghat coal based thermal power plant, ban on burning of leaves, etc.

#### **Pending proposals of Chhattisgarh**

†930. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that twelve forest project proposals of the State of Chhattisgarh are pending with the centre and out of them, nine proposals are pending with the regional office, Government of India, Bhopal;

(b) if so, since which the proposals are lying pending, the reasons for the projects/ proposals being pending; and

(c) by when these would be accorded approval, and the number of cases/ proposals disposed of by the Central Government in June, 2014?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (c) Presently, only 4 proposals, pertaining to the State Government of Chhattisgarh, are pending for grant of forest clearance with the Central Government and its Regional Offices while 78 proposals are pending with the State Government for want of information sought by the Central Government and its Regional Offices.

Proposals seeking prior approval of the Central Government for diversion of forest land are dealt by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change in accordance with the provisions given under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980. Detailed site inspection is required in proposals involving more than 100 ha of forest land. Quite often the proposals received are not complete in all respects and the Central Government has to seek further details/documents *viz.* Differential GPS Map of the area proposed for diversion, details of area identified for compensatory afforestation, details of compensatory levies realized from the user agency, compliance of Scheduled Tribe and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006, etc. from the concerned State Governments. These are the main reasons of pendency

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



of the proposals. The Ministry takes prompt action to consider the projects for forest clearance when projects complete in all respects are received.

Details of number of cases/proposals disposed of by the Central Government in the month of June 2014 is given in Statement.

***Statement***

*Number of cases/proposals disposed of by the Central  
Government in June, 2014*

Sl. No.	State	Stage I	Stage II	Returned/ Rejected closed/ Withdrawn
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1	0	0
2.	Karnataka	0	0	2
3.	Chhattisgarh	0	3	0
4.	Gujarat	2	0	0
5.	Madhya Pradesh	2	0	0
6.	Odisha	1	2	0
7.	Uttarakhand	3	0	0
TOTAL		8	5	2

**Steps taken to protect the tigers from poaching**

931. DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of tigers died as a result of natural death and the number of them killed in poaching during the last three years, the State-wise information separately for the two;

(b) the steps that have been taken to punish the poachers; and

(c) whether the Ministry is preparing a road-map to protect the tigers from poaching, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) The details of tiger

mortality due to natural, poaching and other causes, besides seizures of body parts, as reported by States, during the last three years are given in the Statement-I (*See below*). and the State-wise details of the said information are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(b) Offenders are punished as per the enabling provisions of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, read with relevant provisions of other Acts.

(c) The steps taken by the Government of India to protect tigers from poaching are given in Statement-III.

**Statement-I**

*Details of tiger mortality due to natural and other causes, and poaching including seizure, during last three years (as reported by States)*

Year	Natural and other causes (Animals)	Poaching including seizure (Animals)	Cases under scrutiny (Animals)	Total (Animals)
2011	40	16	-	56
2012	27	46	16	89
2013	8	15	45	68

**Statement-II**

*Details of tiger mortality due to natural and other causes, besides poaching including seizure, as reported by States, during the last three years*

Sl. No.	State	2011		2012		2013	
		Natural and other causes*	Poaching including seizure	Natural and other causes*	Poaching including seizure	Natural and other causes*	Poaching including seizure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	1	0	0
3.	Assam	3	3	1	3	0	1
4.	Bihar	1	0	1	0	0	0

\* Other causes include death due to accident or infighting or elimination by Department etc.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	2	0	1	0	0
6.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Karnataka	3	3	4	8	0	3
8.	Kerala	3	1	1	2	1	1
9.	Madhya Pradesh	5	0	5	7	2	2
10.	Maharashtra	2	4	3	7	3	4
11.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Odisha	1	0	0	1	0	0
13.	Rajasthan	1	0	0	1	0	0
14.	Tamil Nadu	3	0	3	3	1	0
15.	Uttarakhand	15	2	5	6	0	1
16.	Uttar Pradesh	3	1	2	4	0	3
17.	West Bengal	0	0	2	1	1	0
18.	Haryana	0	0	0	1	0	0
TOTAL		40	16	27	46	8	15

\* Other causes include death due to accident or infighting or elimination by Department etc.

### ***Statement-III***

*Steps taken by the Government of India through the National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA)/Project Tiger (PT) to protect tigers from poaching.*

- Providing assistance to States under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Project Tiger for antipoaching operations;
- Providing grant through NTCA for patrolling in tiger rich sensitive forest areas outside tiger reserves;
- Alerting the States as and when required;
- Transmitting backward/forward linkages of information relating to poachers;
- Advising the States for combing forest floor to check snares/traps;

- 
- Performing supervisory field visits through the National Tiger Conservation Authority and its regional offices;
  - Using information technology for improved surveillance (e-Eye System) using thermal cameras launched in Corbett;
  - Launching tiger reserve level monitoring using camera trap to keep a photo ID database of individual tigers;
  - Preparing a national database of individual tiger photo captures to establish linkage with body parts seized or dead tigers;
  - Assisting States to refine protection oriented monitoring through monitoring System for tiger's intensive protection and ecological status (M-STrIPES);
  - Assisting States to deploy local workforce in a big way for protection to complement the efforts of field staff [In all, approximately 24 lakh mandays are generated annually with 50% central assistance amounting to around ₹ 24 crores (excluding matching 50% share given by States) under Project Tiger. Many local tribes constitute such local workforce (besides non-tribals), e.g. Baigas, Gonds in Madhya Pradesh, Gonds in Maharashtra, Chenchus in Andhra Pradesh, Sholigas in Karnataka, Gujjars in Uttarakhand and Irulas in Tamil Nadu to name a few. The deployment of such local tribals has been fostered / encouraged in the last two years].
  - Supporting States for raising, arming and deploying the Special Tiger Protection Force.
- 

#### **Waste disposal challenges**

932. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether urban areas are posing big challenge of waste disposal in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and the reasons therefor, the steps being taken to deal with such situations;
- (c) whether any committee/group is constituted to study and make recommendation, if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) if not, what are the other methods proposed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) The urban areas are facing challenges of waste disposal, *inter-alia*, on account of rapid urbanization, increasing population, lack of public awareness, financial constraints and inadequate capacities of Urban Local Bodies. Urban waste management is a State subject. State Governments/Urban Local Bodies are required to plan, design, execute and operate waste management projects in the urban areas of the country. This Ministry has notified the Municipal Solid Wastes (Management and Handling) Rules, 2000, which, *inter-alia*, provide for norms for collection, segregation, storage, transportation, processing and disposal of municipal solid wastes. Every municipal authority, within its territorial area, is responsible for implementation of the provisions of these rules and also for development of infrastructure for collection, storage, segregation, transportation, processing and disposal of municipal solid wastes. To support efforts of State Governments, Government of India has launched the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) with a view to providing financial assistance to the State Governments for creating infrastructure for municipal solid waste management. MoUD has also published a manual on Municipal Solid Waste Management to assist Urban Local Bodies in management of municipal solid waste in a hygienic and scientific manner.

(c) and (d) This Ministry notified the draft Municipal Solid Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2013 proposing appropriate amendments in the existing Rules, for public comments. The Ministry has constituted a Committee having representatives of the Ministry of Urban Development, Ministry of New and Renewable Energy, Central Pollution Control Board, certain State Pollution Control Boards and Municipal Corporations, etc. to examine the comments and suggestions received in response to these draft Rules.

#### **Clearance for proposal of memorial of Ambedkar**

†933. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any request from the State Government of Maharashtra for giving environment clearance to the proposal for the memorial of Bharat Ratna Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar, if so, the details thereof and the latest status of this proposal; and

(b) by when this proposal is proposed to be finalized and the reasons for the delay being occurred thereon?

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) The proposal of Maharashtra Government as recommended by Maharashtra Coastal Zone Management Authority (MCZMA) for amending the CRZ Notification, 2011 to incorporate special provisions to enable development of Memorial of Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar by permitting reconstruction with change of land use from industrial purpose to development of memorial as further recommended by the National Coastal Zone Management Authority was sent by this Ministry for legal vetting to Ministry of Law and Justice.

In the meantime, Ministry of Textiles has obtained a legal opinion from Solicitor General, as per which, the legislation regarding the transfer of land shall be made prior to bringing the proposed amendment to the CRZ Notification. The proposed legislation is yet to be enacted.

#### **Environmental clearance to Defence projects**

†934. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government proposes to give environmental clearance in order of priority to complete defence projects;

(b) if so, whether Government has taken any step towards this direction so far; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change consider the applications for grant of Environment Clearance from various sectors including Defence sector as per provisions of the Environmental Impact Assessment Notification, 2006 as amended from time to time, which *inter-alia* prescribes the time-lines for considering the proposal. All Defence sector proposals are kept in Category 'A' in the EIA Notification, 2006 and considered at the Central Government level. The Ministry has constituted an Expert Appraisal Committee (EAC) to consider the defence sector proposals for expediting the process for grant of Environment Clearance to such projects.

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Water/sewage treatment plants in Delhi**

935. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether water/sewage treatment plants in Delhi are either not working or working below capacity leading to discharge of raw sewage in Yamuna, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the efforts that have been made to ensure that sewage is allowed to flow into the river only after treatment; and

(c) whether any penalty has been imposed on industries sending untreated sewage or industrial waste in Yamuna?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) As per information provided by Delhi Jal Board (DJB), the installed Sewage Treatment Plant (STP) capacity in Delhi is 2742 million litres per day (mld). However, the STPs are receiving sewage flow of only around 1590 - 1635 mld and are being underutilized due to settlement/silting/blockage of existing trunk sewers, non-availability of sewerage system and absence of house sewer connections in certain areas of the city, etc.

(b) Conservation of rivers is an ongoing and collective effort of the Central and State Governments. The Ministry is supplementing the efforts of the State Governments in addressing the problem of pollution of river Yamuna by providing financial assistance to the concerned State Governments, including Delhi, under Yamuna Action Plan (YAP) since 1993 in a phased manner. Works pertaining to sewerage/interception and diversion of drains, rehabilitation/upgradation of existing sewage treatment plants (STPs) and construction of new STPs, low cost sanitation/community toilet complexes, electric crematoria, etc have been taken up in Delhi under YAP Phase - I & II, on which expenditure of ₹ 732.72 crore (including State share) has been incurred. Additional sewage treatment capacity of 165 mld has been created and rehabilitation of existing treatment capacity of 328.20 mld has been done under the two phases of YAP in Delhi so far, leading to reduction of pollution load in the river. Further, YAP Phase-III project for Delhi has been approved with an estimated cost of ₹ 1656 crore. Under the project, Delhi Jal Board (DJB) is implementing rehabilitation of existing trunk sewers and rising mains, upgradation/modernisation of existing 7 STPs with a total treatment capacity of 814 mld and construction of a new 136 mld STP (in place of the old STP).

Under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) project of Ministry of Urban Development (MoUD), DJB is implementing an interceptor sewer project costing ₹ 1357 crore to intercept sewage flowing into river Yamuna from three major drains, namely Najafgarh, Supplementary and Shahdara in Delhi. In addition, DJB is also constructing STPs having a treatment capacity of 363 mld capacity at various locations in Delhi from its own resources.

(c) As informed by Delhi Pollution Control Committee (DPCC), action against the defaulting industries is taken under the provision of the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974.

#### **Plan to restore Forest Research Institute, Dehradun**

936. SHRI TARUN VIJAY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the continuous decline and mismanagement prevailing in once world famous Forest Research Institute, Dehradun; and

(b) whether Government has any plans to restore the glory of this Institute and put more focus on research and development its original aims, and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) There is no decline and mismanagement in Forest Research Institute, Dehradun.

(b) There has always been focus on research and development in Forest Research Institute, Dehradun. To deal with emerging research, development and extension needs like climate change predictions, sustainable forest management, extension of new forestry technologies for the people through Van Vigyan Kendras and demonstration plots etc., the Union Government has released special grant of ₹ 49.18 crores during the period 2010-11 to 2013-14 to the Indian Council of Forestry Research and Education, Dehradun of which the Forest Research Institute, Dehradun is an important institution. This special grant is over and above the normal plan and non-plan budget of the Indian Council of Forestry Research and Education, Dehradun.

#### **Allocation of budget to Himachal Pradesh**

†937. SHRIMATI BIMLA KASHYAP SOOD: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Himachal Pradesh has been provisionally allocated ₹ 3.15 crore through several criteria / schemes by the Ministry in the year 2013-14; and

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



(b) if so, when and under which scheme the amount was allocated, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) During the financial year 2013-14, an amount of ₹ 3.15 crore was tentatively allocated to the State Government of Himachal Pradesh under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme -'Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats'. The allocation was made on the basis of extent of Protected Areas (PAs) in the State, proportion of geographical area of the State notified as PAs, population density in the State and past performance in utilizing central assistance released. Against this, an amount of ₹ 3.56053 crore was released to the State Government on the basis of the Annual Plan of Operation for 2013-14, which was in addition to the unspent balance of ₹ 0.1253 crore carried over from the previous year (2012-13) to 2013-14.

Further, another ₹ 1.19796 crore was released to the State Government in 2013-14 in compliance with Orders of the Hon'ble High Court of Himachal Pradesh for addressing the monkey menace.

#### **Green Credit Scheme**

938. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that State Government of Gujarat has submitted 'Green Credit' Scheme to Central Government for approval;

(b) if so, whether Central Government has taken any action on the proposal of 'Green Credit' Scheme;

(c) whether it is a fact that though the Minister and the Secretary of the Department has agreed in principle, yet the scheme is not formally approved; and

(d) if so, by when the scheme is likely to be approved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. The Central Government has received the proposal by the name 'Green Credit Scheme' from the State Government of Gujarat. This proposal envisages advancing the obligatory compensatory afforestation in cases of diversion of forest land under

the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980. The proposal has been examined in the Ministry and requires approval of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India. The State Government of Gujarat has been advised to approach the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India for obtaining further directions.

**Data regarding climate change in India**

939. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has the data regarding major effects and changes on India due to climate change in the last ten years, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the steps taken by Government to control and overcome the ill effects; and
- (c) whether any mission mode project has started to address climate change?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) Yes, Sir. Climate Change operates on very long term multi-decadal scale. Inter-governmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) prepares assessment of observed changes and projected climate change scenarios at global/regional scale based on published data. At the national level, India's National Communications (NATCOM) to the United National Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) are prepared periodically where data on major effects and changes are documented.

The data includes spatial pattern of trend in mean annual temperature anomalies, in a long time frame over most parts of the country. No significant long-term trends are reported in the frequencies of large-scale droughts or floods in the summer monsoon season. The total frequency of cyclonic storms that form over the Bay of Bengal has remained almost constant. Analysis of past tide gauge records for the Indian coastline regions gives an estimate of sea level rise of 1.30 mm/year. There is evidence that glaciers in Himalayas are receding, however it is unclear as to how much of this recession is attributable to climate change is unclear, as glacial retreat is also due to natural long-term inter-glacial cycles.

(b) and (c) Recognising the challenges of Climate Change, Government has released the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) on June 30, 2008, with a view to address the concern of the country. State Governments have also been requested to prepare the State Action Plan on Climate Change to address state specific issues.

NAPCC includes eight National Missions in areas of Solar Energy, Enhanced Energy Efficiency, Sustainable Habitat, Water, Sustaining the Himalayan Eco-system, Green India, Sustainable Agriculture and Strategic knowledge for Climate Change. These National Missions are being implemented by concerned Ministries.

**Identification of highly polluting industries**

940. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of each of the 17 categories of highly polluting industries identified by the Ministry, the details of each category of above industries situated in various States, State-wise;

(b) the monitory mechanism of the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), State Pollution Control Board (SPCB) and the Ministry to verify their compliance with respect to pollution standards;

(c) whether it is a fact that out of nearly 500 such industries in undivided Andhra Pradesh, nearly 100 are non-complying with pollution standards, if so, the details of each of such industry; and

(d) the action that the Ministry has taken on such industries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) The Government has identified 3266 highly polluting 17 categories of industries. Of which, 2328 are complying 571 industries are non-complying and 367 industries have been closed down. The category-wise and State-wise list of such industries is given in Statement-I and II (*See below*). The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) has setup a mechanism called Environment Surveillance Squad (ESS) programme with a purpose of carrying out surprise inspections of industrial units based on adoption of a uniform approach. Besides, State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs) and Pollution Control Committees (PCCs) are also giving consent to establish and consent to operate to each industry, thereby prescribing standards, the compliance of which has to be ensured by the units. The monitoring of compliance is done by the concerned SPCBs/ PCCs, on regular basis.

(c) and (d) There are a total of 472 highly polluting industries located in Andhra Pradesh. Of these, 359 are complying, 74 are non-complying and 39 are closed. The CPCB undertook inspections of 74 non-complying industries under its ESS programme.

During the last 5 years (upto June, 2014), of the 17 industries found defaulting, directions were issued to 9 industries under Section 5 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and 8 directions were issued to the concerned SPCBs/PCCs under Section 18(l)(b) of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 respectively. For the remaining 57 industries, Andhra Pradesh Pollution Control Board is taking appropriate action as per the Water and Air Acts respectively.

**Statement-I**

*Status of 17 categories of industries (category-wise)*

Sl. No.	Sector	Complying	Non-complying	Closed	Total
1.	Aluminium	6	1	3	10
2.	Cement	251	51	21	323
3.	Chlor Alkali	26	2	2	30
4.	Copper	4	1	1	6
5.	Distillery	227	49	45	321
6.	Dye and DI	123	4	11	138
7.	Fertilizers	77	5	17	99
8.	Iron and Steel	144	88	17	249
9.	Oil Refinery	20	3	0	23
10.	Pesticide	77	4	13	94
11.	Petrochemical	32	5	3	40
12.	Pharmaceutical	544	52	66	662
13.	Power Plant	216	89	8	313
14.	Pulp and Paper	183	26	36	245
15.	Sugar	332	178	87	597
16.	Tannery	60	12	37	109
17.	Zinc	6	1	0	7
TOTAL		2328	571	367	3266

***Statement-II****State-wise status of 17 categories of industries as on 19.05.2014*

Sl. No.	State	Complying	Non Complying	Closed	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	359	74	39	472
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	0	0	2
3.	Assam	36	12	1	49
4.	Bihar	16	4	0	20
5.	Chhattisgarh	71	6	1	78
6.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0
7.	Daman and Diu	1	1	1	3
8.	Delhi	2	0	0	2
9.	Goa	13	2	0	15
10.	Gujarat	302	7	8	317
11.	Haryana	119	6	16	141
12.	Himachal Pradesh	14	0	3	17
13.	Jharkhand	103	48	22	173
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	7	0	3	10
15.	Karnataka	175	30	26	231
16.	Kerala	21	11	19	51
17.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
18.	Madhya Pradesh	65	16	2	83
19.	Maharashtra	317	145	58	520
20.	Meghalaya	4	12	1	17
21.	Mizoram	1	0	0	1

Sl. No.	State	Complying	Non Complying	Closed	Total
22.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0
23.	Odisha	37	17	11	65
24.	Puducherry	5	2	0	7
25.	Punjab	57	12	18	87
26.	Rajasthan	69	31	18	118
27.	Sikkim	3	1	0	4
28.	Tamil Nadu	165	19	5	189
29.	Tripura	10	1	6	17
30.	Uttar Pradesh	278	36	89	403
31.	Uttarakhand	33	4	6	43
32.	West Bengal	43	74	14	131
TOTAL		2328	571	367	3266

*Note:* No data has been reported by 02 State/UT namely Manipur and Andaman & Nicobar Islands. Data reported by Chhattisgarh and Jammu and Kashmir is more than 03 years old.

#### **Adverse effects of climate changes**

941. SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to climate changes, glacier, lakes and springs are receding, across the country, if so, the details thereof and reasons therefor; and

(b) the steps taken/being taken by Government to minimize the adverse effects of climatic changes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) The study conducted by Geological Survey of India indicates that the Himalayan glaciers are receding at a varying rate in different regions. The recession of glaciers is a part of the natural cyclic process of changes in size and other attributes of the glaciers. These changes could be attributed to various reasons including global warming.

(b) Government is implementing the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) since June 30, 2008. NAPCC includes eight National Missions in specific areas of Solar Energy, Enhanced Energy Efficiency, Sustainable Habitat, Water, Sustaining the Himalayan Eco-system, Green India, Sustainable Agriculture and Strategic knowledge for Climate Change.

**Plan to reduce deforestation**

942. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) in the backdrop of rapid urbanization, deforestation at micro-intensity and nominal volume is continuing in full swing to accommodate the population boom and in regard of the rural to urban migration of a greater percentage of population, whether there is any plan to deal with the problem by ensuring immediate cut in the issue of all sorts of 'deforestation'; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) To deal with the problem of deforestation and to enhance the forest and tree cover, following measures are taken:

Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change provides Grants-in-aid to State Governments under Intensification of Forest Management Scheme (IFMS). The aim of the scheme is to supplement the efforts of the States for forest management and protection. Funds under the scheme are utilized for patrolling of the forests, establishment of camps, building fire watch towers, creation and maintenance of fire lines, forest fire control, survey and demarcation of forest areas and strengthening forest infrastructure etc.

Afforestation in the country is taken up under various Centrally Sponsored Schemes such as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP), National Bamboo Mission (NBM) and under Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA), 13th Finance Commission, different State Plan/ Non- Plan Schemes including externally aided projects. National Afforestation Programme (NAP) of the Ministry of Environment and Forests is a 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme for afforestation

and tree plantation and eco-restoration of degraded forests and adjoining areas in the country. The Scheme is being implemented through a decentralized mechanism of State Forest Development Agency (SFDA) at State level, Forest Development Agency (FDA) at Forest Division level and Joint Forest Management Committees (JFMCs) at Village levels. An amount of ₹ 2500 crores has been approved for NAP in the Twelfth Five Year Plan. As on 31.03.2014, 800 FDA projects have been approved in 28 States in the country to treat an area of 20.24 lakh hectare under the NAP scheme since inception of the scheme in 2002.

#### **Forest decline in Andhra Pradesh**

943. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that as per the State of Forest Report (SFR) 2011, Andhra Pradesh is the major State where forest decline is nearly 300 Sq. Kms;
- (b) if so, the forest cover in Andhra Pradesh as of SFR 2009 and SFR 2011; and
- (c) in what manner the Ministry is planning to take up management interventions so as to increase forest cover in Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) As per the India State of Forest Report 2011, there was a decline of 281 sq.km. in forest cover of Andhra Pradesh as compared with the India State of Forest Report-2009.

(b) The forest cover in Andhra Pradesh as per the India State of Forest Report 2009 was 46670 sq.km and as per India State of Forest Report 2011, it was 46389 sq.km.

(c) The Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National Afforestation Programme (NAP) Scheme for regeneration of degraded forests and adjoining areas in the country including the State of Andhra Pradesh. The scheme is being implemented through a decentralized mechanism of State Forest Development Agency (SFDA) at State level, Forest Development Agency (FDA) at Forest Division level and Joint Forest Management Committees (JFMCs) at village level. The details of approved area in respect of Andhra Pradesh under the NAP scheme during last five years are as follows:



(Area in hectares)

Year	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Approved Area	4182	2341	5453	0	1605

Besides implementation of the National Afforestation Programme, following steps have been taken to increase the forest cover in the country:

- Under XIIIth Finance Commission, ₹ 268.64 crore has been allocated for Andhra Pradesh for five years starting from 2010-11 for conservation and development of forests;
- Additional Central Assistance of ₹ 4.10 crore has been released to the State of Andhra Pradesh during 2009-10 for Restoration and Regeneration of Forest Cover.
- Tree Planting is also an approved activity under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) and other schemes of Central and State Governments.

#### **MFN status to India**

944. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the numbers of countries, including the SAARC nations who have given MFN status to India;
- (b) whether we have given MFN status to any of the foreign countries, including that of SAARC nations, if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the direct benefits of the MFN status obtained and/or accorded by India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH): (a) and (b) As per the obligation under the World Trade Organization (WTO), the member countries of WTO shall extend Most Favoured Nation (MFN) status to each other automatically, unless otherwise specified in the agreement or schedule notified to the WTO by the member country. Pursuant to this Provision, in case of goods, India has extended MFN status to member countries

of WTO. As regards SAARC countries, Bangladesh, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka are members of WTO and except the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, these countries have extended MFN status to India. India has extended MFN status to all these SAARC countries including Pakistan. So far as exception to MFN status, if any, in services is concerned, each member country has indicated the same in the schedule of commitments in services notified to WTO.

(c) It leads to equal treatment amongst countries and ensures a more stable, predictable, reliable and competitive international trade.

#### **Problem of fishermen from West Bengal**

945. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that a lot of fishermen from West Bengal are regularly facing problems on international marine borders near West Bengal;

(b) if so, the effort made by the Central Government to help these fishermen and the details thereof; and

(c) whether any foreign policy initiative Government is mulling to adopt in spate of frequent problems faced by Indian Fishermen along the international marine borders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH): (a) to (c) From time to time, there are reports of apprehension of Indian fishermen inside Bangladesh waters.

As soon as reports of apprehension of Indian fishermen are received, Government takes up the matter with the Government of Bangladesh through diplomatic channels. As a result of these consistent efforts and with the active cooperation and legal assistance of local authorities, expeditious release of all Indian fishermen from the custody of Bangladesh has been secured. As of date, there are no Indian fishermen in Bangladesh custody.

Government attaches the highest priority to the safety, security and welfare of Indian fishermen. In this context, the Government is actively engaged in bilateral dialogue process with the concerned countries at all levels.

**Special policy for SAARC countries**

†946. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is contemplating any special diplomacy regarding relations with the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) countries; and

(b) if so, whether it would be able to rein in the increasing influence of China in the realm of the diplomacy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH): (a) and (b) India's engagement with its neighbours is increasing both bilaterally and through the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC). SAARC leaders were invited to attend the Swearing-in Ceremony of the Prime Minister of India in May, 2014. Discussions were held with the leaders to enhance and strengthen future cooperation.

India attaches particular importance to its relations with SAARC countries and is engaged in several mutually beneficial projects within the framework of SAARC. India's proactive approach has assisted the region and its people in its social and economic development. India will continue to take further initiatives in this regard.

China is not a member of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC). It is one of nine SAARC Observers and as such plays no direct role in SAARC.

**Indian citizens trapped in Iraq**

†947. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether terrorists have taken hostage of Indian citizens in Iraq;

(b) whether the Government of India is in contact with Iraqi Government and officials to help its Indian citizens entangled in Iraq;

(c) whether Government of India has set up any control room or started any helpline for information and contact of families of Indian entangled in violence affected areas of Iraq;

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (d) the number of Indians apprehended to be entangled in Iraq;
- (e) whether the efforts are being made by Government of India for their release; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH): (a) A group of 41 Indian nationals working in a construction company in Mosul were taken captive by an unidentified group.

Another group of 46 nurses working in a local hospital in the city of Tikrit got stuck due to the conflict. They were abducted to Mosul on 3 July by an unidentified group. On 4 July, they were released and a special Air India flight was arranged on the same day to bring them back to India.

(b) Our Embassy in Baghdad is in close and regular contact with the Iraqi Government authorities to assist our nationals currently in Iraq.

(c) Our Mission in Baghdad and the Ministry of External Affairs have established 24 hour helplines to assist our nationals in Iraq and their concerned family members in India. We have also set up special camp offices in Basra, Najaf and Karbala and strengthened our Mission in Baghdad through the addition of 25 staff members.

The contact details of our camp officers in Iraq cities, available on the websites of our Embassy in Baghdad and the Ministry of External Affairs, are as follows:

**(1) Najaf**

+964 771 6511190

+964 771 6511181

+964 771 6511179

E-mail: controlroomnajaf@gmail.com

**(2) Karbala**

+964 771 6511183

+964 771 6511180

+964 771 6511176

E-mail: controlroomkarbala@gmail.com

**(3) Basra**

+964 771 6511185

+964 771 6511182

+964 771 6511178

E-mail: controlroombasrah@gmail.com

**(4) 24 hour help line in Baghdad**

+964 770 444 4899

+964 770 484 3247

+964 771 6511189

+964 771 6511193

E-mails:

amb.baghdad@mea.gov.in

hoc.baghdad@mea.gov.in

cons.baghdad@mea.gov.in

edubaghdad@yahoo.com

**(5) 24 hour help lines in Ministry of External Affairs.**

+91 11 2301 2113

+91 11 2301 7905

+91 11 2301 4104

E-mail: controlroom@mea.gov.in

The details of these helplines have been well publicized through the media.

(d) An estimated 22,000 Indian nationals were in Iraq at the beginning of the conflict. This included 500 in Baghdad, 2,300 in Najaf, 1,000 in Karbala, 3,000 in Basra, 15,000 in Kurdistan and about 200 in other cities.

(e) and (f) The camp offices set up in Basra, Najaf and Karbala and our Embassy in Baghdad are proactively contacting Indian nationals and companies where they work,

offering their services for the facilitation of our nationals to leave Iraq by offering air tickets as well as help with immigration and departure facilities. Government is making all efforts and taking all steps to secure the release of 41 Indian nationals who have been taken captive in Mosul.

The Government is facilitating return of Indian nationals in commercial carriers from Baghdad, Najaf and Basra. Over 3,000 Indian nationals have left for home with the assistance of our Embassy in Baghdad and the camp offices. The Indian Community Welfare Fund (ICWF) is being used to provide assistance to Indian nationals in Iraq.

#### **East China Sea Air Defence Identification Zone**

948. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India is aware that China has recently unveiled 'East China Sea Air Defence Identification Zone' which is aimed at changing the *status quo* over the Senkaku Islands and requires aircrafts flying over these Islands to provide identification information to China in advance and maintain two-way radio communication, or face 'emergency defensive measures';

(b) if so, Government of India's position on this; and

(c) whether airlines originating in India and overflying this zone are being advised to ignore this or recognize this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH): (a) to (c) On 23 November 2013, the Government of the People's Republic of China announced the establishment of the East China Sea Air Defence Identification Zone (ADIZ). The Government has made efforts to underscore the importance of freedom of over flight and civil aviation safety in accordance with the recognized principles of international law and the relevant standards and recommended practices of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO).

#### **Improved system for passports**

949. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the time-frame laid down for the issue of passports under the revised system;

(b) the redressal mechanisms in place for complaints and grievances under the new system;

(c) whether steps are taken to streamline the functioning of the extended network of 77 Passport Seva Kendras and 16 Passport Seva Laghu Kendras; and

(d) whether cases of irregularities and delay for obtaining passports continue to be received under the claimed improved system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH): (a) Under the Passport Seva System, the Government has endeavoured to streamline passport services, including processing time taken in acceptance, issuance and dispatch of passports. Under this System, the Government has envisaged the following 'desired service levels' excluding the day of submission of passport application:

- (i) 3 working days in case of normal passports in 'No' or 'Post-Police verification' cases;
- (ii) 3 working days plus the time taken for police verification in fresh passport cases requiring 'Pre-Police verification'; and
- (iii) One working day in case of Tatkaal passports subject to production of requisite documents.

(b) Under the Passport Seva Project (PSP), the Ministry has put in place a strengthened Grievance Redressal system whereby a National Call Centre with a toll free number (1800-258-1800), operating in 17 languages and on 24X7 basis, has been set up to cater to dissemination of information and handling of grievances. Also a help desk has been set up which can be accessed by citizens through the [www.passportindia.gov.in](http://www.passportindia.gov.in) portal. There is a Public Grievance Redressal Cell (PGRC) established in the CPV Division of the Ministry under the supervision of the Chief Passport Officer. In addition, all Passport Offices handle public grievances through the Centralised Public Grievance Redress and Monitoring System (CPGRAMS) website of the Government. Information and Facilitation Counters, Public Grievance Cell and Help Desks have been set up in Passport Offices to assist applicants and to attend to grievances/complaints expeditiously. The complaint/suggestion boxes are also installed at Passport Offices and Passport Seva Kendras.

(c) The following steps have been taken to streamline the functioning of the extended network of 77 Passport Seva Kendras (all operational) and 16 Passport Seva Laghu Kendras (some to them are yet to be made operational) as part of the Passport Seva Project (PSP), a Mission Mode Project, implemented by the Government with a view to comprehensively overhaul passport issuance system:

- (i) Provision of modern features such as: (a) Increased network and capacity (b) anywhere, anytime access by anyone (c) state-of-the-art infrastructure (d) a 24 x 7 National Call Centre and e-mail based helpdesk (e) integration of PSP network with Police and India Post and (f) a toll-free helpline 1800-258-1800. An SMS message is sent to the citizen as soon as the passport is dispatched.
- (ii) The online appointment system has been introduced to minimize waiting time for applicants. Appointments are allotted according to handling capacity of PSKs and are based on electronic queue management system. The number of public dealing counters has been increased from the erstwhile 350 to 1610 in the new system and public dealing hours have gone up from 4 hours to 7 hours a day.
- (iii) The Government has (a) introduced online payment of passport fees or optionally through SBI Challans at the time of filing the application; (b) upgraded Passport Portal to make it more user-friendly; (c) launched mPassport Seva app, and (d) circulated a detailed Handbook of Standard Documents and Procedures for PSK officials to smoothly deal with Passport service related applications.
- (iv) The facilities and amenities at the PSKs, include photocopying, food and beverage facilities, public phone booth, information kiosks, baby care room, newspapers and magazines and television. All the PSKs are air-conditioned. The Electronic Queue Management System ensures the 'first-in-first-out' principle in application processing.
- (v) Passport Offices conduct Passport Melas at PSKs on weekends from time to time for meeting high demand of passports. Passport Adalats, on need basis, are also conducted by Passport Offices to redress passport service grievances by dealing with citizens directly.



(vi) As police verification of personal particulars and antecedents of applicants is critical to Passport issuance, Passport Offices keep in touch with Police to expedite Police Verification reports.

(vii) Inspections of PSKs and Passport Offices are conducted from time to time to take remedial measures.

(d) The Government is aware that in some cases, there is delay in issuance of passport. The reasons for delay normally are as under:

(i) Delays in receipt of police verification reports within the stipulated time of 21 days;

(ii) Receipt of incomplete police reports;

(iii) Increase in demand for passport to the tune of 15% in a year; and

(iv) Shortage of manpower in the Central Passport Organization, to deal with the increasing demand for services and for meeting the 'desired service levels'.

**Agreement between China and India on setting up of industrial parks**

950. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India and China are entering into bilateral agreement on setting up of Industrial Parks to help each other; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes. The Memorandum of Understanding on Cooperation on Industrial Parks in India between Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India and the Ministry of Commerce of the People's Republic of China was signed by Foreign Secretary Smt. Sujatha Singh and Ms. Gao Yan, Vice Minister, Ministry of Commerce of China on 30th June, 2014 during the official visit of Vice President of India to China. This MoU provides an enabling framework for Chinese companies to invest in industrial parks and zones in India under the prevailing policies. China can explore the possibility of setting up or participating in the establishment of industrial parks in India.

**Arrest of fishermen by neighbouring countries**

951. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has broached the issue of frequent arrest of Indian fishermen by certain neighbouring countries including Sri Lanka and Pakistan with concerned Governments;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with its outcome; and

(c) the concrete steps taken by Government to lay down a time bound action plan to achieve a long term and permanent solution of the problem and also to put in place a strong and robust diplomatic reasons to the issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH): (a) to (c) Government attaches the highest importance to the safety, security and welfare of Indian fishermen. As soon as the reports of apprehension of Indian fishermen are received, Government, through diplomatic channels, immediately takes up with the Governments concerned the issue of their expeditious release and repatriation. The matter has also been taken up during bilateral meetings with concerned governments at various levels. Government has also emphasized upon the need to ensure humane treatment and that there should be no resort to violence against fishermen under any circumstances. Government remains engaged with the concerned Governments with a view to ensuring that fishermen on both sides can continue to pursue their livelihood in a safe, secure and sustainable manner.

As of 11 July 2014, the details of Indian fishermen who have been detained and released by countries, including Sri Lanka and Pakistan, since 2012 are as follows:

Country	2012	2013	2014 as on (11.07.14)
Sri Lanka	197- all released	676- all released	536-detained 532-released
Bangladesh	72- all released	73- all released	15- all released
Pakistan	250- detained 667-released	349-detained 390-released	249-detained 150-released
Maldives	11- all released	Nil	Nil
Qatar	44- all released	59- all released	13- all released

**Meeting with External Affairs Minister of China**

†952. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the issues discussed in the meeting of the External Affairs Minister of China and the External Affairs Minister of India after the formation of new Government;
- (b) whether India raised the issue of land grabbed by China; and
- (c) if so, China's reaction thereto, and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH): (a) to (c) Foreign Minister of China Mr. Wang Yi visited India on 8-9 June, 2014 as the Special Envoy of the President of China. Various economic and political issues of bilateral, regional and international significance were raised and discussed in a frank and cordial manner. The discussions were comprehensive and substantive. The two delegations agreed that peace and tranquility on the border is the basis for the continued expansion of India-China relations.

**Policy to improve relationship with SAARC countries**

†953. SHRI SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state the Government's policy to make mutual relationship with South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) nations effective and cordial and the areas in which our relation with each country of SAARC nations exists at present and proposal to be expanded in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH): India's relations with SAARC countries are based on shared partnership and mutuality of interests. India has enhanced its engagement with all SAARC countries both bilaterally and through the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) nations. India will continue to pro-actively engage with all members to develop cooperative linkages in the fields of trade, commerce, investment, infrastructure and connectivity, health, education, agriculture etc. in the framework of SAARC as well as bilaterally.

Government of India's policies and programmes in enhancing bilateral relationship with SAARC countries is given below:

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Afghanistan**

India has a close strategic partnership with Afghanistan covering a broad spectrum of areas including an active role in providing development and reconstruction assistance to Afghanistan, regular high level exchanges, both at the official and political levels, and economic, security and cultural cooperation. A sovereign, independent, prosperous and democratic Afghanistan is in India's strategic interest. This is based on India's historical and civilisational links with Afghanistan and has been strengthened by India's active role in the development of Afghanistan based on the understanding that social and economic development is the key to Afghanistan enhancing its contribution to regional stability. India is working with Afghanistan for its regional integration with the SAARC economy.

**Bangladesh**

Government has taken several steps to strengthen its bilateral relations with Bangladesh based on a vision of durable and long-term cooperation to achieve mutual peace, prosperity and stability. Considerable progress has been achieved in key areas of cooperation such as border management and security, power, land boundary, transit, connectivity, people-to-people linkages, capacity building, trade and investment, development partnership etc. Bilateral relations between India and Bangladesh have received a major boost in recent years and both sides have agreed on a Framework Agreement on Cooperation for Development that lays down the roadmap for our future cooperation. High-level exchanges, visits and meetings take place regularly across established institutional mechanisms, alongside wide-ranging people-to-people interaction.

**Bhutan**

Our relations with Bhutan are unique and special, characterized by shared history and geography. We are a privileged socio-economic developmental partner of Bhutan since 1961. Key areas of our cooperation include developmental assistance, connectivity, education, capacity building, hydropower development and defence-security cooperation. Key focus areas in the years ahead include further development of Bhutan's hydropower resources for mutual benefit, closer educational cooperation, enhanced connectivity and continued defence-security cooperation.

**Maldives**

India and Maldives enjoy close, cordial and multi-dimensional relations. We attach the highest importance to our ties with Maldives. India and Maldives share an excellent and robust defence and security relationship.

**Nepal**

Our relations with Nepal are rooted in shared history, geography and age-old civilizational linkages. Today our multi-faceted relationship includes close cooperation in the fields of trade and investment, developmental assistance, water resources and power, defence and security, culture and education, and extensive people-to-people linkages across the open border. Key focus areas for further intensification of our ties in the years ahead include exchange of high-level visits, hydropower development, enhanced developmental cooperation, trade and connectivity, cultural and educational exchanges, as well as close security cooperation.

**Pakistan**

Government remains committed to building peaceful, friendly and cooperative ties with Pakistan, in an environment free from terror and violence. It is India's desire to intensify and accelerate the process of trade normalization and implement the steps agreed in September, 2012 at the Commerce Secretary level. It is the Government's hope that bilateral relations with Pakistan will progress in economic, cultural and political fields in the same manner that India's relations with her other SAARC neighbours have progressed in recent years, built on partnerships for development and mutual prosperity. It is India's expectation that Pakistan abides by its commitment to prevent its territory and territory under its control from being used for terrorism against India.

**Sri Lanka**

India's relations with Sri Lanka are based on close people-to-people contacts and deep rooted ethnic, linguistic, cultural, religious and commercial ties steeped in antiquity. India greatly values its relations with Sri Lanka. In the recent past bilateral cooperation has seen significant acceleration and expansion in all areas of mutual interest, including trade and investment.

India is Sri Lanka's largest trade partner and one of the largest Foreign Direct Investors. India has taken up the issue of expediting the process of national reconciliation in a manner that meets the aspirations of the Tamil community. Other important issues taken up include early and full implementation of the 13th Amendment and beyond, fishermen's issue, India's development assistance programme and economic and commercial cooperation, in particular, early launch of 500 MW Sampur Coal Power project and greater connectivity between the two countries.

**Hindu families coming from Pakistan**

†954. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Hindu families from Pakistan are still coming to India;
- (b) if so, whether Government has sought any information from the Pakistan Government; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH): (a) Government has been coming across instances of members of minority communities in Pakistan, including Hindus, entering India on valid visas and not going back to Pakistan on the grounds of religious persecution. Representations have also been received from some of them for allowing extension of their visas and also for permitting them to apply for Long Term Visa (LTV) to stay in India.

(b) and (c) Though the 'Simla Agreement' of July 1972 between India and Pakistan specifically provides for non-interference in each others' internal affairs, nevertheless, based on reports of persecution of minority groups in Pakistan, Government has taken up the matter with the Government of Pakistan. In its response the Government of Pakistan has been stating that it was fully cognizant of the situation and looked after the welfare of all its citizens, and particularly of its minority community.

**Indian territory shown in Chinese map**

†955. DR. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Chinese soldiers have intruded into the Indian territories and China has shown Indian territories in its map; and
- (b) if so, the steps being taken by Government to stop it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH): (a) and (b) There is no commonly delineated Line of Actual Control (LAC) in the border areas between India and China. From time to

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

time, on account of differences in the perception of the LAC, situations have arisen on the ground that could have been avoided if we had a common perception of the LAC. Government regularly takes up any transgression along the LAC with the Chinese side through established mechanisms including border personnel meetings, flag meetings, meetings or Working Mechanism for Consultation and Coordination on India-China Border Affairs and diplomatic channels.

Government has firmly conveyed its stand to the Chinese side. India and China are engaged in discussions to arrive at a fair, reasonable and mutually acceptable solution to the boundary question at an early date. The two sides agree that peace and tranquility on the border is the basis for the continued expansion of India-China relations.

#### **Attack/kidnapping of Indians**

956. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of incidents of attacks and kidnapping on Indians in oil richer nations, particularly in Iraq have been reported during the last three months, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether many Indian employees who are working in these countries are in distress and seeking Indian Government's help for their safety; and

(c) if so, the details of steps taken/being taken by Government to ensure safety and security of our people in these countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH): (a) There are no reported incidents of attacks and kidnapping of Indian nationals in oil rich Gulf nations.

Some Indians were trapped in the conflict areas following sudden attacks and capturing of several cities in northern and central Iraq by the organization named Islamic State of Iraq and Sham (ISIS) beginning 8 June. A group of 41 Indian nationals working in a construction company in Mosul were taken captive by an unidentified group.

Another group of 46 nurses working in a local hospital in the city of Tikrit, Iraq got stuck due to the conflict. They were abducted to Mosul on 3 July by an unidentified group. On 4 July, they were released and a special Air India flight was arranged on the same day to bring them back to India.

(b) No incident of Indian workers in distress in the oil-rich Gulf countries seeking Government's help for their safety has been reported by our Embassies in these countries.

However, due to ongoing turmoil in Iraq, the Government is facilitating Indian nationals in Iraq in their safe return to India, if they so desire.

(c) The Government is closely monitoring the security situation in Iraq and is making every effort and taking all necessary steps to ensure safe return of our nationals from there. Our Embassy in Baghdad is in close and regular contact with the Iraqi Government authorities for assisting Indian nationals currently in Iraq. Our Embassy in Baghdad and the Ministry of External Affairs have established 24 hour helplines to assist our nationals in Iraq and their concerned family members in India. We have also set up special camp offices in Basra, Najaf and Karbala and strengthened our Mission in Baghdad through the addition of 25 staff members. These field offices are proactively contacting Indian nationals and companies where they work, offering their services for the facilitation of our nationals to leave Iraq by offering air tickets as well as help with immigration and departure facilities. The details of these helplines have been well publicized through the media.

#### **Permanent solution of fishermen's problem**

957. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is seriously considering the permanent solution for the harassment and arrests of Indian fishermen by the Sri Lankan Government;

(b) if so, the details of talks held with the Sri Lankan counterpart for solving the fishermen issue during the last one year; and

(c) the details of steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government for permanent solutions of fishermen issues?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH): (a) to (c) Government attaches the highest importance to the safety, security and welfare of Indian fishermen. Government has consistently taken up issues relating to apprehension of and incidents of attack on our fishermen with the Government of Sri Lanka to ensure that the Sri Lankan Navy acts with restraint and our fishermen are treated in a humane and pragmatic manner. The Sri Lankan side has, however, denied the involvement of their Navy in any incidents of harassment or intimidation or attack of Indian fishermen and has stated that none of the alleged attacks have taken place in Indian waters.

An India-Sri Lanka Joint Working Group (JWG) to deal with issues relating to



straying fishermen, work out modalities for prevention of use of force against them, the early release of confiscated boats and to explore possibilities of working towards a bilateral agreement for licensed fishing has been established since 2004. Further, keeping in mind the humanitarian and livelihood dimensions of the fishermen's issue, Government had reached an understanding through a Joint Statement with the Sri Lankan Government on 26 October 2008 to put in place practical arrangements to deal with *bonafide* Indian and Sri Lankan fishermen crossing the International Maritime Boundary Line. As part of these arrangements, it was agreed that there would be no firing on Indian fishing vessels and that Indian fishing vessels would not tread into sensitive areas designated by the Government of Sri Lanka along its coastline. Additionally, in 2014, two rounds of India-Sri Lanka Fishermen's Associations talks have taken place in Chennai (27 January 2014) and Colombo (12 May 2014) towards resolution of the issue. The matter was also discussed recently during the bilateral meeting of PM Narendra Modi with Sri Lankan President Mahinda Rajapaksa on 27 May in New Delhi. Both leaders called for a permanent solution to the issue.

Government continues to remain engaged with the Government of Sri Lanka to ensure that fishermen on both sides can continue to pursue their livelihood in a safe, secure and sustainable manner.

#### **Fishermen in jails of Pakistan**

958. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details and number of fishermen of India who are still in jails of Pakistan, Sri Lanka;
- (b) the details of their crime, innocence or the trials in foreign countries;
- (c) whether there are any guidelines and/or procedure to take actions for early release of the innocent fishermen with their respective boats and equipment, if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) whether there is any provision or the precedent for giving compensation to the family of those fishermen whose custody is prolonged without trial or those who die in jail in foreign country, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH): (a) to (d) Presently, 249 fishermen believed to be Indian continue to remain lodged in jails in Pakistan (as on 1 July 2014), while 4 Indian

fishermen are in the custody of the Sri Lankan authorities (as on 12 July 2014). The Indian fishermen were arrested after inadvertently crossing the perceived International Maritime Boundary Line (IMBL) in the case of Pakistan and International Maritime Boundary Line (IMBL) in the case of Sri Lanka.

Government regularly takes up with the Pakistan authorities the issue of the early release and repatriation of all such prisoners and their boats as well as providing regular consular access to them. Government of India also, on a continuing basis, monitors the status of all such Indian prisoners in Pakistani jails. The India-Pakistan Judicial Committee consisting of retired judges from both countries visits jails in both countries to ensure humane treatment and expeditious release of prisoners, including fishermen, who have completed their prison term.

In respect of Sri Lanka, in 2004 an India-Sri Lanka Joint Working Group (JWG) was established which has been dealing with all issues related to straying Indian fishermen in Sri Lankan waters, including working out the modalities for prevention of use of force against them and securing early release of their confiscated boats.

Ministry of Agriculture is the designated nodal agency for payment of compensation to fishermen lodged in Pakistani jails. Additionally a Soft Loan Package for replacement of fishing vessels held in captivity in Pakistan is implemented by the Marine Exports Development Authority (MPEDA).

#### **Land Border Agreement with Bangladesh**

959. SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to bring Land Border Agreement with Bangladesh shortly, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government has fixed any time-frame to complete its process?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH): (a) and (b) The “Protocol to the Agreement between the Government of India and the Government of Bangladesh Concerning the Demarcation of the Land Boundary Between India and Bangladesh and Related Matters” was signed with Bangladesh in September 2011.

The Constitution (119th Amendment) Bill for implementing the India-Bangladesh Land Boundary Agreement (LBA) 1974 and the Protocol to LBA signed in 2011 was introduced in Rajya Sabha in December 2013 and has been referred to the Standing Committee on External Affairs.

**Indians in foreign jails**

960. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of Indians who are lodged in foreign jails, country-wise details thereof;
- (b) the number out of them who have completed their sentence; and
- (c) the steps Government is taking to bring them back to India, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH): (a) and (b) 5986 Indian nationals are lodged in foreign jails. A list showing the number of Indians who are lodged in foreign jails (country wise) and having completed their sentence is given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) There are 71 Indian nationals who have completed their sentences and waiting for completion of deportation formalities in the foreign jails. Indian Missions and Posts in those countries have taken up with the respective Foreign Governments for the speeding up of the process, including issue of final Exit Visas, waiver of penalties imposed on Indian workers, etc. from the concerned authorities and for the early return of the Indian nationals to India. Where required, the Indian Missions and Posts abroad also provide air tickets for facilitating the return of the Indian prisoners who have completed their sentence to India.

***Statement****Details of Indian Nationals lodged in foreign jails*

Sl. No.	Name of country	No. of Indians in prisons abroad	No. of Indians in prisons abroad who have completed their sentence
1	2	3	4
1.	Angola	3	Nil
2.	Armenia	1	Nil
3.	Austria	1	Nil

1	2	3	4
4.	Australia	37	Nil
5.	Azerbaijan	1	Nil
6.	Bahrain	86	7
7.	Bangladesh	128	37
8.	Belgium	38	Nil
9.	Bhutan	62	Nil
10.	Brazil	2	Nil
11.	Brunei	1	Nil
12.	Cambodia	2	Nil
13.	Canada	33	Nil
14.	China	115	Nil
15.	Ecuador	11	Nil
16.	Cuba	1	Nil
17.	Cyprus	4	Nil
18.	Czech Republic	1	Nil
19.	Denmark	18	Nil
20.	Egypt	2	Nil
21.	Ethiopia	1	Nil
22.	Fiji	2	Nil
23.	Finland	1	Nil
24.	Germany	1	Nil
25.	Togo	6	Nil
26.	Greece	20	Nil
27.	Indonesia	29	Nil
28.	Iran	32	Nil

1	2	3	4
29.	Ireland	1	Nil
30.	Israel	4	Nil
31.	Italy	135	Nil
32.	Jamaica	1	Nil
33.	Japan	5	Nil
34.	Jordan	2	Nil
35.	Korea (Republic of)	1	Nil
36.	Kuwait	274	Nil
37.	Kyrgyzstan	2	Nil
38.	Malaysia	332	20
39.	Maldives	24	Nil
40.	Mauritius	11	Nil
41.	Mexico	3	Nil
42.	Myanmar	73	5
43.	Nepal	377	Nil
44.	Netherlands	1	Nil
45.	New Zealand	6	Nil
46.	Nigeria	2	Nil
47.	Oman	135	Nil
48.	Pakistan*	468	2
49.	Philippines	9	Nil
50.	Poland	1	Nil
51.	Portugal	5	Nil
52.	Qatar	86	Nil
53.	Romania	1	Nil

1	2	3	4
54.	Russian Federation	3	Nil
55.	Saudi Arabia	1400	Nil
56.	Seychelles	1	Nil
57.	Singapore	203	Nil
58.	South Africa	11	Nil
59.	Spain	39	Nil
60.	Sri Lanka	20	Nil
61.	Suriname	1	Nil
62.	Sweden	1	Nil
63.	Switzerland	5	Nil
64.	Tanzania	1	Nil
65.	Thailand	82	Nil
66.	Uganda	2	Nil
67.	U.A.E.	985	Nil
68.	U.K.	430	Nil
69.	Ukraine	3	Nil
70.	U.S.A	195	Nil
71.	Uzbekistan	1	Nil
72.	Venezuela	2	Nil
73.	Yemen	3	Nil
TOTAL		5986	71

\*As per the information provided by HCI, Islamabad there are 219 civil prisoners, believed to be Indian, in Pakistani jails. However, as per information provided by Pakistani authorities to HCI, Islamabad, as on July 01, 2014, there are 47 civil prisoners, believed to be Indian, in Pakistani jails.

As per information available with the Mission, besides civil prisoners, as on date there are 249 fishermen believed to be Indian.

**USA spying through internet**

961. SHRI GULAM RASOOL BALYAWI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that every single individual is being spied upon by USA through misuse of computer and internet;
- (b) if so, whether this violates the sovereignty of other countries and details in this regard; and
- (c) the action taken by Government in the matter so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH): (a) to (c) Government has noted reports in the media regarding the authorization given to entities of the US Government to intrude upon the privacy of communications of the Indian Government, its citizens, and Indian entities. Government has stated that if any such intrusions have indeed been authorized and have taken place, it will be highly objectionable. Concerns in this regard have been clearly expressed at senior official levels to the US Government. In doing so, India has sought an explanation of the information contained in the media reports, and an assurance that such authorizations will not be acted upon by US Government entities, as far as Indian citizens, entities and the Government of India is concerned. Government continues to raise its concerns on the issue directly and forthrightly with US interlocutors.

**PSUs declared for closure by BIFR**

962. SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of PSUs declared sick during the last three years;
- (b) the number of PSUs recommended by Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) for closure; and
- (c) the number of jobs that have been lost or will be affected due to closure of those sick units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI RADHAKISHNAN P.): (a) to (c) As per

information furnished by Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR), 3 Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) namely, Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd., Hindustan Cable Ltd. and Scooters India Ltd. have been declared sick during the last 3 years. However, as a result of revival package of Government, Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd. reflected a book profit of ₹ 10778.08 crores in 2012-13.

The BIFR has recommended closure of Tungabhadra Steel Products Ltd. and issued winding up notice. Last date of Hearing taken by BIFR in respect of Tungabhadra Steel Products Ltd. was 26.02.2014.

93 employees were on the rolls of Tungabhadra Steel Products Ltd. as on 31.3.2013.

**Need for re-evaluation of Public Sector Enterprises.**

963. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI:

SHRI K.C. TYAGI:

Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the backdrop of a economic environment that has changed considerably, there is a need for PSEs as well as the systems for their governance and management to be re-evaluated;

(b) if so, how Government proposes to deal with this issue; and

(c) whether any strategy is proposed to be chalked out, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI RADHAKISHNAN P.): (a) to (c) In the backdrop of changing economic environment, the Government has been taking a number of steps for improving the governance, management and evaluation of Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs). The important steps include (i) introduction of Maharatna, Navratna and Miniratna schemes envisaging delegation of financial and operational powers to the Boards of such CPSEs, (ii) issuance of guidelines on corporate governance, (iii) thrust on performance improvement through the Memorandum of Understanding mechanism, (iv) professionalization of Boards of CPSEs and (v) listing of CPSEs.



**Profit making Public Enterprises**

964. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of Public Enterprises that are making profit in the last three years; total profit of these companies;
- (b) the total cash reserve of the Public Enterprises in the country; and
- (c) whether the Ministry has plans to utilize this cash reserve for establishing new public sector companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI RADHAKISHNAN P.): (a) As per information available in Public Enterprises Survey 2012-13 laid in the Parliament on 20.2.2014, the total profit of profit making Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) for the last 3 years is mentioned below:

(₹ in crore)		
Year	No. of Profit making CPSEs	Total Profit
2012-13	149	143559
2011-12	161	125929
2010-11	158	113944

(b) and (c) The Cash & Balances of all CPSEs was ₹ 2,66,600 crore as on 31.3.2013. The utilization of surplus funds by CPSEs depends upon their corporate plans, market conditions and the best judgment of their respective managements / Boards. The decisions of setting up CPSEs are taken by sectorial Ministries based on the techno-economic considerations.

**Identification of sick state run companies**

965. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is in the process of identifying sick state-run companies that it believes are terminally ill and can be sold off; if so, the details of units identified;

(b) whether Government will revamp the sick units on the line of PPP model; if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the number of those units which are sick and how many of them can be revived with the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI RADHAKISHNAN P.): (a) Based on the recommendations of Board for Reconstruction of Public Sector Enterprises (BRPSE), Government has identified 7 sick Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) namely (i) HMT Bearings Ltd., (ii) Richardson and Cruddas Ltd., (iii) Tungabhadra Steel Products Ltd., (iv) HMT Machine Tools Ltd., (v) Tyre Corporation of India Ltd., (vi) Central Inland Water Transport Corporation Ltd. and (vii) Hoogly Dock and Port Engineers Ltd. for revival through disinvestment/joint venture.

(b) There is no proposal to revive sick units on PPP model.

(c) There were 61 sick CPSEs as on 31.3.2013. Sickness and revival of sick CPSEs is a continuous process. The concerned administrative Ministries/Departments of CPSEs take measures for revival on case to case basis. Based on the recommendations of BRPSE, revival packages of 48 CPSEs have been approved by the Government of India/Holding Companies envisaging total fund/non-fund based assistance of ₹ 40937 crores (cash assistance of ₹ 10940 crores and non-cash assistance of ₹ 29997 crores). Out of 48 sick CPSEs, 19 CPSEs have been declared "turnaround".

#### **Housing loans with interest subsidy for EWS and LIG**

966. SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the criteria fixed for Economically Weaker Section (EWS) and Low Income Group (LIG) by Government in order to avail the benefit of interest subsidy loan under Rajiv Rinn Yojana (RRY); and

(b) whether this Scheme is still a non-starter in most of the States; and

(c) if not, the details of the beneficiaries who availed loan upto 5 lac and 8 lac under this Scheme?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) In order to avail the benefit of interest subsidy loan under Rajiv Rinn Yojana (RRY), The economic parameter of EWS is defined as

households having an average annual income up to ₹ 1,00,000/- and the economic parameter of LIG is defined as households having an average annual income between ₹ 1,00,001/- up to ₹ 2,00,000/-. The beneficiaries under the scheme must have a plot of land for the construction or have identified a purchasable house (as part of a group housing/apartment scheme) or an existing house where addition to the living space is intended to be made.

(b) and (c) As on date, no loan has been disbursed by Banks under RRY scheme.

### **Homeless people in the country**

967. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of homeless people in urban areas in the country;
- (b) whether it is a fact that around 150,000 homeless permanently live in Delhi alone, and the action plan of Government to address this grim issue;
- (c) how far has it been addressed in under-developed States *i.e.* Odisha, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh etc.; and
- (d) the time-frame within which all such urban homeless are proposed to be provided with shelter?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) As per Census-2011, the total number of Homeless people in urban areas of the country is 9,38,348 comprised in 2,56,896 households.

(b) and (c) A total number of 46,724 Houseless persons, comprised in 23,078 households are in NCT of Delhi as per Census of India, 2011. 'Land' and 'Colonization' are State subjects, therefore, it is the primary responsibility of State Governments to implement appropriate schemes for the houseless.

However, in order to complement and supplement the efforts of the State Governments, this Ministry is implementing various schemes *viz.*, Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) and Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP) and under these schemes 16,280 dwelling units out of 40,064 sanctioned units have been completed in the State of Chhattisgarh. In Jharkhand 3,962 dwelling units out of 25,881 sanctioned units and in the State of Odisha 8,963 dwelling units out of 24,879 sanctioned dwelling units have been completed. Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation has introduced a new scheme namely 'Shelter

for Urban Homeless (SUH)' to provide permanent shelters with basic facilities to urban homeless as a component of the National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM) during the Twelfth Five Year Plan period. This scheme is being implemented throughout the country including the States of Orissa, Jharkhand & Chhattisgarh.

(d) Provision of Shelter for urban homeless is a continuous process, and no time-frame can be fixed.

#### **Schemes for urban poverty alleviation**

†968. SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

SHRI VIJAY GOEL:

Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the expenditure incurred along with the achievements made under various schemes run by Central Government for urban poverty alleviation during last three years;

(b) whether Government is planning to take any special steps for making urban poverty alleviation schemes more effective and result oriented, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether keeping in mind the target of urban poverty alleviation, Government is contemplating to bring out any new scheme, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation has been implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) which has been restructured into National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM) since September, 2013. It aims at organizing urban poor in self help groups, imparting skill training to urban poor for self and wage employment and helping them to set up self-employment venture by providing credit on subsidized rate of interest. The Mission is aimed at providing shelter equipped with essential services to the urban homeless in a phased manner. In addition, the Mission would also address livelihood concerns of the urban street vendors.

A Statement showing State-wise expenditure reported and achievement under Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY)/National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM) during last 3 years is given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) No, Sir.

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Statement**

*The expenditure reported and achievements under Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY)/ National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM) during 2011-12, 2012-13 & 2013-14*

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs	2011-12				2012-13				2013-14			
		Expenditure reported (₹ in lakhs)	No. of beneficiaries assisted for setting up Individual/ Group micro enterprises	No. of beneficiaries provided skill training	Expenditure reported (₹ in lakhs)	No. of beneficiaries assisted for setting up Individual/ Group micro enterprises	No. of beneficiaries provided skill training	Expenditure reported (₹ in lakhs)	No. of beneficiaries assisted for setting up Individual/ Group micro enterprises	No. of beneficiaries provided skill training	Expenditure reported (₹ in lakhs)	No. of beneficiaries assisted for setting up Individual/ Group micro enterprises	No. of beneficiaries provided skill training
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6910.24	12946	67664	8457.92	11737	50567	5271.4	9275	47171			
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	129.99	143	213	129.99	156	252	89.89	98	229			
3.	Assam	3274.80	206	1006	3413.28	190	3903	2559.75	0	0			
4.	Bihar	1579.36	1449	5170	0.00	35	58663	0.00	0	0			
5.	Chhattisgarh	1921.96	4582	10505	1079.63	4407	16908	1740.51	4737	14890			
6.	Goa	0.00	14	59	0.00	45	40	158.95	164	680			
7.	Gujarat	3843.37	9848	43179	3017.25	3085	40778	4031.37	2734	42762			
8.	Haryana	1597.70	2269	2440	608.40	2752	4217	1235.28	1907	21334			
9.	Himachal Pradesh	109.54	69	262	335.61	169	485	48.14	266	1236			
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	293.30	88	1380	296.27	573	1904	371.44	771	4579			
11.	Jharkhand	814.00	116	438	229.99	2690	8733	218.26	170	1803			
12.	Karnataka	4874.28	12343	26644	3476.95	8333	45562	6701.37	13536	40338			

13.	Kerala	1970.37	3920	5040	2634.58	8003	20011	4389.8	6907	9402
14.	Madhya Pradesh	5719.08	13580	27586	4743.32	17603	51269	3378.39	13147	59109
15.	Maharashtra	10304.04	13472	56168	7697.44	33037	60821	7288.23	31656	86223
16.	Manipur	399.65	0	1283	399.65	0	669	806.61	517	683
17.	Meghalaya	0.00	0	0	199.53	34	150	21.7	6	32
18.	Mizoram	514.74	759	2755	653.12	554	4913	543.96	288	2620
19.	Nagaland	269.06	905	864	443.18	321	1350	331.91	440	1845
20.	Odisha	2083.28	5939	7364	1669.30	8594	30389	2107.65	4496	32237
21.	Punjab	2275.11	59	995	364.05	13	2502	0	76	9603
22.	Rajasthan	4187.60	5947	9131	887.69	5629	26485	891.72	4910	30598
23.	Sikkim	45.00	106	908	89.11	73	112	96.51	27	1744
24.	Tamil Nadu	6346.09	11141	29656	5610.66	11282	27570	9196.66	19213	121378
25.	Tripura	523.81	433	1688	0.00	458	1659	0	150	503
26.	Uttarakhand	583.96	725	1890	485.03	694	1520	523.85	1124	4277
27.	Uttar Pradesh	11119.01	5509	31846	4668.63	10724	11393	8582.06	8542	100491
28.	West Bengal	5764.81	13411	24870	3463.32	10750	58116	5435.11	8434	49160
29.	A & N Islands	20.92	65	0	0.00	45	0	9.97	49	0
30.	Chandigarh	147.13	444	616	68.21	324	816	158.19	294	1382
31.	D & N Haveli	5.09	5	60	0.00	12	0	0	0	0
32.	Daman & Diu	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Delhi	175.00	316	1230	55.14	415	3807	683.52	132	19198
34.	Puducherry	75.00	534	760	0.00	254	215	17.73	94	0
TOTAL		77877.29	121343	363670	55177.25	142991	535779	66889.93	134160	705507

**Rehabilitation of slum dwellers of Maharashtra**

†969. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government has received any requests from State Government of Maharashtra about rehabilitation policy for slum dwellers on Central Government lands, if so, details thereof as on date; and

(b) the present status of this proposal, and the time by when this proposal is likely to be finalized and reasons for delay therein?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) and (b) The Government of Maharashtra had requested the Government of India to evolve a common policy for rehabilitation of slums on the land owned by the Union Government and its public undertakings.

The Government of India under Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) provides financial support for redevelopment/rehabilitation of slums on lands of Central Government/Central Government Undertakings/Autonomous Bodies created under Act of Parliament. However, till date no project has been received either from the Government of Maharashtra or agencies/authorities owning land.

**Implementation of RAY**

970. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the process of selection of cities across the country for the implementation of Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) by the State Government in consultation with Central Government has been initiated, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) Yes, Sir. As on date 228 cities have been included under RAY.

(b) Question does not arise.

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Funds for sanitation facilities under JNNURM**

971. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that more than fifty per cent of our people are compelled to defecate in open as there are no latrines available for them;
- (b) if so, the fund allocation under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) for construction of toilets for the State of Maharashtra for the last five years;
- (c) the total number of toilets built in the States during the same period, and the estimated shortage of latrines at the end of each financial year;
- (d) whether Maharashtra Government has utilised the funds allocated to it fully for construction of toilets; and
- (e) the performance of Maharashtra *vis-a-vis* performance of other State Government's?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) As per Census, 2011 household data, about 81.36% of urban households in the country have latrine facility within the premises.

(b) No fund has been allocated under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) for construction of exclusive toilets only. However, toilets are being constructed as part of the new houses being built under Basic Services to Urban Poor (BSUP) and Integrated Housing & Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) components of JNNURM.

(c) to (e) Do not arise.

**Employment to urban poors**

†972. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any plan to provide employment to urban poors;
- (b) if so, the kind of employment and the time by when; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation has been implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) which has now been restructured into National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM). The Employment through Skill Training & Placement (EST&P) component of NULM aims at providing skill training to urban poor so that they can set up self-employment ventures or secure salaried employment. Further, the Self Employment Programme (SEP) component focuses on providing bank loan on subsidised rate of interest to individuals/groups of urban poor for setting up gainful self-employment ventures/micro-enterprises.

#### **Slums in Mumbai**

973. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) area occupied by slums in Mumbai;
- (b) what is this to the percentage of total area for Mumbai;
- (c) number of people who live in these slums;
- (d) what is this to the total population of Mumbai;
- (e) whether there is any reduction in the area as well as population who live in slums in Mumbai during last two decades; and
- (f) if not, the details of strategy proposed to be adopted to remove slums like Dharavi in Mumbai?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) and (b) As reported by the Government of Maharashtra the area occupied by slums in Greater Mumbai is 37.64 Sq.Km. which is 8.23% of total area of Greater Mumbai.

(c) and (d) As per Census 2011, the slum population of Greater Mumbai (Municipal Corporation) is 5.2 million which is 41.8% of the total population of the Greater Mumbai.

(e) and (f) As per Census 2001 slum population in Greater Mumbai was 6.47 million whereas in 2011 it is 5.20 million. The Government of Maharashtra has reported that the reduction in the extent of slum areas are only for those for which

Slum Dwellers have been rehabilitated under Slum Rehabilitation Schemes of State Government. State Government has reported to develop slum including Dharavi under Slum Rehabilitation Scheme (SRA Scheme) using land as resource.

**Financial assistance for slum dwellers in Uttar Pradesh**

974. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that slum in towns have increased in the State of Uttar Pradesh, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the steps taken by Government to reduce the number of slums and welfare measures initiated for slum dwellers; and
- (c) whether Government has earmarked any fund for this purpose and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) Yes Sir, as per Census 2011, 6.23 million people have been enumerated in slums in 293 towns in Uttar Pradesh, while 5.75 million people were living in slums in 238 towns having above 20,000 population as per 2001 Census.

(b) and (c) Government, at present, is implementing Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY), as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, for providing houses alongwith basic civil and social infrastructure for slum dwellers and urban poor. Under the Scheme, Government provides central assistance to the extent of 50% to 75% with cost upper ceilings depending upon size of City and 80% assistance is provided for Cities in North-Eastern States and Special Category States.

Government has also extended the period of Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) components of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) upto 31st March, 2015 for completing the ongoing works sanctioned till March 2012.

Under BSUP and IHSDP component, Government has released ₹ 1594.78 crore cumulatively and ₹ 77.77 crore under RAY to Uttar Pradesh.

**Budget allocation of DAVP**

975. SHRI AAYANUR MANJUNATHA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government propose to drastically slash the budget of DAVP:

- (b) whether publicity budget was enhanced between the years 2004-2013;
- (c) if so, the details of the budget allocated to DAVP during the above years;
- (d) whether the Ministry can put embargo on Ministries/Departments/Autonomous Bodies/Constitutional Bodies, etc. resorting to advertising at the cost of public exchequer; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) The publicity budget of DAVP has shown an increasing trend since 2009-10 onwards. The details of the budget allocation and expenditure (Plan and Non-Plan) for DAVP during 2004-2013 is given in Statement (*See below*).

(d) and (e) The allocation of budget for advertisement and publicity of the schemes/programmes of an individual Ministry/Department is allotted by Planning Commission and Ministry of Finance. Therefore, this Ministry cannot put embargo on Ministries/Departments/Autonomous Bodies/Constitutional Bodies, etc. resorting to advertising.

***Statement***

*Details of Budget Allocation to DAVP during 2004-2013*

(₹ in crore)

Financial Year	Plan			Non-Plan		
	Budget Estimates	Revised Estimates	Actual	Budget Estimates	Revised Estimates	Actual
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2004-05	13.15	10.65	10.59	44.43	40.94	40.55
2005-06	3.09	3.09	2.94	44.78	45.81	47.92
2006-07	2.59	23.15	1.34	44.89	44.85	45.03
2007-08	26.00	17.87	17.73	46.62	19.12	19.00
2008-09	19.09	46.51	46.51	37.54	33.78	51.75
2009-10	25.08	35.08	35.04	40.62	42.75	42.87

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2010-11	43.50	43.50	48.48	40.62	40.62	42.44
2011-12	55.00	87.79	87.78	40.62	40.62	39.85
2012-13	100.00	102.93	103.01	40.62	37.04	36.74
2013-14	185.00	189.00	188.88	40.62	35.32	33.59

**Doordarshan's DD free dish service**

976. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government took any study about the market penetration of Doordarshan's 'DD Free Dish' to ascertain the preference of the people regarding Direct to Home Services (DTH), if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government is of the view that the present number of customers opting Doordarshan's DD Free Dish service comparing to other DTH service providers in the country is less?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) Prasar Bharati has informed that Doordarshan's Audience Research Unit conducted a survey regarding the popularity of Doordarshan's Direct to Home (DTH) Service in 2012. The study found that the Direct to Home Service was popular amongst its users. The study also established that Doordarshan's DTH service was popular in the low income groups due to free access to television programmes, as Free Dish is the only Free-to-Air DTH Service in the country.

(b) While Doordarshan's Free Dish Service has been estimated by various market sources to be a popular Direct to Home Service, precise figures about its subscription are not available due to absence of encrypted signals.

**Probe against the officers of Doorshan by CBI**

977. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether CBI has begun a probe against a few senior officers of Doordarshan for alleged irregularities in payment of excessive, unwarranted dues to private artistes hired for their programme in 2006-08;

(b) if so, what is the amount of payment made; and

(c) whether the accepted norms were followed while making the payment or was there any violation of established practice, and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (c) A preliminary enquiry has been registered by Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) against Shri Rajiv Kumar, the then Executive Producer, Doordarshan, New Delhi and others regarding alleged irregularities committed in making excess payment to the outside artist in the programme “Aap Ki Baithak” during the year 2006-2008. A loss of ₹ 28,37,100/- is alleged to be caused to Doordarshan. CBI has not submitted the report till date.

#### **Launching of dedicated channel on Agriculture**

†978. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Doordarshan is considering to launch an agriculture channel in the country;

(b) whether this channel would be fully dedicated to agriculture, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether time and day has been fixed to commence the agriculture channel, if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (c) Yes Sir. Prasar Bharati has informed that Planning Commission has allocated ₹ 100 crores for launching of agriculture channel which would be devoted to agriculture and related disciplines. Action has been initiated to workout details in consultation with all stakeholders.

#### **Broadcasting of advertisements**

979. SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that inspite of the existing provisions under Clause 7(11) of the Advertising Code contained in Cable Television Networks Rules, 1994 of Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 and regulations issued by Telecom

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) *vide* its regulations dated 22.03.2013 “Standards of Quality of Service (Duration of Advertisements in Television Channels) (Amendment) Regulations, 2013” the instances of broadcasting advertisements in channels are exceeding 12 minutes per hour;

- (b) if so, the details of the punitive action against those erring TV channels; and
- (c) if no action is taken, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (c) In accordance with the provision of Clause 7(11) of the Advertising Code contained in Cable Television Networks Rules, 1994 of Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 “No programme shall carry advertisements exceeding twelve minutes per hour, which may include up to ten minutes per hour of commercial advertisements and up to two minutes per hour of a channel’s self-promotional programmes”. TRAI has also notified a regulation namely “Standards of Quality of Service (Duration of Advertisements in Television Channels) (Amendment) Regulations, 2013 on 22.03.2013. The regulation 3 of the regulation mandates the broadcasters to regulate the duration of advertisements in TV channels.

However, these provisions have been challenged through Writ Petitions filed by some of the Broadcasters before the High Court of Delhi. The Hon’ble High Court *vide* an interim order dated 17.12.2013, directed that “Till the disposal of these writ petitions, the respondent / TRAI is restrained from taking any coercive measures against the petitioners or their members to make them abide by the impugned Regulations. However, without prejudice to the rights and contentions of the parties, the petitioners are directed to file a weekly report before TRAI of the advertisement time per clock hours in the prescribed format as per order dated 05th August, 2013 passed by the respondent. The report to be filed before every Monday.”

#### **Money spent by Government on advertisements**

980. SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) the amount of money spent by Government on advertisements in Print and Electronic media during 1st April, 2013 to 31st March, 2014 and indicate the difference compared to preceding financial year-details thereof;

(b) the list of Newspapers and TV channels which were beneficiaries of such advertisements including details of insertions/capsules and amount paid State-wise;

(c) the description of each Ministers and Political leaders whose names formed parts of such advertisements in last two years; and

(d) whether there are any Rules or Guidelines based on which such advertisements are publicized, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) During 2013-14, the money spent on Electronic Media and Print Media was ₹ 500.35 crore and ₹ 446.68 crore, respectively. During 2012-13, the money spent on Electronic Media and Print Media was ₹ 198.30 crore and ₹ 404.38 crore, respectively.

(b) The details are available in the Website of DAVP, [www.davp.nic.in](http://www.davp.nic.in).

(c) The names, designations and photographs of the then Hon'ble President of India, Prime Minister of India, various Union Ministers of Government of India and Chairperson of UPA formed part of the advertisements, as per the requirements of client Ministries/Departments.

(d) There are Guidelines/Policies which govern the release of advertisements on Print and Electronic Media and the same are available on DAVP Website, [www.davp.nic.in](http://www.davp.nic.in).

#### **Formation of National level regulatory body**

981. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is interested to form a National level regulatory body to look upon the commercial media houses and the contents they propagate through their mouthpieces, given the recurring allegations of yellow journalism and corruptions on them; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) The Press Council of India (PCI), a statutory autonomous body has been set up under the Press Council

Act, 1978 to maintain and improve the standards of newspapers and news agencies in the country and also to inculcate the principles of self regulation among the press. In furtherance of its objective, PCI has formulated 'Norms of Journalistic Conduct' for adherence by the media. These norms cover principles and ethics of journalism and also the guidelines for news reporting on various specific issues such as communal disturbances, HIV/AIDS, Election Reporting etc. The Council has also drawn up a set of guidelines that are applicable to financial journalism and also on reporting of elections.

The Council monitors and takes cognizance, *suo-motu* or on complaints, of contents in print media which *prima facie*, are violative of Norms of Journalistic Conduct framed by PCI. The council may warn, admonish or censure the newspaper, the news agency, the editor or the journalist or disapprove the conduct of the editor or the journalist.

So far as electronic media is concerned, all private satellite TV channels are required to adhere to the Programme & Advertising Codes prescribed under Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 and the rules framed there under. The News Broadcasters Association (NBA), Indian Broadcasting Foundation (IBF) and Advertising Standards Council of India (ASCI), which are private agencies, have also put in place self-regulatory complaint redressal mechanism with respect to complaints regarding content telecast by TV channels. This Ministry sends complaint against TV content to them for appropriate action from time to time.

#### **Independence of State run broadcasting network**

982. SHRI TARUN VIJAY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the independence of the State run broadcasting network *i.e.* DD/AIR is overshadowed by the ideological apartheid and hate for the different view point, if so, what is Government's view in this regard; and

(b) whether Government is aware that some journalists were decommissioned from DD and barred to present programmes curtailing their independence, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) Prasar Bharati, comprising of All India Radio and Doordarshan, is a statutory autonomous body set up by an Act of Parliament *i.e.* the Prasar Bharati (Broadcasting Corporation of India) Act, 1990 and it is not a State run Broadcasting network.



Prasar Bharati has informed that they carry out the public broadcasting services in a fair and objective manner and they do not discriminate on the basis of ideologies. The Government is of the view that Prasar Bharati is not overshadowed by the ideological apartheid or hate.

(b) Prasar Bharati has informed that no journalist has been decommissioned or debarred by Doordarshan to curtail their independence. Prasar Bharati has further informed that the journalists are invited as per the requirements, without any discrimination.

#### **Funds to meet expenses of repatriation**

983. SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government collects an amount from every Indian emigre in order to meet expenses of their repatriation, if found necessary;

(b) whether in the past such funds were not used for such purposes and over the years it has swelled to hundreds of crores of rupees; and

(c) whether Government will see to it that such funds are used to meet expenses of bringing back emigres in distress such as those now trapped in Iraq or those found in helpless situations in Gulf countries and elsewhere?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The Government has set up the Indian Community Welfare Fund (ICWF) at the Mission level for welfare of Overseas Indian. The fund is raised by the Indian Missions by levying additional charge on consular services. In addition, Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs provides budgetary support for setting up ICWF to the tune of ₹ 5 lakh per year. This contribution is initially for a period of three years or till the period fund become self sustaining, whichever is earlier.

The Indian Community Welfare Fund (ICWF) is aimed at providing the following services on a "means tested basis" in the most deserving cases:

- (i) Boarding and lodging for distressed Overseas Indian workers in household/ domestic sectors and unskilled labourers;
- (ii) Extending emergency medical care to the Overseas Indians in need;
- (iii) Providing air passage to stranded Overseas Indians in need;
- (iv) Providing initial legal assistance to the Overseas Indians in deserving cases;

- (v) Expenditure on incidentals and for airlifting the mortal remains to India or local cremation/burial of the deceased Overseas Indians in such cases where the sponsor is unable or unwilling to do so as per the contract and the family is unable to meet the cost;
  - (vi) Providing the payment of penalties in respect of Indian nationals for illegal stay in the host country where *prima facie* the worker is not at fault;
  - (vii) Providing the payment of small fines/ penalties for the release of Indian nationals in jail/detention centre.
- (c) The funds available under ICWF are being used to meet expenses of bringing back Overseas Indians in distress such as those now stranded in Iraq or those in other countries including Gulf countries.

#### **Steps to improve relationship with overseas Indians**

†984. SHRI SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state The details of the efforts made so far to make relationship of overseas Indians with India more cordial and mutual and the outline of planning for its further expansion and its time-frame?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH): The details of the efforts made so far to make relationship of overseas Indians with India more cordial and mutual are given in Statement:

#### ***Statement***

---

*Various schemes for Overseas Indians comprising Persons of Indian Origin (PIO) and Non-Resident Indians (NRIs), Overseas Citizenship of India matters, Pravasi Bharatiya Divas, Pravasi Bharatiya Samman Awards, Scholarships to NRI/PIO students in India and new initiatives to promote interaction and cordial relationship of overseas Indians with India in tourism, media, youth affairs, education, culture among other areas*

#### **(i) Pravasi Bharatiya Divas (PBD) :**

To connect India to its vast overseas diaspora and bring their knowledge, expertise and skills on a common platform, the PBD Convention - the flagship event of MOIA is organized from 7th-9th January every year since 2003.

---

Twelve PBDs have been held earlier in various places of India so far as follows:

Year	Dates	Venue
2003	9-11 January, 2003	New Delhi
2004	9-11 January, 2004	New Delhi
2005	7-9 January, 2005	Mumbai
2006	7-9 January, 2006	Hyderabad
2007	7-9 January, 2007	New Delhi
2008	7-9 January, 2008	New Delhi
2009	7-9 January, 2009	Chennai
2010	7-9 January, 2010	New Delhi
2011	7-9 January, 2011	New Delhi
2012	7-9 January, 2012	Jaipur
2013	7-9 January, 2013	Kochi
2014	7-9 January, 2014	New Delhi

The 12th edition of the Pravasi Bharatiya Divas Convention was held at Vigyan Bhavan, New Delhi from 7th - 9th January, 2014. The Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports was the Partner Ministry for the PBD 2014. The theme of this year's PBD was 'Engaging Diaspora: Connecting Across Generations'. The Prime Minister inaugurated the annual flagship event of the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs on 8th January and the Hon'ble President delivered the Valedictory Address and conferred the Pravasi Bharatiya Samman Awards on 9th January to 13 distinguished overseas Indians for their notable contributions in different field.

Dato' Seri G. Palanivel, Federal Minister for National Resources and Environment, Government of Malaysia was the Chief Guest of Pravasi Bharatiya Divas held at New Delhi in January, 2014.

PBD 2014 had special sessions on youth on 7th January called the "Youth PBD". Further, there were various sessions on India's Growth and Development, India's Soft

Power, Issues of NRIs in the Gulf, Media and Entertainment Industry, Meeting of Diaspora Organisations, the PBD Oration, and sessions on Investment Opportunities in States, Innovation and Technology, Healthcare Opportunities in India etc. on the 2nd and 3rd days of PBD. Enthusiastic participation of nearly 2000 delegates from different heterogeneous and diverse overseas Indian community spread across the globe and India had made PBD Convention 2014 a hugely successful one.

**(ii) Pravasi Bharatiya Samman Awards (PBSA) :**

The Award shall be conferred on a Non-Resident Indian, Person of Indian Origin or an organization or institution established and run by Non-Resident Indians or Persons of Indian Origin, who has made significant contribution in any one of the following fields:

- (a) Better understanding abroad of India;
- (b) Support to India's causes and concerns in a tangible way;
- (c) Building closer links between India, the overseas Indian community and their country of residence;
- (d) Social and humanitarian causes in India or abroad;
- (e) Welfare of the local Indian community;
- (f) Philanthropic and charitable work;
- (g) Eminence in one's field or outstanding work, which has enhanced India's prestige in the country of residence; or
- (h) Eminence in skills which has enhanced India's prestige in that country (for non-professional workers).

It is conferred by the President of India as a part of the Pravasi Bharatiya Divas (PBD) Convention. PBSA is the highest honour conferred on overseas Indians. So far, 164 Pravasi Bharatiya Samman Awards have been conferred on PIOs and NRIs. During PBD 2014, 13 prominent Overseas Indians were given PBSAs for their notable contributions in different fields. PBSA 2014 was conferred on the following:

Sl. No.	Awardees Name	Country
1.	Ms. Senator Lisa Maria Singh	Australia
2.	Mr. Kurian Varghese	Bahrain
3.	Mr. Vasdev Chanchlani	Canada

Sl. No.	Awardees Name	Country
4.	Ramakrishna Mission, Fiji	Fiji
5.	Mr. Bikas Chandra Sanyal	France
6.	Mr. Satnarainsing Rabin Baldewsingh	The Netherlands
7.	Mr. Sasindran Muthuvel	Papua New Guinea
8.	Shri Shihabudeen VavaKunju	Saudi Arabia
9.	Mrs. Ela Gandhi	South Africa
10.	Dr. Shamsheer Vayalil Parambath	UAE
11.	Mr. Shailesh Lakhman Vara	UK
12.	Dr. Parthasarathy Chiramel Pillai	USA
13.	Ms. Renu Khator	USA

**(iii) Regional Pravasi Bharatiya Divas (RPBD) :**

This Ministry organizes Regional Pravasi Bharatiya Divas (RPBD) to allow participation of the Indian diaspora who are unable to attend annual Pravasi Bharatiya Divas in India. So far, 7 Regional Pravasi Bharatiya Divas have been held at New York, Singapore, The Hague, Durban, Toronto, Mauritius and Sydney. These have elicited enthusiastic support from the Indian diaspora and the local Government and have been highly successful.

7th Regional Pravasi Bharatiya Divas (RPBD) Convention was organized by MOIA in Sydney, from 10th - 12th November, 2013 to have interaction & discussion with Indian Diaspora to ensure their connectivity with their ancestral motherland as well to know their expectations and concerns. Secondly, the guiding spirit of the decision to hold the 7th RPBD in Australia was on account of the sentiments of the Indian diaspora in the region. Australia, New Zealand, Fiji, and Papua New Guinea represent an important region for our diaspora, and the Indian community has been taken note of by the leadership of all political parties, there.

The theme of the PBD Convention in Sydney was “Connecting for a Shared Future: The Indian Diaspora, India and the Pacific”. This was appropriate, as the Pravasi Bharatiya Divas seeks to reach out to both members of the Indian origin community as

---

well as all those persons who are interested in plugging into India's growing relationship with Australia and its neighbouring countries.

The programme for the event included an inaugural session on Sharing Experiences and breakout sessions on different topics including Bilateral Business Opportunities in Services, Resources, Primary Commodities, Engagement through Culture, Indian Languages, Skills, Infrastructure (Airports, Ports, Road and Construction), Manufacturing, Education, Culture and Youth Dialogue. There were breakout sessions also on Sharing Experiences, The Indian Diaspora in the Pacific, Honouring the Success Stories, Scientists and Academics, Women in Business and Community, Power of Media in the Asian Century and India Australia Strategic Partnership.

Eighth (8th) Regional Pravasi Bhartiya Divas is scheduled to be organised in London from 17th October to 19th October, 2014.

**(iv) Know India Programme (KIP) :**

The objective of the Ministry's Know India Programme is to help familiarize Indian Diaspora youth, in the age group of 18-26 years, with developments and achievements made by the country and bringing them closer to the land of their ancestors. KIP provides a unique forum for students and young professionals of Indian origin to visit India, share their views, expectations and experiences and to bond closely with contemporary India. The Ministry has conducted 28 editions of KIPs so far and a total of 866 overseas Indian youth participated in these programmes.

The participants are selected based on nominations received from Indian Missions/ Posts abroad. They are provided hospitality and are reimbursed 90% of their economy class return airfare from their respective countries to India. The programme content broadly includes the following:

- (a) Presentations on India, the Constitution, the political process, etc.
  - (b) Interaction with faculty and students at a prestigious University / College / Institute
  - (c) Presentation on industrial development and visit to some Industries
  - (d) Visit to a village to better understand the typical village life in India
  - (e) Exposure to Indian media and cinema
  - (f) Interaction with NGOs and organizations dealing with women's issues
-

- 
- (g) Visits to places of historical importance or monuments
  - (h) Participation in Cultural programmes
  - (i) Exposure to Yoga
  - (j) Call on high dignitaries, which may include the President of India, the Chief Election Commissioner of India, the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, and Ministers in-charge of Overseas Indian Affairs, Youth Affairs and Sports, etc.

**(v) Study India Programme (SIP) :**

The first 'Study India Programme' (SIP) was organized from 25 September to 23 October, 2012 in Symbiosis University, Pune, Maharashtra with participation of 9 youths of Indian origin from four countries like Trinidad & Tobago, Malaysia, Fiji and South Africa. Like KIP, SIP has immense potential of connecting youth Indian Diaspora with India through the channel of educational institutions.

The SIP enables Overseas Indian youth to undergo short term course in an Indian University to familiarize them with the history, heritage, art, culture, socio-political, economic developments etc. of India. The focus of the programme is on academic orientation and research. Cost of boarding, lodging, local transportation, course fee during the programme and 90% of the cost of air-ticket by economy class is borne by Govt. of India. Gratis Visas by Indian Missions are granted to the participants.

The 2nd SIP was conducted from 01.11.2013 to 28.11.2013 at the Symbiosis University, Pune, Maharashtra with the participation of 14 youths of Indian origin.

**(vi) Scholarship Programme for Diaspora Children (SPDC) :**

A scheme called 'Scholarship Programme for Diaspora Children (SPDC)' was launched in the academic year 2006-07. Under the scheme 100 scholarships upto US\$ 4000 per annum are granted to PIO and NRI students for under graduate courses in Engineering/Technology, Humanities/Liberal Arts, Commerce, Management, Journalism, Hotel Management, Agriculture/Animal Husbandry etc. The scheme is being implemented by Educational Consultants India Limited (Ed. CIL), a Government of India Enterprise under the Ministry of Human Resource Development. The scheme is open to NRIs / PIOs/OCIs from 40 countries with substantial Indian Diaspora population. A total of 660 candidates have availed the scholarship since inception of the scheme. SPDC scheme has been modified and it has been decided to do away with the "Common Entrance

---

---

Test (CET)” for selecting PIO/OCI and NRI students for the award of scholarships. The applications from students who meet the prescribed eligibility criteria are evaluated and short listed by a selection committee consisting of officers from the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Ed.CIL (India)Ltd. and MOIA and recommended for selection to the competent authority.

**(vii) Overseas Citizen of India (OCI) Card Scheme :**

Keeping in view Government’s deep commitment of engaging Persons of Indian Origin with the land of their ancestors in a mutually beneficial relationship, the Overseas Citizenship of India (OCI) Scheme was launched in August, 2005 by amending the Citizenship Act, 1955. The OCI Scheme is operated by the Ministry of Home Affairs. The Scheme provides for registration as Overseas Citizens of India (OCI) of all Persons of Indian Origin (PIOs) who were citizens of India on or after 26 January, 1950 or were eligible to become citizens of India on 26 January, 1950 and who are citizens of other countries, except Pakistan and Bangladesh.

The Scheme provides for the issue of OCI documents consisting of OCI registration certificate and universal visa sticker to PIOs. The Scheme has been operational since January 2006 and as on 31 March, 2014, a total number of 15,25,890 PIOs had been registered as OCIs.

A registered Overseas Citizen of India is granted multiple entry, multi-purpose, life-long visa for visiting India, and is exempted from registration with Foreigners Regional Registration Office for any length of stay in India. As mandated under the Allocation of Business, the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs has issued notifications granting registered OCIs further benefits as under:

- (i) Parity with Non-Resident Indians in the matter of inter-country adoption of Indian children;
  - (ii) Parity with resident Indian nationals in matters of tariffs in domestic airfares;
  - (iii) Parity with domestic Indian visitors in respect of entry fee for visiting national parks and wildlife sanctuaries in India;
  - (iv) Parity with non-resident Indians in respect of:
    - (a) entry fee for visiting the national monuments, historical sites and museums in India;
-



---

(b) practicing the following professions in India, in pursuance of the provisions contained in the relevant Acts, namely.

- Medicine, dentists, nursing and pharmacy;
- Law;
- Architecture; and
- Chartered Accountancy.

(v) Entitlement to appear for the All India Pre-Medical Test or such other tests to make them eligible for admission in pursuance of the provisions contained in the relevant Acts.

However, the OCI is not 'dual nationality'. OCI does not confer political rights. Detailed instructions and procedures concerning the OCI Scheme are available in the MHA's website: [www.mha.nic.in](http://www.mha.nic.in).

An on-line OCI miscellaneous service is now available for issuance of duplicate OCI documents, in case of issuance of new passports, change of personal particulars, such as nationality, name, change of address/occupation etc. and loss/damage of OCI registration certificate/visa.

**(viii) Tracing the Roots :**

The Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs is running a scheme since October 2008 known as "Tracing the Roots" to facilitate PIOs in tracing their roots in India. PIOs who intend to trace their roots in India need to apply in a prescribed Form, through the Indian Mission/Post in the country of their residence. Application Form for this purpose is available on the website. Persons of Indian origin desirous of tracing their roots in India would be required to fill up the prescribed application form and deposit it with the concerned Indian Mission/Post located in the country of their residence along with a fee of ₹ 30,000 (Rupees Thirty Thousand only) in equivalent US \$, Euro or any other foreign currency acceptable to the Indian Mission/Post. The traced details of roots in India, *i.e.* name of close surviving relative(s); place of origin of their forefathers (paternal and maternal side); and a possible family tree, are made available to the applicant.

In case the attempt is not successful, the Indian Mission is authorized to refund ₹20,000 (Rupees Twenty Thousand only) to the applicant. For further details/information

---

regarding the Scheme, the nearest Indian Embassy/High Commission/Consulate General may be contacted.

**(ix) Scheme for Legal/Financial Assistance to Indian Women Deserted/Divorced by their NRI Husbands :**

Issues related with desertion of Indian women by their overseas spouses are complex and sensitive. They also fall within the purview of private international law. The approach of the Ministry in addressing these issues is to create awareness amongst prospective brides and their families regarding their rights and responsibilities and the safeguards to be adopted while entering into matrimonial alliances with grooms residing overseas.

The Ministry has taken various proactive steps in this direction during the year 2011-12. Scheme of providing legal/financial assistance to Indian women deserted by their overseas spouses, launched by the Ministry in 2007, has been revised with effect from 30th November, 2011 and its scope has been widened to include marriages solemnized in India or overseas, with an Indian or foreigner husband. Besides, the quantum of assistance under the scheme has been almost doubled. The scope of the scheme has also been liberalized to cover certain categories of Indian women married to overseas husbands who had not been included earlier. The objective of the scheme is to provide financial assistance to needy women in distress due to being deserted/divorced by their overseas spouses, for getting access to counselling and legal services. The counselling and legal services are provided through credible Indian Women's Organisations/Indian Community Associations and NGOs empanelled with the Indian Missions/Posts abroad in the countries like USA, UK, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Malaysia, Singapore (included in 2013-14) and the Gulf countries.

Twenty seven (27) NGOs have been empanelled by the Indian Missions/Posts abroad to provide the assistance. A sum of nearly ₹ 1.34 crore has been disbursed by the Indian Missions/Posts to the NGOs overseas and 136 Indian women have been assisted.

As part of awareness campaign to appreciate legal, social and related issues in the context of marriages falling in cross-country jurisdiction, a Seminar was organized in Bengaluru in December, 2013 which was attended by the officers of the Government of Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Kerala, Puducherry, Maharashtra, Lawyers, Researchers and some NGOs.

The Ministry plans its engagement with Overseas Indians through the aforementioned schemes. Indian Missions/ Posts abroad also engage proactively with the Overseas Indian Community and provide necessary assistance from time to time.

**Number of Indians working in Iraq**

985. SHRI D. RAJA:

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:

SHRI P. RAJEEVE:

Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any information about the number of Indians working in Iraq, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is a fact that many Indians working in conflict-prone areas in Iraq have sought Government's help to come back to the country; and

(c) if so, the number of such people sought to be evacuated and the number out of them who have been brought back and the measures that are proposed to be taken for their rehabilitation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH): (a) During the last three years, emigration clearance for Iraq has been granted to 10356 workers.

(b) and (c) A total of 120 Indians stranded in conflict areas, out of estimated 210, have been evacuated so far, including 46 nurses in Tikrit. In addition, about 2200 Indian nationals in relatively safe areas have also been given assistance to return to India.

The Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs, in cooperation with the Embassy of India in Iraq is in constant contact with the Iraqi authorities regarding the evacuation of the workers willing to return to India. The requests being received through different channels like State Government organizations and individuals are being taken up instantaneously.

In coordination with the State Governments, the returnees are being facilitated to reach their respective destinations safely.

**Indian languishing in Middle East**

986. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of thousands of expatriate Indian labourers languishing in Middle Eastern countries due to very poor labour conditions;

(b) whether Government is also aware that there are no regulations for the employment of Indian migrants;

(c) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken by Government in this regard;

(d) whether Government seeks to take the matter up in the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC); and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH): (a) All the emigrants except Domestic Sector Workers (D.S.W) are governed by the Labour Laws of the respective countries. However, Complaints received from Indian workers, from time to time, are generally in the nature of non-payment/ delayed payment or underpayment of salaries, long working hours, inadequate living conditions, physical harassment, non-renewal of visa and labour card on time, refusal to pay for the medical treatment, denial of leave and air-ticket to the hometown on completion of contract period of contract, refusal of leave or 'exit/re-entry permits'/'final exit visa' etc.

(b) No, Sir. Emigration of Indian workers seeking overseas employment is regulated by the Emigration Act 1983 and the Emigration Rules, 1983 as amended from time to time.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e) Though there is no specific proposal to take up such issues with the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC), Indian Missions in the Gulf countries take up with the respective local Governments and other concerned agencies for expeditious redressal of grievance of the emigrants. The issues concerning protection of the interests of Indian nationals are also flagged during all meetings with local dignitaries and during bilateral meetings.

India has also signed Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on Labour with major labour receiving countries like Jordan and Qatar in 1980s, United Arab Emirates (UAE) in December, 2006, with Kuwait in April, 2007, with Oman in November, 2008, and with Bahrain in June, 2009, and Saudi Arabia in January, 2014 (for Domestic Sector Workers). Under these MOUs, Joint Working Groups (JWG) are constituted to discuss and resolve various labour and other related issues.

**Complaint against violation of filling-up backlog vacancies**

987. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Union Government is receiving any complaints about violation of filling-up backlog vacancies in various Departments of the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and number of vacancies still pending for filling-up in various Departments, cadre-wise; and
- (c) the action taken by Government in filling-up backlog vacancies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) The complaints relating to non-filling-up of backlog reserved vacancies in various Departments of the Government, from time to time are forwarded to the concerned Department for appropriate action. Such information relating to backlog reserved vacancies is not centrally maintained.

(c) A Special Recruitment Drive was launched in November, 2008 for filling up backlog reserved vacancies for SCs, STs and OBCs. A separate Special Recruitment Drive was also launched in November, 2009 for filling up backlog reserved vacancies for Persons with Disabilities. Both the Special Recruitment Drives were concluded on 31.03.2012. As per information received from various Ministries/Departments, 48,034 backlog vacancies reserved for SCs, STs and OBCs and 2388 backlog vacancies reserved for persons with disabilities were filled up. Instructions have also been issued in June, 2013 to make concerted efforts to fill up backlog reserved vacancies.

**Amendment in Rule 3 (3) of All India Service (Conduct) Rules**

988. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to amend Rule 3(3) of All India Service (Conduct) Rules to additionally include recording of all instructions received verbally,

telephonically or in any other form from any superior officer in authority or Minister or his staff members; and

(b) whether Government would consider fixing tenures for each post at the centre rather than at each level in accordance with the directions of the Supreme Court of October, 2013 following a PIL filed by TSR Subramanian and others?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) No, Sir. The existing rule already lays down that oral directions of the official superior have to be invariably recorded and got confirmed by him as early as possible.

(b) Amendment Notification for All India Services (IAS, IPS and IFS) officers fixing minimum tenure of two years for cadre officers appointed to any cadre post has been issued on 28.01.2014.

The directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the PIL filed by Shri T.S.R.Subramanian and others were brought to the notice of the various Ministries/ Departments who are the Cadre Controlling Authorities of the Central Civil Services for compliance.

#### **Action on bills pending on corruption**

989. SHRI Y.S.CHOWDARY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that PMO has written to Department of Personnel and Administrative reforms to take immediate action against the pending bills pertaining to corruption, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Prime Minister's Office, *vide* a communication dated 24.06.2014, informed the Department of Personnel and Training and the Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances that the following are part of Immediate Thrust Areas of the Government:—

(i) Passing of Citizens' Grievances Bill;

(ii) Amendments to the Prevention of Corruption Act.

(b) The Prevention of Corruption (Amendment) Bill is presently pending in the Rajya Sabha. The Department Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions and Law and Justice has submitted its report on the Bill, wherein it has recommended a number of amendments in the Bill. No final decision has been taken on these recommendations. The Right of Citizens for Time Bound Delivery of Goods and Services and Redressal of their Grievances Bill, 2011 (Citizens' Grievances Bill) has lapsed with the dissolution of the 15th Lok Sabha.

#### **Proposal for abolishing Planning Commission**

†990. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is a proposal for abolishing the Planning Commission;
- (b) if so, the intention of Government behind abolishing the Planning Commission;
- (c) whether the Cabinet has given approval therefor; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRIINDERJIT SINGH RAO): (a) No, Sir. There is at present no proposal under consideration of the Government for abolishing the Planning Commission.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

#### **Scheme for Jharkhand**

†991. SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that common people are struggling with hunger and unemployment in the State of Jharkhand which is rich in mineral resources;
- (b) if so, whether Central Government has formulated/ is planning to formulate any scheme to provide better standard of living to common people of Jharkhand; and
- (c) if so, comprehensive details thereof, and if not, the reasons therefor?

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI INDERJIT SINGH RAO): (a) As per the National Sample Survey Report No.547 on the "Perceived Adequacy of Food Consumption In Indian Households" (February, 2013), the percentage of households in the State of Jharkhand that have reported getting two square meals a day throughout the year in 2009-10 stood at 99.6% in rural areas and 99.9% in urban areas, which was better than the all India average. The unemployment rate in Jharkhand (per 1000 persons) according to Usual (principal + subsidiary) Status as per the NSS Report No. 554: Employment and Unemployment Situation in India, 2011-12, is higher as compared to All India level but it is lower than many other States in the country.

(b) and (c) In order to improve the standard of living of people including in the State of Jharkhand, Government is providing assistance under various Plan Schemes such as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, Integrated Child Development Services, Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme, Skill Development Mission, National Rural Livelihood Mission, National Urban Livelihood Mission, National Social Assistance Programme and Indira Awas Yojana, etc. On the Non-Plan side, the Government has been providing food grains at highly subsidized prices to the targeted population through the States/ UTs under the Targeted Public Distribution System. The National Food Security Act, 2013 has also been enacted recently which proposes to provide food and nutritional security, in human life cycle approach, by ensuring access to adequate quantity of quality food at affordable prices, to people to live a life with dignity.

#### **Special preference to Himachal Pradesh**

992. SHRI K. C. TYAGI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government would give special preference to the Himachal Government in the field of road, rail and industries on the pattern of North-East pattern as this is hilly and bordering state; if so the details thereof and if not, the reason therefor;

(b) whether Government had received any letter in this regard; and

(c) if so, the action taken by Government for sanctioning of suitable amount for the above projects for the development of Himachal Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI INDERJIT SINGH RAO): (a) The Planning Commission considers hilly terrain and low resource base of Himachal Pradesh for the allocation of Central Assistance so as to provide impetus



for the infrastructure development in the State. Himachal Pradesh has been given status of Special Category States and is being provided Central Assistance in the ratio of 90:10 (Central Share: State Share) on the pattern of North-Eastern States.

(b) Yes, references have been received from the State Government.

(c) A special packages for industrial incentives for the State of Himachal Pradesh were given on 7th January, 2003 for a period of 10 years which was to be expired on 6th January, 2013. However, considering the request of the State Government, the special packages for industrial incentives have been extended up to the Twelfth Plan. Further, Central Government provides substantial support to the State, in several ways through Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) as well as Special Plan Assistance (SPA) and Special Central Assistance (SCA) for creation of various infrastructures in the State.

#### **Funds under SCSP**

993. DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the number and amount of funds the Central Ministries allocated under the Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan (SCSP) during the last three years;

(b) the amount that has been actually utilised during the last three years;

(c) the reasons for the non-utilisation of the funds so allocated; and

(d) the reasons for not allocating the funds to the remaining Ministries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRIINDERJIT SINGH RAO): (a) and (b) Details of funds allocated and utilized by the 25 Central Ministries/Departments under SCSP during last three years is available in statement 21 of expenditure budget volume I, which is summarized in the table below:

(₹ in crore)

Year	Allocation	Utilisation (Expenditure)
2011-12	31555.66	29940.78
2012-13	37113.03	28218.81
2013-14	41561.13	35800.6(R.E.)

(c) Few of the Central Ministries/Departments have pointed out that certain schemes, which are designed to provide universal coverage, for example, village electrification and connections to BPL households including those SC/ST households which are in BPL Category, bifurcation of the allocation made on the basis of caste/gender is not possible. SCs can be benefitted indirectly along with the rest of the population. Therefore, for the schemes, which have universal coverage, ministries are finding it difficult to fully utilize funds earmarked under SCSP.

(d) The remaining Ministries/Departments are not allocating funds for SCSP as they are covered under the exempted category as per the recommendations of a Task Force constituted by Planning Commission.

#### **Welfare programmes to remove imbalances**

994. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether regional and social imbalances are sought to be removed through implementation of various developmental/welfare programmes, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has formulated or proposes to formulate new schemes for infrastructure development of backward and tribal areas in the country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof including the allocation funds proposed to be made under each of the schemes, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI INDERJIT SINGH RAO): (a) The reduction of regional and social imbalances has always been the priority of development policy and the Government is committed to it. The Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Governments through various Special Area Programmes, Flagship Schemes and Centrally Sponsored Schemes. The norms and guidelines of most of these schemes are designed to promote balanced socio-economic development.

(b) and (c) In addition to Centrally Sponsored Schemes / Flagship Schemes, the Government is also implementing specific schemes for removal of regional imbalances and development of backward and tribal areas which include, the Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP), Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) and Integrated Action Plan(IAP) for Selected Tribal and Backward Districts/Additional Central Assistance (ACA) for Left-Wing

Extremism Affected Districts. State-wise allocations are given in Statement-I, II and III respectively (*See below*). A new scheme, namely, Van Bandhu Kalyan Yojana has also been included in Annual Plan 2014-15 with an allocation of ₹ 100 crore.

***Statement-I***

*State-wise allocations under the Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) regarding  
Welfare Programmes to remove imbalances*

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State/U.T	2012-13 Allocation	2013-14 Allocation
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3591.39	3666.60
2.	Assam #	401.66	468.83
3.	Bihar	393.86	485.00
4.	Chhattisgarh	7356.00	7952.17
5.	Goa	566.42	614.47
6.	Gujarat	6682.41	7102.85
7.	Himachal Pradesh	333.00	369.00
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	1254.77	1113.55
9.	Jharkhand	8199.40	8474.60
10.	Karnataka	2075.00	2354.70
11.	Kerala	325.15	389.85
12.	Madhya Pradesh	6178.91	6800.00
13.	Maharashtra	4005.00	3817.34
14.	Manipur	1358.53	1376.28
15.	Odisha	4316.40	5134.54
16.	Rajasthan	4321.19	5193.40

1	2	3	4
17.	Sikkim	386.66	NR
18.	Tamil Nadu	353.93	496.13
19.	Tripura	699.75	NR
20.	Uttar Pradesh	38.00	1467.50
21.	Uttarakhand	246.38	255.00
22.	West Bengal	1658.52	2173.14
23.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	226.43	228.79
24.	Daman and Diu	50.29	3.90
TOTAL		55019.05	59937.64

Source: State Plan Approval letters and TSP documents of the State Governments.

# Including ST Autonomous Councils.

NR: Not Reported.

### Statement-II

*State-wise allocations under the Backward Regions Grant Fund BRGF-District  
Component regarding Welfare Programmes to remove imbalances*

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	States	2012-13 Allocation	2013-14 Allocation
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	389.77	475.10
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	16.38	19.86
3.	Assam	205.76	249.39
4.	Bihar	722.70	877.80
5.	Chhattisgarh	284.75	345.83
6.	Gujarat	115.64	140.48
7.	Haryana	32.15	38.98

1	2	3	4
8.	Himachal Pradesh	32.22	39.09
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	73.98	89.58
10.	Jharkhand	388.16	470.89
11.	Karnataka	131.06	159.41
12.	Kerala	36.83	44.73
13.	Madhya Pradesh	586.88	712.99
14.	Maharashtra	292.56	356.10
15.	Manipur	43.93	53.20
16.	Meghalaya	41.44	50.15
17.	Mizoram	25.58	30.91
18.	Nagaland	63.53	76.79
19.	Orissa	360.03	437.01
20.	Punjab	17.80	21.60
21.	Rajasthan	304.30	370.28
22.	Sikkim	14.58	17.66
23.	Tamil Nadu	123.74	150.41
24.	Tripura	13.66	16.53
25.	Uttar Pradesh	702.17	853.17
26.	Uttarakhand	47.24	57.25
27.	West Bengal	283.14	344.81
TOTAL		5349.98	6500.00

**Statement-III**

*State-wise allocations under the Integrated Action Plan (IAP) for Selected Tribal and Backward Districts/Additional Central Assistance (ACA) for Left-Wing Extremism Affected Districts regarding Welfare Programmes to remove imbalances*

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	States	2012-13 Allocation	2013-14 Allocation
1	Andhra Pradesh	240.00	240.00
2	Bihar	330.00	330.00
3	Chhattisgarh	300.00	420.00
4	Jharkhand	510.00	510.00
5	Madhya Pradesh	300.00	300.00
6	Maharashtra	60.00	120.00
7	Odisha	540.00	540.00
8	Uttar Pradesh	90.00	90.00
9	West Bengal	90.00	90.00
TOTAL		2460.00	2640.00

**Non-utilization of funds to Himachal Pradesh**

†995. SHRIMATI BIMLA KASHYAP SOOD: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that the Central Government has provided the budget of ₹ 1 crore 68 lacs to the Government of Himachal Pradesh under the Integrated Education for the Disabled Children at Secondary Stage (IEDSS) scheme in 2010-11, which has not been spent by the State Government and the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the amount has not been utilized due to negligence of officials in Himachal Pradesh; and

(c) if so, the appropriate action taken against the officials found guilty of negligence?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI INDERJIT SINGH RAO): (a) Due to non receipt of proposal from the State Government of Himachal Pradesh under Integrated Education for the Disabled Children at Secondary Stage (IEDSS) scheme no funds were released during 2010-11.

(b) and (c) Question do not arise in view of the reply above.

#### **Special status to Bihar**

996. SHRIMATI KAHKASHAN PERWEEN: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to accord special status to Bihar keeping in view the backward condition of the State, if so, by when the formal declaration would be made; and

(b) whether necessary procedure has been completed in this regard, if so, the comprehensive details thereof, and if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI INDERJIT SINGH RAO): (a) and (b) Special Category Status for plan assistance has been granted in the past by the National Development Council (NDC) to some States that are characterized by a number of features necessitating special consideration. These features include: (i) hilly and difficult terrain, (ii) low population density and/or sizeable share of tribal population, (iii) strategic location along borders with neighbouring countries, (iv) economic and infrastructural backwardness and (v) non-viable nature of state finances. Earlier, an Inter-Ministerial Group (IMG) came to a finding that the case of Special Category Status for Bihar is not made out based on the existing NDC criteria. Another request has been received from the Government of Bihar recently for grant of Special Category Status to Bihar. The request of Bihar for Special Category Status is under consideration.

#### **Pending schemes/ proposals of Himachal Pradesh**

†997. SHRIMATI BIMLA KASHYAP SOOD: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the several schemes / proposals of Himachal Pradesh Government lying pending with the Central Government during year 2012-13 and 2014;

(b) the number of schemes / proposals likely to be sanctioned immediately and number of such schemes which have been pending for several years; and

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the details of all such pending proposals / schemes and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI INDERJIT SINGH RAO): (a) to (c) Planning Commission approves the project proposals received online from State Governments under Special Plan Assistance (SPA) and recommends to the Ministry of Finance to release funds. No such proposal is pending with the Planning Commission as of now. The proposals for Annual Plans 2014-15 are yet to be received from the State Government of Himachal Pradesh. Once the Plan size for State is finalized, schemes/ projects received from the State would be examined and sanctioned under the SPA as per norms.

#### **Status of indigenous research and development**

998. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the status of indigenous research and development in various areas of science and technology in the country;

(b) the efforts made by Government to promote science and technology in the country and create a scientific temperament among people; and

(c) what has been the role and major achievements of national laboratories/ institutes under CSIR, institutions like NRDC, etc. in promoting R&D, S&T in various areas so far in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Government is vigorously pursuing indigenous Research and Development (R&D) in various areas of Science and Technology (S&T) in the country. This has resulted a strong independent base in R&D and significant achievements have been made in the areas of agriculture, nuclear and space science, electronics, Information Technology (IT) and defence. Development of critical technologies in space sector such as indigenous cryogenic engine, air breathing propulsion, microwave remote sensing, deep space tracking antenna system etc. and reactor technology have demonstrated the focused directions of Indian research. Development of new affordable indigenous technologies for public health like vaccine for Japanese Encephalitis, test for molecular diagnosis of Thalassemia, test strips for



diabetics, diagnosis kit for TB/H1N1 etc.; development of seed varieties and post harvest technologies for better management; indigenously developed drifter (Pradyu) with INSAT communication deployed in Bay of Bengal etc. are some fruitful results. India's performance in science sector is promising and impressive in recent years which are evident from the fact that India's position in research publications has improved from 10th position in 2006 to 9th position in 2010. India has emerged as the third major country in nano science and 5th in the world in Chemistry with respect to scientific publications.

(b) Government has put in several systems to promote S&T in the country and create a scientific temperament among people. These measures include successive increase in plan allocations for Scientific Departments / Agencies, induction of new and attractive fellowships, strengthening infrastructure for R&D, encouraging public-private R&D partnerships, launching mission mode programmes etc. The space science missions including planetary missions, organizing National Level Exhibition and Project Competition under INSPIRE, running an exhibition train called 'Science Express', observing National Science Day, organizing regular national workshops etc. provide excellent opportunities in research for the younger generations of the country and create scientific temperament and excitement among people.

(c) The institutions under Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) undertake cutting edge R&D knowledgebase in diverse S&T areas like radio and space physics, oceanography, drugs, genomics, biotechnology, nanotechnology, environmental engineering, information technology etc. CSIR provides significant technological intervention in many areas with regard to societal efforts which include environment, health, drinking water, food, housing, energy, farm and non-farm sectors. As an indicator of development of technology and new products, the rate of commercialization of patents emanated from CSIR laboratories is above 9% while the global average is 3-4%. National Research and Development Corporation (NRDC) functions as a link between scientific organizations and industries for harvesting the fruits of indigenous R&D through development, promotion and transfer to industry. Intellectual Property and Technology Facilitation Centres, University Innovation Facilitation Centres of NRDC are aimed to stimulate technology transfer to industries. The Corporation has transferred approximately 2500 technologies and approximately 4800 license agreements executed which has generated significant revenue and created employment avenues.

**Steps taken to fill up vacancies in CSIR**

999. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the position of Director General, CSIR, Directors of many CSIR Institutes and Chairman, Recruitment and Assessment Board (RAB) of CSIR are lying vacant for many months;

(b) whether any of these posts were temporarily filled with persons, who have no specified qualifications; and

(c) if so, whether steps will be taken to fill the vacancies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The charge of Acting Director has been assigned to senior-most scientists with the approval of Vice-President, CSIR in some CSIR Labs./Instts.

(c) Yes, Sir.

**Financial assistance for study of SC/ST post-graduate students**

1000. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the schemes implemented by Union Government for financial assistance for the study of SC/ST Post-graduate/Engineering/Medical students of the country, scheme-wise, State-wise progress of the country for the last three years and the current year, more details of Telangana State; and

(b) whether Union Government proposes to increase the rate of financial assistance by considering present situation and market rates etc., if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) Under the Centrally sponsored schemes of (i) Post-matric scholarship for Scheduled Castes (SCs) and (ii) Post-matric scholarship for Scheduled Tribes (STs), central assistance is provided to State/Union Territory administrations for disbursing financial assistance to eligible SC and ST students respectively to enable them to complete their education for pursuing post matriculation or post secondary courses including post graduate/Engineering/Medical studies/courses.

The financial assistance includes maintenance allowance, reimbursement of Non-refundable compulsory fee charged by educational institutions, Book Bank facility and other allowances. The scholarships are available for studying in India only and are awarded by the Government of the States/Union territories to which the applicant actually belongs.

#### **Scheduled Caste Students**

The details of Central Assistance released to the State/UTs under Post-Matric Scholarship belonging to Scheduled Castes during the last three years *i.e* 2011-12 to 2013-14 is given in Statement-I (*See* below).

No Central Assistance has been released during the financial year 2014-15 so far under Post-matric Scholarship for SC students.

#### **Scheduled Tribe Students**

State-wise details of central assistance released during the last three year and current year under the scheme of Post-Matric Scholarship for ST students is given in Statement-II (*See* below).

(b) Presently, there is no such proposal under consideration of the government.

#### ***Statement-I***

*State-wise Central Assistance released during last three years from 2011-12 to 2013-14 under Post Matric Scholarship for SC Students (PMS-SC)*

Sl. No.	State/UT	2011-12 Central Assistance	2012-13 Central Assistance	2013-14 Central Assistance
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	64360.00	7900.78	19410.50
2.	Assam	1310.00	2447.26	1216.00
3.	Bihar	5714.75	6234.04	4462.87
4.	Chhattisgarh	4601.07	3129.30	1535.00
5.	Goa	6.26	2.23	14.49

1	2	3	4	5
6.	Gujarat	3599.08	5615.52	5283.36
7.	Haryana	13702.47	1329.68	3669.05
8.	Himachal Pradesh	500.00	2931.73	926.00
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	359.05	67.60	897.01
10.	Jharkhand	1045.93	82.68	1334.10
11.	Karnataka	11224.99	4830.98	4270.82
12.	Kerala	0.00	0.00	11765.30
13.	Madhya Pradesh	15311.66	9114.60	12198.89
14.	Maharashtra	45339.90	22755.90	3311.00
15.	Manipur	397.98	176.10	0.00
16.	Meghalaya	14.30	13.52	06.00
17.	Odisha	3974.64	344.17	3121.72
18.	Punjab	5095.92	398.92	28081.00
19.	Rajasthan	2982.32	6013.35	10592.00
20.	Sikkim	31.91	16.70	66.64
21.	Tamil Nadu	14338.38	14239.39	32173.06
22.	Tripura	1171.82	1099.59	1086.90
23.	Uttar Pradesh	50537.24	70817.35	55666.00
24.	Uttarakhand	3376.54	1919.12	3623.83
25.	West Bengal	20738.22	3772.66	10588.00
26.	Daman and Diu	15.01	0.73	0.00
27.	NCT of Delhi	979.40	161.78	0.00
28.	Puducherry	405.60	49.10	0.00
29.	UT of Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	50.00
TOTAL		271134.44	165464.78	215349.54

***Statement-II***

*State-wise Central Assistance released during last three years from 2011-12 to 2013-14 and current year 2014-15 under the Scheme of Post Matric Scholarship for ST students (PMS-ST)*

(₹ in lakh)					
Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	2011-12 Central Assistance	2012-13 Central Assistance	2013-14 Central Assistance	2014-15 Central Assistance released ( <i>ad hoc</i> grant) As on 10.07.2014
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	16697.74	19438.70	4895.17	0.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	633.00	1366.85	2.29
3.	Assam	4210.81	4537.69	4756.81	1114.00
4.	Bihar	298.42	90.00	23.00	23.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	4034.11	3150.31	1341.47	787.00
6.	Goa	26.77	8.00	2.00	2.00
7.	Gujarat	8482.59	2460.71	7138.58	615.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1141.84	948.52	282.83	237.00
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	733.48	710.06	177	177.00
1.0	Jharkhand	3374.06	1344.21	3267.40	336.00
11.	Karnataka	6149.11	2522.75	3340.76	630.00
12.	Kerala	957.08	329.45	625.53	82.00
13.	Madhya Pradesh	4591.67	9542.45	5276.71	2385.00
14.	Maharashtra	8820.42	4604.38	11996.04	1151.00

1.	2	3	4	5	6
15.	Manipur	4742.29	4243.64	6111.01	1060.00
16.	Meghalaya	2752.38	1753.42	3438.00	438.00
17.	Mizoram	3732.93	3546.61	5393.89	886.00
18.	Nagaland	2813.71	2191.09	2626.19	547.00
19.	Odisha	1809.47	5405.95	3459.87	535.00
20.	Rajasthan	6031.54	2142.99	2216.02	1351.00
21.	Sikkim	198.00	414.15	845.49	103.00
22.	Tamil Nadu	78.91	178.66	1436.02	44.00
23.	Tripura	1358.95	1036.47	1390.99	259.00
24.	Uttar Pradesh	755.72	227.00	56.00	56.00
25.	Uttarakhand	702.78	657.98	1086.50	164.00
26.	West Bengal	2045.22	949.16	2277.63	237.00
27.	A. & N. Islands	10.00	3.00	0.75	0.75
28.	Daman and Diu	14.76	4.00	10.90	1.00
TOTAL		86564.76	73074.35	74839.41	13223.04360

#### Inclusion in Scheduled Castes list

†1001. SHRIMATI KANAK LATA SINGH: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) names of the States from where certain castes would be included in the list of the Scheduled Castes as per a pending recommendation made following a study of the economic and social condition along with the names of the castes;

(b) names of the castes from the State of Uttar Pradesh in whose respect the proposal for including them in the list of the Scheduled Castes is pending; and

(c) whether a time-frame is set to consider the proposals after their being received from the State Governments?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) As per the Modalities made by the Central Government in June, 1999 and revised in June, 2002, a complete proposal in regard to modification in the list of Scheduled Castes is required to be made by the concerned State Government/Union Territory Administration and it is for them to substantiate the proposal supported by a study. A statement indicating the names of States and their proposal for inclusion of certain castes in the list of Scheduled Castes is given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) Presently no such proposal is pending with the Central Government.

(c) As per the approved Modalities, the proposals made by State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations are initially referred to the Registrar General of India for comments. Proposals agreed to by the RGI are referred to the National Commission for Scheduled Castes (NCSC) for comments. Such proposals which have been agreed to by the RGI and the NCSC, as also approved by the Central Government, are incorporated in the Bill, which is introduced in Parliament. As any amendment in the list of Scheduled Castes can be done only by an Act of Parliament in view of clause (2) of Article 341 of the Constitution of India, no time frame can be assigned in the matter.

***Statement***

*State and caste-wise details of proposals made by the State  
Governments for inclusion in the list of Scheduled Castes*

State	Name of community
Bihar	Kanu
Chhattishgarh	Sarathi, Sooth Sarathi, Sahis, Sais, Thanwar Mahra, Mahara Chik Ganda, Chik, Cheek
Jharkhand	Dandachhatra Manjhi
Kerala	Koppalan Madiga Pulluvan Thachar (other than Carpenter) Peruvannan Malayan (Removal of area restriction)

State	Name of community
Madhya Pradesh	Dahiya
Odisha	Amata, Amath
	Bajia
	Jaggili, Jagli
	Buna Pano
	Agheri Kala, Sinduria Kela
	Goudia Kela
	Pana Baishnab, Pano Baishnab
	Kalandi, Kalandi Baishnab, Kalindi Baishnab
	Kandra Baishnab, Kandara Baishnab,
	Bauri Baishnab
	Dhoba Baishnab
	Gokha Baishnab, Gokah Baishnab
	Kesuria
	Bhina, Tula Bhina
	Mehantar, Mehentar
	Sitra, Situria
	Jayantara Pano, Jena Pano
	Khadola
	Pod, Poundra (Bengali Refugees)
Tripura	Chamar-Rohidas, Chamar-Ravidas
	Dhobi
	Jhalo-Malo
Uttarakhand	Namasudra, Pod, Poundra,
West Bengal	Chain (Removal of area restriction)



**Review of backward classes**

†1002. SHRIMATI KANAK LATA SINGH: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the Act of Other Backward Class Commission constituted on the recommendations of Mandal Commission, there is a provision for review of status of Other Backward Classes after every ten years and whether it has been stated in it that reservation should be provided as per their economic and social status after such review; and

(b) if so, whether review of status of other backward classes were conducted after ten years, and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) Yes. As per Section 11(l) of the National Commission for Backward Classes (NCBC) Act, 1993 the Central Government may at any time, and shall, at the expiration of ten years from the coming into force of this Act and every succeeding period of ten years thereafter, undertake revision of the lists with a view to excluding from such lists those classes who have ceased to be backward classes or for including in such lists new backward classes.

(b) No review has been conducted till date.

**Welfare and Rehabilitation Scheme for mentally retarded persons**

1003. SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) as on date, whether Central Government in consultation with Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and State Governments are going to launch special Welfare and Rehabilitation Scheme for mentally retarded persons, who are spending their precious human life in open to sky and nobody is there to take care of them; and

(b) whether Central Government has started consultation process with State Governments to address this important social issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) and (b) No, Sir. However, the Government is implementing a Scheme, namely, Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS) under which the Central Government has been providing grant in aid

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

to NGOs for projects relating to rehabilitation to persons with disabilities to enable them to reach and maintain their optimal, physical, sensory, intellectual, psychiatric, or social functional levels.

Further, the National Trust for Welfare of Persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disabilities has been implementing a number of schemes for rehabilitation and empowerment of these class of persons with disabilities.

#### **Working women hostels and ashram schools**

†1004. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the working women hostels, students hostels and ashram schools being run by non-governmental organizations, trusts in the country lack essential amenities;
- (b) whether women residing in working women hostels are not being provided the facilities in accordance with the rules;
- (c) whether Government is taking any special steps to have a direct interaction with and monitoring these hostels and ashram residential schools, if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) whether Government intends to make these hostels high tech, and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA): (a) and (b) No such instance has come to the notice of the Government.

(c) The scheme of Working Women Hostel implemented by the Ministry of Women and Child Development provides for regular monitoring of the functioning of the hostels by the District Women's Welfare Committee headed by District Collector/District Magistrate/Municipal Commissioner. In the Hostels and Residential Schools for ST students run by NGOs, funded by Ministry of Tribal Affairs stringent measures have been ensured by way of monitoring the projects through:

- (i) Mandatory annual inspection by District Authorities.
- (ii) Scrutiny of proposals by multidisciplinary State Level Committees for voluntary Efforts every year.

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (iii) Audited statements of accounts as well as Utilization Certificate pertaining to the releases.
- (iv) Concurrent monitoring through an independent external agency.
- (d) There is no such proposal.

**Post matric scholarship to OBCs**

†1005. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Central Government has received any request from State Government of Maharashtra regarding sanction and release of Central assistance under post matric scholarship for Other Backward Classes, if so, details thereof till date; and
- (b) the latest position of this proposal, and by when this proposal would be finalised and the reasons of its delay therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) Yes. The State Government of Maharashtra *vide* letter no EBC 2014/C. R. 83/EDU-I dated 26.06.2014 requested to release the funds amounting to ₹ 39382.72 lakh.

- (b) An amount of ₹ 3457.00 lakh has been approved and an additional amount of ₹ 3457.00 lakh has already been released as an *ad-hoc* grant.

**DDRS in Chhattisgarh**

†1006. DR. BHUSHAN LAL JANGDE: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme, sanctioned programmes for old aged people, scheme for Prevention of Alcoholism and Abuse of Narcotic Drugs and Assistance to Disabled persons for purchase/fitting of Aids (ADIP) scheme are being run in Chhattisgarh;
- (b) if so, the amount of money given by Central Government in the years 2012-13 and 2013-14; and
- (c) if Chhattisgarh has not been given the whole amount under the above said schemes by when the outstanding allocated amount would be given?

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) Under the Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme, financial assistance is given to the voluntary sector under 18 projects which do not include financial assistance for old aged people, Prevention of Alcoholism and Abuse of Narcotic Drugs and Assistance to Disabled persons for purchase/fitting of Aids (ADIP) scheme. Financial assistance is, however, extended for these purposes under other schemes.

(b) The year-wise details for the years 2012-13 and 2013-14 are given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) All complete proposals, which fulfil norms of the schemes, received during financial year, are processed during the year itself, subject to availability of funds. However, in case of deficiency in any documents/proposals, the grant is released only after rectification of the deficiency, in consonance with the norms of the Scheme and provisions of the General Financial Rules.

#### *Statement*

*Details of Funds, released to Chhattisgarh in 2012-13  
and 2013-14 under DDRS*

**(i) Details of funds released under Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme for the years 2012-13 and 2013-14 (₹ in Lakhs) in Chhattisgarh.**

Financial Year	Notional Allocation	Amount released
2012-13	80.00	11.87
2013-14	80.00	80.56

**(ii) Details of funds released under Integrated Programme of older persons for the years 2012-13 and 2013-14 (₹ in lakhs) in Chhattisgarh.**

Financial Year	Notional Allocation	Amount released
2012-13	40.00	12.22
2013-14	40.00	2.44

**(iii) Details of funds released under Assistance for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drug) Abuse for the years 2012-13 and 2013-14 (₹ in lakhs) in Chhattisgarh.**

Financial Year	Notional Allocation	Amount released
2012-13	30.00	9.42
2013-14	30.00	3.93

**(iv) Details of funds released under Assistance to Disabled Persons for purchase/ fitting of Aids and Appliances Scheme (ADIP) for the years 2012-13 and 2013-14 (₹ in lakhs) in Chhattisgarh.**

Financial Year	Notional Allocation	Amount released
2012-13	104.00	18.00
2013-14	104.00	37.00

**Treatment for child/adolescent drug users**

1007. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry or any Ministry related agency has conducted any survey to determine the number of child/adolescent drug users in India;
- (b) if so, the outcome of the survey and the action taken in this regard; and
- (c) whether any treatment facilities are available for child/adolescent drug users, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) During 2012-13, a study was conducted by the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) under the Ministry of Women and Child Development in collaboration with National Drug Dependence Treatment Centre (NDDTC) of AIIMS titled "Assessment of Pattern, Profile and Correlates of Substance use among children in India".

(b) and (c) The main outcome of the study conducted by National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) AIIMS, New Delhi are:

- Tobacco, alcohol, cannabis, inhalants, pharmaceutical opioids, injectable, heroin and prescription drugs/sedatives are the major substance of abuse amongst children.
- Alcohol is used by school going children whereas inhalants, heroin and cannabis were more common among out of school children.
- There is high prevalence of inhalant abuse amongst street children.
- Substance abuse initiation begins at the age of nearly 12 years.
- Substance abuse is not uncommon amongst girls children especially use of tobacco, alcohol and inhalants.
- Quitting substance abuse is a problem due to factors like craving, peer pressure, easy availability, withdrawals, stress and survival necessity.

The Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment implements a “Central Sector Scheme of Assistance for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drug) Abuse” which provides financial assistance to eligible Non-Governmental Organisations, Panchayati Raj Institution, Urban Local Bodies etc. for running Integrated Rehabilitation Centres of Addicts (IRCAs) to provide composite/integrated services for the rehabilitation of addicts including child/adolescent drug users.

The IRCAs provide the following services:

- (i) Preventive Education and Awareness generation.
- (ii) Identification of addicts and motivational counselling to avail the services of IRCA.
- (iii) Detoxification and Whole Person Recovery.
- (iv) After care and follow-up.
- (v) Care and support to the families of addicts and social re-integration of the addicts. On an average about 250 IRCAs are assisted each year by this Ministry.

**Drug de-addiction and rehabilitation centres in the country**

1008. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of people treated by Ministry's funded de-addiction centres in last ten years, the yearly details thereof;

(b) the number of drug de-addiction and rehabilitation centres operating in India, State-wise list of NGOs with their addresses and the other details along with the funds provided to them each year;

(c) the criteria for selection of drug de-addiction centres and Regional Resource Training Centres (RRTCs) by the Ministry, the details of the said criteria for drug de-addiction centres and RRTCs separately; and

(d) the number of RRTCs that have been selected by the Ministry in the past five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment provides financial assistance under the "Central Sector Scheme of Assistance for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drug) Abuse" to Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs), Panchayati Raj Institutions, Urban Local Bodies etc. for running and maintenance of Integrated Rehabilitation Centres for Addicts (LRCAs). The number of beneficiaries, as per available information, year-wise, is as under:

Sl.No.	Year	No. of beneficiaries (approx.)
1.	2013-14	98,892
2.	2012-13	74,904
3.	2011-12	1,28,412
4.	2010-11	1,10,700
5.	2009-10	96,675
6.	2008-09	1,08,000
7.	2007-08	1,25,424
8.	2006-07	1,07,000

(b) The State/UT-wise details of NGOs with their addresses and other details have been assisted by the Ministry are being compiled.

(c) Fresh proposals recommended by various State Governments/UTs for IRCAs RRTCs are considered by a Screening Committee constituted in the Ministry which *inter-alia* includes representatives of reputed NGOs/Voluntary Organisations running IRCAs etc as Members of the Committee. The committee examines the proposals in accordance with the provisions of the Central Sector Scheme of Assistance for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drugs) Abuse. In the case of RRTCs, the NGOs of repute with adequate experience and consistently good track record are designated as RRTCs for training of service providers and technical support to them.

(d) During the last five years (2009-10 to 2013-14), the following IRCAs have been designated as RRTCs:

- (i) Changanachery Social Service Society, Distt. Kottayam, Kerala.
- (ii) Gunjan Organisation for Community Development, Shamnagar, Dharmshala, Distt. Kangra, Himachal Pradesh.
- (iii) Opium De-addiction Treatment Training and Research Trust, V.P.O. - Manaklao, Via-Mathaniya, Jodhpur (Rajasthan).
- (iv) Association for Voluntary Action (A V A), Dampur, P.O, Berboi Distt. Odisha.
- (v) Sri Shakti Association, Harihar Devangere District, Karnataka.

**Funds allocated for the rehabilitation of mentally  
challenged people in West Bengal**

1009. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of mentally challenged people in the State of West Bengal and the method adopted by the surveying agencies to identify them;

(b) the major schemes adopted by Central Government to provide monetary and medical support to the mentally challenged;

(c) the total funds allocated by Government for such schemes and the amount spent on these schemes in the last five years, State-wise thereof;



(d) the problems faced by Government agencies and NGOs in implementing these schemes; and

(e) the steps taken to ensure effective reach of these schemes therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) As per Census 2011, the number of mentally challenged people in the State of West Bengal is 1,36,523.

(b) and (c) Under the “Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS)”, the Central Government has been providing grant in aid to NGOs for projects relating to rehabilitation to persons with disabilities to enable them to reach and maintain their optimal, physical, sensory, intellectual, psychiatric, or social functional levels.

Under Assistance to Disabled persons for purchase/fitting of Aids (ADIP) Scheme, grant-in-aid is released to the Implementing Agencies for providing aids and appliances to the needy disabled persons including mentally challenged as prescribed under the Scheme.

Further, the National Trust for Welfare of Persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disabilities has been implementing a number of schemes for rehabilitation and empowerment of these class of persons with disabilities.

The State-wise details of funds allocated and grant in aid released under DDRS and ADIP during last five years is given in Statement (*See below*).

(d) Lack of proper and updated data-base of persons with disability and lack of awareness about various schemes of the Govt. lack of NGOs in many districts & lack of capacity to use technology are the major problems in implementing the schemes.

(e) Strengthening of the procedures for release of funds and promoting awareness is a continuous process. The National Trust has been organising a PAN India disability awareness campaign Badthe Kadam for the last 5 years. The recommendations made in the meeting held from time to time with State Social Welfare Ministries/Secretaries of States/UTs are implemented to ensure effective reach of the Schemes.

*A. State-wise Notional allocation and Release of funds for the last five years under Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS)*

Sl. No.	Name of State	Notional Allocation (₹ in lakhs)						Funds Released (₹ in lakhs)					
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		8	9	10	11	12	
1.	Andman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
2.	Andhra Pradesh	950.00	2410.00	2460.00	2460.00	2460.00		1586.81	2063.86	2487.87	1275.50	1538.08	
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	40.00	25.00	70.00	70.00	70.00		6.72	3.36	9.66	0.00	20.06	
4.	Assam	450.00	220.00	990.00	990.00	990.00		87.40	184.57	174.00	119.75	162.31	
5.	Bihar	420.00	690.00	820.00	820.00	820.00		45.48	100.57	137.68	43.43	90.39	
6.	Chandigarh	40.00	30.00	20.00	20.00	20.00		10.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
7.	Chhattisgarh	100.00	160.00	80.00	80.00	80.00		31.52	20.07	54.69	11.87	80.56	
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
9.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
10.	Delhi	180.00	380.00	360.00	360.00	360.00	170.24	249.67	188.78	137.98	229.23
11.	Goa	30.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	18.30	14.05	0.00	11.60	3.25
12.	Gujarat	230.00	380.00	360.00	360.00	360.00	57.40	50.88	49.68	30.95	113.80
13.	Haryana	130.00	320.00	320.00	320.00	320.00	78.36	107.58	159.14	87.35	273.21
14.	Himachal Pradesh	50.00	150.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	17.99	52.39	38.30	28.14	39.54
15.	Jammu & Kashmir	70.00	100.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	7.19	21.92	15.63	3.67	3.73
16.	Jharkhand	100.00	120.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	12.01	24.02	0.00	9.17	3.85
17.	Karnataka	560.00	1710.00	1710.00	1710.00	1710.00	857.24	1057.62	1146.63	348.00	480.87
18.	Kerala	480.00	1250.00	1220.00	1220.00	1220.00	386.96	789.99	1005.96	488.05	572.88
20.	Madhya Pradesh	310.00	490.00	490.00	490.00	490.00	99.56	175.81	158.72	102.78	120.12
21.	Maharashtra	350.00	580.00	430.00	430.00	430.00	150.51	217.50	228.92	111.50	146.12
22.	Manipur	220.00	680.00	300.00	300.00	300.00	130.14	305.91	191.07	128.50	324.80
23.	Meghalaya	80.00	170.00	110.00	110.00	110.00	25.64	73.60	63.99	79.86	15.45
24.	Mizoram	25.00	130.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	6.58	40.45	22.68	5.89	2.03

25.	Nagaland	35.00	25.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
26.	Orissa	320.00	890.00	840.00	840.00	840.00	840.00	448.66	591.15	605.59	399.85	608.58	
27.	Pondicherry	30*	40^	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	13.36	6.55	12.65	12.05	6.28	
28.	Punjab	120.00	210.00	220.00	220.00	220.00	220.00	35.38	130.28	97.65	47.72	13.54	
29.	Rajasthan	320.00	520.00	460.00	460.00	460.00	460.00	168.81	179.45	144.46	11.67	159.19	
30.	Sikkim	25.00	25.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
31.	Tamil Nadu	450.00	830.00	590.00	590.00	590.00	590.00	366.18	421.49	405.10	199.87	375.41	
32.	Tripura	75.00	25.00	110.00	110.00	110.00	110.00	21.36	6.20	10.66	12.58	25.14	
33.	Uttar Pradesh	800.00	1430.00	1520.00	1520.00	1520.00	1520.00	718.82	612.36	597.65	503.76	590.02	
34.	Uttarakhand	80.00	80.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	53.60	132.60	63.83	45.35	27.95	
35.	West Bengal	530.00	890.00	1030.00	1030.00	1030.00	1030.00	543.22	591.74	544.52	342.72	337.70	
TOTAL		7600.00	15000.00	14980.00	14980.00	14980.00	14980.00	6155.94	8225.64	8615.51	4599.56	6364.09	

*B. State wise Notional allocation and Release of funds for camp activity for the last five years under ADIP Scheme*

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	2009-10			2010-11			2011-12			2012-13			2013-14			(₹ in Lakhs)
		Notional Allocation	Release of funds	3	Notional Allocation	Release of funds	4	Notional Allocation	Release of funds	5	Notional Allocation	Release of funds	6	Notional Allocation	Release of funds	7	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1.	Andhra Pradesh	223.00	137.00	331.00	-	331.00	256.87	331.00	68.50	331.00	125.00	68.50	331.00	125.00	68.50	331.00	125.00
2.	Bihar	308.00	16.99	450.00	41.00	450.00	252.47	450.00	68.00	450.00	293.99	68.00	450.00	293.99	68.00	450.00	293.99
3.	Chhattisgarh	69.00	7.50	104.00	-	104.00	40.60	104.00	18.00	104.00	12.00	18.00	104.00	12.00	18.00	104.00	12.00
4.	Goa	4.00	0.00	6.00	-	6.00	3.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	-	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	-
5.	Gujarat	172.00	85.45	254.00	101.70	254.00	140.09	254.00	79.80	254.00	122.15	79.80	254.00	122.15	79.80	254.00	122.15
6.	Haryana	75.00	23.50	105.00	14.00	105.00	39.50	105.00	24.65	105.00	51.40	24.65	109.00	51.40	24.65	109.00	51.40
7.	Himachal Pradesh	30.00	25.00	43.00	43.00	43.00	32.06	43.00	-	43.00	-	-	43.00	-	-	43.00	-
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	52.00	0.00	76.00	76.00	76.00	34.50	76.00	3.60	76.00	37.15	3.60	76.00	37.15	3.60	76.00	37.15
9.	Jharkhand	75.00	46.00	111.00	103.00	111.00	70.86	111.00	9.00	111.00	18.86	9.00	111.00	18.86	9.00	111.00	18.86

10.	Karnataka	154.00	73.00	225.00	21.00	225.00	121.00	225.00	19.50	225.00	79.00
11.	Kerala	140.00	140.00	204.00		204.00	32.82	204.00	42.10	204.00	
12.	Madhya Pradesh	230.00	140.40	330.00	6.71	330.00	161.79	330.00	90.90	330.00	237.18
13.	Maharashtra	256.00	129.25	373.00	179.34	373.00	124.36	373.00	185.40	383.00	182.73
14.	Orissa	167.00	97.00	241.00	198.79	241.00	124.00	241.00	110.50	241.00	148.75
15.	Punjab	70.00	56.50	96.00	8.33	96.00	47.07	96.00	9.12	96.00	6.00
16.	Rajasthan	230.00	128.00	334.00	309.00	334.00	307.81	334.00	208.50	334.00	151.33
17.	Tamil Nadu	268.00	159.11	391.00	291.50	391.00	250.76	391.00	10.05	391.00	9.60
18.	Uttar Pradesh	563.00	240.25	818.00	333.01	818.00	403.75	818.00	110.30	828.00	326.59
19.	Uttarakhand	36.00	17.75	53.00	45.00	53.00	34.93	53.00	8.00	53.00	3.00
20.	West Bengal	265.00	100.20	389.00	46.36	389.00	99.17	389.00	45.05	389.00	23.25
21.	Andaman and Nicobar	4.00	0.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	3.83	6.00	-	6.00	-
22.	Chandigarh	3.00	0.00	4.00	-	4.00	1.93	4.00	-	4.00	-
23.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2.00	2.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	-	3.00	2.25
24.	Daman and Diu	4.00	0.00	6.00	-	6.00	3.69	6.00	-	6.00	6.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
25.	Delhi	40.00	5.60	57.00	19.00	57.00	16.65	57.00	49.50	57.00	37.88
26.	Lakshadweep	2.00	2.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	1.91	3.00	-	3.00	-
27.	Puducherry	9.00	0.00	13.00	13.00	13.00	8.29	13.00	-	13.00	-
28.	Arunachal Pradesh	53.00	53.00	53.00	49.00	53.00	33.83	53.00	-	53.00	-
29.	Assam	651.00	317.50	651.00	337.48	651.00	180.25	651.00	223.75	651.00	313.95
30.	Manipur	42.00	0.00	42.00	42.00	42.00	12.79	42.00	-	42.00	-
31.	Meghalaya	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00		40.00	21.57	40.00	-
32.	Mizoram	34.00	34.00	34.00	34.00	34.00	10.35	34.00	-	34.00	4.50
33.	Nagaland	37.00	37.00	37.00	-	37.00	11.27	37.00	18.50	37.00	-
34.	Sikkim	22.00	0.00	22.00	-	22.00		22.00	7.25	22.00	-
35.	Tripura	71.00	71.00	71.00	-	71.00	11.87	71.00	11.25	71.00	26.69
TOTAL		4401.00	2185.00	6000.00	2364.22	6000.00	2877.07	6000.00	1448.79	6000.00	2219.25

**Constitution of Scheduled Castes Commission in States**

1010. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the States have duly constituted Scheduled Castes Commission, if so, the details of the Commission, State-wise; and

(b) the details of the cases pertaining to the deprivation of rights and safeguards of the Scheduled Castes registered, investigated and decided by the State Scheduled Castes Commissions including the National Scheduled Castes Commission, since their inception?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) and (b) The National Commission for Scheduled Castes (NCSC) has been set up under Article 338 of the Constitution. Since its inception on 19.02.2004, total number of 79506 cases pertaining to deprivation of rights and safeguards of the Scheduled Castes were registered, out of which, 78570 cases were investigated and 49644 cases were decided by the NCSC.

No data in respect of the Scheduled Castes Commissions constituted by the States is maintained by this Ministry.

**Income through launching of satellite**

1011. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is generating any income through various satellites launch missions conducted by the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) and through the launching of satellites of foreign countries, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the future course of action plan in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Yes Sir. The Government is generating income through various satellite launch missions by providing services, on commercial basis, through Antrix Corporation Limited (Antrix), the commercial arm of Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO). These services include (i) Marketing and direct reception of data from Indian Remote Sensing Satellites to national and international clientele, and (ii) Leasing of satellite transponders on-board INSAT/ GSAT satellites. The income generated by Antrix, since 1992, for providing the above services is ₹ 4,408.07 Crores.

In addition, the satellites of the foreign countries are launched by ISRO, on commercial basis, under contract between respective foreign customer and Antrix. As on



date, ISRO has launched 40 satellites from 19 foreign countries; and the income generated through launch of these satellites is € 50.47 million and US \$ 17.17 million.

(b) The future course of action plan includes, (i) expanding the data and direct reception services of Indian Remote Sensing Satellites to international clientele, (ii) enhancing leasing of satellite transponders to Indian customers, (iii) increasing launch services for foreign satellites on-board Indian launch vehicles, and (iv) enhancing marketing of satellites and sub-systems.

**Database in respect of socially and economically backward section**

1012. DR. T.N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has felt the need for database in respect of socially and economically backward section amongst the minority communities that exist in the country for successful implementation of various developmental plans thereby ensuring the optimum reach to the identified group, if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(b) if not, the steps taken/proposed to be taken by Government to identify the socially and economically backward section amongst the minority communities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI INDERJIT SINGH RAO): (a) Database at national level in respect of socially and economically backward section amongst the minority communities is not available in the country. However, a National Data Bank for Socio-Religious Categories with available reports from National Sample Surveys, Population Censuses etc. has been created in the Ministry's website ([mospi.gov.in](http://mospi.gov.in))

(b) At present, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation has no such proposal.

**Constitution of National Data Bank**

1013. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is constituting the National Data Bank relating to socio-religious communities as recommended by the Rajinder Sachar Committee report; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI INDERJIT SINGH RAO): (a) and (b) A National Data Bank for Socio-Religious Categories with available reports from National Sample Surveys, Population Censuses etc. has been created in the Ministry's website (mospi.gov.in).

**Claims and distribution of title deeds under Forest Rights Act, 2006**

1014. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether claims and distribution of the title deeds of the Scheduled Tribes and other forest dwellers are settled on demands, as per Recognition of Forest Rights Act, 2006 in the country;

(b) if so, the details demands, distribution of claims and title deeds, individual and community so far, and pending cases with the reasons for pendency, State-wise; and

(c) the details of claims and distribution of title deeds in Telangana State, individual and community and expenditure incurred and extent of land distributed, district-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA): (a) and (b) The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 (FRA, 2006) which is being administered by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, seeking to recognize and vest the forest rights and occupation in forest land in forest dwelling Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers who have been residing in such forests for generations but whose rights could not be recorded, has been notified for operation with effect from 31.12.2007. The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Rules, 2008 for implementing the provisions of the Act have also been notified on 1.1.2008. As per the Act and Rules notified there under, the responsibility for recognition and vesting of forest rights and distribution of land rights rests with the State/UT Governments. As per the information received till 31st May, 2014, 37,64,315 claims have been filed and 14,36,290 titles have been distributed under the Forest Rights Act, 2006. 34,421 titles were ready for distribution. A total of 30,57,126 claims have been disposed of (81.21%). A statement showing State-wise details of number of claims received and distribution of title deeds under the FRA, 2006, as on 31.05.2014 is given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) District-wise details of extent of land distributed as also details of expenditure incurred in respect of any state are not maintained by this Ministry.

**Statement**

*Details of claims and distribution of title deeds under the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006*

(As on 31.05.2014)					
Sl. No.	States	No. of claims received	No. of titles distributed	No. of claims rejected	Total No. of claims disposed of / % respect of claims received
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4,11,012 (4,00,053 individual and 10,959 community)	1,69,370(1,67,263 individual and 2,107 community)	1,65,466	3,34,836 (81.46%)
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-
3.	Assam	1,31,911 (1,26,718 individual and 5,193 community)	36,267 (35,407 individual and 860 community)	37,669	73,936 (56.04%)
4.	Bihar	2,930	28	1,644	1,672 (57.06%)
5.	Chhattisgarh	7,56,062	3,12,250	4,01,784	7,14,034 (94.44%)

6.	Goa	-	-	-	-
7.	Gujarat	1,91,592 (1,82,869 individual and 8,723 community)	42,752 (40,994 individual and 1,758 community)	18,394 (13,252 individual and 5,142 community)	61,146 (31.91%)
8.	Himachal Pradesh	5,692	346	2,160	2,506 (44.02%)
9.	Jharkhand	42,003	15,296	16,958	32,254 (76.78%)
10.	Karnataka	2,54,577 (2,50,002 individual and 4,575 community)	7,058 (6,962 individual and 96 community)	1,59,116 (1,56,877 individual and 2,239 community)	1,66,174 (65.27%)
11.	Kerala	37,535 (36,140 individual and 1,395 community)	24,599	7,889	32,488 (86.55%)
12.	Madhya Pradesh	5,16,189 (4,88,498 individual and 27,691 community)	1,87,392 distributed (1,75,136 individual, 12,256 Community and 15,413 ready)	2,81,396 (ST-40.03%) (OTD-97.14%)	4,68,788 (90.81 %)

1	2	3	4	5	6
13.	Maharashtra	3,46,230(3,41,085 individual and 5,145 community)	1,03,797 (1,01,426 individual and 2,371 community)	2,33,720 (2,31,641 individual and 2,079 community)	3,37,517 (97.48%)
14.	Manipur	-	-	-	-
15.	Meghalaya	-	-	-	-
16.	Mizoram	-	-	-	-
17.	Orissa	5,63,154 (5,51,109 individual and 12,045 community)	3,33,001 distributed (3,29,805 individual and 3,196 community)	1,35,937 (1,35,264 individual and 673 community)	4,68,938 (83.26 %)
18.	Rajasthan	69,775 (69,123 individual and 652 community)	34,147 (34,082 individual and 65 community)	33,515	67,662 (96.97%)
19.	Sikkim	-	-	-	-
20.	Tamil Nadu	21,781 (18,420 individual and 3,361 community)	(3,723 titles are ready)	-	-

21.	Tripura	1,82,617 (1,82,340 individual and 277 community)	1,20,473 (1,20,418 individual and 55 community)	21,384 (21,164 individual and 220 community)	1,41,857 (77.68%)
22.	Uttar Pradesh	92,433 (91,298 Individual and 1,135 community)	17,705 (16,891 individual and 814 community)	73,028	90,733 (98.16%)
23.	Uttarakhand	182	-	1	1 (0.54 %)
24.	West Bengal	1,38,640 (1,35,442 individual and 3,198 community)	31,809 distributed and 15,285 titles are ready	30,775	62,584 (45.14%)
25.	Andman and Nicobar Islands	-	-	-	-
26.	Daman and Diu	-	-	-	-
27.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-
TOTAL		37,64,315 (36,97,966 individual and 84,349 community)	14,36,290 (14,12,712 individual and 23,578 community) and 34,421 ready for distribution	16,20,836 (16,10,483 individual and 10,353 community)	30,57,126 (81.21%)

**Funds allocated under TSP**

1015. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any suggestions/requests from public representatives or the social organizations that the funds allocated under Tribal Sub Plans (TSP) be allocated proportionately in accordance with the tribal population; if so, the details thereof and the response of the Government thereto;

(b) the steps proposed to be taken by Government in this regard; and

(c) whether Government proposes to issue guidelines to the State agencies in this regard for proper utilization and non diversion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA): (a) to (c) Guidelines on formulation, implementation as well as monitoring of Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) issued by the Planning Commission envisage outlay for the TSP in proportion to the ST population. Based on the recommendations of the Task Force constituted under the Chairmanship of Dr. Narendra Jadhav, Member, Planning Commission and Inter Ministerial Committee, the Planning Commission has revised Guidelines for implementation of TSP by Central Ministries and States UTs on 18th June 2014.

The Guidelines, *inter-alia*, reiterate the resolve of the Government for location of funds under TSP out of total Plan Outlays not less than the population proportions of STs in State as per 2011 census. The Guidelines further stipulates for non-diversion of funds meant for tribal areas and comprehensive monitoring framework with well-defined indicators, covering provisioning, service delivery standards as well as outcomes.

**New projects for rehabilitation of tribals**

1016. SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether tribal people have been displaced from their abodes during the last three years in order to implement new projects, the number of them and for which projects;

(b) whether they have been rehabilitated already, or there are plans to do so; and

(c) whether Government would make it a condition while giving clearance for any new project that if displacement of tribals is necessary, expenses for their rehabilitation will have to be borne by the project owner?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA): (a) A list giving details of projects for which clearance has been issued by Ministry of Tribal Affairs during the last three years along with tribal people affected for Resettlement and Rehabilitation is given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) The Resettlement and Rehabilitation policy and conditions for clearance require displaced people to be rehabilitated.

(c) Special provisions have been made in Section 41 of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation & Resettlement Act, 2013 stipulating preparation of Development Plan laying down the details of procedure for settling land rights due, but not settled and restoring titles of the Scheduled Tribes as well as the Scheduled Castes on the alienated land by undertaking a special drive together with land acquisition. Further, Section 19 of the aforesaid Act provides that for publication of declaration and summary of Rehabilitation & Resettlement, the Requiring Body will deposit the amount towards cost of acquisition of land as prescribed by the appropriate Government.



**Statement**

*Projects for which clearance has been issued along with the number of tribal people affected for resettlement and rehabilitation*

Sl. No.	File Number	Name of Project	Location	No. of Villages to be submerged	Total No. of Project Oustees	No. of ST project Oustees	Proposed Benefits	Date of Receipt of Project	Status
1	4/7/2012 CP&R	Jigon Irrigation Project	Distt. - Buldana, Maharashtra	22	6089 families 27600 Population	778 families 3805 Population	Irrigation Drinking Water	26.06.2012	Clearance issued on 22.08.2013
2	4/12/2012- CP&R	Lakhwar Multipurpose Irrigation & Water Supply Project,	Distt. Dehradun, Uttarakhand	12	648 families 6716 Population	141 families 1489 Population	Irrigation Drinking Water	22.10.2012	Clearance issued on 09.11.2012
3	4/20/2011- CP&R	Lower Penganga Project	Distt.- Yavatmal and Nanded Maharashtra	--	8136 families 36809 Population	2448 families 8419 Population	Irrigation	04.11.2010	Clearance issued on 22.03.2013

4	4/19/2012- CP&R	Shivasa- mudram Run of the River Power (SRRP) Project	Distt. - Chamrajanagar Karnataka	--	--	Power Project	09.11.2012	Clearance issued on 25.10.2013
5	4/2/2013- CP&R	Upper Parvara Project	Distt. Ahmednagar, Maharashtra	10	655 families 6337 Population	394 families 3978 Population	18.12.2012	Clearance issued on 28.10.2013

**Conservation-Cum-Development of Sahariya**

†1017. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for not releasing ₹2590.29 lakh in the year 2012-13 and ₹38.0017 lakh in the year 2013-14 by the Ministry inspite of sanctioning for four years Conservation-Cum-Development (CCD) plan for Sahariya; and

(b) whether the Ministry proposes to release the above said outstanding amount, and if so, by when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA): (a) The Ministry has been implementing a 100% Central Sector Scheme *viz.*, “Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups” for overall development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs). Under the Scheme, State Governments submit Conservation-cum-Development (CCD) Plans on the basis of requirement assessed through Baseline Survey. An Expert Committee in the Ministry examines CCD Plans and activities proposed for implementation and approves the Plan. However, funds are released to a State based on the availability of funds in a particular financial year, proportionate to PVTG population of the State *vis-a-vis* PVTG population of the country, receipt of requisite documents etc. During the year 2012-13 and 2013-14 an amount of ₹ 15.00 crore and ₹ 7.00 crore respectively was released to Government of Rajasthan on this basis for development of Saharia PVTGs.

(b) Does not arise, in view of (a) above.

**Scheduled Tribes in Jharkhand**

†1018. SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the actual assessment of the Scheduled Tribe population has been made in the Scheduled Tribe dominated State of Jharkhand;

(b) if so, the details of the population in the State of Jharkhand, district-wise; and

(c) the schemes which have been run/proposed to be run in the Scheduled Tribe dominated State of Jharkhand by the Central Government at present?

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA): (a) and (b) Registrar General, India, conducts decadal Population Census wherein data is collected on all persons including Scheduled Tribes living in the country at the time of Census. The last Census was conducted in the year 2011. District-wise Scheduled Tribe population and the population in five year age-group-wise in the State of Jharkhand are given in Statement-I and II respectively (*See* below).

(c) The Ministry of Tribal Affairs is running following programmes/schemes for the upliftment of Scheduled Tribes all over India, including the State of Jharkhand:

- (i) Scheme of Construction of Hostels for ST Girls and Boys
- (ii) Scheme of Establishment of Ashram School in Tribal Sub-Plan Areas
- (iii) Post-Matric Scholarship for ST students
- (iv) Upgradation of Merit
- (v) Pre-Matric Scholarship for ST students studying in classes IX and X
- (vi) Vocational Training in Tribal Areas (State's component)
- (vii) Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship for STs
- (viii) Scheme of National Overseas Scholarship for STs
- (ix) Top Class Education for ST students
- (x) Grants-in-aid to Voluntary Organisations working for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes
- (xi) Coaching for Scheduled Tribes
- (xii) Strengthening Education among Scheduled Tribe Girls in Low Literacy Districts
- (xiii) Vocational Training in Tribal Areas
- (xiv) Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs)
- (xv) Grants-in-aid to STDCCs for MFP Operations
- (xvi) Mechanism for Marketing of Minor Forest Produce (MFP) through Minimum

Support Price (MSP) and Development of Value Chain for MFP as a measure of social safety for MFP gatherers

- (xvii) Grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution of India
- (xviii) Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Plan (SCA to TSP)
- (xix) Development of Tribal Products/Produce [Grants-in-aid to Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India Limited (TRIFED)]
- (xx) A new Scheme called 'Van Bandhu Kalyan Yojana' has been proposed by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs and ₹ 100.00 crore (Rupees Hundred crore) have been allocated under the scheme for the year 2014-15. The State of Jharkhand is one of the beneficiary States of the said Scheme.

***Statement-I***

*District-wise Scheduled Tribe population in the State of Jharkhand*

Sl. No.	District	ST Population			% of STs in each District
		Total	Male	Female	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Garhwa	205874	104499	101375	15.56
2.	Chatra	45563	23141	22422	4.37
3.	Kodarma	6903	3594	3309	0.96
4.	Giridih	238188	120646	117542	9.74
5.	Deoghar	180962	91012	89950	12.13
6.	Godda	279208	138510	140698	21.26
7.	Sahibganj	308343	153435	154908	26.8
8.	Pakur	379054	186967	192087	42.1
9.	Dhanbad	233119	117256	115863	8.68
10.	Bokaro	255626	129233	126393	12.4
11.	Lohardaga	262734	130814	131920	56.89

1	2	3	4	5	6
12.	Purbi Singhbhum	653923	325989	327934	28.51
13.	Palamu	181208	92577	88631	9.34
14.	Latehar	331096	166427	164669	45.54
15.	Hazaribagh	121768	60796	60972	7.02
16.	Ramgarh	201166	101901	99265	21.19
17.	Dumka	571077	282125	288952	43.22
18.	Jamtara	240489	120035	120454	30.4
19.	Ranchi	1042016	520582	521434	35.76
20.	Khunti	389626	193710	195916	73.25
21.	Gumla	706754	352514	354240	68.94
22.	Simdega	424407	211546	212861	70.78
23.	Pashchimi Singhbhum	1011296	500949	510347	67.31
24.	Saraikela- Kharsawan	374642	187149	187493	35.18
TOTAL		8645042	4315407	4329635	26.21

Source: RGI

**Statement-II**

*Scheduled Tribe population in five year age-group-wise  
in the State of Jharkhand.*

Age-group	ST Population		
	Total	Male	Female
1	2	3	4
All ages	8645042	4315407	4329635
0-4	989863	499626	490237
5-9	1128234	572146	556088

1	2	3	4
10-14	1098861	558683	540178
15-19	837613	428877	408736
20-24	719170	345438	373732
25-29	670020	333890	336130
30-34	575421	282661	292760
35-39	550019	273847	276172
40-44	474792	237987	236805
45-49	419358	214948	204410
50-54	318330	162077	156253
55-59	256377	122432	133945
60-64	256043	118497	137546
65-69	162005	75197	86808
70-74	94923	44590	50333
75-79	35182	16015	19167
80+	36120	17030	19090
Age not stated	22711	11466	11245

*Source:* RGI

#### **MSP for minor forest produce of tribals**

1019. SHRI AAYANUR MANJUNATHA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has decided to set a Maximum Support Price (MSP) for at least ten minor forest produce to provide remunerative prices to tribals; and

(b) if so, the details of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

**Lapse funds for schemes for tribal development**

†1020. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the provision of budget allocation for the schemes of tribal development;
- (b) whether it is a fact that the majority portion of the amount allocated under different schemes and sub-schemes for tribal development is lapsed; and
- (c) if so, the specific work plan of Government to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA): (a) and (b) Budget allocation made to the Ministry of Tribal Affairs for the schemes of tribal development during the first two years of the 12th Five Year Plan and the percentage of amount utilized by the Ministry is as under:

(₹ in crore)

Year	BE	RE	Expenditure <i>w.r.t</i> RE (Percentage)
2012-13	4090.00	3100.00	98.6%
2013-14	4279.00	3879.00	98.53 %*

\* Provisional

(c) The Ministry is monitoring budget utilization on a quarterly basis and pursues with States for utilization of funds. Ministry of Tribal Affairs has decided to merge some of its education schemes and also some of the schemes operated through Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) for implementation during the 12th Plan period. The merger of schemes will give flexibility and enable States to implement schemes on the basis of local priority and context. The guidelines for various schemes have been revised from time to time. A system of inspection is in existence for verifying schemes implemented by NGOs. The Ministry has issued “Operational guidelines for formulation, implementation and monitoring of Tribal Sub-Plan and Article 275(1) grants”, for effective implementation of schemes administered by this Ministry.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



**Funds for special backward tribes**

†1021. DR. BHUSHAN LAL JANGDE: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are five special backward tribes in Chhattisgarh for which the proposal of allocation had been sent to the Central Government for the year 2012-13 and 2013-14;

(b) if so, whether the assistance of meagre amount was provided against the requirement of proposed amount and the time by when the remaining amount will be provided; and

(c) by when the Central Government would approve the construction of 620 hostels/ashrams which could not be approved under the building of construction hostels/ashrams in Chhattisgarh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA): (a) There are five tribal communities namely Abujh Marias, Baigas, Birhor, Hill Korbas and Kamars identified and categorized as Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) in the State of Chhattisgarh. Under the scheme of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs), proposals for the years 2012-13 and 2013-14 for central assistance for the survival, protection and development of these PVTGs has been received under the Central Sector Scheme of 'Development of PVTGs' from the State Government of Chhattisgarh.

(b) Under the scheme of Development of PVTG, the Expert Committee approves the Conservation-cum-Development (CCD) Plan submitted by the State Governments. Funds are released to a State on receipt of complete requisite documents etc. based on the availability of funds in a particular financial year, proportionate to PVTG population of the State *vis-a-vis* PVTG population of the country.

Details of the funds sanctioned/released accordingly to Government of Chhattisgarh for development of PVTGs during 2012-13 and 2013-14 are as follows:

Year	Proposed by Govt of Chhattisgarh (₹ in lakh)	Grant sanctioned/ released (₹ in lakh)
2012-13	6605.00	2000.00
2013-14	4445.00	1400.00

(c) Approval of the Hostels/Ashram Schools by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs is as per the proposal fulfilling scheme guidelines and availability of funds.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Corrective steps to declare Sabar Community as ST**

1022. SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that due to wrong spelling of the tribe “Sabar” as “Sara” and “Sahara” etc. majority of the Sabar Tribe have not been recognized as a Scheduled Tribes under the Constitution, thereby losing all entitlements on that account;

(b) for how long the proposal of Odisha Government in this regard has been lying with the Ministry; and

(c) the time by which these deprived sections of Sabar tribe will be included through a relevant Constitutional Amendment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA): (a) Two representations have been received in this regard, in January, 2014, and July, 2014, including the request to include ‘Sara’ and ‘Saara’ in the list of STs.

(b) and (c) The proposal of the Government of Odisha has been processed as per the modalities.

**Implementation of Forests Right Act**

1023. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Ministry has fully implemented Forest Rights Act;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that Ministry of Environment and Forest want its certain provision to be amended and diluted, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Ministry of Environment is giving clearances overlooking the objections of department of Tribal Affairs, if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No such proposal has been received from the Ministry of Environment & Forests for amendment or dilution of the Act.

(c) The Forest Rights Act, 2006 does not provide for any kind of relaxation while according clearances.

**Incorporation of tribes from Madhya Pradesh in pre-existing tribes**

†1024. SHRI SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to State:

(a) the action taken as on date on the letter No. 53/Mu. Man./Ka./2014 dated 17 January, 2014 of the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh State regarding incorporation of three tribes of Madhya Pradesh viz. Keer, Meena, Pardi in pre-existing tribes and by when a decision would be taken to include them in this regard; and

(b) the tribes regarding which proposal is under consideration to include them in the Schedule of Scheduled Tribes Order Act, 1950 and by when these would be notified, the details of the process?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA): (a) The proposal of the Government of Madhya Pradesh for inclusion of Keer, Meena, Pardi in list of Scheduled Tribes was processed as per the modalities. The proposal has been rejected by the Registrar General of India and this has been informed to the Government of Madhya Pradesh.

(b) As on date there is no proposal under consideration before the Union Cabinet. As per the modalities, any proposal has to be concurred with by Registrar General of India (RGI) and National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (NCST), before placing it before the Cabinet.

**Forest land occupied by tribes in West Bengal**

1025. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of forest area in West Bengal and the statistics of tribes living in the forest zone;

(b) whether there has been any rise of forest area in the last five years and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is contemplating to resettle the tribes and if so, the details of procedure adopted; and

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) the details of funds provided by Government to the State for tribal welfare, forest conservation and afforestation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA): (a) As per India State of Forests Report-2013, Ministry of Environment and Forests, the forest cover is 18.93% of the geographical area of the State. The main tribes living in the forest are Rawas, Mechs, Santhals, Oraos, Garos and Totos.

(b) Forest Survey of India brings out the India State of Forest Report on a biennial basis. The forest cover during the last three reports is as follows:

1.	ISFR 2009	-	12,994 sq.km.
2.	ISFR 2011	-	12,995 sq.km.
3.	ISFR 2013	-	16,805 sq.km.

Reasons for change detected in 2013 assessment: The increase in the forest cover of the State is due to coppice growth and afforestation inside the forests and growth of commercial plantations and shade trees in tea gardens etc., outside forests. Total increase in forest cover not only pertains to the period of ISFR 2011 and ISFR 2013, but a major part of increase has been attributed to inclusion of Trees Outside Forests (TOF) areas especially in North 24 Pargana district and Malda districts which could not be captured in the earlier assessments due to poor quality of satellite data.

(c) As per information received from the Govt. of West Bengal, some initiatives have been taken by the State for settlement as per provisions of the Forest Rights Act, 2006. They are - (i) Individual rights provided to tribals dwelling in forest areas: 32027, (ii) Community rights Diovided: 312, (iii) Community forest rights resource: 454 no. applications have been received and (iv) Individual/community rights patta ready for distribution: 145.

(d) The Ministry of Environment and Forest is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National Afforestation Programme (NAP) for regeneration of degraded forests and adjoining areas in the country including State of West Bengal. The details of amount released to West Bengal under NAP since its inception in 2002 is given as under:

Year	(₹ in crore)
2000-2002	0.00
2002-03	2.26
2003-04	5.55
2004-05	6.03
2005-06	5.92
2006-07	7.00
2007-08	7.23
2008-09	9.06
2009-10	3.11
2010-11	4.12
2011-12	6.29
2012-13	2.57
2013-14	2.96
TOTAL:	62.11

The Ministry of Tribal Affairs is implementing various schemes for the welfare of tribals. The funds released to the State of West Bengal during 2013-14 under various schemes are as under:

Sl. No.	Schemes	(in lakhs)
1.	Post-Matric Scholarship for ST students	2277.63
2.	Pre-Matric Scholarship for ST students studying in classes IX and X	2620.00
3.	Grants-in-aid to Voluntary Organisations working for the Welfare of Scheduled Tribes	360.57

Sl. No.	Schemes	(in lakhs)
4.	Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs)	1300.00
5.	Grants-in-Aid to STDCCs for MFP Operations	231.93
6.	Grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution of India	6104.00
7.	Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub Plan (SCA to TSP)	4181.36
8.	Eklavya Model Residential Schools	870.24

**Non-disbursal of funds for Ashram School in Rajasthan**

†1026. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for non-disbursal of an amount of ₹ 11,160 lakh by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs for the construction of 18 new ashram schools in Rajasthan; and

(b) the details of reasons for the non-disbursal of the above amount?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA): (a) and (b) The proposal for release of ₹ 11160.00 lakh for construction of 18 new Girls Ashram Schools in five (5) districts in the State of Rajasthan was considered in the Ministry of Tribal Affairs during the year 2013-14. Due to limited availability of fund during the Financial Year 2013-14, the proposal was restricted to construction of five (5) new Girls Ashram Schools. But the fund could not be released as the Utilization for amount '₹ 251.94 lakh' out of the released amount '₹ 634.89, for the period 2011-12' was pending. The Utilization Certificate in this regard is still awaited. The fund for these five new Girls Ashram Schools can be released during the Financial Year 2014-15, if the State Government meets the codal requirements in time.

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Schemes for development of tribal areas**

1027. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is implementing various schemes for development of tribal colonies in the country;

(b) if so, scheme-wise details, amount sanctioned, State-wise and district-wise of Telangana State for the last three years including current year; and

(c) any proposal for additional schemes received from the State Governments in this regard, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The quantum of funds allocated and released for the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes (STs) during each of the last three years and the current year Scheme-wise/ State-wise is given in Statement (*See* below). As Telangana State has been created only this year, *i.e.* 2014, the annexed details of release of funds with respect to the State is included in the State of Andhra Pradesh. District-wise details are not maintained in the Ministry but by the respective States/UTs.

(c) In addition to the Schemes mentioned in the Annexure, a new Central Sector Scheme *viz.* “Van Bandhu Kalyan Yojana (VKY)” has been launched during the current year 2014-15 based on Gujarat State Model for holistic development of tribal people. An amount of ₹ 100.00 crore has been earmarked for the Scheme during the year 2014-15.

**Statement**

*A. Details of scheme-wise allocation of funds during the year 2011-12, 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15*

Sl. No.	Name of the scheme	Allocation of Funds					(₹ in crore)
		2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15		
1	2	3	4	5	6		
1.	Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub Plan (SCA to TSP)	1197.00	1317.00	1317.00	1317.00		
2.	Grant under Article 275(1) of the Constitution of India	1096.01	1200.00	1200.00	1200.00		
3.	Grants-in-Aid to State Tribal Development Corporative Corporations (STDCCs) etc. for Minor Forest Produce (MFP) Operations	20.00	20.00	20.00	15.00		
4.	Minor Forest Produce (MFP) through Minimum Support Price (MSP) and Development of Value Chain for MFP	The Scheme was approved by the Cabinet on 1.08.2013. Fund was made available in the last month of Financial year.					
5.	Grant-in-Aid to Voluntary Organisation working for the Welfare of Scheduled Tribes	55.50	55.50	55.50	35.00		
6.	Coaching for Scheduled Tribes	4.50	4.50	4.50	1.50		



1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	Strengthening Education among Scheduled Tribe Girls in Low Literacy Districts	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00
8.	Vocational Training in Tribal Areas (NGO component)	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
9.	Girls/Boys Hostels for STs	78.00	78.00	125.00	
10.	Establishment of Ashram Schools for STs in TSP Area	75.00	75.00	75.00	1036.84
11.	Post Matric Scholarship for ST students	677.50	748.50	748.50	
12.	Upgradation of Merit	1.50	1.50	1.50	
13.	Pre-Matric Scholarship for needy ST students studying in Classes IX and X	50.00	86.00	212.19	
14.	Vocational Training in Tribal Areas	6.00	6.00	6.00	
15.	Top Class Education for STs	5.00	13.00	13.00	
16.	National Overseas Scholarship for ST students	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
17.	Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship	62.00	90.00	90.00	50.00
18.	Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PTGs)	244.00	244.00	244.00	207.00
19.	Research Information and Mass Education, Tribal Festival and Others	10.50	10.50	10.50	17.34

Note: State-wise allocation of funds for some of the schemes are not fixed because schemes are need based and demand driven.

## B. State-wise schemes-wise position of releases during last three years and current year.

Sl. No.	Name of States	Article 275 (1) of Constitution of India										SCA to TSP				Grant-in-Aid to STDCCs for MFP Operations				(₹ in lakh)
		2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14							
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7998.00	4834.00	350.00	0.00	6057.00	4125.00	5789.00	719.56	194.00	264.00	120.00	0.00							
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1082.83	0.00	832.19	268.53	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00							
3.	Assam	3419.00	0.00	3540.25	0.00	5475.00	4674.00	6563.63	1062.27	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00							
4.	Bihar	959.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1147.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00							
5.	Chhattisgarh	9294.00	8534.00	9172.11	2207.01	10645.00	9478.00	9478.00	2139.35	200.00	189.00	0.00	0.00							
6.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00							
7.	Gujarat	9426.00	4629.60	10275.69	2515.73	8838.00	7410.00	8448.00	2438.61	150.00	160.00	177.00	0.00							
8.	Himachal Pradesh	431.00	474.00	474.00	110.63	1851.00	1262.00	1768.00	107.24	10.00	7.00	0.00	0.00							
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	1390.00	150.34	1146.75	0.00	1143.00	0.00	1702.41	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00							

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
10.	Jharkhand	9181.00	7369.50	9280.40	2438.96	10704.00	11413.25	12187.00	2364.19	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11.	Karnataka	4263.00	4800.00	4800.00	1198.73	2170.00	1853.25	2471.00	1161.98	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
12.	Kerala	463.00	510.00	510.00	136.78	574.00	549.00	549.00	132.59	14.00	0.00	6.00	0.00
13.	Madhya Pradesh	14015.50	16518.04	15793.47	4321.21	15593.85	17525.00	17525.00	4188.73	472.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14.	Maharashtra	10805.00	2911.00	12489.00	2965.17	7055.93	0.00	7728.00	2874.26	330.72	245.00	67.07	0.00
15.	Manipur	937.00	1031.00	1031.00	254.68	705.00	1230.00	1581.90	246.88	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
16.	Meghalaya	2798.00	0.00	2924.38	721.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	77.00	0.00	106.00	0.00
17.	Mizoram	1056.00	810.75	1133.61	292.31	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	24.00	45.00	0.00
18.	Nagaland	2301.00	2454.00	2886.93	482.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19.	Odisha	11347.00	11283.99	14706.50	2705.77	14449.15	13321.00	13321.00	2622.81	315.00	233.00	193.00	0.00
20.	Rajasthan	7642.00	7737.98	9437.80	2606.40	1840.00	7441.00	8377.00	2526.49	29.28	0.00	0.00	0.00
21.	Sikkim	259.00	272.58	302.90	58.22	451.01	437.00	437.00	56.43	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
22.	Tamil Nadu	614.25	0.00	901.00	224.20	572.00	0.00	651.00	217.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
23.	Telangana	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	898.88	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Sl. No.	Name of States	*Minor Forest Produce (MFP) through Minimum Support Price (MSP) and Development of Value Chain for MFP					Grant-in-Aid to Voluntary Organisation working for the Welfare of STs					Coaching for Scheduled Tribes				
		2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15		2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15		2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	
24.	Tripura	1250.00	1375.00	1355.00	329.18		2244.00	1955.00	2102.10			319.09	38.00	52.00	54.00	0.00
25.	Uttar Pradesh	1484.91	200.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
26.	Uttarakhand	0	0.00	267.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	139.60			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
27.	West Bengal	6066.99	6104.00	6104.00	1494.39		4720.00	2580.75	4181.36			1448.57	170.00	126.00	231.93	0.00
(₹ in lakh)																
1	2	3	4	5	6		7	8	9	10		11	12	13	14	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		132.95	120.67	330.83	20.06		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		472.04	80.33	671.32	32.22		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
3.	Assam	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		112.56	83.90	99.26	10.95		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
4.	Bihar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		81.63	0.00	95.23	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	43.65		132.95	0.00	330.83	20.06		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
6.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
7.	Gujarat	0.00	0.00	5.00	0.00	156.39	0.00	83.78	100.02	35.97	0.00	12.97	0.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	161.47	1.57	153.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	16.56	0.00	18.49	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	24.15	0.00	480.44	118.50	307.29	12.68	17.75	0.00	0.00	0.00
11.	Karnataka	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	303.79	94.66	166.74	89.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
12.	Kerala	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	148.37	62.64	7023	61.52	10.32	1395000	2.75	0.00
13.	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	0.00	34.89	0.00	73.69	53.86	64, '80	0.00	35.14	0.00	21.32	0.00
14.	Maharashtra	0.00	0.00	8.25	0.00	112.69	231.46	62, '82	0.00	9.80	0.00	0.00	0.00
15.	Manipur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	137.66	125.42	213.81	0.00	15.20	23.98	14.84	0.00
16.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	642.55	293.49	857.91	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17.	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	77.24	0.00	40.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	17.68	0.00	10.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19.	Odisha	0.00	0.00	40.00	0.00	1243.85	183.05	222.21	46.89	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
20.	Rajasthan	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.00	81.52	0.00	0.00	51.42	86.94	0.00	66.54	0.00
21.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	57.47	0.00	28.29	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

22.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	45.72	23.30	34.33	11.81	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
23.	Telangana	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
24.	Tripura	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	32.98	32.94	1.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
25.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	91.70	16.67	16.83	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
26.	Uttarakhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	83.69	28.57	90.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
27.	West Bengal	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	574.62	234.21	360.57	24.59	13.31	0.00	0.00	0.00
28.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.93	7.35	0.00	0.00	25.50	7.13	0.00	0.00

\*The Scheme was approved by the Cabinet on 01.08.2013. Fund was made available in the last month of Financial Year 2013-14

Sl. No.	Name of States	Strengthening Education among ST Girls in Low Literacy Districts					Vocational Training in Tribal Areas					Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (Earlier known as scheme of Development of Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs))			
		2011-12 2012-13 2013-14 2014-15 2015-16					2011-12 2012-13 2013-14 2014-15 2015-16					2011-12 2012-13 2013-14 2014-15			
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1188.32	0.00	12.95	52.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2292.400	2000.000	3000.000	0.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	39.76	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Assam	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	118.60	88.08	74.16	72.32	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

(₹ in lakh)



[illegible]



Sl. No.	Name of States	Hostels for ST Girls and Boys					Establishment of Ashram Schools in Tribal Sub Plan Areas					Post Matric Scholarship for ST students					(₹ in lakh)
		2011-12 2012-13 2013-14 2014-15 2015-16					2011-12 2012-13 2013-14 2014-15 2015-16					2011-12 2012-13 2013-14 2014-15 2015-16					
		2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	418.3	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	988.49	371.87	0.00	16697.74	19438.70	4895.17	0.00				
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1201.64	279.81	846.73	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	633.00	1366.85	2.29				
3.	Assam	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	749.60	0.00	4210.81	4537.69	4756.81	1114.00				
4.	Bihar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	298.42	90.00	23.00	23.00				
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	530.36	0.00	0.00	4034.11	3150.31	1341.47	787.00				
6.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	300.00	0.00	0.00	26.77	8.00	2.00	2.00				
7.	Gujarat	0.00	187.06	939.33	0.00	1500.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8482.59	2460.71	7138.58	615.00				
8.	Himachal Pradesh	223.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1141.84	948.52	282.83	237.00				
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	733.48	710.06	177.00	177.00				
10.	Jharkhand	716.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3374.06	1344.21	3267.40	336.00				
11.	Karnataka	283.99	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6149.11	2522.75	3340.76	630.00				
12.	Kerala	250.00		553.45	1949.63	0.00	1025.02	0.00	0.00	957.08	329.45	625.53	82.00				

[illegible]

[illegible]

Sl. No.	Name of States	Upgradation of Merit					Pre-matric Scholarships for ST Students					Vocational Training in Tribal Areas					(₹ in lakh)
							Studying in Classes IX and X										
		2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	16.38	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	500.00	0.00	0.00	113.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	218.44	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			
3.	Assam	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	90.00	211.88	0.00	0.00	89.00	390.51	485.70				
4.	Bihar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			
5.	Chhattisgarh	54.60	17.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	593.00	0.00	0.00	107.86	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			
6.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	14.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			
7.	Gujarat	17.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	500.00	2835.28	0.00	228.96	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0.39	0.39	0.00	0.00	0.00	20.00	45.73	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			
10.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1472.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			
11.	Karnataka	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	260.00	3320.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
12.	Kerala	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	57.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
13.	Madhya Pradesh	92.88	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3400.00	0.00	0.00	50.16	88.00	150.74	0.00
14.	Maharashtra	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	251.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
15.	Manipur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	729.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
16.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.00	296.77	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17.	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	70.00	123.19	0.00	0.00	88.00	69.68	0.00
18.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19.	Odisha	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3128.00	5601.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
20.	Rajasthan	1.74	7.18	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4792.55	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
21.	Sikkim	3.12	3.12	3.12	0.00	0.00	4.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
22.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	26.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
23.	Tripura	3.12	3.12	3.12	0.00	0.00	340.00	674.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
24.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	28.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
25.	Uttarakhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	26.00	460.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
26.	West Bengal	7.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	260.00	2620.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
27.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	33.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Sl. No.	Name of States	Tribal Research Institutes								Organization of Tribal Festivals				*Supporting Projects of All India and Inter State Nature				(₹ in lakh)
		Tribal Research Institutes								Organization of Tribal Festivals				*Supporting Projects of All India and Inter State Nature				
		2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14					
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	23.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.50	0.00	1.97	0.54	0.00	0.00	0.00				
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				
3.	Assam	40.84	27.56	60.01	0.00	7.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				
4.	Bihar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	15.50	0.00	0.00	7.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				
6.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				
7.	Gujarat	15.00	0.00	16.10	0.00	7.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				
10.	Jharkhand	88.31	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				
11.	Karnataka	8.50	16.00	29.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				
12.	Kerala	43.87	44.93	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
13.	Madhya Pradesh	54.275	77.00	0.00	0.00	7.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.17	0.00	0.00	0.00
14.	Maharashtra	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.15	0.00	0.00	0.00
15.	Manipur	55.50	68.64	56.50	0.00	7.50	10.00	7.50	0.00	0.75	0.00	0.00	0.00
16.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17.	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19.	Odisha	50.34	115.31	109.8	0.00	7.50	10.00	7.50	0.00	0.92	1.325	0.00	0.00
20.	Rajasthan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
21.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
22.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
23.	Tripura	9.88	28.02	0.00	0.00	7.50	10.00	7.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
24.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.56
25.	Uttarakhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
26.	West Bengal	0.00	0.00	3.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.75	0.68	0.62	0.00
27.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
28.	New Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.50	2.91	0.00	0.00

\*Scheme is demand based and no prior allocation is made. Funds has been released to Government and NGOs

*Funds released to University Grant Commission (UGC) under the Scheme of Rajiv Gandhi National fellowship for ST Students*

Sl. No.	Year	Fund released (₹ in lakh)
1	2011-12	8463.00
2	2012-13	4500.00
3	2013-14	0.00
4	2014-15	0.00

*Funds released under the Scheme of National Overseas Scholarship for ST Candidates*

Sl.No.	Year	Fund released (₹ in lakh)
1	2011-12	78.31
2	2012-13	100.00
3	2013-14	68.00
4	2014-15	1.05

*Funds released under the Scheme of Top Class Education*

Sl. No.	Year	Fund released (₹ in lakh)
1	2011-12	697.00
2	2012-13	1011.00
3	2013-14	950.00
4	2014-15	158.39

*Note:* Funds released through University Grant Commission/Institutes and not to the States in respect of above three schemes

*Funds released to the Centre of Excellence*

(₹ in lakh)

Sl.No.	Name	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
1	Grant to Bhasha Research & Publication, Vododara, Gujarat	30.00	19.99	19.70	
2	Grant to NIRD, Hyderabad	0.00	28.87	0.00	9.40
3	Grant to BAIF, Pune	0.00	15.87	9.12	0.00

*Note:* The scheme is demand based and no prior allocation is made.



**Scarcity of drinking water in Delhi**

1028. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Delhi is dependent on other States for its drinking water supply; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard and whether there is any fool-proof system in place to provide adequate and uninterrupted supply of drinking water to the residents of Delhi, if so, the details in this regard?

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

(a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The raw water supply for Delhi is made through the barrages and canal system which exist in the territories of upper riparian states. As reported by Delhi Jal Board, Delhi gets its raw water supplies from Ravi-Beas, Yamuna and Ganga rivers. Ravi-Beas supplies at Nangal are released by Bhakra Beas Management Board. Yamuna supplies at Tajewala are regulated by Haryana and Ganga supplies by UP. Irrigation department. Yamuna water supply is given to Delhi as per allocations under the MoU, May 1994 signed by the five states of Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan and Delhi. As per Hon'ble Supreme Court orders issued in Feb'1996, both Wazirabad and Haiderpur ponds are kept full to ensure uninterrupted supply of water to Delhi plants.

Delhi Jal Board has a large water supply infrastructure comprising of 7 water treatment plants, 105 primary reservoirs and a large number of secondary/ local reservoirs connected through a 12000 kms long distribution pipe network to provide regular water supply at the consumer end. Water for drinking purposes is supplied in all parts of the city covering both planned & un-planned habitations in the areas which are yet to be covered with the piped network, water is supplied through tube-wells and free tanker service.

**Jaipur metro rail project**

†1029. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Urban Development Ministry has approved financial assistance to the tune of 20 per cent of the project cost of phase I of Jaipur Metro Rail Project; and

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, Government of India is emphasizing on having 50 per cent share in the capital share of the company and Board of Directors of Jaipur Metro company by giving just 20 per cent financial assistance for this project?

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

(a) Yes, Sir. The Central Government has approved Jaipur Metro Rail Project Phase-I at total estimated cost of ₹3149.00 crore. Out of the total cost, the contribution of Government of India (Gol) is ₹630.00 crore to be provided in the form of equity (₹472.50 crore; 15% of the total cost) and subordinate debt (₹157.50 crore; 5% of total cost), which amounts to 20% of the total cost of the project.

(b) As per Cabinet approval, Jaipur Metro Rail Project Phase-I is to be implemented by a joint venture of Government of India (Gol) and Government of Rajasthan (GoR) with Gol and GoR both having 50% share in the equity of the joint venture company.

#### **Problems of residential areas in Delhi**

1030. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of residential areas in Delhi where sub-human conditions exists, the reasons therefor; and

(b) the action being taken to attend those areas' problems immediately?

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

(a) and (b) As per the reports furnished by Delhi Development Authority and Municipal Corporation of Delhi, there are no developed residential areas where subhuman conditions exist. However, Delhi Urban Shelters Improvement Board, Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi (GNCTD) has informed that the Jhuggi Jhopri Clusters and slums in Delhi have inadequate sanitation, toilet and housing facilities. Basic amenities like Jan Suvidha Complexes, Mobile Toilets, Drains, Shishu Vatikas, Basti Vikas Kendras and Concrete Pavements are provided to such areas as per the policy of Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi and availability of funds.

#### **Encroachment of roadside in Delhi**

1031. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that roadside land in various parts of Delhi has been encroached upon, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a task force was constituted to remove the encroachments, if so, the details in this regard; and

(c) to what extent these encroachments have been removed so far?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU):  
(a) to (c) Sometimes encroachments on roads/road berm etc. are noticed in Delhi. Chief Secretary, Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi (GNCTD) issued an order dated 26.03.2014 *vide* which District Task Force was constituted in each District under the chairmanship of concerned District Magistrate/Deputy Commissioner for removal of encroachment. As per the details provided by GNCTD, total number of 31 encroachments of roadside in Delhi have been removed in various districts of Delhi.

#### **Construction of earth-quake resistant buildings**

1032. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that modern construction technology possibility of earth-quake resistant multi-storey flats;

(b) if so, whether multi-storey flats, sky scrappers being constructed by CPWD for Members of Parliament in Lutyens Delhi are earth-quake resistant;

(c) whether multi-storey sky scrappers constructed/being constructed by private builders in NCR are also quake proof;

(d) whether such flats are certified by appropriate authority about their soundness and safety; and

(e) if not, the reasons for allowing such constructions?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU):  
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The new constructions by CPWD for Members of Parliament in Lutyens Delhi are earth-quake resistant.

(c) and (d) In NCR, all buildings need to adhere to provisions of structural safety as per Building Bye Laws of the State/city concerned. Building plans are sanctioned and completion certificates are issued accordingly by competent authorities.

(e) Does not arise.

**Policy for regularization of unauthorized colonies in Delhi**

1033. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of unauthorized colonies that exist in Delhi at present;
- (b) the number of unauthorized colonies regularized;
- (c) the number of unauthorized colonies unregularized; and
- (d) Government policy regarding unauthorized colonies in Delhi?

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

(a) to (c) 1642 and 244 applications for regularization of unauthorized colonies were received by Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi (GNCTD) during 2007-08 and 2013 respectively. Out of these, 895 colonies have been considered for regularization by GNCTD.

(d) The Government of India has framed regulations for regularisation of unauthorised colonies inhabited by non-affluent sections in Delhi which have been notified in the Gazette of India (Extraordinary) on 24.3.2008. Further amendments to these regulations have been carried out *vide* notifications dated 16.6.2008 and 6.6.2012. These notifications may be accessed from website: <http://egazette.nic.in/Diaital.aspx>. GNCTD is coordinating and supervising the entire process of regularization of unauthorized colonies in Delhi.

**Land pooling policy by DDA in Delhi**

1034. SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Delhi Development Authority (DDA) had published and notified a new chapter 19.0 in MPD-2021 on land policy for planned development of urbanisable areas in Delhi on 5.09.2013;
- (b) whether regulations mentioned in this chapter have not yet been finalized despite period of receiving public objections and suggestions on the draft regulations having been completed in March, 2014;
- (c) if so, the reasons for this undue delay and expected time required for notifying final regulations; and

(d) the timeline for initiating the process of land pooling under this policy in all peripheral zones of Delhi where land has not been acquired by DDA?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) The objections/suggestions received till the beginning of, March 2014 with respect to draft Regulations were examined and suitably incorporated. These Modified Regulations is to be approved by the Authority, after legal vetting, as per the procedure laid down under Delhi Development (DD) Act, 1957. The notification of the Regulations under the Section 57 of the DD Act shall thereafter be placed before both the houses of the Parliament, as per laid down procedure before operationalisation of the policy. Land Pooling Policy will be implemented in identified urbanisable areas indicated in MPD-2021 thereafter.

#### **Development of smart cities**

†1035. SHRI RAMCHANDRA PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a plan to develop 100 'Smart City' in the country; if so, whether any standard has been fixed for site selection of these 100 'Smart Cities';

(b) the number and names of smart cities for the different States of the country; and

(c) the manner in which money would be generated for these smart cities, and the way in which the standard for these 'Smart Cities' has been determined?

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

(a) to (c) Yes, Sir. There is a proposal for a scheme to develop Smart Satellite/Twin cities along with a new mission for Urban Development. The contours of the Scheme have not been finalized as yet.

#### **Foreign aid for urban development programs**

1036. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are Public-Private Partnership (PPP) projects being implemented for Urban Water Supply and Sanitation in India;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the number of such PPP projects being implemented, State-wise; and

(c) whether the Ministry has received any kind of foreign aid, or whether any international co-operation has been received for Urban Development Programs in India; if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) Yes Sir.

(b) There are 34 projects of Sanitation and 8 projects of Water Supply being implemented by the States under Jawahar Lal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM). State-wise list is given in Statement-I and II (*See below*).

(c) External Assistance Programme is a continuous ongoing programme managed by Department of Economic Affairs (DEA) through a well-established procedure. Urban development projects including water supply projects, capacity building, preparation of Manuals, Mass Rapid Transport System, etc. have received assistance from Multilateral and Bilateral institutions like World Bank, Asian Development Bank, Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), Duetsche Gesellschaft fur Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ), etc.

**Statement-I***State-wise List of PPP Projects of Sanitation*

Sl. No.	Project Name	Location	Sector
1.	Solid Waste Management in Guwahati	Assam	SWM
2.	Upgradation of Anjana Sewage Treatment Plant	Gujarat	Sewerage
3.	Augmentation of Bhesan Sewage Treatment Plant	Gujarat	Sewerage
4.	Secondary Sewage Treatment Plant at Bamroli	Gujarat	Sewerage
5.	Sewerage Disposal Network and STP for Pal-palanpor area	Gujarat	Sewerage
6.	Sewerage Disposal Network and STP for Vesu area	Gujarat	Sewerage
7.	Sewerage and Sewage Treatment system for New East Zone Areas - Surat	Gujarat	Sewerage
8.	Sewerage System for New Northern Drainage Zone of SMC	Gujarat	Sewerage
9.	Design, Development, Operation & Maintenance of Phase I of the Secured Engineered Landfill Facility at Jambua for disposal of Municipal Solid Waste Generated in Vadodara Municipal Limit under JNNURM Scheme	Gujarat	SWM

10.	Surat Solid Waste up gradation system	Gujarat	SWM
11.	Rajkot Integrated Solid Waste Processing Plant.	Gujarat	SWM
12.	Development and Management of 180 MLD Sewerage system at Pirana - Ahmedabad	Gujarat	Sewerage
13.	Development and Management of 35 MLD Sewerage system at Vasna Ahmedabad	Gujarat	Sewerage
14.	Upgradation of Solid Waste Management at Ahmedabad	Gujarat	SWM
15.	Strengthening of Solid Waste Management of Rajkot	Gujarat	SWM
16.	Solid Waste Management for Faridabad City	Haryana	SWM
17.	Development of Integrated Disposal Facility in Mysore	Karnataka	SWM
18.	Nagpur Recycle & Reuse of Waste Water (NAG-016)	Maharashtra	Sewerage
19.	Solid Waste Management at PCMC	Maharashtra	SWM
20.	Municipal Solid Waste Management in Jaipur (Rajasthan)	Rajasthan	SWM
21.	Solid Waste Management in Alandur, Pallavapuram and Tambaram Municipalities at Vengadamangalam	Tamil Nadu	SWM
22.	Solid Waste Management in Chennai	Tamil Nadu	SWM



Sl. No.	Project Name	Location	Sector
23.	Solid Waste Management in Coimbatore Corporation	Tamil Nadu	SWM
24.	Integrated Solid Waste Management in Madurai Corporation	Tamil Nadu	SWM
25.	Solid Waste Management in Agra	Uttar Pradesh	SWM
26.	Solid Waste Management in Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh	SWM
27.	Solid Waste Management in Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh	SWM
28.	Solid Waste Management in Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh	SWM
29.	Solid Waste Management in Mathura	Uttar Pradesh	SWM
30.	Solid Waste Management in Meerut	Uttar Pradesh	SWM
31.	Solid Waste Management in Varanasi	Uttar Pradesh	SWM
32.	Integrated Solid Waste Management -Dehradun	Uttarakhand)	SWM
33.	Municipal Solid Waste Management Asansol-Durgapur Municipal Area	West Bengal	SWM
34.	Development and Management of Sewerage system at Salt Lake, Sector - V (NDITA)	West Bengal	Sewerage

**Statement-II**  
List of PPP Projects of Water Supply

1.	Development of 200 MLD Water Treatment Plant at Ahmedabad	Gujarat	Water supply
2.	Remodelling of water Supply Distribution Network for Mysore City	Karnataka	Water supply
3.	Nagpur Water Supply Pench IV (Part 2) (NAG-012)	Maharashtra	Water Supply
4.	Nagpur Water Audit (NAG-011)	Maharashtra	Water Supply
5.	Nagpur Energy Audit Projects for Water Supply (NAG-008)	Maharashtra	Water Supply
6.	Nagpur Kanhan Augmentation Scheme (NAG-015)	Maharashtra	Water Supply
7.	Nagpur DPR for Rehabilitation Plan to implement 24x7 Water Supply Project for Nagpur City (NAG-028)	Maharashtra	Water Supply
8.	Development & Management of Water Supply and Sewerage System at Sector-V under Naba Diganta Industrial Township Authority	West Bengal	Water Supply

**Shortage of drinking water**

1037. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that residents of DDA Flats Bindapur, Pkt-3, Block-B, Dwarka, New Delhi, are facing acute shortage of drinking water for the last three months;

(b) whether it is also a fact that supply of water through the tankers to the Under Ground Reservoir (UGR) is very short; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that it is due to faulty laying of pipelines, adequate water does not reach in the locality, particularly in the extreme back line of this pocket?

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

(a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Delhi Development Authority has informed that the quantity of water received from Delhi Jal Board is lower than the requirement. Supply of water through Under Ground Reservoir is augmented through tube wells.

(c) No, Sir.

**Central schemes for development of Karnataka**

1038. SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the Central schemes for urban areas development in fast growing cities;

(b) the financial assistance for different activities in ten important cities of Karnataka and the benefits sanctioned to Gulbarga (Karnataka) City Corporation;

(c) the details of the present stage of work in progress;

(d) whether Central Government is aware of the fact that all over the world in the coming 15 year rural population is shifting to city in a big way bringing down rural population average to 30 per cent; and

(e) if so, the steps taken by the Ministry to face these challenges?

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

(a) There are following Central Schemes for urban areas:

- (i) Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM).
  - (ii) Scheme for Urban Infrastructure Development in Satellite Towns around Seven Million Plus Cities.
  - (iii) North Eastern Region Urban Development Programme (NERUDP).
  - (iv) 10% Lump Sum Scheme for Benefit of North Eastern Region including Sikkim.
  - (v) Scheme for Urban Transport Planning and Capacity Building.
- (b) and (c) (i) Details of financial assistance provided to the mission cities for projects approved under UIG sub-mission of JnNURM, in the State of Karnataka is given in Statement-I (*See below*). Out of 54 projects approved during the mission period and transition phase, 26 projects have been reported to be physically completed and the remaining projects are at various stages of implementation.
- (ii) Details of financial assistance provided to the towns/cities for projects approved under UIDSSMT of JnNURM, in the State of Karnataka is given in Statement-II (*See below*). Out of 59 projects approved during the mission period and transition phase, 17 projects have been reported to be physically completed and the remaining projects are at various stages of implementation.
- (iii) An amount of ₹ 106.07 crore and ₹ 36.46 crore have been released to the mission cities of Bangalore and Mysore in the State of Karnataka for purchase of buses. In addition, 1st instalment of Additional Central Assistance (ACA) of ₹ 170.59 crore has been released for the buses sanctioned for 30 cities including Gulbarga in the State of Karnataka. Details of these cities are given in Statement-III (*See below*). In addition, financial assistance of ₹ 111.90 crore has also been provided for 26 ancilliary infrastructure projects *i.e.* ITS centre, up-gradation/construction of bus depots etc. Karnataka for these cities. Details are given in Statement-IV (*See below*).
- (iv) Under UIDSSMT, the details of the financial assistance given to the Hoskote town in the State of Karnataka is as under:

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the project	Sanctioned amount	Amount released	Status
1.	Underground Sewerage Scheme for Hoskote Town, Karnataka	2767.12	649.10	In progress

(v) Under Urban Transport scheme, the details of the financial assistance given to the towns in the State of Karnataka is as under:

(₹ in lakh)

Sl.No.	Proposal	Total tentative Cost	Amount released/ remarks
1.	Common Mobility Plan (CMP) for Hassan, Chitradurga, Hospet, Bijapur, Bidar, Raichur, Shimoga, Tumkur, Devangere towns.	225.75	55% of Government of India (GoI) share has been released
2.	DPR study for Bangalore Metro Rail Project Phase II through Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC).	579.07	50% of GoI share <i>i.e.</i> 289.53 lakhs released.
3.	Preparation of Detailed Feasibility Report and Implementation Plan-Bus Rapid Transi System (BRTS) for Hubli-Dharwad and (ii) Awareness Campaign on Promoting Sustainable Urban Transport Modes in Hubli-Dharwad.	715 330	All the GoI share (₹ 572 lakh) has been released for BRTS for Hubli-Dharwad. In-principle approval conveyed in Nov, 2013.

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. The Government looks at rapid urbanization as an opportunity and has the above mentioned schemes and programs to make our cities better.

**Statement-I**

*Details of Financial Assistance provided to the Mission Cities for projects approved under UIG sub mission of JNNURM*

(As on 30.06.2014)  
(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the City	Project Title	Total ACA Commitment (Central Share)	ACA Released for utilisation	% of work completed (Physical Progress)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Bangalore	Development of Traffic and Transit Management Centre at Kengery (Proposed Bus Terminal Maintenance Depot and Passenger Amenity Centre at Kengery Bangalore)	739.43	665.50	Completed
2.	Bangalore	Development of Traffic and Transit Management centre at Bannerghatta Bangalore (Proposed Bus Terminal Maintenance Depot and Passenger Amenity Centre at Bannerghatta)	137.41	123.66	Completed
3.	Bangalore	Proposal for construction of TTMC at Shantinagar Vol I Vol II Vol IIIA 1 2 3 4 Vol. III B 1 2	2,963.79	2,667.42	Completed

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Bangalore	Proposal for construction of TTMC at Koramangala Vol I, Vol II, Vol III 1 2 3	1,770.32	1,593.29	Completed
5.	Bangalore	Proposal for construction of TTMC at Banashankari Vol I Vol II Vol III 1 2	778.23	700.39	Completed
6.	Bangalore	Proposal for construction of TTMC at ITPL Whitefield Vol.I Vol. II Detailed drawings	929.47	835.99	Completed
7.	Bangalore	Construction of TTMC at Vijaynagar Vol.I Vol.II	1,334.35	1,200.90	Completed
8.	Bangalore	Construction of Underpass at Malleshwaram Circle	435.82	392.25	Completed
9.	Bangalore	Remodelling of Primary and Secondary storm water drains in Bangalore city at Vrushabhavathi valley including Kethamaranahalli and arkavathi minor valley I and Kathriguppa minor valley III (3 DPRs)	7,989.10	5,991.81	57%
10.	Bangalore	Remodelling of Primary and Secondary storm water drains in Bangalore City Challaghatta valley	3,337.25	2,074.96	35%
11.	Bangalore	Remodelling of Primary and Secondary storm water drains in Bangalore city, Koramangaia valley	3,902.15	2,926.59	54%

12.	Bangalore	Remodelling of Primary and secondary storm water drains in Bangalore city, Hebbal valley	6,465.90	4,849.41	35%
13.	Bangalore	Construction of underpass at Tagore circle	614.57	553.10	Completed
14.	Bangalore	Development of Traffic and Transit Management Centre at Jayanagar, Bangalore (Proposed passenger amenity centre at Jayanagar)	311.35	280.20	Completed
15.	Bangalore	Augmentation of Additional 100 MLD of water from CWSS stage IV Phase I	429.10	343.28	Completed
16.	Bangalore	Bulk flow metering system for Bangalore water transmission network	479.50	431.55	Completed
17.	Bangalore	Up-gradation sidewalks and asphaltting work of roads surrounding M.G. Road area	1,526.41	1,373.76	Completed
18.	Bangalore	Up-gradation sidewalks and asphaltting work of roads surrounding Koramangala area	1,765.72	1,589.15	Completed
19.	Bangalore	Environmental Action Plan Replacement Rehabilitation of existing sewerage system	6,186.25	4,021.06	40%
20.	Bangalore	Construction of bridge at Gali Anjaneya junction	1,052.80	947.52	98%



1	2	3	4	5	6
21.	Bangalore	Construction of grade separator at Yeshwanthpur junction	755.27	679.75	Completed
22.	Bangalore	Construction of Flyover along ORR at IBLUR junction	656.00	590.40	Completed
23.	Bangalore	Construction of Flyover along ORR at Agara Junction	1,333.48	1,200.13	Completed
24.	Bangalore	Construction of Underpass at Ring Road Hennur Banaswadi Road Junction	890.33	801.29	Completed
25.	Bangalore	Construction of underpass at Magadi Road and Chord road junction	973.87	876.46	Completed
26.	Bangalore	Underground Drainage works in Yelahanka	525.22	472.69	Completed
27.	Bangalore	Underground Drainage works in Kengeri	656.73	426.87	75%
28.	Bangalore	Traffic and Transit Management Centre at Domlur Bus Stand	544.25	489.82	Completed
29.	Bangalore	Traffic and Transit Management Centre at Yeswantpur Bus Stand	2,146.18	1,931.55	Completed

30.	Bangalore	Underground Drainage works at Byatarayanpura	4,380.95	3,942.85	72%
31.	Bangalore	Underground Drainage system and road restoration for erstwhile R.R. Nagar CMC	1,453.83	1,308.45	60%
32.	Bangalore	Construction of Underpass at Ring Road-Kaderinahalli junction	870.42	783.36	Completed
33.	Bangalore	Construction of Underpass at Ring Road-CNR Rao junction	791.22	712.08	95%
34.	Bangalore	Construction of Underpass at Ring Road-Puttinahalli Junction	799.69	719.87	Completed
35.	Bangalore	Underground Sewerage System and Road Restoration for erstwhile Dasarahalli City Municipal Council (Drainage Zone 7 & 8)	4,779.95	4,301.97	94%
36.	Bangalore	Underground Sewerage System and Road Restoration for K.R. Puram City Municipal Council (Drainage Zone III)	3,076.15	2,768.47	85%
37.	Bangalore	Underground Sewerage System and Road Restoration for Mahadevapura City Municipal Council (Drainage Zone III)	3,856.30	3,470.53	66%

1	2	3	4	5	6
38.	Bangalore	Providing underground Drainage facilities and Road restoration in erstwhile Bommanahalli City Municipal Council	8,111.24	7,300.00	60%
<b>Bangalore</b>			<b>79,749.96</b>	<b>66,338.30</b>	<b>24</b>
39.	Mysore	Remodelling of water supply Distribution network Automation and Integrated Management System for Mysore City	14,334.20	10,115.36	75%
40.	Mysore	Development of Transport Infrastructure facilities at Mysore	6,820.59	6,138.52	Completed
41.	Mysore	Up-gradation of Outer Ring Road at Mysore	17,373.22	15,635.90	73%
42.	Mysore	Water Supply Project for Mysore Kabini River	7,376.00	6,638.45	98%
43.	Mysore	Integrated Municipal Solid Waste Strategy	2,226.40	2,003.76	88%
44.	Mysore	Remodelling of Storm Water Drainage System in Mysore	10,000.00	9,000.00	90%
45.	Mysore	Intelligent Transport System and Innovative Environment Project for Mysore	1,176.00	1,058.40	Completed

46.	Mysore	Heritage and Urban Renewal at Heritage Core	3,117.60	1,247.04	25%
47.	Mysore	Water Management through surface and Rainwater harvesting at Sri Chamarajendra Zoological Gardens	264.00	237.60	95%
<b>Mysore</b>			<b>62,688.01</b>	<b>52,075.03</b>	<b>2</b>
			<b>1,42,437.97</b>	<b>1,18,413.33</b>	<b>26</b>
<b>Projects Sanctioned in Transition Phase</b>					
1.	Bangalore	Construction of New Water Treatment Plant in lieu of existing for Cauvery Water Supply Scheme (CWSS) at T.K. Halli	3,594.68	898.67	In Progress
2.	Bangalore	Providing Bulk Flow Metering & Monitoring Systems for Auditing of Bengaluru Water Supply System	1,217.84	304.46	In Progress
3.	Mysore	Providing 24X7 water supply in Mysore City	17,119.98	4,279.99	In Progress
4.	Mysore	Construction of Grade Separator at JSS-Nanjangud Road junction	2,159.00	539.75	In Progress
5.	Mysore	Construction of Grade Separator at Hunsur Road & ORR junction	1,214.60	303.65	In Progress

1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	Mysore	Construction of Grade Separator at KRS Road & ORR junction	786.06	196.52	In Progress
7.	Mysore	Construction of Grade Separator at Bangalore Mysore Road & ORR junction	1,170.12	292.53	In Progress
			<b>27,262.28</b>	<b>6,815.57</b>	
TOTAL			1,69,700.25	1,25,228.90	

**Statement-II**

*Details of assistance provided for projects approved under UIDSSMTS/JnNURM in Karnataka*

(As on 30.6.2014)

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of towns/cities	Name of Project	Central Share	Total ACA Released	% of Work Completed (Physical)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Bawavana Bagewadi	Sewerage	675.2	687.86	75%
2.	Birur	Water Supply	1071.2	1,091.29	75%
3.	Bujapura	Water Supply	5022.056	5,022.06	Completed
4.	Channapatna	Sewerage	1048.8	1,068.46	66%

5.	Chennagari	Road	496.568	496.57	Completed
6.	Chikodi	Water Supply	1631.928	1,631.92	Completed
7.	Devangere	Water Supply	284.64	289.98	Completed
8.	Devangere	Storm Water Drainage	4048.24	4,124.14	75%
9.	Devangere	Sewerage	268.8	273.84	67%
10.	Devangere	Road	2502.72	2,549.65	95%
11.	Gajendragarh-Naregal	Water Supply	2905.952	2,905.96	75%
12.	Harihara	Storm Water Drainage	1,937.60	1,937.60	95%
13.	Hirekerur	Water Supply	1293.6	1,317.85	Completed
14.	Holenarasipura	Road	1619.2	1,649.56	75%
15.	Holenarasipura	Water Supply	71.832	73.19	Completed
16.	Holenarasipura	Sewerage	242.4	246.95	95%
17.	Holenarasipura	Storm Water Drainage	640	652.00	Completed
18.	Hubli-Dharwad	Water Supply	792.168	807.01	Completed
19.	Hubli-Dharwad	Road	331.2	337.40	Completed
20.	Hunagunda-Ilkalkustagi	Water Supply	4656.96	4,656.96	Completed

1	2	3	4	5	6
21.	Kerur	Water Supply	938.584	938.58	Completed
22.	Konnur	Road	600.632	600.64	81%
23.	Malavalli	Sewerage	584.328	595.28	75%
24.	Malbagalu	Water Supply	1515.808	757.90	0%
25.	Mulki	Road	171.184	171.18	Completed
26.	Mundgod	Water Supply	301.264	301.26	Completed
27.	Nanjangud	Sewerage	779.664	794.28	75%
28.	Pandavapura	Sewerage	481.672	490.71	90%
29.	Ramanagara	Road	1392.8	1,418.92	Completed
30.	Ramanagara	Storm Water Drainage	1168	1,120.60	55%
31.	Shiggaon-Savanur-Bankapuram	Water Supply	3180.56	3,180.56	Completed
32.	Shikaripura	Sewerage	1053.6	1,073.36	70%
33.	Shirahatti-Mulagunda	Water Supply	2076.464	2,076.46	Completed

34.	Siddapura	Water Supply	419.92	427.79	Completed
35.	Soundatti	Sewerage	694.272	347.14	25%
36.	Srirangapatna	Sewerage	417.744	425.57	85%
37.	Vijayapura	Water Supply	887.696	443.85	50%
38.	Yargol (Kolar-Bangarpet-Mallur)	Water Supply	6393.6	6,513.48	73%
TOTAL			54598.86	53497.81	
<b>Projects Sanctioned during Transition Phase of JnNURM</b>					
1.	Hukkeri	Water Supply	1,841.38	920.69	ongoing
2.	Bannur	Water Supply	1,388.90	694.45	ongoing
3.	Bentwai	Water Supply	3,363.48	1,681.74	ongoing
4.	Chikodi	Water Supply	2,643.08	1,321.54	ongoing
5.	Gurmitkal	Sewerage	1,474.20	737.10	ongoing
6.	Ramdurga	Water Supply	2,777.04	1,388.52	ongoing
7.	Sadalga	Water Supply	1,966.22	983.11	ongoing



1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	Sedam	Water Supply	1,971.35	985.68	ongoing
9.	Doddaballapura	Water Supply	2,652.36	1,326.18	ongoing
10.	Srirangapatna	Water Supply	1,656.87	828.43	ongoing
11.	Birur	Sewerage	1,705.46	852.73	ongoing
12.	Sankeshwar	Water Supply	3,012.69	1,506.34	ongoing
13.	Thirthahalli	Water Supply	663.85	331.92	ongoing
14.	Sadalga	Sewerage	1,924.84	962.42	ongoing
15.	Yellapura	Water Supply	770.78	385.39	ongoing
16.	Tumkur	Water Supply	15,918.40	7,959.20	ongoing
17.	Kundapura	Sewerage	3,789.43	1,894.72	ongoing
18.	Mundagod	Water Supply	979.03	489.52	ongoing
19.	Muddebihai	Sewerage	3,025.49	1,512.74	ongoing
20.	Kanakpura	Road	4,936.80	2,468.40	ongoing
21.	Ramdurga	Road	3,012.30	1,506.15	ongoing
TOTAL			61,473.94	30,736.97	
GRAND TOTAL			1,16,072.80	84,234.78	

**Statement-III***Details of the ACA provided to the cities in Karnataka*

Sl. No.	City	No. of Buses sanctioned
1.	Bangalore	810
2.	Mysore	125
3.	Hubli-Dharwad	250
4.	Davangere	50
5.	Kolar and KGF	50
6.	Tumkur	40
7.	Bellary	30
8.	Bidar	20
9.	Bijapur	35
10.	Gulbarga	100
11.	Raichur	35
12.	Yadgir	14
13.	Hospet	30
14.	Koppal	20
15.	Sindhnur	20
16.	Gangavathi	25
17.	Belgaum	60
18.	Sirsi	20
19.	Begalkot	20
20.	Chikodi	20
21.	Karwar	20
22.	Harvery	10
23.	Ranebechur	20
24.	Mandaya	30

Sl. No.	City	No. of Buses sanctioned
25.	Ramnagara	20
26.	Chitradurga	30
27.	Simoga	65
28.	Bhadravati	35
29.	Mangalore & Udupi	65
30.	Hassan	35
TOTAL		2104

***Statement-IV****Details of the cities provided funds in Karnataka*

City	Proposal
Bangalore	Divisional Workshop at Challaghatta, Bangalore
	Construction of Depot at Madappanahalli
	Construction of Depot at Huttanahalli
	Construction of Depot at M. S. Palya
	Construction of Depot at Pillaganahalli
	Construction of Depot at Bairathi
KSRTC	Construction of Depot at Mandya
	Construction of Depot at Ramnagara
	Construction of Depot at Davangere
	Construction of Depot at Shimoga
	Construction of Depot at Bhadravati
	Construction of Depot at Chitradurga
	Construction of Depot at Hassan
	Construction of Depot at Kolar
	Construction of Depot at KGF
	Construction of Depot at Mangalore

City	Proposal
NWKRTC	Construction of Depot at Udupi
	Construction of Depot at Tumkur
	Construction of Depot at Mysore
	New Depot Development at Belgaum
	ITS Infrastructure
NEKRTC	Construction of Depot for maintenance of buses at Gulbarga
	Construction of Depot for maintenance of buses at Raichur
	Construction of Depot for maintenance of buses at Bellary
	Construction of Depot for maintenance of buses at Bijapur
	ITS Infrastructure

#### Utilization of the Delhi Airport Metro Line

1039. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has asked the DMRC for using full capacity utilization of the Delhi Airport Metro Line by reducing it fares; if so, details in this regard; and

(b) the details of steps proposed by Government to popularize the Delhi Airport Metro and its viability?

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

(a) Delhi Metro Rail Corporation Ltd. (DMRC) has been requested to review the fare structure of Airport Metro Express Line by comparing it with AC bus fares.

(b) DMRC, *inter-alia*, has informed that it has taken the following steps to popularize the Delhi Airport Metro Line and improve it's viability:

- (i). The headway has been improved from 15 minutes to 10 minutes 30 seconds during peak hours.
- (ii). The maximum speed of the trains has been increased to 80 kmph from 70 kmph. The travel time from New Delhi Metro Station to Airport has been reduced to 19 minutes.

- (iii). A dedicated pathway connection has been developed for smooth transfer of railway passengers at New Delhi Station of Airport Line and *vice versa*.
- (iv). A feeder bus service from Delhi Aero City Metro Station to T1 terminal has been provided for passengers.
- (v). Train trips have been increased from 148 to 168.
- (vi). The first revenue train is started at 04:45 hrs. from New Delhi Metro Station and at 05:15 hrs from Dwarka Sector-21 Metro Station for facilitating early morning passengers from Railway Station and Airport.
- (vii). Parking facility has been started at Delhi Aero-city Metro Station from September 2013.
- (viii). Announcements inside other metro trains are done and signage has been displayed inside trains/stations for awareness about Airport Line.
- (ix). Brochures of Airport Express Line have been made available at hotels near Delhi Aero-city Metro Station for awareness of visitors.

**Problem of sewage treatment and its disposal in urban India**

1040. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware of the increasing problem of sewage management in most of the major cities;
- (b) if so, the details of the steps Government has taken or is mulling to take thereon in the last three years; and
- (c) the details of Government schemes, funds allocated and spent in the schemes and organizations involved therefor?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Ministry of Urban Development (MoUD) supplements the efforts of State Governments/Urban Local Bodies to address the problem of sewage treatment and its disposal in urban areas through schemes such as Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), 10% lumpsum provision for North Eastern States, North Eastern Region Urban Development Programme (NERUDP) and Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Satellite Towns (UIDSST). State-wise details of funds (ACA) sanctioned/released by MoUD is given in Statement.

**Statement***North Eastern Region Urban Development Programme (NERUDP)*

Sl.No.	Project	Sanctioned Amount	Released (till June '14)
1.	Sewage disposal project in Aizawl (Mizoram) during 2012-13	58.2	3.16

*Funds sanctioned/released for sewerage projects under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban  
Renewal Mission (JNNURM) - UIG (Urban Infrastructure and Governance)*

		(₹ in lakh) (As on 30.06.2014)							
Sl. No.	State	2011-12		2012-13		2013-14			
		ACA Commitment	ACA Released*	ACA Commitment	ACA Released*	ACA Commitment	ACA Released*		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	5,002.68	-	4,425.32	-	744.14		
2.	Bihar	-	-	-	1,151.32	-	-		
3.	Delhi	-	-	-	1,330.19	-	5,722.54		
4.	Gujarat	8,945.00	9,742.61	-	4,295.97	16,078.00	3,151.38		
5.	Haryana	-	-	-	-	-	-		
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	1,829.00	6,529.73	-	457.20	-	-		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
7.	Jharkhand	-	-	-		24,181.00	6,045.18
8.	Karnataka	-	2,861.98	-	3,059.42	-	4,770.15
9.	Kerala	-	-	-	-	-	-
10.	Madhya Pradesh	-	-	-	4,955.79	-	1,860.00
11.	Maharashtra	3,830.00	13,565.89	2,502.00	9,875.39	8,189.00	5,062.40
12.	Orissa	-	5,986.96	-	9,978.27	-	-
13.	Puduchery	-	2,189.00	-	252.00	-	3,000.00
14.	Punjab	-	-	-	1810.43	4464.00	3198.60
15.	Rajasthan	-	1443.65	-	1065.06	-	4483.20
16.	Sikkim	-	322.92	-	538.20	-	-
17.	Tamil Nadu	-	16595.16	-	2130.20	5749.00	10706.53
18.	Tripura	-	1350.00	-	2250.00	-	2250.00
19.	Uttar Pradesh	-	29447.27	-	0.00	-	17998.45
20.	Uttarakhand	-	3367.47	-	4019.38	-	748.38
21.	West Bengal	-	2748.97	-	206.36	-	298.76
	TOTAL	14,604.00	1,01,154.29	2,502.00	51,800.50	58,661.00	70,039.71

\* ACA released also includes for projects which have been sanctioned prior to March, 2011 during the Mission period.

*Funds sanctioned/released for sewerage projects under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission  
(JNNURM) - UIDSSMT (Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns)*

		(As on 30.06.2014) (₹ in lakh)							
Sl. No.	State	2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		ACA	Released*
		ACA	Released*	ACA	Released*	ACA	Released*		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	1,593.40	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Assam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Bihar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Chhattisgarh	-	4,289.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Goa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Gujarat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Haryana	-	2,913.22	2,982.40	1,491.20	-	-	-	-



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	3,976.67	1,988.34
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	-	-	5,345.10	2,672.55
11.	Jharkhand	-	-	-	-	-	-
12.	Karnataka	-	1,373.03	-	-	11,919.42	6,094.11
13.	Kerala	-	-	-	-	-	-
14.	Madhya Pradesh	-	-	-	128.93	11,250.02	5,712.21
15.	Maharashtra	-	9,136.11	-	-	60,216.55	30,996.77
16.	Manipur	-	-	-	-	-	-
17.	Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	-	-
18.	Mizoram	-	-	-	-	-	-
19.	Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-	-
20.	Orissa	-	-	-	-	-	-
21.	Punjab	-	-	-	-	8,052.11	2,688.00
22.	Rajasthan	-	-	-	162.93	50,946.18	25,473.09

23.	Sikkim	-	1,085.40	-	-	-	-	-	-
24.	Tamil Nadu	-	-	5,245.18	4,093.47	27,910.42	15,168.92	-	-
25.	Tripura	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26.	Uttar Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27.	Uttaranchal	-	-	-	2,469.30	-	-	-	-
28.	West Bengal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29.	Delhi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30.	Pondicherry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32.	Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
33.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
34.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35.	Daman and Diu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL		-	20,390.16	8,227.58	16,397.94	1,71,564.36	90,793.99	-	-

\* ACA released also includes for projects which have been sanctioned prior to March, 2011 during the Mission period.

**Metro rail project under JnNURM-II**

1041. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Central Government has been considering for providing assistance for Metro Rail Projects;
- (b) if so, how much provision has been made for the projects in the Central Budget 2013-14;
- (c) what type of infrastructure does Government envisage to cover under the proposed scheme Jawahar Lal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JnNURM); and
- (d) whether any special criteria are stipulated to benefit the States like Gujarat on the basis of better performance?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Provision made for the Metro projects in Central Budget for the year 2013-14 (B.E.) is given as under:

---

Equity: ₹ 1155.98 cr

Subordinate Debt: ₹ 1132.03 cr

Pass Through Assistance: ₹ 4042.74 cr

Grant: ₹ 120 cr

---

(c) and (d) The scheme for JnNURM has been closed on 31.03.2014.

**Financial assistance for marriage of girls**

1042. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any scheme to help, financially, to the marriage of girls, if so, the name of the scheme;
- (b) whether any financial assistance is given to the State Government of Goa in this regard, if so, whether any monitoring is done with respect to the financial assistance given to the State; and
- (c) whether the sum granted by the Central Government is utilized for implementing any scheme of the State Government; and if so, the name of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) to (c) The Central Government does not provide financial assistance to the marriage of girls. However, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment is providing central assistance to the States/Union Territories, *inter-alia*, towards incentive for inter-caste marriages, where one of the spouses belongs to a Scheduled Castes under Centrally Sponsored Scheme for implementation of the protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989.

#### **Beti Bachao-Beti Padhao Campaign**

†1043. SHRI SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of programme with regard to policy to make daughters self-dependent and live with dignity under 'Beti Bachao-Beti Padhao' campaign; and
- (b) the measures taken to ensure participation of States and to make available the resources for extension of the programme according to the population?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) and (b) The President of India in his address during the Joint Session of Parliament in June, 2014, had spoken of Government commitment to Beti Bachao Beti Padhao- about launching a mass campaign for saving girl child and enabling her education. ₹100 crore has been provided for the same in budget 2014-15.

#### **Prevention of children from Sexual Offences Act**

1044. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of cases of child exploitation and sexual offences that have been recorded this year and those being prosecuted under the Prevention of Children from Sexual Offences (POSCO) Act, State-wise;
- (b) whether Government proposes to strengthen the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) and ensure that it has sufficient resources/manpower and an independent capacity for investigations, to enable greater efficiency and effectiveness in the monitoring of the implementation of the POSCO Act, 2012; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof, and if not, the reasons therefor?

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) The Government has enacted a special law “Protection of Children against Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012” which has come into effect from 14th November, 2012. Collection of data under the POCSO Act has been started since January 2014 through Monthly Crime Statistics of National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), Ministry of Home Affairs. Provisional State/UT wise cases registered under POCSO Act during 2014 is given in Statement-I (*See below*). As per NCRB annual Publication ‘Crime in India’, a total of 7,112 in 2011, 8,541 in 2012 and 12,363 in 2013 cases under rape of children were registered. State/UT wise cases registered, cases charge-sheeted, cases convicted, persons arrested, persons charge-sheeted, persons convicted and conviction rate under rape of children during 2011-2013 is given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(b) and (c) The NCPCR is already empowered enough under the provisions of POCSO Act, 2012. Under Section 44 of the POCSO Act, the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) and the State Commissions for Protection of Child Rights (SCPCR) are charged with monitoring the implementation of the Act.

***Statement-I***

*Cases registered against Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 during 2014 (Provisional)*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act	Remarks (Fig. are upto the month of)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	110	March
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	Feb
3.	Assam		
4.	Bihar		
5.	Chhattisgarh		
6.	Goa	0	Feb
7.	Gujarat		
8.	Haryana		
9.	Himachal Pradesh		
10.	Jammu and Kashmir		

1	2	3	4
11.	Jharkhand		
12.	Karnataka		
13.	Kerala	145	March
14.	Madhya Pradesh		
15.	Maharashtra	95	March
16.	Manipur	0	March
17.	Meghalaya		
18.	Mizoram	0	March
19.	Nagaland	0	Only Feb.
20.	Odisha		
21.	Punjab		
22.	Rajasthan		
23.	Sikkim	0	March
24.	Tamil Nadu	30	Only March
25.	Tripura	1	Only March
26.	Uttar Pradesh		
27.	Uttarakhand		
28.	West Bengal		
TOTAL (STATES)		381	
29.	Andman and Nicobar Islands	0	March
30.	Chandigarh	0	April
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	March
32.	Daman and Diu		
33.	Delhi	16	Feb
34.	Lakshadweep	0	April
35.	Puducherry	3	March
TOTAL (UTs)		19	
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		400	

Source: Monthly Crime Statistics.

Note: 1. Data is provisional.

**Statement-II**

*Cases Registered (CR), Cases Charge Sheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS), Persons Convicted (PCV) and Conviction Rate (CVR) under Rape of Children during 2011, 2012 and 2013*

Sl. No. State/UT		2011									
		CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CVR	CR	CS	CV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	646	468	37	720	561	55	11.1	613	624	46
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	20	19	2	20	19	2	100.0	18	11	1
3.	Assam	40	28	1	40	24	1	7.7	156	93	0
4.	Bihar	91	84	10	93	99	12	15.2	137	113	17
5.	Chhattisgarh	477	446	63	555	552	78	24.8	519	524	96
6.	Goa	20	24	4	21	29	4	44.4	38	23	1
7.	Gujarat	130	121	5	166	164	5	14.3	150	143	12
8.	Haryana	66	62	27	73	78	28	27.6	276	245	15
9.	Himachal Pradesh	72	70	11	83	81	8	39.3	89	73	16
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	9	7	0	8	8	0	-	13	13	1
11.	Jharkhand	16	14	1	16	14	2	10.0	6	2	0
12.	Karnataka	97	96	13	147	147	16	21.0	142	130	17
13.	Kerala	423	265	16	570	281	14	21.9	455	387	22
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1262	1248	245	1524	1520	324	25.4	1632	1638	232
15.	Maharashtra	818	720	48	1053	971	61	16.6	917	825	43
16.	Manipur	19	0	0	5	0	0	-	17	1	0
17.	Meghalaya	66	32	0	48	21	0	-	81	20	2
18.	Mizoram	40	36	18	41	37	18	90.0	73	64	29
19.	Nagaland	15	0	1	15	0	1	100.0	7	14	10
20.	Odisha	165	150	11	150	150	13	25.0	192	174	7

**Statement-II**

*Cases Registered (CR), Cases Charge Sheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS), Persons Convicted (PCV) and Conviction Rate (CVR) under Rape of Children during 2011, 2012 and 2013*

2012				2013						
PAR	PCS	PCV	CVR	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CVR
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
604	705	56	9.7	770	616	42	820	616	58	11.5
18	10	1	25.0	35	23	0	33	24	0	-
155	93	0	-	230	134	4	223	139	4	4.9
148	141	17	19.3	86	117	20	96	116	21	38.5
531	540	78	34.4	595	593	66	682	682	130	24.7
49	29	1	33.3	59	38	1	63	45	1	25.0
210	201	13	17.9	263	243	11	314	302	19	13.1
379	379	15	16.0	388	335	49	477	468	58	22.7
129	118	23	35.6	130	124	32	205	198	28	29.4
21	21	1	20.0	25	17	2	25	25	2	14.3
4	2	0	.	23	9	1	10	12	4	14.3
178	156	19	17.3	270	203	17	330	293	14	11.0
604	476	25	26.5	637	457	34	703	554	25	32.7
1970	1983	279	22.0	2112	2033	457	2538	2518	574	30.7
1257	1212	47	13.3	1546	1309	44	1932	1762	58	16.4
7	1	0	-	40	4	0	3	2	1	-
84	25	2	66.7	112	90	4	99	91	5	66.7
74	64	27	93.5	57	42	11	56	44	11	61.1
8	24	24	100.0	3	3	7	3	3	3	100.0
242	232	11	23.3	509	377	20	479	469	21	28.2



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
21. Punjab		166	148	40	172	182	52	36.4	295	190	54
22. Rajasthan		394	272	61	328	326	68	37.4	572	408	111
23. Sikkim		11	12	12	12	12	12	70.6	21	30	10
24. Tamil Nadu		271	175	22	263	192	26	19.0	292	242	33
25. Tripura		45	85	14	144	96	18	28.6	17	36	2
26. Uttar Pradesh		1088	934	405	1573	1328	548	60.1	1040	930	250
27. Uttarakhand		23	21	7	25	25	5	63.6	34	31	15
28. West Bengal		252	108	7	182	115	6	18.9	285	186	8
TOTAL (STATES)		6742	5645	1081	8047	7032	1377	31.0	8087	7170	1050
29. A&N Islands		9	19	0	15	43	0	-	10	5	1
30. Chandigarh		15	11	7	17	22	8	63.6	17	21	7
31. D&N Haveli		1	1	0	1	1	0	-	1	1	1
32. Daman & Diu		0	0	0	0	0	0	-	4	4	1
33. Delhi		339	322	108	402	349	127	43.0	415	368	97
34. Lakshadweep		0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
35. Puducherry		6	4	0	17	16	0	-	7	10	1
TOTAL (UTs)		370	357	115	452	431	135	43.4	454	409	108
TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)		7112	6002	1196	8499	7463	1512	31.9	8541	7579	1158

*Source: Crime in India.*

13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
282	234	68	35.1	490	369	182	520	402	191	47.3
491	488	142	34.5	892	689	99	902	903	232	35.6
19	12	30	40.0	25	25	48	43	50	45	73.8
333	285	44	26.0	419	378	32	505	423	33	18.2
12	45	12	11.8	43	51	4	68	54	10	33.3
1581	1349	333	56.4	1381	1166	264	2143	1701	334	61.5
33	30	13	62.5	32	28	20	39	38	29	60.6
178	138	8	22.9	377	335	9	354	377	13	14.5
9601	8993	1289	27.2	11549	9808	1480	13665	12311	1924	31.1
17	8	1	33.3	21	29	2	29	41	2	22.2
18	18	8	36.8	19	13	15	27	14	16	65.2
1	1	2	33.3	4	2	0	4	2	0	-
9	9	1	50.0	4	4	0	4	4	0	-
516	507	145	45.8	757	657	114	804	830	120	35.1
0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
9	13	1	20.0	9	3	0	14	7	0	-
570	556	158	44.3	814	708	131	882	898	138	36.6
10171	9549	1447	28.2	12363	10516	1611	14547	13209	2062	31.5

**Anganwadi centres in country**

1045. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assessment has been made with regard to the requirements and availability of Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) in the country, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government has received any proposals from State Governments for setting up of more AWCs in their respective States, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) and (b) Under the 3rd phase of expansion of Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme, 14 lakh Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) (including 20,000 Anganwadis on Demand (AoDs) and 1,16,848 Mini-AWCs) have been approved for sanction by the Government, out of which 13,74,935 have been sanctioned, as on date.

Proposals for sanction of 66222 AWCs and 21117 Mini-AWCs have been received from 16 States/UTs, *viz.*, Bihar (25662 AWCs, 15526 Mini-AWCs), Meghalaya (70 Mini-AWCs), Madhya Pradesh (8589 AWCs, 2531 Mini-AWCs), Jammu & Kashmir (9826 AWCs), Karnataka (2058 AWCs), Rajasthan (1016 AWCs), Dadra & Nagar Haveli (21 Mini-AWCs), Kerala (329 AWCs), Gujarat (843 AWCs, 506 Mini-AWCs), Jharkhand (4 AWCs), Tripura (648 AWCs), Punjab (853 AWCs, 40 Mini-AWCs), Uttar Pradesh (8710 AWCs and 1120 Mini-AWCs), West Bengal (6017 AWCs), Himachal Pradesh (314 AWCs, 491 Mini-AWCs) and Odisha (1353 AWCs, 812 Mini-AWCs).

The above proposals have been assessed as per the population norms for opening of new AWCs and availability of AWCs for sanction.

**Sub-standard food for pregnant women**

†1046. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of complaints received by Government about children, pregnant women and lactating mothers not being provided with nutritious foods regularly or being distributed food items of sub-standard quality and less than the fixed quantity; and

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the steps being taken by Government to deal with this?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) and (b) The Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme implemented by States/UTs across the country. The responsibility for implementation of ICDS Scheme including providing supplementary nutrition and management thereof rests with States/UTs. During the last two years and the current year, 33 complaints regarding irregularities/deficiencies in Supplementary Nutrition Programme were received pertaining to the States/UTs of Uttar Pradesh (16), Maharashtra (3), Rajasthan (3), Jharkhand (1), Delhi (2), Assam (1), Haryana (1), Bihar (2), Odisha (1), Manipur (1), Chhattisgarh (1), Madhya Pradesh (1).

The complaints received in respect of irregularities/deficiency in implementation of ICDS Scheme and in providing SNP are forwarded to concerned States/UTs for taking appropriate action. Reports on complaints which are serious in nature are sought from State Government /UT Administration.

The Government of India has introduced a five tier monitoring and supervision mechanism for better implementation of ICDS Scheme.

Food and Nutrition Board (FNB) has four Quality Control Laboratories at Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata and Chennai, to analyse samples of various supplementary nutrition foods provided under the ICDS scheme. The samples are received from State Governments as well as collected by field units of FNB during the course of regular inspection of AWCs.

Government has also since outsourced analysis of supplementary food in 10% of total operational AWCs under ICDS to not-for-profit NABL Accredited Laboratories. All cases of food non-conforming of the prescribed standards in SNP are brought to the notice of the concerned State Government/UT Administration for taking corrective measures.

#### **IGMSY and RSBY**

1047. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to launch Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY) in various districts of the country for pregnant and lactating women over a period of six months in certain districts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, *inter-alia* indicating the districts that are proposed to be covered in Odisha State and whether a Committee is proposed to be constituted to monitor this project; and

(c) whether it is also proposed to extend Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) to street vendors and whether this scheme has been operationalised in certain States in the country?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY) is a centrally sponsored scheme for pregnant and lactating women which was introduced in October, 2010 on pilot basis and is now operational in 53 districts across the country using the plat form of Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS).

(b) A list of 53 districts covered under the scheme is given in Statement (*See below*). The list *inter-alia* include two districts of Odisha namely Bargarh and Sundargarh. The Scheme is being monitored through the National Level Steering and Monitoring Committee, State Level Steering and Monitoring Committee, District Level Steering and Monitoring Committee, Project Level Steering and Monitoring Committee and Village Level Monitoring and Supervision Committee.

(c) Yes, Sir. Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) was launched in October, 2007 by the Ministry of Labour and Employment to Below Poverty Line (BPL) families (a unit of five) in the unorganized sector which became operational from 1st April, 2008. The decision to extend the scheme to all registered Street Vendors was taken by the Government on 20-10-2010. The scheme has been operationalised in the states of Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Kerala, Mizoram and Tripura.

***Statement***

*State/UT-wise details of districts covered under Indira  
Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Districts Covered
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	South Andaman
2.	Andhra Pradesh	West Godavari and Nalgonda
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	Papum Pare

Sl. No.	State/UT	Districts Covered
4.	Assam	Kamrup and Goalpara
5.	Bihar	Vaishali and Saharsa
6.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh
7.	Chhattisgarh	Dhamtari and Bastar
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Dadra & Nagar Haveli
9.	Daman and Diu	Diu
10.	Delhi	West and North West
11.	Goa	North Goa
12.	Gujarat	Bharuch and Patan
13.	Haryana	Panchkula
14.	Himachal Pradesh	Hamirpur
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	Kathua and Anantnag
16.	Jharkhand	East Singh Bhumi and Simdega
17.	Karnataka	Kolar and Dharwad
18.	Kerala	Palakkad
19.	Lakshadweep	Lakshadweep
20.	Madhya Pradesh	Chindwara and Sagar
21.	Maharashtra	Bhandara and Amravati
22.	Manipur	Tamenglong
23.	Meghalaya	E. Garo Hills
24.	Mizoram	Lawngtlai
25.	Nagaland	Kohima

Sl. No.	State/UT	Districts Covered
26.	Odisha	Bargarh and Sundargarh
27.	Puducherry	Yanam
28.	Punjab	Amritsar and Kapurthala
29.	Rajasthan	Bhilwara and Udaipur
30.	Sikkim	West Sikkim
31.	Tamil Nadu	Cuddalore and Erode
32.	Tripura	Dhalai
33.	Uttar Pradesh	Mahoba, Sultanpur*
34.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun
35.	West Bengal	Jalpaigur and Bankura

\*Includes Musafirkhana, Amethi, Gauriganj tehsil of Chhatrapati Sahuji Maharaj Nagar

#### **Awards for women empowerment**

1048. SHRI AAYANUR MANJUNATHA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry proposes to announce an award similar to the Stree Shakti Award, whereby one woman from each District shall be recognised every year for her contribution in the field of women's empowerment; and

(b) if so, the details of the new award being announced?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) Yes Sir. The award has already been announced.

(b) The guidelines of the award have not been finalized yet.

#### **Atrocities against women**

1049. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of rapes and atrocities against women that have been reported during the last three years in the country, the State-wise details thereof; and

(b) whether the Ministry has taken any steps to address this issue, if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) As per the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) data, a total number of 228650, 244270 and 309546 cases of atrocities against women including rape have been registered in the year 2011, 2012 and 2013 respectively. The State/UT wise details of the numbers of cases of atrocities against women including rape during 2011 to 2013 are given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) Safety of women in the country is of utmost priority for the Government. The Ministry is endeavouring to put in place effective mechanisms to provide safe environment for women to work and live and fulfil their potential. Ministry recognize that incidence of crime against women cannot be controlled unless mindsets of people, in general, are made to change. Recently, the Criminal Law (Amendment), Act 2013 has been enacted making the punishment more stringent for offences like rape. Provision for increased penalty for gang rape and causing serious injury to the victim resulting her to remain in a vegetative state have been made. New offences like acid attack, sexual harassment, voyeurism and stalking, disrobing a woman, have been incorporated in the Indian Penal Code. New provision has been inserted casting a duty on all hospitals public, private run by the Central Government or State Government to provide first aid or medical treatment, free of cost to victims of Acid attack and rape under Section 326, 375 and 376. Certain changes have also been introduced in the Cr.PC and the Indian Evidence Act, like the recording of statement of the victim of rape and sexual assault by a woman police officer and provisions to ensure that the victims (below the age of eighteen) is not confronted by the accused at the time of trial.

Ministry of Women And Child Development have recently enacted the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 - which cover all women, irrespective of their age or employment status and protect them against sexual harassment at all workplaces both in public and private sector, whether organized or unorganized. Apart from this, Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005. Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961; Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986; and Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006 have been enacted.

The Government of India regularly conducts awareness creation among men and women in the society through workshops, seminars, street plays, Nari ki Chaupals, Beti Janmotsav at the district level. In collaboration with Ministry of Panchayati Raj Special



(Mahila) Gram Sabhas have also been conducted. Further, advertisements in the press and electronic media educating peoples about issues of domestic violence, Child Sex Ratio and Child Marriage etc. also being taken up. Platforms such as the International Women's Day and the National Girl Child Day are used to create awareness on issues related to women and to bring to the centre stage issues such as sex selective abortions and child marriage. Through Sabla programme of this Ministry, adolescent girls in the age group of 11 to 18 years are imparted about their rights.

The Government is administering Swadhar and Short Stay Home Schemes for rehabilitation of women in difficult circumstance including the victims of rape. Further, under Section 357A of the Code of Criminal Procedure every State Government in co-ordination with the Central Government is required to prepare a scheme for providing funds for the purpose of compensation to the women victim of crime including rape. So far 22 States and 7 UTs have formulated the Victim Compensation Scheme.

***Statement***

*No. of cases of atrocities against women including rape  
registered in the year 2011, 2012 and 2013.*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2011	2012	2013
1.	Andhra Pradesh	28246	28171	32809
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	171	201	288
3.	Assam	11503	13544	17449
4.	Bihar	10231	11229	13609
5.	Chhattisgarh	4219	4228	7012
6.	Goa	127	200	440
7.	Gujarat	8815	9561	12283
8.	Haryana	5491	6002	9089
9.	Himachal Pradesh	997	912	1478
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	3146	3328	3509
11.	Jharkhand	3132	4536	6506
12.	Karnataka	9594	10366	12027

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2011	2012	2013
13.	Kerala	11288	10930	11216
14.	Madhya Pradesh	16599	16832	22061
15.	Maharashtra	15728	16353	24895
16.	Manipur	247	304	285
17.	Meghalaya	269	255	343
18.	Mizoram	167	199	177
19.	Nagaland	38	51	67
20..	Odisha	9433	11988	14173
21.	Punjab	2641	3238	4994
22.	Rajasthan	19888	21106	27933
23.	Sikkim	55	68	93
24.	Tamil Nadu	6940	7192	7475
25.	Tripura	1358	1559	1628
26.	Uttar Pradesh	22639	23569	32546
27.	Uttarakhand	996	1067	1719
28.	West Bengal	29133	30942	29826
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	51	49	106
30.	Chandigarh	156	241	488
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	18	16	21
32.	Daman and Diu	11	11	24
33.	Delhi UT	5234	5959	12888
34.	Lakshadweep	0	2	3
35.	Puducherry	89	61	86
TOTAL		228650	244270	309546

**Trafficking from under developed States**

1050. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of child and women victims of trafficking rescued during the last three years, related to Jharkhand and other under-developed States of Hindi belt;

(b) the details regarding the new rehabilitation schemes/measures appended in the States during last three years; and

(c) whether Central Government is planning to constitute any new wing of security, research, rescue and rehabilitation to control the trafficking in the country?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) As per the data available with the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), 2359 women and 3325 child victims of trafficking were rescued in the country during the year 2013. State and Union Territory wise details are given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) Section 357A was inserted in the Code of Criminal Procedure (Cr. P.C.) 1973 *vide* 'The Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act 2008' under which every State Government in coordination with the Central Government has to prepare a Scheme for the purpose of compensation to the victims or his dependents who have suffered loss or injury as a result of the crime and who require rehabilitation. As per the information received from the State Governments, 21 States have provided for payment of compensation to the victims of trafficking in the Schemes notified under Section 357A of Cr. P. C.

(c) No, Sir.

***Statement******State-wise and Union Territory-wise details of Trafficking from under-developed States***

Sl. No.	State/UT	Number of Victims rescued (women)	Number of Victims rescued (children)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	138	16
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	18	15

1	2	3	4
3.	Assam	112	142
4.	Bihar	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	78	109
6.	Goa	0	0
7.	Gujarat	13	30
8.	Haryana		
9.	Himachal Pradesh	13	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0
11.	Jharkhand		
12.	Karnataka	36	0
13.	Kerala	104	236
14.	Madhya Pradesh	10	7
15.	Maharashtra	637	158
16.	Manipur	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	
18.	Mizoram	0	0
19.	Nagaland	1	1
20.	Odisha	348	264
21.	Punjab		
22.	Rajasthan	220	1038
23.	Sikkim	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	414	386
25.	Tripura	0	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	19	132
27.	Uttarakhand	58	42
28.	West Bengal		
TOTAL STATES		2219	2476

1	2	3	4
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0
30.	Chandigarh	1	1
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0
33.	Delhi	139	848
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0
35.	Puducherry	0	0
TOTAL UTs		140	849
ALL INDIA TOTAL		2359	3325

#### **Rajiv Gandhi National Creche Scheme scam**

†1051. SHRIMATI BIMLA KASHYAP SOOD: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry of Women and Child Development has revealed that there was an attempt to hide the Rajiv Gandhi National Creche scheme scam which reportedly involves embezzlement of crores of rupees;

(b) whether it is also a fact that around ₹ 241 crores were disbursed to the mother NGO under the Creche scheme between the years 2009-2011 under which more than twenty two thousand creches are being run country-wide and around five thousand of them reportedly exist on paper only; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) No, Sir. This Ministry had received complaints of irregularities in the management of creches against Bhartiya Adimjati Sevak Sangh which were enquired into. As per advice of the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC), the Ministry has entrusted the investigation of the complaints to Central Bureau of investigation (CBI). In this regard, the necessary information/documents have been submitted as desired by CBI.

(b) and (c) Scheme is presently being implemented through the Central Social Welfare Board (CSWB), New Delhi, an autonomous body under the Ministry and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Indian Council for Child Welfare (ICCW), New Delhi, a National level NGO. A sum of ₹ 169.27 crore has been released to the implementing agencies during 2009-10 and 2010-11 against functional creches, details of which are as under:

Implementing agencies	2009-10	2010-11
ICCW	₹ 12.15 crore	₹ 16.86 crore
CSWB	₹ 87.76 crore	₹ 52.50 crore
TOTAL	₹ 99.91 crore	₹ 69.36 crore
Number of functional creches	26785	22599

#### Miserable conditions of widows

1052. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware about thousands of widows living in pitiable conditions in various ashrams of Vrindavan and Varanasi and difficulties faced by them to meet both ends meet;

(b) if so, the number of such widows abandoned by their families living in various ashrams;

(c) whether the Government will endeavour to find out about their families and ask them to look after these aged women and also take action against the family members who have usurped their property; and

(d) if not, the alternative means Government will provide to rehabilitate them and for providing them due care?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. However, the information about number of such widows abandoned by their families, who are living in various Ashrams is not maintained.

(c) and (d) The Government has put in place an enabling legislation 'The Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007' that provides for maintenance and welfare of parents and senior citizens. The Act puts obligation on the children or relatives to maintain a senior citizen including parents. Under the provisions of the Act, whoever having the care and protection of a senior citizen leaves

such senior citizen in any place with the intention of wholly abandoning such senior citizen is punishable with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three months or fine which may extend to five thousand rupees or with both. However, the Act comes into force in a State on such date as the State Government, by notification in the official gazette, appoint.

#### **State Level Commissions for Women**

1053. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether State Level Commissions for Women have been duly constituted by the State Government as per the provisions of law; if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether any instances of State Governments not constituting the State Commission have been reported to the Government; and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) and (b) The National Commission for Women Act, 1990 or any other Central Legislation does not mandate constitution of Women Commissions by the States. However, State Commissions are constituted by the respective State Governments under their own State legislations. As per information available, all the States have constituted State Commissions for Women.

#### **Sabla Yojana in Chhattisgarh**

†1054. DR. BHUSHAN LAL JANGDE: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Kishori Shakti Yojana and Sabla Yojana are running in every State of the country;

(b) whether the amount of money allocated to Chhattisgarh includes allocated amount for the years 2012-13 and 2013-14; and

(c) if the said amount has not been fully given, by when the total amount would be given?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) Yes, Sir. Kishori Shakti Yojana (KSY) and Sabla are implemented in every State/Union Territory of the country. At present,

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

the scheme Sabla is being implemented in 205 districts from all the States/UTs across the country and Kishori Shakti Yojana is being implemented in non Sabla districts in all the States/UTs of the country.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. Year-wise details of the funds released under both the schemes *i.e.* KSY and Sabla to Chhattisgarh during the year 2012-13 and 2013-14 are given below:

(₹ in lakh)		
Scheme	2012-13	2013-14
Kishori Shakti Yojana	145.23	56.3
Sabla	179.15	1076.83

Based on the progress report, statement of expenditure/utilization certificate for 2013-14 received from the State Government, a sum of ₹ 1095.63 lakh and ₹ 36.68 lakh have been released to Government of Chhattisgarh under Sabla and Kishori Shakti Yojana respectively in 2014-15 as liability of 2013-14.

#### **Production of heavy water**

1055. SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the action that has been taken as on date by Department of Atomic Energy to set up one more stream for production of heavy water at Hazira of Gujarat, as already there are adequate infrastructure facilities available which would minimize the cost of the proposed new stream, and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): In order to augment its Heavy Water production capacity, Heavy Water Board (HWB), a constituent Unit of Department of Atomic Energy (DAE), has initiated an activity for a techno-commercial assessment of options for setting-up an additional stream for production of heavy water in one of its existing Heavy Water Plants, based on Ammonia-Hydrogen exchange process. The Heavy Water Plant at Hazira receives its feed of Ammonia from the plant of M/s KRIBHCO, Hazira. M/s KRIBHCO had been contacted by HWB for confirming their plans to add a new Ammonia plant that could give feed to an additional stream of heavy water production at Hazira.



12.00 Noon

**PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Papers to be laid on the Table. ...*(Interruptions)*...  
Shrimati Maneka Sanjay Gandhi.

**I. Notifications of the Ministry of Women and Child Development**

**II. Report, Accounts and Performance Reviews (2011-12) of NCPCR, New Delhi and related papers**

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT  
(SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): Sir, I lay on the Table:—

- I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Women and Child Development, under sub-section (3) of Section 35 of Commissions for Protection of Child Rights Act, 2005:—
    - (1) G.S.R. 207 (E), dated the 24th March, 2014, publishing the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (Amendment) Rules, 2014.
    - (2) G.S.R. 315 (E), dated the 6th May, 2014, publishing the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (Second Amendment) Rules, 2014. [Placed in Library. For (1) and (2) *See* No. L.T. 137/16/14]
  - II. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (2) of Section 16 and sub-section (4) of Section 29 of the Commissions for Protection of Child Rights Act, 2005:
    - (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR), New Delhi, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 39/16/14]
    - (b) Performance Review of the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR), New Delhi, for the year 2011-12.
  - (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. 39/16/14]
-

**RULINGS BY THE CHAIR—Contd.**

**Non-listing of Short Duration Discussion on unprecedented spurt in violence in Gaza and West Bank Area of Palestine in today's agenda papers**

...(Interruptions)...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल** (मध्य प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति जी ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me finish papers to be laid. ... (Interruptions)...

Let me finish papers to be laid.

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल**: माननीय उपसभापति जी, मेरा प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर है...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Point of order! ...(Interruptions)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN (Tamil Nadu): There cannot be a point of order during laying of papers. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is your point of order?

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल**: माननीय उपसभापति जी, आप कल की सदन की कार्यवाही देख लीजिए, जब सदन की कार्यवाही समाप्त हुई या जब सदन उठा, उससे पहले आपने यह रूलिंग दी थी कि विदेश मंत्री जी ने एक पत्र भेजा था, उस पत्र पर हम अभी निर्णय नहीं ले पाए हैं और निर्णय लेने के लिए हमें समय चाहिए। इसके लिए आपने सदन को स्थगित कर दिया था। चूंकि वह निर्णय कल नहीं लिया जा सका, इसलिए उसी निर्णय के कारण कल सदन स्थगित हुआ, हम लोगों के कारण सदन स्थगित नहीं हुआ।

श्रीमन् आज सुबह चेयरमैन साहब ने उस पत्र पर निर्णय ले लिया।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. No discussion on Chairman's ruling. ... (Interruptions)...

No, discussion on Chairman's ruling. ... (Interruptions)...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल**: श्रीमान्, जो सदन की कार्यवाही का हिस्सा है, मैं उसी को कोट कर रहा हूँ। वह सदन की प्रॉपर्टी है, इसीलिए तो यह औचित्य का प्रश्न बन गया है, इसीलिए यह प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर बना है।

श्रीमन्, आज चेयरमैन साहब आए और चेयरमैन साहब ने विदेश मंत्री जी के पत्र को स्वीकार नहीं किया। इसका मतलब यह हुआ कि हम वहीं स्टैंडस्टिल हो गए, जो कल का एजेंडा था। वह एजेंडा उसी समय आज का एजेंडा हो गया, जिस समय चेयरमैन साहब ने विदेश मंत्री के पत्र को रिजेक्ट किया।

इसके बाद नेता सदन के एक पत्र जिक्र हुआ। नेता सदन ने कहा है कि इसे किसी और दिन ले लिया जाए।

श्रीमन् जब वह एजेंडा पहले ही स्टैंडस्टिल हो गया, तो पहले उसी पर निर्णय होना चाहिए। जब विदेश मंत्री जी का पत्र आदरणीय चेयरमैन साहब ने रिजेक्ट किया, तो सदन की कार्यवाही वहीं से शुरू की जानी चाहिए। इसके बाद अगर कोई निर्णय बदलना है, तो उसके लिए सदन को ध्वनि मत से निर्णय लेना पड़ेगा, इसका यही एक तरीका है। लेकिन, श्रीमन् सदन का ध्वनि मत से निर्णय नहीं लिया गया।

श्रीमन्, इसी बीच हमने रूल 267 में भी एक नोटिस दिया। आप रूल 267 पढ़ लीजिए, उसमें बड़ा स्पष्ट दिया हुआ है कि किसी भी नियम को निलम्बित करने के लिए चेयरमैन साहब कैसे प्रोसीजर का पालन करेंगे।

श्रीमन्, हमारा कहना यह है कि अगर एजेंडा वहीं पर स्टैंडस्टिल कर रहा है, तो आपके पास केवल दो ऑप्शंस हैं। एक ऑप्शन तो यह है कि या तो उसी पुराने एजेंडा को मानकर, वहीं से प्रक्रिया शुरू करवा दी जाए और आप गाज़ा पट्टी वाली इश्यू पर बहस करवा दें। यदि ऐसा नहीं होता, तो रूल 267 के अनुसार आप हाउस में रेज़ोल्यूशन रख दें, उसके बाद यदि आप चाहें तो ध्वनि मत से उसे पास करवाएं अथवा उस पर वोटिंग करवा दें। कैसे भी आप उसे पास करवा सकते हैं। श्रीमन्, यदि आप ऐसा करते हैं, तो शायद ज्यादा उचित होगा। इस पर हमें आपकी रूलिंग चाहिए।

SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE (Rajasthan): Sir, is this a challenge to the ruling of the Chairman? ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, is this a challenge to the ruling of the Chairman? ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, is Rule 267 still relevant now at this stage? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): Sir, as per yesterday's List of Business, after the Question Hour, the Short Duration Discussion was listed. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Rajeeve, please don't comment on hon. Chairman's ruling. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: No, Sir. Nothing on that, Sir. But, Sir, after an item of business, fixed for a particular hour, is disposed, or, before the normal hour of adjournment of the House, any item in the List of Business, which have remained, may be taken up ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Where are you reading from?

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, this is interpretation by Kaul and Shakdher. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is interpretation. Okay.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Rule 29, Sir. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Agreed. That is interpretation.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: So, first you take up the issue. Our notice is there. It is for suspension of the rules and to take up this issue. Firstly, Sir, let us take up the issue of attack on people of Gaza. It should be taken up now itself.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Sharad ji.

**श्री शरद यादव (बिहार) :** माननीय उपसभापति जी, मैं इसमें एक ही विनती करना चाहता हूं। यदि कल के बिज़नेस में नहीं आता, तो यह मामला आगे भी लिया जा सकता था। मैं आपके माध्यम से चेयरमैन साहब से विनती करना चाहता हूं कि इसे टालने में देश के आर्थिक और सामाजिक हित जुड़े हुए हैं। सर, वेस्टर्न एशिया से हमारा कोई एक दिन का रिश्ता नहीं है। इस सरकार से मेरी एक विनती है कि यह एक ऐसा मामला है कि अगर यह नहीं आता, तो मेरे जैसा आदमी कोई आग्रह नहीं करता। इसके आने के बाद ऐसी विकट परिस्थिति हो गई है कि अगर इसको टालेंगे तो हमारे हित में नहीं है, आपके हित में शायद है, क्योंकि सरकार आपके हाथ में है। तो हमारा सदियों पुराना जो रास्ता है, जो पॉलिसीज़ हैं, हमारे सारे हित वेस्टर्न एशिया से जुड़े हुए हैं। इसलिए, मेरी विनती है कि आप शाम को इस पर डिबेट करा दीजिए, सरकार उसका जवाब दे देगी। यह कोई बहुत बड़ी बात नहीं है। हम लोग यह नहीं कह रहे हैं कि आप सब कुछ बदल दें, लेकिन इस पर हम लोगों को अपनी आवाज़ तो जरूर उठानी चाहिए। हम और ज्यादा कुछ कर भी नहीं सकते। हम तो इतना ही कर सकते हैं कि दुनिया में और देश में हम अपनी पार्लियामेंट के जरिए, इस सदन के जरिए मैसेज दे दें। तो जो मैसेज है, उस पर आप कोई फैसला मत करिए, लेकिन यह तो जरूर करिए कि आज शाम को हम लोग बैठ जाएं और बैठ कर इस पर फैसला कर लें। आप मेरी विनती सभापति जी को जरूर convey कर दीजिए।

**सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री; पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री; और संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश जावड़ेकर) :** सर, आज चार बजे बी.ए.सी. की मीटिंग है। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, in fact, there was Question No. 142 against my name. It is my question relating to the fishermen. ...(*Interruptions*)... No, no; listen to me. ...(*Interruptions*)... Despite that, the issue of Palestine people, our policy towards western Asia was raised. It shows the importance of the issue.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is your point?

SHRI D. RAJA: My question is ...(*Interruptions*)... My question is, we have been discussing this since yesterday. By this time, we could have discussed the issue. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, okay. That is all right. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, please listen to me for a minute.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have to give a ruling.

SHRI D. RAJA: My question is, everybody is aware of the rules.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have to give a ruling to Mr. Naresh Agrawal.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, let me finish, please. Everybody is aware of rules and everybody has interpretation of rules. My point is very simple. ...*(Interruptions)*... Why can't the Government agree for a meaningful discussion on this issue ...*(Interruptions)*... and let the House function? ...*(Interruptions)*... We are all for the House functioning. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is what we are saying. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Yechury, what is your point?

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Sir, the pointed issue is a question of Short Duration Discussion on what is happening in West Asia and all of us have our opinion on it. The hon. Chairman has given a ruling. We are all obliged to accept that ruling. You yourself, Sir, yesterday said that you have to accept the ruling but you can question the ruling. I am using that prerogative which you have granted on this floor, and it is on record. I am just reading it where you have said that objections can be raised. Sir, the question is the following. ...*(Interruptions)*... This issue was listed in the Revised List of Business. All of us are aware that the Revised List of Business cannot come to be circulated unless there is prior agreement of the Government as well. ...*(Interruptions)*... That means the Government had agreed at one point of time. After agreement of the Government, the Government has changed its mind. Now, the question is, under the Constitution of India, that created both these Houses of Parliament, the Parliament and the Legislature has its own independence like the independence of the Judiciary. The Executive, that is, the Government is accountable to this Legislature, but the Government cannot influence what is to be discussed by this Legislature. What is to be discussed is ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. It is clear. I got your point.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, please listen. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me complete, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*... The point that I am making is that this is an issue the world is seized with. The hon. Prime Minister, in the recent BRICS Summit, is a signatory to a Declaration of the BRICS, where they have condemned the Israeli

attack on the Gaza. The United Nations has given a Report where it said that 75 per cent of those killed are civilians. Forty-six are children; twelve of them are below the age of 5 years. ...*(Interruptions)*...

Sir, Italy has condemned it; Germany has condemned it; the BRICS has condemned it. Now, the point is ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Please ...*(Interruptions)*... I understood your point. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: It is the sovereign right of the Indian Parliament to discuss. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I got your point. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: The Government can! It is their job. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I got your point. I will give a ruling on what you said. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Therefore, the Government's reversal of the position has to be explained to the Parliament. ...*(Interruptions)*... They have to explain to the Parliament why they have taken this position. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have made your point. Now, take your seat. Mr. Sukhendu Roy, do you have anything new to say? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal): Sir, I have a very small submission to make. None of us is disputing the ruling. I am just referring to the ruling. In view of the ruling, it seems beyond doubt that the objection raised by the hon. External Affairs Minister yesterday was not sustainable. But as a resultant effect, the discussion could not be held yesterday. Therefore, propriety demands that the discussion be held today. ...*(Interruptions)*... And this is the sense of the House. I would request the Government also to concede to the discussion. What is wrong in it? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Sukhendu Roy, I got your point. Now, let me make things clear. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, let me have my say. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी: उपसभापति जी ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**श्री विजय गोयल:** उपसभापति महोदय ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have called him to speak. I will allow you. ...*(Interruptions)*... Because I have called him already, let him speak. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will give you a chance to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री प्रेम चन्द गुप्ता (झारखंड):** उपसभापति महोदय ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री उपसभापति:** गुप्ता जी, इसके बाद आपको मौका दिया जाएगा। ...(व्यवधान).... अब आप बोलिए। ...(व्यवधान).... Please sit down.

SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA: I am also a Member of this House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. It can't go into a discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री विजय गोयल:** उपसभापति महोदय, हम आज और कल, दो दिन से सदन में देख रहे हैं कि जो भी सदस्य खड़ा होता है, वह कहता है कि मैं चेयरमैन की रूलिंग को मान रहा हूँ, लेकिन मानता कोई भी नहीं है। इसके बाद बोलते हैं और हाउस को एडजॉर्न करा देते हैं। जब आपने एक बार क्वेश्चन ऑवर शुरू करा दिया, तो उसको ही आगे चलना चाहिए। हम लोगों के बहुत महत्वपूर्ण मामले हैं, जीरो ऑवर है, क्वेश्चन ऑवर है और सरकार अभी चर्चा से भाग नहीं रही है। सरकार ने सिर्फ इतना कहा है कि हम सही समय पर चर्चा करा लेंगे, तो इस सदन का इतना महत्वपूर्ण समय खराब करने की आवश्यकता क्या है?...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, please let me give my ruling. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री विजय गोयल:** वह बोलेंगे और एडजॉर्न कराएंगे, बोलेंगे और एडजॉर्न कराएंगे, ऐसे नहीं चलने वाला है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Gupta ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री विजय गोयल:** उसी बात को बार-बार रिपीट करते हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, I wish to make one point. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have already made your point. I would give my ruling. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, if this House is being disrupted, it is because the Government is disrupting the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री उपसभापति:** गुप्ता जी, आप बोलिए।

**श्री प्रेम चन्द्र गुप्ता:** उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपके सामने चेयर को भी और बड़ी पार्टियों को भी सब्मिट करना चाहूंगा कि छोटी पार्टियों को भी मौका मिलना चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... That's nice of you. ...**(Interruptions)**...

**श्री उपसभापति:** जरूर मिलेगा।

**श्री प्रेम चन्द्र गुप्ता:** श्रीमान् जी, यह बहुत ही गंभीर विषय है। पूरी दुनिया में इस विषय को लेकर एक किस्म की चिंता का माहौल बना हुआ है। हमारे प्रधानमंत्री जी ने ब्राजील में इस रेजोल्यूशन के ऊपर सिग्नेचर भी किए हैं। पैलेस्टाइन में जिस प्रकार से जेनोसाइड हो रहा है, एक तरफ बमबार्डिंग करके बूढ़े, बुजुर्गों, बच्चों और महिलाओं का ...**(व्यवधान)**... मान्यवर, यह हाउस सुप्रीम है, यहां आप जिस विषय के ऊपर चर्चा कराना चाहें, आप उस पर चर्चा करा सकते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Now, I have to give my ruling.  
...**(Interruptions)**...

**श्री प्रेम चन्द्र गुप्ता:** मान्यवर, अगर हम इस समय चूक गए, तो इतिहास कभी भी हमें माफ नहीं करेगा। इस विषय के ऊपर सबसे पहले चर्चा होनी चाहिए, आपके माध्यम से चेयरमैन साहब से मेरा यह अनुरोध है।

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I wish to make just one point.  
...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Sir, she is the lone lady Member ...**(Interruptions)**...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, I want to ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I know that because she stood up, you would also stand up! ...**(Interruptions)**...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: No, Sir; it is not like that. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Sir, many times during the discussions inside and here, you have promised that the sense of the House will be taken and that would be preceding every other decision which is made. But I think the sense of the House is very clear, and yet...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I would give my ruling.

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Sir, before you give your ruling, I would like to say something.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: After Mr. Chaturvedi, I would call you.



**श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी:** सर, इस सदन के सामने दो बड़े बुनियादी और महत्वपूर्ण सवाल विचार के लिए हैं। पहली बात, क्या हम किसी ऐसे विषय पर चर्चा मांग रहे हैं, जिस पर आज से पहले संसद के दोनों सदनों में कभी चर्चा न हुई हो? यह ऐसा विषय तो है नहीं। हमने भी इस सदन में और उस सदन में, दोनों में इस विषय पर और ऐसे अन्य विषयों पर अनेक बार चर्चा की है, तो आज क्यों इस विषय पर चर्चा करने से सरकार कतरा रही है?

दूसरी बात, जो कि इससे भी बड़ा प्रश्न है, श्रीमान्, हमारे संविधान में एकजीक्यूटिव, लेजिस्लेचर और ज्यूडिशियरी, ये जो हमारी डेमोक्रेसी के तीन बुनियादी स्तंभ हैं, इन तीनों के अधिकार और कर्तव्य बहुत अच्छी तरह से परिभाषित हैं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will give my ruling. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी:** इन अधिकारों को, जो हमारे लेजिस्लेचर के अधिकार हैं ...*(व्यवधान)*... सर, कृपा करके मुझे शान्ति से अपनी बात कहने दें। सर, प्रश्न यह नहीं है कि हम इस विषय पर चर्चा करें या किस अन्य विषय पर चर्चा करें, प्रश्न यह भी नहीं है कि इसे आज करें या कल करें, बल्कि प्रश्न यह है कि क्या लेजिस्लेचर के अधिकारों को एकजीक्यूटिव ओवररूल कर सकती है?

**श्री उपसभापति:** ऐसा कुछ नहीं हुआ है। I will explain it.

**श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी:** इस सदन के सदस्यों के पास चर्चा करने के जो बुनियादी अधिकार हैं, क्या उनको हम केवल इनके भरोसे गिरवी रख देंगे?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is not like that ...*(Interruptions)*... I cannot allow everybody.

**श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी:** श्रीमान्, मैं देश का और इस सदन का ध्यान एक गम्भीर बात की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि इतने कम समय के अंदर एक के बाद एक...*(व्यवधान)*... सर, सुनिश्चिता...*(व्यवधान)*...

**श्री उपसभापति:** हो गया। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी:** सर, इतने कम समय के अंदर इस सरकार ने इस देश के एक-एक करके सभी इंस्टीट्यूशंस को डिसरिस्पेक्ट किया है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... यूनिवर्सिटीज को, ज्यूडिशियरी को ...*(व्यवधान)*... और अब यह सरकार पार्लियामेंट को भी डिसरिस्पेक्ट करना चाहती है।...*(व्यवधान)*...हम इस इंस्टीट्यूशन को सम्मान देना चाहते हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... हम चाहते हैं कि इस विषय के ऊपर पहले चर्चा होनी चाहिए।...*(व्यवधान)*...

**श्री उपसभापति:** अब आप बैठिए। Dr. Maitreyan, what is your point?

**श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी:** इस इंस्टीट्यूशन के सम्मान को बरकरार रखना हमारी जिम्मेदारी है और उस जिम्मेदारी को हम पूरी शिद्दत के साथ पूरा करेंगे।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Dr. Maitreyan.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, I want to make my position very clear at the outset.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Help me in solving this. You are my friend. You help me in solving this.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Yes, Sir. I strongly condemn the killing of innocent civilians, citizens wherever they are in this world whether they are in Palestine or whether they are in Lanka. ...*(Interruptions)*... I strongly condemn it. ...*(Interruptions)*... Whenever this discussion takes place after the BAC decides whether tomorrow or on Monday or on Tuesday, I will definitely make my party's position clear. ...*(Interruptions)*... But I want to say one thing very clearly. ...*(Interruptions)*... My party and I are anguished that many Members in this House are so concerned about the killing of innocent civilians in a distant place. ...*(Interruptions)*... In our own country, my Tamil Nadu fishermen are attacked. ...*(Interruptions)*... Or when Tamil citizens in Lanka are killed none of them ever spoke about them. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Javadekar. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: This should be removed from the record. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, it cannot be removed. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Dr. Maitreyan, please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, what Dr. Maitreyan has said should be removed from the record of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, it cannot be removed. ...*(Interruptions)*... If it is removed then the whole proceedings will be removed. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will expunge it. ...*(Interruptions)*... What is your problem? ...*(Interruptions)*... Dr. Maitreyan, please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Go back to your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... I request all of you to please resume your seats. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please resume your seats. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will solve it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

Mr. Hanumantha Rao, please go back to your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... You please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will come back to you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, I have an objection. *...(Interruptions)...* What Dr. Maitreyan has said has to be removed from the record. *...(Interruptions)...* He has made an allegation. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You sit down. *...(Interruptions)...* Hon. Members, I will go through the records. *...(Interruptions)...* Dr. Maitreyan, please sit down. *...(Interruptions)...* I will go through the records. If there is any aspersion directly or indirectly against a Member, that will be expunged. *...(Interruptions)...* Now, let me give my ruling. *...(Interruptions)...* Please sit down. *...(Interruptions)...* I gave you a chance. *...(Interruptions)...* You sit down. *...(Interruptions)...* I want to give my ruling now. *...(Interruptions)...* Before that, I would like to hear the Minister. *...(Interruptions)...* Mr. Naresh Agrawal has raised a valid point. I want to give a ruling on that. *...(Interruptions)...* Without that, I don't want to adjourn. *...(Interruptions)...* Before that, I want to hear the Minister and the LoP. *...(Interruptions)...* After that, I have to give my ruling. *...(Interruptions)...* So, others please cooperate. *...(Interruptions)...* All of you please cooperate because whatever point was raised by Mr. Naresh Agrawal and supported by Mr. Yechury is a valid point. *...(Interruptions)...* I want to give a ruling on that because records must be clear. *...(Interruptions)...* I would like to straighten the record. *...(Interruptions)...* It must be clear. *...(Interruptions)...* There is some misunderstanding here and there. So, it has to be corrected. *...(Interruptions)...* Before that, I want to listen to the Minister and the LoP. *...(Interruptions)...* You have made your point. Please sit down. *...(Interruptions)...* Mr. Raja, I have said that I would expunge if there is an aspersion. *...(Interruptions)...* I know that. *...(Interruptions)...* Then, I will have to adjourn the House. *...(Interruptions)...* Please don't do this. *...(Interruptions)...* Dr. Maitreyan, please sit down. *...(Interruptions)...* I said that if there is a direct or indirect aspersion against any Member, it will be expunged. *...(Interruptions)...* I have already said that. *...(Interruptions)...* Now, Mr. Minister. *...(Interruptions)...* Mr. Minister, please remember that there is a point of order. In the light of that, please respond. *...(Interruptions)...*

**श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर :** उपसभापति जी, यह सरकार सबकी संवेदनाओं को समझती है और सभासदों के अधिकारों का सम्मान करती है। सदन की गरिमा को कायम रखना दोनों का और सब सदस्यों का काम है। मैं इतना ही कहता हूँ कि बी.ए.सी. की बैठक आज 4 बजे है। जो रूलिंग सभापति जी ने दी है, Chairman has the final authority, उस पर चर्चा करना ठीक नहीं है। बी.ए.सी. की मीटिंग 4 बजे है। सरकार चर्चा से भाग नहीं रही है, चर्चा करेगी, हम जो समय तय करेंगे उस समय। आज जो 4 बजे बी.ए.सी. की मीटिंग होगी यह उसमें तय होगा।...**(व्यवधान)...**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. *...(Interruptions)...* Please don't comment. *...(Interruptions)...* Please sit down. *...(Interruptions)...* Now, hon. LoP. *...(Interruptions)...* After that, I would give my ruling. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Hon. Deputy Chairman, Sir, Dr. Maitreyan is a very good friend, but it is most unfortunate. I never expected him to make such a statement that people in a distant place are being killed and why we all should be agitated. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: I didn't say that. ...*(Interruptions)*... You are twisting. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, he is twisting my statement. ...*(Interruptions)*... I did not say that. ...*(Interruptions)*... He is twisting. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, even if he takes that, my friend Dr. Maitreyan has forgotten the economic interests which India has in the West Asia.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, he is twisting the matter. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No discussion on this. ...*(Interruptions)*... Hon. LoP. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let us not go into that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Listen to me. ...*(Interruptions)*... Listen to me. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Dr. Maitreyan, ...*(Interruptions)*... The question is ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: How many Tamilians are there in West Asia? ...*(Interruptions)*... How many Keralites are there in West Asia? ...*(Interruptions)*... How many Andhraites are there in West Asia? ...*(Interruptions)*... How many million Indian people are working in West Asia? ...*(Interruptions)*... Peace in West Asia is in the interest of India. ...*(Interruptions)*... Economically we will be broke. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please see the remittances from there. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned to meet at 2.00 p.m.

The House then adjourned at twenty-six minutes past twelve of the clock.

The House reassembled at two of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair

---

**PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—Contd.**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Papers to be laid on the Table of the House.

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल :** माननीय उपसभापति जी, पहले रूलिंग हो जाए, जो मैंने प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर उठाया था। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me finish this. I will come to you. Let me do this. This has to be done.

**MoU between Government of India and NCTFDC**

**जनजातीय कार्य मंत्री (श्री जुएल उरांव) :** महोदय, मैं 2014-15 के वर्ष के लिए भारत सरकार (जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय) और राष्ट्रीय अनुसूचित जनजाति वित्त तथा विकास निगम (एन.एस.टी.एफ.डी.सी.) के बीच संपन्न सहमति ज्ञापन की एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:—

**Reports and Accounts (2012-13) of various Institutes and related papers**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING; THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI INDERJIT SINGH RAO): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:-

- (i) (a) Fiftieth Annual Report and Accounts of the Institute of Applied Manpower Research (IAMR), Narela, 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 Institute,
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 149/16/14]
- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Development Planning Centre of the Institute of Economic Growth, 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 Institute.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 148/16/14]

**I. Notifications of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting**

**II. Reports and Accounts (2012-13) of various Board, Institute and Society and related papers**

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT; THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): Sir, on behalf of Shri Prakash Javadekar, I lay on the Tables:—

- I. (i) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting Notification No. G.S.R. 208 (E), dated the 25th March, 2014, publishing the Prasar Bharati (Broadcasting Corporation of India) TV News Correspondent Recruitment Rules, 2014, framed under article 309 of the Constitution of India. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 285/16/14]
- (ii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change Notification No. G.S.R. 185 (E), dated the 14th March, 2014, publishing the Forest (Conservation) Amendment Rules, 2014, under sub-section (2) of Section 4 of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 778/16/14]
- II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:-
  - (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Animal Welfare Board of India, Chennai, 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 (i) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 33/16/14]
  - (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Satyajit Ray Film and Television Institute (SRFTI), Kolkata, 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 (ii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 34/16/14]
  - (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Children's Film Society, India (CFSI), Mumbai, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
    - (b) Review by Government on the working of above Society.
    - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 284/16/14]

**Notifications of the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions**

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, on behalf of Dr. Jitendra Singh, I lay on the Table, under sub-section (1) of Section 37 of the Administrative Tribunals Act, 1985, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions (Department of Personnel and Training):-

- (1) G.S.R. 109 (E), dated the 24th February, 2014, publishing the Central Administrative Tribunal (Senior Principal Private Secretary) Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2013. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 36/16/14]
- (2) G.S.R. 110 (E), dated the 24th February, 2014, publishing the Central Administrative Tribunal (Principal Private Secretary) Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2013. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 37/16/14]
- (3) G.S.R. 111 (E), dated the 24th February, 2014, publishing the Central Administrative Tribunal Stenographers Service (Group 'B' and 'C' Posts) Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2013. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 38/16/14]
- (4) G.S.R. 205 (E), dated the 21st March, 2014, publishing the Administrative Tribunals (Procedure for appointment of Members) Amendment Rules, 2014. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 35/16/14]

**I. Report and Accounts (2012-13) of NATRIP, New Delhi and related papers****II. MoUs between Government of India and various Limited Companies**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:-

- I. (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Automotive Testing and R&D Infrastructure Project (NATRIP), New Delhi, 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 I (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 75/16/14]

- II. (i) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises, Department of Heavy Industry) and the Rajasthan Electronics and Instruments Limited (REIL), for the year 2014-15. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 74/16/14]
- (ii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises, Department of Heavy Industry) and the Instrumentation Limited (ILK), for the year 2014-15. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 72/16/14]
- (iii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises, Department of Heavy Industry) and Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL), for the year 2014-15. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 217/16/14]
- (iv) Memorandum of Understanding between BHEL Electrical Machines Limited (BHEL EML) and Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL), for the year 2014-15. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 216/16/14]
- (v) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises, Department of Heavy Industry) and the Cement Corporation of India Limited (CCI), for the year 2014-15. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 73/16/14]
- (vi) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises, Department of Heavy Industry) and the Scooters India Limited (SIL), for the year 2014-15. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 218/16/14]
- (vii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises, Department of Heavy Industry) and Hindustan Cables Limited, for the year 2014-15. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 219/16/14]
- (viii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises, Department of Heavy Industry) and the Andrew Yule Group for the year 2014-15. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 215/16/14]



**MoUs between Government of India and various Corporations**

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

- (i) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment) and the National Safai Karamcharis Finance and Development Corporation (NSKFDC), for the year 2014-15.  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 100/16/14]
- (ii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment) and the National Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation (NSFDC), for the year 2014-15.  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 99/16/14]

---

**2.00 P. M.**

**LEAVE OF ABSENCE**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have to inform Members that a letter has been received from Prof. Jogen Chowdhury stating that he is unable to attend the sittings of the House during the current Session due to some prior commitments. He has, therefore, requested for grant of leave for absence from 15th to 30th of July, 2014 of the current Session of Rajya Sabha.

Does he have the permission of the House for remaining absent from 15th to 30th of July, 2014 of the current Session of Rajya Sabha?

*(No hon. Member dissented)*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Permission to remain absent is granted.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, some celebrity nominated Members are absent without any information to the House. What is the position regarding this? I only want to know this.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I do not know. I have to look into that. I will find out what the position is.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Rajasthan): The issue is whether leave has been taken from the House or not. I think that is a very important issue which he has raised.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will look into it and come back to the House.

श्री प्रेम चन्द गुप्ता (झारखण्ड): सर, माननीय सदस्य ने एक महत्वपूर्ण इश्यू उठाया है। इसको देख लिया जाए, क्योंकि लोग मेम्बर बना दिए जाते हैं और हाउस में आते नहीं हैं। यह तो हाउस की अवमानना है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : What are you saying? आपने क्या बोला, मैंने नहीं सुना। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री प्रेम चन्द गुप्ता: यह हाउस की अवमानना है, हाउस का अपमान है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let us not make any comment before we know what the reason is. Let us not make any such comments. We do not know there may be genuine reasons.

SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA: Then they should inform the House.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will look into it.

SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA: Sir, getting nominated and not attending the House is not desirable. This is unfair ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Guptaji, I will look into it and come back to the House.

---

#### RULINGS BY THE CHAIR—Contd.

##### **Non-listing of Short Duration Discussion on unprecedented spurt and violence in Gaza and West Bank Area of Palestine in today's agenda papers**

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, I want to make a submission.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I want to give my ruling.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, just one sentence before that. In the morning, when we were discussing, I expressed my anguish. But in that anguish, if some of the Members have felt hurt, I sincerely feel sorry for that.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is good.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I am very happy that my friend has said sorry. But I think there was nothing personal against him. Yes, my objection was that we have been discussing Sri Lanka, and we are equally concerned about the Tamil people in Sri Lanka. And, I think, nobody has done so much as our Government has, and we expect the same thing from the other Government as well.

At the same time, it is not for the first time that we wanted to discuss about wars going on in different parts of the world or, for that matter, human rights violations in different parts of the world. We want to discuss about human rights violations going on there, and we want total peace in West Asia. I have already mentioned the reasons why we want peace in West Asia. Keeping that in mind, now, the Ruling Party knows much better than the Opposition about the latest development. What we were given to understand, since yesterday till today afternoon, was that the Government did not want to discuss any issue against or in favour of a friendly country or a country with whom we have diplomatic relations. That is accepted. But now, I think, everything has been made clear after the hon. Prime Minister of India has signed the BRICS Declaration, which speaks so much about Israel and Palestine. Now, after having been signed it by no less than the Prime Minister of India, there should not be any reservation to the Ruling Party to discuss the subject. So, the plea, which the Ruling Party has been taking since morning, has been demolished after the Prime Minister of India became a signatory to the BRICS Declaration.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, I would like to respectfully submit that as far as the Government is concerned, the Government has made its stand clear. The Minister had written a letter to the hon. Chairman, and the Chairman has given his view. Then, the Leader of the House has written to the Chairman saying that the Government is willing to discuss this issue but at an appropriate time, as decided. ...*(Interruptions)*... आप लोग सुनने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please listen. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, please, don't make a comment. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : नायडु जी, आप नाराज न हों।

श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडु : मैं नाराज नहीं हुआ, मैं दुखी हो रहा हूँ। ...*(व्यवधान)*... मैं जो कहना चाहता हूँ, सरकार की ओर से ...*(व्यवधान)*... We heard the Deputy Leader and the Leader of the Opposition, and I am willing to hear others as well. And that has been the practice in the House when the Deputy Leader or the Leader of the Opposition or any other senior Member speaks. My request is this. I have also been in this House for the last 16 years. My point is that if I am saying something, then, they should listen to me. If they are speaking, then, this side also has to give a patient hearing. Otherwise, we will not be able to discharge our responsibilities. That is No.1. Secondly, as I told you, the Minister of External Affairs had a view, and she has written to the hon. Chairman. The Chairman has given some final decision, and the Government is abiding by the decision of the Chairman. The

Leader of the House also has written a letter to the Chairman expressing that the Government is willing to discuss it. My only plea is, let us decide it in the Business Advisory Committee and, in the meanwhile, the House should not be deprived of an opportunity of discussing the Railway Budget which is very important. At the end of it, I leave it to your wisdom. I am not questioning it. From my side, from the Government side, we are ready to discuss that issue and we are ready to discuss the Railway Budget as well. So, please allow the discussion on the Railway Budget. Let us decide the timing for the discussion on that issue and then move ahead. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Yechuryji, no more discussions. There have been enough discussions.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: It is a current event, and the current thing needs to be discussed right now.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, hon. Leader of the Opposition, no further discussions. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: I have risen here only in response to the hon. Minister's statement just now. As he said, all of us are aware of the ruling that the hon. Chairman has given.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have to give another ruling and, then, we have to take up the discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Yes, Sir. The Leader of the House has written to the Chairman, and that matter has been referred to. My point here is this and there is also a point of order on it. Before you give your ruling, what does Rule 177 say? If you want, I will quote the whole rule. But I am quoting the relevant portion. At an early date, if the Chairman is satisfied, the notice may be admitted. I will quote it, "...he may admit the notice and in consultation with the Leader of the Council fix the date on which such matter may be taken up for discussion and allow such time for discussion,.." The word used is "in consultation", not "in agreement", not in agreement with the Leader of the Council. The word "in consultation" is very deliberately used. The hon. Leader of the House may disagree with the timing. But the ruling has to come in consultation. My only submission, Sir, to you is, once it was decided and it appeared in the List of Business and the Revised List of Business, then, now invoking that, in consultation with the Leader of the House, we can decide on a time, subsequently some other time, that is highly irregular and violative of that procedure.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, now please...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Therefore, I am beseeching you as the Chair, do not violate the procedure of this august House and please allow the discussion to take place and after that, we will definitely subject the Rail Budget to a sufficient grilling and we will give enough food for thought for the Government to answer. We will definitely do that and cooperate with the Government, but allow this discussion first.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What Yechuryji has raised is again another important point. The answer to what Nareshji raised is in Rule 177. I will read what he read just now, "...he may admit the notice." So, admission is for the Chairman. Chairman has to admit. The next part is, "...and in consultation with the Leader of the Council fix the date..." Yechuryji brought a new point. But before my reply to Yechuryji, I would like to reply to Nareshji. The date has to be consulted. The List of Business is prepared for each date. You don't prepare the List of Business today for another three days. Each day, the List of Business is prepared. I am only interpreting according to my understanding. You can defer, it is a different matter. I am not an advocate but however, I have to say what my understanding is. That is my duty. Each date is important because the List of Business is decided for each day.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Agreed, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What was decided for yesterday's business, there was consent from the Government. Nobody has disputed it. From whatever the channel we were to get the consent from the Government, we had got it. That was why it was listed. The request of External Affairs Minister was also not conceded to. But that consent was for yesterday. For today, as far as the Chair is concerned, the Chair or the Secretariat should get a consent from the Leader of the Council. Now I come to your point.

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल :** उपसभापति महोदय, आप पहले ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; let me complete. I am not allowing you. After I complete you can speak if you want. For listing that business in the List of Business for today according to rule 177, there should be consultation with the Leader of the House.

In that consultation, we did not get the consent. That is the point. What you wanted to know is whether consultation means consent or not. You know, the Supreme Court

itself has given an interpretation on consultation and consent, which I don't want to quote now. I am not an advocate. But, for the practical purpose, my point is, if you say 'consultation' is not 'consent', then if the Minister is not available or if it is not convenient for the Minister, if the Chair tells, 'I consult and without consent I include in the list, then what will happen? If the Rule 177 is to be operative 'consultation' should necessarily mean 'consent'. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : आप पूरी बात कह लीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The rule is to facilitate the smooth functioning of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

The rule is to facilitate the functioning of the House. Kindly remember this. The rule is not to obstruct the functioning of the House. Without giving the meaning 'consent' for 'consultation', Rule 177 can't be operative, because when there is no consent from the Minister, even if the Chair puts the subject in the List of Business, the discussion may not take place. The purpose of the rule is to facilitate the functioning of the House. If Rule 177 is to be operative, you have to take the meaning of 'consultation' to be 'consent'. Otherwise, you can't function this House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, I entirely agree with you that if you have to function the House, the practicality demands that this consultation would also mean the agreement of the presence of the concerned Minister so that the discussion can take place. You are correct in that sort of information for running this House. My submission is concerning the precedence of such cases that have happened. A List of Business is listed, and a Short Duration Discussion is listed for a particular day. You are right again that the decision is for one particular day. If on that day, unfortunately, some sitting Member expires. The House is adjourned for the day. The normal practice and the precedent has been that—Sir, I am referring again—the business listed for this day is taken up in the subsequent days. We have rulings in this. ...*(Interruptions)*... Various interpreters of the Constitution of India and the rules of this House, who have served here as Secretary-Generals, have all written and interpreted that that is the practice. Now, we are asking: If the Government had agreed, like you said, to have this discussion yesterday, that means there was an agreement and consent. But the obstruction for not having the discussion came from the Government itself yesterday. They are the ones who disrupted the House yesterday.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, who disrupted the House? Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, who has disrupted?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Government has not disrupted.  
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, he should not have commented like this. It is unfair to have comments coming from senior Members like him. The entire world watched who disrupted the House. ...(Interruptions)...

**श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी :** उपसभापति महोदय, सरकार की तरफ से ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Government did not disrupt the House.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: No, Sir, don't say like that. Let him say that. But, you don't say that. The point is, he may say that. But, the House was not allowed to discuss it by quoting a different rule; a different rule which is not relevant to this discussion under which the hon. Minister of External Affairs has given a letter to the hon. Chairman. She has given letter under Rule 169.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; that is not relevant here.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: That has not been allowed. Now, the whole of yesterday was wasted because a different rule was quoted, out of context, and this discussion was filibustered. I would not use the word 'disrupted.' This discussion was filibustered. Now, we are not responsible for that. The question was that the hon. Chairman has given his ruling. In that ruling, the hon. Minister's letter was disallowed. Now, after that, the question of 'consultation' comes which you have interpreted, for practicality, as consent. The Supreme Court's – I am not a lawyer, but all the eminent lawyers here can say – interpretation is in terms of practicality whether discussion to take place or not. But, in terms of precedence of this House and past practice, it is always that if some thing is listed but cannot be taken up for some reason is carried forward. So, therefore, we are saying to have this discussion.

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, to rest this controversy, I think, the Chair...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, I have a personal experience in this House. I had given a notice to discuss about drought situation and also about giving remunerative prices to farmers. Sir, for one year – three sessions – I can vouch safe it also, in this very House, the issue was listed for Short Duration Discussion/Call attention but could not be discussed and it was not allowed next day. If you want, I can give you the dates also. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Had you objected, I would have supported you. Why did you not object? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: Sir I have one point to make.

The ruling given by the Chair today is that 'consult' means 'consent'...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. It is for practicality.

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: It has to be reconsidered by you, because it is against the very interpretation given by the Constitution Bench of the hon. Supreme Court in Transfer Case and Appointment Case. It can never be 'consent.' If it is 'consent', then, in fact, it will become impossible and impracticable.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Here, it is for practicality.

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: Sir, 'consent' means, they have to talk and to be consulted. It is not that it has to be 'consent.' This will be against the judgment of the hon. Supreme Court. Therefore, without going into the controversy, this ruling should be reconsidered, because if 'consultation' interpreted as 'consent', it will be absolutely against all judgments given by the hon. Supreme Court. Even recently, they were consulted in the appointment of a Judge. It said, 'No. I don't agree.' It was sent back and the hon. Supreme Court has returned it back, because the process is over as required under the Constitution with regard to 'consultation.' That is why consultation has to be done. It is not the 'consent' of the Government. So, it should be reconsidered.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Misraji, that is what I want to say. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please allow me. I will allow you. Misraji, that is why I said that the hon. Supreme Court has said something about that. I mentioned that. But, my point, as I told you, is to make Rule 177 operative and unless you take it as consent we will be in a dilemma. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: It is required to be amended.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What to do then?

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: The word 'consultation' has been mentioned there. So, it has to be taken as consultation.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Then the rule may have been amended.



SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: It cannot be substituted by word 'consent' under any circumstances.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I agree ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, just a minute ...(Interruptions)... Our request is that you should reconsider this ruling. Otherwise...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. I only said that for practical purposes it has to be...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: उपसभापति महोदय, हमने कौन सी बात उठाई थी ...(व्यवधान)... हमने कौन सा इश्यू उठाया था ...(व्यवधान)... और आपकी कौन सी रूलिंग आई? ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, let me complete it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will allow you. Both of you are speaking at the same time!

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, मेरा इश्यू यह था कि कल की जो प्रोसिडिंग स्टॉप हुई, वह आपके आदेश से हुई, क्योंकि जो लैटर डिफेंस मिनिस्टर का गया था, आपने कहा कि हम इस पर अपना जजमेंट रिजर्व करते हैं और इसके लिए टाइम चाहते हैं। आपने जजमेंट रिजर्व करके, रूलिंग देने के लिए हाउस आज सुबह 11.00 बजे तक के लिए एडजॉर्न कर दिया। आज सुबह 11.00 बजे हाउस के बैठने के बाद चाहे आप हों, चाहे चेयरमैन हों या फिर चाहे उपसभाध्यक्ष हों, इसी चेयर से जब रूलिंग दी, तो कल जिस कारण से हाउस एडजॉर्न हुआ था, उसको रिजेक्ट किया। इसका मतलब यह है कि वहीं से शुरू हुआ। ...(व्यवधान)... जैसा वेंकैया जी कह रहे थे कि हमारा नहीं आया तो नहीं आया या किसी सदस्य की डेथ हो गई, इस सबका मतलब नहीं है। आपने उस पत्र के आधार पर इस सदन को आज सुबह 11 बजे तक के लिए एडजॉर्न किया और 11 बजे के बाद, जब चेयरमैन ने रूलिंग दे दी कि वह पत्र इल्लिगल था और हम उसके आधार पर इसको रोक नहीं सकते हैं, तो जो कल का लिस्टेड बिजनेस है, वह अपने आप अलाइव हो गया ...(व्यवधान)... इसको दुबारा लेने के लिए बिजनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी में ...(व्यवधान)... यह वहीं से अलाइव है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let him complete ...(Interruptions)... Let him complete; then I will call you. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: जब यह वहीं से अलाइव हो गया ...(व्यवधान)... क्या कहीं रूल 177 में बिजनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी ने दिया? ...(व्यवधान)... आप देख लीजिए, रूल 177 में सिर्फ लीडर से कंसल्ट करके व्यवस्थित करना है। कल जब आपने लीडर से कंसल्ट करके उसको बिजनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी, में एजेंडा में दे दिया तो कंसल्ट हो गया। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : वह कल के लिए है ...(व्यवधान)... आज के लिए नहीं है ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** एक मिनट सुन तो लीजिए ...(व्यवधान)... कल का एजेंडा आपने, चेयर ने रोका था, हम लोगों ने नहीं रोका था। यह चेयर की तरफ से रुका हुआ है ...(व्यवधान)... इसको चेयर ने रोका था, इस वजह से वह अलाइव है ...(व्यवधान)... आज चेयर ने उस कारण को रिजेक्ट किया है, इसलिए वह एजेंडा आज काम करेगा। वह एजेंडा हाउस की कंसर्न के बिना बदला नहीं जा सकता है ...(व्यवधान)... आपकी मेन रूलिंग इस पर है ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, I have two points. One, my request is to reconsider the thing 'consultation is equal to consent'.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I did not say that. For practical purpose, I have to take like that. That is what I said. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, our rule-makers very cautiously selected the word 'consultation'. If you use 'consent', that means, the power of the Parliament is diluted; the Executive can encroach at any time upon the day-to-day functioning of the Parliament. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is always...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: My request is, you should use them, 'consultation' along with consent. It is entirely different. So, I request you to reconsider your ruling on that.

Sir, my second point is, Shri Nareshji and Shri Sitaram Yechuryji correctly stated the thing about yesterday's business. Sir, several rulings are here.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, that is clear. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, from 1963 to 1972, there are 10 rulings. In these rulings, it is specifically stated that if the House adjourns without transacting any business on account of death of a sitting Member or any other issues, the List of Business for that day may be put down in the List of Business for the following day. This is the ruling. Sir, eight former rulings are here. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is all subject to consultation. ...(Interruptions)... It is not said. ...(Interruptions)...

**डा. अनिल कुमार साहनी (बिहार):** उपसभापति जी, मुझे एक मिनट दीजिए, मेरा प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर है ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: We cannot find any other ruling ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR (Punjab): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I have a submission to make for the simple reason that your interpretation of Rule 177 equates consultation with concurrence.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In operation.

SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR: Just a minute, Sir. If that interpretation to give practical effect to the functioning of this House is to be accepted, it would actually negate the basic structure of this Constitution, which means that the business of this House will be at the will of the Government of the day. If the Government does not concur or agree, we will not be able to take it up ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is not that.

SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR: Therefore, the Government cannot decide what is to be decided and what is not to be decided.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is not like that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR: Sir, I have a submission to make. You are the custodian of the rules and the Constitution. And these rules are derived from Article 118 of the Constitution. These are constitutional rules. You are bound by the judgement of the hon. Supreme Court with reference to the interpretation. Your interpretation, Sir, with the utmost deference and respect to the Chair, is contrary to the basic principles of interpretation. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR: Sir, please do not set this precedent. The people of this country will tell us that the House violated the spirit of the Constitution. We cannot be a party to that charge in the interest of parliamentary democracy.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; what do you want? ...*(Interruptions)*... I will come to you; let me finish this.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: I am on a very short point, Sir. I won't repeat what has been said by Shri Rajeev just now, and Naresh Agrawalji and Sitaramji. First of all, there should not be any doubt that such situations have arisen before this august House and in the other House many times and this issue was settled through a number of rulings that once it is listed, after admission, the listing is subject to consultation with the Leader of the Opposition and the Leader of the House, means the Government.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, it is not like that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: I am saying the Leader of the House, the Government. It is Rule 177 which has been quoted, 'in consultation with'. Once the 'consultation' was done, 'admission' was done, then it was listed in yesterday's Business. Now my limited point is, are we going to respect the rules? Number two, can this be just taken out arbitrarily? Consent is on the discussion of subject. Consent is not in vacuum. It was on this particular issue to be raised, which was accepted, consent was given. Can the consent be withdrawn? We are getting trapped in technicalities and not respecting the rules. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will allow you. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me make it clear first. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will allow you. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will call you, I have no problem. ...*(Interruptions)*... First of all, ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी : सर, सिर्फ इतनी सी बात है कि अगर सुषमा जी वह पत्र नहीं आता, तो क्या कल ही इस पर चर्चा न हो जाती। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have to explain it. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have to explain. ...*(Interruptions)*... You please listen. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will allow you. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will allow you also. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will call you. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now you sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... See, first of all, I would like to submit that I have an open mind. ...*(Interruptions)*... No problem. I am hearing it with an open mind. ...*(Interruptions)*... But I have to make it very clear, especially what you have said. Number one, for admission no consent, no consultation is needed. Shall I read 177? Mr. Anand Sharma said, 'for admission, consultation'. No. If the Chairman is satisfied—I am reading Rule 177, those who have the Rule Book may also see. "—after calling for such information from the Member who has given notice and from the Minister, as he may consider necessary, that the matter is urgent and is of sufficient public importance to be raised in the Council at an earlier date, he may admit the notice. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me complete.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Please read the next line.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am not a legal luminary. I only read and understand. Therefore, let me complete. I told you that I have an open mind.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: That means Minister has been consulted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can correct me also, no problem. Therefore, let me make my point. आप बैठिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... He may admit the notice, number

one. For admission, no consent is needed. This is number one. अभी आप बैठिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... Number two, 'in consultation with the Leader of the Council' fix the date. ...**(Interruptions)**... Now consultation is needed for date only.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: It was fixed ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: ...**(Interruptions)**... I agree. ...**(Interruptions)**... I told you that I am not an advocate but I have to understand. Let me understand from you also. I am learning from you also. I am listening to everybody and learning from you also. ...**(Interruptions)**... Let us have an open mind ...**(Interruptions)**... It is, 'in consultation with the Leader of the Council that the date is fixed. '...**(Interruptions)**... Chaturvedi ji, I request you to allow me to complete. ...**(Interruptions)**... Let me complete, and then only I can allow. ...**(Interruptions)**... So, for 'date' consultation is needed. ...**(Interruptions)**... Anand Sharmaji. ...**(Interruptions)**... for admission of a subject no consent is needed, but the rule says, for fixing the date consultation is needed. ...**(Interruptions)**... In that process of consultation, if the Government has not agreed for a date, what can be done? What can the Chair do? ...**(Interruptions)**... No, listen. ...**(Interruptions)**... Please. ...**(Interruptions)**... Let me complete. ...**(Interruptions)**... I will tell you. ...**(Interruptions)**... Sit down. ...**(Interruptions)**... Let me complete. ...**(Interruptions)**... Then I will adjourn and go. Let me complete. ...**(Interruptions)**... The normal practice, in this House, is that a date will be fixed if the Government also agree on that date. This is the practice. That's why I said that I did not give a new meaning to 'consultation'. I only want that Rule 177 be operational. In case of a Short Duration Discussion, 'consultation' has to be construed as 'consent', otherwise Rule 177 cannot be operative. That's what I said. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: I agree with you, Sir. ...**(Interruptions)**... I agree with you. ...**(Interruptions)**... I agree with you, but I have a point. Show me a rule where once the consent, once given, can be withdrawn.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, it cannot be. ...**(Interruptions)**... It cannot be withdrawn. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: So, how was it withdrawn yesterday? ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, they have not ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: They gave a consent. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, that I did not really allow. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: That you did not allow. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, that we did not allow. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: You did not allow that, therefore, continue the discussion. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री उपसभापति : वी.पी. सिंह जी, आप बोलिए ...(*व्यवधान*)... What is your point? ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNOR (Rajasthan): Sir, no dictionary, in the world, says that the words 'consult', and 'consent' are the same. The words 'consult' and 'consent' are two different things. Nobody can say that 'consult' means 'consent'. That's number one.

Number two, we are having the meeting of the BAC in another one hour's time. We can discuss this matter in the BAC meeting. The Government has not said that it does not want to discuss the issue which has been raised here. ...(*Interruptions*)... आप हमको भी तो बोलने दीजिए। ...(*व्यवधान*)... Heaven is not going to fall if we have this discussion after one day or two days. ...(*Interruptions*)... We want to discuss this and we will discuss this.

Number three, the point that I am trying to make is this. It is also important that the business of the House is also governed by the Government Business. If that is not given priority, then, what will ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: यह कहाँ लिखा है? ...(*व्यवधान*)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, please listen to me. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: यह गवर्नमेंट का हाउस नहीं है। ...(*व्यवधान*)... यह हाउस गवर्नमेंट से गवर्नर्स नहीं है। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: नहीं-नहीं, यह देश का हाउस है। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Sir, I have a point of order. ...(*Interruptions*)... I have a point of order. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री उपसभापति: आप बोलिए, बोलिए। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Sir, my point of order is ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Under which rule? ...(*Interruptions*)... Under which rule? ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Under Rule 177. ...*(Interruptions)*... First, I raised the point of order yesterday. ...*(Interruptions)*... But while giving the ruling... *(Interruptions)*...

श्री उपसभापति : आप बोलिए, बोलिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: But, while giving the ruling, you did not mention my name. ...*(Interruptions)*... Therefore, I have a right to speak. I have a right to speak because the point of order was first raised by me. My submission to you is that the way the procedure is being over-simplified is not acceptable. ‘Consultation’ means ‘consultation’. There are a plethora of judgements of the hon. Supreme Court. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That I agree. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: The Supreme Court has said that you should go by the ordinary meaning of a word given by an English dictionary.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; no. I said, “To make it operational”. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Had the meaning of the word ‘consultation’ been ‘concurrence’, then, the word ‘concurrence’ had not found a place in the English dictionary.

SHRI D. RAJA:\* ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no, that is expunged. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is expunged. ...*(Interruptions)*... Listen, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is expunged. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, it cannot be allowed. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no, it cannot be allowed. ...*(Interruptions)*... All of you may please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... No discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... It cannot be allowed. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Telengana): Sir, I have a new point to make. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I don’t want a new point. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Siva, please sit down.

---

\*Expunged as ordered by Chair.

...(Interruptions)... Hon. Members, I have to say one thing. ...(Interruptions)... I gave a ruling. ...(Interruptions)... Please. ...(Interruptions)... Sit down.

Don't want to listen anything more. I have heard. ...(Interruptions)... I know how the discussion is going. Now I understood ...(Interruptions)... Sit down. ...(Interruptions)... The trend of the discussion I understood. ...(Interruptions)... Sit down. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: I want to make a point. I need to be heard. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, I don't want to hear you now. Sit down. ...(Interruptions)... I don't want to hear you now. ...(Interruptions)... Please. ...(Interruptions)... Members, please listen. ...(Interruptions)... I don't want to hear now. Sit down. ...(Interruptions)... I am on my legs. ...(Interruptions)... Sit down. ...(Interruptions)... I am standing here. Sit down. ...(Interruptions)... You should know the rules. ...(Interruptions)... You should know the rules. ...(Interruptions)... I am standing here. You should know the rules. ...(Interruptions)... Sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Please listen. Hon. Members, please listen. ...(Interruptions)... If you want to listen, listen. Otherwise, I can adjourn. ...(Interruptions)... See, I gave a ruling. In that ruling, I did not say consultation equals to or means consent. I also mentioned that I know what Supreme Court has said about the word 'consultation' I said that also. ...(Interruptions)... Please. ...(Interruptions)... No, please. Sit down. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI JANARDAN DWIVEDI (NCT of Delhi): Sir, I want to raise a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me complete, I am on my legs. ...(Interruptions)... Please. ...(Interruptions)... No, no. I am on my legs. ...(Interruptions)... So, you cannot raise it now. ...(Interruptions)... After I sit down, you raise it. ...(Interruptions)... No, no. ...(Interruptions)... What are you doing? ...(Interruptions)... What are you doing? ...(Interruptions)... No, please. ...(Interruptions)... What are you doing? You can't raise the point of order when I am standing? ...(Interruptions)... No, please. ...(Interruptions)... No, please. ...(Interruptions)... Please, please. ...(Interruptions)... Please listen ...(Interruptions)... Okay, if you are in no mood to listen,

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Adjourn it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: But I have to explain it. ...(Interruptions)... I have to make one thing clear. I have not said consultation means 'consent'. ...(Interruptions)...



SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): That is construed as consent.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me speak. If I have not said like that ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Siva, you are my friend. Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, let me complete. I said, to make Rule 177 operative, unless there is consent for the date, discussion cannot take place. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me complete. It is for the 'date'. Today also, you know why the discussion did not take place. The discussion did not take place because the government did not agree to the date you gave. I am in this House for the last ten years and I was in the Lok Sabha for nearly 20 years. I have not seen a single instance when a subject was included in the List of Business without ensuring the convenience of the Minister and the Minister saying, "I cannot come and reply. I am not available." ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes, the rule is there. I know. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please listen.....*(Interruptions)*... Let me complete. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me complete. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me complete. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me complete. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... So, what I said is ...*(Interruptions)*... to make Rule 177 operative, I am repeating, to make Rule 177 operative, we have to treat it as consent. That is the ruling. If you have any objection to the ruling, I said, I have an open mind; there is already a direction regarding a ruling that you can come to the Chamber and discuss with the Chairman. That is what is to be done. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, we are discussing it in the House. Our views also need to be recorded. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I told you, I have an open mind. If you want, I can read the ruling too. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, this will have a very serious impact. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can come to the Chamber, discuss it with the Chairman; I have no problem. I have an open mind. That chapter is closed. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Our views must go on record in the House and not in the Chamber. The discussion in the House should be ...*(Interruptions)*... Why do we have the House if you can discuss everything in the Chairman's Chamber? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That chapter is closed. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let us now have the discussion on the Railway Budget. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, we want Short Duration Discussion, ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, I am taking up discussion on the Railway Budget. Are you ready for the discussion? ...(Interruptions)...

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No, Sir. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, Short Duration Discussion. ...(Interruptions)...

We want Short Duration Discussion right now. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Who would be speaking? ...(Interruptions)... Shri Prabhat Jha. ...(Interruptions)...

---

#### **THE BUDGET (RAILWAYS), 2014**

**श्री प्रभात झा** (मध्य प्रदेश): उपसभापति महोदय, हम रेल बजट पर रेल मंत्री जी को बहुत-बहुत बधाई दे रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... भारत की आजादी के 67 सालों में कांग्रेस ने 60 साल रेल बजट प्रस्तुत किए हैं और उन 60 सालों में कांग्रेस ने रेल की यह हालत की है कि आज रेलवे पूरी तरह से बदहाली में खड़ी है। ...(व्यवधान)... उपसभापति जी, 45 दिनों के अंदर सदानन्द गौड़ा जी और मनोज सिन्हा जी ने जो एक ऐतिहासिक बजट प्रस्तुत किया है, उसके लिए मैं उनको बधाई देता हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: We want Short Duration Discussion right now. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned to meet tomorrow at 11.00 a.m.

*The House then adjourned at fifty-three minutes past  
two of the clock till eleven of the clock on  
Friday, the 18th July, 2014.*