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PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES
RAJYA SABHA
OFFICIAL REPORT

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[P.T.O.]

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RAJYA SABHA

Thursday, the 31st July, 2014/9th Sravana, 1936 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

RE. DEMAND FOR DISCUSSION ON PHONE TAPPING OF THE MPs

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 321. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय चेयरमैन सर ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति : क्वेश्चन ऑवर चलने दीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : ...*(व्यवधान)*... यह सरकार सारे एम.पीज. के फोन टैप करा रही है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... पिछली बार मुझे याद है कि अरुण जेटली जी का जो फोन टैप का मामला था, तब यह सदन दो दिन नहीं चला था। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please allow the Question Hour to run. ...*(Interruptions)*... नरेश जी, बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... देखिए, ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Rajasthan) : Sir, yesterday also the notices were given. Today also a notice has been given. We are yet to hear...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सभापति : यह क्या कर रहे हैं आप ? बैठ जाइए, बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: We are yet to hear whether the Government is ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सभापति : बैठ जाइए, ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, we had given a notice for discussion ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सभापति : प्लीज ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, it is very simple. ...*(Interruptions)*... There is a notice, signed by the hon. Members of the Opposition parties, demanding a discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*... That discussion must take place in the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... An inquiry must take place. ...*(Interruptions)*... There is surveillance taking place. ...*(Interruptions)*... There is systematic tapping of telephones. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: The right of hon. Members to have Question Hour must be respected. ...*(Interruptions)*... One minute, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... One Minute, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING; THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the issue is very clear. *...(Interruptions)...* Yesterday, the hon. Home Minister had clarified that this was all baseless and there were no facts in this. *...(Interruptions)...* When it has already been *...(Interruptions)...* What is there to be discussed? *...(Interruptions)...* There is nothing to be discussed. *...(Interruptions)...* There is nothing to be discussed. *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : यह क्या हो रहा है ? *...(व्यवधान)...*

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA (Himachal Pradesh) : Sir, there is no issue. *...(Interruptions)...* कल मंत्री जी ने साफ कर दिया कि ऐसी कोई घटना नहीं घटी है। *...(व्यवधान)...*

SHRI VIJAY GOEL (Rajasthan) : Sir, we want Question Hour. *...(Interruptions)...* We want Question Hour. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: One minute please. *...(Interruptions)...* One minute please. *...(Interruptions)...* One minute. *...(Interruptions)...* Hon. Members *...(Interruptions)...* One minute. *...(Interruptions)...* Please sit down. *...(Interruptions)...* Please sit down. *...(Interruptions)...* The Chair has something to say. *...(Interruptions)...* The listed business at 11 o' clock is Question Hour. Putting questions is the right of hon. Members. Hon. Members, whose names come out in the ballot, have a right to put questions and seek clarifications. And, other Members join in that. Disrupting Question Hour means infringing the right of individual Members. So, *...(Interruptions)...* One minute please. *...(Interruptions)...* One Minute please. *...(Interruptions)...* Please sit down. *...(Interruptions)...* Please sit down. *...(Interruptions)...* There is a procedure for urgent matters. *...(Interruptions)...* This House must decide whether it wants to have the Question Hour or it does not want to have the Question Hour. *...(Interruptions)...* No; no. *...(Interruptions)...* One minute, please. *...(Interruptions)...* Let me conclude. *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : इस पर कई बार निर्णय हो चुका है और पीठ से भी कई बार निर्देश दिए गए हैं *...(व्यवधान)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: One minute. *...(Interruptions)...* Let me conclude, Nareshji. *...(Interruptions)...* Nareshji, let me conclude. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY (Andhra Pradesh) : Ask for the division, Sir. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN : One minute please. *...(Interruptions)...* The Chair understands

perfectly well that there will be urgent matters which require mention or discussion. But, as the senior House of Indian Parliament, as the House of Elders, we need to set procedures for these matters. If there is a lacunae in procedures, let us sit down and find the way out of it. But this spectacle of having noise-making disruptions day-after-day ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI (Madhya Pradesh) : Sir, it has always happened. ...*(Interruptions)*..

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

SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: It is Members' right, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... बैठ जाइए ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी : सभापति जी, हमारे फोन टैप किए जाएं ...*(व्यवधान)*... और हम खामोश बैठे रहें ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति : नहीं-नहीं ...*(व्यवधान)*... आपकी बात सही है। ...*(Interruptions)*... Just one minute. ...*(Interruptions)*... The House is adjourned for 15 minutes.

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

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

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 321. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: माननीय सभापति महोदय ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति: डिस्टर्ब न करें। प्लीज, अब चलने दीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, मैं डिस्टर्ब नहीं कर रहा। सिर्फ एक मिनट अपनी बात कहना चाहता हूँ। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति: एक मिनट। ...*(व्यवधान)*... पहले मैं इनकी बात सुन लूँ। ...*(व्यवधान)*... एक मिनट, मैं इनकी बात सुन लूँ। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: माननीय सभापति जी, अभी जो चेयर से रूलिंग दी गई ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री विजय गोयल: सर, अगर आप इनको समय देंगे, तो हमें भी दो मिनट का समय दे दीजिएगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: श्रीमन्, वैसे हम चेयर की रूलिंग पर कोई विवाद नहीं खड़ा करना चाहते, लेकिन अभी चेयर से आपने जो रूलिंग दे दी ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति: मैंने रूलिंग नहीं दी है। I have expressed my distress.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: नहीं, आपकी तो रूलिंग हो गई।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: नहीं, रूलिंग नहीं है।...(व्यवधान).... When I give a ruling, I call it a ruling.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: श्रीमन्, नियमावली में आप देख लें। चेयरमैन साहब जो भी कहेंगे, वह रूलिंग होगी। चेयर की रूलिंग में जिस तरीके से हम लोगों पर(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I gave you only a warning. That is not a ruling.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: श्रीमन्, ऐसा जब कहेंगे, तो हम भी कहीं न कहीं आहत हुए। हम उसको चेलेन्ज नहीं कर रहे। श्रीमन्, हम लोगों ने फोन टैप का मामला उठाया, मंत्री का फोन टैप हो रहा है, प्रकाश जावडेकर जी का फोन टैप हो रहा है, सुषमा जी का भी फोन टैप हो रहा है। यदि इन सब का फोन टैप हो रहा है, तो हम यह नहीं मान सकते।...(व्यवधान).... प्रधान मंत्री जी सदन में आकर बताएं। हम लोगों की माँग यही है।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति : कृपया अब आप बैठ जाइए।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी: सर, सांसदों की जासूसी हो और यह सदन खामोश बैठा रहे, यह कैसे हो सकता है?...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति : आपके साथी का सवाल है।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी : सर, आप इस मुद्दे के ऊपर चर्चा करा लीजिए। उससे सारा दूध का दूध, पानी का पानी अलग हो जाएगा।...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I know. ...(Interruptions)... Please. ...(Interruptions)... Please allow the Question Hour to proceed. ...(Interruptions)... One minute. ...(Interruptions)... One minute. ...(Interruptions)... LOP wishes to say something. ...(Interruptions)... एलओपी कुछ कह रहे हैं।...(व्यवधान).... बैठ जाइए, बैठ जाइए। ... एक मिनट, बैठ जाइए।...(व्यवधान).... Let us hear the LOP. ...(Interruptions)... Let us hear the LOP. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री विजय गोयल: सर, हमें भी दो मिनट दे दीजिए।...(व्यवधान)...

विपक्ष के नेता (श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद): मेरे बाद आप बोलिए, मुझे कोई आपत्ति नहीं है।...(व्यवधान)...

† قائد حزب باخترلف جناب غلبي آزاد : میرے بعد آپ بولیں، مجھ کے کوئی اعتراض نہیں ہے۔۔۔(داخلت)۔۔۔

श्री रामदास अठावले (महाराष्ट्र): आप हमारी चिंता मत कीजिए।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: अठावले जी, बैठ जाइए।...(व्यवधान).... प्लीज।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: सर, तीन-चार दिन से ...(व्यवधान)...

† جن اب غلغیبی آزاد: سر مین چار دنسے --- (داخلت)---

श्री विजय गोयल: आप इनको मौका देंगे, तो हमें भी दो मिनट देंगे। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are not the LOP. The Leader of the Opposition can always intervene. ...(Interruptions)... Please. LOP. ...(Interruptions)... Goyal Saheb, please.

श्री विजय गोयल: आपने नरेश जी को मौका दिया, तो हमें भी दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान).... गोयल साहब, प्लीज।

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: सर, अखबारों में, टेलीविजन में दो-तीन दिनों से बल्कि चार दिनों से चर्चा हो रही है कि हमारे मंत्रिमंडल के कुछ साथियों के टेलीफोन टैप हो रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

† بانج ملغبنی آواز: رس نورابخا، بیٹیلی فون ٹیپ ہونے کی خبریں دنوں سے پکلب راج نوند سے اچرچ پروہی ہے کہ رامتہ رتنی لٹنم کے کھچکھتاسی نوے کٹیلی نو فٹ پی پروہ یں۔ (تلخادم)---

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर : कोई टैप नहीं हो रहे। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद : जब फोन टैप हो रहे हैं, तो सब मालूम होता है कि क्यों हो रहे हैं। यहां चर्चा हुई। जब इस तरह का वातावरण देश में बन जाए और पेशों में, टेलीविजन में यह बात आ जाए कि केंद्रीय मंत्रिमंडल के मंत्रियों के फोन टैप हो रहे हैं, तो आप जान सकते हैं, अंदाजा लगा सकते हैं। ...(व्यवधान).... ये लीडर ऑफ अपोजीशन के, पार्टीज के, अलग-अलग पोलिटिकल पार्टीज के मेम्बर्स ऑफ पार्लियामेंट के हैं। हम इससे अंदाजा लगा सकते हैं कि अगर इस कैबिनेट में अपने ही मंत्रिमंडल के फोन टैप हो रहे हैं, तो क्या हालात हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

† بانج ملغبنی آواز: رس بچ نو فٹ پی پروہی، روت بس مولعم اتوہ ہے کہ کی نو پروہ یں یہ ناہ اچرچ نوہی۔ بچ سا حرطاک لوحام کلم یں نب ے ناچ رول پی نور ی، بیٹیلی فون ٹیپ ہونے کی خبریں دنوں سے پکلب راج نوند سے اچرچ پروہی ہے کہ رامتہ رتنی لٹنم کے کھچکھتاسی نوے کٹیلی نو فٹ پی پروہ یں۔ (تلخادم).... یہ لڈر آف زوپلنش، ے کٹراپی، ے ک گلا گلابی لکٹراپی ے ناربم آفلراپی ٹنم کے یں۔ مہ سارے ہذا دنا اگل ے تکتس یں کہ رگا سلکٹیٹ یں ے نپا ہی رتنی لٹنم کے نو فٹ پی پروہ یں روتکیا تلاح یں۔ (تلخادم)---

श्री सभापति: अपनी बात कहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: माननीय गृह मंत्री जी ने परसों स्टेटमेंट दी कि यह गलत है, लेकिन टेलीविजन में आ रहा है कि उनका अपना भी टेलीफोन टैप हो रहा है। फिर तो गृह मंत्री से ऊपर वाला कोई यहां सदन में आना चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... गृह मंत्री का फोन टैप क्यों हो रहा है? अब जो खुद भी शक की नजर में हैं, वे कैसे कह सकते हैं कि नहीं हुआ। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

† بانچ ملغبنی آواز : ے نناھرگ رتنی جی ے نوسرپ ٹیٹنٹ دیکیہ طغ، ے ملینک ٹیلی بی نژ ہیں آبر ے جک ناک انیلبی ٹیلی نو فنیٹپ ابروہ ے موہیوتھرگ رتنی ے س رپوا لاوٹوکی نہ ندس ہیں آن ے ٹہاچ --- (تلخادم)۔ ہرگ رتنی اک نو فنیٹپ کی نو ابروہ ے؟ با وج دوخہبی کش کی رظن ہیں ی، ں ہو کی ے س بہک ے تکز یں بک ہریں اوہ --- (تلخادم)۔

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT; THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Leader of the Opposition is a very senior Member. He has got experience both in Government and in Opposition also. We are in Question Hour. The Chair was kind enough to permit him because whenever the Leader of the Opposition wants to make a point, normally, the Chair permits the Leader of the Opposition and also the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and the Leader of the House. That being the practice, I just respected it ...**(Interruptions)**... Sir, my point is simple. Point number one, we are not discussing this issue now.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Right.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Secondly, this has been clarified by the hon. Home Minister. ...**(Interruptions)**... Sir, there is no truth ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी : जिसका खुद का फोन टैप हो रहा हो, उसके क्लैरिफिकेशन का क्या मतलब है? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडु : प्लीज़...आप सुनिए। सत्यव्रत जी, आप इतने सीनियर हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति : भाई, सुन लीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडु : सत्यव्रत जी, आप थोड़ा बैठिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप अपने लीडर के ऊपर भरोसा रखिए।

श्री सभापति : भाई, सुन लीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Have confidence in your leader. ...(Interruptions)... He has said something. I have heard it and I am responding to him. Please, have some patience.

Sir, the hon. Home Minister, without any hesitation, has made a clear-cut Statement, saying that there is no truth in this news and that it is totally false. That has been said very clearly. ...(Interruptions)... Sir, they have no issues. If they want to politicize the issue and then discuss it here, that is a different matter. But even for that ...(Interruptions)... Yes, you are politicizing it. There is no truth. ...(Interruptions)... Sir, they have become totally issueless. Let us go to the Business and take up the Question Hour. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 321. ...(Interruptions)... Shri Husain Dalwai. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी : आपके सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी क्या कह रहे हैं? आपके एम.जे. अकबर क्या कह रहे हैं? अगर वह गलत है, तो सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी और एम.जे. अकबर को निकालो अपनी पार्टी से। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO (Telangana): Why have they not taken action? ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please allow the Question Hour to proceed. Don't wave Question papers. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Sir, the answer is laid on the Table of the House. ...(Interruptions)... Answer is laid on the Table of the House. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, don't display Question papers. Is Mr. Dalwai here? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Sir, the answer is laid on the Table of the House. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री सभापति : भाई, आप लोग क्वेश्चन ऑवर चलने दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान).... Mr. Husain Dalwai. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी : अगर इस पर चर्चा नहीं होगी, तो बड़ी मुश्किल है। हम इस पर खामोश नहीं बैठ सकते। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी : सर, मेरा सिर्फ एक सुझाव है। ...(व्यवधान).... मेरा एक सुझाव है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Supplementaries. ...(Interruptions)... Supplementaries. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Dalwai ...(Interruptions)...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी : सर, जब तक इसके ऊपर चर्चा नहीं होगी, हाउस नहीं चलेगा ।
...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: We have not seen the...(Interruptions)... a democracy...
(Interruptions)...

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी: अगर फोन टैप नहीं हो रहे हैं, तो एक संसदीय समिति बनाकर उसकी जांच क्यों नहीं कराते हैं? ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned till 1200 hours.

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

The House re-assembled at twelve of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

Assessment of impact of climate change

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

(a) whether India is highly vulnerable to climate change, if so, the details in this regard;

(b) whether any assessment of both short term and long term impact of the climate change in the country has been made, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) in what manner Government proposes to address this issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (c) Like rest of the world, India is also vulnerable to climate change. India's Second National Communication (SNC) submitted to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in May, 2012, has provided observed impacts, projections on future climate scenarios and likely adverse impacts of climate change on water resources, agriculture, forests, natural eco-systems, coastal zones, health energy and infrastructure. The report also projects a variable rate of change in agriculture production including losses in some crops, whereas Net Primary Productivity is likely to increase by an average of 30.3% by 2035, and 56.2% by 2085. Increase in temperature is also likely to cause severe droughts and flood problems. As far as the Health sector is concerned, malaria is projected to spread in new areas and threats of transmission are likely to increase.

Since Climate Change is a long-term phenomenon, a study has been conducted to assess the impact of climate change on four key sectors of Indian economy, namely agriculture, water, natural ecosystems and bio-diversity and health in four climate sensitive regions of India, namely the Himalayan region, the Western Ghats, the Coastal Area and the North-East Region. Based on this, a report titled “Climate Change and India: A 4X4 Assessment - A Sectoral and Regional Analysis for 2030s” was published in 2010. The study projects an overall warming, increase in precipitation with variable water yield, change in the composition of the forests, spread of Malaria in new areas and threats of its transmission for longer duration, which are likely to cause adverse impact on the lives of human beings.

Being aware of the likely implications of climate change the Government formulated National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) and released on 30th June 2008. NAPCC outlines eight Missions in specific areas of solar energy, enhanced energy efficiency, sustainable habitat, water, sustaining Himalayan Ecosystems, Green India, sustainable agriculture and strategic knowledge for climate change. These 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. Further, all States have also been requested to prepare State Action Plans on Climate Change consistent with objectives of NAPCC highlighting State’s specific issues relating to climate change.

Policy for clearance of environmental and forest related projects

†*322. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that clearances to environment and forest-related projects were usually delayed and there was also lack of transparency in the procedure during the last five years, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government is contemplating on carrying out policy related changes with the objective of giving clearance to projects within a minimum possible time-frame and to make the procedure more transparent, if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) The project proposals for environment clearance are considered as per the provisions of the Environment Impact Assessment Notification (EIA), 2006, as amended from time to time, which

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

inter alia provides timelines for various stages of clearance process. Sometimes, delays occur essentially on account of delay in receiving requisite information from the project proponents and in conducting public hearing by the concerned district level authorities.

As regards proposals requiring forest clearance, the same are considered as per the provisions of the Forest (Conservation) Rules, 2003, as amended in 2014, which *inter alia* stipulate the timelines for processing of such proposals. Sometimes, delays occur on account of delay in receipt of requisite information from the project proponents/ State Governments and in site visit in respect of the proposals involving more than 100 ha of forest land.

(b) Online submission of applications for Terms of Reference (To ₹) and Environment Clearance (EC) has been mandated *w.e.f.* 1st July 2014 with a view to increasing transparency and facilitating expeditious decision making process. Further notification S.O. No.1599 (E) dated 25.06.2014 has been issued, amending the EIA Notification 2006, thereby delegating more powers to the State level Environment Impact Assessment Authorities (SEIAAs) for granting EC and further streamlining the processes.

As regards forest clearance, a web portal for submission and monitoring of forest clearance proposals has been launched on 15th July 2014. The forest clearance applications will be accepted only through online mode *w.e.f.* 15th August 2014. Further general approval has been issued under section-2 of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for diversion of forest land required for construction and widening of two lane roads by BRO, including widening of link roads identified by the Ministry of Defence, in the area falling within 100 kilometers aerial distance from the line of actual control and construction of two lane public roads by Government Departments in 117 Left Wing Extremism affected districts. Also, general dispensation available for undertaking compensatory afforestation over degraded forest lands so far available to the transmission lines upto 220 KV has been extended to all kinds of transmission lines.

Protection of interests of people seeking employment abroad

*323. SHRI JOY ABRAHAM: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has noticed that many Indian nationals who were recruited by private agencies in India to work in the Middle East are not getting their salaries as had been promised and also on time;

(b) if so, the steps that are being taken by Government to ensure timely disbursement of their salaries; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to monitor the activities of such private recruitment agencies so as to protect the interests of those who seek employment abroad?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ): (a) From time to time the Government receives complaints regarding contracted salary not being paid and also delayed payments of salaries.

(b) Any complaints received in the Ministry relating to denial of contracted salary including delayed payments are attended to without exception. Some of the complaints themselves are received in the Indian Missions. In all such cases, action is taken to ensure payment of contracted salary including delayed payment of salary. The foreign employers/sponsors concerned are contacted by the Indian Missions to redress such grievances of emigrants. If necessary, issues are also taken up with the local Government authorities concerned. Wherever necessary, if a registered recruiting agent is involved, the Ministry initiates action under Emigration Act, 1983 against such agents with a Show Cause Notice for redressal of grievances. If an unregistered agent is involved, redressal is sought through the State Government authorities concerned and they are also asked to initiate action against such unregistered agents. Permission for prosecution is also given in such cases by the Protector General of Emigrants if asked for by the State government.

(c) The Emigration Act, 1983 and Rules thereof as amended from time to time and executive instructions provide the framework to regulate activities of the recruiting agents and to facilitate legal emigration and safeguard the interests of emigrant workers.

To ensure that only credible persons are enrolled as recruiting agents, various eligibility criteria are imposed under the Emigration Act, 1983 and the Emigration Rules, 1983 and the instructions issued thereunder which include, minimum educational qualification of bachelor degree or two years diploma (or equivalent) from recognised university or institute, Police verification report certifying the antecedents of the applicant for registration, the security by way of Bank Guarantee for ₹ 20 lakh, financial soundness of the applicant, duly verified by registered Chartered Accountant accompanied by Income Tax Returns for three years. A registration fee of ₹ 25,000/- is also charged. The RA can collect service charges from the emigrant equivalent to not more than 45 days' wages of the emigrant subject to a maximum of ₹ 20,000/-. Periodical renewal of registration (every 5 years) subject to satisfactory functioning of the RA with fresh police verification report certifying the antecedents is also provided.

To ensure safe and legal emigration, Emigration Check Required (ECR) passport holder going to 18 ECR countries require emigration clearance, from any of the office of Protector of Emigrants located at 10 places namely Mumbai, Chennai, Delhi, Hyderabad, Kolkata, Cochin, Thiruvananthapuram, Jaipur, Rae Bareilly and Chandigarh.

Every application for emigration clearance should accompany the requisite documents like Demand from the Foreign Employer, Power of Attorney given by the Employer to the Recruiting Agent, Employment Agreement having a provision of Minimum Referral Wages, valid visa, Insurance Policy under Parvasi Bhartiya Bima Yojna (PBBY). Pre-attestation of employment documents from the Indian Mission is mandatory in vulnerable cases and Domestic Sector Workers (DSWs). Women emigrants below 30 years of age are not permitted emigration clearance and as a special protective measure besides attestation of documents, the Foreign Employer is also required to deposit a security of US \$2500 in the Indian Mission.

Violation of provisions of the Emigration Act/Rules are dealt with seriously. Complaint against unregistered recruiting agents is referred to concerned State Governments/Police Authorities for investigation and appropriate action as per relevant laws of the land. In case of complaints against the registered Recruitment Agents, action as stipulated under the Emigration Act, 1983 and Emigration Rules, 1983, by way of issuing Show Cause Notice (SCN), suspension/cancellation of license and forfeiture of Bank Guarantee, are taken. In case a foreign employer is found to be indulging in exploiting an emigrant, FE is blacklisted. Once blacklisted, in consultation with the Indian Mission, that FE cannot recruit any Indian worker. Blacklisted FEs are available on the Ministry's website www.moia.gov.in. The complete status of the Registered Recruiting Agent is also available for online checking on the website www.poeonline.gov.in.

The Ministry has established Overseas Workers Resource Centre (OWRC), under which, a 24 hours toll free helpline in 8 listed languages namely, English, Hindi, Punjabi, Malayalam, Bengali, Tamil, Telugu and Kannada is available to enable emigrants/prospective emigrants to seek information and file complaints against registered/unregistered recruiting agents/foreign employers.

To protect the intending emigrants from being duped by the unscrupulous elements, the Ministry conducts a massive nationwide awareness and publicity campaign through print and electronic media to inform intending migrants the do's and don'ts regarding the recruitment and the emigration procedure.

Change in the housing loan policy

†*324. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Central Government has fixed any target to provide house to all the citizens of the country within a fixed time-frame, if so, the details thereof; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether Government is contemplating to change the housing loan policy to meet the target of providing house to all and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI M.VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) and (b) The Government has set the target of providing pucca houses to all by 2022 as announced in the President's Address to Joint Session of both the Houses of Parliament on 9th June, 2014. Government, at present, is holding consultations with various stakeholders including Banks and Financial Institutions for this purpose.

Criteria for granting special category status to a State

†*325. SHRI RAM NARAIN DUDI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the criteria adopted by the Central Government to accord special category status to a State;

(b) the number of states which have been accorded special category status at present in accordance with the prescribed criteria; and

(c) whether in view of odd geographical condition and repeated droughts, the Central Government proposes to accord special category status to Rajasthan, if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI INDERJIT SINGH RAO) : (a) 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.

(b) At present 11 States have been accorded Special Category Status. These are Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura and Uttarakhand.

(c) The Government of Rajasthan had made a request for Special Category Status in January, 2012. The request was examined with reference to the existing NDC criteria and it was conveyed to Rajasthan in May, 2013 that Rajasthan did not qualify for grant of Special Category Status based on integrated consideration of various criteria. Another request has been recently received in June 2014 which is under consideration.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Eliminating poverty from the country

*326. SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government is aware of World Bank Report of April, 2013 wherein it was estimated that total number of poorest of the poor who cannot earn more than \$ 1.25 a day in the world is 1.2 billion and one-third of them live in India alone;

(b) if so, the details of immediate plans Government proposes in eliminating poverty of such poorest of poor Indians;

(c) whether Government did not accept WB Report, if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the actual number of Indians who cannot earn more than ₹ 75 a day according to Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRIINDERJIT SINGH RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir. According to World Bank draft note released in April, 2013 entitled “The State of the Poor: Where are the Poor and where are the Poorest?”, prepared by Pedro Olinto and Hiroki Uematsu, it was estimated that in 2010, there were 1.2 billion persons living on less than US \$ 1.25 a day at world level. The note also states that about one-third of them live in India.

(b) The Government has implemented number of schemes to improve the quality of life of the people and to reduce poverty in the country through direct intervention by implementing specific poverty reduction and mitigation programmes such as: Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM), Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY), National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Mid-Day Meal Scheme (MDMS), Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS), Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission, Total Sanitation Campaign, Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY), and National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) etc. These interventions are expected to yield better results over time in terms of reduction of poverty in the country.

(c) The estimates of poverty in the member countries are computed by the World Bank on the basis of the international poverty line in order to monitor progress in reducing poverty worldwide. The estimates of the percentage of people living below the international poverty line of US \$1.25 a day is measured at 2005 international price and adjusted to local currency using PPP (Purchasing Power Parity) conversion factor. Given the method of computation employed in the World Bank estimates, there is no certainty that the international poverty line will be able to measure the same degree of need or deprivations across countries.

Planning Commission does not use the international poverty norms set by the World Bank to estimate number of poor in the country primarily because international poverty line does not distinguish between rural and urban areas or between different States of the country. The Planning Commission estimates poverty at the national and state level with reference to poverty line defined in terms of Monthly Per Capita Consumption Expenditure (MPCE) as recommended by the experts from time to time. The official poverty line for 2011-12, based on Tendulkar Committee methodology, is marginally higher than US \$1.25 per day at PPP conversion rates.

(d) The data on earnings is not available.

Third India Africa Forum Summit

*327. SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether India is scheduled to host the third India-Africa Forum Summit in 2014 as per the decision taken at the Second Summit in Addis Ababa in 2011;

(b) if so, whether a date has been finalized in consultation with African Union and the status of preparations; and

(c) the status of implementation of the decisions taken at the 1st and 2nd Summits in New Delhi and Addis Ababa?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ):

(a) Yes. India will host the Third India-Africa Forum Summit (IAFS-III) in 2014 as per the decision taken at the Second Summit in Addis Ababa in 2011;

(b) Hon'ble Prime Minister has approved 4th December 2014 as the date for the Third India-Africa Forum Summit (IAFS-III). The Summit will be preceded by the Senior Officials' Meeting on 1st December 2014 and Foreign Ministers' Meeting on 2nd December 2014.

Preparations for the IAFS-III have started in consultation with the African Union Commission. We have also informed the African countries through our embassies and high commissions in their capitals. We have taken steps for logistical arrangements for the Summit and related meetings. As was done for the two previous Summits, Declaration and Framework of Cooperation will be finalised in consultation with the African Union.

(c) Implementation of the decisions taken at IAFS summits in 2008 and 2011 is an ongoing process.

Our development cooperation with Africa under the rubric of IAFS entails various

projects and programmes. Some of these include short term capacity building training programmes in variety of areas such as agriculture, food processing and quality control, clean energy and sustainable development, information and communication technology etc.; long-term scholarships for higher studies and research; expertise sharing through civil society organizations, corporate sector, media; organization of academic seminars, conferences and strategic dialogues; enhancement of people-to-people contacts through innovative public diplomacy programmes; setting up of capacity building institutions in Africa; provision of concessional lines of credit, etc.

Our capacity building training programmes and academic fellowships have been immensely popular and our African partners have demanded more slots than were made available during the two Summits. Expertise sharing programmes have been successfully completed. Seminars, conferences and strategic dialogues have witnessed enthusiastic participation. Our people-to-people contact programmes, which are conducted through the External Publicity and Public Diplomacy Division of MEA, have resulted in increased interaction between our students, journalists, parliamentarians etc.

Africa accounts for over 60% of the total concessional lines of credit (LOCs) extended by the EXIM Bank of India. From April 2009 till June this year, LOCs over US\$ 4.2 billion have been extended to African countries.

The progress in setting up of capacity building institutions has been slower than what we would have liked. It is so primarily due to delays in response from the African Union or the countries selected, and lack of adequate funds and manpower to implement the projects offered under IAFS mechanism.

As we begin preparations for IAFS-III, we shall continue implementation of the decisions taken in 2008 and 2011, and expand those programmes, which have already been successfully implemented.

Proposal for nuclear power plant in Bihar

†*328. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the places in the country where nuclear power plants are situated and proposed to be established respectively: and

(b) whether Government has any plan to establish nuclear power plant in Bihar; if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) At present, nuclear power plants are located at sites

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

at Tarapur in Maharashtra, Rawatbhata in Rajasthan, Kalpakkam and Kudankulam in Tamil Nadu, Narora in Uttar Pradesh, Kakrapar in Gujarat and Kaiga in Karnataka. Four reactors [KAPP 3 and 4 (2x700 MW) at Kakrapar, Gujarat; RAPP 7 and 8 (2x700MW) at Rawatbhata, Rajasthan, and the Prototype Fast Breeder Reactor (PFBR) (500MW) at Kalpakkam, Tamil Nadu] are at various stages of construction.

Administrative approval and Financial Sanctions have been accorded by the Government for setting up new nuclear power project at Gorakhpur in Haryana (units 1 and 2) and Kudankulam in Tamil Nadu (units 3 and 4)

In addition, the government has accorded 'in principle' approval for the sites at Jaitpur in Maharashtra, Kovvada in Andhra Pradesh, Chhaya Mithi Viridi in Gujarat, Mahi Banswara in Rajasthan, Chutka and Bhimpur in Madhya Pradesh, Haripur in West Bengal and existing sites at Kaiga in Karnataka, Kudankulam and Kalpakkam in Tamil Nadu and Gorakhpur in Haryana for locating nuclear power in future.

(b) At present the Site Selection Committee (SSC) of the Department of Atomic Energy is evaluating the sites proposed by the Bihar State for locating a nuclear power plant.

Back-channel between India and Pakistan

*329. SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of news reports of the Pakistan Ambassador to Washington DC saying that a back-channel has been established between India and Pakistan to carry forward discussions aimed at resolving outstanding issues between the two countries;

(b) if so, the special envoys nominated by the two sides; and

(c) whether the progress made on the back-channel in the period 2004-07 would constitute the starting point of this back-channel dialogue?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ):

(a) and (b) Government has seen media reports on reported remarks made by Pakistan's Ambassador to the United States to a think-tank, including his views of back channel talks and on India's terrorism concerns. Terrorism originating from Pakistani territory and territories under its control is India's core concern. Government is firmly resolved to take strong action to defeat this scourge, and to ensure the safety and security of all our citizens.

In keeping with the Simla Agreement, Government endeavors to build peaceful, friendly, cooperative ties with Pakistan and to resolve all outstanding issues through a peaceful bilateral dialogue. It is common for Governments to have a variety of processes for official communication. Presently, flowing from the decision taken at the meeting between Prime Minister and the Prime Minister of Pakistan on May 27 in New Delhi the Foreign Secretaries of both countries will meet in Islamabad for talks on how to take bilateral ties forward.

(c) Does not arise.

**Order of NGT about construction within 10 km. radius
of Okhla Bird Sanctuary**

*330. SHRI SALIM ANSARI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Green Tribunal has passed an order that construction within 10 km. radius of Okhla Bird Sanctuary cannot be given completion certificate leaving buyers/builders in Noida, Delhi and Greater Noida in the lurch ;

(b) if so, the steps Government proposes to take to resolve the issue as quickly as possible in the interest of several lakhs flat buyers;

(c) whether 100 meters boundary around the sanctuary is considered to be enough for bird species and migratory birds as per international standards; and

(d) if so, the steps Government proposes to take to restrict 100 meters boundary to protect interest of lakhs of buyers?

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

(a) The National Green Tribunal *vide* their order dated 28.10.2013 had directed that “..all the building constructions made within 10 km radius of the Okhla Bird Sanctuary or within distance of eco-sensitive zone as may be prescribed by the Notification issued by the MoEF shall be subject to the decision of the NBWL and till the time the clearance of NBWL is obtained, the authority concerned shall not issue completion certificates to the projects”.

(b) The Government of Uttar Pradesh submitted a proposal for declaration of Eco-Sensitive Zone around the Okhla Bird Sanctuary. In pursuance of the directions of the National Green Tribunal, the proposal of Eco-Sensitive Zone around the Okhla Bird Sanctuary was discussed in a meeting chaired by the Secretary, Environment, Forests and Climate Change and some modification in the proposal after a site inspection by

a committee of representatives of MoEF, Governments of Uttar Pradesh and NCT of Delhi was suggested. The inspection was carried out and the State Government of Uttar Pradesh has been requested to submit the revised proposal. The revised version has not been received in the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change.

The requirement of clearance of NBWL for the building projects within 10 km of the Okhla Bird Sanctuary is based on the direction of Hon'ble Supreme Court dated 4th December 2006 in Writ Petition 460/2004 for referring to NBWL all cases where Environmental Clearance (EC) had been granted for activities within 10 km zone.

National Board for Wild Life and its Standing Committee have been reconstituted. The meeting of the re-constituted Standing Committee of NBWL has been fixed for 12th August 2014.

However, no proposal for building construction within 10 kms of Okhla Sanctuary has been received for consideration of the Standing Committee of NBWL.

(c) and (d) The basis of declaration of Eco-Sensitive Zone is the following decision of the National Board for Wildlife on 17th March 2005: *"Delineation of Eco-Sensitive Zones would have to be site specific and relate to regulation, rather than prohibition of specific activities"*.

Eco-Sensitive Zones are to be notified in consultation with the State Government based on site specific scientific criteria. Certain activities as provided in the Eco-Sensitive Zone Notification are to be regulated as prescribed in the notification.

Depletion of Natural Conservation Zones

*331. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been an alarming depletion of Natural Conservation Zones-forest, water bodies and waste land in NCR between 1999 and 2012; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the measures proposed to be taken to prevent the depletion of Natural Conservation Zones due to the accelerated urbanization of the areas?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU):
(a) and (b) As per the analysis done by National Capital Region Planning Board (NCRPB) in conjunction with National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC), Department of Space, Government of India, using Satellite Imageries, there exist variations in the Natural Conservation Zones (NCZ) as contained in the Regional Plan-2021, notified in

2005 as compared to the land use analyzed in 2012. These variations and change in NCZ are as follows:

NCR Participating States	NCZ Area Variation
NCT-Delhi	-15.43%
Uttar Pradesh	-43.88%
Rajasthan	-11.18%
Haryana	-25.97%

The Board has sent notices u/s 29(2) of the NCRPB Act, 1985 to the National Capital Region participating States pointing out the above variations.

In Delhi, an apex body has been constituted headed by the Chief Secretary of Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi (GNCTD) for the purpose of regular monitoring of conservation of water bodies.

Telecast of Raipur Doordarshan

†*332. DR. BHUSHAN LAL JANGDE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that telecasts of Raipur Doordarshan and other programmes are generally annexed to programmes of DD Madhya Pradesh;

(b) whether due to very few Chhattisgarh programmes being telecast on DD Raipur, public does not take interest in them; and

(c) whether Government is aware that public prefers to watch private news channels in comparison to DD News channel?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR) : (a) to (c) No, Sir. Prasar Bharati has informed that the Doordarshan Kendra, Raipur produces quality programmes in Hindi and Chhattisgarhi languages which are appreciated and has good viewership.

DD (News) Channel strives to be competitive with private channels. It has its own loyal viewership, as it gives objective and balanced news. However, restructuring of the format and content of the Channel is a dynamic and continuing process.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Change in the composition of ACC

†*333. SHRI RAMCHANDRA PRASAD SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any change has been made in the Appointment Committee of Cabinet (ACC) meant for appointment to important higher posts in Government of India after formation of the new Government;

(b) whether Ministers of concerned Departments have also been given place in this newly created Committee; if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the administrative rationale behind the change in the composition of such a Committee working for the years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The Appointments Committee of the Cabinet (ACC) has been reconstituted by the Government and the present composition of the Committee is as follows:

(i) Prime Minister; and

(ii) Home Minister

The Appointments Committee of the Cabinet and other Standing Committees of the Cabinet are constituted in terms of Rule 6(2) of the Government of India (Transaction of Business) Rules, 1961, and consist of such Members as the Prime Minister may from time to time specify.

Funds under SCSP

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

(a) the number and amount of funds allocated by Central Ministries under the Scheduled Caste Sub Plan (SCSP) during the last three years;

(b) the amount of funds actually utilized during the last three years;

(c) the reasons for the non-utilization of funds so allocated; and

(d) the reasons for the remaining Ministries for not allocating funds?

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI THAAWAR CHAND GEHLOT): (a) to (c) As informed by the Planning Commission, details of funds allocated and utilized under Scheduled Castes Sub Plan (SCSP) by the

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Central Ministries /Departments during the last three years, as per expenditure Budget Vol.-I, is as follows:-

Year	Allocation		Utilization (expenditure)
	Budget Estimate	Revised Estimate	
2011-12	31434.46	29917.52	28535.10
2012-13	37113.03	33085.04	33160.94
2013-14	41561.13	35800.60	Not available

The actual expenditure during 2012-13 has exceeded the Revised Estimate by ₹ 75.9 crore, whereas during 2011-12 there is a marginal short fall in the actual expenditure *vis-a-vis* the Revised Estimate. The actual expenditure for 2013-14 is still not available.

(d) The Planning Commission has issued instruction during 2010 under which Ministries/Department will have differentiated obligation to earmark funds under SCSP, depending upon their nature of work. Accordingly, under SCSP only 25 Ministries/ Department are required to earmark varying percentage of their Plan outlay under SCSP, instead of a uniform 16.2% obligation.

Indians in jails of foreign countries

*335. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has the data regarding the persons holding Indian passports jailed in foreign countries, if so, the country-wise details thereof;

(b) whether Government has schemes to help the citizens who need legal help and care; and

(c) if so, the details for the last five years?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ): (a) Yes, Sir. There are 5986 Indians reported to be in jails in foreign countries. The country-wise details of Indians in foreign jails are given in Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) Yes, Sir. Indian Missions/ Posts provide legal help and care for Indian citizens abroad when needed. Mission officials seek consular access to detainees and conduct jails visits. Missions also take up cases for releasing detainees with host governments. Under the current guidelines of the Indian Community Welfare Fund (ICWF) Missions can provide initial legal assistance to Overseas Indian in deserving cases.

(c) Details of legal help and care given to Indians aboard as per reports available from 149 Indian Missions/Posts are given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

Details of Indians in jails of foreign countries

Sl. No.	Name of country	No. of Indians in prisons abroad
1.	Angola	3
2.	Armenia	1
3.	Austria	1
4.	Australia	37
5.	Azerbaijan	1
6.	Bahrain	86
7.	Bangladesh	128
8.	Belgium	38
9.	Bhutan	62
10.	Brazil	2
11.	Brunei	1
12.	Cambodia	2
13.	Canada	33
14.	China	115
15.	Ecuador	11
16.	Cuba	1
17.	Cyprus	4
18.	Czech Republic	1
19.	Denmark	18
20.	Egypt	2
21.	Ethiopia	1
22.	Fiji	2
23.	Finland	1
24.	Germany	1

Sl. No.	Name of country	No. of Indians in prisons abroad
25.	Togo	6
26.	Greece	20
27.	Indonesia	29
28.	Iran	32
29.	Ireland	1
30.	Israel	4
31.	Italy	135
32.	Jamaica	1
33.	Japan	5
34.	Jordan	2
35.	Korea (Republic of)	1
36.	Kuwait	274
37.	Kyrgyzstan	2
38.	Malaysia	332
39.	Maldives	24
40.	Mauritius	11
41.	Mexico	3
42.	Myanmar	73
43.	Nepal	377
44.	Netherlands	1
45.	New Zealand	6
46.	Nigeria	2
47.	Oman	135
48.	*Pakistan	468
49.	Philippines	9
50.	Poland	1
51.	Portugal	5
52.	Qatar	86

Sl. No.	Name of country	No. of Indians in prisons abroad
53.	Romania	1
54.	Russian Federation	3
55.	Saudi Arabia	1400
56.	Seychelles	1
57.	Singapore	203
58.	South Africa	11
59.	Spain	39
60.	Sri Lanka	20
61.	Suriname	1
62.	Sweden	1
63.	Switzerland	5
64.	Tanzania	1
65.	Thailand	82
66.	Uganda	2
67.	UAE	985
68.	UK	430
69.	Ukraine	3
70.	USA	195
71.	Uzbekistan	1
72.	Venezuela	2
73.	Yemen	3
TOTAL		5986

* 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.

Statement-II*Details of legal help and cae given to Indian abroad*

Sl.No.	Country	Assistance given
1.	Mexico	Consular visits were made to Shri Surjit Singh and his son Shri Shamsher Singh jailed at Tijuana in December 2012. A consular visit was also made for Shri Siddharth Singh lodged in Hermosillo jail in July, 2014.
2.	Venezuela	2009 Shri Karamjit Singh and Daljit Singh two illegal immigrants who were detained were given Emergency Certificate by the Embassy to return to India. 2014 The Embassy arranged the safe return of Mr. Satinder Ghotra who had been detained for want of a valid visa.
3.	Poland	2013-Mission gave assistance to one Mr. Rahul Malhotra for his trial and got consular access. Mission used ICWF funds to release Shri Rohit Datta from jail in Lithuania.
4.	Sri Lanka	During the last five years 150 Indian nationals were provided assistance under the ICWF scheme.
5.	Nigeria	2012-10 Indians were arrested by the Nigerian Navy while on board the MT Akshay for suspected crude oil bunkering and sabotage. Immediately on receipt of information, HCI Abuja sent a note verbale to Ministry of Foreign Affairs seeking intervention for their early release followed by regular reminders and aide-memoirs. Following the pronouncement of judgement on May 8, 2014 in the court case, High Commissioner met Barrister Mohammed Bello Adoke, Attorney General of the Federation & Minister of Justice of Nigeria (AG) on June 5 and June 25, 2014 and impressed upon him regarding Mission's request for commutation of sentence and early release of 2 Indians in jail. So far the legal expenses in the court case were reportedly borne by the owners of the ship.
6.	Singapore	2013-After the incident of little India Riot in December, 2013, the Mission arranged for legal assistance for 25 Indian nationals accused in the incident. In deserving cases legal assistance is also made available through the Law society of Singapore.
7.	Panama	7 persons namely Shri Tarjit Singh, Ravindr Singh, Raj Kumar, Mukeshkumar Shan Kerlal Patel, Jatendra Singh, Rahul Kumar Patel and Gurpreet Singh were arrested while at the Immigration Detention Centre, they allegedly engaged in destruction of property at the Centre.

Sl.No.	Country	Assistance given
		The Mission remained in constant touch with the concerned Panamanian authorities including National Migration Service, Prosecutor General's Office and jail authorities for providing the legal and other assistance. Mission, in association with the Indian community, also helped them in engaging a lawyer and a Hindi-Spanish interpreter for their early deposition and for presenting their cases in the court of law. The Mission's efforts fructified, subsequently the charges were dropped and all of them were released from jail.
8.	Tanzania	8 persons have been provided legal assistance for the last 5 years.
9.	Pakistan	This High Commission repeatedly takes up with the Government of Pakistan the matter of early release and well being of Indian prisoners. The Indian Community Welfare Fund (ICWF) is utilized for providing help' to distressed and needy Indian citizens. Legal services have also been requisitioned from out of Mission's ICW Funds to fight the cases of three Indian prisoners. Nearly four lacs Pakistani Rupees (Equivalent to Indian ₹ 2,45,000/- approximately) were utilized towards the welfare of Indian Prisoners. The India-Pakistan Judicial Committee has also been set up consisting of retired judges of superior judiciary from India and Pakistan to look into humane treatment and expeditious release of prisoners, including fishermen, who have completed their prison-term. The Committee, <i>inter alia</i> , visits periodically prisons in India and Pakistan and makes recommendations to the two governments regarding prisoners of each country in the custody of the other. As a result of consistent effort of the Government, 337 fishermen were released during last year, During the first half of the current year, 150 fishermen and one civil prisoner have so far been released.
10.	China	2011-12. Legal aid provided to 2 Indian businessmen, Mr. Deepak Raheja and Mr. S.S, Agarwal with the approval of MOIA. (₹ 1,23,967/-). 2012-13: Legal aid to the same two Indian businessmen as in 2011-12 with the approval of MOIA ₹ 2,89,256/-.
11.	Oman	The Embassy has three reputed legal firms on the panel to provide initial legal assistance and guidance to the distressed Indian nationals. On a timely basis, Embassy receives intimation from the local Ministry about the Indian nationals detained for various offences. The Indian Embassy renders help to the detainees also with the help of empanelled legal firms which provide legal assistance as per local laws in criminal! civil offence. In addition, the Mission officials visit the jails on a regular basis along with a lawyer from the empanelled law firm advising the

Sl.No.	Country	Assistance given														
		Indian nationals in jail on legal issues and on sending mercy petitions etc. Free legal counselling sessions is also held at the Embassy twice every week to guide and assist Indian nationals on their legal rights and responsibilities <i>vis-a-vis</i> their grievances. (c) The details of legal guidance/help and care provided to the Indian nationals during the last five years are as under :-														
		<table><tr><th>Year</th><th>Number of Indian nationals provided legal guidance /help and care</th></tr><tr><td>2009</td><td>8</td></tr><tr><td>2010</td><td>4</td></tr><tr><td>2011</td><td>21</td></tr><tr><td>2012</td><td>29</td></tr><tr><td>2013</td><td>30</td></tr><tr><td>2014 (till 30th June 2014)</td><td>7</td></tr></table>	Year	Number of Indian nationals provided legal guidance /help and care	2009	8	2010	4	2011	21	2012	29	2013	30	2014 (till 30th June 2014)	7
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2010	4															
2011	21															
2012	29															
2013	30															
2014 (till 30th June 2014)	7															
12.	Riyadh (Saudi Arabia)	<p>Most of the Indian prisoners in Saudi jails were involved in minor offences such as liquor consumption and sale, immoral acts, forgery etc., and very few were convicted for serious offences like murder and drug trafficking. The Embassy officials regularly visit the inmates in the jails.</p> <p>The Indian Embassy takes all steps available under Saudi laws, and as applicable for a diplomatic mission, to assist all Indians in Saudi jails. These include: (i) regular visits to all the jails in Saudi Arabia; (ii) provision of Arabic-speaking Interpreters to visit the jails to assist the Indians; (iii) provision of initial legal assistance with the help of Arabic- knowing experts, well-versed in Saudi laws and <i>Sharia</i> laws; (iv) regular interaction with Saudi police and jail authorities to provide assistance to Indians in jail; (v) taking up their cases with Saudi authorities through diplomatic channel; (vi) fully utilising the services of Embassy-registered volunteers to help the inmates; (vii) efforts to protect the inmates and their families from touts and agents who try to exploit them by offering illegal legal assistance, and conducting regular investigation into the affairs of such touts who try to exploit Indians in jails; (viii) providing travel documents, including Emergency Certificates, for expeditious travel of those who completed their sentence; (ix) providing tickets to all deserving cases to avoid any delay in their departure and (x) ascertaining</p>														

Sl.No.	Country	Assistance given																																																																																				
		the welfare of the jail inmates, including through consular access through Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Mission teams also visit various deportation centres in the Kingdom to issue ECs to those Indians who do not possess passports to enable them to travel back to India. The Mission also forwards mercy petitions received from the family members of convicted Indians on charges of murder for clemency and release. Apart from this, during the holy month of Ramadan, the Mission seeks clemency for all deserving Indian detainees.																																																																																				
13.	Jeddah (Saudi Arabia)	During the last one year our officials have visited the following jails and provided consular access:																																																																																				
		<table> <tr> <th>Sl.No.</th><th>Date</th><th>Jail</th></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>2-3.03.2013</td><td>Bariman Jail, Jeddah</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>5.03.2013</td><td>Makkah SijjinAam</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>6.03.2013</td><td>Makkah Islahiya</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>9-10.03.2013</td><td>Taif</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>13.03.2013</td><td>Al Mahd</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>17.03.2013</td><td>Madinah</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>20.03.2013</td><td>Yanbu</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>25.03.2013</td><td>Khamis Mushayat</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>26.03.2013</td><td>Abha</td></tr> <tr><td>10</td><td>1.04.2013</td><td>Mahail</td></tr> <tr><td>11</td><td>6.04.2013</td><td>Bisha</td></tr> <tr><td>12</td><td>7.04.2013</td><td>Tathleeth</td></tr> <tr><td>13</td><td>10.04.2013</td><td>Najran</td></tr> <tr><td>14</td><td>14.04.2013</td><td>Tabuk</td></tr> <tr><td>15</td><td>28.04.2013</td><td>Al Baha</td></tr> <tr><td>16</td><td>5-7.11.2013</td><td>Bariman Jail, Jeddah</td></tr> <tr><td>17</td><td>21.11.2013</td><td>Madinah</td></tr> <tr><td>18</td><td>12.12.2013</td><td>Bariman Jail, Jeddah</td></tr> <tr><td>19</td><td>17.12.2013</td><td>Najran</td></tr> <tr><td>20</td><td>18.12.2013</td><td>Islahiya Jail, Makka</td></tr> <tr><td>21</td><td>19.12.2013</td><td>General Jail, Makkah</td></tr> <tr><td>22</td><td>23.12.2013</td><td>Jazan</td></tr> <tr><td>23</td><td>26.12.2013</td><td>Yanbu</td></tr> <tr><td>24</td><td>26.12.2013</td><td>Bariman Jail, Jeddah</td></tr> <tr><td>25</td><td>2.01.2014</td><td>Taif</td></tr> <tr><td>26</td><td>6.01.2014</td><td>Abha</td></tr> <tr><td>27</td><td>8.01.2014</td><td>Mahail Asir</td></tr> </table>	Sl.No.	Date	Jail	1	2-3.03.2013	Bariman Jail, Jeddah	2	5.03.2013	Makkah SijjinAam	3	6.03.2013	Makkah Islahiya	4	9-10.03.2013	Taif	5	13.03.2013	Al Mahd	6	17.03.2013	Madinah	7	20.03.2013	Yanbu	8	25.03.2013	Khamis Mushayat	9	26.03.2013	Abha	10	1.04.2013	Mahail	11	6.04.2013	Bisha	12	7.04.2013	Tathleeth	13	10.04.2013	Najran	14	14.04.2013	Tabuk	15	28.04.2013	Al Baha	16	5-7.11.2013	Bariman Jail, Jeddah	17	21.11.2013	Madinah	18	12.12.2013	Bariman Jail, Jeddah	19	17.12.2013	Najran	20	18.12.2013	Islahiya Jail, Makka	21	19.12.2013	General Jail, Makkah	22	23.12.2013	Jazan	23	26.12.2013	Yanbu	24	26.12.2013	Bariman Jail, Jeddah	25	2.01.2014	Taif	26	6.01.2014	Abha	27	8.01.2014	Mahail Asir
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Sl.No.	Country	Assistance given	
		28	9.01.2014
		29	16.01.2014
		30	19.01.2014
		31	19.01.2014
		32	19.01.2014
		33	20.01.2014
		34	20.01.2014
		35	23.01.2014
		36	25.03.2014
		37	26-27.5.14
		38	18.05.2014

The Consulate General, Jeddah, recently helped eight Indian nationals to get released after payment of approximately 90 lakh Indian Rupees on their behalf after collecting this amount from local NRIS:

Sl. No.	Name	Jail	Amount of fine in SR paid
1.	Mr. Rinku Teku Lal	Bariman, Jeddah	10,000.00
2.	Mr. Varinder Singh	Bariman, Jeddah	10,000.00
3.	Mr. Salahuddin Islamuddin	Taif	15,000.00
4.	Mr. Sikkanthar Mandothadil	Bariman, Jeddah	34,734.00
5.	Mr. Mohammad Ayyub Kannur	Bariman, Jeddah	50,000.00
6.	Mr. Sherul Abdul Rahman Andu	Bariman, Jeddah	1,50,000.00
7.	Mr. Syed Farhan Abid	Abha	1,50,000.00
8.	Mr. Gajulla Imteyaz Basha	Abha	1,50,000.00
TOTAL			5,69,734.00

14. Washington (United States of America)
- Financial assistance to 4 persons have been provided from Indian Community Welfare Fund (ICWF) since its start in the Mission:
1. Promila Rajput, May 2012 - US\$ 1000
 2. Cremation of late Mr. Yogipal Ahluwalia, January 2014 - US\$ 4598
 3. Ms Atiya Kholiawala, March 2014 - US\$ 3400
 4. Ms Anupama Bhardwaj, April 2014 - US\$ 3000

Sl.No.	Country	Assistance given																																				
15.	Kuwait	<p>During the last 5 years (2010-2014), legal assistance was provided in the following cases:</p> <p>(i) 2011- An assistance of KD 400/ equivalent to ₹ 65,000/- approx was given to Ms Kunju Kunjamma Kunjam towards legal fee for his release from jail.</p> <p>(ii) 2014- An assistance of KD 400/ equivalent to ₹ 86,300/- was given to Ms Ajitha Sunil, under order of execution on drug trafficking.</p>																																				
16.	Jamaica	The Mission took up the case of Indian national Shri Rajesh Madhu Thakur in jail with the Jamaican, Ministry of Foreign Trade, asking for his early release.																																				
17.	Beijing	The Mission has conducted visits to all the 13 persons held in jail in 2014.																																				
18.	Angola	The Mission requested the concerned Angolan authorities to consider releasing and deporting the Indian prisoners to India on humanitarian considerations. The Mission will continue to render all possible consular assistance to them.																																				
19.	Dubai (United Arab Emirates)	<p>The cumulative total of the assistance - provided from the Indian Community Welfare-Fund (ICWF) on legal assistance is ₹ 3,11,532/-.</p> <p>Year wise break-up of the expenditure from ICWF is given below:</p> <table><tr><th>Sl.No.</th><th>Year</th><th>Total No. of beneficiaries</th><th>Amount in AED.</th></tr><tr><td>1.</td><td>2009</td><td>Nil</td><td>Nil</td></tr><tr><td>2.</td><td>2010</td><td>17</td><td>75,000/-</td></tr><tr><td>3.</td><td>2011</td><td>23</td><td>30,510/-</td></tr><tr><td>4.</td><td>2012</td><td>18</td><td>30,000/-</td></tr><tr><td>5.</td><td>2013</td><td>18</td><td>65,500/-</td></tr><tr><td>6.</td><td>2014 till date</td><td>Nil</td><td>Nil</td></tr><tr><td colspan="3">TOTAL in UAE Dirhams</td><td>2,01,010/-</td></tr><tr><td colspan="3">TOTAL in INR @ ORE 0.0607</td><td>33,11,532/-</td></tr></table>	Sl.No.	Year	Total No. of beneficiaries	Amount in AED.	1.	2009	Nil	Nil	2.	2010	17	75,000/-	3.	2011	23	30,510/-	4.	2012	18	30,000/-	5.	2013	18	65,500/-	6.	2014 till date	Nil	Nil	TOTAL in UAE Dirhams			2,01,010/-	TOTAL in INR @ ORE 0.0607			33,11,532/-
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20.	Fiji	<p>Ms. Muskan Balaggan, resident of Batala, Punjab was sentenced on 04.06.2012 to 11 Yrs. and 6 months imprisonment on charges of drug trafficking and is lodged in Women's Correction Centre, Suva.</p> <p>The Mission has provided legal assistance to Ms. Balaggan including financial assistance for her appeal against the sentence awarded. Her hearing for leave of appeal was scheduled to date 28 July and has been heard.</p>																																				

21. Myanmar The Mission in its efforts secured release of an Indian girl Ms Nirou In April 2013 who was sentenced for ten years under narcotic act after arrest in June 2011. Mission has also requested for Presidential Pardon for seven Indian Prisoners Involved in two different cases.
22. United Kingdom One Indian national Mr. Roshan Dantis was convicted and sentenced to life imprisonment by Glasgow High Court on 11th January, 2010 as he was found guilty of a murder. Mr. Dantis is serving life sentence in a prison in Scotland, UK.
The officials from the Post, as per the standing instructions, meet the Indian national with a view to ameliorate his grievances.
23. Azerbaijan The Mission has provided assistance of ₹ 5024/- in the case of Shri Joga Ram in Azerbaijan jail for murdering his wife.
24. Qatar The statistics of legal assistance provided by this Mission from ICWF to Indian nationals from 2010 to 2013 and from 01 January to 30 June 2014 is given below:

Year	Number of cases	Nature of assistance	Amount (In QR)
2010	03	Court fee	8000.00
2011	03	Court fee (2) Labour case (1)	7000.00
2012	07	Court fee (6) Labour case (1)	15,000.00
2013	07	Court fee Labour fee	18,546.00
January to June 2014	26	Legal Attestation Fee	1580.00

Metro rail facility in Vishakhapatnam

*336. SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the provision contained in the AP Reorganisation Act, 2014, on setting up of Metro Rail facility in Vishakhapatnam and Vijaywada - Guntur - Tenali Metropolitan Urban Development Authority Area;

(b) the steps being taken by Government; and

(c) the role of Govt. of A.P. and status of their response?

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

(a) According to the Schedule 13, Sl. No. 12 of the Andhra Pradesh Reorganization Act, 2014, the Government of India shall examine the feasibility of Metro Rail facility

in Vishakhapatnam and Vijayawada-Guntur-Tenali Metropolitan Urban Development Authority within period of one year from the appointed day and take an expeditious decision thereon.

(b) The proposal for Detailed Project Report (DPR) for Metro rail project in Vishakhapatnam has been examined by the Ministry of Urban Development and accordingly, **‘In-Principle’ approval has been given on 6th March 2014.** The proposal for preparation of DPR for Vijayawada-Guntur-Tenali Metropolitan Urban Development Authority (VGT Muda) Region, has also been examined by the Ministry and **‘In-Principle’ approval for feasibility study and preparation of DPR has been given on 18.7.2014.**

(c) The State Government has to moot the proposal for part funding of feasibility study and preparation of DPR. Thereafter, the Ministry examines the proposal and if found feasible, convey its ‘In-principle’ approval for the same under the Urban Transport Planning and Capacity Building Scheme. **This process has been completed for Vishakhapatnam and Vijayawada - Guntur-Tenali Metropolitan Area.** Therefore, **the State Government has to now select the consultant through competitive bidding process for preparing Feasibility-cum-DPR for the Metro Rail at Vishakhapatnam and Vijayawada-Guntur-Tenali Metropolitan Area.** No information has been received in this Ministry regarding selection of the consultant.

Slum free India

*337. SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the progress achieved in housing for slum dwellers between 2009-2014 against the announcement of the then Government to create a slum free India in five years;

(b) the reasons for low achievement; and

(c) the steps proposed or taken for achieving the objective or any revised target?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) A total of 1515 projects with a total project cost of ₹ 37,479.94 crores and Central Share of ₹ 20,174.58 crores have been approved for construction/up gradation of total 14,42,187 dwelling units (DUs) under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), out of which 826263 have been completed. A total of 166 projects with a total project cost of ₹ 6472.06 crores involving Central Share of ₹ 3531.18 crores have been approved for construction of total 1,20,912 dwelling units (DUs) under Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY), out of which 1154 have been completed.

Under Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP), a total of 18 projects for construction of 20,472 DUs have been sanctioned, out of which 3466 have been completed.

(b) Implementation phase of RAY was approved in September, 2013. Under JNNURM, important reasons for low achievements are cost escalations, difficulties in making slum residents temporarily relocate in the case of *in situ* projects and lack of availability of encumbrance free land.

(c) Government has set the target for providing pucca houses to all by 2022 as announced in the President's address to Joint Session of both the Houses of Parliament on 9th June 2014. Government, at present, is holding consultation with various stakeholders for this purpose.

Safety of nuclear plants

*338. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the measures taken to ensure the safety of nuclear power plants in the country, plant-wise, Kudankulam plant in particular in view of minor snag found recently;

(b) the details of the mechanism put in place to monitor the safety parameters of all nuclear plants in the country, especially in the event of terrorist attack, natural calamity like earthquake, tsunami, etc.; and

(c) the details of shore protection measures undertaken for the safety of atomic power stations located on the sea coast?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) At all nuclear power stations, state of the art safety measures are provided based on principles of redundancy (more numbers than required) and diversity (safety systems operating on different principles). These include fail safe shutdown system to safely shutdown the reactor, combination of active (requiring external intervention) and passive (systems working on natural phenomena and not needing motive power or operator action), cooling systems to remove the heat from the core at all times and a robust containment to prevent release of radioactivity in all situations. In addition, all nuclear power plants are designed to withstand extreme natural events like earthquake, flooding, tsunami etc.

Kudankulam Nuclear Power Plant Unit-1 has satisfactorily demonstrated operation at various power levels and achieved full power operation on June 7, 2014 safely. The Unit-2 is under commissioning.

(b) A multi-tier safety mechanism comprising safety review committees within

Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited (NPCIL) and safety review committees in the regulatory authority (Atomic Energy Regulatory Board- AERB) is in place to monitor the safety of nuclear power plants. In addition, a framework of periodic safety reviews, audits and inspection is in place, for providing assurance of safety.

(c) Nuclear power stations in coastal areas are designed taking into account the technical parameters related to earthquake, tsunami, storm surges, floods etc. at each site. Appropriate bunds are provided at Tarapur, Kalpakkam and Kudankulam sites for shore protection. The shore protection measures are designed and constructed to withstand the possible impact of natural events. Surveillance of these protection measures is carried out periodically.

Relocation of Dharavi

*339. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government has undertaken any scheme to relocate Dharavi and its population; if so, the details of the same; and

(b) the progress of the plan and by when it is expected to be completed, the details thereof, and if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Government of Maharashtra has not submitted any proposal for Dharavi under existing scheme. However, Government of Maharashtra has reported that the State Government has decided to redevelop Dharavi as a comprehensive integrated development project on township basis and Slum Rehabilitation Authority (SRA) of Govt. of Maharashtra, has been appointed as “Special Planning Authority” (SPA). SRA has prepared the draft plan for redevelopment of Dharavi calling for objection and suggestion from General Public.

Development of low carbon and energy efficient infrastructure

*340. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the estimated investment required during the Twelfth Five Year Plan for development of Low Carbon Infrastructure; and

(b) whether Government plans to create “Green Investment Bank” to fund green infrastructure development including renewable energy, energy efficiency and other green infrastructure and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRIINDERJITSINGH RAO): (a) The Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-17) has projected an investment of ₹ 55,74,663 crore (at 2012-13 prices) for infrastructure. There is no separate projection/estimation for investment in Low Carbon Infrastructure.

(b) At present, Government of India does not have any plan or proposal to set up a “Green Investment Bank (GIB)” to fund green infrastructure development including renewable energy, energy efficiency and other green infrastructure.

However, National Clean Energy Fund (NCEF) was set up in 2010 by imposing a cess on coal at an effective rate of ₹ 50 per tonne. NCEF supports projects, programmes and policies that promote clean energy technologies. This fund can be used to establish a focused investment vehicle for companies, investing in green technology and environmentally supportive businesses such as, renewable energy, green transport, water and waste management among others.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Holding up of uranium mining projects

2296. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether uranium mining projects in Andhra Pradesh and Meghalaya are held up for a long time, if so, the reasons therefor; and

(b) whether Government has formulated any plan to complete the project at the earliest and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. Uranium deposits at Lambapur - Peddagattu in Nalgonda district of Andhra Pradesh were discovered during 1999-2000. Uranium Corporation of India Limited (UCIL), a Public Sector Undertaking under Department of Atomic Energy has been trying to develop underground and open pit mines in this area and set-up a process plant at Seripally. The project activities could not make any progress due to:

- (i) Strong resentment by activists and adverse public opinion because of proximity of the project to Nagarjunasagar reservoir on the perception of water contamination. Rajiv Gandhi Tiger Reserve Sanctuary is also adjacent to the proposed mining area.

- (ii) Pending statutory clearances by State Government *viz.* Grant of mining lease, Consent for establishment, Finalisation of land lease agreement with local people etc. due to above concerns.

Similarly, uranium deposit at Domiasiat (Presently named as Kyelleng Pyndengsohiong Mawathabah) in Meghalaya was discovered in 1992. UCIL has been attempting to develop this deposit by setting up of an open pit mine and establishing a process plant.

The project activities could not make any progress primarily due to following reasons:

- (i) Negative public perception on uranium mining by anti-nuclear NGOs in that area.
- (ii) Pending statutory clearances by State Government *viz.* Grant of mining lease, Consent for establishment, Finalisation of land lease agreement with local people etc. due to sensitive social/ political/ administrative concerns.

(b) In respect of the Meghalaya site, UCIL has set up an office at Shillong and has taken up a number of welfare related activities for public to mobilise public opinion in favour of uranium mining. Some of the significant activities include construction of a 20 km road connecting the project site, supporting medical facilities near the project site, creating a technical human resource base by supporting higher education of meritorious students, supporting sports and cultural activities, organising symposiums on atomic energy emphasising uranium mining etc. UCIL officials are regularly in touch with the State administration to pursue for obtaining clearances. Similarly, efforts are made for obtaining necessary clearances from Government of Andhra Pradesh in respect of the Lambapur - Peddagattu site.

Capacity enhancing of Kota Atomic Power Plant

†2297. SHRI ASHK ALI TAK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state that whether it is a fact that the work on enhancing the capacity of Kota Atomic Power Station (KAPS) in Rajasthan is underway, if so, the expenditure to be incurred on the same, and the time-frame for completion of the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): Yes, Sir. Construction of Units 7 and 8 (2X700 MW) of Rajasthan Atomic Power Project at Rawatbhata, Rajasthan is underway. Against the sanctioned cost of ₹ 12320 crore, an expenditure of ₹ 3061 crore has been incurred on the project as of May, 2014. scheduled time line of completion of the project is 2016-2017.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Usage of indigenous thorium

2298. SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the progress regarding usage of indigenous thorium as fuel in the civil atomic/nuclear reactors; and

(b) by when could the country expect the first such reactor commissioned for nuclear energy, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Substantial work has been carried out in the areas of research on technologies for utilisation of thorium in nuclear fuel cycle and on the development of an Advanced Heavy Water Reactor (AHWR), to serve as a technology demonstrator for use of thorium based fuel on a large scale. Some of the major initiatives taken in this direction are:

- (i) Thorium fuel fabrication through powder pellet route has been well established. Few tons of fuel have been made for CIRUS and Dhruva, PHWR and for blanket assemblies for Fast Breeder Test Reactor (FBTR). Few pins have been fabricated using mixed oxides of (Th-Pu) for irradiation in research reactors.
- (ii) Thoria bundles are used in the initial cores of PHWR. The irradiation experience of thoria fuel in the research reactors CIRUS and Dhruva, PHWR and test irradiations are satisfactory.
- (iii) The thoria pins of CIRUS have been reprocessed to obtain Uranium-233. The recovered Uranium-233 has been fabricated as fuel for KAMINI reactor at Kalpakkam. The Post Irradiation Examination of one of the thoria bundle irradiated in PHWR has also been carried out for validation of theoretical analyses.
- (iv) Studies have been carried out regarding use of thorium in different types of reactors with respect to fuel management, reactor control and fuel utilisation.
- (v) A Critical Facility for Advanced Heavy Water Reactor (AHWR) has been commissioned in 2008 and is being used for carrying out experiments to further validate the physics design features of Advanced Heavy Water Reactor.
- (vi) A small research reactor KAMINI with 30 kWth capacity utilises nuclear fuel based on Uranium-233 derived from irradiation of thorium. It is in operation at Indira Gandhi Centre for Atomic Research (IGCAR), Kalpakkam.

(b) A 300 MWe Advanced Heavy Water Reactor (AHWR), which will produce most of its power from thorium based fuel, has been designed and developed in Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC). This reactor has been included in the Twelfth Five Year Plan for initiation of activities towards its construction. The reactor, being the first of its kind is likely to take about ten years for completion of its construction, following the first pour of concrete.

Third stage of Indian Nuclear Power Programme

2299. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is very keen to implement the third stage of Indian Nuclear Power Programme, if so, the details thereof and its salient features;

(b) the list of nuclear power projects initiated during the last five years and to be initiated in near future; and

(c) the amount earmarked for this programme and the estimated power production to be generated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH) : (a) The Government is committed to implement the third stage of Indian Nuclear Power Programme, after an adequate nuclear installed capacity has been reached based on Fast Breeder Reactors to be set up in the second stage. On account of non-existence of any fissile isotope in naturally occurring thorium (unlike that existing in uranium), commercial utilisation of thorium, on a significant scale, can begin only when abundant supply of either uranium or plutonium resources are available. Upon the launch, followed by a significant growth of a thorium based nuclear programme in this manner, it could be possible to maintain the achieved level (without much further growth) of nuclear power programme with thorium alone, without additional demands on uranium or plutonium resources. Therefore, considering the meager domestic uranium resources in the country, it is feasible to start a significant commercial level thorium based reactor programme in our country only after an adequate inventory of plutonium becomes available from our Fast Breeder Reactors, comprising the second stage of Indian nuclear programme. Accordingly, the utilisation of thorium as a practically inexhaustible energy source has been contemplated during the third stage of the Indian nuclear programme, which can be reached after a few decades.

Substantial work has been carried out in the areas of research on technologies for utilisation of thorium in nuclear fuel cycle, and on the development of an Advanced Heavy Water Reactor (AHWR), to serve as a technology demonstrator for use of thorium based fuel on a large scale.

(b) and (c) The details of nuclear power projects initiated in the last five years are as follows:

Projects initiated in the last five years

Project	Location	Capacity (MW)	Approved cost (₹ in crore)
KAPP 3 & 4	Kakrapar, Gujarat	2 x 700	11459
RAPP 7 & 8	Rawatbhata, Rajasthan	2 x 700	12320

The details of nuclear power projects planned for start of work in the Twelfth Plan are given below:

Project	Location	Capacity (MW)
Indigenous Reactors		
GHAVP 1 and 2	Gorakhpur, Haryana	2 x 700
CMPAPP 1 and 2*	Chutka, Madhya Pradesh	2 x 700
Mahi Banswara 1 and 2	Mahi Banswara, Rajasthan	2 x 700
Kaiga 5 and 6	Kaiga, Karnataka	2 x 700
Reactors with Foreign Co-operation		
KKNPP 3 and 4	Kudankulam, Tamil Nadu	2 x 1000
JNPP 1 and 2	Jaitapur, Maharashtra	2 x 1650
Kovvada, 1 and 2	Kovvada, Andhra Pradesh	2 x 1500
Chhaya Mithi Viridi, 1 and 2	Chhaya Mithi Viridi, Gujarat	2 x 1100

The approved cost of Gorakhpur Haryana Anu Vidyut Pariyojana (GHAVP) 1 and 2 is ₹ 20594 crore and that of KKNPP 3 and 4 is ₹ 39849 crore. The cost of the other planned projects under Twelfth Plan is yet to be finalised.

Insurance cover to Nuclear Plants

2300. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government is planning to provide insurance cover to Nuclear Power Plants in the country to mitigate the property losses in case of disasters; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Insurance cover for cold zone assets (conventional areas) is in place in existing nuclear power stations. In respect of projects under

construction, an 'erection all risk policy' is taken by the operator. In addition, transit insurance is also taken based on requirement. Under the Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage Act, 2010, only the operator is required to furnish insurance policy or such other financial security or combination of both, covering his liability. Required action for providing such financial security has been taken by the operator Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited (NPCIL). In addition, in respect of insurance under the Liability Law, some discussions have been undertaken with the public sector insurance companies.

Research in nuclear science

2301. SHRI KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken by Government to boost research in nuclear science in the last three years;

(b) whether there is any proposal to set up research reactors in the future; and

(c) if so, whether the Twelfth Five Year Plan proposes nuclear science research programme, if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH) : (a) The Department of Atomic Energy (DAE) has been pursuing R&D in nuclear science, engineering and higher mathematics. The R&D activities are carried out through Research Centres, Aided Institutions under the administrative control of the Department and also through extra mural support through Board of Research in Nuclear Sciences (BRNS). The Department has formulated projects under the Twelfth Five Year Plan with emphasis on Research in Nuclear Science. The outlay provided under Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-17) R&D Sector is ₹ 19878 crore. During the last three years, the Department has provided adequate financial support under R&D Sector as detailed below, for pursuing research in nuclear sciences:

2011-12: ₹ 2194.00 crore

2012-13: ₹ 1879.07 crore

2013-14: ₹ 2842.00 crore

Some of the other important steps taken by the Department towards boosting the research in nuclear sciences and allied disciplines are:

(i) Strengthening of R&D infrastructure by way of new project activities for establishing new BARC campus at Vizag, Tata Institute of Fundamental Research

(TIFR) Centre for Interdisciplinary Sciences (TCIS) at Hyderabad, International Centre for Theoretical Sciences (ICTS), Bengaluru.

- (ii) Pursuing research in the Fast Breeder Reactor and fusion research programmes.
- (iii) Participation of Indian scientists in international collaboration programmes such as Large Hadron Collider at CERN, International Thermo Nuclear Experimental Reactor (ITER) Project/Jules Horowitz Reactor Project (France) etc.
- (iv) Strengthening of Human Resources and building expertise in the specialised areas of nuclear sciences through initiatives under Homi Bhabha National Institute (HBNI), a deemed University, setting up of National Institute of Science Education and Research (NISER), Establishing University of Mumbai-Department of Atomic Energy-Centre for Excellence in Basic Sciences (UM-DAE-CBS), collaborations of Research Centres /Aided Institutions of DAE with Universities in India and abroad;
- (v) Setting up of Global Centre for Nuclear Energy Partnership (GCNEP) in Haryana.

(b) Yes, Sir. Two research reactors are proposed to be constructed at the new BARC Campus at Vishakhapatnam. One of the research reactors will be similar to existing 100 MW Dhruva research reactor. The other research reactor will be a 30 MW reactor specifically designed to produce high specific activity radioisotopes.

(c) The Department has proposed a number of projects under R&D Sector in Twelfth Five Year Plan. Some significant initiatives are listed in the table below:

Department of Atomic Energy – Twelfth Plan Emphasis / Significant Initiatives

I. Flagship Programmes

- 1. High flux research reactor and isotope processing laboratory
 - 2. Research reactor similar to Dhruva
 - 3. Peta flop class parallel supercomputing facility
 - 4. Sodium Technology Complex
 - 5. Advanced national facility for unstable and rare isotope beams
 - 6. India-based Neutrino Observatory (INO)- a multi-institutional green field project of the Department of Atomic Energy to build a world class underground laboratory for high energy and nuclear physics research
 - 7. Enhancement of INDUS synchrotron user facility
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8. Development of GCNEP - an initiative to enable India in establishing the leadership in the field of nuclear energy through research and training
 9. TIFR Hyderabad Campus - special focus on science education at all levels
 10. Establishment of cancer hospital and research centre at Vizag

II. Developing human resources and fostering new opportunities in science education

1. National Institute of Science, Education and Research (NISER) Campus
 2. Development of International Centre for Theoretical Sciences – TIFR Bengaluru
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Non completion of projects in NER

†2302. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the developmental activities, which were launched in North-Eastern region have come to a grinding halt due to non-completion of several projects on time, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether any road map has been prepared by the incumbent Central Government for the development of North-Eastern region and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH) : (a) Sir, it is true that the developmental activities in North-Eastern region is slow due to non-completion of several projects on time for the reasons mainly relating to problems being faced in land acquisition and forest clearance, law and order situation and the limited working season due to climatic conditions prevailing in the region. The details of the projects delayed under the Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources (NLCPR) Scheme and projects undertaken by North Eastern Council (NEC) are given in Statements I and II respectively (*See below*).

(b) The Government has taken note of the lack of adequate development in the region. Based on the performance analysis of the States during 10th and 11th Plans and issues discussed in various fora, Government has given special emphasis on development of North East India during 12th Plan period. Road map for development of NER in respect of railways, telecommunications, roads, power and inland waterways are as under:-

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

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 kms. 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.

So far approval for 2/4 laning of 6418 kms. of various categories of roads under Phase 'A' and Arunachal Package of SARDP-NE in entire North-East at an estimated investment of ₹ 33,500 crore has been given.

The target date of completion of Phase 'A' of SARDP-NE is March, 2017 and Arunachal Package is March, 2018.

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 Waterways-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.

Statement-I

Ongoing NLCPR Projects Completion Delayed as on 28.07.2014

States	Number of Projects Delayed By Years						Total
	Less than 1 Year	1 Year	2 Years	3 Years	4 Years	5 Years and Above	
Arunachal Pradesh	21	16	9	4	7	11	68
Assam	32	26	14	14	18	42	146
Manipur	13	14	24	7	7	16	81
Meghalaya	8	10	10	7	5	9	49
Mizoram	13	16	2	3	3	10	47
Nagaland	6	7	4	13	4	8	42
Sikkim	6	8	8	7	5	4	38
Tripura	4	9	17	2	6	8	46
TOTAL	103	106	88	57	55	108	517

Statement-II*Ongoing Projects of North Eastern Council Completion Delayed as on 28.07.2014*

State	No. of Projects delayed by years				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-3 years	3-5 years	More than 5 years	
Arunachal Pradesh	25	31	9	4	69
Assam	7	22	9	7	45
Manipur	9	18	5	2	34
Meghalaya	8	14	8	5	35
Mizoram	8	13	3	1	25
Nagaland	17	22	3	4	46
Sikkim	6	19	3	2	30
Tripura	5	5	3	3	16
Regional	4	3	1	1	9
TOTAL	89	147	44	29	309

Low Temperature Thermal Desalination Technology plant

2303. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government will come forward to commission Low Temperature Thermal Desalination Technology (LTTD) plant in all the coastal areas of the country so that sea water can be converted in potable water; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) The Low Temperature Thermal Desalination (LTTD) technology indigenously developed and demonstrated by the National Institute of Ocean Technology (NIOT), Earth System Science Organization (ESSO) is found suitable for the Lakshadweep islands. The thermal gradient (Temperature difference between sea surface water and deep sea water) of about 15°C is required to be found near the coast and such conditions are found near Lakshadweep coasts only as of now. Three LTTD plants have been successfully commissioned in the country, one each at Kavaratti, Minicoy, and Agatti islands of the Union Territory of Lakshadweep. In addition, work has been initiated to set up a prototype LTTD plant with a capacity of generating 2 million litres of potable water per day (2 MLD) at the Tuticorin Thermal Power station, Tamil Nadu.

Reduction of forest resources

2304. SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Forest resources in India particularly in North-East and specifically in Assam are reducing;

(b) if so, the rate of reduction of forest resources and the reasons for such depreciation;

(c) the steps that have been taken to increase and protect the forest area; and

(d) the number of plantation of trees in North-East Region?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) As per the India State of Forest Report (ISFR) 2013 there has been an overall decline of 627 square kilometers forest cover in the North-Eastern States as compared to India State of Forest Report-2011. The decline in forest cover in the State of Assam is to the tune of 2 square kilometers with respect to India State of Forest Report- 2011. The reasons for decrease in forest cover for North Eastern Region are shifting cultivation, biotic pressure, landslide etc.

(c) and (d) In order to improve the quality of degraded forest areas and to bring new areas under forest cover, afforestation in the country is taken up under various Centrally Sponsored Schemes such as National Afforestation Programme (NAP), 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 & 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. The details of funds released and approved area for North-Eastern States including Assam under the National Afforestation Programme Scheme during last three years and current year so far are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

Besides above, under 13th Finance Commission, out of the total allocation of

₹ 1676.72 crore for North-Eastern Region including Assam, ₹ 928.04 crore has been released so far. The details of funds allocated and released under 13th Finance Commission for North-Eastern States from 2010-11 to 2014-15 are given in Statement-II (*See below*). Additional Central Assistance of ₹ 1777.00 crore has been released to North-Eastern States including Assam during 2009-10 for restoration and regeneration of forest cover. The details are given in Statement-III (*See below*).

To prevent felling of trees, Ministry provides Grants-in-aid to State Governments 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 ₹ 5106.81 lakhs were released to States/UTs for the year 2013-14. Out of which ₹ 1268.65 were released to North Eastern States for the year 2013-14. The details of funds released under Intensification Forest Management Scheme (IFMS) to North Eastern States during last three years are given in Statement-IV.

Statement-I

Details of funds released and approved area for North Eastern States including Assam from the year 2011-12 to 2014-15 under National Afforestation Programme (NAP) Scheme

Sl. No	State	Amount Released (₹ in crore)				Approved Area (Area in Hectare)			
		2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	1.66	0.00	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Assam	7.95	1.47	2.99	0	0	0	3675	0
3.	Manipur	12.74	9.46	12.12	4.00	4250	3970	2530	1835
4.	Meghalaya	4.31	9.10	4.50		3930	3000	3000	
5.	Mizoram	13.44	8.78	11.94	7.50	2600	2500	3000	3135
6.	Nagaland	11.69	10.88	9.82	5.50	8000	2910	4000	2130
7.	Sikkim	11.18	5.42	3.77	3.00	3730	650	1095	1851
8.	Tripura	13.69	3.50	11.99	4.50	6220	4435	4547	1796
	TOTAL (NE States)	75.00	50.27	57.13	24.50	28730	17465	21847	10747

Statement-II
*Allocation and Release of Grants-in-Aid for Forests under 13th Finance Commission in respect of
NE States from 2010-11 to 2014-15*

State	Allocation					Release					(₹ in Crore)	
	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	Total Allocation (2010-15)	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14		2014-15
Arunachal Pradesh	90.98	90.98	181.96	181.96	181.96	727.84	90.98	90.98	126.92	82.26	0.00	391.14
Assam	23.08	23.08	46.16	46.16	46.16	184.64	23.08	23.08	11.54	11.54	0.00	69.24
Manipur	18.79	18.79	37.58	37.58	37.58	150.32	18.79	18.79	28.19	46.98	9.40	112.75
Meghalaya	21.01	21.01	42.02	42.02	42.02	168.08	21.01	21.01	0.00	31.52	0.00	73.54
Mizoram	21.40	21.40	42.80	42.80	42.80	171.20	21.40	21.40	19.26	47.72	10.70	109.78
Nagaland	17.32	17.32	34.64	34.64	34.64	138.56	17.32	17.32	25.98	23.38	0.00	84.00
Sikkim	5.07	5.07	10.14	10.14	10.14	40.56	5.07	5.07	10.14	7.61	0.00	27.89
Tripura	11.94	11.94	23.88	23.88	23.88	95.52	11.94	11.94	17.91	17.91	0.00	59.70
TOTAL	209.59	209.59	419.18	419.18	419.18	1676.72	209.59	209.59	239.94	268.92	20.10	928.04

Statement-III

Statement of funds released under Additional Central Assistance in respect of North-Eastern States during 2009-10

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No	State	Amount Released
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	215.00
2.	Assam	430.00
3.	Manipur	273.00
4.	Meghalaya	39.00
5.	Mizoram	430.00
6.	Nagaland	156.00
7.	Tripura	234.00
TOTAL		1777.00

Statement-IV

Details of fund released under the IFMS to North Eastern States during last three years (2011-12 to 2013-14)

(₹ in lakhs)				
Sl. No.	States	Amount Released		
		2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
North Eastern States				
1.	Assam	246.64	0.00	0.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	261.15	0.00	0.00
3.	Manipur	461.81	117.51	294.86
4.	Meghalaya	161.26	144.64	244.83
5.	Mizoram	253.17	292.00	284.74
6.	Nagaland	346.97	0.00	145.92
7.	Sikkim	288.41	35.28	166.5
8.	Tripura	60.59	376.90	131.8
TOTAL		2080.00	966.33	1268.65

Environment plan to save the rivers

†2305. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government is going to formulate a plan to save those rivers of the country from getting polluted which are being subjected to pollution, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government proposes to make the Jojari river of Jodhpur, pollution free, if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) Conservation of rivers is an ongoing an collective effort of the Central and State Govt. This Ministry is supplementing the efforts of the State Governments in abatement of pollution in identified stretches of various rivers under the National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) and NGRBA (National Ganga River Basin Authority) programmes, for implementation of projects on a cost sharing basis between the Central and State Governments. NRCP and NGRBA programmes presently cover 42 rivers in 199 towns spread over 21 States at a sanctioned cost of ₹ 10716.45 crores. Various pollution abatement schemes taken up under these programmes, *inter-alia*, include interception and diversion of raw sewage, setting up of sewage treatment plants, creation of low cost sanitation facilities, setting up of electric/improved wood crematoria and river front development. Sewage treatment capacity of 4957.98 million litres per day (mld) has been created so far under the two programmes.

In addition, State Governments, apart from their own budgetary allocations, are also accessing financial assistance for creation of sewerage infrastructure, including setting up of sewage treatment plants, in various towns under other Central sector schemes like JNNURM (Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission) and UIDSSMT (Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns) of Ministry of Urban Development.

(b) Pollution abatement schemes under NRCP are sanctioned from time to time on the basis of the proposals received from the State Governments. No proposal for abatement of pollution in river Jojari at Jodhpur, Rajasthan has been received in this Ministry for consideration under NRCP.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Progress on environmental sustainability

2306. SHRI AJAY SANCHETI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the focus of the ongoing Twelfth Five Year Plan is on 'environmental sustainability', if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the details of progress made in this direction during the first two years of the Twelfth Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) The focus of the Twelfth Five Year Plan is on faster, more inclusive and sustainable growth. The Plan recognizes that no development process can afford to neglect the environmental consequences of economic activity, or allow unsustainable depletion and deterioration of natural resources. It has identified twelve focus areas in this direction, namely (i) energy efficiency in industry, (ii) use of advanced coal technology, (iii) technology improvement in iron and steel industry, (iv) technology improvement in cement industry, (v) fuel efficiency improvement in motor vehicles, (vi) urban public and non-motorized transport, (vii) labeling of super-efficient equipment, (viii) adoption of green building codes, (ix) national wind energy mission, (x) national solar mission, (xi) efficiency improvement of freight transport and (xii) stock improvement of forest and tree cover.

The targets set out for environmental sustainability are (i) increase green cover by one million hectare every year during the Plan period; (ii) add 30,000 MW of renewable energy capacity in the Plan period and (iii) reduce emission intensity of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in line with the target of 20 per cent to 25 per cent reduction by 2020 over 2005 levels.

(b) During the first two years of the Plan, the annual Plan outlay of this Ministry was ₹ 2,430/- crore each year. However, this Ministry's allocation was reduced to ₹ 1,800/- crore in 2012-13 at Revised Estimates (RE) stage and to ₹ 1,850/- crore in 2013-14. Against these revised allocations, actual expenditure incurred was ₹ 1,636.17 crore or 90.90% in 2012-13 and ₹ 1,811.34 crore or 97.91% in 2013-14. Physical progress in the first two years was broadly commensurate with the financial allocations across the respective Plan Schemes/Programmes.

Multi-lateral efforts on sustainable development

2307. SHRI AJAY SANCHETI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state :

(a) whether multi-lateral efforts on sustainable development and climate change have led to several positive outcomes, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) in what manner India has been benefited by these outcomes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) The most significant outcomes of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, also known as Rio+20, held in June, 2012, from the point of view of the developing countries including India, have been the restoration of the centrality of equity and the principle of common but differentiated responsibility in the global environmental discourse; placing poverty eradication at the centre of the global development agenda; providing the required domestic policy space to the countries on green economy; and launching of process / mechanism relating to development of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and developing financing strategy for sustainable development. Subsequently, India has been actively participating in the meetings of the Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals and Inter-Governmental Committee of Experts on Sustainable Development Financing with a view to protecting our interests in these negotiations.

As regards climate change negotiations, in the Conference of Parties held in Durban in 2011, it was decided by countries to negotiate a new agreement by 2015 under the Ad-hoc Working Group on Durban Platform for Enhanced Action which would come into force from 2020. In the Doha Climate Change Conference held in 2012, amendments were carried out to the Kyoto Protocol making the second commitment period of emission reduction by Kyoto Protocol parties effective immediately beginning January 1, 2013. In Warsaw, in 2013, an important decision on an International Mechanism on Loss and Damage to help vulnerable developing countries cope with severe climate change impacts was taken, which will have a positive impact on developing countries including India. India has been able to protect its interests in these negotiations.

Forest land for developmental projects

2308. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Indian forests have lost 2.79 lakh hectare forest area for various development projects;

(b) if so, the details of forest land lost in such projects, State-wise;

(c) how much afforestation has been done in the various parts of the country; and

(d) what is the corporate social responsibility of the corporate houses executing those projects in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (c) Since 25.10.1980, the Ministry of Environment and Forests has granted approval for diversion of 11,89,294 ha of forest land for non-forestry purposes involving 23,511 proposals. State wise detail of proposals received from various State/UT Governments for diversion of forest land for non-forestry purposes is given in Statement (*See below*). The State/UT Governments, under the National Afforestation Programme (NAP) being implemented in the country, has taken up afforestation over 20,71,747 ha of land in various parts of the country during the last 14 years. In addition to this, compensatory afforestation is also being carried out, in lieu of forest land diverted under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980.

(d) The Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) activities are undertaken by the companies, as per their stated CSR Policy, as projects or programs or activities (either new or ongoing), excluding activities undertaken in pursuance of its normal course of business. The Ministry, while according approval under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 also stipulates need based conditions to be complied with by the user agency as a part of their CSR.

Statement

State wise details of proposals received from various State/UT Governments for diversion of forest land under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980.

Sl. No.	Category	Total approvals accorded (In-principle+final)	
		No. of proposals	Area Diverted (in hectares)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	94	2,788.82
2.	Andhra Pradesh	655	53,708.34
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	237	37,194.21
4.	Assam	271	8,286.74
5.	Bihar	189	6,827.11
6.	Chandigarh	28	49.108
7.	Chhattisgarh	510	1,06,259.08
8.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	226	300.821
9.	Daman and Diu	1	3.95

1	2	3	4
10. Delhi		12	40.058
11. Goa		101	2,231.52
12. Gujarat		1541	73,014.94
13. Haryana		2433	6,547.84
14. Himachal Pradesh		1653	15,022.68
15. Jammu and Kashmir		8	1,500.09
16. Jharkhand		389	31,654.43
17. Karnataka		780	45,500.74
18. Kerala		235	40,986.79
19. Lakshadweep		0	0
20. Madhya Pradesh		1056	3,88,214.62
21. Maharashtra		1610	1,01,736.45
22. Manipur		31	2,555.34
23. Meghalaya		102	794.447
24. Mizoram		32	26,196.40
25. Nagaland		0	0
26. Orissa		538	57,120.73
27. Pondichery		1	0.96
28. Punjab		3330	64,380.72
29. Rajasthan		685	31,548.19
30. Sikkim		340	3,140.53
31. Tamil Nadu		469	2,725.85
32. Tripura		2486	7,772.56
33. Uttar Pradesh		1022	21,405.55
34. Uttaranchal		4530	45,418.56
35. West Bengal		116	4,366.06
TOTAL		23511	11,89,294.54

Category wise details of area diverted

Sl. No.	Category	Total approvals accorded (In principal+final)	
		No. of proposals	Area Diverted (in hectares)
1.	Defence	254	50,534.13
2.	Dispensary/Hospital	40	115.16
3.	Disputed Settelement Claims	0	0.00
4.	Drinking Water	1529	3,617.11
5.	Encroachments	64	3,68,432.07
6.	Forest Village Conversion	16	41,170.01
7.	Hydel	498	1,18,460.56
8.	Irrigation	2107	1,32,716.28
9.	Mining	1761	1,67,980.03
10.	Others	7977	1,73,275.22
11.	Railway	280	9,048.31
12.	Rehabilitation	48	18,463.85
13.	Road	6255	52,294.22
14.	School	139	2,709.18
15.	Thermal	54	7,032.78
16.	Transmission Line	2361	38,858.33
17.	Village Electrification	50	178.02
18.	Wind Power	78	4,409.27
TOTAL		23511	11,89,294.54

Committee of Senior Earth Scientists

†2309. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is proposed to set up a committee of Senior Earth Scientists to find out the reasons of climate change in the Himalayan region;

(b) if so, the scientists of different fields to be included in this committee; and

(c) if not, the details of the measures to be taken to contain the destruction being caused in these regions due to climate change occurring in the Himalayan region?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR) (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Government is implementing the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC). One amongst the eight National Missions *i.e.* National Mission for sustaining the Himalayan Ecosystem (NMSHE) has been launched to evolve management measures for sustaining and safeguarding the Himalayan glaciers and mountain eco-system. All Himalayan States have been requested to prepare State Action Plan on Climate Change consistent with objectives of NAPCC highlighting State specific issues relating to climate change.

Killing of trees due to fixing of hoardings advertisements

2310. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that hoardings, advertisements fixed with big nails and concrete covers at the bottom of trees, particularly on the roads and public places like markets are killing trees in the National Capital and other parts of the country, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the remedial measures that Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR) : (a) and (b) This Ministry has no specific reports that hoardings and advertisements fixed with big nails on the trees and concrete covers at the bottom of the trees, particularly on the roads and public places are killing the trees in the National Capital and other parts of the Country. Management and protection of forests and trees is primarily the responsibility of concerned State/ Union Territory Governments.

As per the directions of Hon'ble National Green Tribunal vide their order dated 23rd April, 2013 in the original Application No. 82 of 2013, the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change has requested all the concerned Ministries, Departments and agencies for strict implementation of the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi's order dated 19.09.2007 in W.P. (C) No. 1772/2007, wherein, it is stated that concretization around the trees should be stopped and remedial action taken to save the trees from concretization that has already been done.

Maharashtra proposal for transfer of forest land

†2311. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government has received any proposal from the State Government of Maharashtra with regard to sanctioning the proposals of the transfer of forest land in the State, if so, the details thereof as on date;

(b) the latest status of this proposal; and

(c) by when this proposal will be finalized and the reasons of delay in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (c) During the period of 25.10.1980 to 30.06.2014, the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change has received approximately 2,136 proposals from the State Government of Maharashtra, seeking prior approval of the Central Government under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for diversion of forest land for non-forestry purposes. Out of 2,316 proposals, 1,610 proposals involving 1,01,736 ha of forest land have been accorded approval under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 by the Central Government, 502 proposals have been closed/rejected/returned or withdrawn on their merits while another 24 proposals are at various stages of clearance. Grant of forest clearance under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 is a continuing process. Proposals seeking diversion of forest land are examined in light of provisions of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 and rules and guidelines framed thereunder. Quite often the proposals, received by the Ministry, are not complete in all respects and the Central Government has to seek further details/ documents from the concerned State Governments resulting into pendency of the proposals. The Ministry intimates the shortcomings in the proposal immediately to the State Government and as soon as the proposal complete in all respect is received, the Ministry promptly takes decision on the proposal.

NGT for environment related cases

†2312. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state :

(a) whether National Green Tribunal (NGT) is being constituted to hear the environment related cases and settle disputes concerning environmental or natural resources, if so, the details thereof;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) whether there has been pendency of several such cases to be heard in various courts over the year; and if so,
- (c) whether all those cases would be dealt with by NGT if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) As per preamble, object and reasons of the NGT Act, 2010, the National Green Tribunal has been established for the effective and expeditious disposal of cases relating to environmental protection and conservation of forests and other natural resources including enforcement of any legal right relating to environment and giving relief and compensation for damages to persons and property and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

(b) National Green Tribunal was established on 18.10.2010 and court commenced from 4.7.2011. In the year 2011, 26 cases were transferred from National Environment Appellate Authority (NEAA) to NGT. Further, pursuant to the directions of the Hon’ble Supreme Court, a total of 291 cases have been transferred to NGT by various High Courts till 11.11.2013. The institution and disposal of cases in the NGT till 31st March, 2014, is detailed below.

Year	Institution	Disposal	Pending	Cumulative pending
2011	142+(26 Transferred cases)	163	5	5
2012	548	438	110	115
2013	3116	1585	1531	1646
2014	909	492	417	2063

(c) All cases as pending before National Green Tribunal are being dealt under the provisions of NGT Act. Under Section 14 of the National Green Tribunal Act 2010:

- 14(1) The Tribunal shall have the jurisdiction over all civil cases where a substantial question relating to environment (including enforcement of any legal right relating to environment), is involved and such question arises out of the implementation of the enactments specified in Schedule-I.
- (2) The Tribunal shall hear the disputes arising from the questions referred to in sub-section (1) and settle such disputes and pass order thereon.
- (3) No application for adjudication of dispute under this section shall be entertained by the Tribunal unless it is made within a period of six months from the date on which the cause of action for such dispute first arose: Provided that the Tribunal may, if it is satisfied that the applicant was prevented

by sufficient cause from filing the application within the said period, allow it to be filed within a further period not exceeding sixty days.

Identification of ESA in Kerala by Kasturirangan Committee

2313. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that 3,114.3 sq.km. of human settlement, plantations and agricultural land in Kerala from the Ecologically Sensitive Areas (ESA) identified by the Kasturirangan Committee on the conservation of the Western Ghats, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that the said Committee had recommended the demarcation of a total of 59,940 sq.km. as ESA in the six States bordering the Western Ghats, 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 High Level Working Group under the Chairmanship of Dr. K. Kasturirangan, the then Member (Science), Planning Commission, had identified approximately 59,940 sq. km. of natural landscape of Western Ghats as an Ecologically Sensitive Area, which includes 13,108 sq. km. of Ecologically Sensitive Area falling in the state of Kerala. The identified Ecologically Sensitive Area represents a continuous band of natural vegetation extending over a horizontal distance of 1,500 km. and is spread across six states of Western Ghats region namely, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Goa, Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu.

Subsequently, the State Government of Kerala had demarcated Ecologically Sensitive Area in the State by physical verification. While doing so, the State Government excluded agricultural areas, orchards, horticultural plots, plantation and residential areas from the Ecologically Sensitive Area as demarcated by the High Level Working Group. The Ecologically Sensitive Area recommended by the State Government of Kerala is spread over of an area of 9993.7 sq. km., which includes 9107 sq. km. of forest area and 886.7 sq. km. of non-forest area.

Definition of protected forest area

†2314. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that industrial and development activities are not permitted in classified forests area being protected areas, if so, the details thereof; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether it is proposed to change the definition of protected forests area, and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) Any proposal related to industrial and development activities in a forest area including those classified as protected areas requires prior permission of the Central Government as per provisions of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980. Further, in accordance with the provisions of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 and the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court, a proposal seeking diversion of land from a protected area such as National Park and Wildlife Sanctuary is required to obtain the recommendations of the State Board for Wildlife as well as the Standing Committee of National Board on Wildlife and the final approval of the Supreme Court.

(b) There is no such proposal to change the definition of protected forests area.

Environmental clearance for thermal power station at Wanakbori

2315. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Gujarat State Electricity Corporation Ltd. (GSECL) has requested Government to issue environment clearance for 1x800 Mega Watt Super critical coal based thermal power station at Wanakbori;

(b) whether Ministry had issued environment clearance on 2 December, 2013 by stipulating specific condition;

(c) whether GSECL has requested to amend the environment clearance issued on 2 December, 2013 and Expert Appraisal Committee also recommended that environment clearance may be amended but the clearance is still awaited; and

(d) if so, what are the reasons therefor and by when the environment clearance is likely to be given?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (d) Environmental Clearance (EC) was accorded by this Ministry for "Expansion by addition of 1x800 MW (Extension Unit-8) Super-Critical Coal Based Thermal Power Plant at Wanakbori, in Gujarat to M/s. Gujarat State Electricity Corpn. Ltd." on 02.12.2013 subject to environmental safeguards. An amendment to the said EC was accorded on 04.07.2014.

Awareness programmes to climate change

2316. SHRI SANTIUSE KUJUR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government has taken up important awareness programmes to educate the people with focus to climate change and global warming; and

(b) the details of such educational programmes, budget expenditure and mode of execution thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) Government has many programmes for environmental awareness. However, there is no specific component to educate people with focus to climate change and global warming.

(b) Question does not arise.

Havoc with wildlife parks in Telangana

2317. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the floods play havoc with some wildlife/parks in the country particularly in Telangana;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the loss estimated during the last 3 years, State wise; and

(c) the steps being taken to protect animals at such times in future in each State particularly in Telangana?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) The floods occasionally lead to some loss of wildlife like drowning and sweeping away of animals as well as to the property of National Parks and Sanctuaries.

During the floods in Uttarakhand in 2013, as per the report received from Uttarakhand, six National Parks in Uttarakhand suffered damage to the properties like roads, bridges, retaining walls and soil conservation structures etc. amounting to ₹ 18.85 crores.

However, no other reports of widespread loss to wildlife/parks by floods in the country particularly Telangana have been received in the Ministry.

(c) The Ministry provides assistance to States/ Union Territories under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes of Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats, Project Elephant and Project Tiger for various activities related to habitat improvement including soil and moisture conservation and water development activities.

Benefits to the technical staff of ICFRE

†2318. SHRI RAM NARAIN DUDI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the technical staff of the Indian Council of Forest Research and Education under the Ministry have not received the benefits of the recommendations of the Fifth Pay Commission till date and the reasons therefor;

(b) the details of rules regarding their promotion; and

(c) the details of action taken by the Ministry on the directions given by the Central Administration Tribunal (CAT) on the recommendations of the Fifth Pay Commission on 01.01.1996 and to provide technical services like ICAR from 01.02.2000?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) No, Sir. The replacement scales as per the recommendations of Fifth Pay Commission were provided to the Technical Staff of Indian Council of Forest Research and Education.

(b) Extracts from the Indian Council of Forestry Research & Education, Technical Officer and Staff Recruitment Rules, 2012 relating to recruitment and promotion of Research Officers Grade-I, Research Officer Grade-II, Research Assistant Grade-I (General), Research Assistant Grade-II (General) and Technical Assistant Group C are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) A copy of the Order dated 3rd June, 2014 of the Central Administrative Tribunal, Bangalore bench in O.A. No.1039/2013 filed by Shri K.T. Chandrasekhar has been received only on 28.7.2014.

Statement

Extracts from the Indian Council of Forestry Research & Education, Technical Officer and Staff Recruitment Rules, 2012 relating to recruitment and promotion of Research Officer Grade-I, Research Officer Grade-II, Research Assistant Grade-I (General), Research Assistant Grade-II (General) and Technical Assistant Group 'C'

INDIAN COUNCIL OF FORESTRY RESEARCH AND EDUCATION SOCIETY AN AUTONOMOUS BODY OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS

In exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso of Rule 38 (read with sub-section (b) (iv) of Section 22 and sub-section (ii) and (iii) of section 24 of the Rules of the Indian Council of Forestry Research and Education Society and in supersession of all the existing recruitment rules in so far as they relate the Technical posts in the

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Indian Council of Forestry Research and Education (ICFRE), the Board of Governors of ICFRE makes the following rules with the concurrence of the Government of India:

1. Short title and commencement —

- (a) These rules may be called the Indian Council of Forestry Research and Education, Technical Officer and Staff Recruitment Rules, 2012
- (b) These Rules shall come into force on the date of publication.

2. Definitions — In these Rules, unless the context otherwise requires:-

- (a) “The Society” means the Indian Council of Forestry Research and Education (ICFRE) Society, a Society registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860
- (b) “The Council” means the Indian Council of Forestry Research and Education and its institutes.
- (c) “Board of Governors” means the body constituted as the Board of Governors of the Society under Rule 17 of Rules of the Indian Council of Forestry Research and Education.
- (d) “The President” means the President of the Indian Council of Forestry Research & Education Society.
- (e) “The Director General, Indian Council of Forestry Research and Education” means the person appointed by the President of the Society with the concurrence of the Government of India to be the Director General of Indian Council of Forestry Research and Education.
- (f) “Director of the Institute” means Director of any of the Institutes under Indian Council of Forestry Research and Education.
- (g) “The Constituent units of the Society” means the Indian Council of Forestry Research and Education Headquarters and its Institutes under the Society.
- (h) “Institute” means any of the Research Institutes under Indian Council of Forestry Research and Education.
- (i) “Employee” means any officer or official appointed as a staff of the Society as shown in Column (2) of para 12 and Schedule 1 appended to these Rules.
- (j) “post” means all technical posts mentioned in para 12 and Schedule 1 appended to these Rules.

3. Provision with respect to existing employees — All officers/officials who are employees of the Society at the commencement of these Rules shall be deemed to have been appointed to the corresponding posts specified in para 12 and Schedule 1 appended to these Rules.

4. Officers and officials of the Society — Officers and officials of the Society are the persons appointed as a staff of the Society and whose pay is debitable to the funds of the Society and to the corresponding posts specified in para 2 and Schedule I appended to these Rules.

This rule shall not apply to,

- (a) persons not in whole time employment,
- (b) persons paid out of contingency,
- (c) persons paid otherwise than on a monthly basis including those paid only on a piece rate basis,
- (d) re-employed employees of the society,
- (e) such other categories of persons as may be specifically excluded either wholly or in part by the Board of Governors the prior approval of Government of India,
- (f) persons whose services are obtained on deputation basis/Foreign service. terms and conditions.

5. Number, Classification, scale of pay, method of recruitment, age-limit and other qualifications:— The name of the posts, their number, classification and scales of pay, the method of recruitment, age-limits, qualifications and other matters relating to said posts shall be as specified in Columns (2) to (13) of the Schedule I appended to these Rules.

6. Appointing Authority —

- (i) Deputy Director General (Administration) of Indian Council of Forestry Research and Education shall be the appointing authority for the posts in PB-2 : ₹ 9,300-34,800 with Grade Pay of ₹ 4,200/- and below at the Indian Council of Forestry Research and Education Headquarters.
- (ii) Director of the respective institutes shall be the appointing authority for the posts in PB-2 : ₹ 9,300-34,800 with Grade Pay of ₹ 4,200/- and below in the Institute.
- (iii) Director General, Indian Council of Forestry Research and Education shall be the appointing authority for the posts in pay scale higher than PB-2: ₹ 9,300-34,800 with Grade Pay of ₹ 4,200/-.

7. Seniority—As per the seniority rule of the Council

- (i) A separate common seniority list and roster in respect of all posts in pay scale higher than the PB-2: ₹ 9,300-34,800 with Grade Pay of ₹ 4,200/- shall be maintained by the Indian Council of Forestry Research and Education Headquarter.

- (ii) A separate common seniority list and roster in respect of all posts in PB-2: 9,300-34,800 with Grade Pay of ₹ 4,200/- and below shall be maintained by Directors of the concerned institutes in respect of posts in that institute.

8. Tenure for Deputationl — The deputation period shall normally be three years extendable upto five years on year-to-year basis subject to concurrence of lending authority.

9. Saving — Nothing in these Rules shall affect reservations, relaxation of age limit and other concessions required to be provided for the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes, ex-servicemen, other backward classes, Physically Handicapped persons and other special categories of persons in accordance with the orders issued by the Government of India from time-to-time in this regard.

10. Disqualification — The furnishing of false information or suppression of any factual information at the time of appointment of service in the Society would disqualify and render the unfit for employment in the Society.

If furnishing of false information or suppression of any factual information comes to notice at any time during the service of employee, his/her services would be liable to be terminated.

11. Power to relax — Where the Board of Governors is of the opinion that it is necessary or expedient so to do, it may, by order and for reasons to be recorded in writing relax any provisions of these rules with respect to any class or category of persons or posts with the prior approval of Government of India.

Schedule-I

1. Name of post	Research Officer Grade-I
2. Number of posts	62* (2012)
	Forest Research Institute-31
	Tropical Forest Research Institute-06
	Institute of Forest Genetics and Tree Breeding-03
	Arid Forest Research Institute-06
	Rain Forest Research Institute-04
	Institute of Wood Science Technology-04
	Himalayan Forest Research Institute-04
	Institute of Forest Productivity-04
	(*Subject to variation dependent on workload)

3. Classification	Not applicable
4. Pay band and grade pay or pay scale	Pay Band-2: ₹ 9,300-34,800 plus Grade pay ₹ 4,600
5. Whether selection post or non-selection post	“Non selection”
6. Age limit for direct recruitment	Not exceeding 30 years. Age relaxation up to 5 years will be allowed for the departmental candidates. Relaxable for Government servants in accordance with the instructions or orders issued by the Government of India from time-to-time
7. Educational and other qualifications for direct recruits	Qualification for Direct Recruitment: Essential—Master's Degree in Science in the relevant subject from a recognized University Desirable—3 years' research/practical experience in the subject concerned or 3 years' practical field experience of preparing working plans, Silviculture research etc. (The exact subject of specialization and the area in which the experience is required, shall be indicated on each occasion at the time of recruitment)
8. Whether age and educational qualifications prescribed for direct recruitment will apply in the case of promotees	Not applicable
9. Period of probation, if any	Two years (for direct recruits only)
10. Method of recruitment whether by direct recruitment or by promotion or by deputation/absorption and percentage of the vacancies to be filled by various methods	75% by promotion 25% by direct recruitment

11. In case of recruitment by promotion/deputation/absorption grades from which promotion/deputation/absorption to be made	Promotion of Research Assistant Grade-II having 5 years regular service in the Pay Band -2: ₹ 9,300-34,800 plus Grade Pay ₹ 4,200/- and possessing, B.Sc. degree in Science or Diploma in Engineering, or Research Assistant Grade-I having 11 years regular service in the Pay Band-I ₹ 5,200-20,200 plus Grade Pay ₹ 2,800/- and possessing B.Sc degree in Science or Diploma in Engineering
12. If a Department Promotion Committee (for promotion and confirmation) exists, what is its composition	Director General, Indian Council of Forestry Research and Education - Chairman Deputy Director General (Administration), Indian Council of Forestry Research and Education- Member Director Forest Education - Member Joint Secretary (Forest Establishment) Ministry of Environment and Forests - Member Secretary, Indian Council of Forestry Research and Education - Member A Group 'A' officer from any other Ministry or department of the Central Government - Member
13. Circumstances in which Union Public Service Commission is to be consulted in making recruitment	Not applicable
1. Name of post	Research Officer Grade-II
2. Number of posts	30* (2012) Forest Research Institute - 12 Tropical Forest Research Institute - 03 Institute of Forest Genetics and Tree Breeding-04 Arid Forest Research Institute-03 Rain Forest Research Institute - 03 Institute of Wood Science Technology - 02 Himalayan Forest Research Institute - 01 Institute of Forest Productivity - 02 (*Subject to variation dependent on workload)

3. Classification	Not applicable
4. Pay band and grade pay or pay scale	Pay Band-2 : ₹ 9,300-34,800 plus Grade Pay ₹ 4,200
5. Whether selection post or non-selection post	“Non selection”
6. Age limit for direct recruitment	Not applicable
7. Educational and other qualifications for direct recruits	Not applicable
8. Whether age and educational qualifications prescribed for direct recruitment will apply in the case of promotees	Not applicable
9. Period of probation, if any	Not applicable
10. Method of recruitment whether by direct recruitment or by promotion or by deputation/absorption and percentage of the vacancies to be filled by various methods	By promotion
11. In case of recruitment by promotion/deputation/absorption grades from which promotion/deputation/absorption to be made	Promotion of Research Assistant Grade-I having 6 years regular service in the Pay Band - 1: ₹ 5,200-20,200 plus Grade Pay ₹ 2,800/-
12. If a Department Promotion Committee exists, what is its composition	Director of the concerned Institute – Chairman Director/Deputy Secretary/Under Secretary (Forest Establishment), Ministry of Environment and Forests – Member

	<p>Head of division of the concerned Institute-Member</p> <p>In case of recruitment to 10 (ten) or more posts and lady candidates are expected to be available for the service/post One Lady Member of appropriate Status - Member</p> <p>Under Secretary, Indian Council of Forestry Research and Education - Member</p> <p>A Group 'A' officer from any other Ministry or Department of the Central Government - Member</p>
13. Circumstances in which Union Public Service Commission is to be consulted in making recruitment	Not applicable

1. Name of post	Research Assistant Grade-I (General)
2. Number of posts	<p>156* (2012)</p> <p>Forest Research Institute - 59</p> <p>Tropical Forest Research Institute - 21</p> <p>Institute of Forest Genetics and Tree Breeding - 15</p> <p>Arid Forest Research Institute - 15</p> <p>Rain Forest Research Institute -17</p> <p>Institute of Wood Science Technology - 13</p> <p>Himalayan Forest Research Institute - 10</p> <p>Institute of Forest Productivity - 06</p> <p>(*Subject to variation dependent on workload)</p>
3. Classification	Not applicable
4. Pay band and grade pay or pay scale	Pay band-1: ₹ 5,200-20,200 plus Grade Pay ₹ 2,800/-
5. Whether selection post or non-selection post	“Non selection”
6. Age limit for direct recruitment	Not less than 18 years or exceeding 27 years. Age relaxation up to 5 years will be allowed for the departmental candidates. Relaxable for Government servants in accordance with the instructions or orders issued by the Government of India from time-to-time

7. Educational and other qualifications for direct recruits	Master's Degree in Science in the relevant subject from a recognized University
8. Whether age and educational qualifications prescribed for direct recruitment will apply in the case of promotees	Not applicable
9. Period of probation, if any	Two years (for direct recruits only)
10. Method of recruitment whether by direct recruitment or by promotion or by deputation/absorption and percentage of the vacancies to be filled by various methods	75% by promotion 25% by direct recruitment

11. In case of recruitment by promotion/deputation/absorption grades from which promotion/deputation/absorption to be made	Promotion of Research Assistant Grade-II (General) having 5 years regular service in the Pay Band -1: ₹ 5,200-20,200 plus Grade Pay ₹ 2,400/-
12. If a Department Promotion Committee (for promotion and confirmation) exists, what is its composition	Director of the concerned Institute - Chairman Director/Deputy Secretary/Under Secretary (Forest Establishment), Ministry of Environment and Forests - Member Head of division of the concerned Institute - Member In case of recruitment to 10 (ten) or more posts and lady candidates are expected to be available for the service/post one Lady Member of appropriate status - Member Under Secretary, Indian Council of Forestry Research and Education - Member A Group 'A' officer from any other Ministry or department of the Central Government - Member

13. Circumstances in which Union Public Service Commission is to be consulted in making recruitment	No applicable
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1. Name of post	Research Assistant Grade-II (General)
2. Number of posts	155* (2012) Forest Research Institute - 50 Tropical Forest Research Institute - 23 Institute of Forest Genetics and Tree Breeding - 20 Arid Forest Research Institute - 15 Rain Forest Research Institute - 20 Institute of Wood Science Technology - 14 Himalayan Forest Research Institute - 05 Institute of Forest Productivity - 08 (*Subject to variation dependent on workload)
3. Classification	Not applicable
4. Pay band and grade pay or pay scale	Pay Band-1: ₹ 5,200-20,200 plus Grade Pay ₹ 2,400/-
5. Whether selection post or non-selection post	“Non selection”
6. Age limit for direct recruitment	Not less than 18 years or exceeding 27 years. Age relaxation up to 5 years will be allowed for the departmental candidates. Relaxable for Government servants in accordance with the instructions or orders issued by the Government of India from time-to-time.
7. Educational and other qualifications for direct recruits	B.Sc. Degree in Science in the relevant subject from a recognized University
8. Whether age and educational qualifications prescribed for direct recruitment will apply in the case of promotees	Not applicable

9. Period of probation, if any	Two years (for direct recruits only)
10. Method of recruitment whether by direct recruitment or by promotion or by deputation/absorption and percentage of the vacancies to be filled by various methods	75% by promotion 25% by direct recruitment
11. In case of recruitment by promotion/deputation/absorption grades from which promotion/deputation/absorption to be made	Promotion of Technical Assistant Group 'C' (General) having 5 years regular service in the pay Band-1: ₹ 5,200-20,200 plus Grade Pay ₹ 2,000/-
12. If a Department Promotion Committee (for promotion and confirmation) exists, what is its composition	Director of the concerned Institute – Chairman Director/Deputy Secretary/Under Secretary (Forest Establishment), Ministry of Environment and Forests - Member Head of Division of the concerned Institute - Member In case of recruitment to 10 (ten) or more posts and lady candidates are expected to be available for the service/post one Lady Member of appropriate Status - Member Under Secretary, Indian Council of Forestry Research and Education - Member A Group 'A' officer from any other Ministry or Department of the Central Government - Member
13. Circumstances in which Union Public Service Commission is to be consulted in making recruitment	Not applicable

1. Name of post	Tehincal Assistant Group 'C'
2. Number of posts	140*(2012) Forest Research Institute - 50 Tropical Forest Research Institute - 16 Institute of Forest Genetics and Tree Breeding - 14 Arid Forest Research Institute - 14 Rain Forest Research Institute - 17 Institute of Wood Science Technology - 10 Himalayan Forest Research Institute - 06 Institute of Forest Productivity - 13 (*Subject to variation dependent on workload)
3. Classification	Not applicable
4. Pay band and grade pay or pay scale	Pay Band-1: ₹ 5,200-20,200 plus Grade Pay ₹ 2,000/-
5. Whether selection post or non-selection post	"Non selection"
6. Age limit for direct recruitment	Not less than 18 years or exceeding 27 years. Age relaxation up to 5 years will be allowed for the departmental candidates. Relaxable for Government servants in accordance with the instructions or orders issued by the Government of India from time-to-time
7. Educational and other qualifications for direct recruits	12th pass with Science from a recognized Board
8. Whether age and educational qualifications prescribed for direct recruitment will apply in the case of promotees	Not applicable
9. Period of probation, if any	Two years
10. Method of recruitment whether by direct recruitment or by promotion or by deputation/absorption and percentage of the	(1) 90% by direct recruitment (2) 10% vacancies shall be filled on the basis of departmental qualifying examination amongst the Group 'C' staff having 3 years regular service in the Pay Band-1: ₹ 5,200-20,200 plus Grade Pay of ₹ 1,800/- possessing 12th class pass certificate with

vacancies to be filled by various methods	science from Government recognised board and the maximum age limit for eligibility for examination is not exceeding 45 years (5 years of age relaxation for the SC/ST)
11. In case of recruitment by promotion/deputation/absorption grades from which promotion/deputation/absorption to be made	Promotion on the basis of department qualifying examination from the Group 'C' staff having 3 years regular service in the Pay Band-1: ₹ 5,200-20,200 plus Grade Pay of ₹ 1,800/- with educational qualification 12th class pass certificate in science from Government recognised board. The maximum age limit for eligibility for examination is not exceeding 45 years. (5 years of age relaxation for the SC/ST).
12. If a Department Promotion Committee (for promotion and confirmation) exists, what is its composition	<p>Director of the concerned Institute - Chairman</p> <p>Director/Deputy Secretary/Under Secretary (Forest Establishment), Minister of Environment and Forests - Member</p> <p>Head of division of the concerned Institute - Member</p> <p>In case of recruitment to 10 (ten) or more posts and lady candidates are expected to be available for the service/post one Lady Member of appropriate Status - Member</p> <p>Under Secretary, Indian Council of Forestry Research and Education - Member</p> <p>A Group 'A' officer from any other Ministry or Department of the Central Government - Member</p>
13. Circumstances in which Union Public Service Commission is to be consulted in making recruitment	Not applicable

New plan to check air and water pollution

2319. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that as per the report issued by The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI) lacs of people die every year owing to polluted air and water too in our country, if so, the details of the said report;

(b) whether Government is going to implement any new plan to check air and water pollution; and

(c) the details of the outcome of the schemes being run in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) As per The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI) Environmental Survey Report, 2014 carried in collaboration with the Department for International Development, United Kingdom's International Development Agency, 11214 respondents were interviewed in eight cities like Delhi, Pune, Mumbai, Kanpur, Coimbatore Jamshedpur, Indore and Guwahati in between December, 2013 to February, 2014. Of these respondents, 43 per cent were from low-income localities such as slums, 24 per cent were from middle-class localities and 33 per cent were from high-income localities. The report does not reveal mortality due to air and water pollution but gives an insight on general effect of pollution and morbidity.

(b) and (c) For checking level of air pollution, the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) initiated a National Air Quality Monitoring Programme (NAMP) in the year 1984 with 7 stations at Agra and Anpara. The NAMP network was further extended to presently cover 573 operating monitoring stations located in 240 cities/towns in 27 States and 5 Union Territories across the country. Under NAMP, three air pollutants *viz.*, Sulphur Dioxide (SO₂), Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂) and Particulate Matter with size equal to or less than 10 micron (PM₁₀), are being regularly monitored at all the locations. The plan to check air quality in the country envisages strengthening of the existing monitoring network to include 700 stations for monitoring of additional parameters as per the National Ambient Air Quality Standards, 2009.

In addition to the above, the CPCB has established a network of 2500 Water Quality Monitoring Stations in 28 States and 6 Union Territories covering 445 rivers, 154 lakes, 12 tanks, 78 ponds, 41 creeks/seawater, 25 canals, 45 drains, 10 water treatment plants and 807 wells. Among these 2500 stations, 1275 are on rivers, 190 on lakes, 45 on drains, 41 on canals, 12 on tanks, 41 on creeks/seawater, 79 on ponds, 10 on water treatment plants and 807 are groundwater stations. The water quality monitoring indicates that the rivers are polluted in downstream of major urban and industrial centres due to large scale water abstraction and discharge of untreated/partially treated waste water not meeting the desired criteria.

The Government has taken the following steps to effectively implement various Central schemes with regard to control of air and water pollution in the country:

(i) Support is provided to the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) in the

operation of the National Water Quality Monitoring Programme (NWQMP) and the National Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Programme (NAAQMP).

- (ii) Development and notification of standards (effluent/emission) under Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 for various categories of industries to check the industrial pollution;
- (iii) Implementation of Air Pollution Control (APC) system and Effluent Treatment Plants (ETP) in industrial units through consent management and environmental clearance system;
- (iv) Establishment of Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETPs) and Treatment Storage Disposal Facilities (TSDFs) for treating industrial effluents/hazardous waste collectively;
- (v) Strengthening of CPCB and State Pollution Control Board (SPCBs) for effective monitoring of air and water pollution;
- (vi) Introduction of cleaner fuel for control of vehicular pollution as per Auto Fuel Policy;
- (vii) Implementation of Corporate Responsibility for Environment Protection (CREP) in 17 categories of highly polluting;
- (viii) Regular monitoring of National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) including effective management of the Ganga river cleaning through the establishment of National Ganga River Basin Authority (NGRBA).

The aforesaid schemes and programmes have helped in containing and combating the air and water pollution in the country.

Loss of forest land due to diversion

2320. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has assessed the loss of forest land due to diversion for economic activities in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State and Union Territory-wise; and
- (c) the remedial measures Government has taken or propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) Since

25.10.1980, the Ministry of Environment and Forests has granted approval for diversion of 11,89,294 ha of forest land for non-forestry purposes in the country in accordance with the provisions given under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 proposals. State-wise details of proposals received from various State/UT Governments for diversion of forest land for non-forestry purposes is given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) For all purposes, on the request of the State Government, the Central Government considers the proposal for non-forest use of forest land and accords prior approval as per the Rules and Guidelines framed under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 stipulating mitigative measures in the form of general, standard and specific conditions including conditions on Compensatory Afforestation, imposition of Net Present Value (NPV) to reduce the adverse impact of the diversion of forest land. Loss of forest cover due to diversion of forest land for non-forestry purposes is compensated by raising compensatory afforestation and also through regeneration activities in the degraded forest area from the funds received from the user agencies as Net Present Value of the diverted forest land. The approach of the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change has been conducive for diversion of forest land *vis-a-vis* conservation of forests.

Statemnet
State-wise details of proposals received from various State/UT Governments for diversion of forest land under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980

Sl. No.	Category	Total Approvals accorded (In-principle + final)		Pending with Govt. of India	Referred back to the State Government for essential detail	Rejected	Closed	Returned	Withdrawn	Total Number of Proposals
		No. of proposals	Area Diverted (in hectares)							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	94	2,788.82	0	0	7	17	10	2	130
2	Andhra Pradesh	655	53,708.34	8	12	86	93	16	5	875
3	Arunachal Pradesh	237	37,194.21	8	2	11	20	0	0	278
4	Assam	271	8,286.74	1	0	2	10	0	0	284
5	Bihar	189	6,827.11	2	1	10	21	2	2	227
6	Chandigarh	28	49.108	0	0	3	0	1	0	32
7	Chhattisgarh	510	1,06,259.08	3	2	52	84	46	5	702
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	226	300.821	1	0	34	17	17	0	295
9	Daman & Diu	1	3.95	0	0	0	1	0	0	2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
10	Delhi	12	40,058	0	0	0	2	0	0	14
11	Goa	101	2,231.52	0	0	23	25	0	2	151
12	Gujarat	1541	73,014.94	19	1	202	150	81	1	1995
13	Haryana	2433	6,547.84	9	1	15	34	9	9	2510
14	Himachal Pradesh	1653	15,022.68	5	2	85	147	4	37	1933
15	Jammu & Kashmir	8	1,500.09	0	0	0	2	0	0	10
16	Jharkhand	389	31,654.43	4	1	15	85	11	5	510
17	Karnataka	780	45,500.74	5	6	191	206	15	11	1214
18	Kerala	235	40,986.79	0	0	26	73	4	2	340
19	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Madhya Pradesh	1056	3,88,214.62	24	7	228	187	32	10	1544
21	Maharashtra	1610	1,01,736.45	12	12	273	187	38	4	2136
22	Manipur	31	2,555.34	1	1	0	3	0	0	36
23	Meghalaya	102	794.447	1	0	0	3	1	0	107
24	Mizoram	32	26,196.40	1	1	0	5	0	0	39

25	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	Orissa	538	57,120.73	22	4	34	69	9	4	680
27	Puducherry	1	0.96	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
28	Punjab	3330	64,380.72	6	2	40	131	9	20	3538
29	Rajasthan	685	31,548.19	3	2	67	200	3	21	981
30	Sikkim	340	3,140.53	3	0	5	8	16	1	373
31	Tamil Nadu	469	2,725.85	0	0	59	56	1	12	597
32	Tripura	286	7,772.56	0	0	10	13	3	0	312
33	Uttar Pradesh	1022	21,405.55	7	4	35	154	32	8	1262
34	Uttaranchal	4530	45,418.86	6	1	258	467	70	33	5365
35	West Bengal	116	4,366.06	1	0	16	20	8	2	163
TOTAL		23511	11,89,294.54	152	62	1,787	2490	429	196	28,636

Financial assistance to Corbett National Park

†2321. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Corbett National Park situated in Uttarakhand is a world level park;
- (b) if so, whether Government of India would extend any special economic assistance to prevent the soil erosion due to the rivers flowing inside and outside the park;
- (c) if not, the manner in which Government would save this world level park from the flow of water; and
- (d) if not, whether Government would accept the proposal of the State Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (d) The Corbett Tiger Reserve in Uttarakhand is well known. Under the ongoing Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Project Tiger, central assistance is provided to the said tiger reserve, based on the Annual Plan of Operation from the State for the reserve specific tiger conservation inputs, which, *inter-alia*, include soil and moisture conservation.

Noise pollution in Metro cities

2322. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that noise pollution in the Metro cities of the country, especially near fly overs has radically gone up to 85 DB;
- (b) if so, the details thereof for big metro cities and the reasons therefor along with the details of standard laid down by the Pollution Control Board in this regard;
- (c) the corrective steps taken by Government in this regard including installation of noise barriers and micro-surfacing of roads; and
- (d) the further steps taken by Government for conducting noise mapping before construction of any flyover or industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) The ambient noise levels are monitored in seven metro cities, namely Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai, Hyderabad, and Lucknow on 24X7 basis at 35 locations. Time series data for

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

last three years is available. One of the ambient noise monitoring stations in Hyderabad *i.e.*, Panjagutta is located next to a flyover and ambient noise levels are ranging between 69.7 to 79.0 dB (A) Leq. Ambient noise levels are exceeding the prescribed standards for both day time (6.00 am to 10.00 pm) and night time (10.00 pm to 6.00 am) at most of the stations including Panjagutta.

The ambient noise standards laid down are: 55 dB (A) Leq and 45 dB (A) Leq for Residential area; 75 dB (A) Leq and 70 dB (A) Leq for Industrial area; 65 dB (A) Leq and 55 dB (A) Leq for Commercial area; and 55 dB (A) Leq and 45 dB (A) Leq for Silence Zone for day and night time, respectively.

(c) and (d) Flyover projects are not covered under the Environment Impact Assessment Notification, 2006. However, flyovers may be integral part of National and State Highways project. For National and State Highways projects, noise monitoring for the entire stretch of the projects is undertaken by the project proponents. Mitigative measures like noise barrier, etc. are suggested in the environment management plan for such projects.

Loss due to fire in forests/hills of Mussoorie

†2323. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether forest resources have suffered a huge loss due to breaking out of fire in the forests/hills of Mussoorie;

(b) whether the causes of the breaking out of fire in the forests of Mussoorie recently have been found out and its probe has been ordered; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (c) As per the report received from the Uttarakhand Forest Department, a forest fire incident was reported on 30th May 2014 in Bhadrakompartment No. 07 of Mussoorie Forest Division, Uttarakhand. Approximately 1.5 hectare forest area was affected. This fire was immediately controlled by the local staff. No huge loss has been caused to the vegetation and wildlife due to this fire. It is a general practice in the hilly areas that the local villagers set fire to the dried grasses in order to get new flush of grass for their cattle. The reported fire incident could have occurred due to such practice.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Forest cover in India

†2324. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) the total forest cover of the country in sq.km. before independence in the year 1947;
- (b) the total forest cover in square kilometers at present; and
- (c) the plans of Government to augment the forest cover and the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) The Forest Survey of India has been carrying out forest cover assessment of the country since 1987. The results of the same are published in the State of Forest Report on a biennial basis. As per the State of Forest Report 1987 the forest cover of the country was 640,819 square kilometers.

(b) The total forest cover of the country as per the India State of Forest Report 2013 is 697,898 square kilometers.

(c) Afforestation in the country is taken up under various Centrally Sponsored Schemes such as National Afforestation Programme (NAP), 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 Grant, 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.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Special courts for atrocities

†2325. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to set up special courts for ensuring speedy justice in the cases pertaining to atrocities against the Dalits;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the State-wise details of the progress made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) to (c) In accordance with Section 14 of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) {PoA} Act, 1989, the State Government with the concurrence of the Chief Justice of the High Court, specify for each district, a Court of Session to be a Special Court for the purpose of speedy trial of offences under the Act. Accordingly, as per the information available, State Governments and Union Territory Administrations of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu, National Capital Territory of Delhi and Puducherry have designated District Session Courts as Special Courts. Further, to accelerate the pace of trial of cases under the PoA Act, 198 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).

National Wetland Inventory Atlas

2326. SHRI K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Space Applications Centre (SAC), Ahmedabad has prepared the National Wetland Inventory Atlas mapping wetlands in the country; 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) At the

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

behest of the Ministry, the Space Applications Centre (SAC), Ahmedabad has prepared the National Wetland Inventory Atlas on 1:50,000 scale using Indian Remote Sensing Satellite LISS III data of pre and post-monsoon seasons during the year 2006-2011. As per the Atlas, there are a total of 7,57,060 wetlands covering an estimated area of 15.26 million hectare, that is around 4.63% of the geographic area of the country.

National policy on reducing emissions

2327. SHRI A.W. RABI BERNARD: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has come out with a draft National policy on reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is a fact that the present level of forest cover of 69.20 million hectares in India neutralises 11 per cent of the country's green house emissions, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the country's forest cover is around 21.05 per cent of its geographical area and added merely three million hectares of forest between 1997 and 2007; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to add more forest cover area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) Yes, a National Policy and Strategy on reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation is under preparation.

(b) As per India State of Forest Report (ISFR) 2013 the forest cover which defined as "all lands, one hectares and more in area, with a tree canopy density of 10% or more irrespective of ownership and legal status" of the country is 21.23% of its geographical area *i.e.* 69.79 million hectares. As per the Second National Communication to UNFCCC forests neutralizes 17.1% of the country's green house gas emission.

(c) As per India State of Forest Report (ISFR) 2013 the forest cover of the country is 21.23 per cent of its geographical area. As per the ISFR 2009, the increase in forest cover between State Forest Report (SFR) 1997 (data period 1993-95) and ISFR 2009 (data period 2006) is 3.13 million hectares.

(d) To increase the forests cover area Government of India has initiated the National Mission for a Green India, as one of the eight Missions under the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC). The objectives of the Mission are to increase forest/tree cover on 5 m ha of forest/non-forest lands and improved quality of forest cover on another 5 m ha (a total of 10 m. ha.).

Pending cases for developmental projects

2328. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has been receiving any complaints from other Departments regarding pending cases in sanctioning for some developmental projects *viz.*, irrigation, roads and bridges, power plants, mining, school buildings, Anganwadi buildings etc., in the Forest Department;

(b) if so, the details thereof State-wise/ Union Territory-wise, including more details of Telangana State for the last three years and the current year;

(c) the main reasons for pendency/ rejection during last three years and the current year, State/Union Territory-wise along with the reasons therefor; and

(d) the action taken by Government to solve the problems with an aim of providing infrastructure development to the Tribal People?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (c) Use of forest land for non-forest purpose including for execution of development projects, such as, irrigation, roads and bridges, power plants, mining, school buildings, Anganwadi buildings etc. requires prior approval of Central Government under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980.

Central Government did not receive any specific complaint regarding pending cases in sanctioning for some developmental projects *viz.*, irrigation, roads and bridges, power plants, mining, school buildings, Anganwadi buildings etc., in the Forest Department in the Telangana State.

Major reasons for delay in taking decision on proposals seeking prior approval of Central Government under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for diversion of forest land for non-forest purpose are - receipt of incomplete proposals; delay in submission of additional information/documents, including those related to settlement of Rights under the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 on the forest land proposed to be diverted sought by the Central Government; need for further studies to assess impact of project on *flora and fauna* etc. Approval under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for diversion of forest land is accorded only if the requirement of forest land is unavoidable and bare minimum. The proposals seeking diversion of forest land for non-site specific activities which may be executed in non-forest areas and the proposals seeking diversion of forest land for the projects which may have severe impact on *flora and fauna* are rejected.

(d) With a view to provide infrastructure development to the tribals section 3 (2) of the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 provides that notwithstanding anything contained in the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 Central Government shall provide for diversion of forest land for 13 categories of facilities managed by the Government which involve felling of trees not exceeding seventy five trees per hectare provided that such diversion of forest land shall be allowed only if (i) the forest land to be diverted for the purposes mentioned in this sub-section is less than one hectare in each case; and (ii) the clearance of such developmental projects shall be subject to the condition that the same is recommended by the Gram Sabha. Ministry of Tribal Affairs has stipulated the procedure for diversion of forest land in accordance with the provisions of the section 3 (2) of the aforementioned Act.

Steps taken to protection of tigers

2329. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the number of tiger projects in the country and name and location and area covered by them;

(b) the details of tigers counted approximately in the country tiger project-wise, especially details of Telangana State;

(c) the grants released and utilised for the tiger projects scheme for the last three years and the current year tiger project-wise; and

(d) the steps taken to develop protection of tigers by new schemes?

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 18 States, encompassing a total area of 68518.8 sq.km. The details are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) The State-wise details of tiger estimation, *inter-alia*, including the State of Telangana, for the years 2006 and 2010 are given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) The details of central assistance released and utilized under the ongoing Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Project Tiger during the last three years and the current year, reserve-wise, are given in the Statement-III (*See below*).

(d) The milestone initiatives taken by the Government of India for protection of tigers are given in the Statement-IV (*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 28.07.2014)*

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

1	2	3	4	5	6
22	Dampa	Mizoram	500.00	488.00	988.00
23	Bhadra	Karnataka	492.46	571.83	1064.29
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 Srisailem (part)*	Andhra Pradesh	2595.72*	700.59*	3296.31*
45	Nagarjunasagar Srisailem (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 tiger estimation for the years 2006 and 2010

State	Tiger Population						
	2006			2010			Increase/ Decrease/ Stable
	Estimate (Number)	Statistical Lower Limit	Statistical Upper Limit	Estimate (Number)	Statistical Lower Limit	Statistical Upper Limit	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Shivalik-Gangetic Plain Landscape Complex							
Uttarakhand	178	161	195	227	199	256	Increase
Uttar Pradesh	109	91	127	118	113	124	Stable
Bihar	10	7	13	8 (-)***	(-)***	(-)***	Stable
Shivalik-Gangetic landscape	297	259	335	353	320	388	Stable
Central Indian Landscape Complex and Eastern Ghats Landscape Complex							
Andhra Pradesh	95	84	107	72	65	79	Decrease
Chhattisgarh	26	23	28	26	24	27	Stable
Madhya Pradesh	300	236	364	257	213	301	Stable
Maharashtra	103	76	131	169	155	183	Increase
Odisha	45	37	53	32	20	44	Stable
Rajasthan	32	30	35	36	35	37	Stable
Jharkhand	Not assessed			10	6	14	Could not be compared since it was not assessed in 2006.
Central Indian landscape	601	486	718	601	518	685	Stable

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Western Ghats Landscape Complex							
Karnataka	290	241	339	300	280	320	Stable
Kerala	46	39	53	71	67	75	Increase
Tamil Nadu	76	56	95	163	153	173	Increase
Western Ghats landscape	402	336	487	534	500	568	Increase
North Eastern Hills and Brahmaputra Flood Plains							
Assam	70	60	80	143	113	173	Increase
Arunachal Pradesh	14	12	18	Not assessed	Not assessed	Not assessed	Could not be compared since it was not assessed in 2010.
Mizoram	6	4	8	5 (-)***	(-)***	(-)***	Stable
Northern West Bengal	10	8	12	Not assessed	Not assessed	Not assessed	Could not be compared since it was not assessed in 2010.
North East Hills, and Brahmaputra landscape	100	84	118	148	118	178	Increase
Sundarbans	Not assessed	Not assessed	Not assessed	70	64	90	Could not be compared since it was not assessed in 2006.
TOTAL	1411	1165	1657	1706	1520	1909	

*** Statistical lower / upper limits could not be ascertained owing to small size of the population.

Statement-III

Details of central assistance released and utilized under the ongoing Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Project Tiger during the last three years and the current year, reserve-wise

Tiger Reserve	States	2011-12				2012-13				2013-14		2014-15 (as on 25.7.2014)
		Released		Utilised		Released		Utilised		Released	Utilised	
		3	4	5	6	7	8					
1	2											9
Nagarjunasagar Srisailem	Andhra Pradesh	154.406	0	208.68	119.408	121.3504	410.1882					0
	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	196.2104	129.199	90.4300	129.1990					52.48
Namdapha	Arunachal Pradesh	75.00	75.00	156.3832	156.37373	324.1837	0.0000					0
	Arunachal Pradesh	161.7857	174.1	263.704	263.6996	412.8568	0.0000					0
Kaziranga	Assam	426.9168	380.52	250.286	296.676	708.9060	708.9060					241.17
	Assam	479.62	479.62	0	273.176	99.0765	496.8500					140.00
Nameri	Assam	40.972	40.972	123.608	0	0.0000	0.0000					0
Valmiki	Bihar	172.193	122.778	311.064	189.21918	284.7730	285.1302					96.00
Achanakmar	Chhattisgarh	494.586	281.415	217.0924	217.0924	255.6320	255.8000					263.415
Indravati	Chhattisgarh	106.13	106.605	69.45	67.34977	75.5500	77.6580					97.781
Udanti-Sitanadi	Chhattisgarh	102.01	150.47	245.92	227.71	208.4560	0.0000					0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Palamau	Jharkhand	156.3465	141.56223	107.44023	118.51200	251.1680	194.8475	84.04
Bandipur	Karnataka	213.9504	250.022	221.543	243.818	808.8410	0.0000	0
Bhadra	Karnataka	215.8822	215.8892	198.2391	193.767	306.9850	0.0000	0
Dandeli Anshi	Karnataka	159.204	45.01	136.18	136.18	434.5460	0.0000	0
Nagarhole	Karnataka	1123.133	225.491	222.049	1177.865	251.1008	0.0000	0
Biligiri Ranganatha Temple	Karnataka	118.48	118.48	155.52	150.76	183.5970	188.3600	148.2286
Periyar	Kerala	261.57	263.15	286.96	272.836	271.4880	285.6120	92.204
Parambikulam	Kerala	168.2	172.45	227.875	226.61	208.1840	209.4440	69.814
Bandhavgarh	Madhya* Pradesh	2313.237	2368.38	334.633	235.98	244.6120	294.9060	114.42
Kanha	Madhya* Pradesh	1969.67	1991.545	4373.17	4302.014	3162.2040	317.9500	2559.45
Panna	Madhya* Pradesh	284.7956	312.775	295.9054	279.726	358.3480	366.1200	124.98
Pench	Madhya* Pradesh	191.53	252.33	128.44	283.12	314.2390	209.8800	116.52
Sanjay Dubri	Madhya* Pradesh	92.673	140.396	223.88	218.533	323.6850	328.9450	109.68
Satpura	Madhya Pradesh	310.8056	365.836	416.3354	408.47	393.0500	316.4650	133.638
Melghat	Maharashtra	973.579	1007.42	332.746	334.496	320.4880	329.1120	109.704

Pench	Maharashtra	280.818	312.775	232.01715	260.65000	343.4400	348.5000	116.167
Tadoba-Andhari	Maharashtra	2320.5485	2665.035	222.37515	267.04946	2564.4383	561.6878	138.53
Sahyadri	Maharashtra	47.396	21.821	61.27	84.69484	136.7660	138.9141	46.3056
Dampa	Mizoram	225.288	2043.00	468.31	241.31	233.6800	233.6800	77.89
Satkosia	Odisha	118.408	126.7	142.956	136.543	191.3030	0.0000	0
Similipal	Odisha	436.6681	252.85	20.8	162.32	556.8900	611.8150	203.9376
Ranthambhore	Rajasthan	0.6	1970.92	2834.955	1389.94	304.5200	0.0000	0
Sariska	Rajasthan	66.61	1547.56	1255.612	1450.35	208.3280	612.4500	65.48
Kalakad	Tamil Nadu	209.825	149.094	143.997	143.018	127.6950	0.0000	0
Mundanthurai								
Mudumalai	Tamil Nadu	191.583	181.34	138.795	141.775	229.1160	0.0000	0
Anamalai	Tamil Nadu	204.556	204.555	163.191	159.481	252.8440	0.0000	0
Sathyamangalam	Tamil Nadu	-	-	-	-	144.0200	0.0000	0
Corbett	Uttarakhand	399.76	304.37	160.69	247.025	377.6890	0.0000	0
Buxa	West Bengal	135.66	191.07	177.2	119.55	136.4700	179.5500	65.37
Sunderbans	West Bengal	22.00	167.73596	227.716	193.40799	211.3400	262.0609	70.45
Dudhwa	Uttar Pradesh	446.1258	434.5225	334.055	522.086	525.8760	496.2490	175.292
Pilibhit	Uttar Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nawegaon-Nagzira	Maharashtra	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nagarjunasagar Srisailem (part)	Telangana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL		15872.5222	20255.5649	16287.25343	16041.79097	16958.1655	8850.2797	5512.9468

*Utilized amount is more than the released amount owing to carried over unspent funds of the previous years.

Statement-IV

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 multidisciplinary 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 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 38O 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.

EPI rank of India

2330. DR. K.V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that according to a report on Environmental Performance Index (EPI) 2014 produced jointly by a team of experts in Yale University and Columbia University which ranks countries on the basis of their environment performance, India's EPI rank is 155; if so, the details thereof; and

(b) Government's comments thereon?

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

The report has taken only PM 2.5 as the pollutant for its analysis and not all the pollutants covered under the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) notified by the Government of India. The report relies on Satellite data in place of actual monitored data and it has also not been peer reviewed.

Review of system of environmental clearance

2331. SHRI AJAY SANCHETI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the present system of environmental clearances for developmental and industrial projects need review;
- (b) if so, the reasons for this review; and
- (c) the changes proposed by Government to cut delays in providing environmental clearances for these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (c) The project proposals for environment clearance are considered as per the procedure prescribed in the Environment Impact Assessment Notification (EIA), 2006, as amended from time to time, which *inter-alia* provides timelines for various stages of clearance process. EIA Notification has been issued under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. The improvement in systems and rationalization of procedures is a continuous process. Some of the recent decisions taken in this regard include mandating online submission of applications for Terms of Reference (ToRs) and Environment Clearance (EC) *w.e.f.* 1st July 2014 with a view to increasing transparency and facilitating expediting the decision making process; and issuing notification S.O. No.1599 (E) dated 25.06.2014 amending the EIA Notification 2006, thereby delegating more powers to the State level Environment Impact Assessment Authorities (SEIAAs) for granting EC and further streamlining the processes.

Steps taken to restore the wetlands

2332. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether it is a fact that some wetlands in the country have reportedly been impacted due to rapid urbanization, various developmental activities, pollution problems and other anthropogenic pressures, if so, the details thereof; and
- (b) the steps being taken to restore the wetlands?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) A few wetlands in the country have reportedly been impacted due to various developmental activities, rapid urbanization, pollution problems and other anthropogenic pressures. For conservation and management of wetlands in the country, the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National Wetlands Conservation Programme (NWCP) was implemented till the year 2012-13. Under the NWCP, 115 wetlands in 24 States and two Union Territories have been identified for conservation and management. Financial assistance has been provided to the State Governments for various conservation activities like survey and demarcation, catchment area treatment, desilting and dredging, bio-fencing, fisheries development, weed control, biodiversity conservation, pollution abatement, education and awareness and community participation etc. So far, an amount of ₹ 133.64 crores has been released to the concerned State Governments for undertaking the various conservation activities.

To regulate the certain activities within the identified wetlands, the Government of India has notified the Wetlands (Conservation and Management) Rules in December, 2010.

To have better synergy and to avoid overlap, the NWCP has been merged in February, 2013 with another scheme called National Lake Conservation Plan (NLCP) into a new integrated scheme of 'National Plan for Conservation of Aquatic Eco-systems' (NPCA) for holistic conservation of lakes and wetlands.

Torture and killing of Indian soldiers

2333. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to take up the issue of the brutal torture and killing of Captain Saurabh Kalia and five brave soldiers by the Pakistan Army, with the UN Human Rights Council (UNHRC) to declare this heinous act as a "war crime" and move the International Court of Justice to pressure Pakistan to identify and punish all the perpetrators of this brutal crime; and

(b) 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) and (b) Attention of the international community has already been drawn to these heinous and barbaric acts of the Pakistan army including through our Statement to the UN General Assembly in New York on September 22, 1999, and in our Statement to the Commission on Human Rights on April 6, 2000. The possibility of seeking legal remedies through the international courts was also thoroughly examined but not found feasible.

Government has continued to make all efforts to ensure that the noble sacrifices of these brave sons of the nation are never forgotten.

Indus Water Treaty with Pakistan

2334. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that broad based support exists for Indus Water Treaty in Pakistan;

(b) whether it is also a fact that there was a majority of opinion among the experts in Pakistan that India was entitled to its share of water, including building of dams;

(c) whether it is also a fact that only a minority view held that India was engaging in water aggression and was willfully not adhering to the Treaty in letter and spirit; and

(d) whether the Government has held any discussion with the Pakistan Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) to (c) India and Pakistan desirous of attaining the most complete and satisfactory utilisation of the waters of the Indus system of rivers and recognising the need of fixing the rights and obligations of each in relation to the other concerning the use of the Indus waters signed the Indus Water Treaty on 19 September, 1960.

The Treaty is a time tested framework for the sharing of waters of the Indus river system between India and Pakistan. India has always strictly adhered to both the letter and the spirit of the Indus Waters Treaty.

(d) Under Article VIII of the Indus Water Treaty 1960 between India and Pakistan, both sides appoint a Commissioner for Indus waters who together constitute the Permanent Indus Commission that is responsible to establish and maintain cooperative arrangements for the implementation of the Treaty. The last meeting (109th Meeting) of the Permanent Indus Commission took place from September 22-25, 2013 in New Delhi.

Talks with British Foreign Secretary

2335. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the issues that were discussed in the recent meeting of the British Foreign Secretary with Indian External Affairs Minister held in New Delhi and whether any agreement was signed, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the issues of civil nuclear cooperation, extradition of British citizen accused in India, counter-terrorism and cyber crimes were discussed; and

(c) whether common approach to deal with the security situation in Iraq and Afghanistan was also deliberated and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) and (b) UK Foreign Secretary visited India on 7 - 9 July 2014. He met EAM on 8 July 2014, during which the two sides discussed progress in bilateral relations across a wide range of sectors as well as regional and global issues of mutual interest. Civil nuclear cooperation, extradition of British citizens accused in India, counter-terrorism and cyber issues were amongst the issues that came up during the discussions. No agreement was signed by EAM and UK Foreign Secretary during the visit.

(c) Views were exchanged on the recent situation in Afghanistan and Iraq. Both sides emphasized the importance of smooth completion of the electoral process in Afghanistan. They shared their deep concern at the prevailing security situation in Iraq.

New route for Kailash Mansarovar Yatra

†2336. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India considers Kailash Mansarovar Yatra *via* Dharchula of Uttarakhand State risky;

(b) if so, whether Government of India is considering to explore new routes for Kailash Mansarovar Yatra; and

(c) if so, the places being explored for new routes, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) The Kailash Mansarovar Yatra is organized under a bilateral agreement between the Government of India and the Government of the People's Republic of China through Lipulekh Pass in Uttarakhand. The Yatra, which starts from Delhi, is completed in 22 days. It involves crossing of mountain passes located at altitudes of as high as 18,500 feet. In some parts, the temperature is at sub-zero level. The Yatra involves long-distance trekking with limited infrastructure. Because of these conditions, very stringent health requirements are set for yatris in order to be qualified for the Yatra. In view of the arduous nature of the Yatra, the Government of India has

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

made effective arrangements for logistics and safety and security of yatris. Ministry of External Affairs appoints one Liaison Officer for each batch who is responsible for the safety and well-being of pilgrims of his/her batch. The Liaison Officer is provided with a satellite phone to stay in touch with Indian authorities concerned and to seek assistance in case of any emergency. A provision of air-evacuation of yatris by helicopter is also made for medical emergency. The Indo-Tibetan Border Police and the Uttarakhand State Government provide security cover and basic medical assistance to yatris on the Indian side.

(b) and (c) The Government of India has been discussing with the Government of the People's Republic of China the issue of opening additional routes to Kailash-Mansarovar. The Chinese side has been citing difficulty in opening alternate routes, including on the ground that it would involve travel over longer distances on their side through difficult terrain, with poor road conditions and lack of proper infrastructure for accommodation and communication.

Meeting of Nepal-India Joint Commission

2337. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any meeting of Nepal-India Joint Commission is scheduled in future to improve Nepal-India relations; if so, the details thereof;

(b) the other core sectors like hydro-power, road etc., where negotiations are being held; and

(c) whether Government proposes to announce a major economic assistance package for Nepal in the near future, to further strengthen bilateral relations; and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) and (b) The third meeting of the India-Nepal Joint Commission was held in Kathmandu on 26 July 2014. Co-chaired by the External Affairs Minister of India and the Foreign Minister of Nepal, the Joint Commission is a high level bilateral mechanism to comprehensively review India-Nepal relations, in the areas of political and security issues, trade and investment cooperation, water resources and power, connectivity, developmental assistance and education and culture.

(c) India's economic assistance projects in Nepal *inter-alia* include roads, rail links, integrated check posts, flood control measures, logistic assistance such as buses and ambulances, medical assistance programmes, capacity building and training including

about 3000 scholarships annually, and nearly 450 small developmental projects spread over almost all the districts of Nepal. Under Lines of Credit, several roads and transmission line projects are ongoing. The Joint Commission reviewed our ongoing assistance projects and agreed to ensure speedy implementation of existing economic assistance programmes, as well as examine any new proposals.

Meeting of Joint Working Group on cross - LOC CBM

2338. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has proposed a meeting of the Joint Working Group on Cross-LOC Confidence Building Measures (CBM) with Pakistan, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether the meeting was held or not, if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) and (b) The meeting of the India-Pakistan Joint Working Group on Cross - LOC CBMs was held in New Delhi on March 4, 2014. During the meeting issues pertaining to the promotion of travel and trade across the Line of Control for the people of Jammu and Kashmir were discussed further.

Reviewing of Afghan situation

2339. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has reviewed the Afghan situation in the context of rising tension due to Presidential elections and increasing casualties in the civilian war, if so, the reaction of Government;

(b) whether the ongoing crisis has caused a deep disquiet to the international backers, if so, the details thereof;

(c) the precautions that are taken by Government to protect Indian interests and projects that are continuing in Afghanistan; and

(d) whether the issue was discussed with friendly countries, including UN Mission to continue to assist the war-torn Afghanistan in its effort to rebuild and reconstruct and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) to (d) Government closely monitors all

developments in India's neighbourhood particularly developments that impact the nation's security. India steadfastly supports the people of Afghanistan in their quest to build a peaceful, united, democratic and prosperous Afghanistan. A credible and transparent election process accepted by all, leading to a smooth political transition is essential for the Afghan people to achieve this goal and preserve the gains made in the past decade in the face of formidable threats posed by terrorist groups operating from beyond Afghanistan's borders.

Government of India have called upon the international community to adhere to the commitments made to Afghanistan towards rebuilding of the Afghan security forces and for assisting in the development and reconstruction of the Afghan economy.

Government continues to take all necessary measures to safeguard India's interests in Afghanistan including ensuring the safety and security of our diplomatic premises and of Indian citizens working there. This involves working closely with security agencies of the Government of Afghanistan and continuously upgrading security arrangement at our diplomatic premises and project sites.

Adherence to principle of Panchsheel

2340. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that China has reiterated its commitment and adherence to the principle of Panchsheel, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government has made or is making any efforts with regard to the revival of agreement between the two countries on these lines and for non-infiltration into Arunachal Pradesh territory, if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) Yes. On June 28, 2014 China organized an event in Beijing to commemorate the 60th anniversary of Panchsheel. At the invitation of the Vice President of China, the Hon'ble Vice President of India Shri M. Hamid Ansari, paid an official visit to China from June 26 to 30, 2014. He attended events to mark the 60th anniversary of 'Panchsheel' at Beijing on June 28-29, 2014. China reiterated its commitment and adherence to the principles of Panchsheel as was reflected in the letter sent by Chinese President XI Jinping to President Pranab Mukherjee on the occasion of commemoration of the 60th anniversary of Panchsheel.

(b) Government of India makes all efforts and takes all necessary measures to

safeguard India's sovereignty, and territorial integrity and maintain peace and tranquility in India-China border areas. Government regularly takes up any transgression along the Line of Actual Control (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.

Visit of External Affairs Minister of France

†2341. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether External Affairs Minister of France recently came to India on two day's visit, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of the deliberations and the issues discussed by Government with the External Affairs Minister of France;

(c) whether India had selected French fighter plane, Rafael two years back but due to some reasons this deal is still pending; and

(d) whether Government had discussed all issues like the deal of Rafael fighter plane, Jaitapur atomic power plant and climate change prominently with the External Affairs Minister of France and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) Yes. The Foreign Minister of France, Mr. Laurent Fabius was on a two day visit to India from 30 June - 1 July, 2014.

(b) Both sides had discussions on bilateral, regional and global issues of mutual concern.

(c) The process of contract negotiations with the L1 Vendor, M/s Dassault Aviation of France, for procurement of Medium Multi Role Combat Aircraft (MMRCA) is on.

(d) The status of various bilateral projects was also discussed during the meeting. On climate change, India expressed its hope that a comprehensive, balanced and equitable outcome will be reached at the COP21 to be hosted by France in December 2015.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Discussion on reconciliation in Sri Lanka

2342. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether India and Sri Lanka had discussed about the measures Sri Lanka was taking about accountability and reconciliation on the island nation, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether India had asked the Sri Lanka to expedite the reconciliation measures, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) and (b) Government has conveyed to the Government of Sri Lanka, on a number of occasions, the urgent and imperative need for expeditious steps towards genuine national reconciliation and called for effective and time bound implementation of the constructive recommendations contained in the Lessons Learnt and Reconciliation Commission (LLRC) report.

Issues regarding the on-going reconciliation process in Sri Lanka were also discussed during the recent bilateral meetings between PM and President of Sri Lanka in New Delhi on 27 May 2014 and EAM and External Affairs Minister of Sri Lanka in New Delhi on 11 July 2014.

Progress of trilateral road

2343. SHRI MUKUT MITHI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the status of progress of trilateral road proposed to be built in India, Myanmar and Thailand;

(b) the length of the total roads with the country-wise break up in terms of length, cost and progress so far; and

(c) the deadline set for completion of the project and measures, if any, to speed up the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) and (b) The length of the Trilateral Highway is approximately 1360 kms. The Trilateral Highway's route will be Moreh (India) - Tamu (Myanmar) - Kalewa - Yagyi - Monywa - Mandalay - Meiktila - Nay Pyi Taw - Payagyi - Theinzayat - Thaton - Hpa'an - Kawkareik - Myawaddy (Myanmar) - Mae

Sot (Thailand). In respect of India's involvement with the project, India has undertaken to upgrade the Kalewa-Yagyi road section of the Trilateral Highway (approximately 120 kms.) to highway standard and construction of 71 bridges in the Tamu - Kalewa section. A consultant, M/s EGIS India Consulting Engineers Private Ltd., has been appointed on January 28, 2014 for preparation of a Feasibility Report for the Kalewa - Yagyi road section. A consultant, M/s IRCON Ltd., has been appointed on February 12, 2014 for preparation of a Feasibility Report for the construction of 71 bridges in the Tamu-Kalewa section of the Trilateral Highway. These two Feasibility Reports will provide the broad contours of the project including alignment, specifications, design, estimated cost and timeline for completion of these projects.

(c) The two Feasibility Reports will provide the broad contours of the projects including specifications, design, estimated cost and timeline for completion of these projects. Based on the two Feasibility Reports, implementation of these projects will be finalized in consultation with the Government of Myanmar.

Relaxing of rules in Nuclear Liability Law

†2344. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether American Company Westinghouse core has requested to relax the rules related to compensation in Section 17 (B) of Nuclear Liability Law;

(b) if so, whether Government has accepted the request of America; and

(c) if so, whether Indian interests are likely to be harmed by extending relaxation, and if not, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) and (b) The Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage Act, 2010 aims to ensure prompt compensation for victims in the unlikely event of a nuclear incident. Section 4 of the Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage Act, 2010 channels the liability for nuclear damage to the operator of the nuclear installation. The operator of the nuclear installation, after paying the compensation for nuclear damage, shall have a right of recourse against the supplier in accordance with Section 17 of the said Act. Some international suppliers, including Westinghouse of the US, have expressed concerns regarding Section 17 of the 2010 Act. At present, there is no proposal to amend the provisions of the Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage Act, 2010.

(c) Does not arise.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Indian fishermen in foreign custody

2345. SHRI A.W. RABI BERNARD: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Indian fishermen and their fishing boats in the custody of Pakistan, Sri Lanka and Bangladesh at present, State-wise, including Tamil Nadu;

(b) the details of the steps taken/being taken by the Government to secure release of these fishermen; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to rehabilitate fishermen and their families whose boats have been confiscated by these countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) to (c) As on 1 July 2014 there are 249 fishermen believed to be Indian and approximately 740 fishing boats that are in the custody of the Pakistan authorities. Of the 249 fishermen, Consular Access by Pakistan authorities has been provided to 78 fishermen; Indian nationality of 35 has been confirmed while nationality status of remaining 43 fishermen is still to be confirmed. The State/UT-wise detail of the 35 Indian fishermen is: (i) Gujarat-33 fishermen (ii) Maharashtra-1 fisherman; and (iii) Daman&Diu-1 fisherman.

As on 22 July 2014 there are 43 Indian fishermen and 56 Indian fishing vessels in the custody of Sri Lankan authorities. All these Indian fishermen belong to the State of Tamil Nadu.

There are no Indian fisherman presently in the custody of Bangladesh authorities.

In the case of Pakistan, Government regularly takes up the demand for consular access and early release and repatriation of all prisoners including Indian fishermen. 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.

An India-Sri Lanka Joint Working Group (JWG) dealing with issues related to inadvertent crossing by fishermen, preventing use of force against Indian fishermen, early release of confiscated boats and for exploring possibilities of working towards a bilateral agreement, has been in operation since 2004. 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 fishermen issues. The matter has also been taken up during meetings at various levels, including during the recent meeting between PM and Sri Lankan President in New Delhi on 27 May

2014 and in the bilateral discussions between EAM and the Sri Lankan Foreign Minister in New Delhi on 11 July 2014.

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 authorities implemented by the Marine Exports Development Authority (MPEDA).

Opening of RPO in Odisha

†2346. SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government is opening a Regional Passport Office (RPO) at Bhawanipatna in Kalahandi district of Odisha to meet the necessity of the people of KBK (Kalahandi-Balangir-Koraput) adjoining districts of Odisha;

(b) whether Government has computerized the passport offices of the country and whether it has facilitated to open new centres on outsource basis, if so, the list of new centres that Government is planning to open;

(c) whether Government is planning to open centres in any town in western part of Odisha, specifically in Bhawanipatna; and

(d) if not, whether Government can open a centre at Bhawanipatna in this financial year 2014-15?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) to (d) With the aim to deliver Passport-related services to the citizens in a timely, transparent, more accessible, reliable manner and in a comfortable environment through streamlined processes, the Government has implemented IT-driven Passport Seva Project (PSP) in public-private-partnership mode which includes *inter alia* establishing and operationalising of 77 Passport Seva Kendras (PSKs) across the country as extended arms of the existing 37 Passport Offices. A list of the 77 PSKs is given in Statement (*See* below). All the Passport Offices and PSKs are computerized. The entire passport application process is online and streamlined, including payment of Passport Fees. 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. Government is currently undertaking a comprehensive review of opening of new Passport Offices and Passport Seva Kendras in all parts of the country including Odisha.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement*State-wise list of Passport Seva Kendras (Psks)*

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of PSKs	Location of PSKs
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3	Visakhapatnam, Vijayawada, Tirupati,
2.	Assam*	1	Guwahati
3.	Bihar	1	Patna
4.	Chandigarh UT**	1	Chandigarh
5.	Chhattisgarh	1	Raipur
6.	Delhi NCT***	3	Herald House, Shalimar Place, Bhikaji Cama Place
7.	Goa	1	Panaji
8.	Gujarat	5	Ahmedabad I and II, Vadodara, Rajkot, Surat
9.	Haryana	2	Ambala, Gurgaon
10.	Himachal Pradesh	1	Shimla
11.	Jammu & Kashmir	2	Jammu, Srinagar
12.	Jharkhand	1	Ranchi
13.	Karnataka	4	Bangalore I and II, Hubli, Mangalore
14.	Kerala	13	Thiruvananthapuram, Thiruvananthapuram (Rural), Kollam, Cochin, Ernakulam Rural, Alapuzha, Kottayam, Malappuram, Thrissur, Kozhikode I and II, Kannur I and II
15.	Madhya Pradesh	1	Bhopal
16.	Maharashtra	7	Mumbai I, II and III, Pune, Nagpur, Thane, Nashik
17.	Odisha	1	Bhubaneswar
18.	Punjab	5	Amritsar, Ludhiana, Jalandhar I and II, Hoshiarpur
19.	Rajasthan	3	Jaipur, Jodhpur, Sikar

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of PSKs	Location of PSKs
20.	Tamil Nadu	8	Chennai I, II and III, Trichy, Thanjavur, Madurai, Tirunelveli, Coimbatore
21.	Telangana	4	Hyderabad I, II and III, Nizamabad
22.	Uttar Pradesh	6	Lucknow, Varanasi, Kanpur, Gorakhpur, Bareilly, Ghaziabad
23.	Uttarakhand	1	Dehradun
24.	West Bengal@	2	Kolkata, Berhampore
TOTAL		77	

* RPO Guwahati covers five other North-Eastern States also.

** RPO Chandigarh covers parts of Punjab and Haryana.

***RPO Delhi covers parts of Haryana.

@RPO Kolkata covers Sikkim and Tripura.

Boosting of bilateral ties with China

2347. SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government has taken any steps to boost bilateral ties with China, the details thereof; and

(b) whether any discussion were held with them recently, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) India-China relations have witnessed all round progress in recent years. During former Prime Minister Shri A.B.Vajpayee's visit to China from June 22-27, 2003, the two countries agreed to qualitatively enhance bilateral relations in all areas. It was agreed to appoint Special Representatives to seek a fair, reasonable and mutually acceptable solution to the outstanding Boundary Question.

A 'Strategic and Cooperative Partnership for Peace and Prosperity' was established in April 2005. In November 2006, the two countries agreed on a 10-pronged strategy for comprehensive development of this partnership. China is emerging as India's largest trading partner in the current fiscal year. The two countries have established a Strategic Economic Dialogue mechanism. The two sides have signed MoUs to enhance cooperation in areas such as finance, agriculture, water resources, energy, environment, education, tourism and IT. The two sides also undertake frequent consultations on global and regional issues of mutual interest.

(b) Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi met Chinese President XI Jinping on 14 July 2014 in Fortaleza, Brazil on the sidelines of the 6th BRICS Summit. The meeting, the

first between the two leaders, lasted approximately 80 minutes. The discussion centered on all aspects of the bilateral agenda as well as on regional and global issues.

At the invitation of the Vice President of China, the Hon'ble Vice President of India Shri M. Hamid Ansari, paid an official visit to China from June 26 to 30, 2014. The Vice President held bilateral discussions at Beijing on June 30, 2014 with his counterpart, Vice President Li Yuanchao of China and called on President Xi Jinping. MoU on Cooperation on Industrial Parks in India, MoU concerning communication and cooperation of training in the area of Capacity Building of Public Officials and the Implementation Plan for Provision of Hydrological Information of the Yarlung Zangbu/ Brahmaputra River in Flood Season by China to India were signed during the visit. The Encyclopaedia of India-China Cultural Contacts was also released in the presence of two Vice Presidents. Vice President Ansari also attended events to mark the 60th anniversary of Panchsheel at Beijing on June 28, 2014.

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.

Outcome of BRICS Summit - 2014

2348. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the outcome of the BRICS Summit-2014 held at Brazil and the positive gains made by India in the fields of trade and commerce;

(b) whether it is a fact that India has voiced its concern on implementing the Bali Trade deal and has criticized the pact for putting trade facilitation ahead of a compromise on agricultural subsidies, a crucial issue for a country that needs to stockpile food for its poor; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and in what manner India's concerns are addressed by BRICS?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) to (c) Hon'ble Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi, led the Indian delegation to the 6th BRICS Summit held in Brazil on 15-16 July 2014.

Major outcomes of the 6th BRICS Summit include signing of an Agreement setting up a New Development Bank and signing of a Treaty setting up the Contingent Reserve

Arrangement (CRA), which will work as a multilateral currency swap amongst BRICS Central Banks. MoS (IC) for Commerce and Industry signed these documents on behalf of India.

An MoU on technical cooperation amongst Export Credit Guarantee Agencies of BRICS countries aimed at improving environment for increasing trade opportunities among BRICS countries and an Inter-Bank Cooperation Agreement on Innovation to support financing of innovation projects of mutual interest were also signed at the Summit.

The Fortaleza Declaration issued at the conclusion of the Summit captures the discussions and consensus among the BRICS countries on a wide range of issues covering reform of global governance – both political and economic, trade, finance, regional political issues as well as global issues including WTO, terrorism, transnational organized crime, climate change, post-2015 development agenda, etc.

At the Summit India expressed support for an open, inclusive, efficient and rule-based global trading regime under the WTO that would address the aspirations of the developing countries and the special needs of the poor countries particularly in the area of food security.

The Fortaleza Declaration has endorsed that the work programme to be established after the 9th WTO Ministerial Meeting held in Bali must prioritise issues where legally binding outcomes could not be achieved including in public stockholding for food security purposes. A reference has also been made to the implementation of the Agreement on Trade Facilitation in the work programme. This clearly shows the balance and equity that been sought by BRICS Leaders in the implementation of the Bali Trade deal which in itself is a positive gain for developing countries. Relevant portion of Paragraph 21 of the Fortaleza Declaration which captures this position is reproduced below:

“.....we reaffirm our commitment to establish by the end of this year a post-Bali work program for concluding the Doha Round, based on the progress already made and in keeping with the mandate established in the Doha Development Agenda. We affirm that this work program should prioritize the issues where legally binding outcomes could not be achieved at MC9, including Public Stock-Holding for Food Security Purposes.”

Necessity of extradition treaty

2349. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the country with whom India has entered into extradition treaty so far;

(b) the details of the country with whom India proposes to enter into extradition treaty for which talks have been initiated with those countries; and

(c) whether entering into extradition treaty is necessary for India as India is a party to 1988-UN Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) Extradition Treaties have been entered into with the following 37 countries: Australia, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Bhutan, Bulgaria, Canada, Egypt, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Kuwait, Malaysia, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Nepal, Netherlands, Oman, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Russia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Spain, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Turkey, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States of America, Uzbekistan, Ukraine and Vietnam.

(b) It is the policy of the Government to sign extradition treaties with as many countries as possible. The process is under way with 14 countries.

(c) Yes. The 1988 - UN Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances does not cover all offences. India signs bilateral extradition treaties to encompass a broader category of offences.

Plan to build road to China

2350. SHRI MUKUT MITHI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been any plan to build roads to China through Arunachal Pradesh;

(b) whether there was any bilateral talk in this regard;

(c) if such a proposal exists, the details of the proposed location; and

(d) the total length and cost of the said project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) No.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Extension of CMDs of Public Sector Undertakings

2351. SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that normally extensions are not granted to CMDs of Public Sector Undertakings;

(b) whether it is a fact that CMD of BHEL was granted an extension by the last Government; and

(c) whether it was done under pressure from some influential persons in the then PMO, if not, the reasons of granting the said extension?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) CMDs of Public Sector Undertakings are appointed for an initial term of 5 years. Extension in tenure beyond the initial term is given with the approval of the Competent Authority.

(b) Yes, Sir. CMD of BHEL was granted an extension for a period of 2 years beyond 31.12.2013, as a special case, with the approval of the Competent Authority.

(c) No, Sir. Extension of tenure was granted in view of the difficult situation confronting the power sector as a whole and BHEL in particular in the face of adverse economic situation, resulting in inadequate order booking; urgent need to undertake accelerated diversification strategy in both core and non-core business, which entailed the need for continuity in top leadership at such a crucial juncture. Committee of Secretaries constituted to examine the proposal for extension of tenure of CMD, BHEL recommended for extension of tenure, which was approved by the Competent Authority.

Growth of heavy industries and public enterprises

2352. SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state :

(a) what have been the rates of growth of heavy industries and public enterprises during the last three years;

(b) the number of persons employed in heavy industries and public enterprises during last three years;

(c) the percentage of shares of public enterprises sold by Government during last three years; and

(d) the amount Government received from this sale?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) As per the Public Enterprises Survey 2012-13, laid in the Parliament on 20.2.2014, the rates of growth in terms of turnover of Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) including heavy industries for the year 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 was 20.34%, 21.63% and 6.79% respectively.

(b) The total number of employees working in CPSEs during the last three years *i.e.* 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 were 14.40 lakh, 14.50 lakh and 14.04 lakh respectively.

(c) and (d) The CPSE-wise details of the percentage of shares sold and amount received from this sale by Government for the year 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14 is given in Statement.

Statement

*Enterprise-wise details of equity sold and amount received by the
Government in the year 2012-13 and 2013-14*

Sl. No.	Name of CPSEs/Years	Government equity disinvested (in%)	Amount received (₹ in crore)
2011-12			
1.	Power Finance Corporation Ltd.	5.00	1144.55
2.	Oil and Natural Gas Corporation of India Ltd.	4.91	12749.50
2012-13			
1.	National Building Construction Corporation	10.00	124.97
2.	Hindustan Copper Ltd.	5.58	807.03
3.	NMDC Ltd.	10.00	5973.27
4.	Oil India Ltd.	10.00	3141.51
5.	NTPC Ltd.	9.50	11457.54
6.	Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Ltd.	12.50	310.15
7.	National Aluminium Company Ltd.	6.09	627.84
8.	Steel Authority of India Ltd.	10.82	1514.50
2013-14			
1.	Hindustan Copper Ltd.	4.01	259.56
2.	ITDC Ltd.	5.00	30.17
3.	MMTC Ltd.	9.33	571.71
4.	National Fertilizers Ltd.	7.64	101.08

Sl. No.	Name of CPSEs/Years	Government equity disinvested (in%)	Amount received (₹ in crore)
5.	State Trading Corporation Ltd.	1.02	4.54
6.	Neyveli Lignite Corporation Ltd.	3.56	358.21
7.	Engineers India Ltd.	10.00	497.32
8.	India Oil Corporation Ltd.	10.00	5341.49
9.	National Hydroelectric Power Corporation	0.40	2131.28
10.	Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd.	4.00	1637.32
11.	Bharat Heavy Electrical Ltd.	4.66	1886.78
12.	CPSE-Exchange Traded Fund of a group of CPSEs	-	3000.00

Vacant land in possession of CPSUs without proper utilisation

2353. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that vast stretch of land in possession of Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) are remaining vacant without any proper utilization;

(b) if so, the reasons for keeping them idle without using them for any remunerative activity; and

(c) whether Government will come forward to utilize them in a proper and lucrative manner and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) Detail of surplus land with Central Public Enterprises (CPSEs) is not centrally maintained.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Government of India have issued instruction in 1986 which *inter-alia* provide that “a survey may be undertaken by the administrative Ministries/ Department/ Undertakings to identify such surplus lands. After identification, the surplus land could be transferred for the appropriate use by Central Government or for the establishment of new Public sector undertakings, or for location of ancillary units. Such land could even be considered for transfer to the State Governments for setting up small industrial

units or industrial estates. In appropriate cases, the surplus land could be released for afforestation.”

Development of States through Heavy Industries

2354. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state :

- (a) the details of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises in Uttar Pradesh;
- (b) their annual turnover and the profit/loss volume and their effect on the economy of the State; and
- (c) the role of the Central Government in improving the development of the States through these measures?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) Since, Industry is a State subject, hence no centralized data is maintained in this department for heavy industries set up in various parts of country. The role of Department of Heavy Industry (DHI) is confined to Central Public Sector Enterprises under its administrative control. There are three CPSEs, under the administrative control of DHI, having its registered office in Uttar Pradesh, namely Bharat Pumps and Compressors Limited (BPCL), Triveni Structurals Limited (TSL) and Scooters India Limited (SIL).

(b) The detail of annual turnover and profit and loss during last three financial years of the CPSEs is available in Statement no. 15 & 3 of Volume I of Public Enterprises Survey 2012-13 already laid on the Table of the both Houses of Parliament on 20th February, 2014. Extracts are given in the Statement-I and II (*See below*). However, details of CPSEs mentioned in (a) above is given below:

(₹ in crore)		
CPSE Name/Year	Turnover	Profit and Loss (Net)
BPCL 2012-13	130.06	-27.91
2011-12	153.51	-0.91
2010-11	213.37	-9.53
TSL 2012-13	1.51	-75.87
2011-12	1.71	-52.33
2010-11	2.19	-53.18
SIL 2012-13	209.82	-6.00
2011-12	226.74	-19.94
2010-11	174.76	-17.11

These CPSEs are giving employment and revenue to State Government in the form of various taxes.

(c) As already stated in para (a) above that Industry is a State subject, hence States/ UTs have larger role in improving the development of the States through encouraging Heavy Industries. Central Government had approved the revival of SIL in January, 2013.

Statement-I

Ranking of CPSEs in Terms of net Turnover/Revenue in 2012-13

(₹ in lakhs)

CPSE	Net Turnover/Revenue			Rank
	2012-13	2011-12	2010-11	2012-13
1	2	3	4	5
Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.	47065059	42293222	35388221	1
Bharat Petroleum Corpn. Ltd.	25064926	22250047	16331260	2
Hindustan Petroleum Corpn. Ltd.	21587741	18832754	14256937	3
Food Corpn. of India	12084425	9575355	8224505	4
Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd.	8330896	7688706	6864880	5
Mangalore Refinery and Petrochemicals Ltd.	6883826	5721369	4373046	6
NTPC Ltd.	6620024	6248088	5534066	7
Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.	5096346	5026081	4401746	8
Steel Authority of India Ltd.	4998690	5103596	4762915	9
Gail (India) Ltd.	4819529	4098181	3298497	10
Chennai Petroleum Corporation Ltd.	4685924	4539652	3816175	11
MMTC Ltd.	2859941	6632520	6905600	12
Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd.	2565481	2598213	2704471	13
South Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	2140813	1903648	1316761	14
State Trading Corpn. of India Ltd.	1904163	3077310	2047565	15
ONGC Videsh Ltd.	1755783	2234731	556826	16
Power Finance Corporation	1726027	1301485	1012849	17
Air India Ltd.	1607798	1467530	1397603	18
Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd.	1432929	1421230	1312516	19
Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd.	1356528	1455176	1161630	20
Rural Electrification Corpn. Ltd.	1351886	1033759	825691	21
Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd.	1275785	1016427	838870	22
PEC Ltd.	1218283	1149832	1052469	23

1	2	3	4	5
Mahanadi Coalfields Ltd.	1078418	1006390	757630	24
NMDC Ltd.	1071344	1126873	1137577	25
Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.	1017662	858387	695177	26
Oil India Ltd.	994757	986323	832060	27
Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	976991	867267	592411	28
Northern Coalfields Ltd.	935993	838175	769489	29
Central Coalfields Ltd.	918155	795558	604890	30
Numaligarh Refinery Ltd.	875701	1407558	899738	31
Nuclear Power Corpn. of India Ltd.	796151	791381	601253	32
National Aluminium Company Ltd.	735420	703823	646747	33
Western Coalfields Ltd.	720551	712302	602533	34
Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Ltd.	703866	653222	559142	35
National Fertilizers Ltd.	674673	734053	580403	36
Airports Authority of India Ltd.	672551	569055	502771	37
MSTC Ltd.	636603	262531	188028	38
Bharat Electronics Ltd.	612555	582127	564304	39
Neyveli Lignite Corpn. Ltd.	560043	487147	429643	40
Indian Railway Finance Corporation Ltd.	554959	464194	383944	41
NHPC Ltd.	516540	565469	422525	42
Container Corporation of India Ltd.	440616	406095	383485	43
IRCON International Ltd.	423178	360141	318185	44
Shipping Corporation of India Ltd.	419804	386755	359464	45
Handicrafts & Handloom Exports Corp. of India Ltd.	416147	1212821	500819	46
Security Printing and Minting Corpn. India Ltd.	371746	349992	323064	47
Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd.	342866	337325	367395	48
India Infrastructure Finance Co. Ltd.	327902	254043	194575	49
National Bldg. Constn. Corpn. Ltd.	319848	344769	314605	50
NTPC Vidyut Vyapar Nigam Ltd.	304296	4860	3396	51
BEML Ltd.	299887	292058	282617	52
Housing and Urban Dev. Corpn. Ltd.	286635	273836	226346	53
Balmer Lawrie and Co. Ltd.	270293	239665	210725	54
Engineers India Ltd.	245219	369882	265264	55
Fertilizers and Chemicals (Travancore) Ltd.	236383	296054	251211	56

1	2	3	4	5
Madras Fertilizers Ltd.	235055	221091	162291	57
Mazagon Dock Ltd.	233139	253840	66678	58
Rail Vikas Nigam Ltd.	211685	159792	144465	59
Cotton Corpn. Of India Ltd.	200721	176560	276792	60
THDC India Ltd.	195614	204558	168310	61
Electronics Corpn. Of India Ltd.	172940	147415	129777	62
SJVN Ltd.	168210	192750	182974	63
National Small Industries Corpn. Ltd.	156750	133395	97180	64
Cochin Shipyard Ltd.	155790	141662	146172	65
Air India Charters Ltd.	155725	137781	131142	66
Garden Reach Shipbuilders & Engineers Ltd.	153136	129602	105296	67
Hindustan Copper Ltd.	147342	163087	127658	68
National Handloom Development	147072	115332	128255	69
North Eastern Electric Power Corporation Ltd.	132524	119767	119827	70
Bridge and Roof Co.(India) Ltd.	132045	126435	133350	71
Central Warehousing Corpn.	131658	115204	97979	72
Hindustan Steelworks Costn. Ltd.	123853	117142	97491	73
Antrix Corporation Ltd.	116874	105078	103516	74
KIOCL Ltd.	115912	152108	180316	75
National Projects Construction Corpn. Ltd.	115504	116692	106132	76
NHDC Ltd.	109545	129131	91703	77
Konkan Railway Corporation Ltd.	108569	94617	88811	78
Bharat Dynamics Ltd.	107471	96387	93916	79
National Textile Corpn. Ltd.	102597	69234	63666	80
RITEs Ltd.	101785	83563	69832	81
MOIL Ltd.	97503	90568	114531	82
ITI Ltd.	92200	92301	213954	83
Engineering Projects (India) Ltd.	84061	90127	110683	84
Hll Lifecare Ltd.	83566	61008	53438	85
Uranium Corporation of India Ltd.	82716	68219	72700	86
Export Credit Guarantee Corpn. of India Ltd.	80173	77125	68086	87
Heavy Engineering Corpn. Ltd.	74970	73599	68969	88
GAIL Gas Ltd.	73343	29077	3031	89

1	2	3	4	5
Indian Renewable Energy Devt. Agency Ltd.	71907	51965	40096	90
National Seeds Corpn. Ltd.	68478	62533	62849	91
Telecommunications Consultants (India)	68205	65354	83606	92
Indian Railway Catering and Tourism Corpn. Ltd.	68077	51499	44959	93
Dredging Corpn. of India Ltd.	63492	48469	50714	94
Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd.	62487	60670	73901	95
Central Mine Planning and Design Institute Ltd.	60105	52872	42909	96
Hindustan Paper Corporation Ltd.	59545	72634	66179	97
Brahmaputra Valley Fertilizer Corpn. Ltd.	56999	40710	40113	98
WAPCOS Ltd.	56725	35436	35118	99
MECON Ltd.	56483	72321	64437	100
Mishra Dhatu Nigam Ltd.	55859	50901	41787	101
Indian Rare Earths Ltd.	55692	63176	39992	102
Goa Shipyard Ltd.	50970	68171	99105	103
Hindustan Shipyard Ltd.	48384	56404	65900	104
State Farms Corporation of India Ltd.	46805	37897	30788	105
Pawan Hans Helicopters Ltd.	45818	41500	41303	106
India Tourism Dev. Corpn. Ltd.	41003	39763	37031	107
National Informatics Centre Services	38924	35059	28244	108
Coal India Ltd.	37900	43813	41228	109
Railtel Corporation India Ltd.	36207	34742	34974	110
Hindustan Newsprint Ltd.	32364	31509	30174	111
Andrew Yule and Company Ltd.	32318	30195	25725	112
Ennore Port Ltd.	32021	24865	16731	113
Cement Corpn. of India Ltd.	31964	37287	33317	114
BBJ Construction Company Ltd.	30221	20033	15260	115
Hindustan Insecticides Ltd.	30111	27982	27504	116
Braithwaite Co. Ltd.	29424	25798	16971	117
Bharat Heavy Plate and Vessels Ltd.	24260	16084	14010	118
Rajasthan Electronics and Instruments Ltd.	23962	23135	13314	119
HMT Machine Tools Ltd.	23944	24047	21068	120
National Film Dev. Corpn. Ltd.	23865	24844	18125	121

1	2	3	4	5
Karnataka Antibiotics and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	22720	23355	21320	122
India Trade Promotion Organisation	22255	27318	18796	123
Power System Operation Corporation Ltd.	22004	18698	8897	124
Airline Allied Services Ltd.	21421	27241	33639	125
Burn Standard Company Ltd.	20987	14496	15295	126
Scooters India Ltd.	20982	22674	17476	127
Central Electronics Ltd.	19216	16011	15318	128
Ferro Scrap Nigam Ltd.	18679	18076	17740	129
Jute Corpn. of India Ltd.	17461	13192	6017	130
Bharat Immunologicals and Biologicals Corp.	17297	4640	272	131
Instrumentation Ltd.	17206	19265	25015	132
Mineral Exploration Corpn. Ltd.	16538	15237	12916	133
Hindustan Prefab Ltd.	16494	22912	20307	134
BEL Optronics Devices Ltd.	14705	6274	5236	135
NEPA Ltd.	13220	15164	10496	136
Artificial Limbs Mfg. Corpn. of India	13023	8183	5764	137
Bharat Pumps and Compressors Ltd.	13006	15351	21337	138
Sail Refractory Company Ltd.	10708	3240	0	139
STCL Ltd.	10556	13262	6318	140
HMT Ltd.	10095	16112	20086	141
HPCL Biofuels Ltd.	9549	660	0	142
Rajasthan Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	8567	8272	8067	143
Central Railside Warehousing Co. Ltd.	8350	7388	5081	144
Central Cottage Industries Corpn. of India	7753	7226	6309	145
Air India Air Transport Services Ltd.	7430	6090	4860	146
Richardson and Cruddas (1972) Ltd.	7416	7565	8646	147
FCI Aravali Gypsum and Minerals (India) Ltd.	7384	6653	6148	148
Projects and Development India Ltd.	6841	10098	10385	149
EdCIL (India) Ltd.	6085	8649	6722	150
Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	6071	5245	6000	151
Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd.	5208	7202	8904	152
BIECCO Lawrie and Co. Ltd.	4807	4625	8443	153

1	2	3	4	5
Hotel Corpn. of India Ltd.	4528	5492	5117	154
Hindustan Fluorocarbons Limited	4448	6758	3818	155
North Eastern Regional Agri. Marketing Corp. Ltd.	4371	9604	10002	156
National Scheduled Castes Finance & Devp. Corpn.	4279	3370	2523	157
Broadcast Engg. Consultants India Ltd.	4118	10904	9079	158
Fresh and Healthy Enterprises Ltd.	3883	3989	6435	159
National Backward Classes Finance	3430	3117	2618	160
Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	3420	5512	5977	161
HMT (International) Ltd.	3409	3241	2789	162
HSCC (India) Ltd.	3379	2929	2311	163
Mumbai Railway Vikas Corporation Ltd.	3312	4292	2908	164
National Minorities Devp. and Finance Corporation	3089	2836	2665	165
Rec Power Distribution Co. Ltd.	2982	2277	1984	166
Indian Medicines and Pharmaceutical Corpn.	2967	2490	2441	167
Certification Engineers International Ltd.	2843	2992	2949	168
Bisra Stone Lime Company Ltd.	2781	3117	5761	169
Vignyan Industries Ltd.	2747	3921	3384	170
PFC Consulting Ltd.	2721	4906	4990	171
BHEL Electrical Machines Ltd.	2653	3514	0	172
Tamil Nadu Trade Promotion Organisation	2594	2412	2158	173
Bharat Wagon and Engg. Co. Ltd.	2071	4145	3754	174
Sambhar Salts Ltd.	1666	1893	991	175
NTPC Electric Supply Company Ltd.	1634	4610	5726	176
National Jute Manufactures Corporation Ltd.	1570	1576	0	177
Bharat Bhari Udyog Nigam Ltd.	1523	1568	1054	178
National Scheduled Tribes Finance and Devp.	1402	1246	1065	179
Orissa Drugs and Chemicals Ltd.	1372	1166	632	180
IDPL (Tamil Nadu) Ltd.	1344	738	745	181
North Eastern Handicrafts and Handloom	1299	1682	1727	182
IRCON Infrastructure & Services Ltd.	1258	606	110	183
HMT Bearings Ltd.	1255	1612	1170	184
HMT Watches Ltd.	1106	1506	2006	185
Kanti Bijlee Utpadan Nigam Ltd.	988	12753	4858	186

1	2	3	4	5
National Safai Karamcharis Finance & Devpt.	962	865	760	187
Hooghly Printing Company Ltd.	950	1579	1126	188
National Handicapped Finance and Devpt. Corpn.	937	832	442	189
Hindustan Salts Ltd.	873	962	1325	190
Delhi Police Housing Corporation Ltd.	844	0	0	191
Prize Petroleum Company Ltd.	721	104	0	192
Assam Ashok Hotel Corpn. Ltd.	685	664	590	193
Karnataka Trade Promotion Organisation	669	564	309	194
Madhya Pradesh Ashok Hotel Corpn. Ltd.	643	623	567	195
National Research Development Corpn.	578	813	815	196
Hooghly Dock and Port Engineers Ltd.	513	120	344	197
Kumarakruppa Frontier Hotels Ltd.	501	559	840	198
Andaman and Nicobar ISL Forest	475	710	311	199
Tyre Corporation of India Ltd.	396	1002	2459	200
Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Co.	374	1256	3718	201
Ranchi Ashok Bihar Hotel Corpn. Ltd.	230	204	234	202
Donyi Polo Ashok Hotel Ltd.	217	201	196	203
Indian Oil-Creda Biofuels Ltd.	181	0	0	204
British India Corporation Ltd.	179	121	191	205
Pondicherry Ashok Hotel Corpn. Ltd.	174	178	235	206
PFC Capital Advisory Service Ltd.	171	16	0	207
Central Inland Water Transport Corpn. Ltd.	154	131	151	208
Triveni Structurals Ltd.	152	171	219	209
Irrigation & Water Resources Finance Corporation Ltd.	148	0	0	210
Tungabhadra Steel Products Ltd.	130	290	329	211
Nagaland Pulp and Paper Company Ltd.	124	124	0	212
Eastern Investment Ltd.	55	0	0	213
HMT Chinara Watches Ltd.	36	8	11	214
Millennium Telecom Ltd.	20	0	0	215
Hindustan Cables Ltd.	7	0	20	216
PFC Green Energy Ltd.	5	0	0	217
Hindustan Vegetable Oils Corpn. Ltd.	1	15	72	218

Statement - II*Net Profit / Loss (-) In CPSES under different Ministries/Departments*

		(₹ in lakhs)		
Sl.No.	Ministry / Deptt./CPSE	2012-13	2011-12	2010-11
Ministry of Agriculture				
Department of Agriculture and Cooperation				
1.	National Seeds Corpn. Ltd.	4430	3096	3738
2.	State Farms Corporation of India Ltd	4258	3896	2987
SUB TOTAL:		8688	6992	6725
Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers				
Department of Chemicals Petrochemicals				
3.	Hindustan Fluorocarbons Ltd.	95	252	223
4.	Hindustan Insecticides Ltd.	292	160	158
5.	Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd.	-13799	-7807	2572
SUB TOTAL:		-13412	-7395	2953
Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers				
Department of Fertilizer				
6.	Brahmaputra Valley Fertilizer Corpn. Ltd.	-3264	-12881	-8509
7.	FCI Aravali Gypsum & Minerals (India) Ltd.	2849	2707	2405
8.	Fertilizer Corpn. of India Ltd.	1077808	-55276	-50851
9.	Fertilizers and Chemicals (Travancore) Ltd.	-35396	1980	-4933
10.	Hindustan Fertilizer Corpn. Ltd.	-38053	-38089	-38228
11.	Madras Fertilizers Ltd.	2444	11199	16986
12.	National Fertilizers Ltd.	-17073	12673	13850
13.	Projects and Development India Ltd.	1071	2608	2102
14.	Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Ltd.	28090	24924	24512
SUB TOTAL:		1018476	-50155	-42666
Ministry of Chemicals & Fertilizers				
Department of Pharmaceuticals				
15.	Bengal Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	-1794	-1592	-916
16.	Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd.	-6937	-7227	-5018
17.	IDPL (Tamil Nadu) Ltd.	-341	-36	-162
18.	Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	-23958	-48988	-66844
19.	Karnataka Antibiotics & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	1129	1602	1056
20.	Orissa Drugs and Chemicals Ltd.	90	85	20
21.	Rajasthan Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	80	145	120
Sub Total :		-31731	-56011	-71744

Sl.No.	Ministry / Deptt./CPSE	2012-13	2011-12	2010-11
Ministry of Civil Aviation				
22.	Air India Air Transport Services Ltd.	-129	-26	-18
23.	Air India Charters Ltd.	-29960	-60250	-39122
24.	Air India Ltd.	-519855	-755974	-686517
25.	Airline Allied Services Ltd.	-18145	-11474	-2912
26.	Airports Authority of India Ltd.	73500	85901	84639
27.	Hotel Corpn. of India Ltd.	-3562	-2129	-2671
28.	Pawan Hans Helicopters Ltd.	2836	-1035	1850
SUB TOTAL :		-495315	-744987	-644751
Ministry of Coal				
29.	Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.	149880	82236	109369
30.	Central Coalfields Ltd.	188561	131955	124683
31.	Central Mine Planning & Design Institute Ltd.	2505	1961	1532
32.	Coal India Ltd.	979432	806510	469610
33.	Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	165554	96213	10657
34.	Mahanadi Coalfields Ltd.	421244	370951	260932
35.	Neyveli Lignite Corpn. Ltd.	145975	141133	129833
36.	Northern Coalfields Ltd.	268213	277009	244545
37.	South Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	429903	409868	230082
38.	Western Coalfields Ltd.	32430	30671	53831
SUB TOTAL:		2783697	2348507	1635074
Ministry of Commerce & Industry				
Department of Commerce				
39.	Export Credit Guarantee Corpn. of India Ltd.	24279	22521	8567
40.	India Trade Promotion Organisation	15229	18303	7087
41.	Karnataka Trade Promotion Organisation	574	284	149
42.	MMTC Ltd.	-7062	7072	12164
43.	PEC Ltd.	9696	7955	7092
44.	State Trading Corpn. of India Ltd.	1795	1647	5644
45.	STCL Ltd.	-29612	-28466	-17802
46.	Tamil Nadu Trade Promotion Organisation	2167	1886	1432
SUB TOTAL:		17066	31202	24333

Sl.No.	Ministry / Deptt./CPSE	2012-13	2011-12	2010-11
Ministry of Communications and Information Technology				
Department of Telecommunications				
47.	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd.	-788444	-885070	-638426
48.	ITI Ltd.	-18206	-36980	-35775
49.	Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd.	-532112	-410978	-280192
50.	Millennium Telecom Ltd.	-20	-20	-49
51.	Telecommunications Consultants (India) Ltd.	1576	803	1358
SUB TOTAL :		-1337206	-1332245	-953084
Ministry of Communications and Information Technology				
Department of Electronics and Information Technology				
52.	National Informatics Centre Services Incorporated	2704	5150	3971
SUB TOTAL :		2704	5150	3971
Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution				
Department of Food and Public Distribution				
53.	Central Railside Warehousing Co. Ltd.	1647	1331	722
54.	Central Warehousing Corpn.	13955	10046	13617
55.	Food Corpn. of India	-435	-6463	-580
56.	Hindustan Vegetable Oils Corpn. Ltd.	-1146	-2378	-2269
SUB TOTAL :		14021	2536	11490
Ministry of Defence				
Department of Defence Production				
57.	BEL Optronics Devices Ltd.	576	816	445
58.	BEML Ltd.	-7987	5725	14976
59.	Bharat Dynamics Ltd.	28840	23496	5170
60.	Bharat Electronics Ltd.	88983	82990	86147
61.	Garden Reach Shipbuilders & Engineers Ltd.	13154	10803	11571
62.	Goa Shipyard Ltd.	1550	8276	17613
63.	Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd.	299691	253943	211426
64.	Hindustan Shipyard Ltd.	-5517	-8598	5500
65.	Mazagon Dock Ltd.	41272	49431	24352
66.	Mishra Dhatu Nigam Ltd.	8252	6845	5042
67.	Vignyan Industries Ltd.	-271	82	-173
SUB TOTAL :		468543	433809	382069

Sl.No.	Ministry / Deptt./CPSE	2012-13	2011-12	2010-11
Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region				
68.	North Eastern Handicrafts & Handloom Dev. Corpn. Ltd.	-150	-151	-174
69.	North Eastern Regional Agri. Marketing Corp.Ltd.	-282	100	147
SUB TOTAL :		-432	-51	-27
Ministry of Environment and Forests				
70.	Andaman and Nicobar ISL Forest and Plant. Dev. Corp. Ltd	-3571	-3196	-2701
SUB TOTAL :		-3571	-3196	-2701
Ministry of Finance				
Department of Financial Services				
71.	India Infrastructure Finance Co. Ltd.	104699	58583	29580
72.	Irrigation and Water Resources Finance Corporation Ltd.	885	0	0
SUB TOTAL :		105584	58583	29580
Ministry of Finance				
Department of Economic Affairs				
73.	Security Printing & Minting Corpn. India Ltd.	42349	58247	57719
SUB TOTAL :		42349	58247	57719
Ministry of Health and Family Welfare				
Department of Ayush				
74.	Indian Medicines & Pharmaceutical Corpn. Ltd.	446	152	12
SUB TOTAL :		446	152	12
Ministry of Health and Family Welfare				
Department of Health and Family Welfare				
75.	HLL Lifecare Ltd.	3007	2054	1843
76.	HSCC (India) Ltd.	2257	1472	833
SUB TOTAL :		5264	3526	2676
Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises				
Department of Heavy Industries				
77.	Andrew Yule and Company Ltd.	1135	1185	4132
78.	BBJ Construction Company Ltd.	4208	477	360
79.	Bharat Bhari Udyog Nigam Ltd.	36	11	2

Sl.No.	Ministry / Deptt./CPSE	2012-13	2011-12	2010-11
80.	Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.	661473	703996	601120
81.	Bharat Heavy Plate and Vessels Ltd.	3504	1044	878
82.	Bharat Pumps and Compressors Ltd.	-2791	-91	953
83.	BHEL Electrical Machines Ltd.	-55	-38	0
84.	Bridge and Roof Co. (India) Ltd.	3840	4580	5768
85.	Burn Standard Company Ltd.	~	~	116214
86.	Cement Corpn. of India Ltd.	811	1943	2713
87.	Engineering Projects (India) Ltd.	2146	2447	1505
88.	Heavy Engineering Corpn. Ltd.	2038	858	3814
89.	Hindustan Cables Ltd.	-88505	-64827	-60739
90.	Hindustan Newsprint Ltd.	-1809	689	504
91.	Hindustan Paper Corporation Ltd.	-15187	-9520	-6334
92.	Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Co. Ltd.	-156059	-135232	-115666
93.	Hindustan Salts Ltd.	74	22	-49
94.	HMT (International) Ltd.	448	135	21
95.	HMT Bearings Ltd.	-207	-1012	-2132
96.	HMT Chinara Watches Ltd.	-5116	-4404	-4540
97.	HMT Ltd.	-14537	-8220	-7924
98.	HMT Machine Tools Ltd.	-4365	-4614	-9306
99.	HMT Watches Ltd.	-24248	-22404	-25373
100.	Hooghly Printing Company Ltd.	8	47	28
101.	Instrumentation Ltd.	-5409	-6769	-3656
102.	Nagaland Pulp and Paper Company Ltd.	-1458	-1190	-1344
103.	NEPA Ltd.	-8408	-7290	-7040
104.	Rajasthan Electronics and Instruments Ltd.	2637	1862	503
105.	Richardson and Cruddas (1972) Ltd.	-2949	-1626	-2156
106.	Sambhar Salts Ltd.	30	106	-413
107.	Scooters India Ltd.	-600	-1994	-1711
108.	Triveni Structurals Ltd.	-7587	-5233	-5318
109.	Tungabhadra Steel Products Ltd.	-3115	-2875	-2612
110.	Tyre Corporation of India Ltd.	-1636	-2086	-1323
SUB TOTAL :		338347	439977	480879

Sl.No.	Ministry / Deptt./CPSE	2012-13	2011-12	2010-11
Ministry of Home Affairs				
111.	Delhi Police Housing Corporation Ltd.	90	0	0
SUB TOTAL :		90	0	0
Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation				
112.	Hindustan Prefab Ltd.	-370	247	461
113.	Housing and Urban Dev. Corpn. Ltd.	70056	63033	55003
SUB TOTAL :		69686	63280	55464
Ministry of Human Resource Development				
Department of Secondary Education and Higher Education				
114.	EdCIL(India) Ltd.	526	245	249
SUB TOTAL :		526	245	249
Ministry of Information and Broadcasting				
115.	Broadcast Engg. Consultants India Ltd.	-788	203	529
116.	National Film Dev. Corpn. Ltd.	635	408	169
SUB TOTAL :		-153	611	698
Ministry of Micro Small and Medium Enterprises Indus				
117.	National Small Industries Corpn. Ltd.	6235	4121	2978
SUB TOTAL :		6235	4121	2978
Ministry of Mines				
118.	Hindustan Copper Ltd.	35564	32344	22410
119.	Mineral Exploration Corpn. Ltd.	2066	1732	1196
120.	National Aluminium Company Ltd.	59283	84950	106930
SUB TOTAL :		96913	119026	130536
Ministry of Minorities Affairs				
121.	National Minorities Devp. & Finance Corporation	4361	3989	3161
SUB TOTAL :		4361	3989	3161
Ministry of New and Renewable Energy				
122.	Indian Renewable Energy Devt. Agency Ltd.	20265	17313	12046
SUB TOTAL :		20265	17313	12046

Sl.No.	Ministry / Deptt./CPSE	2012-13	2011-12	2010-11
Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas				
123.	Balmer Lawrie & Co. Ltd.	16277	13807	12109
124.	Balmer Lawrie Investments Ltd.	3112	2843	2423
125.	Bharat Petro Resources Ltd.	-38264	-8894	-1898
126.	Bharat Petroleum Corpn. Ltd.	264290	131127	154668
127.	Biecco Lawrie and Co. Ltd.	-1195	-2013	375
128.	Certification Engineers International Ltd.	767	1006	1022
129.	Chennai Petroleum Corporation Ltd.	-176684	6182	51152
130.	Creda HPCL Biofuel Ltd.	-310	502	0
131.	Engineers India Ltd.	62858	63632	52252
132.	GAIL (India) Ltd.	402220	365384	356113
133.	GAIL Gas Ltd.	2694	834	111
134.	Hindustan Petroleum Corpn. Ltd.	90471	91143	153901
135.	HPCL Biofuels Ltd.	-14722	-4360	0
136.	Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.	500517	395462	744548
137.	Indian Oil-Creda Biofuels Ltd.	0	0	0
138.	Mangalore Refinery and Petrochemicals Ltd.	-75691	90858	117663
139.	Numaligarh Refinery Ltd.	14426	18370	27926
140.	Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd.	2092570	2512292	1892400
141.	Oil India Ltd.	358934	344692	288773
142.	ONGC Videsh Ltd.	392914	272116	214246
143.	Prize Petroleum Company Ltd.	-126	-393	0
SUB TOTAL :		3895058	4294590	4067784
Ministry of Power				
144.	Kanti Bijlee Utpadan Nigam Ltd.	-1291	535	-1458
145.	NHDC Ltd.	57564	64690	30413
146.	NHPC Ltd.	234822	277177	216667
147.	North Eastern Electric Power Corporation Ltd.	24230	21912	26356
148.	NTPC Electric Supply Company Ltd.	-2459	766	601
149.	NTPC Ltd.	1261939	922373	910259
150.	NTPC Vidyut Vyapar Nigam LTD.	-3484	11193	3006
151.	PFC Capital Advisory Service Ltd.	85	5	0

Sl.No.	Ministry / Deptt./CPSE	2012-13	2011-12	2010-11
152.	PFC Consulting Ltd.	1638	2766	2696
153.	PFC Green Energy Ltd.	-40	0	0
154.	Power Finance Corporation	441960	303174	261958
155.	Power Grid Corporation Of India Ltd.	423450	325495	269689
156.	Power System Operation Corporation Ltd.	8565	5052	1121
157.	REC Power Distribution Co. Ltd.	1081	867	404
158.	REC Transmission Project Co. Ltd.	293	1171	1092
159.	Rural Electrification Corpn. Ltd.	381762	281703	256993
160.	SJVN Ltd.	105234	106868	91213
161.	THDC India Ltd.	53138	70383	60047
SUB TOTAL :		2988487	2396130	2131057

MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS

162.	Bharat Wagon and Engg. Co. Ltd.	-759	-867	-999
163.	Braithwaite and Co. Ltd.	715	689	618
164.	Burn Standard Company Ltd.	-1966	-7610	~
165.	Container Corporation of India Ltd.	94003	87788	87595
166.	Fresh and Healthy Enterprises Ltd.	-948	-1222	42
167.	Indian Railway Catering and Tourism Corpn. Ltd.	5884	4854	6079
168.	Indian Railway Finance Corporation Ltd.	52157	48078	48520
169.	Ircon Infrastructure and Services Ltd.	192	256	7
170.	Ircon International Ltd.	72999	46992	24051
171.	Konkan Railway Corporation Ltd.	-23541	1874	183
172.	Mumbai Railway Vikas Corporation Ltd.	1224	2271	1037
173.	Rail Vikas Nigam Ltd.	13555	9838	6109
174.	Railtel Corporation India Ltd.	11159	8585	9541
175.	BITES Ltd.	24544	16449	24392
SUB TOTAL :		249218	217975	207175

Ministry of Science & Technology**Department of Biotechnology**

176.	Bharat Immunologicals and Biologicals Corp. Ltd.	502	1256	-418
177.	Indian Vaccine Corp. Ltd.	65	43	43
SUB TOTAL :		567	1299	-375

Sl.No.	Ministry / Deptt./CPSE	2012-13	2011-12	2010-11
Ministry of Science & Technology				
Department of Scientific and Industrial Research				
178.	Central Electronics Ltd.	-241	-1591	-1725
179.	National Research Development Corpn.	-172	-58	-104
Sub Total :		-413	-1649	-1829
Ministry of Shipping				
180.	Central Inland Water Transport Corpn. Ltd.	-2393	-1309	-493
181.	Cochin Shipyard Ltd.	18527	17233	22753
182.	Dredging Corpn. of India Ltd.	2051	1318	3951
183.	Ennore Port Ltd.	17337	9672	5558
184.	Hooghly Dock And Port Engineers Ltd.	-3984	42114	-6225
185.	Shipping Corporation of India Ltd.	-11431	-42821	56735
SUB TOTAL :		20107	26207	82279
Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment				
186.	Artificial Limbs Mfg. Corpn. of India	2351	1170	551
187.	National Backward Classes Finance & Devp.Co.	2569	2411	1920
188.	National Handicapped Finance & Devpt. Corpn.	464	372	155
189.	National Safai Karamcharis Finance & Devpt. Corpn	576	459	414
190.	National Scheduled Castes Finance & Devp. Corpn.	2518	2159	1395
SUB TOTAL :		8478	6571	4435
Ministry of Steel				
191.	Bisra Stone Lime Company Ltd.	-1814	-686	-545
192.	Eastern Investment Ltd.	147	170	632
193.	Ferro Scrap Nigam Ltd.	196	137	120
194.	Hindustan Steelworks Costn. Ltd.	-1981	-2808	-3809
195.	J and K Mineral Development Corpn. Ltd.	-96	-64	-48
196.	KIOCL Ltd.	3105	9430	7627
197.	MSTC Ltd.	13073	11839	9917
198.	Maharashtra Elektros melt Ltd.	0	0	2758
199.	MECON Ltd.	10102	13636	9368
200.	MOIL Ltd.	43172	41077	58805
201.	NMDC Ltd.	634237	726539	649922

Sl.No.	Ministry / Deptt./CPSE	2012-13	2011-12	2010-11
202.	Orissa Mineral Development Company Ltd.	1286	344	772
203.	Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd.	35283	75146	65849
204.	Sail Refractory Company Ltd.	1018	63	0
205.	Steel Authority of India Ltd.	217035	354272	490474
SUB TOTAL :		954763	1229095	1291842

Ministry of Textiles

206.	Birds Jute and Exports Ltd.	-865	-1109	-772
207.	British India Corporation Ltd.	-7505	-6030	-5294
208.	Central Cottage Industries Corpn. of India Ltd.	25	49	-88
209.	Cotton Corpn. of India Ltd.	3270	-17989	-96
210.	Handicrafts & Handloom Exports Corp. of India Ltd.	249	216	92
211.	Jute Corpn. of India Ltd.	1337	1022	-1147
212.	National Handloom Development Corporation Ltd.	697	282	432
213.	National Jute Manufactures Corporation Ltd.	-1600	-3821	-12944
214.	National Textile Corpn. Ltd.	8512	13014	130423
SUB TOTAL :		4120	-14366	110606

Ministry of Tourism

215.	Assam Ashok Hotel Corpn. Ltd.	-22	-11	-59
216.	Donyi Polo Ashok Hotel Ltd.	4	12	19
217.	India Tourism Dev. Corpn. Ltd.	300	854	-859
218.	Kumarakruppa Frontier Hotels Ltd.	533	543	557
219.	Madhya Pradesh Ashok Hotel Corpn. Ltd.	64	58	32
220.	Puducherry Ashok Hotel Corpn. Ltd.	-30	-38	6
221.	Ranchi Ashok Bihar Hotel Corpn. Ltd.	-95	-58	-55
222.	Utkal Ashok Hotel Corpn. Ltd.	-61	-60	-71
SUB TOTAL :		693	1300	-430

Ministry of Tribal Affairs

223.	National Scheduled Tribes Finance & Devp. Corpn.	674	951	596
Sub Total :		674	951	596

Sl.No.	Ministry / Deptt./CPSE	2012-13	2011-12	2010-11
Ministry of Urban Development				
224.	National Bldg. Constn. Corpn. Ltd.	20750	19017	14034
SUB TOTAL :		20750	19017	14034
Ministry of Water Resources				
225.	National Projects Construction Corpn. Ltd.	5097	4218	7274
226.	WAPCOS Ltd.	5732	5125	3618
SUB TOTAL :		10829	9343	10892
Department of Atomic Energy				
227.	Electronics Corpn. of India Ltd.	2588	3661	2287
228.	Indian Rare Earths Ltd.	15659	17045	3189
229.	Nuclear Power Corpn. of India Ltd.	210099	190615	137633
230.	Uranium Corporation of India Ltd.	9079	6484	10152
Sub Total :		237425	217805	153261
Department of Space				
231.	Antrix Corporation Ltd.	17707	17098	13887
SUB TOTAL :		17707	17098	13887
GRAND TOTAL :		11529904	9824592	9212854

Sick public sector units

2355. SHRI A.W. RABI BERNARD: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that 64 units of India's 260 Public Sector Units are sick and asking the Board of Reconstruction of Public Sector Enterprises (BRPSEs) and the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) for financial assistance; and

(b) if so, the details and the reasons for once-Iconic brands turning into loss-making units, and the steps taken to revive these units ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI RADHAKRISHNA N.P.): (a) As per definition given in the Government of India Resolution dated 6th December, 2004, constituting Board for Reconstruction of Public Sector Enterprises (BRPSE), there are 61 sick Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) as on 31.3.2013.

(b) The reasons for sickness may vary from enterprise to enterprise. Some of the

reasons may be obsolete plants and machinery, outdated technology, heavy interest burden, resource crunch, surplus manpower, high cost of production, weak marketing, shortage of working capital, etc.

The concerned administrative Ministries/Departments of the CPSEs prepare proposals for revival/rehabilitation of sick companies on case to case basis and refer them to BRPSE through Department of Public Enterprises for its recommendations and thereafter for approval of the Government. 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”.

Private players in Rajiv Awas Yojana

2356. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is proposed to involve private partners in Rajiv Awas Yojana to eradicate slums, if so, the details with status of the project;

(b) whether it is a centrally funded project, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action plan of Government to check the unabated growth of slums in urban areas of the country, *inter-alia* indicating the status of its implementation in various States ?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) and (b) The Government of India, at present, is implementing the Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP) as part of Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY), a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, to incentivise projects under various kinds of partnerships including private partnership.

(c) Government, at present, is implementing RAY. Government has also extended timeline upto 31.3.2015 for completing projects approved till 31.3.2012 under Basic Services to Urban Poor (BSUP) and Integrated Housing & Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) components of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM). State-wise status of implementation of BSUP and IHSDP components of JNNURM, RAY including AHP is given in Statement (*See below*).

Further, the Government has set the target of providing pucca houses to all by 2022 as announced in the President's Address to Joint Session of both the Houses of Parliament on 9th June, 2014. Government is holding consultations with various stakeholders.

Statement

Overall progress of JnNURM, RAY & AHP (State-wise) (as on 18th July 2014)

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of Project(s)				Central Share				DU's Approved				DU's Completed			
		RAY		AHP		JnNURM		RAY		AHP		JnNURM		RAY		AHP	
		JnNURM	RAY	JnNURM	RAY	JnNURM	RAY	JnNURM	RAY	JnNURM	RAY	JnNURM	RAY	JnNURM	RAY	JnNURM	RAY
1.	A & N Islands	1	-	-	-	8.90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Andhra Pradesh	66	5	1,230.45	60.20			88,470	2,286			58,360					
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	4	4	63.42	77.39			1,172	1,536			100					
4.	Assam	18	-	167.81	-			10,928	-			2,683					
5.	Bihar	35	7	415.70	297.72			31,951	11,276			3,399					
6.	Chandigarh	4	-	444.93	-			25,728	-			12,736					
7.	Chhattisgarh	27	8	466.57	121.04			35,748	4,313			16,280					
8.	D&N Haveli	2	-	3.34	-			144	-			-					
9.	Daman & Diu	1	-	0.58	-			16	-			14					
10.	Delhi	16	-	1,370.04	-			64,184	-			22,924					
11.	Goa	-	-	-	-			-	-			-					
12.	Gujarat	67	10	7	1,246.54	222.46	102.78	137,398	9,941	13,704		108,762					
13.	Haryana	25	7	224.19	350.29			13,891	7,842			12,015					
14.	Himachal Pradesh	8	1	53.38	27.62			2,010	300			545					
15.	Jammu & Kashmir	54	1	247.19	17.81			14,208	369			5,592					
16.	Jharkhand	17	5	348.25	107.32			21,562	4,319			3,962					
17.	Karnataka	52	27	3	771.46	630.54	2.49	45,355	26,961	992		40,337					96

18.	Kerala	60	3		435.16	64.74	49,782	2,052	32,563	50	
19.	Lakshadweep	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	
20.	Madhya Pradesh	71	10		547.97	242.30	56,993	8,674	25,408	-	
21.	Maharashtra	175	-		3,899.27	-	223,558	-	94,992	-	
22.	Manipur	7	-		76.26	-	4,079	-	3,393	-	
23.	Meghalaya	6	-		62.78	-	1,680	-	224	-	
24.	Mizoram	11	1		109.51	9.49	3,046	142	2,627	-	
25.	Nagaland	3	3		146.90	41.68	6,265	1,054	4,545	-	
26.	Orrisa	44	13		248.71	226.76	15,605	9,274	8,987	-	
27.	Puducherry	4	-		88.67	-	3,396	-	694	-	
28.	Punjab	8	2		111.13	14.19	12,063	680	4,613	-	
29.	Rajasthan	69	21	8	774.75	473.96	7.26	55,008	17,236	5,776	
30.	Sikkim	4	-		46.98	-	293	-	91	-	
31.	Tamil Nadu	145	12		1,445.73	101.97	129,987	3,618	79,137	-	
32.	Telangana	46	4		958.21	51.85	88,035	2,374	71,433	-	
33.	Tripura	6	-		52.01	-	3,371	-	3,200	-	
34.	Uttar Pradesh	226	13		1,486.16	197.10	86,377	5,158	53,018	-	
35.	Uttarakhand	29	5		126.41	30.83	6,029	735	1,619	-	
36.	West Bengal	204	4		2,636.14	23.01	203,855	772	137,254	-	
GRAND TOTAL :-		1,515	166	18	20,174.58	3,531.19	112.53	1,442,187	120,912	20,472	
									826,263	1,154	3,466

Slums in Andhra Pradesh

2357. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that undivided Andhra Pradesh is the second State in the country where you have more number of slums;

(b) whether it is also a fact that more than one crore people are living in slums in Andhra Pradesh as per the latest figures; and

(c) if so, what are the reasons for this downtrend in Andhra Pradesh and what special efforts the Ministry is putting to reduce slums in the State?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. As per 2011 Census, undivided Andhra Pradesh with a slum population of 1,01,86,934 has the second highest slum population in the country.

(c) The Government of Andhra Pradesh has reported that they have formulated a detailed guideline for identification and notification of slums leading to transparency and full reporting which augmented the growth of slums. Also, migration from rural to urban areas in search of employment opportunities has further augmented the growth of slums.

Slum and Housing being state subject, State Governments make efforts to reduce slums. Government of India is supplementing the State Government's efforts through following schemes:

Government at present is implementing Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) and Rajiv Rin Yojana (RRY), as Centrally Sponsored Schemes, in the entire country to address the housing needs of slum dwellers and urban poor.

Government has also extended the period of Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHS DP) components of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) upto 31st March, 2015 for completing the projects sanctioned upto March, 2012.

Fraud in real estate sector

†2358. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state :

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of cases pertaining to fraud with the buyers are constantly increasing due to the regulation free status of the real estate sector, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to formulate a legislation immediately for bringing the real estate sector in the ambit of regulations and to protect the interest of buyers from developers and ensuring transparency, if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) 'Land' and 'Colonisation' as well as 'Police' being State subjects, it is the primary responsibility of States to monitor and regulate the cases related to fraud with buyers of real estate. The grievances received by the Ministry, are forwarded to State Governments for necessary action.

(b) This Ministry has drafted the Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Bill, 2013 in consultation with stakeholders in view of 'transfer of property', 'registration of deeds' and 'contracts' being part of the Concurrent List. This Bill will not only protect the consumer interest but also bring accountability and transparency in the sector and also makes certain violations criminal offences. The Bill was referred to Parliamentary Standing Committee after introduction in Rajya Sabha on 14th August, 2013. Parliamentary Standing Committee has submitted its report to the Parliament.

Funds under JNNURM to Bihar

†2359. DR. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the details of funds allocated by Government to Bihar under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission during the last three years: and

(b) the quantum of funds released under above said scheme during the last three year, State-wise.

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) and (b) A total of 35 projects with a total project cost of ₹ 835.78 crores involving Central Share of ₹ 415.70 crores were approved for construction/upgradation of total 31,951 dwelling units (DUs) in the state of Bihar under Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) components of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM).

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

JNNURM was extended upto March, 2014 first and then upto March, 2015 only for completion of projects sanctioned upto March, 2012, therefore, no new projects were considered in years 2012-13, 2013-14 and current year. The non starter projects and houses were cancelled after review. Accordingly, details of funds sanctioned for the entire Mission period, amount due after cancellation of non starter houses and funds released to States including Bihar is given in Statement.

Statement

*State wise fund sanctioned and released during each of
last three years under JNNURM*

(As on 18th July 2014)

□ in crore

Sl. No.	Name of State/ UT	Fund sanctioned before cancellation	Fund sanctioned after cancellation	Fund Released		
				2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	A&N Island	13.64	8.90	-	-	-
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1,284.07	1,230.45	64.56	8.23	-
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	68.55	63.42	16.24	12.78	12.78
4.	Assam	167.81	167.81	3.71	-	1.23
5.	Bihar	693.55	415.70	128.16	-	-
6.	Chandigarh (UT)	444.93	444.93	-	4.74	-
7.	Chhattisgarh	520.90	466.57	22.37	60.09	-
8.	D&N Haveli	3.34	3.34	-	-	-
9.	Daman & Diu	0.58	0.58	-	-	-
10.	Delhi	1,754.89	1,370.04	145.00	150.00	317.03
11.	Goa	6.00	-	0.70	-	-
12.	Gujarat	1,342.14	1,246.54	120.25	142.41	50.21
13.	Haryana	262.12	224.19	12.43	22.67	-
14.	Himachal Pradesh	68.35	53.38	7.69	5.86	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
15.	Jammu & Kashmir	248.76	247.19	18.85	11.58	11.14
16.	Jharkhand	460.06	348.25	-	21.32	-
17.	Karnataka	635.22	630.54	16.34	54.12	-
18.	Kerala	435.16	435.16	40.57	26.24	21.13
19.	Lakshdweep	-	-	-	-	-
20.	Madhya Pradesh	601.68	547.97	35.49	62.08	-
21.	Maharashtra	4,944.88	3,899.27	378.97	342.60	48.47
22.	Manipur	96.11	76.26	-	10.98	-
23.	Meghalaya	62.78	62.78	10.09	4.48	-
24.	Mizoram	120.77	109.51	12.80	6.94	-
25.	Nagaland	166.59	146.90	26.40	-	-
26.	Orissa	248.71	248.71	42.00	20.23	-
27.	Puducherry	88.67	88.67	8.08	-	-
28.	Punjab	230.00	111.13	31.25	12.77	-
29.	Rajasthan	900.37	774.75	90.87	173.16	-
30.	Sikkim	46.98	46.98	9.66	6.57	-
31.	Tamil Nadu	1,448.13	1,445.73	197.74	227.33	-
32.	Telangana	958.21	958.21	98.69	1.35	-
33.	Tripura	52.01	52.01	2.80	0.70	-
34.	Uttar Pradesh	1,533.33	1,486.16	31.68	33.98	22.42
35.	Uttarakhand	161.36	126.41	9.96	5.93	3.71
36.	West Bengal	3,027.06	2,636.14	328.06	274.30	33.53
GRAND TOTAL (BSUP) :-		23,097.71	20,174.58	1,911.42	1,703.43	521.65

Funds under urban self employment programme to Bihar

†2360. SHRIMATI KAHKASHAN PERWEEN: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state

(a) whether Government has allocated funds to the State of Bihar under the Self-Employment Programme, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government is satisfied with achievements made under this programme so far?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) and (b) Self Employment Programme is one of the components of Centrally Sponsored Scheme Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) which has been restructured into National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM) with effect from September, 2013.

Funds under SJSRY/NULM are released to States/UTs as a whole, without segregating into components. An amount of ₹ 39.32 Crores has been released to Bihar under Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY)/National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM) during last three years *i.e.* from 2011-12 to 2013-14.

The targets and achievements under Self Employment Programme component under Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY)/National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM) in the State of Bihar for the last three years are as follows:

Year	2011-12		2012-13		2013-14	
	Targets	Achievement	Targets	Achievement	Targets	Achievement
Number of beneficiaries assisted for setting up Individual and Group micro enterprises	5850	1449	5038	35	4235	0

Achievement of HUPA in J and K

2361. PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) achievement of the Ministry by promoting housing and urban poverty alleviation in J & K state and whether the Ministry has done anything tangible in the state; and

(b) if the Ministry is not satisfied on its achievement so far, what does it want to do in future?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) and (b) Details of Houses constructed under Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP), Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) and Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) in the State of J and K as under:

Dwelling Units (DUs)	BSUP	IHSDP	RAY
Total Sanctioned	6677	7531	369
Completed	662	4930	-
In Progress	815	1433	-
Not Started	5200	1168	369
Occupied	354	4930	-

The Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation has been implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme namely Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) since 1997, which has been restructured into National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM) *w.e.f.* September, 2013. The targets and achievements under Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY)/National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM) in the State of J & K for the last three years are as follows:

Year	2011-12		2012-13		2013-14	
	Targets	Achievement	Targets	Achievement	Targets	Achievement
Number of beneficiaries assisted for setting up Individual and Group micro enterprises	392	88	922	573	1125	771
Number of beneficiaries provided skill training	983	1380	2979	1904	2700	4579

Houses for poor in Gujarat

†2362. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of towns in the country wherein the poor families have no rented or own houses to live in;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the number of towns in the State of Gujarat out of them where the poor families have not arranged for rented or owned house to live in; and

(c) the plan of the Government to provide houses to poor families in the towns along with details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) Ministry does not collect data related to number of towns wherein the poor families have no rented or own houses. However, as per Census 2011, the total houseless households in urban areas across the country are 2,56,896.

(b) As per the Census 2011, State of Gujarat has 23,987 houseless households.

(c) Government of India aims to provide houses to the urban poor families under various schemes/programmes, such as shelter for Urban Homeless Scheme under National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM), Integrated Housing & Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) for providing adequate shelter and basic infrastructure facilities to the slum-dwellers, Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) for urban infrastructure and housing, Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) for housing to slum-dwellers, Rajiv Rinn Yojana (RRY) for subsidized housing loans for the urban poor. However, detailed plan for implementation of schemes programmes in each town/city is undertaken by the respective State Government as “Land” and “Colonization” are State subject.

Central Government's role in providing affordable housing to urban lower middle class

2363. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether rates of residential land in urban areas are totally governed by “market mechanism of demand/supply”;

(b) if so, the reasons for Government to leave a topic of such great concern on market behavior when most of the urban lower middle class is not being able to buy a house of their own thereof;

(c) the major reasons for the rapid increase in the rates of residential land in urban areas in the last eight years; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to ensure affordable housing in urban areas with minimum civic amenities in the last five years ?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Rates of residential lands in

urban areas are governed by market mechanism of demand/supply as housing is a private good.

(c) Increased migration and natural growth has added to the population pressure in urban areas. However, availability of land has not been commensurate with this population growth. In addition, inflation has also added to the increase in rates of residential land in the past.

(d) “Land” and “Colonisation” are State subjects as per Constitution of India and it is the primary responsibility of States to provide the affordable houses to the poor. However, the Government of India has also undertaken a number of schemes like Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) [with sub-components - Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP)], Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY), Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP) and Interest Subsidy for Housing the Urban Poor (ISHUP) / Rajiv Rinn Yojana (RRY) along with a number of incentives like Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) and External Commercial Borrowing (ECB) for housing, tax rebates under sections 35AD, 80IB (10) of Income Tax Act, exemptions from service tax in certain projects sanctioned by the Government, permission for issue of Tax - free bonds, constitution of a Credit Risk Guarantee Fund etc., for provision of affordable housing for poor.

Urban habitations of Odisha

2364. SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of urban habitations from Odisha to be provided support for renewal of infrastructure and services in next ten years through Public Private Partnership (PPP) out of 500 urban habitations mentioned in the budget year 2014-15;

(b) whether Government considers a priority of urban habitation in Koraput, Bolangir and Kalahandi (KBK) districts of Odisha; and

(c) if so, whether Bhavanipatna Municipality, Kesinga, Junagad, Nuapada and Khariar NAC have been considered?

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

(a) A new Urban Development Mission is being considered for renewal of urban infrastructure and services in all States in the country including Odisha. The contours of the Mission have not been finalized.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Global press freedom

2365. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Global press freedom has fallen to its lowest level in over a decade, with India ranking 78th and belonging to countries with particularly free media, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government is considering to allow more freedom for the press, if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) The Government has not conducted any study on global press freedom including freedom of press in India. However, the Government has come across reports carrying the survey of 'World Press Freedom Index, 2014' compiled by the body 'Reporters Without Borders'. A number of reports are available on internet covering aspects like freedom of speech, transparency and censorship on internet. Different methodology, data and techniques for data collection are followed for preparing the reports. The sources of data collection are not disclosed.

The Government is committed to ensuring the right to freedom of speech and expression guaranteed under the Article 19 of the Constitution of India.

Imposing restrictions on Multi System Operators

2366. SHRI R. LAKSHMANAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Telecom Authority of India (TRAI) has submitted its report on the issue of need for imposing restrictions on Multi System Operators (MSOs)/Local Cable Operators (LCOs) to prevent monopolies accumulation of interest; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and action taken by the Government pursuant to the recommendations submitted by TRAI and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) has submitted its recommendations on "Monopoly/Market Dominance in Cable TV Services" on 26th November, 2013 to this Ministry. These recommendations are available on the TRAI website at www.trai.gov.in. TRAI recommendations are being examined by the Ministry as per extant guidelines.

Theft of satellite signals

†2367. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether cases regarding theft of satellite signals are being reported;

(b) whether recently a high profile gang in Hyderabad involved in theft of signals was busted and theft of signals of T.V. channels was exposed, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government has taken any action against said people, and whether this a first case of the theft of signals of satellite T.V. channels, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Doordarshan Kendras in Gujarat

†2368. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Doordarshan Kendras set up by Government in the country;

(b) out of these, the number of Doordarshan Kendras in Gujarat along with the locations thereof; and

(c) whether Government has any plan to set up new Doordarshan Kendras in Gujarat, and if so, the location thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) Prasara Bharati has informed that, at present, 67 Doordarshan Kendras (Studio centres) are functioning in the country.

(b) Out of these 67 Doordarshan Kendras, two Doordarshan Kendras, located at Ahmedabad and Rajkot are functioning in Gujarat.

(c) At present, there is no approved scheme to set up new Doordarshan Kendra in Gujarat.

Indians in Gulf countries

2369. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indians who are working in different Gulf countries;

(b) whether the Ministry has any details on the basis of States, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Ministry has any specific schemes for the welfare of these people, if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH]: (a) Country-wise data of the Indians working in Gulf Countries are not maintained by the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs. However the number of Emigration Clearance granted to workers in Gulf Countries (from 2011 to 2014) are as under:

Country	(No of Emigration clearance granted
Bahrain	59,291
Kuwait	2,17,061
Kingdom of Saudi Arabia [KSA]	11,98,823
Oman	2,51,717
Qatar	2,28,259
United Arab Emirates [UAE]	6,39,459

(b) State-wise data of the Indians working in Gulf Countries are not maintained by the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs. However, the number of State-wise Emigration Clearance granted for working in Gulf Countries is given in Statement (*See below*):

(c) The Ministry has taken the following steps for the welfare of Indians working in different Gulf Countries:

- (1) A 24x7 toll-free helpline viz. Overseas Workers Resource Centre (OWRC) has been set up in Delhi to enable emigrants/prospective emigrants to Seek information and file complaints against Recruiting Agents/Foreign Employers.
- (2) Migration Resource Centres (MRCs) at Cochin and Hyderabad.
- (3) The Ministry undertakes vigorous Awareness Campaign through the print and electronic media to educate and sensitize potential emigrant workers about the legal emigration process and hazards of illegal emigration.
- (4) Opening of Indian Workers Resource Centre in host countries to serve as a one stop service outlet for the information and assistance needs of emigrants. An Indian Workers Resource Centre (IWRC) has been established at Dubai, UAE.
- (5) Indian Community Welfare Fund (ICWF) has been established in all the Indian Missions for on-site welfare of emigrants. It provides boarding

and lodging for distressed overseas Indian workers in household domestic sectors and unskilled labourers, extending emergency medical care to the Overseas Indian in need, providing air passage to stranded Overseas Indians in need, providing initial legal assistance to the Overseas Indian in deserving cases, expenditure on incidentals and for airlifting the mortal remains to India or local cremation/burial of the deceased Overseas Indian 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, providing the payment of penalties in respect of Indian nationals for illegal stay in the host country where *prime facie* the worker is not at fault, providing the payment of small fines/penalties for the release of Indian nationals in jail/detention centre; etc.

- (6) Mandatory Insurance under Pravasi Bhartiya Bima Yojana (PBBY), which covers for death, permanent disability and medical insurance cover of any Indian emigrant who goes abroad for employment purpose after obtaining emigration clearance form the concerned Protector of Emigration (POE).
- (7) Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs (MOIA) has introduced Mahatma Gandhi Pravasi Suraksha Yojana (MGPSY) for the Overseas Indian working having Emigration Check Required (ECR) passports in India and ECR countries. The Government contribution under MGPSY is provided in addition to the subscriber's contribution and is available for a maximum period of five years or for the period of overseas employment of the worker, whichever is less. This scheme provides life insurance, pension and resettlement on return.

Statement-I

State-wise figures of workers granted emigration clearance during the last three years and during the current year (up to June 2014)

Sl. No.	State	Bahrain				Kuwait			
		2011	2012	2013	2014 (up to June 2014)	2011	2012	2013	2014 (up to June 2014)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	A & N Islands	1	2	4	2	6	10	18	3
2.	Andhra Pradesh	2377	3465	3046	945	21318	27385	33409	16992

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	7	13	6	1	32	12	14	2
4.	Assam	15	24	13	11	171	233	435	322
5.	Bihar	1137	1390	1163	437	1933	2251	2726	1478
6.	Chandigarh	12	25	34	15	42	30	72	40
7.	Chhattisgarh	1	1	0	1	1	6	8	4
8.	D & Diu	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
9.	Delhi	64	70	52	16	110	140	169	69
10.	DNH/UT	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Goa	21	48	58	10	232	229	778	493
12.	Gujarat	189	159	167	81	796	466	557	304
13.	Haryana	44	35	43	12	62	133	88	64
14.	Himachal Pradesh	17	35	34	10	59	61	89	40
15.	Jammu & Kashmir	21	26	20	3	98	197	277	303
16.	Jharkhand	83	95	139	54	165	166	240	182
17.	Karnatka	384	445	344	155	1054	1047	1296	793
18.	Kerala	2729	3803	3133	1335	3809	4590	4628	3054
19.	Lakshdeep	1	0	1	0	0	3	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	13	23	26	7	54	176	262	180
21.	Maharashtra	485	526	403	188	1838	1347	1777	1004
22.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.	Meghalaya	2	1	0	0	3	0	0	1
24.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
25.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
26.	Odisha	186	199	195	57	711	624	791	375
27.	Pondichery	4	8	6	3	62	102	156	66
28.	Port Blair	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
29.	Punjab	1611	2240	1878	885	1630	1749	2367	1555
30.	Rajasthan	736	1011	815	328	956	2694	3506	2556
31.	Sikkim	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Tamil Nadu	1654	2503	2098	835	5779	6260	7731	4720
33.	Telangana	0	0	0	83	0	0	0	207
34.	Tripura	9	8	2	1	18	29	64	124
35.	Uttar Pradesh	2680	3436	3218	1130	3145	4412	8743	6048
36.	Uttarakhand	24	102	53	23	30	56	62	55
37.	West Bengal	367	455	422	261	1048	1460	2370	2361
TOTAL		14878	20150	17374	6888	45163	55868	72635	43395

State-wise figures of workers granted emigration clearance during the last three years and during the current year (up to June 2014)

Sl. No.	State	The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA)				Oman			
		2011	2012	2013	2014 (up to June 2014)	2011	2012	2013	2014 (up to June 2014)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	A & N Islands	28	50	104	23	34	8	19	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	20972	30706	30163	13969	10343	9584	7819	3423
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	65	81	76	41	27	9	5	1
4.	Assam	1976	2645	2798	1833	98	101	64	29
5.	Bihar	35553	43294	46161	26145	8397	9763	7426	3105
6.	Chandigarh	352	284	346	281	44	121	67	31
7.	Chhattisgarh	70	64	46	43	12	7	6	10
8.	D & Diu	7	15	18	2	0	6	7	4
9.	Delhi	1183	1420	1373	711	239	245	169	71
10.	DNH/UT	21	16	33	7	3	0	1	0
11.	Goa	177	288	323	177	127	155	85	51
12.	Gujarat	2012	1807	1976	918	1308	1384	1867	853

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
13.	Haryana	350	440	477	259	117	129	130	38
14.	Himachal Pradesh	200	283	387	166	79	86	110	56
15.	Jammu & Kashmir	3767	3808	3569	1863	35	175	62	28
16.	Jharkhand	1873	2554	3280	2079	568	633	532	287
17.	Karnataka	7866	9493	8582	4105	1620	1751	1216	541
18.	Kerala	38889	41938	31519	14510	13277	14823	9656	3738
19.	Lakshdeep	3	5	58	5	1	1	1	1
20.	Madhya Pradesh	903	1080	1043	460	88	116	100	39
21.	Maharashtra	6403	7449	7537	3890	1482	1970	1388	708
22.	Manipur	5	2	6	3	0	1	1	0
23.	Meghalaya	6	9	6	0	0	5	4	1
24.	Mizoram	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
25.	Nagaland	36	2	7	3	0	0	0	0
26.	Odisha	1445	1833	2030	1281	951	1347	1449	1053
27.	Pondichery	47	70	61	28	15	11	20	11
28.	Port Blair	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29.	Punjab	4479	5986	6899	2939	4191	5262	4197	1423
30.	Rajasthan	22141	25626	24288	10706	7227	7357	4104	1666
31.	Sikkim	4	5	11	4	2	0	0	3
32.	Tamil Nadu	21751	23427	21672	11759	8726	9892	8281	3614
33.	Telangana	0	0	0	381	0	0	0	235
34.	Tripura	324	381	313	148	48	23	15	8
35.	Uttar Pradesh	101738	128701	133583	79207	14088	16584	13223	5837
36.	Uttarakhand	950	1495	1488	1062	103	241	304	132
37.	West Bengal	17369	22244	23936	15177	2456	2594	1542	760
TOTAL		292965	357503	354170	194185	75706	84384	63870	27757

State-wise figures of workers granted emigration clearance during the last three years and during the current year (up to June 2014)

Sl. No.	State	Qatar			United Arab Emirates (UAE)				
		2011	2012	2013	2012 (up to June 2014)	2011	2012	2013	2012 (up to June 2014)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	A&N Islands	1	7	11	7	16	13	32	22
2.	Andhra Pradesh	4074	5923	7444	3519	12657	14825	21665	12551
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	14	21	37	2	37	17	107	6
4.	Assam	32	102	81	41	195	270	381	298
5.	Bihar	4966	8935	11886	7202	18897	17222	25364	15050
6.	Chandigarh	75	92	216	121	325	232	342	291
7.	Chhattisgarh	10	6	22	9	21	25	42	50
8.	D & Diu	4	3	4	3	0	7	2	0
9.	Delhi	153	262	249	104	649	665	801	399
10.	DNH/UT	3	3	1	2	23	1	0	1
11.	Goa	66	95	79	42	386	506	628	282
12.	Gujarat	962	985	1252	798	3134	2067	2606	1368
13.	Haryana	64	125	191	92	353	260	658	393
14.	Himachal Pradesh	81	106	184	139	306	262	422	340
15.	Jammu & Kashmir	74	249	124	132	158	255	413	287
16.	Jharkhand	298	485	704	386	1200	1263	1668	1099
17.	Karnataka	887	1269	1614	788	3735	3849	4653	2405

Data base of Overseas Indians

2370. SHRI KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to the Twelfth Report of the Standing Committee on External Affairs, whether the Ministry has created a Task Force for collection of basic data and compilation, followed by the creation of a data base about Overseas Indians;

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

(c) whether the lack of manpower is the reason behind these inefficiencies shown by Indian Missions/posts abroad; and

(d) whether the Ministry has considered taking the help of local Organizations/Associations of Indians, in facilitation of better data collection?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH]: (a) and (b) A data base of country-wise number of Indian diaspora is maintained on the basis of inputs received from the Indian Missions/Posts abroad. While, no Task Force has been created for collection of the data, efforts are taken to update the data base and explore new methods for doing so. In this context, some Indian Missions have advised against conducting a study/ survey for counting the number of overseas Indians due to sensitivities of local host Governments.

(c) and (d) The Indian Missions/Posts are the normal channel for compilation of database of the overseas Indians as they are in a position to access official figures of emigrant population, and are in touch with all sections of the overseas Indian communities including associations of overseas Indians.

Implementation of schemes of the Ministry

2371. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the schemes of the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs which are presently in force, the salient features of each of the schemes;

(b) the quantum of benefits under various schemes obtained by NRIs; and

(c) the suggestions made, if any, by associations representing NRIs and whether they have been implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH]: (a) and (b) A Statement is attached.

(c) Suggestions are generally received from Government organizations in India and individual NRIs which are considered while reviewing/ revising the schemes.

Statement

Referred to in reply to part (a) of Unstarred Question No. 2371 for answer in Rajya Sabha on 31.07.2014

(1) 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.

(2) Study India Programme (SIP)

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 Government of India. Gratis Visas by Indian Missions are granted to the participants.

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 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.

(3) 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 undergraduate 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.

(4) 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 counseling and legal services. The counseling and legal services are provided through credible Indian Women's Organizations/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.

(5) 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.

(6) Mahatma Gandhi Pravasi Suraksha Yojana (MGPSY)

It is a specially designed social security scheme for the skilled and semi-skilled overseas Indian workers with ECR passports and employed on temporary work permits across 17 ECR countries. The scheme was launched on a pilot basis at Kerala on 1st May, 2012. The objective of the scheme is to encourage and enable such overseas Indian workers and by giving government contribution to (a) save for their return and resettlement, (b) save for their pension and (c) get a life insurance cover against natural death. The Government contribution available under the MGPSY is for a period of five years or till the return of subscribed worker back to India, whichever is earlier. The main feature of the scheme are:

- (1) Government contribution of ₹ 1,000 per annum in line with Swavalamban platform for all MGPSY subscriber who save between ₹ 1,000 to ₹ 12,000 per year in NPS-Lite.
- (2) An additional Government contribution of ₹ 1,000 per annum by MOIA for the overseas Indian women workers who save between ₹ 1,000 to ₹ 12,000 per year in NPS-Lite.
- (3) A special Government contribution of ₹ 900 by MOIA towards Return and Resettlement (R and R) of the overseas Indian workers who save ₹ 4,000 or more per annum.

(7) Pravasi Bhartiya Bima Yojana (PBBY)

This scheme is an insurance cover upto ₹ 10 lakh payable to the nominee/legal heir in the event of death or permanent disability of any Indian emigrant who goes abroad for employment purpose after obtaining emigration clearance from the concerned Protector of Emigrants (POE). The insurance policy is valid for 2 years or period of employment, whichever is longer. In case of death, economy class return airfare is also reimbursable by the insurance company. Besides, it also provides medical insurance cover of ₹ 75,000/- in case of hospitalization of the insured worker and ₹ 50,000/- in case of a family member of emigrant worker in India. Maternity benefits to women emigrants upto ₹ 25,000/- are also available. In addition, the insurance policy provides for a cover of ₹ 30,000/- for legal expenses incurred by the emigrant subject to prescribed norms. The premium charged for the PBBY policy is ₹ 275/- and ₹ 375/- plus service tax for a period of Two and Three years respectively.

Compulsion of nurses for working in war ravaged countries

2372. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

- (a) with the hindsight gained from the recent return of Indian nurses from the

conflict ridden Iraq, whether Government has pondered over compulsions in working in war ravaged countries in Asia such as Iraq and political hotspots in Africa such as Egypt and Libya;

(b) whether these nurses opt for high-risk zones abroad, having to make repayments of loans to fund their studies; and

(c) whether such aspirants for overseas nursing jobs opt for high risk countries because of low recruitment charges as compared to higher recruitment charges demanded by agents for politically stable countries where the pay is much higher?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH]: (a) Nurses do not come under Emigration Check Required (ECR) category. Based upon their considered option, they choose the destination country for emigration. However, suitable advisory is issued as and when required.

(b) and (c) The Ministry has no such specific information. However, the Ministry is concerned about welfare of the Indian Nurses going abroad for work. Any complaint about exploitation of Indian Nurses is attended to without exception. If a registered recruiting agent is involved, action as per Emigration Act is taken against such agents. If an unregistered agent is involved, the complaints are referred to concerned State Governments for investigation and action for violation of Section 10 of Emigration Act 1983, and other provisions of the law of the land, as appropriate.

Bringing back of mortal bodies of Indians abroad

2373. SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the number of people of Indian origin who died abroad, while working there, during last two years and this year, year-wise, country-wise; and

(b) the process of bringing back their bodies, whether Government proposes to simplify process; and if so, the details thereof and if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH]: (a) The details are given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) The process by which bodies are sent back to India begins with the registration of death by the Mission followed by issue of a facilitation letter 'No Objection Certificate' (NOC) which paves the way for completion of remaining formalities by the local authorities. No, as the procedure is as per local laws of the host countries.

Statement*Number of people of Indian origin who died abroad*

Sl.No.	Name of the country	2012	2013	2014
1.	Afghanistan	NIL	NIL	01
2.	Algiers	03	02	01
3.	Angola	02	06	07
4.	Armenia	07	03	NIL
5.	Australia	NIL	NIL	NIL
6.	Austria	09	13	02
7.	Azerbaijan	NIL	NIL	NIL
8.	Bahrain	193	163	100
9.	Bangladesh	NIL	NIL	NIL
10.	Belarus	NIL	01	NIL
11.	Belgium	05	04	02
12.	Bhutan	11	12	08
13.	Botswana	NIL	03	NIL
14.	Brunei Darussalam	10	12	04
15.	Bulgaria	01	Last Two Years	
16.	Cambodia	NIL	02	02
17.	Canada	64	70	51
18.	Chile	NIL	NIL	NIL
19.	China	01+7	02+9	01+2
20.	Colombia	NIL	01	NIL
21.	Cuba	01	01	NIL
22.	Cyprus	01	02	01
23.	Czech Republic	02	NIL	01
24.	Denmark	NIL	NIL	NIL
25.	Egypt	09	04	01
26.	Ethiopia	06	05	01
27.	Fiji	NIL	02	NIL

Sl.No.	Name of the country	2012	2013	2014
28.	Finland	NIL	NIL	NIL
29.	Germany	26	27	17
30.	Greece	28	16	11
31.	Guatemala	NIL	02	NIL
32.	Hong Kong	NIL	NIL	NIL
33.	Hungary	NIL	NIL	NIL
34.	Iceland	NIL	NIL	NIL
35.	Indonesia	11	14	02
36.	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	05+02	05	03+03
37.	Japan	01	01	01
38.	Jordan	04	11	08
39.	Kenya	02	During the last two years	
40.	Korea, Democratic People's Rep. (North Korea)	NIL	NIL	NIL
41.	Korea, Republic of (South Korea)	01	02	02
42.	Kuwait	501	533	300
43.	Kyrgyzstan	NIL	NIL	NIL
44.	Lao People's Democratic Republic	NIL	NIL	NIL
45.	Lebanon	16	23	10
46.	Liberia	04	07	05
47.	Libya	04	14	05
48.	Malawi	01	05	01
49.	Mali	NIL	NIL	NIL
50.	Mauritius	05	05	02
51.	Mongolia	NIL	NIL	NIL
52.	Morocco	NIL	01	NIL
53.	Mozambique	05	03	01
54.	Myanmar, Burma	01	02	01

Sl.No.	Name of the country	2012	2013	2014
55.	Namibia	01	02	01
56.	Nepal	03	02	02
57.	Netherlands	05	02	NIL
58.	New Zealand	19	24	06
59.	Niger	NIL	NIL	NIL
60.	Nigeria	21	07	02
61.	Norway	NIL	NIL	NIL
62.	Oman	540	555	285
63.	Pakistan	NIL	NIL	NIL
64.	Palestinian territories	NIL	NIL	NIL
65.	Peru	01	02	NIL
66.	Philippines	14	55	34
67.	Poland	NIL	01	NIL
68.	Portugal	02	05	01
69.	Qatar	237	241	157
70.	Romania	NIL	NIL	NIL
71.	Russian Federation	01	01	02
72.	Saudi Arabia	1404	1491	820
73.	Senegal	01	NIL	NIL
74.	Serbia	NIL	NIL	NIL
75.	Seychelles	04	07	02
76.	Singapore	146	133	87
77.	South Sudan	NIL	08	NIL
78.	Spain	NIL	NIL	NIL
79.	Sri Lanka	NIL	01	02
80.	Sudan	16	11	03
81.	Sweden	NIL	01	NIL
82.	Switzerland	05	04	06
83.	Tajikistan	02	NIL	01
84.	Tanzania; officially the United Republic of Tanzania	08	03	08

Sl.No.	Name of the country	2012	2013	2014
85.	Thailand	56	28	NIL
86.	Turkey	NIL	03	01
87.	Uganda	46	31	14
88.	Ukraine	NIL	01	NIL
89.	United Kingdom	110	110	47
90.	United States	273	294	154
91.	Venezuela	01	01	01
92.	Vietnam	02	04	02
93.	Yemen	02	01	NIL
94.	Zimbabwe	NIL	NIL	NIL

Implementation of reservation policy

†2374. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain States have violated the verdict of Supreme Court regarding the limit of fifty per cent reservation for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes in Government services;

(b) if so, the names of the States, which have violated reservation limit of fifty per cent;

(c) whether Government is contemplating to take any action for implementation of Supreme Court verdict; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Department of Personnel and Training deals with reservation in posts and services under the Central Government. The services under the State come under the List-II *i.e.* "State List" of the Constitution, which are within the jurisdiction of the Governments of respective states.

The details of percentage of reservation in different States are not being maintained in this Department.

(c) and (d) Do not arise in view of the reply to part (a) and (b) of the above question.

Process of empanelment before appointment

†2375. SHRI RAMCHANDRA PRASAD SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of process of empanelment before appointment to the post of Secretary, Under Secretary and Joint Secretary in Government of India;

(b) whether Government agrees to the fact that present process of empanelment is transparent and whether Departmental Promotion Committee has been set up for this purpose; and

(c) whether there is any proposal for making empanelment process transparent, if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Empanelment is a pre-requisite for appointment to the Central Staffing Scheme posts of Joint Secretary, Additional Secretary and Secretary in the Central Government. Empanelment is not required for appointment to the post of Under Secretary at the Centre. For wider dissemination, the guidelines in regard to the empanelment have been placed on this Department's website www.persmin.gov.in (under OM and Orders-> Establishment Officer-> Circulars relating to Empanelment). The empanelment process involves assessment of ACR dossiers by Experts Panels comprising retired Secretary level officers, which have been constituted with the approval of the Appointments Committee of the Cabinet (ACC). After assessment by the Experts Panel, all relevant records are placed before the Civil Services Board (CSB)/Screening Committee of Secretaries (SCOS). Keeping in view the gradings of the officer, consideration norms applicable for empanelment under the orders of the ACC, such as the general reputation of the officer, the types of assignment handled, the variety of experience exposed to and vigilance status, the CSB/SCOS makes recommendation regarding empanelment to the ACC. Once the ACC approves empanelment, approval is conveyed to the Cadre Controlling Authority and also uploaded on the Department's website.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. The process of empanelment is transparent as explained under part (a). However, since empanelment is not a promotion, no Departmental Promotion Committee is required to be set up.

Review of administrative process

2376. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a need for an in depth review of administrative processes at various levels to ensure expeditious decisions;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the details of the measures taken by Government to make administration accountable;

(c) the role of the District Collectors in implementation of Government programmes at the grassroot levels; to what extent they have been successful in doing this job; and

(d) whether any accountability has been fixed in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSION (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Instructions have been recently issued to all the Ministries/Department stressing the need to ensure improved work culture and work environment in Government offices suggesting various course of actions. This include amongst others (a) effective and timely resolution of public grievances; (b) identification and repeal of rules or processes and archaic Acts and (c) to encourage use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in submission of information.

(c) and (d) The 2nd Administrative Reforms Commission (ARC) had made certain recommendations regarding re-defining the Collectors' role, as many schemes/programmes are being executed through the Collectors. The recommendations of 2nd ARC have been sent to all the State/Union Territory Governments.

As a part of the institutional mechanism, a Committee has been set up under the chairpersonship of Chief Secretary/Administrator to review and monitor the implementation of reforms. Further, in order to sensitize officers of All India Services about the recommendations of 2nd ARC on the issues like 'Citizen Centricity', 'Equity', 'Ethics', 'Primacy of Law' and 'Accountability', the Central Training Institutes have been asked to conduct training programmes at the induction and mid-service level.

Budgetary allocation to CIC

2377. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the budgetary allocation to the Central Information Commission (CIC) for the past three years;

(b) whether Government is aware that the staff for the CIC is inadequate to dispose of the pending number of cases;

(c) if so, whether Government intends to increase allocation to the said office in the next year; and

(d) if not, whether Government has conducted a study of the bureaucratic infrastructure in place at the CIC and whether it intends to reform ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) The Central Information Commission (CIC) was allocated a sum of ₹ 1253 lakhs in the year 2011-12, ₹ 1438.68 lakhs in the year 2012-13 and ₹ 1550.41 lakhs in the year 2013-14.

(b) to (d) At the time of the constitution of the Central Information Commission 68 posts were created in 2005. In 2007, the posts were enhanced to 106 and later to 116 in 2008. The Staff Inspection Unit (SIU) of the Department of Expenditure in 2010 assessed the requirement of posts as 154 and after detailed consultation with the Department of Expenditure, keeping in view the recommendations of the SIU, 160 posts had been sanctioned in 2011.

Further, Central Information Commission has been granted autonomy in recruitment of staff. Recruitment Rules (RRs) have been notified for all the 14 categories of posts in the Central Information Commission. The Commission is in the process of making appointment to the various posts.

In addition to the above, Government has appointed five more Information Commissioners in the Central Information Commission *w.e.f.* 22nd November, 2013.

Amendment in RTI Act

2378. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to amend RTI Act in the light of CIC's ruling that political parties are covered under the RTI Act;

(b) in what manner the CIC's ruling affect the democratic institutions; and

(c) the details of parties which are opposing the above ruling and parties which are welcoming the decision ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) The Central Information Commission in its decision dated 03.06.2013 has held that the Political Parties namely AICC/INC, BJP, CPI(M), CPI, NCP and BSP are Public Authorities under the RTI Act. A bill was introduced in the Lok Sabha on 12.08.2013 to exclude Political Parties from definition of 'Public Authority' under the RTI Act, 2005. The Bill was referred to Parliamentary Standing Committee on 12.09.2013. The Standing Committee in its report recommended passing of bill by the Lok Sabha. The Bill could not be taken up for consideration by the Parliament and stands lapsed after dissolution of 15th Lok Sabha.

(b) Declaring a political party as public authority under the RTI Act would hamper its smooth internal working, which is not the objective of the RTI Act. Further, the political rivals may misuse the provisions of RTI Act, thereby adversely affecting the functioning of the political parties.

(c) No such representation has been received from the Political parties in the Department.

Grant for Sanskriti School

†2379. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has sanctioned grants for Sanskriti School, New Delhi and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(b) whether Sanskriti school has been accorded any special status for receiving grants from Government, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has taken any step to ensure that Sanskriti school is providing hostel facilities to the students of economically poor sections; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Grants-in-aid has been provided to Sanskriti School by various Ministries/Departments/State Government etc. for capital expenditure. The details in this regard are given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) The School does not provide hostel facility for its students.

Statement

The details of Grants-in-aid received by Sanskriti School

Sl. No.	Ministries/Departments/Government Organizations/ Non-Government Organizations	Amount released to Sanskriti School (₹ in Lakhs)	Year
1	2	3	4
1.	Ministry of Defence	500.00	1995-96
2.	Ministry of Human Resource Development	200.00	1995-96
		300.00	1996-97

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

3.	Ministry of Finance	300.00	1996-97
4.	Ministry of Railways	10.00	1999-00
		10.00	2000-01
5.	Government of Kerala	5.00	1996-97
6.	Government of Andhra Pradesh	10.00	1999-00
		15.00	2004-05
7.	Government of Tripura	1.00	2000-01
8.	Government of Karnataka	25.00	2000-01
9.	Government of Uttaranchal	5.00	2003-04
10.	Government of Madhya Pradesh	2.00	2003-04
11.	Delhi Kalyan Samiti, Govt, of NCT, Delhi	25.00	2001-02
12.	Reserve Bank of India	100.00	1999-00
13.	Oil and Natural Gas Commission	14.90	2006-07
14.	National Thermal Power Corporation Ltd.	5.00	2001-02
15.	ITC Education Trust	100.00	2000-01
16.	Indian Embassy School, Beijing	3.00	2000-01
17.	External Affairs Spouses Association	1.00	1999-00
		1.00	2000-01
		2.00	2001-02
		1.50	2003-04
18.	External Affairs Wives Association	2.00	2002-03
19.	Foreign Services Wives Association	2.00	1995-96
20.	ICS/IAS Wives Association	1.00	2000-01
21.	Ministry of Personnel P.G. and Pensions (Department of Personnel and Training)	300.00	2004-05
		250.00	2004-05
		50.00	2006-07
		50.00	2007-08
		137.11	2007-08
		50.00	2008-09
		42.32	2008-09
GRAND TOTAL		2520.83	

Extension of working hours of Government employees

2380. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had contemplated extending working hours beyond 40 hours a week for Government employees by making each or alternate Saturday a working day or sticking to the present 5 days week system with extended daily work hours from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m.;

(b) whether the plans have been scrapped in the wake of resistance from employees as most of the women employees use the week-end for pending household chores and family visits; and

(c) whether the Sixth Pay Commission report in 2008 had favoured sticking to the plan of 40 hours a week?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) No, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir. The 6th CPC had recommended continuation of the five day week with 40 hours of working in the offices of the Central Government.

Exclusion of Pali language from UPSC mains examination

2381. DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether hundreds of students have been suffering due to exclusion of Pali language from the Union Public Service Commission (UPSC) main examination for the last two years;

(b) if so, whether Ministry would re-introduce Pali from this academic year; and

(c) if non-inclusion of Pali in the 8th Schedule of the Constitution is the reason, whether the Ministry will move an amendment to the 8th Schedule to include Pali in it, and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No such proposal is currently under consideration of the Government.

Orders on appointment of PS, OSD and PA of Ministers Staff

2382. SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the orders issued by Department of Personnel and Training (DoPT) regarding appointment of Private Secretary, OSD, PA and other personal staff of Ministers in Union Cabinet after 26 May, 2014;

(b) the details of the Ministers who have appointed personal staff, till date;

(c) the details of Ministers who have still not appointed personal staff, so far along with the reasons for delay; and

(d) the reasons for DoPT issuing several orders regarding appointment of personal staff of Ministers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) *Vide* Office Memorandum dated 19th June, 2014, DoPT has issued guidelines that any officer/official/private person, who has worked earlier in the personal staff of a Minister, may not be appointed in the personal staff of Ministers in the present Government.

Subsequently, certain relaxations have been given according to which the said guidelines shall apply only in respect of Private Secretary, Officer on Special Duty, Additional Private Secretary, Assistant Private Secretary and First PA who have worked in the Personal Staff of any Minister for any duration during the last 10 years which is to be reckoned from 19th June, 2014.

(b) and (c) The details of Private Secretary/Officer on Special Duty appointed till date are given in Statement (*See* below). The details of the appointment in respect of remaining posts in the personal staff of Ministers is not maintained centrally by this Department. The concerned Ministries/Departments are empowered to appoint personal staff members in accordance with various guidelines issued for the purpose from time to time, except for the post of Private Secretary and Officer on Special Duty (only at relevant levels) which require the approval of the Appointments Committee of the Cabinet.

(d) The orders are issued as per the administrative requirements at any given point of time.

Statement*Details of Ministers whose PS/OSD have been appointed as on 28/07/2014*

Sl. No.	Name of the Minister	Ministry/ Department	Private Secretary/ OSD
1	2	3	4
Cabinet Ministers			
1.	Shri Raj Nath Singh	M/o Home Affairs	PS
2.	Shri M. Venkaiah Naidu	M/o Urban Development	PS
		M/o Parliamentary Affairs	PS
		M/o HUPA	PS
3.	Dr. D.V. Sadananda Gowda	M/o Railways	PS and OSD
4.	Smt. Uma Bharati	M/o Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation	PS
5.	Shri Ram Vilas Paswan	M/o Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution	PS
6.	Shri Kalraj Mishra	M/o MSME	PS
7.	Smt. Maneka Sanjay Gandhi	M/o Women & Child Development	PS
8.	Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad	M/o Communications and IT, Law and Justice	PS
9.	Shri P. Ashok Gajapathi Raju	M/o Civil Aviation	PS and OSD
10.	Smt. Harsimrat Kaur Badal	M/o Food Processing Industries	PS
11.	Shri Narendra Singh Tomar	M/o Labour and Employment	PS
12.	Shri Radha Mohan Singh	M/o Agriculture and Cooperation	PS
13.	Shri Thaawar Chand Gehlot	M/o Social Justice and Empowerment	PS
14.	Dr. Harsh Vardhan	M/o Health and Family Welfare	PS
Minister of State (Independent Charge)			
1.	Gen. V.K. Singh (Retd.)	M/o DoNER	PS
2.	Shri Inderjit Singh	Planning Commission	PS
3.	Shri Santosh Kr. Gangwar	M/o Textiles	PS
4.	Sh. Dharmendra Pradhan	M/o P & NG	PS
5.	Shri Prakash Javadekar	M/o Information and Broadcasting	PS
6.	Smt. Nirmala Sitharaman	M/o Commerce and Industries	PS
7.	Shri Piyush Goyal	M/o Power	OSD

1	2	3	4
Minister of State			
1.	Shri G.M. Siddeshwara	M/o Civil Aviation	PS
2.	Shri Manoj Sinha	M/o Railways	PS
3.	Shri Kiren Rijiju	M/o Home Affairs	PS
4.	Dr. Jitendra Singh	DoPT	PS

Assessment of implementation of social schemes

2383. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to set up an independent office to assess the implementation of social schemes under various Ministries of Government, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government has approved a ₹ 1200 crore road project in Odisha to improve connectivity in extremist-hit parts of the State as well as linking its area to neighbouring States, if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRIINDERJIT SINGH RAO): (a) The Government has set up an Independent Evaluation Office (IEO) as an attached office under the aegis of Planning Commission, to carry out independent evaluation of various flagship programmes, schemes, etc. The IEO is fully funded by the Government of India as an independent body with functional autonomy to discharge its functions. The IEO is permitted to engage the services of leading social science research/other knowledge institutions to evaluate the impact of flagship programmes.

(b) Cabinet Committee on Infrastructure on 4th November, 2010 approved development of 600 km. of State Roads in Odisha to 2-lane, not covered in any Central or State Schemes (out of 1622 km long Left Wing Effectuated (LWE) affected Vijayawada-Ranchi Route) at a cost of ₹ 1200 crore. Up to 30.6.2014, 152 Km. length has been completed with a cumulative expenditure of ₹ 295 crore.

Achievement of Eleventh Plan

2384. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the achievements of the Eleventh Plan so far as Inclusive Growth is concerned;

- (b) whether Government intends to continue with the vision of the Twelfth Five Year Plan *i.e.* Faster, Sustainable and More Inclusive Growth; and
- (c) if so, in what manner Government proposes to realize this vision ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRIINDERJITSINGH RAO): (a) The vision of the Eleventh Plan (2007-12) was inclusive and sustainable growth. The Plan had outlined many strategies and policies to ensure that the benefit of the growth reaches all the sections of the society including poor and marginalised sections. The growth target for the Eleventh Plan envisaged an annual average growth rate of nine percent of GDP. The break-up of sectoral target and achievements during Eleventh Plan are given below:

Sectoral Growth Rates (in %) (At Factor Cost, 2004-05 prices)				
Component	Agriculture	Industry	Services	GDP
Eleventh Plan Target (2007-12)	4.0	10-11	09-11	9.0
Eleventh Plan Realization	4.1	7.7	9.4	8.0
Twelfth Plan Target (2012-17)	4.0	7.6	9.0	8.0

Source: Twelfth Plan Document and Central Statistics Office (CSO)

An important indicator of inclusive growth is reduction in the number of people below poverty line. Based on the NSSO figure and using the methodology recommended by Tendulkar Committee, there has been reduction in Poverty from 37.2% of the population in 2004-05 to 21.9% of the population in 2011-12.

(b) and (c) The broad vision of the Twelfth Plan is ‘Faster, Sustainable, and more Inclusive Growth’. The multi dimensional objectives are envisaged to be achieved in areas of Economic Growth; Poverty and Employment; Education; Health; Infrastructure including Rural Infrastructure; Environment and Sustainability and Service Delivery. The Plan relies on an extensive range of Government Programmes, with increased participation of States/UTs and other developmental agencies. The Plan has also recommended Sectoral allocation of Plan funds. While preparing annual budget, the recommendations of the Twelfth Plan, subject to actual availability of resources and emerging priorities in different sectors have been kept in mind.

Gap between growth of rural and urban sectors

2385. SHRI GARIKAPATI MOHAN RAO: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the gap between the rural and urban sectors is ever widening as far as development and growth are concerned, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(b) whether there are serious disparities in primary education and primary health facilities provided to urban and rural people; and the measures taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI INDERJIT SINGH RAO): (a) and (b) The difference between rural and urban per capita income is a crucial economic parameter to measure the rural urban disparity which has implication for other socio-economic disparities that are evidenced in various human development indicators such as those pertaining to education attainment, health status, etc. The information in respect of per capita income (per capita Net Domestic Product) separately for rural and urban areas at current prices is available only for the base years of the National Accounts Statistics. Therefore, estimates of annual per-capita income (Net Domestic Product) separately for rural and urban areas are available for the years 1970-71, 1980-81, 1993-94, 1999-2000 and 2004-05. Based on the estimates for the latest two years, the ratio of per capita income in the urban area to that of rural area has declined from 2.82 times in 1999-2000 to 2.69 times in 2004-05 reflecting a marginal decline in rural-urban gap. The rural-urban gap has also narrowed down over the years in respect of indicators such as literacy rate, Infant mortality rate (IMR), etc. The rural-urban gap in the literacy rate has come down from 21.18% points in 2001 to 16.07% points in 2011. Similarly, IMR has come down from 72 per thousand live births in 2001 to 46 per thousand in 2012 in rural areas and from 42 to 28 in urban areas during the same period as per Sample Registration System (SRS) of Registrar General of India (RGI). Thus, the rural-urban gap in IMR has reduced from 30 per thousand live birth in 2001 to 18 in 2012. However, as per the National Health Profile (NHP), 2013, Central Bureau of Health Intelligence (CBHI), DGHS, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, population served per bed in rural areas is 4248, while population served per bed in urban areas is 872.

Reduction of rural and urban disparities has always been the priority of the Government's development policy. The strategy has been to generate employment opportunities in rural areas, develop rural infrastructure, provide better access to health, education, drinking water, sanitation, etc. in order to bring a tangible improvement in standard of living and quality of life of the rural masses. The Government has launched a number of programmes towards this end. Some of the major programmes include: Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM), Indira Awas Yojana (IAY), Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana (PMRY), National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Mid Day Meal Scheme (MDMS), etc. Some of the flagship schemes like the SSA and MDMS have been very conducive in reducing the rural and urban disparities. There are no disparities in rural

– urban schools for providing nutritional support to children or in infrastructure like kitchen shade, storage, utensils, cook-cum-helper etc. under MDMS. Moreover, National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), flagship programme under the health sector has been launched to provide effective healthcare to the rural population throughout the country.

Nature of Planning Commission

2386. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government proposes to scrap Planning Commission;
- (b) if not, whether there is any plan to rationalise the present form of Planning Commission;
- (c) what is the role Planning Commission is playing presently under the Constitution;
- (d) to what extent advice/directions of the Planning Commission is binding on the States; and
- (e) whether any State Government raised any objections to the role presently played by the Commission; and if so, the nature of objections ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI INDERJIT SINGH RAO): (a) and (b) No, Sir. There is, at present, no proposal under consideration of the Government for scrapping and rationalizing the present form of Planning Commission.

(c) Article 77 of the Constitution refers to Conduct of Business of the Government of India. Its sub-section (3) provides that the President shall make rules for the more convenient transaction of the business of the Government of India, and for the allocation among Ministers of the said business. In exercise of these powers, Government of India has framed Allocation of Business Rules 1961. The business allocated to the Planning Commission *vide* entry No. 49 of the aforesaid Rules, as amended from time to time, is given in Statement (*See* below).

(d) Planning Commission renders advice to State Governments on economic matters. Such arrangements include discussion of Annual Plans of the State with the concerned State Governments at different levels including the level of the Chief Minister with the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission. Recommendations of the Planning Commissions on economic matters are contained in the five year Plans. After approval of these plans by the Cabinet, they are also considered by the National Development Council which is chaired by the Honourable Prime Minister and comprises *inter alia* Chief Ministers of all the States and Administrators of Union Territories as members.

(e) Planning Commission allocates about 26% of the estimated resources which include about 15% as the Plan assistance to the State and UTs and about 11% as Central Sector Plan. In course of interactions with the States, concerned State Governments raise various issues having bearing on economic development of the State including State issues and issues that relate to the overall national development agenda. States use the interaction with Planning Commission to indicate any difficulty they are facing in implementing Central and State Plans and schemes. No such specific objection to the present role being played by the Planning Commission has been received in Planning Commission.

Statement

Allocation of business to Planning Commission (Yojana Ayog)

1. Assessment of the material, capital and human resources of the country, including technical personnel, and formulation of proposals for augmenting such of these resources as are found to be deficient.
2. Formulation of Plan for the most effective and balanced utilisation of the country's resources.
3. Definition of stages in which the Plan should be carried out on a determination of priorities and allocation of resources for completion of each stage.
4. Determination of the nature of the machinery necessary for the implementation of the Plan in all its aspects.
5. Identifying the factors which are tending to retard economic development and determine the conditions which, in view of current social, and political situation, should be established for the successful execution of the Plan.
6. Appraise from time to time the progress achieved in the execution of each stage of the Plan and recommend adjustment of policies and measures that such appraisal may show to be necessary.
7. Public Co-operation in National Development.
8. Specific programmes for area development notified from time to time.
9. Perspective planning.
10. Institute of Applied Manpower Research.
11. The overall coordination of the Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana.

Note: The overall coordination of the Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana (PMGY) will be the responsibility of the Planning Commission. However, overall management and monitoring of the individual sectoral programmes under PMGY will be the responsibility of the concerned nodal Ministry/Department.

12. Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) –

(a) Policy, planning and implementation of Unique Identification Number (UID) for residents in India and all matters related to it.

(b) Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) and connected matters.

13. All matters relating to National Rainfed Area Authority (NRAA).

Special status for Andhra Pradesh

2387. SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the provisions contained in the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation-2014, regarding the special category status for the State of Andhra Pradesh, creation of special cell for Seemandhra under Chairmanship of Deputy Chairman, formulation of Bundelkhand –type special development package for Rayalaseema and north coastal Andhra;

(b) the steps being taken by Government; and

(c) the role of State Government of Andhra Pradesh and status of their response ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI INDERJIT SINGH RAO): (a) to (c) The Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014 does not contain any provision regarding Special Category Status for Andhra Pradesh, creation of Special Cell for Seemandhra under the Chairmanship of Deputy Chairman and Bundelkhand type special development package for Rayalaseema and north coastal Andhra.

While intervening in the debate on Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Bill 2014 in Parliament on 20th February, 2014 in Rajya Sabha the Government has assured (i) Special Category Status for successor State of Andhra Pradesh comprising 13 districts including the four districts of Rayalaseema and three districts of north coastal Andhra for a period of five years (ii) creation of a Special Cell in the Planning Commission under Deputy Chairman to address the development needs and (iii) Special Development Package for the backward regions of the successor State of Andhra Pradesh on the lines of KBK Special Plan in Odisha and the Bundelkhand Special package in Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh.

The grant of Special Category Status to Andhra Pradesh is under consideration in Planning Commission. A Special Cell for Andhra Pradesh constituted on 25th March, 2014 in the Planning Commission has been entrusted with taking preparatory steps for Special development package to the backward areas of Andhra Pradesh under Section

46(2) and 46(3) of the Act. Special development package to the backward areas would be worked out based on specific proposals from the Government of Andhra Pradesh after due consultations with the concerned Ministries.

Schemes for BPL in Delhi

2388. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has prepared any list of persons, families, house-holds considering Below Poverty Line (BPL) and Above Poverty Line (APL) for implementation of various programmes in Delhi, if so, the details thereof, constituency-wise; and

(b) the details of targeted List of BPL persons/families/house-holds that have been benefited through the various components of schemes like Khadya Aapoorti Scheme etc. and approximated date to be re-started the application forms for BPL cards ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRIINDERJIT SINGH RAO): (a) and (b) The Government of NCT of Delhi has not prepared any list of persons, families, households considering Below Poverty Line (BPL) and Above Poverty Line (APL) for implementation of various programmes in Delhi. However, the Govt. of NCT of Delhi has prepared a list of eligible households for providing benefits under the National Food Security Act, 2013 (NFSA-2013). In Phase –I, 32.39 lakh people (6.27 lakh household) were included under the Food Security who were having any of the following categories of Ration Card: Antodaya Anna Yojana (AAY), Below Poverty Line (BPL), Jhuggi Ration Card (JRC), Resettlement Colony Ration Card (RCRC). These people started getting the benefits from 1st September, 2013.

Following approval of detailed guidelines for identification of eligible household, applications were invited. In response approximately 15.31 lakhs applications have been received by the department and physical verification of 14.63 lakh households has been completed. The process of issue of ration cards to the fresh applicants has started from the month of July 2014 and 1.20 lakh house-holds have been included so far

Grant for KBK region of Odisha

2389. SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the KBK region of Odisha getting 250 crores as support from Government of India and State Government support 120 crore in the name of State Biju KBK;

(b) whether Government will extend this support till the socio, economic conditions of the people improve; and

(c) whether Government will give at least ₹ 500 crores from this financial year 2014-15 as KBK grants for Odisha?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI INDERJIT SINGH RAO): (a) Yes, Sir. The KBK region of Odisha is being allocated funds under Special Plan for KBK Districts since 2002-03 under the State Component of Backward Region Grant Fund (BRGF) and an amount of ₹ 2350.00 crore has so far been released. The Biju KBK Plan is also being implemented by the Government of Odisha from its own resources with an annual allocation of ₹ 120 crore to effectively maintain and strengthen the momentum gained by Special Plan for KBK Districts.

(b) and (c) The Special Plan for the KBK districts has been approved for implementation in the Twelfth Five Year Plan with an allocation of ₹ 250 crore per annum. There is no proposal at present to increase the amount allocated for the Special Plan KBK region of Odisha.

Adoption of Rangarajan Committee report on poverty

2390. SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to adopt the methodology of Rangarajan Committee to estimate the poverty in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of number of poor in the country as per his report, including the details of methodology; and

(d) the amount earmarked for eliminating poverty in this plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI INDERJIT SINGH RAO): (a) and (b) The Planning Commission, in June 2012, constituted an Expert Group under the Chairmanship of Dr. C. Rangarajan to Review the Methodology for Measurement of Poverty. The Expert Group submitted its report on 30th June 2014. The Government is examining the report.

(c) As per the report, in 2011-12, there were 36.3 crore persons living below proposed poverty line (Rangarajan) in the country. The details regarding recommended methodology in the report are given in Statement (*See below*).

(d) The Twelfth Plan (2012-17) aims to reduce the Head Count Ratio of consumption

poverty by 10 percentage points during the plan period. It does not specify the amount of expenditure to achieve this target as poverty is multidimensional necessitating similar approach. The Plan document mentions various programmes which directly or indirectly help in poverty alleviation. The flagship schemes in this regard are Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM), Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY), National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Mid-Day Meal Scheme (MDMS), Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS), Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission (RGNDWM), Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC), Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY), National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP), etc.

Statement

The findings of the report of Expert Group under the Chairmanship of Dr. C. Rangarajan to Review the Methodology for Measurement of Poverty.

1. The Expert Group under the Chairmanship of Dr. C. Rangarajan deliberated on number of issues concerning measurement of poverty and has taken a stand on these as mentioned below:

- (i) The Expert Group (Tendulkar) had used the all-India urban poverty line basket as the reference to derive state-level rural and urban poverty. This was a departure from the earlier practice of using two separate poverty line baskets for rural and urban areas. The Expert Group (Rangarajan) reverts to the practice of having separate all-India rural and urban poverty basket lines and deriving state-level rural and urban estimates from these.
- (ii) The Expert Group (Tendulkar) had decided not to anchor the poverty line to the then available official calorie norms used in all poverty estimations since 1979 as it found a poor correlation between food consumed and nutrition outcomes. However, on a review of subsequent research, the Expert Group (Rangarajan) took a considered view that deriving the food component of the Poverty Line Basket by reference to the simultaneous satisfaction of all three nutrient -norms would be appropriate when Seen in conjunction with the emphasis on a full range of policies and programmes for child-nutrition support and on public provisioning of a range of public goods and services aimed at the amelioration of the disease-environment facing the population.
- (iii) Estimates of consumption expenditure Seen in the National Accounts Statistics and as inferred from the sample surveys of the National Sample

Survey Organisation show a large and growing variance. The Expert Group (Rangarajan) prefers NSSO's estimates and decides not to use the NAS estimates. This is in line with the approach taken by Expert Group (Lakdawala) and Expert Group (Tendulkar).

- (iv) The capture of spatial and temporal variation in prices in estimating the State-level and rural-urban poverty levels (given all-India rural and urban estimates) has undergone substantial refinement since 1979. The Expert Group (Rangarajan) agrees with the methodology adopted by the Expert Group (Tendulkar) in this regard. This overcomes the limitations of using fixed base-year weights by using a combination of unit values derived from successive NSSO's Consumer Expenditure Surveys and price-relatives derived from the Consumer Price Indices.
- (v) Public expenditure on social services has increased substantially in recent years. These expenses are not captured, by design, in the NSSO's Consumer Expenditure Surveys and the poverty line derived from these is thus lower than the services actually consumed.
- (vi) The Expert Group (Rangarajan) is of the considered view that the deployment of criteria other than consumption expenditure in the measurement of poverty raises several issues regarding measurement and aggregation and that these render such exercises impractical. However, the Expert Group (Rangarajan) has considered an alternate view in estimating the poverty line by reference to the ability of households to save.

2. The Methodology recommended by the Expert Group (Rangarajan) for estimation of poverty is as follows:

- (i) The poverty line should be based on certain normative levels of adequate nourishment, clothing, house rent, conveyance and education, and a behaviorally determined level of other non-food expenses.
- (ii) The Expert Group (Rangarajan) computed the average requirements of calories, proteins and fats based on ICMR norms differentiated by age, gender and activity for all-India rural and urban regions to derive the normative levels of nourishment. Accordingly, the energy requirement works out to 2,155 kcal per person per day in rural areas and 2,090 kcal per person per day in urban areas. For reasons elaborated in the text, the Expert Group (Rangarajan) views the Calorie norm not as a single number but as an average in a band of +/- 10 per cent of these values and with intakes even at the lower end still being adequate enough to not adversely affect health and work.

- (iii) The protein and fat requirements have been estimated on the same lines as for energy. These requirements are 48 gms and 28 gms per capita per day, respectively, in rural areas; and 50 gms and 26 gms per capita per day in urban areas.
- (iv) A food basket that simultaneously meets all the normative requirements of the three nutrients defines the food component of the poverty line basket proposed by the Expert Group (Rangarajan). These nutrient norms are met for persons located in the sixth fractile (25-30%) in rural areas and for those in the fourth fractile (15-20%) in urban areas in 2011-12. The average monthly per capita consumption expenditure on food in these fractile classes is ₹ 554 in rural areas and ₹ 656 in urban areas (NSS 68th Round).
- (v) The median fractile (45-50%) values of clothing expenses, rent, conveyance and education expenses are treated as the normative requirements of the basic non-food expenses of clothing, housing, mobility and education of a poverty line basket. This works out to ₹ 141 per capita per month in rural areas and ₹ 407 in urban areas. The observed expenses of all other non-food expenses of the fractile classes that meet the nutrition requirements are considered as part of the poverty line basket. This works out to ₹ 277 per capita per month in rural areas and ₹ 344 in urban areas.
- (vi) The new poverty line thus work out to monthly per capita consumption expenditure of ₹ 972 in rural areas and ₹ 1,407 in urban areas in 2011-12. For a family of five, this translates into a monthly consumption expenditure of ₹ 4,860 in rural areas and ₹ 7,035 in urban areas.
- (vii) Estimations of the poverty line made for the Expert Group (Rangarajan) based on an independent large survey of households by CMIE and using a different methodology wherein a household is considered poor if it is unable to save, yields results that are remarkably close to those derived using the NSSO data. This provides additional evidence in support of the poverty line derived by the Expert Group (Rangarajan).
- (viii) Compared to the poverty lines based on the methodology of the Expert Group (Tendulkar), the poverty lines estimated by the Expert Group (Rangarajan) are 19% and 41% higher in rural and urban areas, respectively. The Expert Group (Rangarajan) uses the Modified Mixed Recall Period consumption expenditure data of the NSSO as these are considered to be more precise compared to the MRP, which was used by the Expert Group (Tendulkar) and the URP, which was used by earlier estimations. 67% of

the increase in the rural poverty line and 28% of the increase in the urban poverty line is because of the shift from MRP to MMRP.

- (ix) The national rural and urban poverty lines computed as above were used to derive the state-wise poverty lines by using the implicit price derived from the quantity and value of consumption observed in the NSSO's 68th Round of Consumer Expenditure Survey (2011-12) to estimate state relative to all-India Fisher price indices. Using these and the state-specific distribution of persons by expenditure groups (NSS), state-specific ratios of rural and urban poverty were estimated. State-level poverty ratio was estimated as weighted average of the rural and urban poverty ratios and the national poverty ratio was computed again as the population-weighted average of state-wise poverty ratios.
- (x) The Expert Group (Rangarajan) therefore estimates that the 30.9% of the rural population and 26.4% of the urban population was below the poverty line in 2011-12. The all India ratio was 29.5%. In rural India, 260.5 million individuals were below poverty and in urban India 102.5 million were under poverty. Totally, 363 million were below poverty in 2011-12.
- (xi) The poverty ratio has declined from 39.6% in 2009-10 to 30.9% in 2011-12 in rural India and from 35.1% to 26.4% in urban India. The decline was thus a uniform 8.7 percentage points over the two years. The all-India poverty ratio fell from 38.2% to 29.5%. Totally, 91.6 million individuals were lifted out of poverty during this period.
- (xii) The Expert Group (Rangarajan) recommends the updation of the poverty line in the future using the Fisher Index. The weighting diagram for this effort can be drawn from the NSSO's Consumer Expenditure Survey. For the Food-group, the Expert Group (Rangarajan) recommends that the current practice of relying on the unit values derivable from the NSSO Consumer Expenditure Surveys should continue till such time a new CPI of CSO with a weighting diagram based on the 2011-12 pattern of consumption becomes available. In respect of non-food-items, the price indices available in the exiting CSO Consumer Price Indices can be used in the construction of requisite Fisher indices. Once the new series of Consumer Price Index numbers (with 2011-12 as the base year) become available, it may be used if the extent of change in the structure of consumption at that point in time relative to the 2011-12 structure of consumption is not very different.

Steps taken to create more institutions

2391. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any adequate steps to create more institutions and strengthen facilities for higher education and research in the country so that higher global positioning in science and technology can be achieved by India; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Setting up of Global Research Centres of MNCs

2392. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to set up Global Research Centres of Multinational Corporations (MNCs) to gain global competitiveness through a well designed innovation eco-system;

(b) if so, the progress made in this regard; and

(c) the response of MNCs with regard thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) The Government does not have any proposal to set up Global Research Centres by Multinational Corporations (MNCs). However, based on information published in a research paper by Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad, such research centres have been set up by MNCs under the automatic FDI route. Most of them are either branches of parent MNC where 100% equity in the host firm is held by the MNC, while a few are subsidiaries of MNCs having foreign equity holding between 51 to 99 per cent. According to estimates, as of December 2010 there were 871 foreign R & D centres operating from India. These centres are in high technology industries, such as telecommunication equipment, information technology, engineering services, pharmaceuticals and biotechnology and are mainly concentrated in Bengaluru, Pune/Mumbai, Hyderabad, National Capital Region and Chennai regions of the country.

The Department of Scientific and Industrial Research (DSIR) has granted recognition to 55 R & D Centres of MNCs where equity holding by MNCs is more than 99% and up to 100% and 73 R & D Centres where equity holding by MNCs is between 51 and 99%.

CSIR laboratories and centres

2393. SHRI GARIKAPATI MOHAN RAO: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) laboratories and centres in the country, location-wise;

(b) the achievements of the laboratories during the last three years;

(c) whether Government proposes to set up more such laboratories in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof, State-wise including Andhra Pradesh and Telangana States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) The details of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research laboratories and outreach centres in the country, location-wise are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) Laboratory-wise achievements are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement-I*The details of CSIR laboratories and outreach centres*

Sl. No.	Name of the Institute
1.	CSIR-AMPRI (CSIR-Advanced Materials and Processes Research Institute), Bhopal
2.	CSIR-CBRI (CSIR-Central Building Research Institute), Roorkee
3.	CSIR-CCMB (CSIR-Centre for Cellular and Molecular Biology), Hyderabad
4.	CSIR-CDRI (CSIR-Central Drug Research Institute), Lucknow
5.	CSIR-CECRI (CSIR-Central Electrochemical Research Institute), Karaikudi
6.	CSIR-CEERI (CSIR-Central Electronics Engineering Research Institute), Pilani
7.	CSIR-CFTRI (CSIR-Central Food Technological Research Institute), Mysore
8.	CSIR-CGCRI (CSIR-Central Glass and Ceramic Research Institute), Kolkata
9.	CSIR-CIMAP (CSIR-Central Institute of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants), Lucknow
10.	CSIR-CIMFR (CSIR-Central Institute of Mining and Fuel Research), Dhanbad

Sl. No.	Name of the Institute
11.	CSIR-CLRI (CSIR-Central Leather Research Institute), Chennai
12.	CSIR-CMERI (CSIR-Central Mechanical Engineering Research Institute), Durgapur
13.	CSIR-CRRI (CSIR-Central Road Research Institute), New Delhi
14.	CSIR-CSIO (CSIR-Central Scientific Instruments Organisation), Chandigarh
15.	CSIR-CSMCRI (CSIR-Central Salt & Marine Chemicals Research Institute), Bhavnagar
16.	CSIR-IGIB (CSIR-Institute of Genomics & Integrative Biology), Delhi
17.	CSIR-IHBT (CSIR-Institute of Himalayan Bioresource Technology), Palampur
18.	CSIR-IICB (CSIR-Indian Institute of Chemical Biology), Kolkata
19.	CSIR-IICT (CSIR-Indian Institute of Chemical Technology), Hyderabad
20.	CSIR-IIIM (CSIR-Indian Institute of Integrative Medicine), Jammu
21.	CSIR-IIP (CSIR-Indian Institute of Petroleum), Dehradun
22.	CSIR-IMMT (CSIR-Institute of Minerals and Materials Technology), Bhubaneswar
23.	CSIR-IMTECH (CSIR-Institute of Microbial Technology), Chandigarh
24.	CSIR-IITR (CSIR-Indian Institute of Toxicological Research), Lucknow
25.	CSIR-NAL (CSIR-National Aerospace Laboratories), Bengaluru
26.	CSIR-NBRI (CSIR-National Botanical Research Institute), Lucknow
27.	CSIR-NCL (CSIR-National Chemical Laboratory), Pune
28.	CSIR-NEERI (CSIR-National Environmental Engineering Research Institute), Nagpur
29.	CSIR-NEIST (CSIR-North-East Institute of Science and Technology), Jorhat
30.	CSIR-NGRI (CSIR-National Geophysical Research Institute), Hyderabad
31.	CSIR-NIO (CSIR-National Institute of Oceanography), Goa
32.	CSIR-NIIST (CSIR-National Institute for Interdisciplinary Science and Technology), Thiruvananthapuram
33.	CSIR-NISCAIR (CSIR-National Institute of Science Communication and Information Resources), New Delhi
34.	CSIR-NISTADS (CSIR-National Institute of Science Technology and Development Studies), New Delhi
35.	CSIR-NML (CSIR-National Metallurgical Laboratory), Jamshedpur
36.	CSIR-NPL (CSIR-National Physical Laboratory), New Delhi
37.	CSIR-SERC (CSIR-Structural Engineering Research Centre), Chennai

List of Outreach Centres of CSIR laboratories

Lab	Outreach centre
CSIR-CBRI	New Delhi
CSIR-CECRI	Chennai
	Mandapam
	Tuticorin
CSIR-CEERI	Chennai
CSIR-CFTRI	Hyderabad
	Lucknow
	Mumbai
CSIR-CGCRI	Ahemdabad
	Khurja
CSIR-CIMAP	Bangalore
	Hyderabad
	Pantnagar
	Purara
CSIR-CIMFR	Bilaspur
	Nagpur
	Ranchi
	Roorkee
CSIR-CLRI	Ahmedabad
	Jalandhar
	Kanpur
	Kolkata
CSIR-CMERI	Ludhiana
CSIR-CSIO	Chennai
	New Delhi
CSIR Hqs.	CSEU, Pune
CSIR-CSMCRI	Mandapam
CSIR-IIIM	Srinagar

Lab	Outreach centre
CSIR-NEERI	Chennai
	New Delhi
	Hyderabad
	Kolkata
	Mumbai
CSIR-NEIST	Imphal
	Itanagar
CSIR-NIO	Kochi
	Mumbai
	Visakhapatnam
CSIR-NML	Chennai

Statement-II

Laboratory-wise Recent Major Achievements of CSIR

Sl. No.	Name of the Institute	Recent Major Achievements
1.	CSIR- AMPRI (CSIR-Advanced Materials and Processes Research Institute), Bhopal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aluminium-metal metal matrix based light weight brake drums for automobiles; Aluminium foam core sandwich panels; Fly ash-based cementitious materials; Red mud-based X-ray shielding panels and blocks; and Modified bushes and hammer tips for Sugar mills.
2.	CSIR -CBRI (CSIR-Central Building Research Institute), Roorkee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disaster Mitigation: Post-Earthquake Reconnaissance Survey- Sikkim Earthquake; Anti-termite barrier for new buildings; Fire Safe Polymeric Composite Panels; and Engineering of Landslide Disaster Mitigation.
3.	CSIR-CCMB (CSIR-Centre for Cellular and Molecular Biology), Hyderabad	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New Gene Discovered for Early Onset Chronic Pancreatitis; Photo dynamic therapy agent-two times more potent than currently available FDA approved PDT drug-useful for treatment of cancer; Signal Transduction pathways in human health and disease; RNA binding proteins and gene regulation;

Sl. No.	Name of the Institute	Recent Major Achievements
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Genetic evidence for recent population mixture in India; Indian origin of the European Romani populations; Genetic variation increases the risk of leprosy in Indian population; Novel Molecular Diagnostics for Eye Diseases and Low Vision Enhancement Devices; and Improved Samba Mahsuri (rice variety).
4.	CSIR-CDRI (CSIR-Central Drug Research Institute), Lucknow	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Potential Leads available for licensing/ licensed for diseases like Osteoporosis, Thrombosis, Diabetes & Dyslipidemia, Cancer and Tuberculosis; Spermicidal & Anti-trichomonal contraception; Process know-how of antihyperglycemic CDR-134-D123; Licensing of L-Pac, Ephedrine and pseudoephedrine technology; Plan-derived single molecule (K058) for rapid bone fracture healing oral drug; and An alternative treatment for post-menopausal osteoporosis - <i>Withaferin A</i>.
5.	CSIR-CECRI (CSIR-Central Electrochemical Research Institute), Karaikudi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nitride-based multilayer coated 31 6L SS as a Human Body Implant; Electrochemical Defluorinator; Li-ion supercapacitor; Solid oxide fuel cells; Zinc bromide redox flow battery; and Electrochemical preparation of Calcium Gluconate.
6.	CSIR-CEERI (CSIR-Central Electronics Engineering Research Institute), Pilani	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 42 GHz, 200kW Gyrotron; Ksheer Scanner- system for detection of synthetic adulteration in raw milk; Online surface inspection module for hot rolled steel strips; NIRS-based on-line instrument for quality assessment in edible oil industry; System for grading and sorting of mangoes based on weight and external features; 25kV/5kA Sealed-off PSS and 40 kV/3 kA Thyatron; VUV/UV Excimer Sources for Water Purification; 25kV/5kA Sealed-off PSS and 40 kV/3 kA Thyatron; and Electrodes for Milk Analyzer.

Sl. No.	Name of the Institute	Recent Major Achievements
7.	CSIR-CFTRI (CSIR-Central Food Technological Research Institute), Mysore	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transcription of omega3 rich plant, chia (<i>salvia hispanica</i>); • Algae-mediated CO₂ sequestration for climate change mitigation and conversion to value-added products; • Palm fat containing palm oil nutraceuticals and emulsifier property; and • Shelf-stable dehydrated egg paneer cubes and egg crunchy bites.
8.	CSIR-CGCRI (CSIR-Central Glass and Ceramic Research Institute), Kolkata	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rare-earth doped optical fibres for high power laser applications; • Mesoporous alumina thin films with hexagonal and cubic symmetries as catalyst support; • Fabrication technology for advanced glasses; • TiB-TiN composite coatings for implant applications; • Diamond-like thick film for RF transparent window; • Supercontinuum light source based on Photonic Crystal Fibre; and • Ceramic membrane based high capacity modules for pretreatment of turbid water for polishing of iron and arsenic contaminated water using micro filtration technique.
9.	CSIR-CIMAP (CSIR-Central Institute of Medicinal & Aromatic Plants), Lucknow	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carbon Sequestration potential of aromatic plants; • New varieties of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants viz. CIMAP Sil-9, CIMAP Bio-G-171, CIMAP- Khus 22, and CIMAP Khus 15; • Natural Lip Balm (in association with CSIR-NBRI); • Crop diversification in vetiver through intercropping for higher productivity; • Public Private Partnership model for contractual cultivation of <i>Artemisia annua</i>; • Vetiver (Khus) Bio-village for rural income enhancement; and • Economic analysis of Menthol mint cultivation at farmers' field.
10.	CSIR-CIMFR (CSIR-Central Institute of Mining & Fuel Research), Dhanbad	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High concentration fill technology on utilization of fly ash as a filling material for underground coal mines; • Tracking and monitoring system using RFID tags for disaster management in underground mines; • Highwall mining; • Mine Plan and EMP for Karwar project of Indian Navy; and • Coal Carbonization.

Sl. No.	Name of the Institute	Recent Major Achievements
11.	CSIR-CLRI (CSIR-Central Leather Research Institute), Chennai	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mineral-free Eco-benign tanning; • Salt free tanning; • Solid waste for treatment of liquid waste; • Process for Treatment of wastewater using Fluidised Immobilized Carbon Catalytic Oxidation Reactor; • Technology Upgradation of Ethiopian Tanneries; and • Smart Leather.
12.	CSIR-CMERI (CSIR-Central Mechanical Engineering Research Institute), Durgapur	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Five-axis CNC milling machine; • μ-EDM Prototype machine; • Autonomous Intelligent Robotic Wheel Chair; • Mobile Bridge Inspection Unit; • 100% Biofuelled Tractor; and • Steel Plant Skelp Mill Mechanization.
13.	CSIR-CRRI (CSIR-Central Road Research Institute), New Delhi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Microscopic Traffic Simulation Model for Speed-flow Equations and Roadway capacity for high speed corridors; • Traffic studies for junction improvement on major road corridors in Ahmedabad; • Guidelines for construction of roads, culverts, and bridges in cyclone prone areas; • Infrastructure Information System in GIS environment for maintenance of Bridges on National and State Highways; • Evaluation of Bus Rapid Transit corridor Performance from Ambedkar Nagar to Moolchand intersection; and • Evaluation of Old Railway bridges for increase in the axle loads due to freight wagons; and cold mix technology.
14.	CSIR-CSIO (CSIR-Central Scientific Instruments Organisation), Chandigarh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Head-up displays for Aircraft variants: Tejas-Navy Light combat aircraft; • Head-up display for Hindustan Jet Trainer Aircraft; • Long period fibre gratings based isolation filter; • Recovery of pure ZnO nanoparticles from spent Zn-MnO₂ alkaline batteries; Sensors and Instrumentation for Pesticide Estimation; • Detailed Slope stability analysis of Khakri Landslide; • Electrostatic Sprayer for agricultural applications; and • Extraction of nano-diamonds from waste materials.

Sl. No.	Name of the Institute	Recent Major Achievements
15.	CSIR-CSMCRI (CSIR-Central Salt & Marine Chemicals Research Institute), Bhavnagar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Self-regulation of photovoltaic module temperature; • Biofuel from microalgae; • Microbial synthesis of Green plastic-polyhydroxyalkanoates (PHA) using Jatropha Biodiesel waste residues; • Pharma grade synthetic anionic clay; • Hollow fibre ultrafiltration membranes; • Production of Potash fertilizers through selective K⁺ precipitation; • Trans-esterification of edible, non-edible and used cooking oils for biodiesel production using calcined layered double hydroxides as reusable base catalysts; and • Large scale demonstration of efficacy of liquid fertilizer sap from seaweeds.
16.	CSIR-IGIB (CSIR-Institute of Genomics & Integrative Biology), Delhi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New diagnostic method for detecting airway diseases; • Molecule from Herbal origin for treatment of Bronchial Asthma (in collaboration with other CSIR laboratories viz. IICB, IIIM, IITR and IICT); • Technology for Biochemical Oxygen Demand Sensor; • Establishment of 6 E-Health Centres; • Inhibitors of IL-4 and IL-5 for the treatment of Bronchial asthma (in collaboration with other CSIR Laboratories IICB and IITR); and • Complex patterns of genomic admixture within Southern Africa.
17	CSIR-IHBT (CSIR-Institute of Himalayan Bioresource Technology), Palampur	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technology for production of unique autoclavable Super Oxide Dismutase (SOD) enzyme, used in cosmetic, food and pharmaceutical industries; • Baseline information on select protected areas of Himachal Pradesh; • Value added products from apple pomace; • Virus-free Apple rootstock; • High purity steviol glycosides from <i>Stevia rebaudiana</i>; • Him Sphurti (CSIR-IHBT-T-01) a high yielding cultivar of China hybrid tea; and • Thornless Rose

Sl. No.	Name of the Institute	Recent Major Achievements
18	CSIR-IICB (CSIR-Indian Institute of Chemical Biology), Kolkata	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Molecule from Herbal origin for treatment of Bronchial Asthma (in collaboration with other CSIR laboratories viz. IGIB, IIIM, IITR and ICT); • Easy test for visceral Leishmaniasis and post-kala-azar Dermal Leishmaniasis; • Inhibitors of IL-4 and IL-5 for the treatment of Bronchial asthma (in collaboration with other CSIR Laboratories IGIB and IITR); and • DBETH: a Database of Bacterial Exotoxins for Human.
19.	CSIR-IICT (CSIR-Indian Institute of Chemical Technology), Hyderabad	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Molecule from Herbal origin for treatment of Bronchial Asthma (in collaboration with other CSIR laboratories viz. IICB, IGIB, IIIM, and IITR); • Conversion of waste plastics to fuel; • Process for fluoroelastomer Kel-F-800; • Process for FEP-resin; • Catalyst system for Nitrotriazolone; • Technology transfer of 4-tert-butyl toluene and 4-tert butyl benzoic acid; • Self-Organizing Maps: A novel technology to minimize mosquito borne diseases; and • Process know-how for preparation Profenfos.
20.	CSIR-IIIM (CSIR-Indian Institute of Integrative Medicine), Jammu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Molecule from Herbal origin for treatment of Bronchial Asthma (in collaboration with other CSIR laboratories viz. IICB, IGIB, IITR and ICT).
21.	CSIR-IIP (CSIR-Indian Institute of Petroleum), Dehradun	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Catalyst Thoxcat ES for sweetening of LPG; • Process for Dodecane Fraction from Straight-run Kerosene; • Soaker visbreaking technology; Study for development & production of Ramrocket Fuel as per GOST 12308-09; • Eco-friendly process for converting waste plastics to transportation fuel and petrochemicals; • Production of Bio-jet fuels from jatropa; • Simultaneous production of US grade gasoline and pure benzene from FCC C6 Heart Cut; and • Solvent de-oiling plant at Numaligarh Refinery Limited.

Sl. No.	Name of the Institute	Recent Major Achievements
22.	CSIR-IITR (CSIR-Indian Institute of Toxicology Research), Lucknow	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inhibitors of IL-4 and IL-5 for the treatment of Bronchial Asthma (in collaboration with other CSIR Laboratories IGIB and IICB); • Induction of Reactive Oxygen Species, mitochondrial damage and autophagy in lung epithelial cancer cells by iron oxide nanoparticles; • Effect of long term exposure of cypermethrin on adult rats; • Biodegradable Poly (vinyl alcohol)-polyethylenimine nano composites for enhanced gene expression <i>in vitro</i> and <i>in vivo</i>. • Edible oil adulterants, argemone oil and butter yellow, as aetiological factors for gall bladder cancer • Particulate matter concentration in ambient air and its effects on lung functions among residents in the National Capital Region; and • New synthetic methods and its application towards the synthesis of bio-active scaffolds.
23.	CSIR-IMMT (CSIR-Institute of Minerals and Materials Technology), Bhubaneswar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flow-sheets of beneficiation of low-grade iron ores; • Green technology for producing iron using hydrogen plasma; • Large scale milling process for production of Oxide dispersion strengthened steel powder; • Novel $\text{Sm}_2\text{Ti}_2\text{O}_7/\text{SmCrO}_3$ Composite for degradation of Rhodamine R6G dye; • High-strength nano-crystalline Mg-Al powder synthesized by mechanical alloying; • Nickel recovery from refinery electrolyte; • Tungsten carbide cast composites for neutron shielding of Tokamak type fusion reactor walls; • Production of ferro-nickel from chromite overburden/ nickel laterite ore by thermal plasma process; and • High temperature diffusion conducting ceramic coatings as steel by Electrophoretic deposition for active corrosion protection.
24.	CSIR-IM Tech (CSIR-Institute of Microbial Technology), Chandigarh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recombinant Streptokinase (rSK) –CSIR's Second-Generation Clot Buster transferred to Epygen Biotech Pvt. Ltd., Mumbai; • Third Generation Clot Buster-Clot-Specific Streptokinase (CSSK); • Better vaccines for tuberculosis; • Decoding of mango, pomegranate pathogens; and • Phenotypic characterization of Streptomyces strains.

Sl. No.	Name of the Institute	Recent Major Achievements
25.	CSIR-NAL (CSIR-National Aerospace Laboratories), Bengaluru	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Successful flight of Five seat general civil aviation aircraft (CNM-5)- the country's first Public-Private Partnership in the development of civil aircraft; • Manufacturing Technology for advanced composites; • 12.88 meter Doppler Weather Radar for ISRO at Cherrapunji; • 'DhVANI'- an indigenous advanced target training system for the Indian Army; and • Drishti'- capable of measuring visibility down to 5 meters installed at airports of Delhi, Lucknow and Kolkata.
26.	CSIR-NBRI (CSIR-National Botanical Research Institute), Lucknow	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New insecticidal proteins from plants; • Natural Strawberry red colour from plants; • Differential effects of Arsenic on essential amino-acids in rice grains; • Transgenic crop plants and genes for resistance to insect pests; • NBRI-Comprehensive Cotton Genomic Database; • Improved Betelvine Production Technology; • Antifungal (Antidandruff) herbal product; and • Vertical Gardening - Scope Unlimited in Limited Space.
27.	CSIR-NCL (CSIR-National Chemical Laboratory), Pune	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Synthesis and characterization of furanoid amino acids; • Synthesis of Benzodiazepinyl phosphonates as clostripain inhibitors; • Polyimide resin technology for BrahMos supersonic missile system; and • Shape and size selective functional nanoparticles from Cellulose.
28.	CSIR-NEERI (CSIR-National Environmental Engineering Research Institute), Nagpur	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land treatment and disposal of effluent from automobile industry using high rate transcription system; • Hydroplume- high rate circular secondary clarifies for wastewater treatment; • Inter linkages of air quality, climate change, and health with recourse to molecular modeling and tracking analysis of regional transport of air pollution; • Hand-pump attached iron removal plants for potable water; • Solar energy based electrolytic defluoridation unit for potable water supply; and • CETP scale electro-oxidation plant.

Sl. No.	Name of the Institute	Recent Major Achievements
29.	CSIR-NEIST (CSIR-North-East Institute of Science and Technology), Jorhat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exploration and screening of bacterial diversity in North-East India- potential application in bio-control; • Survey, isolation and preliminary characterization of microbial populations and southern Brahmaputra Corridor of Assam; • Genetic diversity of antimicrobial agents producing Streptomyces isolated from protected forest area of Assam and Arunachal Pradesh; • New analogues of drugs and intermediates; • Natural polymer based nano-composites and biodegradable polymers; • Seismic hazard-risk evaluation and earthquake precursor related studies; • Utilization of Plant and Waste Materials of North-East India to a Value Added Product: Environment Friendly Technology; • Low cost process for fluoride removal from contaminated water specific to NE region for public use; and • Anti-Arthritis: Herbal formulation for Arthritis treatment.
30.	CSIR-NGRI (CSIR-National Geophysical Research Institute), Hyderabad	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First seismological evidence of active-fault beneath Tehri Dam; • Gravity and magnetic studies over a part of Krishna-Godavari Basin; • Delineation of groundwater potential zones in Deccan traps covered Godavari rift zone; • Sustainable solution for geogenic contamination through arsenic in groundwater of western Bihar; • Scientific drilling near Koyna reveals the thickness of Deccan Traps and nature of underlying basement rocks; • First Finding of Native Gold from the Chromitites of the Nuggihalli Schist Belt, Dharwar Craton, South India; • Imaging mantle lithosphere for diamond prospecting; and • Xenon as Internal Standard for the Accurate Determination of Trace Elements in Water Samples by ICP-MS.

Sl. No.	Name of the Institute	Recent Major Achievements
31.	CSIR-NIIST (CSIR-National Institute for Interdisciplinary Science and Technology), Thiruvananthapuram	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Glass-free LTCC tapes for microwave substrate applications; • vapor cooled MgB_2 current leads and Nd based bulk superconductor; • Photo active nano titanium oxide coatings on solar panels; • Commercial release of AutoCAST-XI with Virtual Casting Technology; • Family size compact anaerobic digester cum biogas plant; • Commercialization of compact anaerobic digester cum biogas plant; • Demonstration plants for bioextraction of coir fibre, banana fibres and pineapple leaf fibre; • Coir fibre composite for furniture; • Development of Indian Standards for North East Ginger; and • Fresh ginger processing unit at Wyanad.
32.	CSIR-NIO (CSIR-National Institute of Oceanography), Goa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Launching of new multi-disciplinary Oceanographic Research Vessel RV Sindhu Sadhana • Autonomous Vertical Profiler; • Observational evidence of lower-frequency Yanai waves in the central equatorial Indian Ocean; • Hydrothermal plumes over the Carlsberg Ridge, Indian Ocean; • Bio-prospecting of a few brown seaweeds for their cytotoxic and antioxidant activities; • Deep-sea mining: Economic, technical, technological, and environmental considerations for sustainable development; • Autonomous profiling device to monitor remote water bodies; and • Survey revealing large remnant of a grounded vessel off Candolim Beach, Goa.
33	CSIR-NISCAIR (CSIR-National Institute of Science Communication and Information Resources), New Delhi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NISCAIR-published journal Indian Journal of Fibre & Textile Research included in Thomson Reuters Web of Science; • Two books entitled 'Constructing Culture of science: Communication of Science in India & China, 'Quality Education & Excellence in Science Research in Indian University'; • Publication of scholarly journals; and • Publication of popular science magazines, 'Science Reporter', 'Vigyan Pragati', and 'Science ki Duniya'.

Sl. No.	Name of the Institute	Recent Major Achievements
34	CSIR-NISTADS (CSIR-National Institute of Science, Technology and Development Studies), New Delhi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • India S&T Report 2010-11; • Book entitled • ‘Strategic Thinking’ published; and • Book entitled • ‘Agro-biodiversity Conservation in Indian Central Himalaya: On Farm (<i>In-situ</i>) Practices’ published by German publisher.
35	CSIR-NML (CSIR-National Metallurgical Laboratory), Jamshedpur	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GMI-based Portable Magnetic Sensing Device for Detection of Carburization of Structural Components of Petrochemical / Refinery Industry; • Setting up an Industrial scale Column (2.5 m dia.) to Andhra Baryte Corpn. Pvt. Ltd, Cuddapah; • Production of Standard grade Ferrosilicon using Banded Hematite-Quartzite (BHQ)/Banded Hematite Jasper (BHJ) and Jhama coal; • Recovery of metallic alloys and slag as valuable product from spent catalyst residue; • Improved coke based Energy Efficient Brass Melting Furnace for the artisans of Moradabad; and • Anti-tarnishing lacquer for copper and its alloys.
36.	CSIR-NPL (CSIR-National Physical Laboratory), New Delhi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transfer of critical technology of Rubidium atomic frequency standard for space applications to ISRO; • Programmable Josephson Voltage Standard; • Porous Conducting Carbon Paper For Fuel Cell; • CNT incorporated light weight carbon foam; and • Organic Light Emitting Devices.
37.	CSIR-SERC (CSIR-Structural Engineering Research Centre), Chennai	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Smart energy harvesters from ambient structural vibration for seismic mitigation and health monitoring of civil infrastructure; • Structural Health Monitoring schemes for Civil Engineering Infrastructure in India using Smart Sensing Technologies; • Technical report on development of probabilistic seismic hazard map of India; • Stress Analysis of 24” Dia. Gas Pipeline at proposed Coastal Road crossing at Dronagiri, Navi Mumbai; • Condition assessment of distressed PSC girder of span 3 and recommendations on retrofitting of off-shore tanker terminal of Vishakhapatnam Port Trust; and • Eco-friendly Concrete Composites for Structural Applications.

Implementation of schemes through NGOs

2394. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government has partnered with NGOs and other organizations for the various schemes for socially backward and disabled people;

(b) if so, the criteria for selecting an NGO or organization for the implementation of Government schemes; and

(c) the details of the number of NGOs or other organizations selected for implementation of Government schemes and funds allocated to them, year-wise, State-wise, for the past five years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) Yes, Sir. Government has partnered with NGOs and Voluntary Organizations under the Scheme of Grants-in-Aid to Non-Governmental Organisations and Voluntary Organisations working for the welfare of Scheduled Castes, Other Backward Classes and Persons with Disabilities.

(b) The criteria for selection is that the organization should be registered Society, or a registered Public Trust or a Charitable Company licensed under Section 25 of the Companies Act, with at least two years of registration at the time of applying for grants. Their Proposal for grants for implementation of any particular scheme is recommended by the State Governments/UTs concerned and is scrutinized by a Screening Committee in the Ministry at the time of initial sanction of grants. Subsequent grants are sanctioned on the basis of fresh recommendations of the Governments of the States/UTs.

(c) The number of NGOs engaged in these schemes and the funds released to them during the last five years *i.e.* 2009-10 to 2013-14 are given in Statement.

Statement

1. Scheme of Grants in Aid to NGOs/VOs working for welfare of Scheduled Castes

Sl. No.	State	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14	
		No. of NGOs	Funds released	No. of NGOs	Funds released	No. of NGOs	Funds released	No. of NGOs	Funds released	No. of NGOs	Funds released
1.	Andhra Pradesh	17	114.71	18	163.1	14	123.50	9	80.81	7	54.18
2.	Bihar	1	6.32	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0
3.	Chhattisgarh	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0
4.	Goa	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0
5.	Gujarat	15	3.97	8	13.18	16	81.83	12	23.28	15	50.27
6.	Haryana	4	17.34	3	17.62	4	34.11	0	0.00	4	22.12
7.	Himachal Pradesh	1	3.14	1	12.84	2	6.53	1	6.42	1	6.53
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	0	0.00	1	25.71	1	11.00	1	6.72	1	10.89
9.	Jharkhand	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0
10.	Karnataka	17	150.60	26	359.99	21	251.30	15	135.97	20	224.80

(₹ in lakh)

11.	Kerala	1	1.37	1	2.04	1	2.86	1	0.69	1	0.69
12.	Madhya Pradesh	2	31.15	20	126.75	21	69.04	16	82.59	29	194.27
13.	Maharashtra	20	194.08	43	560.10	35	315.85	31	316.20	38	379.46
14.	Odisha	23	155.59	28	392.61	21	240.88	12	110.54	19	192.25
15.	Punjab	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0	0
16.	Rajasthan	16	100.19	41	300.81	14	101.31	24	98.00	18	115.61
17.	Tamil Nadu	0	0.00	1	7.79	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	40.60
18.	Uttar Pradesh	11	73.00	34	401.5	22	183.21	24	339.33	20	201.55
19.	Uttarakhand	0	0.00	4	18.19	4	36.35	3	31.32	1	9.81
20.	West Bengal	0	0.00	6	93.98	6	76.81	4	50.59	5	77.34
21.	NCT Delhi	8	40.00	25	334.02	22	329.37	9	120.80	22	102.70
22.	Assam	3	18.68	10	66.79	6	28.14	6	60.48	7	63.17
23.	Manipur	6	33.28	9	43.16	8	41.59	6	18.82	8	50.49
24.	Tripura	0	0.00	1	3.11	1	1.71	1	3.51	0	0.00

II. Scheme of Grants-in-Aid to Voluntary Organisations working for welfare of Other Backward Classes

Sl.No.	State	2009-10			2010-11			2011-12			2012-13			2013-14		
		No. of NGOs	Funds released		No. of NGOs	Funds Released		No. of NGOs	Funds released		No. of NGOs	Funds Released		No. of NGOs	Funds released	
1.	Assam	1	1.33		6	11.36		5	12.23		2	5.24		1	2.05	
2.	Bihar	0	0.00		1	0.84		0	0.00		0	0.00		0	0.00	
3.	Delhi	0	0.00		9	21.36		1	1.75		0	0.00		2	201.25	
4.	Gujarat	2	8.22		2	5.37		2	2.31		1	6.20		3	11.50	
5.	Haryana	1	1.72		4	11.20		1	4.52		3	6.52		1	4.15	
6.	Madhya Pradesh	2	2.08		7	19.72		1	0.00		1	0.00		1	0.00	
7.	Maharashtra	16	44.13		7	28.07		12	27.02		5	11.26		12	26.52	
8.	Manipur	0	0.00		14	36.50		16	45.90		4	7.83		15	37.55	
9.	Odisha	2	4.50		4	8.43		2	4.39		1	2.50		1	2.00	
10.	Rajasthan	9	22.41		0	0.00		0	0.00		3	0.16		4	11.71	
11.	Uttar Pradesh	0	11.51		1	7.39		0	0.00		5	0.00		6	0.00	
12.	Uttarakhand	0	0.00		1	4.99		0	0.00		1	2.39		0	0.00	
13.	West Bengal	0	0.00		2	14.80		2	5.45		2	5.45		0	0.00	

III. Grant-in-aid released and the number of NGOs under Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme.

Sl.No.	State	Amount Released (₹ in lakhs)													
		2009-10			2010-11			2011-12			2012-13			2013-14	
		No. of NGOs	Funds released	4	No. of NGOs	Funds released	6	No. of NGOs	Funds released	8	No. of NGOs	Funds released	10	No. of NGOs	Funds Released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12				
1.	Andaman & Nicobar	0	0.00		0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	
2.	Andhra Pradesh	80	1586.81		94	2063.86	95	2500.72	105	1275.50	98	1538.08			
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	6.72		1	3.36	1	9.66	0	0.00	2	20.06			
4.	Assam	12	87.40		15	184.57	16	174.00	13	119.75	22	162.31			
5.	Bihar	7	45.48		7	100.57	8	137.67	7	43.43	8	90.39			
6.	Chandigarh	1	10.50		0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00			
7.	Chhattisgarh	6	31.52		4	20.07	4	54.68	3	11.87	6	80.56			
8.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0	0.00		0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00			
9.	Daman & Diu	0	0.00		0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
10.	Delhi	17	170.24	13	249.67	12	188.78	15	137.98	16	229.23
11.	Goa	2	18.30	1	14.05	0	0.00	1	11.60	1	3.25
12.	Gujarat	8	57.40	8	50.88	8	49.68	8	30.95	19	113.80
13.	Haryana	9	78.36	11	107.58	16	159.14	12	87.35	12	273.21
14.	Himachal Pradesh	2	17.99	5	52.39	3	38.30	7	28.14	6	39.54
15.	Jammu & Kashmir	2	7.19	3	21.92	3	15.62	1	3.67	1	3.73
16.	Jharkhand	1	12.01	2	24.02	0	0.00	2	9.17	2	3.85
17.	Karnataka	44	857.24	58	1057.62	57	1146.62	44	348.00	47	480.87
18.	Kerala	38	386.96	49	789.99	47	1005.92	52	488.05	56	572.88
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
20.	Madhya Pradesh	16	99.56	20	175.81	14	158.72	18	102.78	19	120.12
21	Maharashtra	14	150.51	19	217.50	12	228.91	25	111.50	19	146.12
22	Manipur	13	130.14	14	305.91	13	191.06	19	128.05	21	324.80

23.	Meghalaya	4	25.64	5	73.60	5	63.99	3	79.86	1	15.45
24.	Mizoram	1	6.58	2	40.45	2	22.67	1	5.89	1	2.03
25.	Nagaland	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
26.	Odisha	32	448.66	35	591.15	43	605.58	41	399.85	39	608.58
27.	Puducherry	1	13.36	1	6.55	1	12.65	1	12.05	1	6.28
28.	Punjab	4	35.38	12	130.28	9	97.64	7	47.72	2	13.54
29.	Rajasthan	17	168.81	21	179.45	16	144.45	22	111.67	25	159.19
30.	Sikkim	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
31.	Tamil Nadu	32	366.18	40	421.49	33	405.10	22	199.87	32	375.41
32.	Tripura	2	21.36	2	6.20	2	10.66	2	12.58	2	25.14
33.	Uttar Pradesh	45	718.82	46	612.36	39	597.64	48	503.76	49	590.02
34.	Uttarakhand	5	53.60	11	132.60	7	63.83	6	45.35	6	27.95
35.	West Bengal	29	543.22	31	591.74	32	544.52	33	342.72	35	337.70

IV. Grants-in-Aid to NGOs working for Disabled Persons for Purchase/Fitting of Aids and Appliances (ADIP) scheme
(Rupees in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State / UT	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14	
		No. of NGOs	Funds released	No. of NGOs	Funds released	No. of NGOs	Funds released	No. of NGOs	Funds released	No. of NGOs	Funds released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2	43.00	0	0.00	1	126.00	2	68.50	1	75.00
2.	Bihar	3	16.99	2	41.00	5	77.25	7	68.00	7	143.99
3.	Chhattisgarh	1	7.50	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	18.00	3	12.00
4.	Goa	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	3.00	1	6.00	0	-
5.	Gujarat	4	49.45	3	101.70	3	103.80	11	79.80	7	40.40
6.	Haryana	2	5.00	3	14.00	2	8.50	4	24.65	3	12.40
7.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	0	0.00	1	4.00	0	0.00	1	3.60	1	25.90
9.	Jharkhand	0	0.00	1	17.00	0	0.00	1	9.00	2	20.86
10.	Karnataka	1	6.00	1	21.00	1	31.00	3	19.50	1	16.50

11.	Kerala	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	42.10	0	0.00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	2	3.00	1	6.71	0	0.00	6	90.90	4	87.18
13.	Maharashtra	8	111.25	9	179.34	6	115.75	12	185.40	13	182.73
14.	Odisha	5	100.75	5	198.79	5	124.00	5	110.50	6	148.75
15.	Punjab	2	5.50	2	8.33	3	21.88	2	9.12	1	6.00
16.	Rajasthan	1	331.83	2	309.00	2	302.00	2	208.50	2	151.33
17.	Tamil nadu	3	58.09	2	98.00	4	94.36	1	10.05	1	9.60
18.	Uttar Pradesh	14	156.65	11	333.01	12	280.67	11	110.30	13	126.59
19.	Uttarakhand	1	3.75	3	14.00	4	23.00	2	8.00	1	3.00
20.	West Bengal	2	21.55	4	46.36	2	23.33	4	45.05	2	23.25
21.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
22.	Chandigarh	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
23.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0	0.00	1	3.00	1	3.00	0	0.00	1	2.25
24.	Daman & diu	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
25.	Delhi	1	91.10	2	19.00	2	16.65	3	49.50	3	37.88
26.	Lakshadweep	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
27.	Puducherry	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
28.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
29.	Assam	7	317.50	8	337.48	10	180.25	11	223.75	13	313.95
30.	Manipur	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
31.	Meghalaya	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	21.57	0	0.00
32.	Mizoram	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	4.50
33.	Nagaland	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	18.50	0	0.00
34.	Sikkim	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	7.25	0	0.00
35.	Tripura	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	11.25	3	26.69

Note: Some of NGOs are working in more than one State.

V. Grants-in-Aid released to NGOs under 'Free Coaching for SC/OBC Students'

Sl.No.	State/UT	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14	
		No. of NGOs	Funds released	No. of NGOs	Funds released	No. of NGOs	Funds released	No. of NGOs	Funds released	No. of NGOs	Funds released
1.	Assam	2	8.8	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
2.	Delhi	0	0.00	5	168.74	2	83.22	0	0.00	6	125.67
3.	Gujarat	1	0.65	1	25.43	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	15.75
4.	Haryana	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	8.37
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	13.38
6.	Karnataka	0	0.00	1	18.75	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
7.	Kerala	0	0.00	1	17.43	1	13.56	0	0.00	1	20.69
8.	Madhya Pradesh	1	1.28	1	23.4	0	0.00	1	12.00	6.00	59.19
9.	Maharashtra	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	9.56	0	0.00	4	42.47
10.	Manipur	1	2.21	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	7.35
11.	Odisha	1	1.63	2	16.74	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
12.	Rajasthan	1	7.5	3	39.52	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	2	13.69
13.	Tamil Nadu	0	0.00	2	16.01	1	8.25	0	0.00	0	0.00
14.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0.00	1	9.37	1	17.98	1	8.58	2	23.5

(₹ in lakh)

VI. Grants-in-Aid released to NGOs under 'Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatrawas Yojana

Sl.No.	State/UT	(₹ in Lakh)							
		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13	
		No. of NGOs	Funds released	No. of NGOs	Funds released	No. of NGOs	Funds released	No. of NGOs	Funds released
1.	Assam	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	147.00
2.	Bihar	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	81.1
3.	Gujarat	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	33.58
4.	Haryana	1	80.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	60.00
5.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	80.00
6.	Manipur	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	133.59
7.	Maharashtra	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	4	247.62
8.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	14.29

Non implementation of special component plan

2395. SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is aware of non-implementation of Special Component Plan (SCP) deduction on the basis of population in each State;

(b) the details of deduction and actual utilisation as reported by the Finance Ministry, State-wise; and

(c) the actions taken against the State Government for non-performance ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) and (b) As per the guidelines issued by the Planning Commission in 2005, concerned States/Union Territories (UTs) are required to earmark funds under Scheduled Castes Sub Plan (SCSP) from the Plan outlay at least in proportion to the percentage of Scheduled Castes (SC) population in the State/UT. As informed by the Planning Commission, 28 States/UTs are implementing SCSP strategy. The details of funds allocated and utilized during 2012-13 are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) As informed by the Planning Commission, it insists upon the States/UTs to adhere to the SCSP guidelines and utilize these funds for the development of the SCs. States/UTs have also been instructed to devise a proper accounting mechanism to account for such allocation by opening dedicated Minor Head "Special Component for Scheduled Castes (code 789)".

Statement

SCSP Outlay/Expenditure during Annual Plan 2012-13

(₹ in crore)

(Annual Plan 2012-13)

Sl.No.	State/U.T.	Total State Plan Outlay	SCSP Outlay	SCSP Anticipated Expdr.
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	48935.00	7061.22	6433.63
2.	Assam	10500.00	191.00	153.03
3.	Bihar	28000.00	5446.17	4427.22
4.	Chhattisgarh	23480.00	2434.00	1615.77
5.	Goa	4700.00	94.00	45.16

1	2	3	4	5
6.	Gujarat	51000.00	2865.59	2440.93
7.	Haryana	26485.00	2843.34	2187.17
8.	Himachal Pradesh	3700.00	914.64	914.64
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	7300.00	732.14	NR
10.	Jharkhand	16300.00	1714.53	1371.62
11.	Karnatka	42030.01	5125.00	5125.00
12.	Kerala	14010.00	1374.38	1374.38
13.	Madhya Pradesh	28000.00	4284.00	3879.15
14.	Maharashtra	45000.00	4590.00	4382.97
15.	Manipur	3500.00	79.71	61.63
16.	Odisha	17250.00	2953.86	2512.57
17.	Punjab	14000.00	4039.00	2725.65
18.	Rajasthan	33500.00	5558.38	4935.50
19.	Sikkim	1877.00	35.05	27.95
20.	Tamil Nadu	28000.00	6108.61	5405.12
21.	Tripura	2250.00	352.95	352.95
22.	Uttar Pradesh	57800.00	12223.00	8642.73
23.	Uttarakhand	8200.00	1476.00	499.81
24.	West Bengal	28000.00	5966.69	4427.22
25.	Chandigarh	737.23	131.43	131.43
26.	Daman & Diu	568.25	17.38	17.38
27.	Delhi	15000.00	2760.46	2729.58
28.	Puducherry	3000.00	493.68	121.52
TOTAL		563122.49	81866.21	66941.71

Manual Scavenging Act

2396. SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the status of the Manual Scavenging Act in various States;

(b) the number of scavengers given non-scavenging work as per the provisions of the Act, State-wise position thereof; and

(c) how the programme of construction of pucca latrines is implemented in rural India ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) The “Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act, 2013” (MS Act, 2013) being a Central Act, is applicable to all the States/Union Territories except Jammu and Kashmir, with effect from 6.12.2013.

(b) Government of Chhattisgarh has informed that in accordance with Section 6(2) of the MS Act, 2013, so far, three persons employed as full time manual scavengers have been placed in non-manual scavenging employment.

(c) Under Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan, an incentive of ₹ 4,600 in plain areas and ₹ 5,100 in hilly and difficult areas, is provided to Below Poverty Line households and identified Above Poverty Line households, for construction of individual household latrines. In addition, an amount upto ₹ 4,500 is permitted to be booked under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme, for the above purpose.

The Scheme also has a provision for construction of Community Sanitary Complexes with cost ceiling upto ₹ 2,00,000/-.

Pending cases under SCP

2397. SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that applications are pending under the Special Component Plan, a scheme crafted to provide credit to Dalit Businessmen;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the list of schemes that are run by the Ministry, the details of disbursements for last five years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) National Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation (NSFDC) receives equity support from the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Government of India under the Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes which are, *inter-alia*, utilized for providing concessional loans to eligible Scheduled Caste (SC) beneficiaries. NSFDC does not receive applications directly from the SC beneficiaries for providing credit. It provides concessional loans to eligible SC beneficiaries living below double the poverty line under

various credit based schemes through the State Channelizing Agencies (SCAs) and other channel partners. Proposals in respect of SCAs, which have fulfilled prudential norms, are not pending for disbursement for the financial year 2014-15, as on date.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The list of the schemes implemented by the Ministry for the development of Scheduled Castes and expenditure incurred thereon; during the last five years is given in Statement.

Statement

Details of total expenditure for the schemes being implemented for the development of Scheduled Castes (SCs) during the last five years (2009-10 to 2013-14)

Sl. No.	Programme /Schemes	Expenditure (₹ in crore)
1.	Post Matric Scholarship for SCs	9632.00
2.	Free Coaching Scheme for SCs & OBCs	33.51
3.	Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana	201.00
4.	Strengthening of machinery for Enforcement of PCR Act 1955 and PoA Act, 1989	435.21
5.	Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhartrawas Yojana for Girls	169.57
6.	Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhartrawas Yojana for Boys Hostels	91.61
7.	Assistance to Vol. Orgns. Working for SCs	101.61
8.	Pre-matric Scholarship for children of those engaged in 'unclean' occupations	230.30
9.	Scheduled Castes Development Corporations – Equity support	80.00
10.	Upgradation of Merit of SC Students	14.15
11.	National SC Finance and Dev Corporation	405.00
12.	Special Central Assistance to Scheduled Castes Sub Plan	3364.75
13.	Dr. Ambedkar International Centre	3.30
14.	Dr. Ambedkar Foundation	5.00
15.	National Safai Karamchari Finance & Development Corporation	215.00

Sl. No.	Programme /Schemes	Expenditure (₹ in crore)
16.	Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship for SCs	377.19
17.	Self Employment Scheme of Liberation & Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers	105.00
18.	National Overseas Scholarship for SCs	23.28
19.	Top Class Education for SCs	78.28
20.	Pre Matric Scholarship for SC Students (Class IX & X)	1478.54
TOTAL		17044.30

Measures against inhuman practices

2398. SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state :

(a) details of States where untouchability and preventing backward sections of people from entering temples persists;

(b) in how many places and from how many temples dalits are prevented from entering;

(c) in how many places dalits are compelled to remove night soil in pots placed on their heads; and

(d) the measures Government has taken to put an end to this inhuman practice?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) to (c) Article 17 of the Constitution of India has abolished “Untouchability”, its practice in any form forbidden and enforcement of any disability arising out of “Untouchability” is an offence punishable in accordance with law. In pursuance of this Constitutional provision, the Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955 was enacted and notified on 08.05.1955. Subsequently, it was amended and renamed in the year 1976 as the Protection of Civil Rights {PCR} Act, 1955. The PCR Act prescribes punishment for the enforcement of any disability arising from the practice of untouchability.

Section 3 of the PCR Act, *inter-alia*, specifies punishment for preventing any person on the ground of untouchability from entering any place of public worship which is open to others professing the same religion.

Likewise Section 7A of the PCR Act, *inter-alia*, specifies punishment for compelling

any person, on the ground of “untouchability”, to do any scavenging or sweeping or to do any other job of a similar of nature.

As per the Government of India (Allocation of Business) Rules, 1961, the subject matter of offences under the PCR is allocated to the Ministry of Home Affairs. As per the data of National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), Ministry of Home Affairs, 87 number of cases were registered under the PCR Act during 2013 and their State/UT wise number is indicated as under:

Sl. No.	State/UT	Number of cases
1.	Andhra Pradesh	06
2.	Goa	02
3.	Himachal Pradesh	04
4.	Karnataka	25
5.	Maharashtra	29
6.	Odisha	01
7.	Tamil Nadu	01
8.	A & N Islands	01
9.	Delhi	03
10.	Puducherry	15
TOTAL		87

Since the data of NCRB in respect of the cases registered under the PCR Act, does not state the number of cases registered under different sections of the Act, the details in regard to places and number of temples where members of Scheduled Castes were prevented from entering temples, and compelled to remove night soil in pots placed on their heads, is not available.

(d) An Act of Parliament *viz*, the Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act, 2013 which came into force with effect from 06.12.2013, provides for the prohibition of employment as manual scavengers. Section 5 (1) of the aforesaid Act specifically stipulates that no person, local authority or any agency shall, after the date of commencement of the Act, construct any insanitary latrine or engage or employ, either directly or indirectly, a manual scavenger, and every person so engaged or employed shall stand discharged immediately from any obligation express or implied, to do manual scavenging.

Constitutional rights for National Commission for Backward Classes

†2399. SHRI RAMCHANDRA PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government is contemplating to give constitutional rights and function to National Commission for Backward Classes on the lines of National Commission for Scheduled Tribes and National Commission for Scheduled Castes; and

(b) if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) and (b) The proposal to give Constitutional status to the National Commission for Backward Classes on lines of the National Commission for Scheduled Castes (NCSC) is in the process in the Ministry. The modalities to amend the Constitution that are required to give constitutional status to the National Commission for the Backward Classes takes time.

Punitive measures taken by NCSC

2400. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether National Commission for Scheduled Castes (NCSC) is fulfilling its mandate for which it is established (*i.e.*) Welfare of Schedule Castes and protection of rights of SCs against atrocities being committed against them;

(b) if so, the details of the punitive measures/compensation awarded by NCSC, whenever the rights of SCs are infringed; and

(c) if no, such compensation is awarded/punitive measure taken by the Commission during last three years, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) The National Commission for Scheduled Castes (NCSC) has been set up under Article 338 of the Constitution to, *inter-alia*, investigate and monitor all matters relating to the safeguards provided for the Scheduled Castes under the Constitution or under any other law for the time being in force or under any order of the Government and to evaluate the working of such safeguards.

(b) and (c) As informed by the NCSC, it does not take punitive measures or award compensation on cases related to Scheduled Castes. The Commission only recommends the cases to the concerned authorities to take punitive measure/grant compensations as per the law.

Shortage of old age homes in Maharashtra

2401. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is severe shortage of old age homes for the senior citizens in the country and in particular Maharashtra, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the action Government proposes to take to do away with the shortage of old age homes in Maharashtra and rest of the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) and (b) No authentic data is available with the Ministry on the number of old age homes in the country. As per the information provided by the State Government of Maharashtra, they have framed a Policy for the welfare of senior citizens on 30th September, 2013. According to that policy, State Government of Maharashtra has given grants-in-aid to 32 old age homes in the State for senior citizens. Besides this, there are 60 unaided old age homes available in the State of Maharashtra.

This Ministry is implementing a Central Sector Scheme of Integrated Programme for Older Persons (IPOP) under which grants are given to implementing agencies *i.e.* Non-Governmental Voluntary Organizations, Panchayati Raj Institutions/Local Bodies, Government Recognized Educational Institutions, Recognized Youth Organizations and in exceptional cases, State Governments/UT administrations for running of old age homes. 14 old age homes were assisted under IPOP scheme in the State of Maharashtra during the year 2013-14. Every year State Governments are requested to send adequate number of proposals for running of old age homes.

Problems of drug addiction

†2402. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that today drug- addiction is becoming a reason of destruction of life for the youths and other people of the country and thousands of people die untimely due to drug-addiction and crores of families are devastated;

(b) whether Government would contemplate to enact a law to completely ban the drugs to save lakhs of families from devastation and save thousands of youths from death; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) if so, by when, and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) Addiction to drugs not only affects the individual's health but also disrupts their families.

(b) to (c) The Narcotics Drugs and Psychotropic Substance (NDPS) Act, 1985 prohibits, except for medical or scientific purposes, the manufacture, production, trade, use, etc. of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. The Act provides for stringent penalties/rigorous provisions for consumption as well as for illicit trafficking of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances.

Fixing responsibilities in cases of atrocities

†2403. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government has received any proposal from public representatives under Protection of Civil Rights (PCRA) and Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 for implementation of these Acts strictly and to fix the responsibility of District Collector and Superintendent of Police and to take action against them in major cases of atrocities wherein massacre was committed against the abovesaid communities or their properties were heavily damaged; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) and (b) Observations have been made by certain organizations in regard to gaps in implementation of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) {PoA} Act, 1989. These broadly relate to under reporting of cases, non-registration of cases under appropriate sections of the PoA Act, delay in filing charge sheets, filing of false and counter cases.

The Ministry of Home Affairs has sent a detailed advisory dated 01.04.2010, on crimes against SCs/STs to the Chief Secretaries of State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. The advisory has enumerated various steps, viz, vigorous and conscientious enforcement of the statutory provisions and the existing legislations, sensitizing the law enforcement machinery towards crimes against members of SCs/STs, developing a community monitoring system to check cases of violence, abuse and exploitation, no delay in the registration of FIR in cases of crimes against SCs/STs etc. States/UTs have also been requested to implement this advisory meticulously.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

However, as per the seventh schedule to the Constitution of India “Police” and “Public Order” are State subjects and, as such, the primary responsibility of prevention, detection, registration, investigation and prosecution of crime, lies with the States.

A Committee under the Chairpersonship of Union Minister for Social Justice and Empowerment which was constituted in the year 2006, with members drawn from Ministries of Social Justice and Empowerment, Home Affairs, Tribal Affairs, Law and Justice, Department of Justice, National Commission for Scheduled Castes, National Commission for Scheduled Tribes, besides three non-official Members (two amongst SCs and One amongst STs), also reviews implementation of the Protection of Civil Rights {PCR} Act, 1989 and the PoA Act, in State/UTs. The Committee has so far held twenty one meetings wherein implementation of the PCR and PoA Acts in 24 States and 4 Union Territories has been reviewed.

As regards responsibility of the District Collector and Superintendent of Police for taking action in cases of offences of atrocities, Rule 12 of the PoA Rules, 1995 specifies the measures to be taken by the District Administration. Section 4 of the PoA Act provides for punishment for willful neglect of duties required to be performed under the Act by a public servant not being a member of a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe.

Bonded labour system

†2404. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether bonded labourers system is still prevalent in our country due to which lakhs of people are forced to live the life of the slaves;

(b) the total number of the bonded labourers in the country; and

(c) whether Government would taken any strict action to abolish this bonded labourer malpractice ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Separate budget for OBCs

†2405. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the percentage of Other Backward Classes in view of addition to the list of other backward classes; and

(b) whether on the lines of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, separate budget would be provided for the development of Other Backward Classes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) No authentic data is available about the population of the Other Backward Classes. Exact data will be available once the SECC survey report is received from the RGI.

(b) Planning Commission would be approached during the mid-term review of the Twelfth Plan to allocate separate budget for the development of Other Backward Classes.

Technical problems of GSLV

2406. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government has sorted out the technical problems of Geosynchronous Satellite Launch Vehicle (GSLV) which may carry heavy satellites and put them into orbit;

(b) if so, the technological glitches noticed by Government and when it would be put on use; and

(c) whether India has prepared its own indigenous cryogenic engines meant for GSLV, if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The earlier flights GSLV-F02 on July 10, 2006, GSLV-D3 on April 15, 2010 and GSLV-F06 on December 25, 2010 could not accomplish the mission objectives due to technical problems.

In GSLV-F02 flight, the primary cause of mission failure has been the loss of thrust in one of the liquid strap-on motors of the first stage. The anomalous behavior was attributed to the malfunctioning of propellant regulator of the gas generator system in this strap-on motor.

The GSLV-D3 flight, with indigenous cryogenic upper stage, failed as the indigenous cryogenic engine after its ignition couldn't sustain the combustion beyond 1 second, due to the anomalous stoppage of Fuel Booster Turbo Pump.

In GSLV-F06 flight, with Russian cryogenic upper stage, the primary cause of the failure was the untimely and inadvertent snapping of a group of ten connectors located

at the bottom portion of the Russian Cryogenic Stage, due to structural failure of the Lower Shroud.

Based on the suggestions made by the failure analysis committees, ISRO has implemented the modifications and improvements in GSLV, which include independent inspection and quality checks for all critical components and sub-assemblies, change of bearing housing material, revision of tolerances and seal clearances of Fuel Booster Turbo Pump of Cryogenic Engine, redesign of the Cryogenic Stage Lower Shroud, revision of connector mounting scheme and wire tunnel configuration.

After implementing the modifications and improvements in GSLV, the next flight GSLV-D5 was successfully launched on 5th January 2014 from Satish Dhawan Space Centre, Sriharikota.

(c) Yes, Sir. India has prepared its own indigenous cryogenic engines meant for GSLV and flown in GSLV-D3 and GSLV-D5. Cryogenic engine required for next flight GSLV-D6 is also prepared and is undergoing acceptance testing.

Indigenous production of cryogenic engine

2407. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether indigenous production of cryogenic engine is still at a very nascent stage *i.e.* at the design level only, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the tentative time by which production of cryogenic engine would be a reality; and

(c) the details of the funds allocated for this purpose in the Twelfth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) No, Sir. The Cryogenic Engine of 7.5 Tonne thrust meant for Geosynchronous Satellite Launch Vehicle (GSLV) is indigenously produced and successfully flight tested in GSLV-D5 flight on 5th January, 2014. The Cryogenic Engine of higher thrust (20 Tonne) meant for next generation of GSLV *viz.* GSLV-MkIII launch vehicle is under advanced stage of development. Design and Development tests of sub-system elements of this new high-thrust cryogenic engine have been carried out successfully.

(b) Cryogenic engines are already in production in Indian industries. So far, eleven cryogenic engines for GSLV stel and two higher thrust cryogenic engines for GSLV Mk-III have been realized.

(c) In the Twelfth Five Year Plan, ₹ 192 crores has been allocated for realisation of cryogenic engines and stages, under GSLV programme.

Tribal districts identified from Telangana

2408. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T. : Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of each of the 82 tribal and backward districts identified in the country, State-wise;

(b) the steps Ministry has taken for socio-economic development of tribals and backward people in the above selected districts;

(c) whether any special emphasis is given in the naxal-affected districts of the country, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether there are any districts identified from Telangana State, if so, the details thereof and the plan of Ministry in view of creation of new State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA) : (a) As per information furnished by the Planning Commission, a list of 88 districts including the 82 tribal and backward districts is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) and (c) The Ministry of Tribal Affairs is implementing Special Area Programmes/ Central Sector/Centrally Sponsored Schemes for the socio-economic and educational development of Scheduled Tribes in the country. A list of schemes being implemented by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs is given in Statement-II (*See below*). These schemes cover the tribal areas on pan India basis including naxal affected districts of the country as also the State of Telangana.

As per the Planning Commission Integrated Action Plan (IAP) scheme for selected tribal and backward districts was implemented in 82 districts of the nine States namely Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal up to 31.03.2013. From 2013-14, the Government has decided to continue this scheme as “Additional Central Assistance (ACA) for Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected districts” for the remaining years of the Twelfth Five Plan. The scheme presently cover 88 districts including the 82 IAP districts. The Ministry of Rural Development is implementing Aajeevika Skills a placement linked skill development programme for skilling rural youth throughout the country including tribal and backward districts. Further, Ministry of Road Transport and Highways is implementing and monitoring the Road Requirement Plan (RRP-I) since 2009-10 in 34 LWE affected districts and envisages development of total length of 5477 kms. of roads in 8 LWE affected States in an estimated cost of ₹ 7300.00 crore. Though not specifically aimed of tribals, RRP-I would lead to the overall development of the area. The Khammam district of the Telangana State is covered under both the initiatives.

(d) The Planning Commission have informed that after reorganization of the State of Andhra Pradesh in the year 2013-14, four out of the ten districts of Telangana namely, Adilabad, Karimnagar, Khammam and Warangal are covered under “ACA for LWE affected districts”.

Statement-I

List of 88 Districts including 82 Tribal and Backward Districts.

Andhra Pradesh	(Baikunthpur)	46. Giridih*
(4 districts)	22. Narayanpur	47. Balaghat
1. Visakhapatnam*	23. Rajnandgaon	48. Anuppur
2. East Godavari *	24. Sarguja	49. Dindori
3. Srikakulam*	25. Kawardha	50. Mandla
4. Vizianagaram*	26. Sukma	51. Seoni
	27. Kondagaon	52. Shahdol
Bihar (11 districts)	28. Balrampur	53. Sidhi
5. Arwal	29. Gariaband	54. Umaria
6. Aurangabad		55. Chhindwara
7. Gaya	Jharkhand	56. Singrauli
8. Jamui	(17 districts)	
9. Jehanabad	30. Bokaro	Maharashtra
10. Nawada	31. Chatra	(4 districts)
11. Rohtas	32. East Singhbhum	57. Gadchiroli
12. Munger*	33. Garhwa	58. Gondia
13. Kaimur*	34. Gumla	59. Bhandara
14. Sitamarhi #	35. Hazaribagh	60. Chandrapur
15. West Champaran #	36. Koderma	
	37. Latehar	Odisha (18 districts)
Chhattisgarh	38. Lohardagga	61. Gajapati
(14 districts)	39. Palamu	62. Keonjhar
16. Bastar	40. Simdega	63. Koraput
17. Bijapur	41. Saraikela-Kharaswan	64. Malkangiri
18. Dantewada	42. West Singhbhum	65. Mayurbhanj .
19. Jashpur	43. Ramgarh	66. Navrangpur
20. Kanker	44. Khunti*	67. Rayagada
21. Korea	45. Ranchi*	68. Sambhalpur

69. Sundargarh	Telangana (4 districts)	West Bengal
70. Kandhamal	79. Adilabad	(3 districts)
71. Deogarh	80. Khammam	86. Midnapur
72. Bolangir	81. Warangal *	87. Bankura *
73. Kalahandi	82. Karimnagar *	88. Purulia *
74. Nuapada	Uttar Pradesh	
75. Sonapur	(3 districts)	
76. Ganjam*	83. Sonebhadra	
77. Nayagarh *	84. Chandauli *	
78. Jajpur *	85. Mirzapur *	

76 Districts covered under the SRE Scheme have been shown in bold letters.

*18 districts included under IAP on 07.12.2011.

4 districts included under IAP on 14.06.2012.

\$ 4 districts from Chhattisgarh and 2 districts from Maharashtra included under ACA on 1st August, 2013.

Statement-II

List of the Schemes being implementd by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs

Sl.No.	Name of the scheme
1.	Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub Plan (SCA to TSP)
2.	Grant under Article 275(1) of the Constitution of India
3.	Grants-in-Aid to State Tribal Development Corporative Corporations (STDCCs) etc. for Minor Forest Produce (MFP) Operations
4.	Minor Forest Produce (MFP) through Minimum Support Price (MSP) and Development of Value Chain for MFP
5.	Grant-in-Aid to Voluntary Organisation working for the Welfare of Scheduled Tribes
6.	Coaching for Scheduled Tribes
7.	Strengthening Education among Scheduled Tribe Girls in Low Literacy Districts
8.	Vocational Training in Tribal Areas (NGO component)
9.	Girls/Boys Hostels for STs
10.	Establishment of Ashram Schools for STs in TSP Area
11.	Post Matric Scholarship for ST students

Sl.No.	Name of the scheme
12.	Upgradation of Merit
13.	Pre-Matric Scholarship for needy ST students studying in Classes IX & X
14.	Vocational Training in Tribal Areas
15.	Top Class Education for STs
16.	National Overseas Scholarship for ST students
17.	Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship
18.	Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PTGs)
19.	Research information and Mass Education, Tribal Festival and Others

Development programmes for tribals

2409. SHRI GARIKAPATI MOHAN RAO: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government is implementing various developmental programmes in tribal and Maoist influenced areas, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the corrective steps taken/proposed to be taken by Government to expedite the implementation of the programmes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Tribal Affairs is implementing Special Area Programmes/Central Sector/Centrally Sponsored Schemes for the socio-economic and educational development of Scheduled Tribes in the country. A list of schemes being implemented by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs is given in Statement [Refer to the Statement appended to the Answer to USQ No. 408 Part (b) and (c). These schemes cover the tribal areas on pan India basis.

As per the Planning Commission Integrated Action Plan (IAP) scheme for Selected Tribal and Backward Districts was implemented in 82 districts of the nine States namely Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal up to 31.03.2013. From 2013-14, the Government has decided to continue this scheme as “Additional Central Assistance (ACA) for Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected districts” for the remaining years of the Twelfth Five Plan. The schemes presently cover 88 districts including the 82 IAP districts. The Ministry of Rural Development is implementing Aajeevika Skills (Placement Linked Skill Development

schemes) called “Roshani” for youth from 27 most critical Left Wing Extremist (LWE) affected districts. Further, Ministry of Road Transport and Highways is implementing and monitoring the Road Requirement Plan (RRP-I) since 2009-10 in 34 LWE affected districts and envisages development of total length of 5477 kms of roads in 8 LWE affected States in an estimated cost of ₹ 7300.00 crore. Though not specifically aimed of tribals, RRP-I would lead to the overall development of the area. The implementation of the schemes/programmes of various development programmes of the Government is a continuing process with the progress being monitored from time to time.

Van Bandhu Kalyan Yojana

†2410. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Van Bandhu Kalyan Yojana has been started for the purpose of welfare of forest dwellers in 2014-15 budget, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether any road map has been prepared for the said scheme and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA) : (a) and (b) The Scheme named Van Bandhu Kalyan Yojana (VKY) has been introduced in the current financial year 2014-15 as a Central Sector Scheme with an allocation of ₹ 100.00 crore with the vision for ensuring holistic development of tribal people with an outcome oriented approach. There is a set procedure/guidelines issued by Ministry of Finance for formulation, appraisal and approval of Government Plan funded projects/Schemes. Accordingly, this Ministry is following the prescribed procedure for implementation of the Scheme during 2014-15.

Implementation of Forest Rights Act

2411. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the implementation of the Forest Rights Act has been inappropriate; and

(b) whether the report by National Committee on Forest Rights Act (FRA) which includes recommendations for implementing it effectively, has been taken into account, if so, the details thereof, and if not, the reasons therefor ?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. Based on the recommendations, comprehensive guidelines and instructions have been issued, which highlight –

- ensuring communication of the reasons to the claimant in the event of modification or rejection their claims;
- non-rejection of a claim accompanied by any two forms of evidences specified in the Rules without giving reasons in writing and not to insist upon any particular form of evidence;
- abolishing the monopoly of the Forest Corporations in the trade of MFPs;
- exempting the movement of MFP from the requirement of transit permits;

The Forest Rights Rules have been amended in the year 2012 mainly to address the procedural lacunae that had been noticed while implementing the Forest Rights Rules, 2008. These relate to –

- ❖ reduction of the quorum of Gram Sabha from the present two-third to one half of the members and ensuring presence of at least fifty per cent of the claimants to forest rights where any resolution in respect of claims to forest rights are to be passed and passing of such resolutions by a simple majority of those present and voting;
- ❖ raising of the representation of Scheduled Tribes in the Forest Rights Committee from the present one-third to two-third;
- ❖ communication of the decision for rejection or modification of claim to the claimant and giving a reasonable opportunity to the claimant to be heard in the case of filing of a petition;
- ❖ non-rejection of claims accompanied by any two forms of evidences specified in Rules 13, without giving reasons in writing and non-insistence of any particular form of evidence for consideration of a claim and for considering the satellite imagery and other uses of technology as supplementing other form of evidence and not to be treated as a replacement;
- ❖ modification of the transit permit regime in relation to transportation of minor forest produce and issue of transit permit through a Committee constituted by Gram Sabha or a person authorized by the Gram Sabha and making collection of MFP free of all royalties or fees or any other charges.

Finance and Development Corporations

2412. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the States where the State Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporations have been set up; and

(b) the number of persons benefited by these corporations during each of the last three years thereafter till date; State-wise?

The MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA): (a) The details about the States who have set up Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporations is given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) The details about the number of persons benefited by availing financial assistance from National Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation (NSTFDC) through their respective State Channelising Agencies (SCA) are given in the Statement.

Statement

Particulars about the States having Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporations and the number of Scheduled Tribes benefited by availing financial assistance from National Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation (NSTFDC) through them

No. of Beneficiaries						
Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of Beneficiaries				Remarks
		2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (up to 30.06. 2014)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	0	As per State Govt. decision, the SCA is not availing funds.
2.	Assam	0	0	0	0	Non-settlement of overdues/ Non-submission of project proposal
3.	Chhattisgarh	997	624	1157	7	
4.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	Non-submission of project proposal

5.	Goa	0	0	0	0	Non-submission of project proposal
6.	Gujarat	17167	16858	14018		
7.	Himachal Pradesh	1	53	13	6	
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	9	138	1	0	
9.	Jharkhand	44	242	0	0	
10.	Karnataka	2611	3400	3267	0	
11.	Kerala	123	185	88	28	
12.	Madhya Pradesh	154				Non-settlement of overdues
13.	Maharashtra	0	0	1564	0	
14.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	Non-settlement of overdues/ Non-submission of project proposal
15.	Odisha	0	0	0	0	Non-submission of project proposal
16.	Rajasthan	1818	2123	1633	81	
17.	Sikkim	105	0	0	0	Non-submission of project proposal
18.	Tripura	2296	210	666	0	
19.	West Bengal	4538	4134	4427	487	
TOTAL		29863	27967	26834	609	

Bench mark survey in Maharashtra

†2413. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government has received any proposal from the State Government of Maharashtra with regard to Central assistance for carrying out bench mark survey in the State, if so, the details thereof, as on date; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the latest status of the said proposal, and by when this proposal is proposed to be finalised and the reasons for delay in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA): (a) and (b) In so far as Ministry of Tribal Affairs is concerned, this Ministry has not received any proposal from the State Government of Maharashtra for Bench mark survey in 2014-15.

Cooperatives for tribals

2414. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government is strengthening the Tribal Cooperatives/Corporations in various States including Telangana, if so, the details thereof during the last five years, State-wise; and

(b) the funds sanctioned and utilized for each cooperative/corporation during the last five years and for what purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA): (a) The Government supports the Tribal Cooperative/Corporations under the Central Sector Scheme “Institutional Support for Development and Marketing of Tribal Products/Produce” (earlier ‘Grants-in-Aid to STDCCs). The scheme covers all States and UTs having Scheduled Tribe population (details at Annex I). Under this Scheme, financial support is given to the Tribal Cooperative/Corporations for :

- (i) market intervention;
- (ii) training and skill up-gradation of tribal Artisans, Craftsmen, MFP gatherers etc;
- (iii) R & D/IPR activity and
- (iv) supply chain infrastructure development.

(b) Details of fund released/utilized under the Central Sector Scheme of ‘Grants-in-Aid to STDCCs during the last five years are given in Statement.

Statement

The details of fund released/utlized under the scheme 'Grants-in-Aid to the State Tribal Development Cooperative Corporations (STDCCs) during the last five years are as under:

Sl. No.	State	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14	
		Fund released	Fund Utilized	Fund released	Fund Utilized	Fund released	Fund Utilized	Fund Released	Fund Utilized	Fund Released	Fund Utilized
1.	Andhra Pradesh	158.00	158.00	158.00	158.00	194.00	194.00	264.00	0.00	120.00	0.00
2.	Assam	65.00	30.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Chhattisgarh	87.00	87.00	0.00	0.00	200.00	200.00	189.00	189.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Gujarat	146.00	146.00	130.00	130.00	150.00	150.00	160.00	160.00	177.00	177.00
5.	Himachal Pradesh	5.00	5.00	33.00	33.00	10.00	7.00	7.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6.	Kerala	7.00	7.00	58.00	58.00	14.00	10.00	0.00	0.00	6.00	0.00
7.	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	0.00	312.00	312.00	472.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8.	Maharashtra	168.00	168.00	234.00	234.00	330.72	330.72	245.00	109.07	67.07	0.00
9.	Meghalaya	39.00	39.00	92.00	92.00	77.00	77.00	0.00	0.00	106.00	0.00
10.	Odisha	219.00	219.00	225.00	225.00	315.00	315.00	233.00	233.00	193.00	193.00
11.	Tripura	20.00	20.00	71.00	71.00	38.00	38.00	52.00	52.00	54.00	54.00
12.	West Bengal	86.00	86.00	145.00	145.00	170.00	170.00	126.00	126.00	231.93	0.00
13.	Rajasthan	0.00	0.00	42.00	42.00	29.28	18.74	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14.	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	24.00	24.00	45.00	0.00

MoU for Smart Cities

2415. SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government signed any Memorandum of Undertaking (MoU) with Australian Government regarding development of Smart Cities in each State, including Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the cities selected so far for this purpose, including in Tamil Nadu; and

(d) the steps taken by Government?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Maintenance of CGHS Dispensary

2416. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether general maintenance of CGHS Dispensary No. 76, Kali Bari Marg, New Delhi is being done by the CPWD on the pattern of other CGHS dispensaries in New Delhi;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor, and details of complaint correspondences and representation in this regard;

(c) the details of the fund allocated and its utilization pertaining to dispensary no. 76 since 2012 to till date; and

(d) how this can be ensured that the maintenance of the dispensary is done uninterruptedly?

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

(a) and (b) The CGHS Dispensary No. 76, Kali Bari Marg, New Delhi, building is owned by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and its general Maintenance is not being done by CPWD. CPWD undertakes maintenance as well as renovation works as a deposit/authorization if request is made by the client Department and necessary funds provided.

(c) No fund has been allotted by Ministry of Health for the above.

(d) Maintenance of the aforesaid dispensary by CPWD is subject to approval of estimates and provision of necessary funds by the client department.

Water crisis in Dwarka

2417. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention is drawn to acute water crisis in Dwarka, sub-city of Delhi, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Delhi High Court had also sought status report from Delhi Jal Board (DJB) to resolve water crisis in Dwarka;

(c) what is the status of completion of raw water pipe line from Bawana to Dwarka for commissioning of water treatment plant at Dwarka by DJB;

(d) the progress of completing 103 km. long Carrier Lined Channel from Munak (Haryana) to Haiderpur (Munak Canal) for supplying water to Delhi; and

(e) if there is delay, what alternative is suggested for providing water?

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

(a) Water supply in Delhi is within the purview of Government of NCT of Delhi. The Delhi Jal Board (DJB) has reported that Delhi Jal Board gives bulk 5.5 mgd water supply to Dwarka under the interim arrangement made from Nangloi Water Treatment Plant (WTP). Delhi Development Authority (DDA) distributes and maintains the internal distribution of water supply network in Dwarka. As per plan under rationalized distribution of water supply in Delhi, Dwarka city has been allocated supplies from Water Treatment Plant (50 mgd) at Dwarka. The Plant is awaiting commissioning for want of raw water which is planned to be available to Delhi after commissioning of Career Lined Channel (CLC) called Munak Canal. 102 km. long Munak Canal has been constructed at a total cost of ₹ 520 crores by Haryana against deposit of funds by Delhi Jal Board. Commissioning of the Canal will make 95 mgd additional raw water supply available to Delhi on account of savings in enroute Seepage losses in the existing unlined canal.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) As per the scheme, the twin 1500 mm dia raw water transmission main were required to be laid from Irradat Nagar to Dwarka in a length of about 22 kms. Construction of the pipe line has been completed except in a length of about 600 mtres. where DDA has to remove encroachment at three places namely Bhagya Vihar, Masoodabad and Dahiya Farm.

(d) and (e) The construction of 102 km long Carrier Lined Channel (CLC) called Munak Canal has been completed. This infrastructure is expected to benefit about

35 lac people in water scarce areas of Delhi. Haryana has already constructed the length of CLC falling in its territory while Delhi portion has not been commissioned. In view of above delay in commissioning on Munak Canal and WTP at Dwarka, the gap between demand and supply is met, to the extent possible by optimizing of ground water resources and water tanker services provided by DDA in Dwarka sub-city.

Jaipur Metro Project

†2418. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the percentage of total amount of cost of the first phase of Jaipur Metro Rail Project, which Central Government has agreed to bear the details thereof;

(b) whether the demand of more share in the equity capital is being sought by the Central Government, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Central Government has also agreed to give its fixed share for the repair and maintenance of Jaipur Metro ?

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

(a) As per the funding pattern approved by the Government of India for Jaipur Metro Rail Project Phase-I, Central Government will bear 15% of the approved project cost as contribution towards equity and an additional 5% of the approved project cost as contribution towards subordinate debt.

(b) and (c) No, Sir.

Parking in residential apartments

2419. DR. K. P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to end the mandatory requirement of having stilt parking in residential apartment of two units built on plots ranging from 100 to 500 sq.m., if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government has also decided to waive off this requirement for apartments built on upto 1000 sq.m. plots provided only four units are built on them, if so, the details thereof ?

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

(a) and (b) Urban Planning/Development is a State subject. Ministry of Urban

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Development has issued Urban Development Plan Formulation and Implementation Guidelines for guidance in the matter. It is for the concerned ULBs/State Governments to take decisions on such matters based on the Master Plans/Development Plans formulated under relevant State Acts.

Projects under JNNURM

2420. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T. : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether all the projects undertaken under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) during Mission period and also during the extended period have been completed;

(b) if not, the details of each of such projects which have not yet completed, State-wise, and the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether it is a fact that some projects have also been sanctioned during the extended period of the Mission period, and if so, the progress of each such projects?

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

(a) and (b) No, Sir. State-wise details of ongoing projects sanctioned during the Mission period under Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) sub-mission of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) and under Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) are given in Statement-I and II (*See below*). The projects sanctioned during the extended period (Transition phase) are at various stage of implementation. These projects are funded for a period of 3 years from the date of release of the first instalment of Additional Central Assistance (ACA).

The implementation of the project is done by the Urban Local Bodies (ULBs)/ Para Statals with the help of State Governments/ UTs. The major constraints which have been identified in speedy and timely implementation of projects are :- capacity constraints of the implementing agencies, land acquisition, contract management issues, environmental and other clearances, litigations, shifting of existing utilities, coordination between Agencies and Departments at field level, fund flow which hamper smooth implementation of the projects and result in delay in completion.

(c) Yes, Sir. Details of projects sanctioned under UIG sub-mission and UIDSSMT during the Transition phase of JNNURM are at given in Statement-III and IV (*See below*). The projects are at various stages of implementation.

Statement-I***State-wise details of the Projects sanctioned during UIG submission of JNNURM
(UIG Projects)***

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Project Title
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Remodeling of Storm Water Drainage - MURKINALA, Secondary Drains
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Remodeling of Storm Water Drainage - MURKINALA P-11, P-12
3.	Andhra Pradesh	Remodeling of Storm Water Drainage-KUKATPALLY (Begumpet) Nalla P7
4.	Andhra Pradesh	Balkapur Channel
5.	Andhra Pradesh	Road Widening on Outer Ring Road and Inner Ring Road under Charminar Pedestrianisation Project (Heritage)
6.	Andhra Pradesh	Rehabilitation and Strengthening of sewerage system in Old City area on South of Musi (in Zone 2 in catchments S 7 to S11, S13 and S15)
7.	Andhra Pradesh	Grid improvement works building additional storage facilities on North of Musi
8.	Andhra Pradesh	Musi campaign Musi Revitalization project
9.	Andhra Pradesh	Implementation of Sewerage Master Plan in Seringampally Municipality of Hyderabad U.A
10.	Andhra Pradesh	Refurbishment of existing feeder system including distribution network for 10 zones in Old Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad
11.	Andhra Pradesh	Commuter Amenity Centres (CAC)
12.	Andhra Pradesh	Improvement of Storm Water Drainage in Zone-I and II of MCH Area
13.	Andhra Pradesh	Comprehensive Water Supply Distribution Network and implementation of sewerage master plan for identified priority zones of Rajendranagar Municipal circle of GHMC
14.	Andhra Pradesh	Providing under-ground drainage facilities to the unserved areas
15.	Andhra Pradesh	Grid improvement works building additional storage facilities on North of Musi
16.	Andhra Pradesh	Storm Water Drainage System for uncovered areas in Circle I II III and MG road of VMC
17.	Andhra Pradesh	Augmentation of water supply utility in Vijayawada Municipal Corporation
18.	Andhra Pradesh	Bus Rapid Transport System for Vijayawada (i) MG Road (II) Nujiveedu Road (iii) Eluru Road (iv) Route No. 5 (v) S.N.Puram Road (vi) Loop Road - 15.18 Km.

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Project Title
19.	Andhra Pradesh	Formation of IRR connecting NH-9 and NH-5 in between the flyovers at Milk Project and Ramvarappadu in Vijayawada City
20.	Andhra Pradesh	Solid Waste Improvement Management Scheme
21.	Andhra Pradesh	Providing Sewerage for northern part of Vijayawada city
22.	Andhra Pradesh	Providing sewerage system to central part of Visakhapatnam city
23.	Andhra Pradesh	Augmentation of Drinking Water Supply to the 32 peripheral areas of GVMC
24.	Andhra Pradesh	Refurbishment of distribution of Comprehensive water supply system in North Eastern Zone in Central Area of Greater Visakhapatnam Municipal Corporation
25.	Andhra Pradesh	Comprehensive Water Supply scheme in old city of Greater Visakhapatnam.
26.	Andhra Pradesh	Bus Rapid Transit System for Visakhapatnam (i) Simhachalam Transit Corridor including tunnel (ii) Pendurthi Transit Corridor - 45.20 Km.
27.	Andhra Pradesh	Implementation of 24X7 water supply in left out areas of south west sectors of central region of Greater Visakhapatnam Municipal Corporation (GVMC)
28.	Andhra Pradesh	Solid Waste Management in Tirupati Municipal Corporation
29.	Arunachal Pradesh	Improvement and creation of infrastructure for urban transport including roads and parking lot/spaces at JNNURM mission city Itanagar
30.	Assam	Solid Waste Management for Guwahati
31.	Assam	Proposal for South Guwahati West Water Supply Scheme in Guwahati Metropolitan Development Area
32.	Bihar	Municipal Solid Waste Management for Patna town
33.	Bihar	Integrated Solid Waste Management in Patna UA towns - Phulwarishariff, Khagul and Danapur
34.	Bihar	Phulwarisharif Water Supply Scheme
35.	Bihar	Khagul Water Supply Scheme
36.	Bihar	Augmentation of Water Supply Scheme for Danapur
37.	Bihar	Improvement and augmentation of water supply system at Patna City
38.	Bihar	Bodhgaya Water Supply Project
39.	Bihar	Sewerage scheme for Bodhgaya Nagar Panchayat

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Project Title
40.	Delhi	Redevelopment of Connaught Place, New Delhi-Urban Renewal and Heritage Conservation
41.	Delhi	Setting up of 20 MGD STP each at Nilothi and Pappankalan
42.	Delhi	Traffic management plan for areas around Civic Centre, JLN Marg, Minto Road, New Delhi
43.	Delhi	Construction of 3 additional clover leaves at Noida More Flyover i/c slip road, bridges, footpath, cycle track and underpass
44.	Delhi	RUB & ROB at Railway Level Crossing at Road no.68 Near Nand Nagari
45.	Delhi	Development of multilevel underground uncongenial parking at various locations under the jurisdiction of MCD (AL-Block, Shalimar Bagh, Shiv Market Pitampura, QU Pitampura, Central Market Ashok Vihar, Mohammadpur Village, Malviya Nagar Market, PVR Basant Lok, PVR Saket, G-8 Rajouri Garden, Block-10 Subhash Nagar, C-4 Janakpuri, Ajmal Khan Park Karol Bagh, Krishna Market, Kalkaji, Hauzrani, New Friends Colony, Jangpura Bhogal)
46.	Delhi	Improvement and strengthening of roads of Okhla Indl. Area Phase I & II, Central Zone
47.	Delhi	Covering of Nallah in Nauroji Nagar from Africa Avenue to Ring Road for providing parking/road cum parking under the jurisdiction of MCD
48.	Delhi	Covering of nallah from Press Enclave road passing through Sheikh Sarai, Chiragh Delhi, Panchsheel Enclave, Greater Kailash-I, Andrews Ganj upto Ring Road behind Police Station Defence Colony for providing Parking/Road cum parking under the Jurisdiction of MCD
49.	Delhi	Improvement of road of 60 ft. ROW and above by providing RMC Pavement (Phase-I) in various zones of MCD
50.	Delhi	Re-modelling of SSBL (Saharnpur Samli Branch Line) drains in Shah. (N) Zone
51.	Delhi	Construction of bridge and its approaches over River Yamuna down stream of existing Bridge at Wazirabad, Delhi
52.	Delhi	Alignment over Barapulla Nallah
53.	Delhi	Laying interceptor sewers along the 3 major drains viz. Najafgarh, supplementary and Shahdra for abatement of pollution in Yamuna River
54.	Goa	Heritage conservation for the city of Panaji
55.	Goa	Water supply for Panaji city and surrounding areas under the jurisdiction of corporation of the city of Panaji at Goa

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Project Title
56.	Gujarat	BRTS Phase-II for Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation - 30.50 Km.
57.	Gujarat	Sewerage network of West AUDA area of Ahmedabad UA
58.	Gujarat	Solid Waste Management in Ahmedabad
59.	Gujarat	Revitalisation of Bhadra Fort Precinct at Ahmedabad
60.	Gujarat	Strengthening of Solid Waste Management (Phase-I)
61.	Gujarat	Underground Drainage Phase-II and Phase-III (Part-1) (Sewage Disposal Network and STP)
62.	Gujarat	Sewerage system Phase -II, Part -II for Rajkot City
63.	Gujarat	Sewerage and Sewage Treatment System for New East Zone Areas
64.	Gujarat	Water supply system for New East Zone areas of Surat Municipal Corporation
65.	Gujarat	Development of BRTS for Surat - 29.90 Km.
66.	Gujarat	Sewerage system for New Northern Drainage Zone of SMC
67.	Gujarat	Water supply distribution system for South - East Zone areas of Surat Municipal Corporation (SMC)
68.	Gujarat	Solid Waste Management for Vadodara
69.	Gujarat	Restoration and strengthening of Sayaji Sarovar Partappura system, Vadodara
70.	Gujarat	Sewerage systems Phase - II for Vadodara City
71.	Gujarat	Basic services to developing rehabilitation of Kaans in Vadodara city (a) storm water drainage sector (b) water supply sector
72.	Gujarat	Supplementary DPR for water supply in Ajwa Zone of Vadodara City
73.	Gujarat	Augmentation of water supply at Porbandar
74.	Gujarat	Underground drainage (sewerage) project for Porbandar mission city
75.	Haryana	Augmentation of water supply for Faridabad Town, Haryana
76.	Himachal Pradesh	Solid Waste Management for Shimla
77.	Himachal Pradesh	Construction of widening and lowering of existing tunnel near Auckland House school (Including construction of approach bridge)
78.	Himachal Pradesh	Sanitary landfill site for Solid Waste Management plant at village Bhariyal, Tehsil Dist. Shimla

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Project Title
79.	Jammu & Kashmir	Comprehensive sewerage scheme for Division A of Greater Jammu
80.	Jammu & Kashmir	Comprehensive Sewerage Scheme for left out area, Phase- II of Division A of Greater Jammu City
81.	Jammu & Kashmir	Comprehensive sewerage Scheme for Zone-III (Sector-I) of Greater Srinagar
82.	Jammu & Kashmir	Augmentation of water supply for Zone-IV of Greater Srinagar including Central Water Testing Facilities
83.	Jammu & Kashmir	Water Supply Scheme for Tangnar (Srinagar)
84.	Jharkhand	Water Supply Project for Ranchi
85.	Jharkhand	Solid Waste Management
86.	Jharkhand	Improvement of water supply to Dhanbad
87.	Jharkhand	Solid Waste Management
88.	Jharkhand	Integrated Solid Waste Management Project for Jamshedpur Urban Agglomeration
89.	Karnataka	Remodelling of primary and secondary storm water drain in Bangalore city at Vrushabhavathi valley including Kethamaranahalli and arkavathi minor valley I and Kathriguppa minor valley III (3 DP□
90.	Karnataka	Remodelling of primary and secondary storm water drains in Bangalore City Challaghatta valley
91.	Karnataka	Remodelling of primary and secondary storm water drain in Bangalore city, Koramangala valley
92.	Karnataka	Remodelling of primary and secondary storm water drains in Bangalore city, Hebbal valley
93.	Karnataka	Environmental Action Plan Replacement Rehabilitation of existing sewerage system
94.	Karnataka	Construction of bridge at Gali Anjaneya junction
95.	Karnataka	Underground drainage works in Kengeri
96.	Karnataka	Underground drainage works or Byatarayanpura
97.	Karnataka	Underground drainage system and road restoration for erstwhile R.R. Nagar CMC
98.	Karnataka	Construction of Underpass at Ring Road-CNR Rao junction
99.	Karnataka	Underground Sewerage System and road restoration for erstwhile Dasarahalli city Municipal Council (Drainage Zone 7 & 8)
100.	Karnataka	Underground Sewerage System and road restoration for K.R. Puram City Municipal Council (Drainage Zone-III)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Project Title
101.	Karnataka	Underground Sewerage System and road restoration for Mahadevapura City Municipal Council (Drainage Zone III)
102.	Karnataka	Providing underground drainage facilities and road restoration in erstwhile Bommanahali City Municipal Council
103.	Karnataka	Remodelling of water supply Distribution network, Automation and Integrated Management System for Mysore City
104.	Karnataka	Upgradation of Outer Ring Road at Mysore
105.	Karnataka	Water Supply Project for Mysore Kabini River
106.	Karnataka	Integrated Municipal Solid Waste Strategy
107.	Karnataka	Remodelling of Storm Water Drainage System in Mysore
108.	Karnataka	Heritage and Urban Renewal at Heritage Core
109.	Karnataka	Water Management through surface and Rainwater harvesting at Sri Chamarajendra Zoological Gardens
110.	Kerala	Water Supply System to Kochi Part-I
111.	Kerala	Solid Waste Management for Kochi
112.	Kerala	Upgrading Surface Water Drainage System of Central area of Kochi
113.	Kerala	Sewerage scheme for Central zone covering six divisions and wards (No.43, 49, 50, 51, 54 and 56) of Kochi
114.	Kerala	Road improvement and bridge construction at Kochi
115.	Kerala	Improvement of water supply
116.	Kerala	Improvement of storm water drainage in Zone-II area of Thiruvananthapuram
117.	Kerala	Improvement of sewerage schemes for Thiruvananthapuram Municipal Corporation
118.	Kerala	Extension of sewerage system F&G Block, Southern area of Thiruvannathapuram and rehabilitation of the sewerage systems, procurement of sewer cleaning machines, sewerage system for Attukal area, STP for Govt. Medical college, Thiruvananthapuram
119.	Kerala	Solid Waste Management in Thiruvananthapuram
120.	Madhya Pradesh	Channelisation of Nallah (Storm Water Drain)
121.	Madhya Pradesh	Pilot Corridor (New Market to University) for Bus Rapid Transit System (42.19 km. long)
122.	Madhya Pradesh	Water supply distribution network of Bhopal Municipal Area
123.	Madhya Pradesh	Indore Sewerage Project

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Project Title
124.	Madhya Pradesh	Solid Waste Management of Indore City
125.	Madhya Pradesh	Construction of multi-level parking at 20 different locations in Indore city
126.	Madhya Pradesh	Sewerage and Sewage Treatment Project Phase-I
127.	Madhya Pradesh	Sewerage and Sewage Treatment Project Phase-II
128.	Madhya Pradesh	Storm water drains at Jabalpur city
129.	Madhya Pradesh	Reorganisation of Water Supply Scheme
130.	Madhya Pradesh	Restoration, Construction and Development of Mahakal and Gopal Virasat Kshetra
131.	Maharashtra	Mumbai Sewage Disposal Project Stage-II priority works
132.	Maharashtra	Eastern Freeway from Prince of Wales Museum to APLR - MUIP
133.	Maharashtra	Elevated road on Sahar road - MUIP
134.	Maharashtra	Underground Sewerage Scheme Phase I for Thane
135.	Maharashtra	Solid Waste Management Project, Greater Mumbai
136.	Maharashtra	Middle Vaitarna Water Supply Project for Mumbai - IV
137.	Maharashtra	Sewerage System Project-Phase II for Thane
138.	Maharashtra	Sewerage System Project-Phase III for Thane
139.	Maharashtra	Underground Sewerage Project based on decentralised system
140.	Maharashtra	Underground sewerage for part of KDMC
141.	Maharashtra	Ulhasnagar-Water Supply Distribution System
142.	Maharashtra	Kulgaon-Badlapur -Underground Sewerage scheme
143.	Maharashtra	Augmentation of existing water supply scheme of Kalyan Dombivli Municipal Corporation
144.	Maharashtra	Sewerage system for Ambernath Municipal Council
145.	Maharashtra	Road Over Bridges (ROBs)
146.	Maharashtra	Lifting water from Pench Reservoir and conveying upto Mahadulla by motor lined MS pipeline in lieu of canal
147.	Maharashtra	Recycle and reuse of waste water
148.	Maharashtra	Water Supply Pench IV (Part 2)
149.	Maharashtra	Water Supply Pench IV (Part 3)
150.	Maharashtra	Construction of Road Over Bridge at Maskasath
151.	Maharashtra	Construction of Road Over Bridge at Itwari

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Project Title
152.	Maharashtra	Water Supply System for NIT area (Phase - II) tertiary distribution network in 46 clusters
153.	Maharashtra	Sewerage System in North Nanded-Zone-I
154.	Maharashtra	Improvement to movements network in Nanded Package II, III and IIIB roads
155.	Maharashtra	Underground Sewerage Project for Nashik City Phase I
156.	Maharashtra	Godavari River Front Development, Ghat Improvement and beautification
157.	Maharashtra	Underground sewerage project package -II
158.	Maharashtra	Construction and improvement of drains to prevent contamination of natural water bodies and development of heritage sites along in Pune (Environmental Restoration/Preservation of Mula Mutha River Ecos
159.	Maharashtra	Bus Rapid Transit (Phase I) for Pune city - 48.77 Km.
160.	Maharashtra	Solid Waste Management - Pimpri-Chinchwad
161.	Maharashtra	Water supply proposals (4 Nos.) for Pimpri Chinchwad
162.	Maharashtra	Bus Rapid Transport System (Development of Infrastructure for Commonwealth Youth Games, 2008) - 36.00 Km.
163.	Maharashtra	BRTS Corridor for Mumbai Pune Highway (8.5 Kms.) and Audh Rawet Road (14.5 Kms.) Total (23 Kms.)
164.	Maharashtra	Construction of pedestrian subways (3 Nos.) and vehicular underpass (1 No.) at Nagar Road
165.	Maharashtra	BRTS Corridor-Kalewadi-KSB Chowk to Dehu-Alandi Road (Trunk Route 7)-PCMC - 11.20 Km.
166.	Maharashtra	Storm Water Drain for Pimri - Chinchwad (Phase - II)
167.	Maharashtra	BRTS Corridor-Nashik Phata to Wakad (Trunk Route No.9)-PCMC - 7.08 Km.
168.	Meghalaya	Drainage Master Plan for Shillong-Phase-I
169.	Meghalaya	Greater Shillong Water Supply Project (Phase-III) for augmentation of Water Supply to Shillong
170.	Manipur	Solid Waste Management for Imphal
171.	Manipur	Improvement of Nambul River Front and Naga Nala
172.	Manipur	Storm Water Drainage Work for Imphal City
173.	Mizoram	Renewal pumping machines and equipments and transmission system of Greater Aizwal
174.	Mizoram	Improvement and widening of City Road Phase - I

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Project Title
175.	Mizoram	Improvement and widening of Vaivakawn to Mizoram University
176.	Mizoram	Shimui to Mizoram University as spur of Aizawl city Ring Road
177.	Nagaland	Integrated Road and Multi level Parking Project at Kohima
178.	Nagaland	Storm Water Drainage Development Scheme for Kohima city Phase I
179.	Odisha	Integrated Sewerage Project
180.	Odisha	Storm water drainage for Bhubneswar
181.	Odisha	24x7 Piped Water Supply to Puri Town
182.	Puducherry	Comprehensive Sewerage Scheme to the urban areas of Puducherry
183.	Punjab	Rehabilitation of existing water supply system for walled city area, Amritsar
184.	Punjab	Providing sewerage and sewage treatment plant
185.	Rajasthan	Water supply to Ajmer -Pushkar
186.	Rajasthan	Urban Renewal of Dargah Area, Ajmer
187.	Rajasthan	Sewerage Project
188.	Rajasthan	Sewerage system for Jaipur (Phase-I)
189.	Rajasthan	Jaipur Sewerage Project Phase II
190.	Rajasthan	Conservation and propagation of Panna Meena Bori and its environs Amber, Jaipur
191.	Rajasthan	BRTS (Package - IIIA & IIIB), Jaipur - 39.45 Km. (for all 3 projects)
192.	Rajasthan	Revitalisation of walled city of Jaipur-Phase-I
193.	Sikkim	Upgradation and modernization of raw water trunk mains and water treatment plant for Greater Gangtok
194.	Tamil Nadu	Improvements to Water Supply System in Chennai
195.	Tamil Nadu	Construction of RoBs and RUBs at Chennai (6 Nos.)
196.	Tamil Nadu	Providing sewerage facilities to Ullagaram Puzhithivakkam
197.	Tamil Nadu	Providing comprehensive water supply scheme to Ullagaram Puzhuthivakkam Municipality
198.	Tamil Nadu	Nerkundram Village Panchayat-Improvement of water supply
199.	Tamil Nadu	Providing comprehensive sewerage scheme to Avadi Municipality
200.	Tamil Nadu	Providing sewerage facilities for Ambattur Municipality (Phase-III)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Project Title
201.	Tamil Nadu	Solid Waste Management of Alandur, Pallavaram and Tambaram Municipality
202.	Tamil Nadu	Providing sewage facilities for Chennai Maduravoyal Municipality
203.	Tamil Nadu	Providing Comprehensive Water Supply Scheme to Thiruvottiyur Municipality
204.	Tamil Nadu	Improvement to Storm Water Drains in the Northern Basin of Chennai
205.	Tamil Nadu	Improvement to Micro and Macro Drainage System in Central basin of Chennai
206.	Tamil Nadu	Porur Panchayat-providing sewerage facilities for Porur town panchayat
207.	Tamil Nadu	Improvement to Storm Water Drains in the Eastern Basin of Chennai City
208.	Tamil Nadu	Providing Comprehensive Sewerage Scheme to Tambaram Municipality
209.	Tamil Nadu	Providing Comprehensive Sewerage Scheme to Perungudi town Panchayat
210.	Tamil Nadu	Improvement to micro and macro drainage system in the Southern Basin of Chennai City\
211.	Tamil Nadu	Providing comprehensive Sewerage Scheme to Pallikarani town Panchayat
212.	Tamil Nadu	Construction and Commissioning of additional 120 MLD sewerage treatment plant at Koyambedu (Phase - II) in, Chennai
213.	Tamil Nadu	Comprehensive Underground Sewerage Scheme
214.	Tamil Nadu	Water Supply improvement scheme to 16 Town Panchayats in Coimbatore Urban Agglomeration
215.	Tamil Nadu	Storm Water Drainage System in the Coimbatore City Municipal Corporation (Phase -I)
216.	Tamil Nadu	Storm Water Drain and Desilting of natural drains (Improvement and construction of Storm Water Drain)
217.	Tamil Nadu	Under Ground Sewerage Scheme for Phase III area and Renovation of existing sewerage system
218.	Tamil Nadu	Providing combined Water Supply Scheme to Madurai Urban Agglomeration Area
219.	Tripura	Agartala Water Supply Project (North Zone)
220.	Tripura	Sewerage and Sewerage Treatment Scheme for North Zone (Priority I Area)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Project Title
221.	Uttar Pradesh	Municipal Solid Waste Management in Agra
222.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra Water Supply
223.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra Sewerage Scheme Phase -1 (Part-1)
224.	Uttar Pradesh	Water Supply Component of Allahabad city
225.	Uttar Pradesh	Solid Waste Management for Allahabad
226.	Uttar Pradesh	Water Supply Component of Allahabad city (Part-II)
227.	Uttar Pradesh	Sewerage system of Allahabad City (Zone D) Phase - I
228.	Uttar Pradesh	Water supply scheme for inner old area of Kanpur city Vol I and II
229.	Uttar Pradesh	Sewerage work of inner old city area of Kanpur
230.	Uttar Pradesh	Sewage treatment for Kanpur city
231.	Uttar Pradesh	Water Supply Part-II for remaining area of Kanpur
232.	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur - Sewerage works in District IV in Kanpur city
233.	Uttar Pradesh	Municipal Solid Waste Management in Lucknow
234.	Uttar Pradesh	Water Supply Works of Lucknow (Phase I Part I Vol.I to V)
235.	Uttar Pradesh	Sewerage works for Lucknow City-Sewerage District-III (Part-I)
236.	Uttar Pradesh	Storm Water Drainage for Lucknow
237.	Uttar Pradesh	Sewage works for Lucknow City-Sewerage District-III (Part-II)
238.	Uttar Pradesh	Water supply for Lucknow (Phase - I, Part - II)
239.	Uttar Pradesh	Storm Water Drainage
240.	Uttar Pradesh	DPR for sewerage works in sewerage Zone -II of Mathura city
241.	Uttar Pradesh	Municipal Solid Waste Management
242.	Uttar Pradesh	Water Supply for Meerut
243.	Uttar Pradesh	Sewerage work in sewerage Zone-5&7 of Meerut City
244.	Uttar Pradesh	Water Supply Component Priority of Varanasi
245.	Uttar Pradesh	Solid Waste Management of Varanasi
246.	Uttar Pradesh	Water supply Part-II of Cis-Varuna area
247.	Uttar Pradesh	Storm water drainage works for Varanasi
248.	Uttar Pradesh	Sewerage work for Varanasi Trans Varuna area
249.	Uttar Pradesh	Water supply component (priority-II) for Trans-Varuna Area of Varanasi City
250.	Uttarakhand	Water Supply Reorganisation Scheme (Phase I)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Project Title
251.	Uttarakhand	Integrated Solid Waste Management
252.	Uttarakhand	Improvement of 30 intersections of Dehradun city
253.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun Sewerage Scheme
254.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun Sewerage Scheme (Phase -I) for L Zone
255.	Uttarakhand	Improvement of junctions for Haridwar city
256.	Uttarakhand	Integrated Solid Waste Management in Haridwar
257.	Uttarakhand	Sewerage System in Zone D (Kankhal) and Zone D1 (Arya Nagar, New Haridwar)
258.	Uttarakhand	Sewerage System in Zone C2 of Haridwar
259.	Uttarakhand	Augmentation and Renovation of Water Supply Scheme Part I
260.	Uttarakhand	Reorganisation and expansion of Nainital sewerage
261.	Uttarakhand	Integrated Solid Waste Management in Nainital
262.	Uttarakhand	Restoration and conservation of Raj Bhawan
263.	West Bengal	42 MLD Water Supply Project in Raniganj under Asansol Urban Area, West Bengal
264.	West Bengal	Municipal Solid Waste Management in Asansol Urban Area
265.	West Bengal	10 MGD Water Supply Scheme for Asansol Municipal Corporation
266.	West Bengal	Sewerage Project for Raniganj Municipality
267.	West Bengal	24 x 7 water supply scheme (Phase -III) for Durgapur
268.	West Bengal	Improvement upgradation and strengthening of road for Gammon bridge to Gandhi more (NH-2) <i>via</i> Maya bazar in Durgapur
269.	West Bengal	Improvement, widening to 4 lane and strengthening of road from Jublee Dhaba to SCOB gate at Asansol
270.	West Bengal	Water Treatment Plan at Dhapa 30 MGD Phase-I
271.	West Bengal	15 MGD Water Treatment Plan at Bansberia
272.	West Bengal	Upgrgradation of Sewer System in Kolkata (Phase-I)
273.	West Bengal	Upgradation of Man Entry Brick Sewer System (Part) for Kolkata
274.	West Bengal	Improvement of drainage in Howrah
275.	West Bengal	Water supply scheme for Baruipur Municipality
276.	West Bengal	Water Supply Scheme for added areas of Howrah Municipal Corporation
277.	West Bengal	EM Bypass Connector from Padmapukur to Kamalgazi, Kolkata

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Project Title
278.	West Bengal	Dunlop Interchange
279.	West Bengal	Barrackpore and North Barrackpore Municipal Areas
280.	West Bengal	24x7 water supply scheme for Chandernagore Municipal Corporation
281.	West Bengal	Vivekanand Road Flyover from Howrah to CR Avenue crossing
282.	West Bengal	Construction of flyover at Nagar Bazar junction on Jessore Road
283.	West Bengal	Transmunicipal Surface Water Supply Scheme for Dum Dum and South Dum Dum Municipalities
284.	West Bengal	Construction of Flyover from Park Circus to Parama Island
285.	West Bengal	Storm water drainage for scheme in Chandannagar Municipal Corporation Area, Kolkata UA
286.	West Bengal	24x7 water supply scheme for Budge Budge Municipality, Kolkata UA
287.	West Bengal	Comprehensive Distribution Network within the command zone of 30 MGD Dhapa Water Treatment Plant
288.	West Bengal	Water Supply Scheme for Bhatpara Municipal
289.	West Bengal	Rejuvenation of Dalhousie Square
290.	West Bengal	Drainage and sewerage project in Bidhannagar, Kolkata
291.	West Bengal	Storm Water Drainage Scheme in BB Municipal Area
292.	West Bengal	Metering of Water Supply System for Chandannagar Municipal Corporation
293.	West Bengal	Surface Water Supply Scheme for Bally Municipality, Kolkata
294.	West Bengal	Storm Water Drainage Scheme for Kamarhati Municipality, Kolkata
295.	West Bengal	BRTS from Ultadanga to Gorla in Kolkata Metropolitan Area - 15.50 Km.
296.	West Bengal	24x7 Water Supply Scheme for Panihati Municipality, Kolkata
297.	West Bengal	Construction of Flyover Eastern Railway Main Line along with Approach Road Chandannagar
298.	West Bengal	Barrackpore Kalyani-Dum Dum Expressway Road Project within KMA
299.	West Bengal	Elevated Corridor from Kestoput to Jora Mandir on Kazi Narul Islam Avenue
300.	West Bengal	Improvement of Upper Bagola Canal within Kolkata UA.
301.	West Bengal	Storm Water Drainage for Baranagar Municipal Area within Kolkata UA

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Project Title
302.	West Bengal	Water supply project (Phase-II) for Uluberia Municipality in Kolkata
303.	West Bengal	RoB on A.P. Banerjee Road connecting Ghosh Para Road, Kalyani Highway in ward No. 5-8 of Bhatpara Municipality
304.	West Bengal	Bus Terminus near Kalyani Railway Station
305.	West Bengal	Four Lane Flyover at Kamalgazi Intersection on EM Bypass connector at the starting point of Adi Ganga in Kolkata
306.	West Bengal	Trans municipal water supply project for municipal towns of Madhyamgram, New Barrackpore and Barasat
307.	West Bengal	Trans municipal water supply project for municipal towns of Titagarh and Khardah
308.	West Bengal	Construction of elevated road between Jinzira Bazaar and Batanagar on Budge Budge Trunk Road
309.	West Bengal	Barrackpore – Kalyani Dum Dum Expressway Road project from Sodepur to MB Road (Phase II)
310.	West Bengal	Storm water drainage system for Madhyamgram Municipality, Kolkata
311.	West Bengal	Integrated storm water drainage system for Barasat Municipality, Kolkata

Statement-II

State-wise details of the Projects during UIG under UIDSSMT

Sl. No.	Name of State	Name of towns/cities	Name of Project
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Anakapalli	Storm Water Drainage
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Chirala	Solid Waste Management
3.	Andhra Pradesh	Dhone	Water Supply
4.	Andhra Pradesh	Kadapa	Sewerage
5.	Andhra Pradesh	Karimnagar	Sewerage
6.	Andhra Pradesh	Miryalaguda	Sewerage
7.	Andhra Pradesh	Nalgonda	Sewerage
8.	Andhra Pradesh	Narsaraopet	Sewerage
9.	Andhra Pradesh	Nizamabad	Sewerage
10.	Andhra Pradesh	Nuzvid	Water Supply
11.	Andhra Pradesh	Pithapuram	Water Supply

Sl. No.	Name of State	Name of towns/cities	Name of Project
12.	Andhra Pradesh	Ramachandra Puram	Water Supply
13.	Andhra Pradesh	Suryapet	Storm Water Drainage
14.	Andhra Pradesh	Yeminganur	Sewerage
15.	Assam	Hojai	Water Supply
16.	Assam	Barpeta	Storm Water Drainage
17.	Assam	Barpeta Road	Storm Water Drainage
18.	Assam	Dergaon	Storm Water Drainage
19.	Assam	Dhekiajuli	Storm Water Drainage
20.	Assam	Dhubri	Storm Water Drainage
21.	Assam	Digboi	Storm Water Drainage
22.	Assam	Gauripur	Storm Water Drainage
23.	Assam	Gosaigoan	Storm Water Drainage
24.	Assam	Hailakandi	Storm Water Drainage
25.	Assam	Jorhat	Storm Water Drainage
26.	Assam	Lakhipur	Storm Water Drainage
27.	Assam	Lakhipur (Cachar)	Water Supply
28.	Assam	Lakhipur (Cachar)	Storm Water Drainage
29.	Assam	Lala	Storm Water Drainage
30.	Assam	Sapatgram	Storm Water Drainage
31.	Assam	Sarthebari	Storm Water Drainage
32.	Assam	Simaluguri	Storm Water Drainage
33.	Assam	Titabar	Storm Water Drainage
34.	Bihar	Fatuha	Road
35.	Bihar	Arrah	Solid Waste Management
36.	Bihar	Barbigaha	Road
37.	Bihar	Bhabua	Road
38.	Bihar	Chakia	Road
39.	Bihar	Muzafarpur	Water Supply
40.	Bihar	Narkatiaganj	Road
41.	Bihar	Rosera	Road
42.	Chhattisgarh	Bilaspur	Water Supply

Sl. No.	Name of State	Name of towns/cities	Name of Project
43.	Chhattisgarh	Bilaspur	Sewerage
44.	Chhattisgarh	Raigarh	Water Supply
45.	Goa	Sankhali	Road
46.	Goa	Sanguem	Road
47.	Gujarat	Bilimora	Water Supply
48.	Gujarat	Boriyavi	Water Supply
49.	Gujarat	Dakor	Water Supply
50.	Gujarat	Dharagadhra	Water Supply
51.	Gujarat	Junagadh	Water Supply
52.	Gujarat	Kathlal	Water Supply
53.	Gujarat	Lunawada	Water Supply
54.	Gujarat	Mahudha	Water Supply
55.	Gujarat	Pethapur	Water Supply
56.	Gujarat	Sutarpada	Water Supply
57.	Gujarat	Wadhwan	Water Supply
58.	Haryana	Rohtak	Solid Waste Management
59.	Haryana	Ambala	Sewerage
60.	Haryana	Narnaul	Sewerage
61.	Haryana	Ambala	Sewerage
62.	Himanchal Pradesh	Sarkaghat	Road
63.	Himanchal Pradesh	Sarkaghat	Water Supply
64.	Himanchal Pradesh	Hamirpur	Water Supply
65.	Jharkhand	Chas	Solid Waste Management
66.	Jharkhand	Hazaribagh	Solid Waste Management
67.	Jharkhand	Lohardaga	Solid Waste Management
68.	Jharkhand	Chaibasa	Water Supply
69.	Jammu and Kashmir	Akhnoor	Solid Waste Management
70.	Jammu and Kashmir	Anatnag	Water Supply
71.	Jammu and Kashmir	Anatnag	Solid Waste Management
72.	Jammu and Kashmir	Baramula	Solid Waste Management
73.	Jammu and Kashmir	Baramula	Road

Sl. No.	Name of State	Name of towns/cities	Name of Project
74.	Jammu and Kashmir	Bhadrawah	Water Supply
75.	Jammu and Kashmir	Bhadrawah	Storm Water Drainage
76.	Jammu and Kashmir	Doda	Road
77.	Jammu and Kashmir	Doda	Water Supply
78.	Jammu and Kashmir	Doda	Storm Water Drainage
79.	Jammu and Kashmir	Ganderbal	Road
80.	Jammu and Kashmir	Ganderbal	Solid Waste Management
81.	Jammu and Kashmir	Ganderbal	Storm Water Drainage
82.	Jammu and Kashmir	Kathua	Solid Waste Management
83.	Jammu and Kashmir	Kathua	Road
84.	Jammu and Kashmir	Kathua	Storm Water Drainage
85.	Jammu and Kashmir	Kupwara	Solid Waste Management
86.	Jammu and Kashmir	Kupwara	Road
87.	Jammu and Kashmir	Kupwara	Storm Water Drainage
88.	Jammu and Kashmir	Poonch	Solid Waste Management
89.	Jammu and Kashmir	Poonch	Storm Water Drainage
90.	Jammu and Kashmir	Samba	Solid Waste Management
91.	Jammu and Kashmir	Samba	Road
92.	Jammu and Kashmir	Samba	Water Supply
93.	Jammu and Kashmir	Samba	Storm Water Drainage
94.	Jammu and Kashmir	Sopore	Water Supply
95.	Jammu and Kashmir	Sopore	Solid Waste Management
96.	Jammu and Kashmir	Sopore	Road
97.	Jammu and Kashmir	Sundarbani	Water Supply
98.	Jammu and Kashmir	Sundarbani	Storm Water Drainage
99.	Jammu and Kashmir	Sundarbani	Urban Renewal
100.	Jammu and Kashmir	Udhampur	Water Supply
101.	Karnataka	Bawavana Bagewadi	Sewerage
102.	Karnataka	Birur	Water Supply
103.	Karnataka	Channapatna	Sewerage
104.	Karnataka	Devangere	Storm Water Drainage

Sl. No.	Name of State	Name of towns/cities	Name of Project
105.	Karnataka	Devangere	Sewerage
106.	Karnataka	Devangere	Road
107.	Karnataka	Gajendragarh-Naregal	Water Supply
108.	Karnataka	Harihara	Storm Water Drainage
109.	Karnataka	Holenarasipura	Road
110.	Karnataka	Holenarasipura	Sewerage
111.	Karnataka	Konnur	Road
112.	Karnataka	Malavalli	Sewerage
113.	Karnataka	Malbagalu	Water Supply
114.	Karnataka	Nanjangud	Sewerage
115.	Karnataka	Pandavapura	Sewerage
116.	Karnataka	Ramanagara	Storm Water Drainage
117.	Karnataka	Shikaripura	Sewerage
118.	Karnataka	Soundatti	Sewerage
119.	Karnataka	Srirangapatna	Sewerage
120.	Karnataka	Vijayapura	Water Supply
121.	Karnataka	Yargol (Kolar-Bangarpet-Mallur)	Water Supply
122.	Kerala	Alappuzha	Water Supply
123.	Kerala	Alappuzha	Solid Waste Management
124.	Kerala	Attingal	Solid Waste Management
125.	Kerala	Changanassery	Solid Waste Management
126.	Kerala	Changanassery	Water Supply
127.	Kerala	Chavakkad (Combined Project)	Water Supply
128.	Kerala	Guruvayar (Combined Project)	Water Supply
129.	Kerala	Koyilandy	Solid Waste Management
130.	Kerala	Nedumangad	Solid Waste Management
131.	Kerala	Neyyattinkara	Solid Waste Management
132.	Kerala	North Paravour	Solid Waste Management
133.	Kerala	Ottapalam	Water Supply
134.	Kerala	Pathanamthitta	Solid Waste Management
135.	Kerala	Payyannur	Water Supply

Sl. No.	Name of State	Name of towns/cities	Name of Project
136.	Kerala	Perinthalamanna	Water Supply
137.	Kerala	Perinthalmanna	Solid Waste Management
138.	Kerala	Punalur	Solid Waste Management
139.	Kerala	Thalassery	Water Supply
140.	Kerala	Thiruvalla	Water Supply
141.	Maharashtra	Achalpur	Water Supply
142.	Maharashtra	Ahmednagar	Water Supply
143.	Maharashtra	Akola	Sewerage
144.	Maharashtra	Akot	Water Supply
145.	Maharashtra	Alibag	Sewerage
146.	Maharashtra	Ambad	Sewerage
147.	Maharashtra	Amravati	Sewerage
148.	Maharashtra	Arvi	Water Supply
149.	Maharashtra	Aurangabad	Water Supply
150.	Maharashtra	Baramati	Water Supply
151.	Maharashtra	Basmath	Water Supply
152.	Maharashtra	Beed	Water Supply
153.	Maharashtra	Bhadravati	Water Supply
154.	Maharashtra	Chandrapur	Sewerage
155.	Maharashtra	Daund	Sewerage
156.	Maharashtra	Gondia	Water Supply
157.	Maharashtra	Hadgaon	Water Supply
158.	Maharashtra	Hingoli	Water Supply
159.	Maharashtra	Ichalkaranji	Water Supply
160.	Maharashtra	Jaysingpur	Water Supply
161.	Maharashtra	Kamptee	Sewerage
162.	Maharashtra	Karad	Water Supply
163.	Maharashtra	Katol	Road
164.	Maharashtra	Khamgaon	Water Supply
165.	Maharashtra	Khopoli	Water Supply
166.	Maharashtra	Kolhapur	Sewerage

Sl. No.	Name of State	Name of towns/cities	Name of Project
167.	Maharashtra	Kolhapur	Water Supply
168.	Maharashtra	Latur	Storm Water Drainage
169.	Maharashtra	Malegaon	Water Supply
170.	Maharashtra	Malvan	Sewerage
171.	Maharashtra	Murtijapur	Water Supply
172.	Maharashtra	Pandharpur	Storm Water Drainage
173.	Maharashtra	Panvel	Sewerage
174.	Maharashtra	Parbhani	Water Supply
175.	Maharashtra	Parola	Water Supply
176.	Maharashtra	Pen	Water Supply
177.	Maharashtra	Pusad	Water Supply
178.	Maharashtra	Sailu	Water Supply
179.	Maharashtra	Sangamner	Water Supply
180.	Maharashtra	Sangli, Miraj, Kupwad	Water Supply
181.	Maharashtra	Sangola	Water Supply
182.	Maharashtra	Saoner	Road
183.	Maharashtra	Satara	Water Supply
184.	Maharashtra	Savner	Sewerage
185.	Maharashtra	Shahada	Water Supply
186.	Maharashtra	Shrirampur	Water Supply
187.	Maharashtra	Sillod	Water Supply
188.	Maharashtra	Solapur	Water Supply
189.	Maharashtra	Tasgaon	Water Supply
190.	Maharashtra	Umred	Water Supply
191.	Maharashtra	Umred	Road
192.	Maharashtra	Vadgaon	Water Supply
193.	Maharashtra	Vaijapur	Water Supply
194.	Maharashtra	Vengurla	Sewerage
195.	Maharashtra	Washim	Water Supply
196.	Maharashtra	Yavatmal	Water Supply
197.	Maharashtra	Yeola	Water Supply

Sl. No.	Name of State	Name of towns/cities	Name of Project
198.	Madhya Pradesh	Aastha	Water Supply
199.	Madhya Pradesh	Aagar	Water Supply
200.	Madhya Pradesh	Amarwara	Road
201.	Madhya Pradesh	Betul	Water Supply
202.	Madhya Pradesh	Bina	Water Supply
203.	Madhya Pradesh	Budni	Sewerage
204.	Madhya Pradesh	Chhindwara	Water Supply
205.	Madhya Pradesh	Chourai	Water Supply
206.	Madhya Pradesh	Chourai	Road
207.	Madhya Pradesh	Dabra	Water Supply
208.	Madhya Pradesh	Dewas Phase - II	Water Supply
209.	Madhya Pradesh	Dongar Parasia	Water Supply
210.	Madhya Pradesh	Dongar Parasia	Road
211.	Madhya Pradesh	Garhakota	Water Supply
212.	Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior	Sewerage
213.	Madhya Pradesh	Itarsi	Water Supply
214.	Madhya Pradesh	Itarsi	Sewerage
215.	Madhya Pradesh	Itarsi	Road
216.	Madhya Pradesh	Junardeo	Road
217.	Madhya Pradesh	Katni	Water Supply
218.	Madhya Pradesh	Khirkiya	Water Supply
219.	Madhya Pradesh	Khurai	Water Supply
220.	Madhya Pradesh	Mahidpur	Water Supply
221.	Madhya Pradesh	Multai	Water Supply
222.	Madhya Pradesh	Pandhurna	Road
223.	Madhya Pradesh	Pandhurna	Water Supply
224.	Madhya Pradesh	Pipariya	Water Supply
225.	Madhya Pradesh	Piplanaraynwar	Water Supply
226.	Madhya Pradesh	Ratlam	Water Supply
227.	Madhya Pradesh	Rehti	Sewerage
228.	Madhya Pradesh	Sagar	Sewerage

Sl. No.	Name of State	Name of towns/cities	Name of Project
229.	Madhya Pradesh	Sausar	Water Supply
230.	Madhya Pradesh	Sausar	Road
231.	Madhya Pradesh	shajapur	Water Supply
232.	Madhya Pradesh	Shivpuri	Water Supply
233.	Madhya Pradesh	Shujalpur	Water Supply
234.	Madhya Pradesh	Sidhi	Water Supply
235.	Madhya Pradesh	Vidisha	Water Supply
236.	Manipur	Kakching	Water Supply
237.	Manipur	Jiribam	Water Supply
238.	Manipur	Mairang	Water Supply
239.	Meghalaya	Tura	Solid Waste Management
240.	Meghalaya	Nangpoh	Solid Waste Management
241.	Nagaland	Chumukedima	Road
242.	Nagaland	Mon	Road
243.	Odisha	Angul	Water Supply
244.	Odisha	Bargarh	Water Supply
245.	Odisha	Berhampur	Water Body
246.	Odisha	Bhawanipatana	Water Supply
247.	Odisha	Cuttack	Water Body
248.	Odisha	Cuttack	Road
249.	Odisha	Gadakhai (Cuttack)	Urban Renewal
250.	Odisha	Jajpur	Water Body
251.	Odisha	Jharsuguda	Water Supply
252.	Odisha	Nayagarh	Water Supply
253.	Odisha	Paralakhemundi	Water Supply
254.	Odisha	Phulbani	Water Supply
255.	Odisha	Sambalpur	Sewerage
256.	Odisha	Talcher	Water Supply
257.	Odisha	Vyasanagar	Water Supply
258.	Punjab	Bathinda	Water Supply
259.	Punjab	Ferozpur	Water Supply
260.	Punjab	Jalandhar	Sewerage
261.	Punjab	Malout	Sewerage

Sl. No.	Name of State	Name of towns/cities	Name of Project
262.	Punjab	Muktasar	Water Supply
263.	Punjab	Muktasar	Sewerage
264.	Punjab	Pathankot	Sewerage
265.	Punjab	Patiala	Sewerage
266.	Punjab	Sunam	Water Supply
267.	Rajasthan	Bikaner	Sewerage
268.	Rajasthan	Hanumangarh	Sewerage
269.	Rajasthan	Jhalawar and Jhalarpatan	Sewerage
270.	Rajasthan	Jhunjhunu	Sewerage
271.	Rajasthan	Jodhpur	Sewerage
272.	Rajasthan	Kishangarh	Sewerage
273.	Rajasthan	Kota	Sewerage
274.	Rajasthan	Makarna	Water Supply
275.	Rajasthan	Mangrole	Storm Water Drainage
276.	Rajasthan	Mount Abu	Sewerage
277.	Rajasthan	Mount Abu	Storm Water Drainage
278.	Rajasthan	Pali	Sewerage
279.	Rajasthan	Sardarshahar	Sewerage
280.	Rajasthan	Sikar City	Road
281.	Rajasthan	Udaipur	Water Supply
282.	Sikkim	Namchi	Sewerage
283.	Sikkim	Jorethang	Sewerage
284.	Sikkim	Rangpo	Sewerage
285.	Tamil Nadu	Ariyalur	Sewerage
286.	Tamil Nadu	Attur	Water Supply
287.	Tamil Nadu	Avelalapatty	Water Supply
288.	Tamil Nadu	Chettipalayam	Water Supply
289.	Tamil Nadu	Chidambaram	Water Supply
290.	Tamil Nadu	Cumbum	Water Supply
291.	Tamil Nadu	Dharapuram	Water Supply
292.	Tamil Nadu	Gudalore	Water Supply
293.	Tamil Nadu	Kayalpattinam	Water Supply
294.	Tamil Nadu	Kovilpatti	Water Supply

Sl. No.	Name of State	Name of towns/cities	Name of Project
295.	Tamil Nadu	Nagercoil	Sewerage
296.	Tamil Nadu	Othakalmandapam	Water Supply
297.	Tamil Nadu	Samalpuram	Water Supply
298.	Tamil Nadu	sarlarsamakulam	Water Supply
299.	Tamil Nadu	Thiruchendur	Sewerage
300.	Tamil Nadu	Thiruchengode	Water Supply
301.	Tamil Nadu	Thirumalayampalayam	Water Supply
302.	Tamil Nadu	Udumalpet	Sewerage
303.	Tamil Nadu	Vandavasi	Water Supply
304.	Tamil Nadu	Vellakoil	Water Supply
305.	Tripura	Kaliashar	Road
306.	Uttar Pradesh	Azamgarh	Water Supply
307.	Uttar Pradesh	Badaun	Solid Waste Management
308.	Uttar Pradesh	Ballia	Solid Waste Management
309.	Uttar Pradesh	Ballia	Sewerage
310.	Uttar Pradesh	Bareilly	Water Supply
311.	Uttar Pradesh	Basti	Road
312.	Uttar Pradesh	Basti	Solid Waste Management
313.	Uttar Pradesh	Deoria	Water Supply
314.	Uttar Pradesh	Faizabad	Water Supply
315.	Uttar Pradesh	Firozabad	Sewerage
316.	Uttar Pradesh	Firozabad	Solid Waste Management
317.	Uttar Pradesh	Ghaziabad	Road
318.	Uttar Pradesh	Ghaziabad	Water Supply
319.	Uttar Pradesh	Gorakhpur	Solid Waste Management
320.	Uttar Pradesh	Jaunpur	Solid Waste Management
321.	Uttar Pradesh	Jhansi	Solid Waste Management
322.	Uttar Pradesh	Loni	Solid Waste Management
323.	Uttar Pradesh	Mau	Water Supply
324.	Uttar Pradesh	Mirzapur	Solid Waste Management
325.	Uttar Pradesh	Muzaffarnagar	Water Supply

Sl. No.	Name of State	Name of towns/cities	Name of Project
326.	Uttar Pradesh	Sambhal	Solid Waste Management
327.	Uttar Pradesh	Vrindavan	Sewerage
328.	Uttarakhand	Mussoorie	Sewerage
329.	West Bengal	Balurghat	Water Supply
330.	West Bengal	Balurghat	Storm Water Drainage
331.	West Bengal	Berhampur	Water Supply
332.	West Bengal	Chandrakona	Water Supply
333.	West Bengal	Coochbehar	Water Supply
334.	West Bengal	Dhuliyan	Water Supply
335.	West Bengal	Diamond Harbour	Water Supply
336.	West Bengal	Egra	Water Supply
337.	West Bengal	Englishbazar	Water Supply
338.	West Bengal	Kandi	Water Supply
339.	West Bengal	Kurseong	Sewerage
340.	West Bengal	Old Malda	Water Supply
341.	West Bengal	Raiganj	Water Supply
342.	West Bengal	Sainthia	Water Supply
343.	West Bengal	Shantipur	Water Supply
344.	West Bengal	Siliguri	Water Supply
345.	West Bengal	Suri	Water Supply
346.	Andaman & Nicobar	Jungleeghat	Road
347.	Dadar & Nagar Haveli	Silvassa/Amla	Water Supply
348.	Daman & Diu	Moti & Nandi Daman	Sewerage

Statement-III

Details of Projects sanctioned under UIG sub-mission

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of the City	Project Title	Status
1.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Automation (SCADA based) of the water supply system	Ongoing
2.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Automation (SCADA based) of the sewerage system	Ongoing

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of the City	Project Title	Status
3.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Water Supply System for Jodhpur ward in Ahmedabad City	Ongoing
4.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Water Supply System for Navrangpura Stadium and Juna Vadaj wards in Ahmedabad city	Ongoing
5.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Water recycling and reuse project for Ahmedabad City – Providing 60 MLD tertiary treatment plant for Narol Industries	Ongoing
6.	Gujarat	Rajkot	Augmentation of water supply for Rajkot	Ongoing
7.	Gujarat	Rajkot	Strengthening of Solid Waste Management of Rajkot	Ongoing
8.	Gujarat	Surat	WTP, Transmission line and storage reservoir for water supply system of east zone of Surat	Ongoing
9.	Gujarat	Surat	Augmentation of Karanj sewerage treatment plant under east drainage zone of Surat	Ongoing
10.	Gujarat	Surat	Water Supply System for West and South West Zone of Surat Municipal Corporation	Ongoing
11.	Gujarat	Vadodara	Augmentation of Water Supply for Vadodara City	Ongoing
12.	Jammu & Kashmir	Srinagar	Solid Waste Management	Ongoing
13.	Jharkhand	Ranchi	Sewerage and Storm Water Drainage System for Zone - I	Ongoing
14.	Karnataka	Bangalore	Construction of New Water Treatment Plant in lieu of existing for Cauvery Water Supply Scheme (CWSS) at T.K.Halli	Ongoing
15.	Karnataka	Bangalore	Providing Bulk Flow Metering and Monitoring Systems for Auditing of Bengaluru Water Supply System	Ongoing
16.	Karnataka	Mysore	Providing 24X7 water supply in Mysore City	Ongoing

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of the City	Project Title	Status
17.	Karnataka	Mysore	Construction of Grade Separator at JSS- Nanjangud Road junction	Ongoing
18.	Karnataka	Mysore	Construction of Grade Separator at Hunsur Road and ORR junction	Ongoing
19.	Karnataka	Mysore	Construction of Grade Separator at KRS Road and ORR junction	Ongoing
20.	Karnataka	Mysore	Construction of Grade Separator at Bangalore Mysore Road and ORR junction	Ongoing
21.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	BRTS supplementry DPR, Bhopal	Ongoing
22.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	Cable stay-bridge at Kamla Park	Ongoing
23.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	Development of Walkway, Cycle track, Sit-out, Parking and food zone at VIP road along the Bada Talab from koh-e-fiza crossing to Khaungaon	Ongoing
24.	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	ITS development for AB road pilot BRT corridor in Indore	Ongoing
25.	Madhya Pradesh	Ujjain	Solid Waste Management in Ujjain Municipal Corporation	Ongoing
26.	Maharashtra	Nanded	Sewerage Collection System in CIDCO, HUDCO area south Nanded	Ongoing
27.	Maharashtra	Nanded	Water Supply Distribution System, HUDCO Area south Nanded	Ongoing
28.	Maharashtra	Nanded	Water supply scheme in additional municipal corporation area in Nanded	Ongoing
29.	Maharashtra	Nanded	Sewerage scheme for additional municipal corporation in Nanded	Ongoing
30.	Maharashtra	Nashik	Nashik water supply scheme (Phase II)	Ongoing
31.	Maharashtra	Pune	Augmentation of water supply system for area along Pune Nagar Road under PMC	Ongoing

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of the City	Project Title	Status
32.	Maharashtra	Pune	Water treatment plant & raw water pumping station at Wadgoan (Budruk), Pune under PMC	Ongoing
33.	Maharashtra	Pune	Continuous (24/7), Pressurized Water Supply System for Pimpri-Chinchwad City	Ongoing
34.	Maharashtra	Pune	Providing Sewerage System for Newly Developed Area of PCMC	Ongoing
35.	Maharashtra	Pune	Providing Water Supply Scheme for Tathwade area of PCMC	Ongoing
36.	Manipur	Imphal	Integrated Water Supply for Manipur city	Ongoing
37.	Nagaland	Kohima	Construction of retaining wall along road from NH-61 to north field school	
38.	Punjab	Amritsar	BRTS - Amritsar (31 KM)	Ongoing
39.	Punjab	Amritsar	Providing Sewerage network and sewerage treatment plant for South East Zone	Ongoing
40.	Punjab	Ludhiana	Integrated Solid Waste Management facilities at Ludhiana	Ongoing
41.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Providing Comprehensive Water Supply Scheme for Pallikarani in Chennai city	Ongoing
42.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Providing Comprehensive Water Supply Scheme for Chinnasekkadu in Chennai city	Ongoing
43.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Providing Comprehensive Water Supply Scheme for Puzhal, Surapattu, Puthagaram and Kathirvedu in Chennai city	Ongoing
44.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Providing Comprehensive Water Supply Scheme for Vadaperumabakkam and Theeyambakkam in Chennai city	Ongoing

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of the City	Project Title	Status
45.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Providing Comprehensive Water Supply Scheme for Edayanchavadi, Sadayankuppam and Kadapakkam in Chennai city	Ongoing
46.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Providing Comprehensive Water Supply Scheme in Palavakkam	Ongoing
47.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Providing Comprehensive Water Supply Scheme in Mugalivakkam	Ongoing
48.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Providing Comprehensive Water Supply Scheme in Manali, Chennai	Ongoing
49.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Providing Comprehensive Water Supply Scheme in Kottivakkam	Ongoing
50.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Providing Comprehensive Water Supply Scheme in Perungudi	Ongoing
51.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Improvement of Water Supply Scheme for Poonamalle Town in Thiruvallur	Ongoing
52.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Improvement of Water Supply Scheme for Anagaputhur Town in Kancheepuram	Ongoing
53.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Providing Underground sewerage scheme for Annai Sivagami Nagar in Thiruvottiyur in Chennai city	Ongoing
54.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Providing Underground Sewerage Scheme in Surapattu	Ongoing
55.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Providing Underground Sewerage Scheme in Muglivakam	Ongoing
56.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Providing Underground sewerage scheme in Nolambur	Ongoing
57.	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore	Improvement and revamping of water supply scheme to CMC	Ongoing
58.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Storm water drainage project for Baruipur municipality	Ongoing

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of the City	Project Title	Status
59.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Storm water drainage project for Rishra Municipality	Ongoing
60.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Water supply scheme for Bhadreswar Municipality, Kolkata	Ongoing
61.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Storm water drainage project for South Dum Dum Municipality	Ongoing

Statement-IV***Details of Projects sanctioned under UIDSSMT***

Sl. No.	Name of State	Name of towns/cities	Name of Component	Status
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	Yingkiong	Soil Erosion	Ongoing
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Aalo	Soil Erosion	Ongoing
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	Basar	Solid Waste Management	Ongoing
4.	Arunachal Pradesh	Bomdila	Solid Waste Management	Ongoing
5.	Arunachal Pradesh	Dirang	Road	Ongoing
6.	Arunachal Pradesh	Doimukh	Road	Ongoing
7.	Arunachal Pradesh	Koloriang	Road	Ongoing
8.	Arunachal Pradesh	Roing	Road	Ongoing
9.	Arunachal Pradesh	Seppa	Soil Erosion	Ongoing
Arunachal Pradesh			9	
1.	Chhattisgarh	Bhilai-Caroda	Water Supply	Ongoing
2.	Chhattisgarh	Korba	Water Supply	Ongoing
Chhattisgarh			2	
1.	Himachal Pradesh	Dharmashala	Water Supply	Ongoing
2.	Himachal Pradesh	Rewalsar	Road	Ongoing
3.	Himachal Pradesh	Dharmashala	Road	Ongoing
4.	Himachal Pradesh	Rampur	Water Supply	Ongoing
5.	Himachal Pradesh	Nagrota	Water Supply	Ongoing

Sl. No.	Name of State	Name of towns/cities	Name of Component	Status
6.	Himachal Pradesh	Kangra	Water Supply	Ongoing
7.	Himachal Pradesh	Mandi	Water Supply	Ongoing
8.	Himachal Pradesh	Manali	Water Supply	Ongoing
9.	Himachal Pradesh	Kullu	Water Supply	Ongoing
10.	Himachal Pradesh	Nalagarh	Sewerage	Ongoing
11.	Himachal Pradesh	Parwano	Water Supply	Ongoing
12.	Himachal Pradesh	Baddi	Sewerage	Ongoing
Himachal Pradesh			12	
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	Leh	Water Supply	Ongoing
2.	Jammu and Kashmir	Leh	Road	Ongoing
3.	Jammu and Kashmir	Leh	Solid Waste Management	Ongoing
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	Leh	Sewerage	Ongoing
Jammu and Kashmir			4	
1.	Karnataka	Hukkeri	Water Supply	Ongoing
2.	Karnataka	Bannur	Water Supply	Ongoing
3.	Karnataka	Bentwal	Water Supply	Ongoing
4.	Karnataka	Chikodi	Water Supply	Ongoing
5.	Karnataka	Gurmitkal	Sewerage	Ongoing
6.	Karnataka	Ramdurga	Water Supply	Ongoing
7.	Karnataka	Sadalga	Water Supply	Ongoing
8.	Karnataka	Sedam	Water Supply	Ongoing
9.	Karnataka	Doddaballapura	Water Supply	Ongoing
10.	Karnataka	Srirangapatna	Water Supply	Ongoing
11.	Karnataka	Birur	Sewerage	Ongoing
12.	Karnataka	Sankeshwar	Water Supply	Ongoing
13.	Karnataka	Thirthahalli	Water Supply	Ongoing
14.	Karnataka	Sadalga	Sewerage	Ongoing

Sl. No.	Name of State	Name of towns/cities	Name of Component	Status
15.	Karnataka	Yellapura	Water Supply	Ongoing
16.	Karnataka	Tumkur	Water Supply	Ongoing
17.	Karnataka	Kundapura	Sewerage	Ongoing
18.	Karnataka	Mundagod	Water Supply	Ongoing
19.	Karnataka	Muddebihal	Sewerage	Ongoing
20.	Karnataka	Kanakpura	Road	Ongoing
21.	Karnataka	Ramdurga	Road	Ongoing
Karnataka		21		
1.	Kerala	Malappuram	Solid Waste Management	Ongoing
Kerala		1		
1.	Madhya Pradesh	Aastha	Road	Ongoing
2.	Madhya Pradesh	Amarwara	Water Supply	Ongoing
3.	Madhya Pradesh	Amarwara	Solid Waste Management	Ongoing
4.	Madhya Pradesh	Amla	Road	Ongoing
5.	Madhya Pradesh	Anuppur	Water Supply	Ongoing
6.	Madhya Pradesh	Athner	Road	Ongoing
7.	Madhya Pradesh	Baikunthpur	Water Supply	Ongoing
8.	Madhya Pradesh	Barkuhi	Water Supply	Ongoing
9.	Madhya Pradesh	Barkuhi	Road	Ongoing
10.	Madhya Pradesh	Begamganj	Water Supply	Ongoing
11.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhedaghat	Road	Ongoing
12.	Madhya Pradesh	Budni	Road	Ongoing
13.	Madhya Pradesh	Chandameta	Road	Ongoing
14.	Madhya Pradesh	Chandameta	Water Supply	Ongoing
15.	Madhya Pradesh	Chanderi	Road	Ongoing
16.	Madhya Pradesh	Chhindwara	Road	Ongoing
17.	Madhya Pradesh	Chitrakoot	Water Supply	Ongoing

Sl. No.	Name of State	Name of towns/cities	Name of Component	Status
18.	Madhya Pradesh	Churhat	Road	Ongoing
19.	Madhya Pradesh	Damoh Phase-11	Water supply	Ongoing
20.	Madhya Pradesh	Damua	Road	Ongoing
21.	Madhya Pradesh	Damua	Water Supply	Ongoing
22.	Madhya Pradesh	Dewas	Road	Ongoing
23.	Madhya Pradesh	Guna	Water Supply	Ongoing
24.	Madhya Pradesh	Harrai	Road	Ongoing
25.	Madhya Pradesh	Harrai	Water Supply	Ongoing
26.	Madhya Pradesh	Hindoria	Water Supply	Ongoing
27.	Madhya Pradesh	Jiran	Water Supply	Ongoing
28.	Madhya Pradesh	Jnuuardeo/Jamai	Water Supply	Ongoing
29.	Madhya Pradesh	Kareli	Road	Ongoing
30.	Madhya Pradesh	Kareli	Water Supply	Ongoing
31.	Madhya Pradesh	Khurai	Road	Ongoing
32.	Madhya Pradesh	Kolar	Water supply	Ongoing
33.	Madhya Pradesh	Kolaras	Road	Ongoing
34.	Madhya Pradesh	Katni	Road	Ongoing
35.	Madhya Pradesh	Lodhikeda	Water Supply	Ongoing
36.	Madhya Pradesh	Lodhikhera	Road	Ongoing
37.	Madhya Pradesh	Malhargarh	Water Supply	Ongoing
38.	Madhya Pradesh	Manawar	Road	Ongoing
39.	Madhya Pradesh	Manawar	Water Supply	Ongoing
40.	Madhya Pradesh	Mandleshwar	Water Supply	Ongoing
41.	Madhya Pradesh	Mandleshwar	Road	Ongoing
42.	Madhya Pradesh	Mohgaon	Road	Ongoing
43.	Madhya Pradesh	Mohgaon	Water Supply	Ongoing
44.	Madhya Pradesh	Multai	Road	Ongoing

Sl. No.	Name of State	Name of towns/cities	Name of Component	Status
45.	Madhya Pradesh	Mungaoli	Road	Ongoing
46.	Madhya Pradesh	Narsulalaganj	Road	Ongoing
47.	Madhya Pradesh	Newtonchikli	Road	Ongoing
48.	Madhya Pradesh	Newtonchikli	Water Supply	Ongoing
49.	Madhya Pradesh	Pipariya	Road	Ongoing
50.	Madhya Pradesh	Piplanarayanawar	Road	Ongoing
51.	Madhya Pradesh	Piplarawa	Road	Ongoing
52.	Madhya Pradesh	Piplya Mandi	Road	Ongoing
53.	Madhya Pradesh	Piplya Mandi	Water Supply	Ongoing
54.	Madhya Pradesh	Porsa	Solid Waste Management	Ongoing
55.	Madhya Pradesh	Prithvipur	Road	Ongoing
56.	Madhya Pradesh	Raigarh	Water Supply	Ongoing
57.	Madhya Pradesh	Rajpur	Road	Ongoing
58.	Madhya Pradesh	Rampura	Water Supply	Ongoing
59.	Madhya Pradesh	Rehti	Road	Ongoing
60.	Madhya Pradesh	Sabalgarh	Road	Ongoing
61.	Madhya Pradesh	Sabalgarh	Storm Water Drainage	Ongoing
62.	Madhya Pradesh	Satna	Water supply	Ongoing
63.	Madhya Pradesh	Seoni	Water supply	Ongoing
64.	Madhya Pradesh	Shahganj	Water supply	Ongoing
65.	Madhya Pradesh	Shamgarh	Water supply	Ongoing
66.	Madhya Pradesh	Shamshahbad	Water supply	Ongoing
67.	Madhya Pradesh	Shivpuri	Solid Waste Management	Ongoing
68.	Madhya Pradesh	Shujalpur	Road	Ongoing
69.	Madhya Pradesh	Singoli	Road	Ongoing
70.	Madhya Pradesh	Singrauli	Water supply	Ongoing
71.	Madhya Pradesh	Sonkutch	Road	Ongoing

Sl. No.	Name of State	Name of towns/cities	Name of Component	Status
72.	Madhya Pradesh	Suwasara	Water supply	Ongoing
73.	Madhya Pradesh	Tendukheda	Water supply	Ongoing
74.	Madhya Pradesh	Waraseoni	Road	Ongoing
75.	Madhya Pradesh	Waraseoni	Water supply	Ongoing
76.	Madhya Pradesh	Chhindwara	Water Body	Ongoing
77.	Madhya Pradesh	Chhindwara	Road	Ongoing
78.	Madhya Pradesh	Piplanarayanwar	Water supply	Ongoing
79.	Madhya Pradesh	Baihar	Road	Ongoing
80.	Madhya Pradesh	Isagarh	Road	Ongoing
81.	Madhya Pradesh	Lanjhi	Road	Ongoing
82.	Madhya Pradesh	Lakhandaon	Road	Ongoing
83.	Madhya Pradesh	Shahganj	Road	Ongoing
84.	Madhya Pradesh	Pandurna	Road	Ongoing
85.	Madhya Pradesh	Chicholi	Road	Ongoing
86.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhaisdehi	Road	Ongoing
87.	Madhya Pradesh	Satwas	Water supply	Ongoing
88.	Madhya Pradesh	Badi	Water supply	Ongoing
89.	Madhya Pradesh	Sirmaur	Water supply	Ongoing
90.	Madhya Pradesh	Kotma	Water supply	Ongoing
91.	Madhya Pradesh	Chachaura-Binaganj	Road	Ongoing
92.	Madhya Pradesh	Aathner	Water supply	Ongoing
93.	Madhya Pradesh	Pipalrawa	Water supply	Ongoing
94.	Madhya Pradesh	Patan	Road	Ongoing
95.	Madhya Pradesh	Lanjhi	Water supply	Ongoing
96.	Madhya Pradesh	Mungaoli	Water supply	Ongoing
97.	Madhya Pradesh	Dahi	Water supply	Ongoing
98.	Madhya Pradesh	Barwaha	Water supply	Ongoing

Sl. No.	Name of State	Name of towns/cities	Name of Component	Status
99.	Madhya Pradesh	Neemuch	Water supply	Ongoing
100.	Madhya Pradesh	Baldeogarh	Water supply	Ongoing
101.	Madhya Pradesh	Porsa	Water supply	Ongoing
102.	Madhya Pradesh	Shahpura	Water supply	Ongoing
103.	Madhya Pradesh	Mandsaur	Water supply	Ongoing
104.	Madhya Pradesh	Deori	Water supply	Ongoing
105.	Madhya Pradesh	Dewas	Sewerage	Ongoing
106.	Madhya Pradesh	Mandla	Road	Ongoing
107.	Madhya Pradesh	Malanjkhanda	Road	Ongoing
108.	Madhya Pradesh	Chhindwara	Road	Ongoing
109.	Madhya Pradesh	Balaghat	Water supply	Ongoing
110.	Madhya Pradesh	Harrai	Road	Ongoing
111.	Madhya Pradesh	Newton Chikli	Road	Ongoing
112.	Madhya Pradesh	Damua	Road	Ongoing
113.	Madhya Pradesh	Dongar Parsia	Road	Ongoing
Madhya Pradesh		113		
1.	Maharashtra	Shirpur Warvade	Water supply	Ongoing
2.	Maharashtra	Shirampur	Sewerage	Ongoing
3.	Maharashtra	Kopargaon	Water supply	Ongoing
4.	Maharashtra	Gangapur	Water supply	Ongoing
5.	Maharashtra	Malkapur (Karad)	Sewerage	Ongoing
6.	Maharashtra	Baramati	Sewerage	Ongoing
7.	Maharashtra	Kalmeshwar	Sewerage	Ongoing
8.	Maharashtra	Gondia	Storm Water Drainage	Ongoing
9.	Maharashtra	Aurangabad	Sewerage	Ongoing
10.	Maharashtra	Katol	Sewerage	Ongoing
11.	Maharashtra	Dhule	Water supply	Ongoing

Sl. No.	Name of State	Name of towns/cities	Name of Component	Status
12.	Maharashtra	Kolhapur	Water supply	Ongoing
13.	Maharashtra	Rahata	Water supply	Ongoing
14.	Maharashtra	Sinner	Water supply	Ongoing
15.	Maharashtra	Shrigonda	Water supply	Ongoing
16.	Maharashtra	Ichalakaranji	Sewerage	Ongoing
Maharashtra			16	
1.	Nagaland	Dimapur	Road	Ongoing
Nagaland			1	
1.	Odisha	Cuttack Phase-I	Water supply	Ongoing
2.	Odisha	choudwar Phase-I	Water supply	Ongoing
3.	Odisha	Rourkela	Water supply	Ongoing
4.	Odisha	Baripada	Water supply	Ongoing
5.	Odisha	Sambalpur phase-II	Water supply	Ongoing
Odisha			5	
1.	Rajasthan	Chirawa Phase-I	Sewerage	Ongoing
2.	Rajasthan	Bhadra Phase-I	Sewerage	Ongoing
3.	Rajasthan	Jaitaran	Sewerage	Ongoing
4.	Rajasthan	Laxmangarh	Sewerage	Ongoing
5.	Rajasthan	Nawalgarh Phase-I	Sewerage	Ongoing
6.	Rajasthan	Nimbaheda	Sewerage	Ongoing
7.	Rajasthan	Suratgarh Phase-I	Sewerage	Ongoing
8.	Rajasthan	Kekri	Water supply	Ongoing
9.	Rajasthan	Badi Sadri	Sewerage	Ongoing
10.	Rajasthan	Ramgarh Sekhawati	Sewerage	Ongoing
11.	Rajasthan	Fatehnagar-Sanawar-I	Sewerage	Ongoing
12.	Rajasthan	Kushalgarh	Sewerage	Ongoing
Rajasthan			12	

Sl. No.	Name of State	Name of towns/cities	Name of Component	Status
1.	Uttar Pradesh	Rae Bareilly	Water supply	Ongoing
2.	Uttar Pradesh	Amethi	Water supply	Ongoing
3.	Uttar Pradesh	Auraiya	Water supply	Ongoing
4.	Uttar Pradesh	Kasiya	Water supply	Ongoing
5.	Uttar Pradesh	Sultanpur	Water supply	Ongoing
6.	Uttar Pradesh	Ghazaibad (CHA) part-I	Water supply	Ongoing
7.	Uttar Pradesh	Gorakhpur part-II	Water supply	Ongoing
Uttar Pradesh			7	
1.	Uttarakhand	Haldwani	Solid Waste Management	Ongoing
2.	Uttarakhand	Rishikesh	Heritage	Ongoing
3.	Uttarakhand	Nandprayag	Road	Ongoing
4.	Uttarakhand	Karnaprayag	Road	Ongoing
5.	Uttarakhand	Rudraprayag	Road	Ongoing
6.	Uttarakhand	Muni ki reti	Storm Water Drainage	Ongoing
7.	Uttarakhand	Narendranagar	Road	Ongoing
8.	Uttarakhand	Purola	Road	Ongoing
9.	Uttarakhand	Joshimath	Road	Ongoing
10.	Uttarakhand	Barkot	Road	Ongoing
11.	Uttarakhand	Uttarkashi	Road	Ongoing
12.	Uttarakhand	Mangalaur	Water supply	Ongoing
13.	Uttarakhand	Gopeshwar	Road	Ongoing
Uttarakhand			13	
1.	Tamil Nadu	Mettur	Sewerage	Ongoing
2.	Tamil Nadu	Arakkonam	Sewerage	Ongoing
3.	Tamil Nadu	Arani	Water supply	Ongoing
4.	Tamil Nadu	Chidambaram	Sewerage	Ongoing

Sl. No.	Name of State	Name of towns/cities	Name of Component	Status
5.	Tamil Nadu	Jolarpet	Sewerage	Ongoing
6.	Tamil Nadu	Kangeyam	Water supply	Ongoing
7.	Tamil Nadu	Periakulam	Sewerage	Ongoing
8.	Tamil Nadu	Periakulam	Water supply	Ongoing
9.	Tamil Nadu	Sattur	Sewerage	Ongoing
10.	Tamil Nadu	Thirupathur	Sewerage	Ongoing
11.	Tamil Nadu	Thiruvanantha puram	Water supply	Ongoing
12.	Tamil Nadu	Tindivanam	Water supply	Ongoing
13.	Tamil Nadu	Kodaikanal	Water supply	Ongoing
Tamil Nadu			13	
1.	West Bengal	Joynagar-Mazlipur	Water supply	Ongoing
2.	West Bengal	Dubrajpur	Water supply	Ongoing
3.	West Bengal	Kalna	Water supply	Ongoing
4.	West Bengal	Nabadwip	Water supply	Ongoing
5.	West Bengal	Panskura	Water supply	Ongoing
6.	West Bengal	Ranaghat	Water supply	Ongoing
West Bengal			6	
GRAND TOTAL			235	

Problems faced due to provisions of O-zone

†2421. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether unauthorized colonies of Delhi have been approved by Delhi Government, but construction work is still prohibited there, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is a fact that the names of several above said colonies are included in

the list issued by Delhi Government but the residents are forced to face many difficulties because of O-zone being-in effect;

(c) by when the provision of O-zone would be removed, the details thereof;

(d) by when the list of remaining pending colonies may be issued, the details thereof; and

(e) whether Government is determining any specific policy for construction works in all of the colonies, if so, the details thereof ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir. 895 unauthorized colonies have been shortlisted for regularization by Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi (GNCTD). Construction work is prohibited as per their regulation.

(b) and (c) To remove difficulties being faced by the residents of unauthorized colonies falling in Zone 'O', Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has decided for their re-delineation. The matter is *sub-judice* before the Principal Bench of National Green Tribunal, New Delhi.

(d) GNCTD is coordinating and supervising the entire process of regularization of unauthorized colonies in Delhi. No time frame has been fixed for this.

(e) No, Sir.

Monkey and stray dog menace

2422. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government is aware of the monkey and stray dog menace across the NCR of Delhi, particularly inside and in and around area of Parliament House; and

(b) if so, the details of the steps taken by Government to ward off this menace?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Twice a week, the team of dog catchers visits the Parliament House and its surrounding areas for catching the stray dogs who are unimmunized and unsterilized as per the Act. For monkey menace, presently 40 trained young men who can disguise themselves as languor's and scare the monkeys away are hired by NDMC. NDMC has also acquired Sure Shot Rubber Bullet Guns for scaring the monkeys.

Government accommodation for Chief Ministers in Delhi

2423. SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) How many Chief Ministers are occupying Government bungalows in Delhi, details with their names; and

(b) whether they are entitled to Government accommodation in New Delhi?

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

(a) Three Chief Ministers (i) Shri Prithviraj Chavan, Chief Minister of Maharashtra, (ii) Shri Virbhadra Singh, Chief Minister of Himachal Pradesh, and (iii) Shri Harish Rawat, Chief Minister of Uttarakhand are occupying Government Bungalow No. 11, Race Course Road (Type-VIII), Bungalow No. 1, Jantar Mantar Road (Type-VII), and Bungalow No. 9, Teen Murti Lane (Type-VII) respectively in New Delhi.

(b) No, Sir. However, the Bungalows of Shri Prithviraj Chavan, Chief Minister of Maharashtra and Shri Virbhadra Singh, Chief Minister of Himachal Pradesh have been regularized by Cabinet Committee on Accommodation (CCA) under State Government Quota meant for allotment to the officials working in the office of the Resident Commissioner in New Delhi. The request for regularization of accommodation of Shri Harish Rawat, Chief Minister of Uttarakhand is being processed.

Jind and Karnal under NCR

2424. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government proposes to include Jind and Karnal districts of Haryana in National Capital Region, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any scientific study had been carried out to find justification of such inclusions, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to focus on really integrating the districts already existing in NCR rather than just expanding it?

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

(a) Yes, Sir. National Capital Region Planning Board (NCRPB) had received a request from Government of Haryana for inclusion of Jind and Karnal districts of Haryana in National Capital Region. The request of the Government of Haryana was considered and approved by the Board, in its meeting held on 20.1.2014.

(b) No, Sir. As per Section 2(f) of National Capital Region Planning Board Act, 1985, the proposals for inclusion of districts in the National Capital Region are to be recommended by the respective NCR participating States alongwith justifications in contiguity to the existing NCR boundary, road and rail connectivity and economic drivers, which is then considered by the Board.

(c) The National Capital Region Planning Board Act, 1985, provides the constitution of the Planning Board for the preparation of a regional plan for the development of the National Capital Region and for coordinating and monitoring the implementation of such plan for evolving harmonized policies for the control of land-uses and development of infrastructure in the National Capital Region so as to avoid any haphazard development in the Region.

Accordingly, NCRPB has prepared Regional Plan with the perspective year 2021 for the development of the National Capital Region which provides for inter-related policy framework for harmonious and balanced development and to avoid haphazard development of the Region.

Guidelines for urbanisation

2425. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is correct that a “National Vision” has been prepared by Government whereby urbanization is being planned around national water bodies and not over them so that existing water lakes are not disturbed and properly maintained;

(b) if so, whether any specific guidelines were evolved in consultation with the State Governments who are major stakeholders in constructing housing complexes and creating other infrastructure; and

(c) the gist of such guidelines?

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

(a) There is no such “National Vision” prepared by the Ministry of Urban Development (MoUD).

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Metropolitan Planning Commission

2426. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government is aware that very few States have met the requirements

of the Constitution (74th Amendment) Act, 1992 for devolution of powers and responsibilities to municipal bodies;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor, and the status of implementation of the Act by States, State-wise;

(c) whether Government proposes to introduce Statutory Metropolitan Planning Commissions (MPCs) in all States consisting of planning experts that prepares, discusses and approves a statutory metropolitan development plan; and

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

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

(a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The status of devolution of powers and responsibilities to municipal bodies by States is given in Statement (*See* below). It is observed that most municipal bodies in the country are financially constrained and lack capacity to discharge functions as per Constitution (74th Amendment) Act, 1992.

(c) and (d) There is no such proposal as of now. Article 243ZE of the Constitution mandates that a Metropolitan Planning Committee be constituted in all the metropolitan areas by State Governments.

Statement

Status of Implementation of the 74th Constitution Amendment Act by States

Sl. No.	State	Constitution of Urban Local Bodies and Election	Transfer of Functions under 12th Schedule	Constitution of District Planning Committee	Constitution of Metropolitan Planning Committee
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Yes	No	Yes	No
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Yes	No	Yes	Not Applicable
3.	Assam	Yes	No	Yes	Not Applicable
4.	Bihar	Yes	No	Yes	No
5.	Chhattisgarh	Yes	Yes	Yes	Not Applicable
6.	Goa	Yes	No	Yes	Not Applicable
7.	Gujarat	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
8.	Haryana	Yes	No	Yes	No

1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	Himachal Pradesh	Yes	Yes	Yes	Not Applicable
10.	J&K	Yes	Yes	Yes	Not Applicable
11.	Jharkhand	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
12.	Karnataka	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
13.	Kerala	Yes	Yes	Yes	Not Applicable
14.	Madhya Pradesh	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
15.	Maharashtra	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
16.	Manipur	Yes	No	Yes	Not Applicable
17.	Meghalaya	Yes	No	Yes	Not Applicable
18.	Mizoram	Yes	No	Yes	Not Applicable
19.	Nagaland	Yes	No	Yes	Not Applicable
20.	Odisha	Yes	Yes	Yes	Not Applicable
21.	Punjab	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
22.	Rajasthan	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
23.	Sikkim	Yes	No	Yes	Not Applicable
24.	Tamil Nadu	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
25.	Telangana	Yes	No	Yes	No
26.	Tripura	Yes	No	Yes	Not Applicable
27.	Uttar Pradesh	Yes	No	Yes	No
28.	Uttarakhand	Yes	No	Yes	Not Applicable
29.	West Bengal	Yes	No	Yes	Yes

JNNURM in J & K

2427. SHRI G.N. RATANPURI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Government has sought revised proposals under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) and Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) from the State;

(b) if so, the number of proposals received, State-wise; and

(c) the details of proposals received from Jammu and Kashmir Government with title of and expected expenditure on each proposal?

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

(a) No, Sir. The Mission has ended on 31.03.2014.

(b) Does not arise in view of above.

(c) Details of projects sanctioned under Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) sub-mission of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) and Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) during the Mission period and Transition phase are given in Statement-I and Statement-II.

Statement-I

Details of projects sanctioned under UIG

(₹ in lakhs)					
Sl. No.	Name of the Mission City	Project Title	Approved Cost	Total ACA Commitment (Central Share)	ACA Released for utilisation
1.	Jammu	Comprehensive sewerage scheme for Division A of Greater Jammu	12,923.00	11,630.70	4,652.29
2.	Jammu	Comprehensive sewerage Scheme for left out area, Phase II of Division of Greater Jammu City	2,032.03	1,828.83	457.20
	Jammu		14,955.03	13,459.53	5,109.49
3.	Srinagar	Comprehensive sewerage scheme for Zone III (Sector I) of Greater Srinagar	13,292.00	11,962.80	7,775.82
4.	Srinagar	Augmentation of Water Supply for Zone IV of Greater Srinagar including Central Water Testing Facilities	12,100.00	10,000.00	9,000.00
5.	Srinagar	Water Supply scheme for Tangnar (Srinagar)	14,837.00	13,353.30	12,017.98
	Srinagar		40,229.00	35,316.10	28,793.80
TOTAL			55184.03	48,775.63	33,903.29

Projects Sanctioned in Transition Phase

1.	Srinagar	Solid Waste Management	9,197.29	8,277.56	2,069.40
	Srinagar	TOTAL	9,197.29	8,277.56	2,069.40
		GRAND TOTAL	64381.32	57053.19	35972.69

Statement-II

Status of Projects Sanctioned during Mission Period and Transition Phase under UIDSSMT in Jammu and Kashmir

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of towns/cities	Scheme/ Name of component	Cost approved by SLSC	Total eligible Central Share (90%)	Total release
1	2	3	4	5	6
Jammu and Kashmir					
1.	Akhnoor	Road	47.84	43.06	43.78
2.	Akhnoor	Solid Waste Management	165.44	148.9	76.93
3.	Akhnoor	Drainage	651.39	586.25	596.02
4.	Bhadrwah	Water Supply	1177.98	1060.18	1077.85
5.	Bhadrwah	Road	427.27	384.54	390.95
6.	Bhadrwah	Drainage	822.55	740.3	752.64
7.	Bhadrwah	Urban Renewal	759.70	683.73	695.12
8.	Bhadrwah	Solid Waste Management	141.44	127.3	129.42
9.	Doda	Road	430.24	387.22	200.06
10.	Doda	Water supply	2633.60	2370.24	2409.74
11.	Doda	Solid Waste Management	142.82	128.54	130.68
12.	Doda	Drainage	557.15	501.44	509.79
13.	Kathua	Water supply	2136.60	1922.94	1954.99
14.	Kathua	Solid Waste Management	146.43	131.79	68.09
15.	Kathua	Road	1195.59	1076.03	1093.97
16.	Kathua	Drainage	4089.00	3680.1	3741.45

1	2	3	4	5	6
17.	Poonch	Solid Waste Management	134.52	121.07	62.55
18.	Poonch	Drainage	1271.35	1144.22	1163.29
19.	Poonch	Road	814.31	732.88	745.09
20.	Poonch	Water Bodies	7.00	6.3	6.41
21.	Poonch	Urban Renewal	686.20	617.58	319.08
22.	Samba	Solid Waste Management	165.12	148.61	76.78
23.	Samba	Road	354.00	318.6	323.91
24.	Samba	Water Bodies	43.61	39.25	39.90
25.	Samba	Urban Renewal	13.40	12.06	12.26
26.	Samba	Water Supply	1882.00	1693.8	1722.03
27.	Samba	Drainage	1013.66	912.29	927.50
28.	Sundarbani	Solid Waste Management	138.00	124.2	126.27
29.	Sundarbani	Water Supply	930.71	837.64	851.60
30.	Sundarbani	Drainage	1004.60	904.14	919.21
31.	Sundarbani	Road	497.53	447.78	455.24
32.	Sundarbani	Water Bodies	4.00	3.6	3.66
33.	Sundarbani	Urban Renewal	212.03	190.83	98.59
34.	Udhampur	Water supply	2882.00	2593.8	2637.03
35.	Sopore	Water supply	3353.16	3017.84	3017.84
36.	Sopore	Solid Waste Management	242.00	217.80	108.90
37.	Sopore	Road	323.00	290.70	290.70
38.	Anatnag	Water supply	3689.23	3320.31	3320.30
39.	Anatnag	SWM	488.00	439.20	219.60
40.	Baramula	SWM	242.00	217.80	108.90
41.	Baramula	Road	378.00	340.20	340.20

1	2	3	4	5	6
42.	Kupwara	SWM	385.00	346.50	173.25
43.	Kupwara	Road	627.00	564.30	564.30
44.	Ganderbal	Road	2418.00	2176.20	1088.10
45.	Ganderbal	SWM	143.00	128.70	64.35
46	Kupwara	Drainage	746.79	672.11	630
47	Ganderbal	Drainage	1827.24	1644.52	1170
TOTAL	13	47	42441.50	38197.39	35458.33

Status of Projects in Transition Phase

Sl.No.	Name of towns/cities	Scheme/ Name of component	Cost approved by SLSC	Total eligible Central Share (90%)	Total release
1.	Leh	Water supply	7048.83	6343.95	3171.98
2.	Leh	Roads	7653.16	6887.84	3443.92
3.	Leh	SWM	1094.27	984.84	492.42
4.	Leh	Sewerage	5939.00	5345.1	2672.55
1		4	21735.26	19561.73	9780.87

Solid waste management

2428. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that approach to solid waste in India is extremely inefficient, using old and obsolete system, technology for storage collection processing, treatment and disposal; and

(b) if so, whether Government has formulated any comprehensive plan to overcome this lacunae and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: (a) and (b) No, Sir. Ministry of Urban Development (MoUD) published a “Manual on Municipal Solid Waste Management” in May, 2000 to assist ULBs in management of municipal solid waste in a hygienic and scientific manner. Also, MoUD brought out a

“Report on Technology Advisory Group on Solid Waste Management” in May, 2005 and circulated to all the State Governments for adoption.

Metro from Noida City Centre to Sector 62

2429. SHRI MOTI LAL VORA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any study for assessing viability of the project for extension of metro line from Noida City Centre to Sector-62 was conducted by DMRC, if so, when and the details thereof;

(b) whether this project has been languishing since long despite the fact that U.P. Government has completed all the formalities long back; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and by when all the bottlenecks coming in the way of this project are likely to be resolved so as to save the project from being unviable due to time and cost overrun?

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

(a) Delhi Metro Rail Corporation Ltd. (DMRC) has informed that on the request received from Noida Authority, DMRC had prepared the Detailed Project Report (DPR) for extension of Delhi Metro Line -3 (Dwarka Sector 21 to Noida City Centre corridor) from Noida City Centre to NOIDA Sector 62 of length 6.675 km. having 6 stations and submitted the same to Noida Authority in August 2012.

(b) No, Sir. The proposal being an extension of the existing Delhi Metro line, it also requires approval of Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi (GNCTD) being 50% equity holder of DMRC. GNCTD has conveyed its conditional approval for this proposal after examining the same in April 2014.

(c) Sanction of metro projects by the Government of India depends upon the viability of the project and availability of funds which can be ascertained after appraising of the proposal by all the stakeholders.

Posting of Junior Engineers

2430. SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that a number of Junior Engineers posted at enquiry offices in Government colonies of South Delhi, despite being transferred a few months back have not handed over their charge to the new incumbents in utter violation of Service Rules;

(b) if so, what are the details of such officers/Government colonies, sector-wise; and

(c) action Government proposes to take against such erring officials and to ensure that all of them hand over charge with immediate effect?

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

(a) to (c) The Junior Engineers at enquiry offices of South Delhi are posted by Central Public Works Department. It has informed that total 23 Junior Engineers posted at enquiry offices in Government colonies of South Delhi, have been transferred from 01.4.2013 to till date. Out of which 8 Junior Engineers are yet to be relieved. No Junior Engineer has been found defaulter regarding handing over his charge to new incumbents till date, as new incumbents have not joined till date against the above 8 Junior Engineers as on 28/7/2014.

Duping for jobs in Delhi Metro

†2431. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of cases of duping in the name of providing jobs in Delhi Metro have come to light;

(b) if so, whether Government is considering to take any substantial and effective steps to curb this practice; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and by when the steps would be taken and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) Yes, Sir. A few cases of duping in the name of providing job in Delhi Metro has come to the notice of Delhi Metro Rail Corporation Ltd. (DMRC).

(b) and (c) DMRC has informed that as and when such cases come to light, it has taken immediate steps to bring it to the notice of Police authorities. First Information Reports (FIRs) have also been lodged. DMRC has been making candidates aware by putting advertisements in the newspapers from time to time about the process of recruitment in DMRC and cautioning the candidates against any agency/person. All direct recruitment vacancies in DMRC are filled up through a process of positive act of selection involving written examination, psychological test/interview, etc. The vacancies are advertised in Employment News (English, Hindi and Urdu) and other leading newspapers of the country in addition to DMRC website. All information pertaining to recruitment are invariably put on DMRC's website.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Proposal for BRIMSTOWAD

†2432. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government has received any proposal from the State Government of Maharashtra with regard to giving approval to Brihan Mumbai Storm Drainage Project (BRIMSTOWAD) in Mumbai;

(b) if so, the details thereof as on date;

(c) the latest status of this proposal; and

(d) when this proposal is proposed to be finalised and the reasons of delay in this regard?

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

(a) to (d) For the improvement of Storm Water Drainage in Mumbai including rehabilitation of old drainage lines and installation of new storm water pumping station, the Central Government sanctioned the Brihan Mumbai Storm Water Drainage Project (BRIMSTOWAD) at a cost of ₹ 1200.53 crore for the work components identified in the Detailed Project Report (DPR) submitted by the Municipal Corporation of Greater Mumbai (MCGM) as special plan assistance to the Government of Maharashtra (GoM) with the condition that all escalation, land and rehabilitation costs would be borne by MCGM/GoM. So far ₹ 1000 crore has been released. Also, as reported by MCGM, physical progress of the project is 80% as 16 works are completed against 20 works proposed in the project.

E-waste management system

2433. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state :

(a) the e-waste management system in major urban cities of the country;

(b) whether e-waste has been categorized as per toxicity levels, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the manner in which e-waste is being recycled for further use in environment-friendly way?

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 has notified the e-waste (Management and Handling) Rules in May 2011, which have come into force with effect from 1st May 2012. The concept of Extended Producers Responsibility (EPR) has been enshrined in these Rules. As per these Rules, the producers are required to collect e-waste generated from the end of life of their products by setting up collection centers or take back systems either individually or collectively. E-waste recycling can be undertaken only in facilities authorized and registered with the concerned State Pollution Control Boards/Pollution Control Committee (PCCs). Wastes generated are required to be sold to a registered or authorized recycler or re-processor having environmentally sound facilities.

(b) and (c) The e-waste has not been categorized on the basis of toxicity level in the Rules. The end of life electrical and electronic equipment listed in Schedule-I of e-waste Rules, 2011 are classified as e-waste. E-waste is to be recycled in an environmentally sound manner in the e-waste recycling facilities having authorization from the concerned State Pollution Control Boards. Provision exists under the Rules for Reduction in the use of Hazardous Substances (RoHS) in the manufacture of electrical and electronic equipment.

Penalty for harassment at work place

2434. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is proposed to levy a fine on the employers for harassment of women at work place, if so, the details there of;

(b) whether it is proposed to be done at the directions of Apex Court, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of other measures that are proposed to be brought into control the above menace and provide relief to the working women on the country ?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) to (c) Supreme Court of India laid down formal guidelines for dealing with sexual harassment at the workplace in the case of *Vishakha Vs. State of Rajasthan*. The guidelines clearly state that all workplaces should constitute a complaint committee to deal with complaints of sexual harassment. Taking forward the Supreme Court guidelines. “Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013” came into force with effect from 9th December 2013.

The Act casts a responsibility on every employer to create an environment which is free from sexual harassment. Employers are required to organize workshops and awareness programmes at regular intervals for sensitizing the employees about the

provision of this legislation and display notices regarding the constitution of Internal Committee, penal consequences of sexual harassment etc. An employer will be liable to a fine of ₹ 50,000 in case of violation of his duties under the Act and in case of subsequent violations the amount of fine will be double together with penalty in the form of cancellation of his licence, withdrawal or non-renewal of the registration required for carrying out his activity

Gender mainstreaming

2435. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is being ensured that all impact assessment and evaluation of schemes would include a gender assessment/status of gender mainstreaming; and

(b) if so, the progress made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) and (b) It has been informed by the Programme Evaluation Organisation, Planning Commission has been conducting process and impact evaluation of Central Sector/Centrally Sponsored Schemes at the behest of the concerned implementing Ministries that are prioritized by the Development Evaluation Advisory Committee (DEAC) from time to time. The objectives and coverage of the Evaluation Studies are proposed by the implementing Ministries. Although, it is not being ensured that all impact assessment and evaluation of schemes would include a gender assessment, but while preparing the design methodology of the studies, Programme Evaluation Organisation has been taking into consideration to select individual beneficiaries from both male and female groups.

The latest Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC) format also contains a para on gender impact assessment of plan proposals Seeking approval in Government.

Amendment in Juvenile Justice Act

2436. SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the action taken as on date for necessary amendment in Juvenile Justice Act to award severe punishment for teenagers who are involved in serious criminal activities, as there is sharp increase in serious crimes among teenagers due to lenient provisions in existing juvenile act;

(b) whether Hon'ble Supreme Court has advised Government in this regard; and

(c) if so, what further action has been taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) In order to address issue of severe punishment for children above the age of 16 who have committed heinous offences, special provisions have been included in the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Bill, 2014. A draft Cabinet Note for amendment of existing provisions of Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 has been sent to all concerned Ministries/Departments for inter-ministerial consultations.

(b) and (c) No, Madam. Do not arise.

Funds for Beti Bachao Beti Padhao scheme

2437. SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government has allocated any funds for 'Beti Bachao Beti Padhao' scheme; and

(b) if so, the share of 29 States of India and seven Union Territories details thereof?

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.

Vacancies in Anganwadis

2438. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there are more than two lakh vacancies of Supervisors, Anganwadi Workers(AWWs) and Anganwadi Helpers(AWHs) in the Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) across the country as of 1st August,2013;

(b) if so, the details of vacancy position, State-wise and district-wise;

(c) the reasons for such huge vacancies; and

(d) the efforts that Ministry is making to fill in the vacancies in a fixed time-frame?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) and (b) The number of sanctioned, in-position and vacant position of Supervisors, Anganwadi Workers (AWWs) and Anganwadi Helpers (AWHs) in the Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) across the country as on 31.12.2013 are as under :

	Sanctioned	In-position	Vacant
Supervisors	54166	34335	19831
AWWs	1374935	1260567	114368
AWHs	1255456	1154034	101422
		TOTAL	235621

State-wise details are given in Statement (*See* below). Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme and district-wise information is not maintained at the Central Level.

(c) and (d) As per Schematics norms of the ICDS Scheme, Government of India is responsible for the Planning and Policy issues whereas State Governments are responsible for the implementation of the Scheme. The reasons for huge vacancies are largely due to administrative, procedural and legal delays in filling-up of vacant posts by the State Governments/ UT Administrations.

MWCD has repeatedly impressed upon the State Government/ UT Administration to take all required measures for early filling up of vacant posts. This matter is also pursued from time to time with State Government/ UT Administration in meetings held for finalizing the Annual Programme Implementation Plan (APIP).

Statement

State-wise number of sanctioned, in-position and vacant position of Supervisors, AWWs and AWHs as on 31.12.2013

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of Supervisors			No. of AWWs			No. of AWHs		
		Sanctioned by GOI	In position	Vacant	Sanctioned by GOI	In-position	Vacant	Sanctioned by GOI	In-position	Vacant
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3626	2116	1510	91307	86338	4969	80481	76342	4139
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	273	258	15	6225	6028	197	6225	6028	197
3.	Assam	2492	1915	577	62153	62153	0	56728	56728	0
4.	Bihar	3513	1720	1793	91968	69444	22524	86528	69444	17084
5.	Chhattisgarh	2446	1307	1139	64390	48901	15489	55709	42523	13186
6.	Goa	67	48	19	1262	1244	18	1262	1252	10
7.	Gujarat	2409	2093	316	52137	48648	3489	50552	46048	4504
8.	Haryana	1146	499	647	25962	25198	764	25450	24817	633
9.	Himachal Pradesh	814	354	460	18925	18714	211	18386	18217	169
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	1174	873	301	28577	28483	94	28577	28483	94
11.	Jharkhand	1288	633	655	38432	34362	4070	35745	31604	4141
12.	Karnataka	2711	1886	825	64518	63159	1359	61187	59110	2077
13.	Kerala	1462	1078	384	33115	33093	22	32986	32974	12
14.	Madhya Pradesh	3229	2599	630	92230	84233	7997	78929	77297	1632
15.	Maharashtra	4227	3331	896	110486	104271	6215	97475	91470	6005
16.	Manipur	391	362	29	11510	10274	1236	9958	9497	461

17. Meghalaya	220	193	27	5864	3921	1943	4630	3920	710
18. Mizoram	113	82	31	2244	1969	275	2244	1893	351
19. Nagaland	167	145	22	3980	3455	525	3980	3455	525
20. Odisha	2881	1998	883	72873	68119	4754	62657	58962	3695
21. Punjab	1152	618	534	26656	26426	230	25436	25067	369
22. Rajasthan	2497	1494	1003	61119	58358	2761	54915	52054	2861
23. Sikkim	58	53	5	1308	1222	86	1308	1207	101
24. Tamil Nadu	1830	1244	586	55542	46895	8647	50080	40942	9138
25. Tripura	405	292	113	9911	9911	0	9911	9911	0
26. Uttar Pradesh	7222	4013	3209	188259	176255	12004	165331	155132	10199
27. Uttarakhand	755	499	256	23159	18763	4396	18039	13599	4440
28. West Bengal	5059	2228	2831	117170	107468	9702	117170	102761	14409
29. A & N Islands	31	21	10	720	708	12	689	689	0
30. Chandigarh	20	11	9	500	500	0	500	500	0
31. Delhi	432	349	83	11150	10806	344	11150	10897	253
32. Dadra & N Haveli	11	8	3	281	246	35	247	220	27
33. Daman & Diu	5	3	2	107	107	0	107	107	0
34. Lakshadweep	4	3	1	107	107	0	96	96	0
35. Puducherry	36	9	27	788	788	0	788	788	0
TOTAL	54166	34335	19831	1374935	1260567	114368	1255456	1154034	101422

Easing of norms for adoption

2439. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government intends to ease norms for adoption of children by NRI and foreigners, if so, the details in this regard;

(b) how many NRIs and foreigners are in the waiting list for adoption and what is the availability of children for them; and

(c) by when the norms will be eased with a view to speed up the adoption of Indian children?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) In the process of revision of the Juvenile Justice Act, Government intends to treat NRI prospective adoptive parents (PAPs) at par with the resident Indians. However, there is no proposal to ease the norms for foreigners.

(b) As on 26.07.2014, 208 NRIs and 498 foreigners are waiting for adoption. At present, there are 890 children (including special needs children) legally free for adoption in Indian Placement Agencies. Such children are available for adoption by domestic Indian parents as well as NRIs and foreigners.

(c) No definite time frame can be assigned, as the changes in the norms involve consultation with various stake holders.

Separate Ministry for children

2440. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the report of Government-appointed Justice J.S. Verma Committee has found that the child protection schemes have failed to achieve their objectives;

(b) if so, the details and status of implementation of its recommendations on the issue of child welfare,

(c) given that issues relating to women and children are quite different in terms of scope and challenges, whether Government believes that forming a separate Ministry to focus on child welfare is necessary; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Committee has noted that

Integrated Child Protection Schemes have clearly failed to achieve their avowed objective. The Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, namely, Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) from 2009-10 with the objective of creating a safe and secure environment for children in conflict with law as well as children in need of care and protection. In order to enhance the quality of services provided under ICPS, the Ministry of Women and Child Development has revised the financial norms of the Scheme with effect from 01.04.2014. Some of the major revisions include enhanced child maintenance grant from ₹ 750/- to ₹ 2000/- per month per child for institutional and non-institutional care, the cost of construction of a new Home has been revised from ₹ 600/- per square feet to ₹ 1000/- per square feet as per the schedule of rates or PWD estimates whichever is lower, for a Home of 50 children, a one-time non-recurring grant of ₹ 19.40 lakh for upgradation of accommodation facilities and a recurring grant of ₹ 36.14 lakh per year is being provided. The recurring grant includes child maintenance, bedding, transportation, rent, electricity, water charges and salary of staff in three shifts etc.

(c) and (d) As the issues relating to women and children such as health, hygiene, development, protection, nutrition etc. are inter linked, the Government is not considering to have a separate Ministry for Child Welfare.

Definition of child

2441. DR. T.N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government proposes to formulate a uniform definition of a 'child' as per different enactments related to the welfare and development of children, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether State Commissions for Children have been constituted in all the States, if so, the details thereof, State-wise and Union Territory-wise; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the time by which these are likely to be set up in all the States ?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Out of 29 States and 07 Union Territories, 27 States and 04 Union Territories have set up the Commission for Protection of Child Rights. The newly created State of Telangana and the Union Territories of Andaman and Nicobar, Lakshadweep and Daman and Diu have not set up the SCPCR as yet. Since the Commission for the Protection of Child Rights Act is not applicable to the State of Jammu and Kashmir, no

State Commission has been set up there also. In the newly created State of Telangana while a separate Commission has not been notified, the existing Members on the Andhra Pradesh Commission have been divided equally to look after both the States.

The State Commissions for Protection of Child Rights (SCPCR)s are constituted by the concerned State Government under Section 17 of the CPCR Act, 2005. However, NCPCR has been constantly following up with the State Governments and the UT Administrations for setting up State Commissions and their effective and efficient functioning. However, no deadlines have been received from such States/UTs.

Post adoption mechanism

2442. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government has any mechanism to monitor the welfare of children after post-adoption;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There is a mechanism to monitor post-adoption follow up for a period of two years for the children placed both in-country and inter-country adoptions.

(c) Does not arise.

Data on unlicensed adoption

2443. SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government is aware of unlicensed adoption taking place in the country;

(b) if so, whether there is any data on unlicensed adoption available with Government, the details thereof; and

(c) whether there is any proposal from Government to prevent unlicensed adoption, if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The issue has been addressed under Adoption Guidelines.

Attack on women

2444. DR. T.N. SEEMA:

SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU :

Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Commission for Women (NCW) had received several complaints on alleged attacks on women /girls in the past six months from different parts of country, if so, the details thereof, State-wise and the action taken thereon;

(b) whether many such matters are pending since a long time and the NCW has been slow in taking actions against the offenders involved in attacks against women and girls, if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) if not, the complete details of the complaints received, reports submitted and the offenders punished in last three years and the current year ?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) to (c) The National Commission for Women (NCW) receives complaints from all over the country which are registered under various categories that include 'Acid Attack', 'Attempt to Murder', 'Attempt to Rape', 'Caste, Community based Violence', 'Domestic Violence' and 'Rape'. The details of complaints received by NCW under the above mentioned categories in the past six months, State/ UT-wise is given in Statement (*See below*).

The Commission handles various types of complaints expeditiously as per its mandate.

The Commission does not have the mandate for awarding punishment to the offenders and has only power to look into complaints relating to deprivation of women's rights and make recommendations to appropriate authorities for taking action under extant provisions of the law. The details of complaints received in the categories of 'Acid Attack', 'Attempt to Murder', 'Attempt to Rape', 'Caste, Community based Violence', 'Domestic Violence' and 'Rape' in the last three years and the current year and their disposal is as under:

Sl.No.	Category	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Acid Attack	4	11	14	10	39
2.	Attempt to Murder	8	21	84	45	158
3.	Attempt to Rape	236	202	392	308	1138

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4.	Caste, Community based violence	332	454	269	195	1250
5.	Domestic Violence	3842	4007	2946	2496	13291
6.	Rape	621	634	939	683	2877
TOTAL						18,753

Out of 18753 complaints received, Action Taken Report (ATR) sought in 14,539 cases. Out of 18,753 cases, 4291 closed on account of being where complaints are not within Commission's mandate, where complaints have been sub-judiced, where ATR have been received and where complaints have been transferred to other authorities.

Statement

Number of complaints of Acid Attack, Attempt to Murder, Attempt to Rape, Caste and Community based Violence, Domestic Violence and Rape registered in NCW during the last 6 months State/UT-wise

Sl. No.	State	Acid Attack	Attempt To Murder	Attempt To Rape	Caste, Community based Violence	Domestic Violence	Rape	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Andhra Pradesh	-	3	1	1	29	3	37
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Assam	-	2	-	-	6	1	9
5.	Bihar	1	8	3	4	74	15	105
6.	Chandigarh	1	-	-	-	6	1	8
7.	Chhattisgarh	-	1	-	1	11	3	16
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.	Daman & Diu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10.	Delhi	-	21	11	24	494	38	588
11.	Goa	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
12.	Gujarat	2	2	1	1	22	1	29
13.	Haryana	-	9	15	10	123	37	194
14.	Himachal Pradesh	-	3	-	-	9	-	12
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
16.	Jharkhand	-	1	-	2	26	7	36
17.	Karnataka	1	1	1	2	34	2	41
18.	Kerala	-	3	-	-	5	-	8
19.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20.	Madhya Pradesh	-	7	5	9	95	28	144
21.	Maharashtra	1	5	2	11	123	16	158
22.	Manipur	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
23.	Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
24.	Mizoram	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25.	Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26.	Odisha	-	6	-	-	8	4	18
27.	Puduicherry	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
28.	Punjab	1	1	1	2	34	3	42
29.	Rajasthan	3	5	13	9	107	40	177
30.	Sikkim	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31.	Tamil Nadu	-	11	1	2	33	3	50
32.	Telangana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
33.	Tripura	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
34.	Uttar Pradesh	12	42	206	123	1,316	380	2,079
35.	Uttarakhand	-	1	1	1	40	10	53
36.	West Bengal	-	8	1	2	42	4	57
TOTAL		22	140	262	204	2,644	596	3,868

Cases in which Action Taken Report Sought	3,067
Cases in which other action taken <i>viz</i> Seeking detailed particulars, Hearings conducted, Transferred to other Authorities etc.	801
Total	3,868
Of 3868 cases, 660 closed on account of being where complaints not within Commission's mandate, where complaints have been sub-judiced, where ATRs have been received and where complaints have been transferred to other authorities	660 (Remaining cases are at various stages)

Anganwadis in Odisha

2445. SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government has any plan to provide Anganwadi Centres and Mini Anganwadi Centres in Kalahandi-Bolangir-Koraput district of Odisha on priority basis; and

(b) whether Government is aware that 118 Blocks in Odisha are scheduled block, similarly, whether Government is considering to set up Anganwadi Centres and Mini Anganwadi Centres as special priority case?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) and (b) State Government of Odisha has sent a proposal for opening of 1353 Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) and 812 Mini-AWCs in the State. The demand includes 9 AWCs and 11 Mini-AWCs for Kalahandi district, and 186 AWCs and 31 Mini-AWCs for Bolangir district of Odisha.

The above proposal has been assessed as per the population norms for opening of new AWCs and availability of AWCs for sanction.

As per the extant guidelines, one AWC can be set up in rural/urban areas for population of 400-800 and one Mini-AWC for population of 150-400. There is also a provision for opening of an AWC in habitations having no AWC where child population is not less than 40, irrespective of overall population of the area/habitation.

Scheduled/Tribal blocks are given special focus under the ICDS scheme and the population norms for setting up of AWCs and Mini-AWCs in scheduled and tribal blocks are relaxed. In tribal areas, one AWC can be set up for population of 300-800, and one Mini-AWC can be set up for population of 150-300.

Proposal to amend the legislation of maternity rights

†2446. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the existing legislation regarding maternity rights has not proved effective in ensuring fundamental maternity rights for women as expected, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to amend the legislation regarding maternity rights; if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) and (b) Ministry of labour and Employment has informed that the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961 is implemented by the Central Government for nine establishment and in relation to any other establishment, the Act is implemented by State Government. There is no proposal to amend the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961

ICPS in Andhra Pradesh

2447. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the status of implementation of Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) in Andhra Pradesh during the last five years, State-wise;

(b) the number of children who have been rehabilitated and reintegrated into society during the above period; and

(c) the financial assistance provided for institutional and non-institutional care during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) The Government of Andhra Pradesh has signed an Memorandum of Understanding on 27.08.2009 with the Government of India to implement Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS). The State Project Support Unit (SPSU) and State Child Protection Society (SCPS) has been set up and are functional. The District Child Protection Unit (DCPU) has been set up in all 23 districts. The State has 23 Specialised Adoption Agencies (SAAs) run by the State Government. There are 105 Homes run the State Government. The State has 16 Non-Governmental Organisation (NGO) run Open Shelters. There are 23 Child Welfare Committee (CWCs) and 23 Juvenile Justice Boards (JJBs) in differents district in the State.

(b) As reported by the State Government the beneficiaries covered under ICPS in Andhra Pradesh during the last five years is as under:

2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
4644	6667	6416	6917	6917

The data regarding how many of the above beneficiaries have been rehabilitated and reintegrated into society is not maintained centrally.

(c) The financial assistance provided for institutional and non-institutional care during the last five years to Andhra Pradesh under the Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) is as under.

(₹ in lakhs)		
Year	Institutional Care	Non-Institutional Care
2009-10	78.24	65.35
2010-11	553.50	123.92
2011-12	1036.80	147.32
2012-13	1995.94	126.79
2013-14	1328.23	117.34

Note: Under Non-institutional care component, grants are being released for Specialized Adoption Agencies (SAAs).

Anganwadi centres in Rajasthan

†2448. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

- the criteria for opening Anganwadi centres in desert districts of Rajasthan;
- whether Government is aware that people live in hamlets in desert districts and there is no anganwadi centres and if so, the details thereof; and
- whether Government of India intends to prepare norms for desert districts on the lines of hilly districts and if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) Under the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme, an Anganwadi Centre (AWC) can be opened on the basis of population norms as per following details:

For Rural/Urban projects

Population (400-800) - 1 AWC
 (800-1600) - 2 AWCs
 (1600-2400) -3 AWCs

Thereafter in multiples of 800 one AWC

Population (150-400) - 1 Mini-AWC

For Tribal/Riverine/Desert, Hilly and other difficult areas/Projects

Population (300-800) - 1 AWC
 (150-300) - 1 Mini-AWC

There is also a provision for opening of an AWC in habitations where child population is not less than 40 having no AWC, irrespective of overall population of the area/habitation.

(b) Yes Sir, the Government is aware that people live in hamlets in desert districts. In Rajasthan, 54915 AWCs and 6204 Mini-AWCs have been sanctioned as per the district-wise break up given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) The norms for opening of AWC in hilly areas are also applicable to desert areas.

Statement

District-wise number of sanctioned Anganwadi Centres (AWCs)/mini-AWCs in Rajasthan as on 31.03.2014

Sl. No.	District	No. of Sanctioned	
		AWCs	Mini-AWCs
1	2	3	4
1.	Banswara	1928	132
2.	Dungarpur	1625	471
3.	Chhitorgarh	1403	354
4.	Pratapgarh	1074	139
5.	Udaipur	2770	370
6.	Rajsamand	1036	111

1	2	3	4
7.	Jodhpur	2222	262
8.	Barmer	3025	489
9.	Pali	1684	145
10.	Jaisalmer	655	169
11.	Jalore	1454	424
12.	Sirohi	790	46
13.	S.Ganganagar	1812	161
14.	Bikaner	1302	175
15.	Churu	1547	110
16.	Hanumangarh	1140	82
17.	Bhilwara	1945	251
18.	Ajmer	1704	211
19.	Nagpur	2684	150
20.	Tonk	1224	248
21.	Dausa	1313	8
22.	Alwer	3203	215
23.	Jaipur	4002	200
24.	Jhunjhunu	1543	24
25.	Sikar	2031	93
26.	Bharatpur	1856	128
27.	Dholpur	939	85
28.	S.Madhampur	1011	90
29.	Karouli	1202	103
30.	Baran	1361	211
31.	Bundi	1008	192
32.	Jhalawar	1301	203
33.	Kota	1121	152
TOTAL		54915	6204

Comprehensive model for safety of women

2449. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether to control rising incidents of sexual harassment of women, the United Nations Development Fund for Women has launched an innovative Safe Cities Programme in New Delhi and four other cities worldwide to formulate strategies to stop violence against women;

(b) whether it is proposed to develop a comprehensive model for stopping the diverse forms of violence against women which will be later adopted by other cities of the country; and

(c) how far will the above system help Delhi especially in crowded DTC buses ?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) to (c) Government of National Capital Territory Delhi has informed that United Nations Development Fund for Women had signed Memorandum of Understanding with Department of Women and Child Development on 4.6.2010 for three years which expired during June, 2013. United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women has approached the Department for signing of an aspirational generalized Memorandum of Understanding for the safe city programme for future collaboration which is under consideration. The overall objective of the programme is to strive to eliminate violence against women and girls. The Memorandum of Understanding is under consideration and Transport Department, GNCTD and DTC are one of the stakeholders in the safe city programme.

Programmes for welfare of children

2450. DR. T.N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government has formulated/implemented schemes/programmes for the development, protection, and welfare of children who have been sufferers of malnutrition, child marriage, child labour, trafficking and primary school dropouts, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of the funds allocated under the said schemes/programmes along with its utilisation during each of the last three years and the current year; and

(c) the other steps taken/being taken by the Government to protect the interests of such children and to improve their living conditions?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details of funds allocated under the various schemes/programme for welfare of children and its utilization during the last 3 years and current year is given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) Apart from the Schemes/Programmes as mentioned in Annexure, the Government has adopted National Child Policy in 2013 which outlines the country's vision for its children and makes a commitment to take the necessary measures for achievement. Further Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act 2000, Commission for Protection of Child Rights (CPCR) Act, 2005 under which National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) and State Commission for Protection of Child Rights (SCPCR) have been setup, the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012, Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006, the Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act 1986, Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act 1976 and Right to Education Act 2009 also protect the interest of children and improve their living conditions.

Statement

Details of funds allocated under various schemes/programmes for welfare of children

Sl.No.	Scheme(s)	2011-12				2012-13				2013-14				2014-15 (Exp. till 30.6.2014)			
		RE		Actual		BE		RE		BE		RE		Actual		BE	
		BE	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1.	Integrated Child Development Services(ICDS)	10000.00	14048.40	14266.2	15850.00	15850.00	15850.00	15703.6	17700.00	16361.00	16247.8	18195.00	5690.6				
2.	World Bank assisted ICDS System Strengthening and Nutrition Improvement Project	330.00	32.00	0.00	102.80	102.80	8.00	7.91	146.00	120.00	114.28	196.00	0.25				
3.	Rajiv Gandhi National Creche Scheme for the Children of Working Mothers	85.00	85.00	73.84	110.00	110.00	107.50	106.00	110.00	104.00	100.06	125.00	24.96				
4.	National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development (NIPCCD)	11.00	11.00	8.00	12.00	12.00	11.00	9.40	13.00	13.00	11.69	15.00	4.11				

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
5.	Scheme for Welfare of Working Children in need of Care and Protection	10.00	10.00	9.65	10.00	8.50	8.57	10.00	8	7.76	10.00	0.75
6.	Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS)	270.00	213.40	177.30	400.00	273.20	258.46	300.00	270	266.22	400.00	53.24
7.	Conditional Cash Transfer scheme for the Girl Child with Insurance Cover	10.00	5.00	0.00	5.00	5.00	11.61	10.00	3	2.57	5.00	0
8.	Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girl	750.00	750.00	593.75	750.00	504.00	503.63	650.00	614.72	602.09	700.00	79.53
9.	Central Adoption Resource Agency (CARA)	7.00	7.00	6.29	9.00	7.50	5.57	9.00	5.5	5.37	10.00	1.6

10.	Comprehensive Scheme for Combating trafficking of Women and Children	10.00	10.00	9.97	12.00	7.40	7.37	13.00	13.00	15.98	16.00	1.82
11.	National Nutrition Mission (NNM)	100.00	100.00	0.00	250.00	83.00	55.69	186.00	300.00	154.06	300.00	0.00
12.	National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR)	11.90	11.90	10.11	12.00	10.50	8.38	13.00	13.00	10.37	15.00	3.08
GRAND TOTAL		11594.90	15283.70	15155.12	17522.80	16875.60	16686.22	17711.22	19274.00	17538.24	19987.00	5859.98

12.00 Noon

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Papers to be laid on the Table, Shrimati Sushma Swaraj ...(*Interruptions*)... Let me finish this. I will come back to you. After this formal business, I will come back to you.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपसभापति महोदय ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सर, मेरा एक प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will allow you. Anyhow, there is no breach of point of order in this. So, let me finish this.

Notifications of the Ministry of External Affairs

विदेश मंत्री तथा प्रवासी भारतीय कार्य मंत्री (श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज) : महोदय मैं नालंदा विश्वविद्यालय अधिनियम, 2010 की धारा 42 की उप-धारा (2) के अधीन, विदेश मंत्रालय की निम्नलिखित अधिसूचनाओं की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखती हूँ :

- (1) No. S/321/23/2011, dated the 4th March, 2014, amending the Nalanda University Statutes, 2012, to insert certain statute in the original Notification.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 334/16/14]

- (2) No. S/321/23/2011, dated the 7th February, 2014, amending the Nalanda University Statutes, 2012, to insert certain item in the original Notification.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 333/16/14]

Notifications of the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions

विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री, पृथ्वी विज्ञान मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री, प्रधान मंत्री कार्यालय में राज्य मंत्री, कार्मिक, लोक शिकायत और पेंशन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री, परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग में राज्य मंत्री तथा अंतरिक्ष विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (डा. जितेंद्र सिंह) : महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ :

- I. 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), under sub-section (2) of Section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951:—

- (1) G.S.R. 301 (E), dated the 29th April, 2014, publishing the Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Third Amendment Regulations, 2014.
- (2) G.S.R. 302 (E), dated the 29th April, 2014, publishing the Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Third Amendment Rules, 2014.

(3) G.S.R. 383 (E), dated the 6th June, 2014, publishing the Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Fourth Amendment Regulations, 2014.

(4) G.S.R. 384 (E), dated the 6th June, 2014, publishing the Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Fourth Amendment Rules, 2014.

[Placed in Library. For 1 to 4 See No. L.T. 395/16/14]

II. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions (Department of Personnel and Training) Notification No. G.S.R. 407 (E), dated the 16th June, 2014, publishing the Central Information Commission (Group 'A' and Group 'B' posts) Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2014, under Section 29 of the Right to Information Act, 2005.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 394/16/14]

I. Reports and Accounts (2012-13) of various Limited Companies and related papers

II. MoU between Government of India and NEPA Limited

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): Sir, I lay on the Table:

I. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) (b) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013—

(i) Annual Report and Accounts of the Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Company Limited (HPF), Tamil Nadu, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 527/16/14]

(ii) Annual Report and Accounts of the Bharat Bhari Udyog Nigam Limited (BBUNL), Kolkata and its subsidiary the Braithwaite Burn and Jessop Construction Company Limited (BBJ), Kolkata, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 528/16/14]

(2) Statement each (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

II. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises, Department of Heavy Industry) and the NEPA Limited, for the year 2014-15.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 519/16/14]

I. Outcome Budget (2014-15) of the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways**II. Outcome Budget (2014-15) of the Ministry of Shipping**

सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा पोत परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण पाल) : महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्रों की एक-एक प्रति अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ :

- (i) Outcome Budget, for the year 2014-15, in respect of the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 236/16/14]

- (ii) Outcome Budget, for the year 2014-15, in respect of the Ministry of Shipping.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 237/16/14]

I. Notification of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment**II. Special Report (2012-13) of NCSC on non-implementation of Reservation Policy in BHU, Varanasi and related papers**

सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सुदर्शन भगत) : महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ :-

- I. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment (Department of Social Justice and Empowerment) Notification No. G.S.R. 734 (E), dated the 12th November, 2013, publishing the National Commission for Backward Classes (Salary and Allowances and other conditions of Service of Chairperson and Members) Amendment Rules, 2013, under sub-section (3) of Section 17 of the National Commission for Backward Classes Act, 1993.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 576/16/14]

- II. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under clause (6) of article 338 of the Constitution of India:—

- (a) Special Report of the National Commission for Scheduled Castes (NCSC) on non-implementation of reservation policy in Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, for the year 2012-13.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 574/16/14]

- (b) Explanatory Memorandum on the above said Report.

- (2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

- I. Notifications of the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change**
- II. Report and Accounts (2012-13) of ANIFPDCL, Port Blair and related papers**
- III. Statements showing Action Taken by the Government on the various Assurances, Promises and Undertakings**
- IV. MoU between Government of India and NFDC**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING; THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR) : Sir, I lay on the Table:-

- I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change, under Section 26 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986:—
 - (1) G.S.R. 229 (E), dated the 28th March, 2014, publishing the Environment (Protection) (Second Amendment) Rules, 2014.
 - (2) G.S.R. 325 (E), dated the 7th May, 2014, publishing the Environment (Protection) (Fourth Amendment) Rules, 2014.

[Placed in Library. For 1 and 2 See No. L.T. 388/16/14]
- II. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) (b) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013:—
 - (a) Thirty-sixth Annual Report and Accounts of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands Forest and Plantation Development Corporation Limited (ANIFPDCL), Port Blair, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.

(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. 390/16/14]
- III. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Statements showing action taken by the Government on the various assurances, promises and undertakings given during the Session shown against each:—
 - 1. Statement No. XXXIV Hundred and Ninety-third Session, 2001

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 779/16/14]

2. Statement No. XXXV Hundred and Ninety-sixth Session, 2002
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 780/16/14]
3. Statement No. XXVIII Two Hundred and Second Session, 2004
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 781/16/14]
4. Statement No. XXXII Two Hundred and Fourth Session, 2005
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 782/16/14]
5. Statement No. XXIX Two Hundred and Fifth Session, 2005
[Placed In Library. *See* No. L.T. 783/16/14]
6. Statement No. XXX Two Hundred and Seventh Session, 2006
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 784/16/14]
7. Statement No. XXVI Two Hundred and Eighth Session, 2006
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 785/16/14]
8. Statement No. XXV Two Hundred and Tenth Session, 2007
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 786/16/14]
9. Statement No. XXV Two Hundred and Eleventh Session, 2007
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 787/16/14]
10. Statement No. XXII Two Hundred and Twelfth Session, 2007
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 788/16/14]
11. Statement No. XXII Two Hundred and Thirteenth Session, 2008
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 789/16/14]
12. Statement No. XVIII Two Hundred and Fourteenth Session, 2008
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 790/16/14]
13. Statement No. XVIII Two Hundred and Seventeenth Session, 2009
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 791/16/14]
14. Statement No. XVII Two Hundred and Eighteenth Session, 2009
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 792/16/14]
15. Statement No. XVI Two Hundred and Nineteenth Session, 2010
[Placed in Library *See* No. L.T. 793/16/14]
16. Statement No. XIV Two Hundred and Twentieth Session, 2010
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 794/16/14]
17. Statement No. XIII Two Hundred and Twenty-first Session, 2010
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 795/16/14]
18. Statement No. XII Two Hundred and Twenty-second Session, 2011
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 796/16/14]

19. Statement No. XI Two Hundred and Twenty-third Session, 2011
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 797/16/14]
20. Statement No. X Two Hundred and Twenty-fourth Session, 2011
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 798/16/14]
21. Statement No. IX Two Hundred and Twenty-fifth Session, 2012
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 799/16/14]
22. Statement No. VII Two Hundred and Twenty-sixth Session, 2012
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 800/16/14]
23. Statement No. VI Two Hundred and Twenty-seventh Session, 2012
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 801/16/14]
24. Statement No. V Two Hundred and Twenty-eighth Session, 2013
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 802/16/14]
25. Statement No. III Two Hundred and Twenty-ninth Session, 2013
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 803/16/14]
26. Statement No. II Two Hundred and Thirtieth Session, 2013
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 804/16/14]
- IV. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Information and Broadcasting) and the National Film Development Corporation Limited (NFDC), for the year 2014-15.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6099/16/14]

STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS

Status of implementation of recommendations/observations contained in the One Hundred and Seventy-Fifth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Home Affairs

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH-EASTERN REGION; THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH: Sir, I make a statement regarding Status of implementation of recommendations/observations contained in the One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Home Affairs on the recommendations/observations contained in the One Hundred and Seventieth Report on Demands for Grants (2013-14) pertaining to the Ministry of Development of North-Eastern Region.

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the One Hundred and Ninety-Fourth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture

सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा पोत परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण पाल) : महोदय, मैं पोत परिवहन मंत्रालय की अनुदान मागों (2013-14) पर विभाग संबंधित परिवहन, पर्यटन और संस्कृति संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति के एक सौ चौरानवें प्रतिवेदन में अंतर्विष्ट सिफारिशों के कार्यान्वयन की स्थिति के संबंध में एक वक्तव्य सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

MOTION FOR ELECTION TO THE ADVISORY COUNCIL OF THE DELHI DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU):
Sir, I move the following Motion:-

“That in pursuance of clause (h) of sub-section (2) read with sub-section (4) of Section 5 of the Delhi Development Act, 1957 (61 of 1957), this House do proceed to elect in such manner as the Chairman may direct, one Member from amongst the Members of this House to be a member of the Advisory Council of the Delhi Development Authority.”

The question was put and the Motion was adopted.

RE. DEMAND FOR DISCUSSION ON PHONE TAPPING OF THE M.Ps—Contd.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Mr. Tiwari, what is your point of order?

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Sir, it is very simple. This is the collective responsibility of the Council of Ministers towards the House. सदन के प्रति मंत्रिपरिषद की सामूहिक जिम्मेदारी है और ओथ ऑफ सीक्रेसी लेकर ही मंत्री को शपथ दिलाई जाती है। महोदय, जब मंत्रियों के फोन टैप होंगे, सांसदों के फोन टैप होंगे तो उनकी सीक्रेसी कहाँ रह गयी ? उस सीक्रेसी का ब्रीच हो रहा है। ये बातें साफ तौर पर सामने आ रही हैं, इस पर मैं आपकी रूलिंग चाहता हूँ, आपके विचार चाहता हूँ कि जिम्मेदार मंत्रियों के फोन टैप हो रहे हैं, यह संदेश पूरे देश में चला गया है, जिससे लोगों का विश्वास मंत्रिपरिषद की तरफ घट रहा है। उसके साथ-साथ एमपीज का भी हो रहा है। कुछ बातें मैं यहाँ कोट नहीं करना चाहता, कुछ लोगों का इतिहास है ... कि अपने मंत्रियों का कराते रहे हैं पहले भी राज्यों में। इसलिए थोड़ा संशय है और लोगों का विश्वास मंत्रिपरिषद से हट रहा है। माननीय मंत्री जी जो कह रहे हैं, उससे मैं बिल्कुल सहमत हूँ। इनका कहना है कि फोन टैप नहीं हो रहे हैं। मेरा कहना है कि अगर फोन टैप नहीं हो रहे हैं, तो किस बात का डर है नायडु साहब? आप हाउस की एक कमेटी बना दीजिए, जुडिशियल जांच करा दीजिए। बात सामने आ जाएगी, देश का विश्वास मंत्रिपरिषद पर हो जायेगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इस पर मैं आपकी व्यवस्था चाहता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. I will come back to you. ...*(Interruptions)*... Do you want to react to this, Mr. Venkaiah Naidu?

श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडु : सर, रिएक्शन का सवाल नहीं है ।

First of all, there is neither point nor order. ...*(Interruptions)*... Secondly, I have already made a suggestion. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is for me to say. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, I am reacting to the allegation made by the ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, I am reacting to the allegation made by the hon. Member... ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please listen to the Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, he spoke of the collective responsibility. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, he spoke of the collective responsibility. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please listen to the Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: As the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, it is my duty to... ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please listen to the Minister.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: As the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, it is my duty to put the record straight.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please listen to the Minister.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Nothing has happened. ...*(Interruptions)*... There is no issue. There is no need for an enquiry. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please listen to the Minister.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Let us not unnecessarily spend our time on this issue. Let us go to the substantial Business. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : उपसभापति महोदय, ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have to respond. नरेश अग्रवाल जी, आप बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप लोग बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... नरेश अग्रवाल जी, बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... Let me react to Mr. Tiwari.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : सर, एक प्वाइंट ऑफ आर्डर हमारा भी है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have to react to Mr. Tiwari. ...(Interruptions)... I have to react to Mr. Tiwari. ...(Interruptions)... Is it on the same point? No, let me react to that point of order. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Tiwari, let me react to you. Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी : सर, देश में भ्रम की स्थिति पैदा हो गई है । ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have made your point. Now, you sit down.

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी : सारे देश का विश्वास मंत्रिपरिषद से हट गया है । ...(व्यवधान)... उस विश्वास को लाने के लिए ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO: Sir, the Ministers are... ...(Interruptions)...

श्री उपसभापति : तिवारी जी, बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)... तिवारी जी, बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)... तिवारी जी, बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी : आप एक बार ...(व्यवधान)... अगर सच है, तो ...(व्यवधान)... आप इन्क्वायरी करा लीजिए । ...(व्यवधान)... आप इसकी जांच करा लीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : तिवारी जी, बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)... तिवारी जी, बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)... I allowed you. Now, you sit down. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी : *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. That is not a point of order.

श्री अनिल माधव दवे (मध्य प्रदेश) : उपसभापति महोदय, ये क्या बोल रहे हैं? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री जगत प्रकाश नड्डा : ये इधर से उधर चले गए हैं इसलिए ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. That is not going on record. ...(Interruptions)... That is not going on record. ...(Interruptions)... Tiwari ji, sit down.

सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्री (श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत) : उपसभापति महोदय, आप हाउस में ऐसा बोलने की अनुमति ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please ask him to sit down. He made his point. ...(Interruptions)... You sit down. You have made your point. What do you want to say? Is it on the same subject? ...(Interruptions)... One of you...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR (Punjab) : Mr. Deputy Chairman, I wish to say that ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will reply to the point of order. ...(Interruptions)...

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

आप लोग बैठ जाइए । ...**(व्यवधान)**... I have expunged it. ...**(Interruptions)**... Please sit down. I have expunged it. Please sit down. It is already expunged. आप बैठ जाइए । ...**(व्यवधान)**... I have expunged it. ...**(Interruptions)**... मैंने रिमूव कर दिया । आप बैठ जाइए । ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैंने एक्सपंज कर दिया । आप बैठ जाइए । ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैंने एक्सपंज कर दिया, आप बैठ जाइए । आप बैठ जाइए । ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री अनिल माधव दवे : उपसभापति महोदय, ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति : मैंने एक्सपंज कर दिया, आप बैठ जाइए । ...**(व्यवधान)**... I have expunged it. It is removed. It is not in the record. Sit down. ...**(व्यवधान)**... Sit down. It is not in the record. ...**(Interruptions)**... Sit down. Now, listen to me. ...**(Interruptions)**... Please.

श्री रामदास अठावले : उपसभापति महोदय, ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति : अठावले जी, आप बैठ जाइए । ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप मेरे दोस्त हैं, आप बैठ जाइए । ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप बैठ जाइए । ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप बैठ जाइए । ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, see, the point is very simple. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA (West Bengal): Sir, if all these things are happening in the case of Ministers, what will be happening in the case of Members of Parliament.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Bhattacharya, please take your seat. ...**(Interruptions)**... Now, please take your seat. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री अनिल माधव दवे : उपसभापति महोदय, इनको माफी मांगनी चाहिए ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: First of all, Mr. Tiwari raised a point stating that it is a point of order. ...**(Interruptions)**... Please listen to me. In any case, if it is a point of order, it is for the Chair to answer, and, not for anybody else. That I will have to make very clear. Secondly, what he has mentioned in the point of order is a question of bugging which has appeared in the newspapers. As I understand, yesterday, the hon. Home Minister himself came and made a statement in this House regarding the very subject, and if I am correct, the Home Minister has stated that this allegation or news, whatever it is, of bugging is not true and it is not borne by facts. ...**(Interruptions)**... Let me speak. This is ...**(Interruptions)**... Please. ...**(Interruptions)**... This is what the hon. Home Minister has stated. But in spite of that, the hon. Member from the Opposition side, Mr. Tiwari, is asking that it should be discussed or there should be some action on that. ...**(Interruptions)**... You see, there is no Point of order in that. It is only a demand of the Opposition. ...**(Interruptions)**... There is no Point of order in that. ...**(Interruptions)**... Let me say. ...**(Interruptions)**... Please. ...**(Interruptions)**... There is no Point of order in that. It is only a demand from this side. For that demand, you can adopt methods

which are mentioned in the Rule Book and proceed, for which you do not need my advice. You can give notice. If the Minister has made a *suo motu* statement, you can ask clarifications. If not, there are other ways, other avenues in the Rule Book. Take recourse to that. Why do you disturb the House now? So, please don't disturb. The Point of order is ruled out.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : उपसभापति जी, मेरा प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर है ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Under which rule?

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : उपसभापति जी, नियमावली के नियम 187 के अंतर्गत मेरा प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am not an expert in these rules. So, I want to know the rule.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : पहले आप सुनिए तो सही। उपसभापति जी, जब हम इस सदन के सदस्य बने, तब हमने ओथ ली। ओथ लेने के बाद, एक मैम्बर होने के नाते हमें कुछ विशेषाधिकार मिले। जिनमें एक अधिकार यह भी है कि इस सदन में हम जो बोलेंगे, उसके लिए किसी न्यायालय में नहीं जा सकते हैं। हमें यह भी अधिकार मिला कि यदि किसी मंत्री या किसी अधिकारी से बात करेंगे, तो उनको हमें प्रायोरिटी देनी होगी। इसके साथ ही हमें निजता का भी अधिकार मिला है कि हमारे जो व्यक्तिगत अधिकार हैं, उनका उल्लंघन नहीं होगा। यहाँ पर ओथ लेने के बाद ये हमारे राइट्स हो गए और इन राइट्स को संरक्षण देने का आपका कर्तव्य है। हम लोग समझते हैं कि आपको हमें संरक्षण देना है।

उपसभापति जी, यह जो बात सामने आई है, मुझे याद है कि उस समय श्री अरुण जेटली जी नेता प्रतिपक्ष थे, ये लोग उधर बैठे थे और वे इधर बैठे थे। जब उनका टेलीफोन टैप कांड हुआ और इस सदन में इस टैपिंग कांड पर आवाज़ उठी, तो सरकार उस समय भी मना करती रही कि कोई फोन टैप नहीं हो रहा है, लेकिन बाद में सत्यता यह निकली कि टेलीफोन टैप हो रहा था। उसमें तमाम लोग पकड़े गए थे। उनमें दिल्ली पुलिस के कुछ सिपाही भी थे और वह केस भी खुला ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री प्रभात झा (मध्य प्रदेश) : लेकिन उस पर अरुण जी ने डिनाई नहीं किया था, आप गलत जानकारी दे रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान).... सदन को* नहीं करना चाहिए ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : प्रभात झा जी, आप बैठिए। ...(व्यवधान).... Mr. Jha, please sit down.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : आप पहले सुन तो लीजिए, मैं सरकार की बात कर रहा हूँ ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री प्रभात झा : यह नहीं बोलना चाहिए ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have allowed him. You please sit down.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : उपसभापति जी, मैंने अरुण जेटली जी की बात तत्कालीन सरकार के संदर्भ में कही है। उस समय जो यूपीए की गवर्नमेंट थी, उसने सदन में कहा था कि कोई फोन टैप नहीं हो

रहा है। उन्होंने सदन को यह आश्वासन भी दिया था कि इस सदन या दूसरे सदन के किसी मैम्बर का फोन टैप नहीं हो रहा है, लेकिन उसके बाद कुछ और ही निकला था। उस समय भी यह आपत्ति उठी थी और आज भी जब यह बात आई है, यह मसला उठा है कि इस मंत्रिपरिषद् में अविश्वास के चलते होम मिनिस्टर तक का फोन टैप हुआ तो सुषमा स्वराज जी पर भी बात आई। यह सत्य है कि ऐसा गलत मन से नहीं है, पर सदन के नेता और पार्टी अध्यक्ष के रूप में प्रधान मंत्री जी की यह जिम्मेदारी होती है कि वे नियमावली के नियम 187 पर यहाँ पर अपना बयान दें। हमारे विशेषाधिकार का उल्लंघन हुआ है।

उपसभापति जी, आप प्रोसिज़र देख लीजिए, जिसके अंतर्गत हम आपको पहले ओरल नोटिस दे सकते हैं, उसके बाद लिखित में दें। महोदय, हम आपको पहले ओरल नोटिस देंगे। हम लोगों ने नियमावली के अंतर्गत रूल 176 में आपको लिखित में नोटिस दिया है, लेकिन उस पर अभी तक कोई डिसिज़न नहीं हुआ है।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : मुझे समझ में आ गया है...(व्यवधान)... आप बैठ जाइए...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : इसके बाद जब आप इस पर अपनी रूलिंग दीजिएगा...(व्यवधान)... तो कम से कम उन चीज़ों का उल्लेख कीजिएगा, जिससे सत्यता सामने आए...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; I got you.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : यह बात स्पष्ट हो कि फोन टैप नहीं हो रहा है ..(व्यवधान)..

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me give the ruling. ...(Interruptions)... Let me give the ruling. ...(Interruptions)... I will allow you. ...(Interruptions)... After that I will allow you. ...(Interruptions)... Let me deal with it. ...(Interruptions)... Let me deal with that. ...(Interruptions)... Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... It is a point of order. ...(Interruptions)... I have to reply to that. ...(Interruptions)... You cannot reply to that. ...(Interruptions)... Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Let me deal with that. ...(Interruptions)... I will allow you. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री अनिल माधव दवे : सर, क्या आप इस पर चर्चा करवा रहे हैं ?...(व्यवधान)... क्या इस पर चर्चा शुरू हो रही है?...(व्यवधान)... यह कौन सा तरीका है?...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: After this I will allow you. ...(Interruptions)... What are you doing? ...(Interruptions)... Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... I have to reply to him. Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... it is a point of order. I have to reply to it. ...(Interruptions)... Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... I have to reply to him. ...(Interruptions)... It is a point of order. ...(Interruptions)... I have to go by the procedure. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री अश्विनी कुमार : सर, मेरी बात आने दीजिए।...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will allow you after my replying to this point of order. ...(Interruptions)... Hon. Members, first of all ...(Interruptions)...

श्री के.सी. त्यागी (बिहार) : सर, मैं एसोसिएट कर रहा हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. ...**(Interruptions)**... I am going to respond to that. ...**(Interruptions)**... आप बैठिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... I am not allowing a discussion on that. ...**(Interruptions)**... There is no discussion on a point of order. ...**(Interruptions)**... The Chair has to deal with that. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री के.सी. त्यागी : सर, मैं एसोसिएट करना चाहता हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति : त्यागी जी, आप बैठिए। आपको रूल के बारे में मालूम होना चाहिए। आप बैठिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप लोग समझिए कि अगर कोई प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर रेज़ किया गया है, तो it is for the Chair to respond to that, not any other Member. Of course, if the Chair wants to elicit the opinion of the hon. Members, the Chair can ask for it. But now I am going to react to that point of order. I know this. You have raised it. ...**(Interruptions)**... I will allow you. ...**(Interruptions)**... I have no problem. This is your House. I will allow everybody. ...**(Interruptions)**... I have no problem. ...**(Interruptions)**... But I have to go by the rules. ...**(Interruptions)**... I have to go by the rules. ...**(Interruptions)**... I have to deal with that point of order. ...**(Interruptions)**... I don't want a discussion on that. ...**(Interruptions)**... There is no discussion on a point of order. ...**(Interruptions)**... Please read the rule. ...**(Interruptions)**... I will allow you to speak on the subject, not on a point of order. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री के.सी. त्यागी : सर, जो सदस्य हल्ला-गुल्ला नहीं करते, क्या आप उनकी बात नहीं सुनेंगे? ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, हम कभी वेल में नहीं आते। आप हमारी बात तो सुनिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, हम कभी वेल में नहीं गए, ...**(व्यवधान)**... लेकिन आपने हमें एलाउ नहीं किया। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति : आप रूल समझिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... You please understand the rule. ...**(Interruptions)**... प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर आपका नहीं, बल्कि मेरा बिजनेस है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI D.P. TRIPATHI (Maharashtra) : Sir, I want a ruling on the same point of order. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. ...**(Interruptions)**... That is on a subject. ...**(Interruptions)**... Point of order is raised by one Member. I have to rule it out or allow it. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI D.P. TRIPATHI: Sir, from now onwards, I will start raising point of order. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Then I will have to adjourn the House. ...**(Interruptions)**... Then I will have to adjourn the House. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री के.सी. त्यागी : सर, मैं एसोसिएट करना चाहता हूँ। नरेश जी ने जो कहा है, वह छोटा मुद्दा नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... अमेरिका के एक राष्ट्रपति और भारत के एक प्रधान मंत्री, चंद्रशेखर जी

का इसी सवाल पर इस्तीफा हो चुका है। इस सवाल पर अमेरिका के राष्ट्रपति, निक्सन का इस्तीफा हुआ, इसके बाद चंद्रशेखर जी का इस्तीफा हुआ। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह मामूली सवाल नहीं है। इसलिए माननीय श्री नरेश अग्रवाल जी ने जो निजता के हनन का सवाल उठाया है और जिस पर सारे सदन ने नोटिस दिया है, आप उस पर बहस करवाइए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Tyagiji, you ask for a discussion. ...**(Interruptions)**... त्यागी जी, आप बैठिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... त्रिपाठी जी, आप बैठिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... The Chair has no objection in discussing any subject. It is for the House to decide it. If you want to discuss a subject, you proceed according to the rule and ask for a discussion. But I cannot convert a point of order into a discussion. That is all I am saying.

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी : सर, हमने कल नोटिस दिया और आज भी नोटिस दिया है, अब आप उस नोटिस पर फैसला तो कीजिए।

श्री उपसभापति : आपने किस चीज़ के लिए नोटिस दिया है? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी : आप इस पर चर्चा करवाइए, हमने रूल 176 के अन्तर्गत नोटिस दिया है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : You can raise the issue in the BAC. The BAC is going to meet, you can raise it there.

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI : Sir, you are giving a fresh direction. But as far as rules are concerned, we have abided by the rules. We had given a notice yesterday. We have given a notice today. Why don't you allow a discussion on this? ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री उपसभापति : आप इसे बीएसी में रेज़ कीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... You please raise it in the BAC. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI: Sir, it is for the Chair to give us an opportunity to discuss this issue. ...**(Interruptions)**... The Chair is failing, not we. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is what I am saying. ...**(Interruptions)**... You please raise it in the BAC. You have every right to raise it. Do that. ...**(Interruptions)**... Do that. ...**(Interruptions)**... Do you want a ruling on that? ...**(Interruptions)**... Do you really want a ruling on that? ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Sir, I want a ruling. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी : सर, जो चीज़ बीएसी में ...**(व्यवधान)**... वे आपकी लिस्ट में आ जाती है, फिर अभी आप इसे बीएसी में डिस्कस करने के लिए क्यों कह रहे हैं ? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will have to adjourn the House. ...**(Interruptions)**... That is it. ...**(Interruptions)**... See, Zero Hour business is there. ...**(Interruptions)**... Many hon. Members want to raise issues during Zero Hour. ...**(Interruptions)**... Please cooperate

with the Chair. Many Members want to raise Zero Hour issues. There are very important subjects. Please co-operate. *...(Interruptions)...* I will give the ruling. Do you want the ruling? You know it but still you want.

SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Yes, I want the ruling.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: See Rule 187 is the question of privilege. Here you have quoted the example of the then Leader of the Opposition, Shri Arun Jaitley, the question of his phone being tapped. That is the point. Yes, there was such an allegation. Later it was proved. There was a privilege notice. The question of privilege was referred to the Privileges Committee by the hon. Chairman. The Chairman had inquired, and there was some substantial material. Therefore, it was referred. But in this case I am unable to understand, or, unable to find any substantial material to prove that. *...(Interruptions)...* Please, let me complete. *...(Interruptions)...* Let me complete. *...(Interruptions)...* Let me complete. *...(Interruptions)...* That is what I am saying. I am not saying that there should not be *...(Interruptions)...* See you understand. *...(Interruptions)...* I am only saying, I have not seen. *...(Interruptions)...* Yes, that is what I am saying. *...(Interruptions)...* First, you listen to my ruling fully. First, you listen to what I say. *...(Interruptions)...* I am only saying, as far as the Chair is concerned, what is the available material is only the statement given by the hon. Home Minister here. The Chair has no other material. Therefore, I cannot allow a question of privilege. But if the *...(Interruptions)...* Please, sit down. Please sit down there. Sit down there. Mr. Ramesh, you sit down. *...(Interruptions)...* Sit down. What are you doing? *...(Interruptions)...* Mr. Minister, you ask him to sit down. Hon. Members, please sit down. *...(Interruptions)...* No, no, I am not allowing. *...(Interruptions)...* I am on my legs. *...(Interruptions)...* I am on my feet, sit down, sit down. *...(Interruptions)...* Please sit down. The point is the Chair cannot go by the newspaper report. The Chair cannot go by certain facts, or, otherwise for somebody's sake. The Chair has to go by the facts available before him. What is the fact available before the Chair? The fact available before the Chair is only the statement given by the hon. Home Minister. The hon. Home Minister after an inquiry must have said that there is no truth in the allegation. That is what I am having. So, what can I do? So, give me more material. *...(Interruptions)...* If you want a discussion, then, that is another thing. *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना (पंजाब) : हैदराबाद में 15 बच्चे मर गए, उसके लिए इनके पास समय नहीं है।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : माननीय उपसभापति जी, मेरा एक प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर है। *...(व्यवधान)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Do you want me to run the House, or, do you want to run the House? Then, you come and sit here. *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री अश्विनी कुमार : उपसभापति जी ...**(व्यवधान)**... उपसभापति जी, मुझे दो बातें कहनी हैं। माननीय तिवारी जी और नरेश जी ने जो शपथ की उल्लंघना की बात की है, उसमें व्यवस्था का सवाल इस तरह पैदा होता है कि संवैधानिक शपथ की उल्लंघना से मंत्री और सरकार बरखास्त किए जा सकते हैं। इसलिए एक मंत्री का यह कह देना कि शपथ की उल्लंघना नहीं हुई है, निष्ठा के अधिकार की उल्लंघना नहीं हुई है, किसी का फोन टैप नहीं हुआ है, यह पर्याप्त नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इसलिए हम यह चाहते हैं कि इस पर चर्चा हो। इस तरह यह व्यवस्था का सवाल है। कांस्टीट्यूशन के तहत, संविधान की रूह के तहत अगर यह साबित होता है कि शपथ की उल्लंघना हुई है, तो सरकार बरखास्त की जा सकती है। यह बहुत संगीन मामला है। यह बहुत संवेदनशील मामला है।

श्री उपसभापति : आप डिस्कशन के लिए बीएसी की मीटिंग में आइए।

श्री अश्विनी कुमार : हम यह कह रहे हैं कि आप इस मुद्दे को लेकर चर्चा से क्यों भाग रहे हैं?

श्री अनिल माधव दवे : ये लोग महाराष्ट्र पर चर्चा नहीं करना चाहते हैं, वहा इतने लोग मर गए हैं। यह बहुत आश्चर्य की बात है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सर, आपकी रूनिंग के बाद, उससे पहले गृह मंत्री जी के बयान के बाद और जो क्वेश्चन ऑफ प्रिविलेज का इश्यू, जिस पर आपने अभी सदन को बताया, उसके बाद बेबुनियाद और बेसिरपैर के इश्यू को लेकर जिस तरह से बात की जा रही है, उससे निश्चित तौर से इस सदन का समय बरबाद हो रहा है। इस समय महाराष्ट्र से जुड़ा हुआ महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दा है, बाढ़ का मुद्दा है, हैदराबाद का मुद्दा है, इतने तमाम महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दे हैं, ...**(व्यवधान)**... इसमें सदन का समय बरबाद हो रहा है। इसलिए आपसे निवेदन है कि इस मुद्दे पर, जिसका कि पटाक्षेप हो चुका है और जो मुद्दा गृह मंत्री जी के बयान के बाद खत्म हो चुका है, उस पर किसी तरह की चर्चा की जरूरत नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

† رشی راتخم سابع وقنی : رس پاکى گنلورے کدعب ساءے ساءے ہرگ
رتمی جی کے نایب کدعب روا وج نچشیوک فجلویرپاک، وشیا سچرپ پا
عن ہبای ندسوک ایتب ساءے کدعب بدایتب روا برسررپےک وشیلوک رکیل
سج حرطےس تابکی ہراجی ے ساءے سنیقی روطپ سا سواکمناتدابرب
اہرہ ے۔ سا تقو رتشاربم ےس چڑا اوہ مہا بعدم، ےہڑاباک بعدم، ے
اردیغاباک بعدم، ے ےنظامت مہا ےعدم، نیہ --- (تلخادم)۔ سا ندساک تقو
دابرب اہرہ ے۔ ساءے نل پاےس ندیوں ےہک سا ےعدمرپ سچاک پیشکائپ
اکچوہ ے روا وج بعدمہرگ رتمی جی کے نایب کدعب متخ اکچوہ، ے سا
رپسکی حرطکی ہچرکی تروررض نیہ۔ --- (تلخادم)۔

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will have to adjourn the House. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala) : Sir, the Minister made a statement. That is true. But today's newspaper reported that the US National Security Agency (NSA) is in Indian crosshairs over reports that listening devices found at the residence of the Union Transport Minister, Shri Nitin Gadkari, were part of the US Surveillance Programme. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is a very serious issue. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This is a newspaper report. ...*(Interruptions)*... You give notice. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: It is today's Hindu, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is a very important issue. ...*(Interruptions)*... It has been reported in today's Hindu. It is an issue of security.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can give notice. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: It is a very serious issue. It is a new issue, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, the statement of the Home Minister ...*(Interruptions)*... So, we should discuss this. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. If you want discussion, please give notice. ...*(Interruptions)*... All right, I have heard you. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now let me come to Zero Hour issues. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : माननीय उपसभापति जी, ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Zero Hour, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी : उपसभापित जी, मेरा केवल इतना कहना है कि यहा आरोप लगे हैं कि मंत्रिमंडल के सदस्यों और कुछ अन्य सांसदों के फोन टैप हो रहे हैं, जासूसी हो रही है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... सर, यह जासूसी सरकारी एजेंसी करवा रही है, यह आरोप है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आरोप किस पर है-सरकार पर। सरकार* है। आपने* का स्टेटमेंट माँग कर उनको एक्विट कर दिया। ...*(व्यवधान)*... यह कैसे होगा?* का स्टेटमेंट पर्याप्त नहीं होता है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You give notice. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी : आपको पूरे आरोपों के फैक्ट्स के बारे में इस सदन में चर्चा करानी चाहिए। उस पर चर्चा कराने के बाद ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति : आप चर्चा के लिए नोटिस दे दीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी : इसके बाद इसकी निष्पक्ष जाँच होनी चाहिए। जब जाँच के परिणाम सामने आ जाएँ, तब यह तय हो पाएगा कि क्या ये आरोप सही थे या गलत। जब तक वह नहीं हुआ, ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति : आप नोटिस दे दीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी : तब तक यह कैसे मान लिया जाएगा कि वह* है ...*(व्यवधान)*... कि वह निर्दोष है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now matters to be raised with permission of the Chair. ...*(Interruptions)*... Zero Hour...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी : सर, आप इस पर चर्चा कराइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, you give notice. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shrimati Rajani Patil. ...*(Interruptions)*... Zero Hour submissions. ...*(Interruptions)*... Landslide caused by heavy rains near Pune killing five persons ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes, Shrimati Rajani Patil. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल (महाराष्ट्र): सर, महाराष्ट्र में ...*(व्यवधान)*... पुणे डिस्ट्रिक्ट में मालिन गांव में ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति : आप लोग बैठिए । ...*(व्यवधान)*... प्लीज़ । ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : सर, ...*(व्यवधान)*... उसका जवाब नहीं आया। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is this? You give notice. ...*(Interruptions)*... आप नोटिस दीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी : सर, जो हमारा नोटिस है, उस नोटिस पर आपने चर्चा कराने का ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: आप नोटिस दे दीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आपका रिप्रजेंटेटिव बीएसी में है। आप उधर आइए, बोलिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA (Maharashtra): Why is this issue being dragged unnecessarily? ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, why don't you ask the Government whether they are ready for a Short Duration Discussion or not? ...*(Interruptions)*... There should be a clear response from the Government if they are ready for a Short Duration Discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Those who want discussion should give notice and the Chairman will decide it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Sir, kindly ask them about their view also. ...*(Interruptions)*... Are they ready for a Short Duration Discussion or not? ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री उपसभापति: बैठिए, बैठिए । ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप लोग बैठिए । ...*(व्यवधान)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Those who are clamouring for discussion should give notice. The Hon. Chairman will look into that. ...*(Interruptions)*... Okay. Then come to BAC and raise this issue. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. There is a forum. Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please come to BAC and raise it. ...*(Interruptions)*... No,

no; then I will have to adjourn the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...No, no; I have given the ruling. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will have to adjourn the House. There is no other way. ...*(Interruptions)*... Zero Hour submissions, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी (बिहार) : महोदय, यह देश की सुरक्षा का मामला है । ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी : सर, ...*(व्यवधान)*... जो मुद्दा उठाया है, उस पर आपका फैसला तो आया ही, लेकिन पुणे में जो दुर्घटना हुई है, हादसा हुआ है, बहुत से लोग मारे गए हैं...। सर, हम आपसे अनुरोध करते हैं कि चेयर की तरफ से उस पर condolence message आना चाहिए । ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति : कल हो जाएगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*... कल हो जाएगा । ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी : यह सदन उस पर चिंता व्यक्त करता है । ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति : कल हो जाएगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी : सर, श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल उसी विषय को लेकर अपना इश्यू उठाना चाहती हैं । ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति : इसके बारे में पूरे facts available होने के बाद कल स्टेटमेंट हो जाएगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*... कल condolence हो जाएगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी : सर, पहले इस मसले के ऊपर सरकार का फैसला आए ...*(व्यवधान)*... इस पर चर्चा शुरू हो । ...*(व्यवधान)*... इस पर चर्चा जरूरी है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी : सर, इस पर डिस्कशन एलाउ कर दीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति : अभी आप बैठिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी : सर, यह चर्चा बहुत जरूरी है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now all of you please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Otherwise, I will be forced to adjourn the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have no other go. There are ten Members who have to speak in the Zero Hour. You are all preventing their chance. I will have to adjourn the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will be forced to adjourn. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am sorry I will be forced to adjourn the House. Unless you cooperate, ...*(Interruptions)*... The House is adjourned to meet at 2.00 p.m.

*The House then adjourned at thirty-one minutes
past twelve of the clock.*

The House reassembled at two of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

***THE BUDGET (NATIONAL CAPITAL TERRITORY OF DELHI) 2014-15
AND *GOVERNMENT BILL**

The Delhi Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 2014

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall, now, take up general discussion on the Budget (National Capital Territory of Delhi) 2014-15 and the Delhi Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 2014.

Mr. Minister, you move the motion for consideration.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Sir, I beg to move:

That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the National Capital Territory of Delhi for the services in respect of the financial year 2014-15, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

Sir, I will make my comments at the end of the discussion.

The question was proposed.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश) : माननीय उपसभापति जी, दिल्ली का बजट जो आज इस सदन में पेश हुआ है, वह कायदे से दिल्ली की विधान सभा में पेश होना चाहिए था, जिसको जनता ने चुना, जहाँ अभी चुनाव हुए थे। एक परिवर्तन की लहर वहीं से शुरू हुई थी, लेकिन दुर्भाग्य है कि दलों के आपसी टकराव में और राजनैतिक अपरिपक्वता में दिल्ली में राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू हो गया और आज हमको दिल्ली का बजट इस सदन में पेश करना पड़ा। माननीय मंत्री जी, आप खुद दिल्ली के रहने वाले हैं, मैं आपसे यह उम्मीद करूँगा कि हॉर्स ट्रेडिंग न हो। या तो दिल्ली में नई सरकार बने या आप लेफ्टिनेंट गवर्नर को निर्देश दीजिए कि वे महामहिम राष्ट्रपति के पास एक प्रस्ताव भेज दें कि दिल्ली की विधान सभा भंग की जाती है और दिल्ली की जनता फिर से मैनडेट दे कि दिल्ली की जनता दिल्ली में किसका राज चाहती है। मुझे लगता है कि आप भी डरे हुए हैं, क्योंकि आपने अच्छे दिन के सपने दिखाए थे और दो महीने में लोगों का विश्वास टूटा, हॉर्स ट्रेडिंग की शुरुआत हुई। आप भी दुविधा में हैं कि क्या निर्णय लें, हॉर्स ट्रेडिंग करें या न करें, सरकार कैसे बनाएँ। बहरहाल, मैं इस सदन के माध्यम से यह चाहता हूँ कि कहीं न कहीं कोई निर्णय होना चाहिए और दिल्ली में एक लोकप्रिय सरकार बननी चाहिए, चाहे वह किसी भी दल की बने, जिससे कि दिल्ली के बारे में निर्णय हो सके।

मुझे यह कहने में दुःख है कि मैं विश्व के तमाम देशों की राजधानियों में गया, लेकिन जितने निम्न स्तर की सुविधा अपने देश की राजधानी में हैं, शायद विश्व की किसी भी राजधानी में इतने निम्न स्तर की सुविधा नहीं होगी। आपने क्या सुविधा दी है? रोजाना दिल्ली में बिजली की कमी, ट्रैफिक जाम, बरसात हो जाए तो पूरी दिल्ली जाम हो जाती है और पता नहीं सीवेज को क्या हो जाता है।

यहाँ की आबादी दिन पर दिन बढ़ रही है। दिल्ली में जमीन की कॉस्ट इतनी ज्यादा बढ़ गई है कि अगर कोई दिल्ली में मकान लेना चाहे तो यहाँ पाँच-छः करोड़ रुपये से कम में कोई फ्लैट किसी को रहने के लिए मिल ही नहीं सकता। दिल्ली में आपकी परिवहन व्यवस्था क्या है? यहाँ इतनी आबादी है कि शायद यह विश्व की दूसरी आबादी वाली राजधानी है। मैं चीन के बारे में नहीं कह सकता, शायद वहाँ की राजधानी की पॉपुलेशन इससे ज्यादा हो, लेकिन मेरा मानना है कि विश्व की दूसरी पॉपुलेटेड सिटी दिल्ली है। लेकिन, आपके पास न तो पर्यावरण सुविधा है और न आपने दिल्ली में कोई सुविधा दी है। अभी कुछ दिन पहले निर्भया कांड हुआ था। मैं रोजाना दिल्ली का अखबार पढ़ता हूँ, जिससे पता चलता है कि दिल्ली की क़ानून व्यवस्था तार-तार हो रही है। रोज अखबार के तीन पन्ने आज गैंग रेप, आज डकैती, आज मार-पीट की घटनाओं से भरे रहते हैं। नॉर्थ-ईस्ट के लोग रोज मारे जा रहे हैं, पूरे नॉर्थ-ईस्ट के बारे में इस सदन में दो बार चिन्ता हो चुकी है कि नॉर्थ-ईस्ट के लोग यहाँ कैसे सुरक्षित रहें। क्या सुरक्षा की आपने? श्रीमन्, दिल्ली में विदेशी लोग आते हैं। अब तो टूरिज्म हिन्दुस्तान का सबसे बड़ी आमदनी का स्रोत है? आज टूरिज्म में विश्व में हम सबसे निचले स्तर पर इसलिए पहुँच गए कि हमारे पास सुविधा नहीं है। हमारे मीडिया ने हमारे देश के लिए इस तरह फ्लैश कर दिया कि इधर कोई बाहरी देश से यहाँ टूरिज्म के परपज से आएगा तो उसको सुरक्षा नहीं मिलेगी। आज ही अखबारों में निकला कि दिल्ली में जो चिकन खाते हैं, उस चिकन को इतनी एंटी-बायोटिक्स खिला दी जाती है कि अगर वे चिकन खाएंगे, यह सही है या गलत लेकिन रिपोर्ट के आधार पर मैं भी पढ़ रहा था, इस तरह से यह उल्लिखित हो रहा है। तो विश्व के जो लोग हिन्दुस्तान आएंगे, वे तो यहाँ चिकन भी नहीं खाएंगे, क्योंकि वे कहते हैं कि चिकन वाले चिकन को इतनी एंटी-बायोटिक्स खिला देते हैं कि उसको खाने के बाद मनुष्य के शरीर में एंटी-बायोटिक्स का जो स्तर पहुँचता है उस स्तर के बाद शरीर में एंटी-बायोटिक दवा भी काम नहीं करेगी। यही नहीं सब्जी वालों का भी यही हाल है। श्रीमन्, मैं कभी-कभी टी.वी. पर देखता हूँ, रंगी हुई सब्जी, इंजेक्शन से बढ़ी हुई लौकी, तोरई। वेज और नॉन-वेज दोनों में मिलावट की सबसे खराब हालत है। आज सबसे ज्यादा पॉल्यूटेड दूध अगर कहीं मिलता है तो दिल्ली में। पड़ोस के राज्यों से दिल्ली को दूध मिलता है। लेकिन आपके पास कोई ऐसी व्यवस्था नहीं कि दिल्ली में मिलावट को रोक सकें। विश्व में मिलावट सबसे गंभीर अपराध है। लेकिन हमारी इस सरकार में नेता सबसे गंभीर अपराध है। प्रधान मंत्री जी का बयान आया कि नेताओं के मुकदमें निबटाने के लिए हम विशेष अदालतों का गठन करेंगे। हमने पूछा प्रधान मंत्री जी, देशद्रोहियों के मुकदमों के लिए क्यों नहीं विशेष अदालतों का गठन होगा? अपराधियों के लिए क्यों नहीं होगा? कातिलों के लिए क्यों नहीं होगा? आतंकवादियों के लिए क्यों नहीं होगा? खाली नेताओं के लिए होगा? इसका मतलब अगर देश में कोई सबसे ज्यादा जुर्म करता है, तो नेता करता है। क्या इमेज हमारी सरकार हम लोगों के प्रति दे रही है? क्या यही इमेज देने के लिए बना रहे हैं? मैं कहूँगा कि नेता सदन इस बात को कहें कि दिल्ली में जो मिलावट करेगा, सबसे गंभीर अपराध अगर माना जाएगा तो मिलावट को माना जाएगा, क्योंकि मिलावट से आज आपके जितने हॉस्पिटल हैं उनकी क्या हालत है? सबसे ज्यादा बीमार लोग दिल्ली में आ रहे हैं। श्रीमन्, दिल्ली के एक ही हॉस्पिटल—एम्स में प्रतिदिन आठ हजार पेशेंट्स आ रहे हैं। कौन डॉक्टर आठ हजार पेशेंट देख सकेगा? इतने पेशेंट्स के रुकने की क्या कोई व्यवस्था है? पेशेंट कहाँ रुके, कहाँ खाए, कैसे रहे, कैसे दवाई मिले, इतनी दूर से आदमी आता है, उसको कोई सुविधा नहीं। आप दिल्ली को क्या न्याय दे रहे हैं, आपने बजट में यह नहीं बताया। सिर्फ बिजली में सब्सिडी दे दी हर

घर को। आपका बयान आ गया कि करीब 85 परसेंट लोगों को बिजली की जो हम सब्सिडी दे रहे हैं, उससे लोगों को राहत मिलेगी, लेकिन इसका सवाल नहीं है। विश्व की राजधानियां कटौती मुक्त हैं। क्या दिल्ली कटौती मुक्त है? मैं बता सकता हूं पुरानी दिल्ली के उन घने इलाकों के बारे में जहाँ दो-दो दिन बिजली नहीं आती। माननीय मंत्री जी, आखिर बिजली की दिल्ली में क्यों कमी है? आपका उत्पादन पूरा नहीं है तो आप उत्पादन बढ़ाइए, नहीं तो आप बाहर से बिजली लीजिए। लेकिन अगर भारत की राजधानी में भी बिजली नहीं होगी, अगर भारत की राजधानी को भी विशेष सुविधा नहीं होगी तो हमारे कन्द्री की इमेज विश्व में क्या होगी? मैं तो इस बात को पूछना चाहता हूं, उसका जवाब भी चाहता हूं। हम चाहते हैं कि हमारी दिल्ली एक आदर्श दिल्ली हो, विश्व में चर्चित दिल्ली हो। कहा जाए कि हिन्दुस्तान की राजधानी में जाओ तो लगे कि हम स्वर्ग में आ गए, लगे कि हम भगवान राम के उस देश में आ गए हैं जहाँ पर आदर्श ही आदर्श था, जहाँ पर सोने की चिड़िया थी। वह दिल्ली कम-से-कम दिखाई तो दे। श्रीमन्, कहीं-न-कहीं तो अपने सपने पूरे करने के काम करिए।

जहाँ तक पीने के पानी का सवाल है, श्रीमन्, एम.पीज. के फ्लैट्स में, एम.पीज. की कोठियों में भी पीने के पानी की पूरी सप्लाई नहीं है। टैंकर से पानी की सप्लाई एम.पीज. की कोठियों में हो रही है। जब मेंबर ऑफ पार्लियामेंट के फ्लैट को आप पानी नहीं दे सकते तो पूरी दिल्ली को पानी क्या दोगे? हम रोज पढ़ते हैं कि यमुना का जल-स्तर बढ़ गया, यमुना का पानी रोक दिया गया या उत्तर प्रदेश से आई गंग-नहर का पानी खराब हो गया या पाइप-लाइन टूट गयी है तो दिल्ली में पानी नहीं आएगा। आज राजधानी की आबादी इतनी अधिक हो गयी है कि जिसे आप बिजली दे नहीं पा रहे हैं, पानी आप दे नहीं पा रहे हैं, जाम रोज लगा रहता है। हमने पूछा कि जाम क्यों लगा तो बताया गया कि सिग्नल सिस्टम फेल हो गया था। ट्रैफिक की समुचित व्यवस्था न होने से पूरी दिल्ली जाम हो जाती है। लोग दिल्ली में दो-दो घंटे फंसे रहते हैं। सर, मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि दिल्ली में लोग कैसे रहते, अगर गुड़गांव और नोएडा न होते क्योंकि नोएडा व गुड़गांव ने दिल्ली की बहुत बड़ी आबादी को रहने के लिए मकान दे दिए हैं।

आपको तो उत्तर प्रदेश को विशेष राज्य के दर्जे की मान्यता देनी चाहिए। वित्त मंत्री जी आज अखबार में आपका ही बयान आया है कि तीन-चार राज्यों को विशेष राज्य की श्रेणी में लाया जाएगा। मैं आपसे पूछना चाहता हूं कि उत्तर प्रदेश विशेष राज्य की श्रेणी में क्यों नहीं आएगा? आप अपनी कमेटी की गाइडलाइंस को पढ़ लीजिए, उत्तर प्रदेश उन गाइडलाइंस के तहत आता है, लेकिन मुझे आपका बयान पढ़कर दुख हुआ। आपने सिर्फ चार राज्यों का नाम लिया कि ये विशेष श्रेणी के दर्जे में आते हैं। मैं आपको शाम तक पत्र और अखबार की कतरन भेज दूंगा। आप उसे देख लीजिए, रैक्टीफाई कर दीजिए और आपके अगले बयान में उत्तर प्रदेश का नाम भी आ जाए।

श्री विजय गोयल (राजस्थान) : हमारी सरकार बनेगी तो वह आ जाएगा।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : मुझे तो विजय भाई दुख है कि * निकाल दिया गया। ये दिल्ली के मुख्य मंत्री बनने थे। इन्होंने पोस्टर पर न अरुण भाई की फोटो लगवाई, न नरेंद्र मोदी जी की लगवाई, सिर्फ अपनी फोटो लगवाई, तो ये लाइन से काट दिए गए और डा. हर्ष वर्धन को लाइन में ला दिया गया। उसके बाद हर्ष वर्धन जी को कैबिनेट में मंत्री बना दिया गया और उपाध्याय जी को लाया गया है। मुझे

तो बड़ी खुशी हो रही थी कि विजय भाई दिल्ली के मुख्य मंत्री बनेंगे। माहौल भी ऐसा था, लेकिन क्या बताएं? ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं तो बिरादरी के नाते खुद चाहता था कि आप बनें। इस भारतीय जनता पार्टी में हम लोगों को बड़े आदर से तो रखा जाता है, लेकिन पद नहीं दिया जाता है। पद सिर्फ कोषाध्यक्ष को दिया जाता है, बाकी कोई पद नहीं दिया जाता है। हालांकि मैं कभी इनकी पार्टी में नहीं रहा हूं, लेकिन यह मेरा तजुर्बा है। विजय जी, हमारी सिम्वेथी आपके साथ है, हमारे दल की भी सिम्वेथी आपके साथ है। हो सकता है, दिल्ली में आपकी सरकार बन जाए। अरुण जी, देख लीजिए, निर्णय तो आपका होगा, लेकिन हम सब की सिफारिश है।

श्रीमन्, जहाँ तक पुलिस व्यवस्था का सवाल है, दिल्ली में पुलिस कमिश्नर सिस्टम है और दिल्ली की सरकार हमेशा यह कहती रही है कि कानून व्यवस्था का जो भी बिगड़ा स्वरूप है, उसकी जिम्मेदारी तो हमारे ऊपर आती है, तो कानून व्यवस्था संभालने वाले उसके तहत क्यों न हों ? सर, पिछली बार की दिल्ली की मुख्य मंत्री उत्तर प्रदेश में कभी चुनाव नहीं जीत पाईं, लेकिन दिल्ली वालों ने उन्हें स्वीकार कर तीन बार मुख्य मंत्री बना दिया। जो उत्तर प्रदेश से फेल हो गया, वह दिल्ली का मुख्य मंत्री बन गया। विजय भाई भी एक बार उत्तर प्रदेश से चुनाव लड़ें और फेल हो जाएं तो वे दिल्ली के मुख्य मंत्री बन जाएंगे। यह कांग्रेस वालों ने किया कि यूपी के* को दिल्ली का मुख्य मंत्री बना दिया। वे यही कहती रहीं कि राज्य को कानून-व्यवस्था की जिम्मेदारी देनी चाहिए, लेकिन दिल्ली में कानून-व्यवस्था की जिम्मेदारी राज्य सरकार की नहीं है। अरविंद केजरीवाल, दो कांस्टेबल्स को हटाने के लिए दो दिन अनशन पर बैठ गए थे। उनकी सब जगह हंसी हुई कि एक मुख्य मंत्री दो सिपाहियों को हटाने के लिए अनशन पर बैठा हुआ है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : वे अब गाजियाबाद में रहने लगे हैं।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : वे गाजियाबाद में रहने लगे हैं। सर, यूपी में दिमाग से असफल लोग ज्यादा रहते नहीं हैं, दिमाग वाले रहते हैं। मैंने उस दिन भी कहा था कि अगर राजनीतिक व्यक्तित्व अगर कोई प्रदेश देता है, तो उत्तर प्रदेश देता है और व्यापारी कोई अच्छा देता है, तो गुजरात देता है। इसीलिए प्रधान मंत्री जी को यूपी जाना पड़ा। इसीलिए प्रधान मंत्री जी को यूपी से चुनाव लड़ना पड़ा क्योंकि अगर वहां से लड़ते तो नंबर ही नहीं आता। अरुण जी, अगली बार आप गाजियाबाद से लड़ लीजिए। हम लोग तो स्वागत करेंगे कि हमारा बड़ा भाई, हमारा साथी कोई बन जाए तो बहुत अच्छी बात है। सर, आप इस बात पर भी विचार करिए कि सरकार के ऊपर कानून-व्यवस्था की जिम्मेदारी हो और कानून-व्यवस्था संभालने वाले सरकार के तहत काम न करें ..

श्री उपसभापति :* अन-पार्लियामेंट्री है, मैं इसे एक्सपंज करता हूं। नरेश जी, आपका टाइम खत्म हो गया है।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : आपके रहते हमारा टाइम कैसे खत्म हो सकता है? आपका सब से प्रिय तो मैं ही हूं। सर, मेरी बातों से अगर आपको अच्छा लग रहा हो तो बोलूं, नहीं तो मैं समाप्त कर दूं? मैं कह रहा था कि माननीय नेता सदन, इस पर कम-से-कम आप गौर कीजिए कि दिल्ली में अगर राज्य सरकार है, तो उसको पुलिस का अधिकार दीजिए, क्योंकि कानून-व्यवस्था राज्य का अधिकार है। दिल्ली कोई केंद्र शासित प्रदेश नहीं है, बल्कि एक राज्य है। जब दिल्ली एक राज्य है, तो फिर

दिल्ली की कानून-व्यवस्था की जिम्मेदारी भी दिल्ली सरकार की होनी चाहिए, जिससे कि गुण-दोष, दोनों के लिए वह जिम्मेदार हो सके और अपनी बात कह सके, हम लोग भी आलोचना कर सकें। अभी मुख्य मंत्री यह बात कह कर बच जाते हैं कि पुलिस हमारे अंडर में नहीं है, तो हम कानून-व्यवस्था के लिए कैसे जिम्मेदार होंगे।

श्रीमन्, मैं बस इतना कहना चाहूंगा कि इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर का जो क्षेत्र है, वैसे कहने को तो बहुत है और मैं तो वह हूँ कि "जैक ऑफ ऑल, मास्टर ऑफ नन", जैसा हम पोलिटिशियंस के लिए कहा जाता है "जैक ऑफ ऑल, मास्टर ऑफ नन"। हम लोग तो हर चीज में एक्सपर्ट माने जाते हैं। हमें तो यही काम करते-करते 34-35 साल हो गए हैं और इन चीजों में हम इतने एक्सपर्ट हो गए हैं। मैं तो कहूंगा कि आप यहां की परिवहन व्यवस्था को भी देखें। आपने मैट्रो चलाई, इसके लिए बढ़ाई है, लेकिन आबादी के हिसाब से यह मैट्रो की व्यवस्था बहुत कम है। यहां की जो आबादी है, उसके हिसाब से बसें बहुत कम हैं, टैक्सी बहुत कम हैं, श्री-व्हीलर बहुत कम हैं। ऐसा लगता है, जैसे बढ़ती हुई आबादी का सारा बोझ दिल्ली के ऊपर आ रहा है और जिस तरह पड़ोस के राज्यों से लोग दिल्ली आकर बसते जा रहे हैं, जैसा मैंने पहले कहा था, गाजियाबाद, नोयडा, गुडगांव, फरीदाबाद अगर पड़ोस में न होते, तो दिल्ली इस बोझ को नहीं ढो पाती। इस परिवहन व्यवस्था के लिए भी आप अगर दिल्ली को अतिरिक्त पैसा दे दें, दिल्ली में बसों की अतिरिक्त व्यवस्था करा दें, तो शायद दिल्ली के लिए यह बहुत अच्छा होगा।

श्रीमन्, मैं यह भी कहूंगा कि दिल्ली में जो झुग्गी-झोपड़ी में रह रहे हैं, उन लोगों की बहुत-सी कॉलोनियाँ वैध हुईं, बहुत सी अभी अवैध हैं। पिछली सरकार ने जाते-जाते, मुझे याद है, कमलनाथ जी शहरी विकास मंत्री थे, वे चुनाव से पहले तमाम कॉलोनियों को वैध कर गए थे, लेकिन बहुत सी छूट भी गई थीं। इनमें कुछ लाल डोरा की कहलाती हैं, कुछ हरा डोरा की कहलाती हैं, लेकिन अगर झुग्गी-झोपड़ी वाले यहां बस गए हैं, तो उनको भी अधिकार होना चाहिए, उनकी कॉलोनियों को भी वैध करना चाहिए। वे भी भारतवर्ष के नागरिक हैं, उनको वही अधिकार मिलने चाहिए, जो कि संविधान ने सबको दिए हैं। तो मैं चाहूंगा कि उन अवैध कॉलोनियों के बारे में भी आप कोई निर्णय लें, जिससे कि वे लोग भी एक अच्छी जिन्दगी जी सकें और पूरे विश्व में यह संदेश जाए कि दिल्ली हिन्दुस्तान की ही राजधानी नहीं है, दिल्ली विश्व की राजधानी है। दिल्ली में जो आदमी जाएगा, सुरक्षित भी रहेगा और दिल्ली जो अपने आप में चर्चित है, वह दिल्ली दिखाई देगी।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ, मुझे उम्मीद है कि माननीय नेता सदन मेरे सुझावों पर विचार करेंगे और मुझे उन पर कुछ न कुछ जवाब जरूर देंगे। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

विपक्ष के नेता (श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद): उपसभापति जी, मैं अपने मित्र नरेश अग्रवाल जी को भाषण के बीच में डिस्टर्ब नहीं करना चाहता था। वे हमारे बहुत पुराने साथी हैं और मुझे बड़ी खुशी होती है कि वह हर सब्जेक्ट पर बोलते हैं लेकिन सब्जेक्ट पर बोलते-बोलते वे दो-चार उधर लगाते हैं, दो-चार उधर लगाते हैं, एक-दो अपने आप पर भी लगा देते हैं। मुझे कोई आपत्ति नहीं है, लेकिन सिर्फ एक शब्द ऐसा है, जो मैं समझता हूँ कि रिकॉर्ड में अच्छा नहीं रहेगा कि * दिल्ली का मुख्य मंत्री बना।

† دناق بزح فلتخا (بانج ملغبنی دازا) : پاتپاہبسی جی، نیم ے نپا تسود شیرن لاورگا جیوک نشاہب ے کجیب نیم برٹسڈ نیہن انرک اتہاچا ہت۔ ہو ے رامہ تہبے نارپہتاسی نیہ روا ے ہجہبڑ شوخی توہی ے ہبک ہو رہ ٹکیجسرپ ے تلوب نیہ نکیل ٹکیجسرپ ے تلوب ے تلوب ہو ود راج رھدا ے تاگل، نیہ ود راج رھدا ے تاگل، نیہ کیا ود ے نپا پرپہبی ے تیداگل نیہ۔ ے ہجہوکی ضار تعا نیہن، ے نکیل فرص کاظفل اسیا، ے وج نیم اتہجمس نوہبک ڈراکیر نیم اہچا نیہن اگیہریک * لدی اک بیہکم رتنم ے انب۔

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : मैं उसे वापस ले लेता हूँ।

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद : वह* एक लेडी के प्रति अच्छा नहीं लगता।* किसी अच्छी भाषा में इस्तेमाल नहीं किया जाता।

† بانج ملغبنی دازا : ہو * کیڈیل ے کترپی اہچا نیہن اتگل۔ ٹکی ہچاؤ شاہب نیم لامعتسایہن رایک اتاج۔

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, that is expunged. ... (Interruptions)... That is removed.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : मैं वापस ले लेता हूँ। उसके बजाय उत्तर प्रदेश का एक असफल राजनेता कह सकते हैं। "असफल" शब्द अनपार्लियामेंटरी नहीं है।

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: आप क्यों दूसरे शब्द की बात कर रहे हो?

† بانج ملغبنی دازا : پانویک ے رسوددبشکی تاب ے ہررک وہ۔

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am expunging it.

श्री परवेज़ हाशमी (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र, दिल्ली) : उपसभापति महोदय, माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने लोक सभा में अपना दिल्ली का बजट पेश किया और इस बजट में उन्होंने जो प्रोजेक्ट दिया है, वह 36,766 करोड़ का दिया है, जिसमें नॉन प्लान का 19,066 और प्लान का 17,700 करोड़ है। मैं माननीय मंत्री का ध्यान इस ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि इससे पहले 2013-14 में जब दिल्ली का बजट आया था, तो टोटल बजट 37,450 करोड़ का था, जिसमें नॉन-प्लान का 21,000 करोड़ था और प्लान का 16,000 करोड़ था और सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट स्कीम का 450 करोड़ था। मेरा कहना यह है कि फिस्कल डेफिसिट 2012-13 में 2921 करोड़ था, जो कि घटकर 2013-14 में 1268 करोड़ रह गया और 731 करोड़ सरप्लस मनी हमारे पास बचा था। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

† Transliteration in Urdu Script.

बजाय बजट को बढ़ाने के, उसको एनहांस करने के, ज्यादा पैसे देने के, आप ने दिल्ली के बजट को कम कर दिया, जब कि दिल्ली की आबादी बढ़ रही है। उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी का ध्यान एक बात की तरफ और दिलाना चाहूंगा। मंत्री जी ने 200 करोड़ रुपए एनर्जी का इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर ठीक करने के लिए दिए हैं। 200 करोड़ रुपए में तो उस इलाके का इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर भी मंत्री जी ठीक नहीं कर सकते, जिस इलाके में उनका घर है - ग्रेटर कैलाश और उसका पूरा इलाका। दिल्ली का जो बिजली का इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर है, उसको सुधारने के लिए कम-से-कम दो-तीन हजार करोड़ रुपए का एलोकेशन इनको करना चाहिए था। मंत्री जी ने 260 करोड़ रुपए की सब्सिडी दिल्ली की जनता को दी। इससे पहले एक माननीय मुख्य मंत्री जी आए। वे तीन महीने के लिए 260 करोड़ रुपए की सब्सिडी देकर चले गए और अप्रैल से लेकर आज तक, यह जो सब्सिडी मंत्री जी ने दी है, तो बजाय अप्रैल से देने के—जिससे दिल्ली की जनता को फायदा होता, यह उन्होंने अक्टूबर से लागू की है, यानी छः महीने तक दिल्ली की जनता को पूरा भार उठाना पड़ेगा और इस बीच मैं डीईआरसी ने उतना ही पैसा बढ़ा दिया, जितनी मंत्री जी ने सब्सिडी दी थी। मैं मंत्री जी का ध्यान इस तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि इन्होंने अपने मैनिफेस्टो में कहा था कि हम बिजली का दाम तीस परसेंट कम करेंगे, न कि यह कहा था कि हम सब्सिडी दे-देकर उसे पूरा करेंगे। सब्सिडी तो कांग्रेस की गवर्नमेंट भी दे रही थी। 200 युनिट्स तक हम 1 रुपए 20 पैसे सब्सिडी देते थे, 400 युनिट्स तक हम 80 पैसे सब्सिडी दिया करते थे। उपसभापति महोदय, मैं एक चीज़ और बताना चाहता हूँ कि दिल्ली में बिजली, जितना इन छः महीनों में तंग कर रही है और जितना उसने तंग किया, 2013-14 में इतना तंग नहीं किया था। यहां पर हमारे तमाम साथी बैठे हुए हैं, हमारे मैम्बर ऑफ पार्लियामेंट बैठे हुए हैं, उस ज़ोन में जहां कभी बिजली नहीं जाती थी, इस साल गर्मियों में वहां भी बिजली गई है, हम लोगों के यहां भी गई है, एक-एक, दो-दो घंटों के लिए। मैं सिर्फ यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि पिछली सरकार ने तो पचास परसेंट कम कर दिया था। उन्होंने कहा था कि बिजली का दाम पचास परसेंट करेंगे, लेकिन वे चले गए। आपने तीस परसेंट कहकर छः महीने के लिए सब्सिडी दे दी, उस सब्सिडी से दिल्ली की जनता का भला होने वाला नहीं है, इसलिए कोई कंक्रीट स्टेप आपको उठाना पड़ेगा और जो कमिटमेंट आपने किया था कि तीस परसेंट तक हम बिजली के दाम कम करेंगे, तो डीईआरसी ने जब पैसा बढ़ाया था, आपको उनको रोकना चाहिए था। उसके बाद अगर आप मदद देते, तीस परसेंट कम करके, तब हमें समझ में आता कि आप दिल्ली की जनता के लिए सीरियस हैं और सीरियसली उस पर काम करना चाहते हैं। आपने छः महीने के लिए दे दिया। मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से रिक्वेस्ट करूंगा कि चलिए, सब्सिडी ही अगर आपने दी है, तो अप्रैल से सितम्बर तक के जो छः महीने हैं, जिसमें दिल्ली की जनता पर बहुत बड़ा भार पड़ गया है और डीईआरसी ने पैसे भी बढ़ा दिए हैं, तो उसको आप अप्रैल से शुरू करें, सितम्बर तक लें, लेकिन आपने अक्टूबर से इसको दिया है, तो at least उनको वह फायदा तो पहुंच जाए।

उपसभापति महोदय, 2013-14 में दिल्ली में जब पीक गर्मी थी, उस वक्त हमने पीक ऑवर्स में बिजली प्रोवाइड की और 5,640 मेगावॉट बिजली की सप्लाई दिल्ली की जनता को दी। हमने इतना पावर कट कहीं नहीं होने दिया, थोड़ा बहुत कहीं हुआ हो, कहीं लोडशेडिंग हो गई हो या कहीं कोई प्रॉब्लम आ गई हो, कोई फॉल्ट आ गया हो, तो वह अलग बात है।

हमने अपने टाइम में प्रगति पावर प्रोजेक्ट लगाया 330 मेगावॉट का, बवाना पावर प्रोजेक्ट 750 मेगावॉट का लगाया और बवाना पावर प्रोजेक्ट 1,500 मेगावॉट का लगाया, जिसमें थोड़ी बिजली की

पैदावार में जो कमी आ रही है, वह गैस की सप्लाई कम होने की वजह से आ रही है। आपने अभी जो बजट दिया है, उसमें आपने एक रुपया भी किसी नए पावर प्रोजेक्ट के लिए नहीं दिया, किसी पावर प्लांट को लगाने के लिए नहीं दिया, तो इतनी बड़ी आबादी को आप किस तरह से मैनेज करेंगे? किस तरह से आप लोडशेडिंग रोकेंगे? किस तरह दिल्ली की जनता को बिजली की परेशानियों से आप आजादी या मुक्ति दिलाएंगे, आपके माध्यम से मैं इसका जवाब मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ।

महोदय, आपके माध्यम से मैं माननीय मंत्री जी को बताना चाहता हूँ कि 1,218 अनऑथराइज्ड कॉलोनियों को दिल्ली की सरकार ने बिजली दी और पूरी तरह से उसको हम लोगों ने मैनेज किया। 2014-15 में आपने बिजली के लिए 675 करोड़ रुपए प्लान आउटले में एलोकेट किए, जो आबादी के हिसाब से कुछ भी नहीं हैं। मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि नए पावर प्लांट लगाने के लिए मंत्री जी घोषणा करें और कम-से-कम एक हजार मेगावॉट का पावर प्लांट कहीं न कहीं जरूर लगाया जाए... ताकि जो हम दूसरों पर डिपेंड करते हैं कि बिजली कहाँ से आए, कैसे लें, कैसे दिल्ली वालों की समस्याओं का समाधान करें, उससे हमें छुट्टी मिल सके। माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, अभी कुछ दिन से मैं यह देख रहा हूँ कि बिजली कम्पनियों ने चिल्लाना शुरू कर दिया है कि चोरी बढ़ गयी है। 6 महीने में चोरी बढ़ गयी! 6 महीने पहले चोरी नहीं थी! जो मीटर इतना तेज भाग रहे हैं और लोगों के जो बिल पहले 300 रुपए के आते थे, वे आज 500-600 रुपए के आने लगे, उसके बारे में आप कुछ नहीं कहते। बीच में वह रुका था, अब फिर वही चीज शुरू हो गयी है। उसका जिम्मेदार मैं आज की इस सरकार को मानता हूँ क्योंकि अगर ये चुनाव करा देते, एक चुनी हुई सरकार ले आते, चाहे किसी भी पार्टी की होती, तो दिल्ली की जनता को इन परेशानियों से मुक्ति मिलती, इन परेशानियों से निजात मिलती, वे अपने प्रतिनिधि से, अपने एमएलए से, अपने मंत्री से, अपने मुख्य मंत्री से जाकर अपना दुखड़ा रो सकते थे। आज तो प्रेजिडेंट रूल है, लेफ्टिनेंट गवर्नर तक पहुंचना जब भूतपूर्व मुख्य मंत्रियों के लिए पॉसिबल नहीं है, जब उन्हें टाइम नहीं मिल पाता, तो आम जनता उन तक जाकर अपनी परेशानी कैसे बताएगी?

महोदय, अब मैं एजुकेशन के बारे में बात करना चाहता हूँ। माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने एक्सेप्ट किया कि हर साल एक लाख बच्चों के लिए स्कूल का प्रोविजन होना चाहिए, हर साल एक लाख बच्चे स्कूल जाने के लिए तैयार हो जाते हैं, इसलिए पांच सौ नए स्कूल हर साल खुलने चाहिए, लेकिन आपने केवल साढ़े तीन सौ करोड़ रुपए बीस नए स्कूल बनाने के लिए दे दिए। मैं मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहूंगा कि जो 20 स्कूल आप बनाएंगे, जबकि पांच सौ स्कूलों की बात आप खुद कर रहे हैं कि एक लाख से ज्यादा बच्चे हर साल पढ़ने के लिए आते हैं, उनमें आप उन्हें कहां दाखिला देंगे? वे सड़क पर घूमेंगे, बेकारी बढ़ाएंगे, खोमचा, रेड़ी-पटरी लगाएंगे। बजाय भारत का भविष्य सुधारने के, एक अच्छी क्रीम निकालने के, आप उनको भटकाने का रास्ता दिखाएंगे। मैं मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि पांच सौ स्कूलों की बात आप कर रहे हैं कि हर साल हमें देने चाहिए, जबकि केवल बीस स्कूल दे रहे हैं। आप कम से कम पचास-साठ स्कूल तो दें ताकि कुछ बच्चे तो उनमें एडजस्ट हो सकें। महोदय, 1998-99 में हमारे पास एजुकेशन का जो बजट था - जब हम 1998-99 में आए थे, कांग्रेस की सरकार आयी थी - तब वह केवल 243 करोड़ था जो आपकी सरकार ने रखा था, जबकि हमारी सरकार ने 2013-14 के बजट में 1901 करोड़ रुपए एजुकेशन के लिए दिए। आप देखिए कि इसमें कितना डिफरेंस है। नए स्कूल, प्लानिंग, आईपी यूनिवर्सिटी का आर्किटेक्चर और डिजाइन, इसके लिए जो 285 करोड़ रुपए की आपने बात की है, वह हम चुनाव से पहले ऑलरेडी कर चुके थे। अगर

आचार-संहिता नहीं लगी होती तो हम उसमें फंड भी एलोकेट कर देते। आपने कहा कि स्कूल में टीचर्स की कमी है, स्टाफ की कमी है, पिउन्स की कमी है, यहा तक कि क्लर्क्स नहीं हैं, प्रिंसिपल को क्लर्क का काम करना पड़ता है। कमी है, मैं मानता हूं, हमसे भी पूरी नहीं हुई, हमारे समय में भी पूरी नहीं हुई, लेकिन मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि इस कमी को जल्दी से जल्दी पूरा किया जाए, ताकि बच्चों का भविष्य ज्यादा उज्ज्वल हो सके। दीन दयाल उपाध्याय कॉलेज, जिसकी आपने बात की, उसको 151 करोड़ रुपए द्वारका में दिए। शहीद सुखदेव कॉलेज ऑफ बिज़नेस स्टडीज़, रोहिणी में जो काम चल रहा है, जिसका जिक्र आपकी बजट स्पीच में है, उसको 132 करोड़ हम ऑलरेडी दे चुके हैं। नेशनल इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ टेक्नोलॉजी को दिल्ली सरकार पहले ही 51 एकड़ लैंड दे चुकी है, लेकिन आपने इसमें एक नए पैसे का प्रोविज़न उसको स्टार्ट करने के लिए नहीं किया कि हम इसको इतने रुपए दे रहे हैं, इस काम को स्टार्ट कर दिया जाए। उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से विनती करना चाहूंगा कि जो नेशनल इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ टेक्नोलॉजी है, जिसके लिए 51 एकड़ जमीन हम एक्वायर कर चुके हैं, जमीन हमारे पास है, उसको बनाने के लिए, उसकी शुरुआत करने के लिए बजट में कम से कम कुछ प्रावधान कर दें जिससे उस पर काम शुरू हो सके।

2014-15 में आपने 2,482 करोड़ रुपए एजुकेशन के लिए दिए हैं। मेरा मानना है कि उसको अगर आप बढ़ा देते तो इस इंस्टीट्यूट की जो जगह पड़ी हुई है, उस पर काम शुरू हो जाता और जो 20 स्कूल आपने दिए हैं, उसकी जगह पचास-साठ स्कूल बन जाते। यह आपका भाषण है, वह यहीं रखा हुआ है, दोनों भाषण मेरे पास हैं — आपका भी है और जो मैं दिल्ली सरकार का बोल रहा हूं, वह भी मेरे पास है — दोनों भाषण मैं लेकर आया हूं। इस प्रकार जो एक लाख बच्चों की आप बात कर रहे हैं, कम से कम दस-बीस हजार बच्चे उसमें एडजस्ट हो जाते।

महोदय, हायर एजुकेशन के लिए हमने बारहवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में 300 परसेंट से ज्यादा पैसा रखा था जिससे बच्चों का भविष्य बन सके, दिल्ली के बच्चे अच्छी से अच्छी टेक्नीकल एजुकेशन ले सकें, अच्छी नौकरियां पा सकें। हमने छह नई यूनिवर्सिटीज़ खोली थीं। मेरा आपके माध्यम से माननीय वित्त मंत्री महोदय से यह कहना है कि आप इसकी तरफ थोड़ा ध्यान दीजिए। दिल्ली की आबादी बहुत बढ़ गई है, डेढ़ करोड़ से ज्यादा दिल्ली की आबादी हो गई है। हमें ज्यादा यूनिवर्सिटीज़ की जरूरत है, ज्यादा इंस्टीट्यूट्स की जरूरत है, ज्यादा स्कूल्स की जरूरत है।

अब मैं अरबन डेवलपमेंट मिनिस्ट्री के बारे में बात करना चाहूंगा। वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने वर्ष 2014-15 के बजट में कहा है कि 185 नाइट शेल्टर्स चल रहे हैं और सात नये शेल्टर्स बनाने के लिए जमीन ले ली है। इन सात शेल्टर्स के लिए जमीन हमने ली थी, उसको बनाने का काम आप जरूर कर रहे हैं। अभी जैसा कि नरेश अग्रवाल जी ने कहा था कि बाहर से लोग आते हैं, दूर-दूर से लोग आते हैं, ये नाइट शेल्टर्स काफी नहीं हैं। हमें 50-60 नाइट शेल्टर्स और बनाने चाहिए। जितने भी दिल्ली के इम्पोर्टेंट अस्पताल हैं, वहां पर और आईएसबीटीज़ पर नाइट शेल्टर्स जरूर बनाने चाहिए ताकि जो बाहर से आने वाले लोग हैं, वे वहां पर रुक सकें और आराम से रह सकें।

स्लम टायलेट्स के लिए हमने 2013-14 में 17 करोड़ रुपये रखे थे, ये बिल्कुल कम थे, आपने इसको बढ़ाकर 35 करोड़ रुपये कर दिया है, इसके लिए मैं आपका धन्यवाद करता हूं। मैं बताना चाहूंगा कि इसके लिए 35 करोड़ रुपये भी काफी नहीं हैं, आप इस धनराशि को बढ़ाकर 60-70 करोड़ रुपये कीजिए ताकि जितने भी स्लम्स हैं, जहां खुले में हमारी माताएं-बहनें जाती हैं, उसको हम कवर कर

सकें। कांग्रेस के टाइम में 58,064 हाउसेज हमने वीकर सैक्शन के लिए बनाने शुरू किए थे, उसमें से 14,844 मकान वीकर सैक्शन के लिए बनकर तैयार हैं, बाकी के लिए आपने बजट का अलोकेशन नहीं किया है, फंड कम पड़ रहा है जिसकी वजह से ये रुके हुए हैं। मेरी आपसे प्रार्थना है कि हमने जो कर दिया, वह कर दिया, लेकिन जो बचा हुआ काम हमारे समय का चल रहा था, उसको फंड देकर आप पूरा करवा दीजिए। आज तक टोटल 1218 अनआथराइज्ड कॉलोनीज रेगुलराइज हुई हैं। उनमें से 895 क्लियर हुई हैं, कुछ में कुछ प्रॉब्लम्स आ रही हैं, कुछ में ओजोन का एरिया आ रहा है जिसकी वजह से वे कॉलोनीज रुकी हुई हैं। मेरी आपसे प्रार्थना है कि जो ओजोन की कॉलोनीज हैं, जिनमें 25-30 लाख लोग रहते हैं, उसकी तरफ भी आप ध्यान दें और उन कॉलोनीज को भी आप रेगुलराइज करें ताकि उनको भी हम पूरी तरह से सिविक ऐमेनिटीज प्रोवाइड कर सकें।

हमने अपने 2013-14 के बजट में अनआथराइज्ड कॉलोनीज के लिए तीन हजार करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान किया था, उनके डेवलपमेंट के लिए, पानी के लिए, सीवर के लिए, सड़क के लिए, डिस्पेंसरी के लिए, लेकिन आपने 2014-15 के बजट में सिर्फ 711 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान किया है। जहां आपको तीन हजार करोड़ रुपये की जगह चार हजार करोड़ रुपये, पांच हजार करोड़ रुपये करना चाहिए था, वहां आपने खाली 711 करोड़ रुपये रखे हैं। उपसभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूं कि अनआथराइज्ड कॉलोनीज का डेवलपमेंट कैसे होगा? आप हर साल 1218 कॉलोनीज में से केवल 50 अनआथराइज्ड कॉलोनीज को पीने का पानी देंगे यानी आप 20 साल का समय लेंगे इन कॉलोनीज को पीने का पानी देने के लिए, जिस स्पीड से आपने इसका जिक्र किया है। ये 50 कॉलोनीज कौन सी होगी, कहां होंगी, कैसे होंगी, उसका भी कोई जिक्र नहीं है। आपने यह कहा है कि 95 अनआथराइज्ड कॉलोनीज में, मैं सीवर का काम कराऊंगा और जिसके लिए आपने 711 करोड़ रुपये का प्रॉविजन रखा है। माननीय मंत्री जी, मैं आपको बताना चाहूंगा कि 95 कॉलोनीज के हिसाब से इन 1218 कॉलोनीज में सीवर डालने के लिए आपको 12 साल का समय लगेगा। क्या आप 711 करोड़ रुपये में यह सब काम कर पायेंगे, आप बिल्कुल नहीं कर पायेंगे।

उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से एक बात और कहना चाहता हूं कि जब बीमारी फैलती है, तो वह अनआथराइज्ड कॉलोनीज में फैलती है, जहां पर गंदगी होती है, जहां पर सीवर नहीं होता है, जहां पर साफ पानी नहीं होता है, जहां पर लोग गंदा पानी पीयेंगे, तब वे बीमार होंगे, तो उससे हम भी बचने वाले नहीं हैं। जब डेंगू फैलता है, तो वह इन गरीब लोगों की कॉलोनीज से फैलता है, मलेरिया फैलता है, तो वह इन गरीब लोगों की कॉलोनीज से फैलता है, हैजा फैलता है, तो वह इन गरीब लोगों की कॉलोनीज से फैलता है और हम लोगों तक पहुंचता है, उससे हम भी बच नहीं पाते हैं।

उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी से कहना चाहूंगा कि जो हमने तीन हजार करोड़ रुपये का बजट रखा था, उसको कम से कम चार हजार करोड़ रुपये करें और 95 कॉलोनीज में सीवर डलवाने की बात और 50 कॉलोनीज के हिसाब से 20 साल में पानी की लाइन डलवायेंगे, उसको बढ़ाकर कम से कम सारी कॉलोनीज में इतना तो आप कर सकते हैं कि आप 50 कॉलोनीज में न करके 1218 कॉलोनीज में हर लेन पर एक-एक बड़ी पांच हजार या दस हजार लीटर पानी की टंकी रखवा दीजिए और उनमें पानी का कनेक्शन दे दीजिए जिससे कि कॉलोनीज में रहने वाले लोग साफ पानी पीकर सेहतमंद रह सकें, यह मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से रिक्वेस्ट करना चाहता हूं। वहां पर डिस्पेंसरीज नहीं हैं। वहां पर सीवर डेवलपमेंट की बहुत सख्त जरूरत

है। आपने अपनी बजट स्पीच में अरबन डेवलपमेंट के लिए टोटल प्लान आउटले 2150 करोड़ रुपये का रखा है। आपने 2150 करोड़ रुपये का प्रोविजन किया है। यह आपने टोटल अरबन डेवलपमेंट का प्लान दिया है, जबकि हमने सिर्फ दिल्ली की अनअथॉराइज्ड कॉलोनीज़ का 3000 करोड़ रुपये का बजट दिया था। यह उससे 846 करोड़ रुपये कम है। इसमें किसी नये फ्लाईओवर का जिक्र नहीं है, जबकि हमने 65 से ज्यादा आरयूबी, आरओबी और फ्लाईओवर्स बनाए थे, रिंग रोड को वाइड और सिग्नल फ्री किया था। आपको इसमें और ज्यादा ऐड करने की जरूरत है। अभी नरेश जी कह रहे थे कि हम लोग एक-एक, दो-दो घंटे तक ट्रैफिक में फंसे रहते हैं, इसलिए अरबन डेवलपमेंट की अभी और जरूरत है। अरबन डेवलपमेंट में आपके बजट भाषण में कहीं पर भी एक फ्लाईओवर या एक भी रोड वाइडनिंग का कोई प्रोविजन हो या कुछ कराने जा रहे हैं, आपने इसमें ऐसा कुछ नहीं दिया है। यह आपकी वजह से नहीं है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जब तक दिल्ली में लोकप्रिय सरकार नहीं होगी, तब तक यदि आप ब्यूरोक्रेसी के जरिये सरकार चलाएंगे, तो इसी तरह का बजट लाएंगे।

अब मैं पानी की बात कहना चाहता हूं। आपने सबसे पहले दिन, अपने यूनिथन बजट में इसके लिए 500 करोड़ रुपये दिए हैं, इसके लिए आपका धन्यवाद। 1998-99 में, दिल्ली को जो टोटल पानी मिलता था, वह 591 एमजीडी था। हमने 2012-13 तक इसको बढ़ाकर 850 एमजीडी किया है। मुनक-हैदरपुर कैनाल तैयार न होने की वजह से हमें जो 80 एमजीडी पानी मिलना था, वह नहीं मिल पा रहा है। यदि आप इस पर काम करेंगे, तो दिल्ली की जनता को थोड़ी-सी राहत मिल जाएगी। हमने पल्ला में 31 एमजीडी पानी जमीन के नीचे से निकालकर, रिफाईंड करके लोगों को सप्लाई करने का काम किया है। यह भी एक अच्छी स्कीम है। पानी के लिए बजाए इसके कि दूसरों पर डिपेंड करें, यदि इस तरह की स्कीम्स, जो पल्ला में कामयाब हुई है, जिसमें ट्यूबवैल से पानी निकालकर, रिजर्वॉयर में डलवाकर, रिफाईंड और प्यूरीफाई करके सप्लाई करेंगे तो अच्छा होगा। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि यदि आप इसको कॉलोनीवाइज़ भी करेंगे, तो दिल्ली की पानी की बहुत बड़ी समस्या का समाधान हो जाएगा।

उपसभापति जी, सबसे बड़ी चीज़ क्या है, मैं वित्त मंत्री जी का ध्यान उस तरफ भी दिलाना चाहता हूं। दिल्ली में आज भी 30-40 परसेंट पानी वेस्ट हो रहा है। कुछ तो लोग पानी वेस्ट करते हैं और कुछ पाइपलाइन्स की वजह से होता है। आप देखिए, जब-तब पाइपलाइन फट गई, यहाँ फट गई, वहाँ फट गई। बस यही होता रहता है। मुरादनगर से भगीरथी जो पाइपलाइन आ रही है, वह तीस साल पुरानी पाइपलाइन है। वह बर्स्ट होती रहती है, उसमें ऑटोमेटिकली पंपवर्स होते रहते हैं। आप जब तक इसको नहीं बदलवाएंगे, इसके लिए बजट का प्रोविजन नहीं करेंगे, तब तक दिल्ली की जनता इससे परेशान रहेगी। उपसभापति जी, 30-40 परसेंट पानी कम नहीं होता है। यदि आप इस 30-40 परसेंट पानी को कंट्रोल कर लेंगे, तो इससे प्रॉब्लम का काफी समाधान हो जाएगा।

उपसभापति जी, मैं एक चीज़ और कहना चाहता हूं। दिल्ली की आबादी की तुलना में आप यमुना को क्या साफ़ करेंगे? 30-40 लाख लोगों की आबादी का जो सीवरेज सिस्टम है, उस सबका आउटलेट यमुना में है। हैदरपुर से लेकर बदरपुर हरियाणा बॉर्डर तक जितनी भी अनअथॉराइज्ड कॉलोनीज़ हैं, उन सबका आउटलेट यमुना में होता है। सारी गंदगी यमुना में गिरेगी, सारे बड़े-बड़े नाले यमुना में गिरेंगे तो कैसे चलेगा? हमने 1300 करोड़ रुपये से तीन नालों को जोड़ने का काम किया है। हमने उनके पानी को एक जगह लाकर, रिफाईंड करके आगे बढ़ाया है। हमने यह मात्र 1300 करोड़ में किया है और अभी यह काम चल रहा है। हम चाहते हैं कि आप इस पर और काम करें, काफी एसटीपीज़

बनाएं। आप जब तक यमुना के किनारे एसटीपीज़ नहीं बनाएंगे, उस पानी को रिफाईंड करके यूज नहीं करेंगे, तब तक सारा मैला यमुना में जाता रहेगा और आप उसको रोक नहीं सकते हैं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं ट्रांसपोर्ट के बारे में बात करना चाहता हूँ। मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी से कहना चाहूंगा, अभी नरेश जी ने भी कहा है, मैं नरेश जी को यह बताना चाहूंगा कि जब हम सत्ता में आए थे तो हमारे पास 3131 बसें थीं। उनमें से 80 प्रतिशत बसें वे थीं, जो चलने लायक नहीं थीं। हमने 2012-13 में 5800 की संख्या की फ्लीट खड़ी की, हम 3781 नई लो फ्लोर बसें लेकर आए, जिनमें एयर कंडीशन्ड बसें भी थीं। आपने जो 1380 बसों के टेंडर की बात कही, ये 1380 सेमी लो फ्लोर बसें देने का जो टेंडर है, इसको भी हमारी सरकार करके गई है। इनको कोड ऑफ कंडक्ट लगने की वजह से अलॉट नहीं किया गया था, लेकिन अब ये बसें आनी शुरू होंगी।

दिल्ली मेट्रो और डीटीसी में ऑटोमेटिक फेयर कलेक्शन सिस्टम मशीन और कार्ड के जरिये करने का जो प्रोजेक्ट था, इसको भी हमारी सरकार पहले ही करके चली गई थी। यह इम्प्लीमेंट होने वाला है। यह अब शुरू होने वाला है, क्योंकि हम इस पर 90 परसेंट तक काम कर चुके थे। आपने प्राइवेट ऑपरेटर्स की 400 क्लस्टर बसें लाने की बात कही थी। इनकी फ्लीट 1600 करने के लिए भी हमारी सरकार ऑलरेडी इनसे बात कर चुकी थी। ये अपनी फ्लीट 1600 करने जा रहे थे और इनसे यह एग्रीमेंट हुआ था कि वे इसे पूरा करेंगे।

आपने नए आईएसबीटी, सराय काले खाँ-आनन्द विहार, का जिक्र किया। उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि आईएसबीटी के पैटर्न पर हम ऑलरेडी काम कर चुके हैं, इसके नक्शे बन चुके हैं और हम इसको पूरा करने जा रहे हैं। अब आप इसे पूरा करवा देंगे या जो नई सरकार आएगी, वह करवाएगी? मुझे तो नहीं लगता कि आप नई सरकार लाएँगे। अब आपको ब्यूरोक्रेसी के जरिए सरकार चलानी है, क्योंकि आप चुनाव नहीं करना चाहते हैं। उत्तराखंड के रिजल्ट्स आने के बाद आप पूरी तरह से घबरा गए हैं, दहशत में आ गए हैं। इसलिए आप चुनाव में बिल्कुल नहीं जाएँगे। मैं यह जानता हूँ कि किस तरह आपको सरकार बनानी है। आप इंतजार कर रहे हैं कि अक्टूबर के चुनाव हो जाएँ, उसके बाद फरवरी में जोड़-तोड़ करके किस तरह सरकार बनानी है, वह आपको करना है। अगर आप यह नहीं करना चाहते, तो इस हाउस में आप हमें बताएँ कि आप कब चुनाव कराना चाहते हैं, आप दिल्ली की जनता को कब लोकप्रिय सरकार देना चाहते हैं, चाहे वह किसी भी पार्टी की सरकार हो?

जहाँ तक रेडियो टैक्सी की बात है, रेडियो टैक्सी हम लोगों ने शुरू की। इसमें मैक्सिमम चीजें मेरे टाइम में हुईं, चाहे सीएनजी कंवर्जन हो, चाहे फ्लाईओवर हों, चाहे रेडियो टैक्सी हो, चाहे 8,000 नए ऑटो लाने की बात हो, जब मैं खुद पीडब्ल्यूडी, ट्रांसपोर्ट मिनिस्टर था। इसलिए मुझे इसके बारे में मालूम है। आपने 2014-15 के लिए ट्रांसपोर्ट सेक्टर के लिए 3,702 करोड़ रुपए दिए हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप इसे बढ़ाएँ। इसमें एक चीज़, जो सबसे इम्पॉर्टेंट है, जो ट्रैफिक लोड को कम करेगा, वह है एनएच2 बाईपास, जो कालिंदी कुंज से फरीदाबाद को कनेक्ट करेगा। जब तक आप इसे नहीं बनवाएँगे, तब तक रिंग रोड का ट्रैफिक कम नहीं होगा। इससे रिंग रोड पर 70 परसेंट ट्रैफिक का लोड खत्म हो जाएगा और मथुरा रोड खाली रहने लगेगी, अगर आप एनएच2 बाईपास बनवा देंगे और इसका प्रोविजन करवा देंगे, जो पेंडिंग है। यह आगे नहीं बढ़ पा रहा है, क्योंकि इसमें कुछ प्रॉब्लम्स हैं। यहाँ नरेश जी बैठे हैं, राम गोपाल जी बैठे हैं, वहाँ इनकी सरकार है, इनसे बात करके जो थोड़ी-बहुत जमीन का झगड़ा है, उसको तय करके आप इसको बनवा दीजिए।

अभी मुझे अरबन डेवलपमेंट मिनिस्टर साहब का एक लेटर मिला था — मेट्रो मेरे समय में ही बनी थी, यह उसी वक्त का प्लान है, खुराना साहब शाहदरा तक बना कर गए थे, शुरू मैंने की थी— जिसमें लिखा है कि हम मेट्रो का किराया 40 परसेंट कम कर रहे हैं, अब आप लोग मेट्रो से सफर कीजिए। यह हर मेम्बर ऑफ पार्लियामेंट के पास गया होगा। जब मैंने मेट्रो वालों से पता किया, तो वे कहते हैं कि 24 तारीख से कम हो जाएगा। जब मैंने आज पता किया, तो वे कहते हैं कि एक पैसा कम नहीं हुआ, क्योंकि हमारे पास इसे कम करने का कोई प्रोविजन नहीं है। आपने मेट्रो का किराया 40 परसेंट कम करने की बात कही, लेकिन आज तक एक नया पैसा कम नहीं हुआ। उन्होंने कहा कि यह जो 40 परसेंट किराया कम करने की बात है, यह तो उस रूट की है, जो रिलायंस की मेट्रो है, जहाँ सवारी नहीं मिल रही है, जो सिर्फ एयरपोर्ट जाने के लिए है। उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से ऑन रेकार्ड इसे टेबल करना चाहता हूँ, ताकि अरबन डेवलपमेंट मिनिस्टर की 40 परसेंट किराया कम करने की जो कमिटमेंट है, या तो वे इस तरह की गलत कमिटमेंट न करें, या अगर दिल्ली की जनता के साथ उन्होंने कमिटमेंट की है, तो इसको पूरा करें। मैं इस लेटर को हाउस में टेबल करना चाहता हूँ। यह बहुत जरूरी है। सर, यह आपके पास भी आया होगा, अगर नहीं आया है, तो मैं दिखा देता हूँ। सर, आप इसे पढ़ लीजिए। यह जरूरी है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. You should have taken prior permission for that.

श्री परवेज़ हाशमी : यह लेटर सारे मेम्बर्स ऑफ पार्लियामेंट के पास गया है कि मेट्रो से ट्रैवल कीजिए, किराया 40 परसेंट कम हो रहा है। जब मैंने मेट्रो वालों से पता किया, तो उन्होंने कहा कि केवल एक कॉरिडोर, जो एयरपोर्ट जाता है, उसके लिए किराया कम करने की बात हुई है, बाकी कहीं नहीं हुई है। मंत्री जी ने पूरी दिल्ली का किराया कम करने की बात कही है। मेरा कहना यह है कि अगर आपने कमिटमेंट की है, तो उसे पूरा करें। यह 24 जुलाई की बात थी, लेकिन अभी तक इसमें कुछ नहीं हुआ है।

इनके एक दूसरे मंत्री हैं। ट्रांसपोर्ट मंत्री जी ने कह दिया कि बैटरी रिकशे वालों का कोई परमिट नहीं होगा, जहाँ चाहे चलाओ, जितनी चाहो लाओ, जितनी चाहो ले जाओ। आज ऑनरेबल हाई कोर्ट ने कह दिया कि 14 अगस्त तक इन सबको स्टॉप कर दो, ये नहीं चलेंगी। पहले इनकी पूरी पॉलिसी बना कर हमारे पास लाओ, हम स्टडी करेंगे, उसके बाद बताएँगे कि ये चलनी हैं या नहीं। जिस दिन उन्होंने यह ऐलान किया, बेचारे गरीब तो मारे गए, क्योंकि उस दिन तक गरीब लोगों ने हजारों बैटरी रिकशा खरीद लिए या लोन पर ले लिए। अब कहां से वे अपना लोन अदा करेंगे? आज से उनका बैटरी रिकशा बन्द हो गया है। ऑनरेबल हाई कोर्ट का यह ऑर्डर हुआ है कि 14 अगस्त तक आप बैटरी रिकशा को टच भी नहीं कर सकते, पहले हमें स्कीम दीजिए, हम उसे देखेंगे, फिर अगर हम ठीक समझेंगे, तभी इसे एलाउ करेंगे, उसके बाद आप इसे चलाइए।

आगे मैं हेल्थ पर बात करना चाहता हूँ।...(व्यवधान)...

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश) : क्या अब न्यायपालिका पॉलिसी मैटर्स को भी तय करेगी? माननीय मंत्री जी, आप बताएं, आप कानून मंत्री भी रहे हैं।

श्री परवेज़ हाशमी : मैं तो केवल मंत्री जी की कही हुई बात को ही कोट कर रहा हूँ।

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव : महोदय, आप इस बात को नोट कीजिए, सरकार भी इस बात को गंभीरता से ले कि न्यायपालिका अब इस तरह के फैसले करने लगी है, जो उसके अधिकार क्षेत्र में नहीं आते।

श्री परवेज हाशमी : मंत्री जी, इस बात पर मैं आपको एक इग्जाम्पल देना चाहूंगा। आप भी दिल्ली से बिलाँग करते हैं और मैं भी दिल्ली से बिलाँग करता हूँ। न्यायपालिका ने एक फैसला दिया था कि अगर सीएनजी की बसें नहीं हैं तो बाकी सारी बसें भी रोड से हटा दी जाएं, कल से एक भी बस दिल्ली में नहीं चलेगी। उस समय खड़े होकर मैंने यह कहा था कि मैं बसें नहीं हटा सकता हूँ, यह मेरा प्रोविजन है। Per month मैं केवल इतनी सीएनजी बसें ला सकता हूँ, उसी के हिसाब से बाकी बसें रोड से हटेंगी। उस समय मैंने अपने बस वालों से कहा कि कल से ही सब बसें रोड पर आ जाएं, वरना मैं परमिट कैंसिल कर दूंगा। यह मैं ऑन रिकॉर्ड बात कर रहा हूँ। उस समय मैंने ऑनरेबल सुप्रीम कोर्ट के सॉलिसिटर जनरल, एडिशनल सॉलिसिटर जनरल, सबसे बात की, लेकिन सबने दिल्ली सरकार के केस को लड़ने से मना कर दिया था, फिर कपिल सिब्बल साहब को मैंने अपना वकील किया। शायद आपको वह बात याद होगी। मैंने कहा कि अगर दिल्ली में हम सब बसें एक साथ हटा लेंगे, तब जनता को उसका प्रोविजन कहां से देंगे? कैसे लोग आएंगे-जाएंगे? उस समय सन् 2000 में आगजनी शुरू हो गई थी, आपको वह बात याद होगी।

इस तरह हर चीज का प्रोविजन होता है। मंत्री जी से कहिए, मैंने यह कहा है कि अगर दिल्ली की जनता को बैटरी रिक्शा से सुविधा मिल रही है तो इसको चलाने में क्या प्रॉब्लम है? 14 अगस्त तक इस पर जो रोक लगाई गई है, इसका आपको कोई न कोई हल निकालना होगा।

आपने रोहिणी मेडिकल कॉलेज में 100 सीटें दिए जाने का जिक्र किया है। रोहिणी मेडिकल कॉलेज हमी लोगों की देन है। श्रीमती सोनिया गाँधी जी का यह सपना था कि यहां पर एक और अच्छा मेडिकल कॉलेज बनना चाहिए। रोहिणी में 100 सीटों का मेडिकल कॉलेज हम लोगों ने ही बनवाया, जो 2014 में तैयार हो रहा है। 2015 से उसमें एडमिशन शुरू हो जाएंगे।

मंत्री जी, 2013-14 में दिल्ली में 24,025 बेड होते थे, आज की तारीख में दिल्ली के अन्दर बेड-कैपेसिटी 43,500 है। यह बात मैं इसलिए बता रहा हूँ क्योंकि आप भी दिल्ली में हैं और मैं भी दिल्ली में हूँ। आप मेरे सीनियर हैं। जितनी बातें भी मैं कह रहा हूँ, अगर इसमें से एक भी बात गलत हो, आप चाहें तो उसको वेरिफाई करवा सकते हैं। मेरे पास बजट रखा हुआ है।

साउथ दिल्ली में, सरिता विहार में एक हॉस्पिटल बनना था, उसका भूमि-पूजन होना था। अब आप उस हॉस्पिटल को स्टार्ट कर रहे हैं, इसके लिए आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद। यह एक बहुत अच्छा हॉस्पिटल है। इसको पहले ही बन जाना चाहिए था, लेकिन किसी वजह से यह डिले होता चला गया। आज अखबारों में मैंने देखा है कि आप इसे शुरू कर रहे हैं, यह एक अच्छी चीज है।

किडनी पेशेंट्स के लिए आपने डायलिसिस सेंटर्स की बात की है कि इनकी संख्या और ज्यादा होनी चाहिए। मैं बिल्कुल इसके लिए आपका धन्यवाद करता हूँ, क्योंकि गरीब आदमी डायलिसिस के लिए किस तरह धक्के खाते हैं, लोग पेशेंट्स को ले-लेकर घूमते रहते हैं। आपने कहा है कि 50 सेंटर और होने चाहिए, लेकिन मैं चाहूंगा कि इनकी संख्या आप 70-80 करवा दें। आज गरीब का हाल ज्यादा बुरा है। अन्य लोगों की तुलना में गरीब आदमी अब शुगर का पेशेंट ज्यादा होने लगा है और गरीब लोगों की किडनी अब ज्यादा फेल होने लगी है। प्राइवेट हॉस्पिटल्स का हाल तो आपको मालूम ही है।

श्री उपसभापति : अब आप समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री परवेज हाशमी : जब से यहां से सरकार गई है, प्राइवेट हॉस्पिटल्स वाले किसी की बात सुनने के लिए तैयार ही नहीं है। जो बेड गरीबों के लिए रिजर्व थे, जिनको हम लोग दिलवा दिया करते थे, चूंकि आज दिल्ली में सरकार नहीं है, प्रेजिडेंट रूल है, तो वे लोग किसके पास जाकर कहे और किससे लैटर इश्यू करवाएं गरीब लोगों को बेड देने के बजाए प्राइवेट हॉस्पिटल्स वाले इसका खूब फायदा उठा रहे हैं। ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

श्री उपसभापति : अब आप समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री परवेज हाशमी : सर, मेरे पांच मिनट तो ऑलरेडी बाकी हैं। पांच मिनट मेरे बाकी हैं और पांच मिनट आप मुझे देंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, आपने उनको भी दस मिनट दिए हैं।

एक माननीय सदस्य : आप नॉन-स्टॉप बोलिए।

श्री परवेज हाशमी : यह नॉन-स्टॉप की बात नहीं है, मैं तो जो फैक्ट है, उसी की बात कर रहा हूं। मंत्री जी, 2014-15 में आपने हेल्थ के लिए 2,724 करोड़ रुपये का प्रोविजन रखा है, जबकि 2013-14 में हमने 2,490 करोड़ रुपये का प्रोविजन रखा था। मैं यह चाहता हूं, चूंकि आबादी बढ़ गई है, जब 2013-14 में हेल्थ के लिए इतना बजट था, तो कम से कम अब आप 500-700 करोड़ रुपये तो इसमें और बढ़ा दीजिए, ताकि गरीबों को टाइम पर दवाएं मिलने लगे। आज हॉस्पिटल्स में स्टाफ नहीं है, वार्ड बॉयज नहीं हैं, नर्सिंग नहीं हैं। डिस्पेंसरीज में नर्सिंग नहीं हैं, डॉक्टर्स नहीं हैं, इससे उनकी कमी भी पूरी हो सकेगी। सर, अब मैं सोशल सिक्योरिटी और हेल्थ पर बात करूंगा। मंत्री जी, आपने 2014-15 में 1,862 करोड़ का प्रोविजन इस मद में किया है, जबकि 2013-14 में यह 10,359 करोड़ का था। 3 लाख 90 हजार सीनियर सिटिजंस को पेंशन मिल रही थी, लेकिन आपने उसको 4 लाख 30 हजार पर बाँध दिया। हमने उसे बाँधा नहीं था। अगर 10 लाख सीनियर सिटिजंस भी आते तो हम उन्हें पेंशन देते। जितने आते जा रहे थे, उनको हम देते जा रहे थे। पिछले 6 महीने से सरकार नहीं होने की वजह से, एक पॉपुलर गवर्नमेंट नहीं होने की वजह से उनको पेंशन नहीं मिल रही है। वे धक्के खा रहे हैं कि किसके पास जाएँ और किसके पास अपना रोना रोयें। मेरा कहना यह है कि आपने जो इस पेंशन की लिमिट रखी है, इसको आप खत्म कर दीजिए। अगर वे 4 लाख आते हैं, तो 4 लाख लें या 5 लाख आते हैं, तो 5 लाख लें। सबको आपको देना ही है। अगर 10 लाख लोग हैं और उनको आप 4 लाख 30 हजार पर बाँध देंगे, तो इसका मतलब तो यही है कि वे 10 साल इंतजार करें। तब तक वे 70 साल से उपर की उम्र वाले जिदा भी रहेंगे या नहीं, तो आप इसकी लिमिट मत रखिए, इसको ओपन रखिए, जैसे यह हमारे समय में ओपन था।

दूसरा, लॉ एंड ऑर्डर पर तो नरेश जी ने काफी कुछ कह दिया है। आपने वर्किंग विमेंस हॉस्टल के बारे में कहा है कि ये दो हैं। आप पब्लिक प्राइवेट पार्टनरशिप से 6 नहीं 60 खोल सकते हैं। आप जितने ज्यादा खोलेंगे, उतनी ज्यादा लड़कियों की सिक्योरिटी में अहमियत रहेगी। तो जब इसे आपको पब्लिक प्राइवेट पार्टनरशिप में करना है, तब तो कोई ज्यादा प्रॉब्लम ही नहीं है। उनका इन्वेस्टमेंट ज्यादा होगा और आपका कम होगा। तो उनके साथ बैठ कर आप इसको जितना ज्यादा बढ़ा देंगे, इससे दिल्ली की महिलाओं को और बच्चियों को, जो बाहर से पढ़ने आती हैं, उनको फायदा होगा। हम उनको हॉस्टल में जगह दे नहीं सकते, क्योंकि हमारे पास कॉलेजेज में और युनिवर्सिटीज में हॉस्टल या अकोमोडेशन नहीं है और वे बेचारी बाहर रहती हैं। अगर वे सिक्योर्ड होंगी ...**(समय की घंटी)**... तो आपके जरिए होंगी। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

श्री परवेज़ हाशमी : सर, मैं पांच मिनट और लूँगा।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have two more minutes.

SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Sir, please.

सर, मैं टैक्सेज़ पर बात करूँगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं टैक्सेज़ पर बात करूँगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... दिल्ली की सिक्योरिटी पर तो बात हो चुकी है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... महिलाओं की सिक्योरिटी के बारे में तो नरेश जी ने बता ही दिया है, जो हो रहा है, मैं उसको रिपीट नहीं करना चाहता।

श्री उपसभापति : रिपीट करने की कोई जरूरत नहीं है।

श्री परवेज़ हाशमी : नॉर्थ-ईस्ट के बच्चों के साथ जो हो रहा है, वह भी सबको मालूम है। मैं उसमें नहीं पड़ना चाहता। वह आपकी ड्यूटी है। आप उसको देखिए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Don't repeat anything. You have two more minutes.

SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: I will not repeat anything.

सर, मैं टैक्सेज़ पर बात करूँगा। इस बजट के आने से पहले आपने डीज़ल, पेट्रोल, गैस, दूध, इलेक्ट्रिसिटी, फल, आटा, शुगर, राइस, वॉटर, घी, ऑयल, डेली यूज की सारी चीज़ें महँगी कर दीं। आलू, प्याज, टमाटर और सब्जी की कीमतें आसमान छू रही हैं। आप के सदस्य, हमारे साथी यहाँ टमाटर के बारे में जो कहते हैं, वह वर्ड में यूज नहीं करना चाहता, जो उन्होंने कहा है और जो अखबारों में छपा है। टमाटर आज 80 रुपये किलो बिक रहा है। लिमिट हो गई है, लेकिन उन्होंने जो कहा है कि 'टमाटर वही खाएगा...', उसके आगे मैं नहीं कहना चाहता, क्योंकि वह अनपार्लियामेंटरी हो जाएगा, कि 'जिसके गाल लाल होंगे'। तो वे बता दें कि किसके-किसके गाल लाल हैं, कौन-कौन टमाटर खाएगा और कौन-कौन उसे नहीं खा सकता।

उपसभापति महोदय, अंत में मैं एक बात इन्चार्जमेंट के बारे में कह कर अपनी बात समाप्त करना चाहूँगा। यह बहुत लम्बा है, लेकिन इतना मैं नहीं पढ़ना चाहता। मैं सिर्फ यह कहना चाहूँगा कि आप जब इन्चार्जमेंट की बात करेंगे, तो उसमें सबसे बड़ा रोड़ा यमुना में अनऑथराइज्ड कॉलोनीज और गांवों का जाने वाला सीवेज है। आप जब तक उसको एस.टी.पी.ज. लगा कर कंट्रोल नहीं करेंगे, यमुना साफ नहीं होगी और दिल्ली का इन्चार्जमेंट साफ नहीं होगा, मेरा यह मानना है।

अंत में एक बात कह कर मैं अपनी बात खत्म करना चाहता हूँ कि दिल्ली की जनता और देश की जनता क्या सोच रही है। दिल्ली की जनता और देश की जनता भी यही सोच रही है कि अच्छे दिन तब आएँगे जब मोदी जी गुजरात वापस जाएंगे। आप सबका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

श्री विजय गोयल (राजस्थान) : उपसभापति जी, दिल्ली के बजट पर मुझे बोलने का मौका देने के लिए मैं आपका आभार व्यक्त करना चाहता हूँ।

महोदय, वित्त मंत्री जी ने दिल्ली का बजट सदन में रखा है। मैं सबसे पहले उनको इस बात के लिए बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि दिल्ली के बजट में एक पैसे का भी नया टैक्स नहीं लगाया है। वित्त मंत्री जी दिल्ली से संबंधित हैं।

[उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया) पीठासीन हुए]

वे जानते हैं, पहचानते हैं, क्योंकि वे यहीं पढ़े-लिखे और यहीं बड़े हुए हैं। वे दिल्ली की राजनीति को भी समझते हैं, जैसा नरेश जी कह रहे थे। मैं भी यहीं पढ़ा-लिखा हूँ और यहीं बड़ा हुआ हूँ। मेरे पिता जी विधान सभा के अध्यक्ष रहे हैं। हालाँकि मैंने कभी विधान सभा का चुनाव नहीं लड़ा, परन्तु दिल्ली के अन्दर मैंने बहुत आन्दोलन किए हैं। वित्त मंत्री जी ने अपने बजट के अंदर स्वास्थ्य, शिक्षा, आवास, यमुना, परिवहन, बिजली, पानी, सामाजिक सुरक्षा आदि लगभग सब चीजों का ध्यान रखा है। मैं केवल वित्त मंत्री जी की तारीफ करने के लिए नहीं खड़ा हूँ, बल्कि उनसे बहुत कुछ मांगने के लिए खड़ा हूँ। आप लोग दिल्ली का हाल देखिए, हम सब लोग दिल्ली के अंदर रहते हैं, वर्षों से रहते हैं, यहाँ से मेम्बर ऑफ पार्लियामेंट हैं, हमारी बड़ी-बड़ी कोठियाँ हैं, किन्तु हम सब एनडीएमसी क्षेत्र में रहते हैं। महोदय, यहां पर दो दिल्ली हैं, एक दिल्ली एनडीएमसी एरिया की है और एक बाकी दिल्ली की है। आज दिल्ली की आबादी दो करोड़ से लेकर ढाई करोड़ हो गई है। 1439 वर्ग किलोमीटर में फैली हुई जो दिल्ली है, उसका पांचवा हिस्सा ही केवल वैध है, बाकी सारी दिल्ली ऐसे ही बस गई है। चालीस से पचास लाख लोग आज अनधिकृत कॉलोनियों में रहते हैं। अगर वे अनधिकृत कॉलोनियों में रहते हैं, तो इसमें उनकी गलती नहीं है। जब इतने दिनों के अंदर यानी पचास-साठ सालों में दिल्ली का विकास ही नहीं किया गया, हाउसिंग की प्रॉब्लम्स को हल ही नहीं किया गया आज चालीस से पचास लाख लोग अनधिकृत कॉलोनियों में रहते हैं, जहां रहने की सुविधाएं नहीं हैं। उन्होंने इन कॉलोनियों में मजबूरी में अपना घर बनाया, क्योंकि सरकार ने उनके लिए व्यवस्था नहीं की। मैं इनको अनधिकृत कॉलोनीज़ नहीं, बल्कि मैं इनको सेल्फ मेड कॉलोनीज़ कहता हूँ। लोग खुद कॉलोनाइज़र इसलिए बन गए, क्योंकि उनके पास रहने के लिए जगह नहीं थी।

इसकी शुरुआत 1982 में हुई, जिस समय यहा एशियाड गेम्स हुए थे। उस समय बाहर से बहुत ज्यादा लेबर आई थी। उस लेबर को सिर्फ होल्डिंग जोन्स में रहना था, उसके बाद वापस जाना था, लेकिन वह लेबर वापस नहीं गई, बल्कि वहीं बस गई और दिल्ली के अंदर धीरे-धीरे झुग्गी-झोंपड़ियाँ बसीं। उसके बाद से हर साल छः लाख लोग बाहर से आ जाते हैं, जिनमें सबसे ज्यादा लोग बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश के होते हैं। कोई भी अपनी इच्छा से अपना गांव छोड़ कर यहां नहीं आता है, बल्कि उसके सामने रोज़ी-रोटी की मजबूरी होती है और यहा आकर उसको लगता है कि यहा उसको कोई व्यापार और काम-धंधा मिल जाएगा।

महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से वित्त मंत्री जी को बताना चाहता हूँ कि दिल्ली के ऊपर सबसे बड़ा बोझ इसकी व्यवस्था करने का है कि ये छः लाख लोग यहां पर न आएँ और उसकी व्यवस्था तब होगी, जब एनसीआर एरिया डेवलप होगा। उसकी व्यवस्था तब होगी, जब दूसरे राज्यों के अंदर भी विकास होगा। मैं एक उदाहरण बताता हूँ। कितने ही लाख बच्चे दिल्ली के अंदर पढ़ने के लिए आते हैं, वे यहां इसलिए पढ़ने आते हैं क्योंकि उनको श्रीराम कॉलेज, सेंट स्टीफन कॉलेज, हिन्दू कॉलेज, किरोड़ीमल कॉलेज और दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय के अच्छे कॉलेजों में दाखिला लेना है। उनको अच्छे कॉलेजों में इसलिए दाखिला लेना है, क्योंकि दूसरे राज्यों में, चाहे वह उत्तर प्रदेश हो, बिहार हो, राजस्थान हो या गुजरात हो, अगर वहां पर अच्छे कॉलेज नहीं होंगे। तब जाहिर तौर पर बच्चे दिल्ली के अंदर, राजधानी के अंदर आएंगे। मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर हम श्रीराम कॉलेज, सेंट स्टीफन कॉलेज, हिन्दू कॉलेज जैसे कॉलेजों की भी ब्रांचेज वहां खोल दें, प्रैंचाइज दे दें और ये कॉलेज वहां पर खुल

3.00 P.M.

जाएं, तो मैं नहीं समझता कि उन बच्चों को यहां पर आने की जरूरत पड़ेगी। मैं यह सुझाव देना चाहता हूं। आज आप डीपीएस की शाखाएं देखिए, दिल्ली पब्लिक स्कूल अच्छा स्कूल माना जाता है। उसने पूरे देश में फ्रैंचाइज दीं और अपनी शाखाएं खोलीं। उसने जो कुछ भी किया हो, पर उससे एक काफी बड़ी समस्या हल हुई है। मैं यह एक उदाहरण दे रहा हूं।

मैं बता रहा था कि अनधिकृत कॉलोनियों में चालीस लाख लोग रहते हैं। कांग्रेस ने बहुत कोशिश की कि इनको नियमित कर देंगे। इससे पहले इलेक्शन आ जाते थे। इलेक्शन आने से पहले यह झांसा देना जरूरी था, इसलिए 2008 में इन्होंने प्रोविजनल सर्टिफिकेट बांट दिए। प्रोविजनल सर्टिफिकेट का कोई प्रोविजन नहीं था, किन्तु प्रोविजन न होते हुए प्रोविजनल सर्टिफिकेट बांट दिए गए और वह भी सोनिया जी के हाथों से बंटवा दिए गए। इन लोगों ने उनका नाम और खराब कर दिया। मैं लोगों को समझाता रहा, रामलीला मैदान में हमने रैली की कि यह लॉलीपॉप है, चूस मत जाना। सब लॉलीपॉप चूस गए और फिर कांग्रेस की सरकार आ गई थी। आज तक कॉलोनियां नियमित नहीं हुई हैं। मैं वित्त मंत्री जी को बधाई देना चाहता हूं और आप भी बधाई दे सकते हैं, क्योंकि इन्होंने कहा है कि हमारी सरकार आई है तो हम लोग कॉलोनियों को नियमित करके दिखाएंगे। कॉलोनियों को नियमित करना आसान नहीं है। लोगों ने कुतुब मीनार की तरह कॉलोनियों के अंदर निर्माण कर दिए हैं। वहां पर स्कूल बनने की जगह ही नहीं है, कम्युनिटी सेंटर बनने की जगह ही नहीं है, सड़कों के लिए जगह ही नहीं है। आप लोगों को पता नहीं मालूम है या नहीं कि एक भी अनधिकृत कॉलोनी के अंदर पाइपलाइन्स नहीं डाली गई हैं, वहां पाइपलाइन्स नहीं हैं। अनधिकृत कॉलोनियों में टैंकरों से पानी की व्यवस्था की जाती है और जिस दिन कॉलोनियों को नियमित कर दिया गया, उस दिन आपको वहां पर नियमित पानी देने की व्यवस्था करनी पड़ेगी, इतने पानी का आपके पास इंतजाम नहीं होगा, यह दिल्ली है। यह तो मैं आपको अनधिकृत कॉलोनियों की बात बता रहा हूं, इसलिए मैं वित्त मंत्री जी से कहूंगा कि उसके नियमीकरण के लिए आपको एक अच्छी कमेटी बनानी पड़ेगी, तब जाकर ये कॉलोनियाँ नियमित हो सकती हैं और उसका काम अभी से चालू करेंगे, तब भी आप समझिए कि उसमें साल-दो साल लग जाएंगे।

झुग्गी-झोंपड़ियों के अंदर 30 लाख लोग रहते हैं, स्लम्स के अंदर 10 लाख लोग रहते हैं, पुनर्वास कॉलोनियों के अंदर 15 लाख लोग रहते हैं। दिल्ली के अंदर ढाई करोड़ की आबादी में से आधी से ज्यादा पॉपुलेशन नरकीय जीवन बिता रही है, जहां पर पानी नहीं है। आपको यह मालूम होगा कि आधी दिल्ली के अंदर टैंकरों से पानी जाता है और टैंकरों के ऊपर माफिया राज है, वे आपको टैंकर से तब तक पानी नहीं लेने देंगे जब तक आप उनके माध्यम से पानी नहीं लेंगे। आप जानते हैं कि जो द्वारका बसी है, वहाँ आज बड़ी-बड़ी अट्टालिकाएँ बन गई हैं। जैसी द्वारका कृष्ण भगवान की थी, वैसी ही यह द्वारका बनायी गई, पर इस द्वारका को बनाने से पहले जब यह पूछा गया कि क्या यहाँ पर पानी का इंतजाम है, तो डीडीए ने यह कहते हुए साफ मना कर दिया कि हम यहाँ पर पानी का इंतजाम नहीं कर सकते, हमारे पास पानी नहीं है। आपको यह जानकर ताज्जुब होगा कि आज इस द्वारका में, जहाँ बड़े-बड़े फ्लैट्स बने हैं, टैंकरों से पानी जाता है और वसंत कुंज में भी टैंकरों से पानी जाता है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, ये जो झुग्गी-झोंपड़ियाँ हैं, इनके अंदर 1200 स्लम्स की पाँच लाख झुगियों में 30 लाख से ज्यादा लोग रहते हैं और ये वे लोग हैं जो हमारे घरों में काम करते हैं, जिनसे हमारी

दिन-प्रतिदिन की दिनचर्या चलती है। इनकी भी अपनी एक इम्पॉर्टेंस है, इसलिए इनको बसाना जरूरी है, चाहे ये किसी भी स्टेट से आए हों। सर, यहाँ सुविधाएँ नहीं हैं, शौचालय नहीं हैं। आप मॉडल टाउन जैसे इलाकों में चले जाएँ तो वहाँ आपको सड़कों पर बच्चे बैठे दिखाई देंगे और जीटी रोड जैसी सड़कों पर वे शौच करते दिखाई देंगे। दिल्ली के अंदर एक तरफ शौचालयों की व्यवस्था नहीं है, दूसरी तरफ शौचालयों की व्यवस्था ऐसी है कि एक एमपी अपना एमपीलैंड फंड लेता है और कहता है कि सड़क पर शौचालय बना दो, जब एक विधायक के पास फंड होता है, तो वह कहता है कि 10 गज पर तुम मेरा शौचालय बना दो, जब कॉर्पोरेशन के पास फंड होता है, तो वह कहता है कि 15 गज के ऊपर शौचालय बना दो। इस तरह से सड़कों के ऊपर शौचालय बन रहे हैं। पहले दिल्ली के चौकों के ऊपर फाउन्टेंस लगा करते थे और जब लोग अपने यहाँ शौचालय नहीं बनने देते, तो अब उन चौकों के ऊपर टॉयलेट्स बनने लगे हैं। जहाँ पहले फव्वारे छूटते थे, वहाँ अब क्या होता है, आप इसका अंदाजा लगा सकते हैं।

कांग्रेस ने इन झुग्गी-झोंपड़ियों के लिए भी बहुत अच्छी स्कीम बनाई, जैसा अभी परवेज़ हाशमी जी कह रहे थे। कांग्रेस ने बहुत अच्छी स्कीम्स बनाई, बहुत फंड्स दिए, पर उनका यूटिलाइजेशन नहीं हुआ, उनमें भ्रष्टाचार हो गया, उन्हें वह कर नहीं पाई, इसलिए दिल्ली स्लम बनकर रह गई। एक स्कीम «राजीव रत्न आवास योजना» शुरू की गई, जिसमें लोगों से सौ-सौ रुपये के फॉर्म भरवाये गए। इसमें 2,75,483 लोगों ने इस आशा के साथ फॉर्म भरे कि मेरा भी एक छोटा सा आशियाना होगा। उसने कल्पना कर ली—यह बेडरूम होगा, यहाँ मेरे बच्चे खेल रहे होंगे, यह रसोई होगी, इस किचन के अंदर मेरी पत्नी रोटी बना रही होगी और बाहर बालकनी में बैठकर मैं अखबार पढ़ रहा होऊँगा। इस तरह से उसने पूरी कल्पना कर ली। आपको यह जानकर ताज्जुब होगा कि इन सारे फॉर्म्स को भरवाने के बाद «राजीव रत्न आवास योजना», जिसे इन्होंने राजीव जी के नाम पर बनाया, उसमें एक आदमी को भी फ्लैट नहीं मिला और उस पर उनसे सौ-सौ रुपये भी ले लिए गए। इसलिए झुग्गी-झोंपड़ी के अंदर बहुत काम करने की जरूरत है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, यहाँ शौचालय नहीं हैं। मैं वित्त मंत्री जी को इस बात के लिए बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि इन्होंने शौचालय का बजट 19 करोड़ रुपये से बढ़ाकर 35 करोड़ रुपये कर दिया है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह जितना भी बजट है, यह नाकाफी है, लेकिन फिर भी इन्होंने सब चीजों का ध्यान रखा है, इसके लिए मैं इनको बधाई देना चाहता हूँ। हाशमी जी, यह बजट अभी शुरुआत है। जैसा कि उन्होंने कहा कि यह केवल 20 स्कूलों के लिए दिया गया है, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि जैसे-जैसे प्रोजेक्ट्स आगे बढ़ेंगे, वैसे-वैसे इन स्कूलों की संख्या 500 तक हो जाएगी। मैं शिक्षा के ऊपर बाद में आऊँगा, अभी मैं झुग्गी-झोंपड़ी के संबंध में बोल रहा हूँ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं आपको यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि आप यहाँ की बिजली की हालत देखिए। यहाँ वर्ष 2002 में बिजली का प्राइवेटाइजेशन हुआ था। उस समय एसेट्स की वेल्युएशन किए बिना ही प्राइवेटाइजेशन हुआ था। उस समय एसेट्स वगैरह को उठाया और बिजली कंपनियों को वैसे ही दे दिया गया था। उस समय कांग्रेस के एक एमएलए, वत्स साहब चैयरमैन होते थे, जिन्होंने पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमिटी के अंदर बाकायदा अपनी रिपोर्ट दी थी कि जिन सम्पत्तियों को आप बिजली कंपनियों को सौंपने जा रहे हैं, उनका आकलन कर लीजिए, पर उनका आकलन नहीं किया गया। आज भी लाखों-करोड़ों रुपये की सम्पत्तियाँ उनके पास हैं और बिजली कंपनियों के सामने कोई सुनवाई नहीं है।

आप जिस डीईआरसी की बात करते हैं, उसमें रिटायर्ड लोग बैठे हैं जिनको बिजली की नॉलेज नहीं है। वह डीईआरसी आज तक कभी इंडिपेंडेंट नहीं चली है, बल्कि वह गवर्नमेंट के हिसाब से चलती रही है कि कब बिजली के दाम बढ़ाने हैं और कब कम करने हैं। बिजली के दाम जितने बढ़े हैं, उतने नहीं बढ़ने चाहिए। मैं वित्त मंत्री जी को बधाई दे रहा हूँ कि इन्होंने सब्सिडी दी। इन्होंने सब्सिडी भी उतनी दी, जितनी हमने घोषणा की थी कि हम बिजली के दामों में 30 परसेंट की कमी करेंगे। मैं यह नहीं कह रहा कि हम सब्सिडी नहीं लेना चाहते, लेकिन सब्सिडी से बिजली कंपनियों को फायदा होता है और वह फायदा ऐसे होता है कि अगर वे बिजली देती हैं तो उसका बिल बाद में आता है, उसके पैसे उनको बाद में मिलते हैं, पर अगर गवर्नमेंट सब्सिडी देती है तो उसका पैसा उनको एडवांस में मिल जाता है, जिससे उनको इंटरेस्ट के रूप में एक बहुत बड़ी पूँजी मिल जाती है। हम चाहते हैं कि बिजली के दाम कम होने चाहिए और यह तब हो सकता है जब इसमें और ज्यादा प्लेयर्स आएँ। अभी तो सिर्फ दो ही कम्पनियाँ हैं, एक रिलायंस की बी.एस.ई.एस. है और दूसरी एन.डी.पी.एल., टाटा की है। अगर आज आप यहां पर चार प्लेयर्स और ले आएँ और उनके बीच में कॉम्पिटिशन हो, अभी आधी दिल्ली एन.डी.पी.एल. ने ले ली है और आधी दिल्ली बी.एस.ई.एस. ने ले ली है। तुम उधर लूटो, हम इधर लूटते हैं। लूटने का क्रम जारी है। मोनोपली छोड़कर इनके अंदर अगर कॉम्पिटिशन हो जाए तो उसके लिए आप यह मत समझिए कि सारी दिल्ली में डबल वॉयरिंग करनी पड़ेगी। वॉयरिंग सेम रहेगी, सिर्फ वहां पर मीटर चेंज हो जाएगा। तो मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर ओपन कॉम्पिटिशन कर दिया जाए, मोनोपली तोड़ दी जाए और सी.ए.जी. की रिपोर्ट सामने आ जाए, तो यह सबसे बड़ा काम होगा। आखिर बिजली कम्पनियों पर भी चैक रखने का काम वित्त मंत्री जी को ही करना है। बिजली तो फिर भी मिल जाती है, पानी की अगर आप हालत देखें तो पानी किसी कीमत पर भी नहीं मिल सकता है। हमको अभी 1,140 MGD पानी की जरूरत है और हमको मिलता है 850 MGD. उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, 850 MGD पानी भी कम नहीं है, इससे दिल्ली की पूर्ति हो सकती है, मैं बतलाना चाहता हूँ। असल में पानी की शॉर्टेज नहीं है। असल में जो पानी है, उसका डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन ठीक नहीं है। जहा पर इन्होंने जल क्षेत्र लगा रखे हैं, वहा पर पानी ज्यादा है और जहा पर पानी चाहिए, वहा पाइपलाइंस नहीं हैं। तो डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन ठीक नहीं है, पानी की लीकेज है, पानी की बरबादी बहुत ज्यादा हो रही है। सबसे बड़ी बात यह है कि पानी को मैनेज नहीं किया जा रहा है। अभी पहाड़गंज में मैं सड़क पर बह रहे पानी में जाकर नहाया था। पता नहीं कितने लाख गैलन वहां पर अच्छा पानी बह रहा था और वेस्ट हो रहा था। इसलिए वेस्ट हो रहा था कि पाइपलाइन को कहां से प्लग किया जाए, यह मिल नहीं पा रहा था। इसलिए मैं वित्त मंत्री जी को कहना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने पानी के डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन के लिए एक अलग बजट दिया है तो पानी की समस्या हल हो सकती है। जैसा मैंने आपको बताया कि पानी के अंदर चोरी और लीकेज बहुत ज्यादा है। अगर इसी पानी को थाम लिया जाए तो ठीक हो सकता है।

दूसरी समस्या हरियाणा की है। हरियाणा ने कहा कि हम हरियाणा से लेकर दिल्ली तक मुनक नहर बनाएंगे और मुनक नहर का जो पैसा है, वह सारी दिल्ली देगी। तो दिल्ली ने 540 करोड़ रुपए मुनक नहर को दे दिए। पक्की नहर बन कर तैयार हो गई। उस पक्की नहर से पानी का सिर्फ इतना फायदा था कि कच्ची नहर से अगर पानी आता तो 40 MGD पानी वेस्ट हो जाता और पक्की नहर से आने से पानी वेस्ट नहीं होगा। तो अब वह पक्की मुनक नहर बन गई। पर हुड्डा साहब हरियाणा से पानी छोड़ने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं। उन्होंने साफ कहा है कि मैं पानी नहीं छोड़ूंगा और अब अक्तूबर में उनके यहां चुनाव हो जाएंगे। अगर वे छोड़ते भी होंगे तो अब पानी को नहीं छोड़ेंगे। तो मुझे यह कहना

है कि पैसा हमारा लगा, दिल्ली प्यासी मर रही है और आप मुनक नहर से पानी नहीं छोड़ रहे, उसके लिए दिल्ली वालों को संघर्ष करना पड़ेगा। माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी को उस तरफ ध्यान देना पड़ेगा।

इस सारी दिल्ली की समस्या की जड़ एक है, वह जड़ है-मल्टीप्लिसिटी ऑफ अथॉरिटीज। मुझे आज यह नहीं मालूम कि यह सड़क डी.डी.ए. में आती है, पी.डब्ल्यू.डी. में आती है, सी.पी.डब्ल्यू.डी. में आती है, कॉरपोरेशन में आती है, दिल्ली गवर्नमेंट में आती है या कौन से विभाग में आती है? इसलिए आज आम जनता को उसका कुछ नहीं पता। मल्टीप्लिसिटी ऑफ अथॉरिटीज को खत्म करना बहुत आवश्यक है। इसलिए आपने बजट तीन हजार करोड़ रुपए अतिरिक्त दिया है केंद्र सरकार से। शायद 3,227 करोड़ रुपए अतिरिक्त दिया है। मैं कहता हूं कि आज 3,227 करोड़ रुपए अतिरिक्त मत दो किन्तु दिल्ली को अगर आप पूर्ण राज्य का दर्जा दे देंगे तो वित्त मंत्री जी, दिल्ली की समस्या काफी हल हो सकती है। जब तक पूर्ण राज्य का दर्जा मिले तब तक मल्टीप्लिसिटी ऑफ अथॉरिटीज को खत्म करना बड़ा जरूरी है। मैं इस बात की मांग करना चाहता हूं कि डी.डी.ए. दिल्ली सरकार के अंतर्गत आना चाहिए। दिल्ली पुलिस भी और जहा तक ट्रैफिक पुलिस है, वह भी दिल्ली सरकार के अंतर्गत आ सकती है। जहां तक लॉ एंड आर्डर है, वह भी आ सकता है। सिव्कोरिटी को केंद्र अपने पास रख सकता है। जिस समय एन.डी.ए. की सरकार थी, उस समय हम पूर्ण राज्य के दर्जे के काफी नजदीक पहुंच गए थे। उस समय फॉर्मूला निकला था कि एन.डी.एम.सी. का जो एरिया है, प्लस जितने घाट हैं—राजघाट, विजय घाट, शांति वन और लाल किला—इन सब को केंद्र के पास रख लिया जाए और जो बाकी का क्षेत्र है, उसके अंदर स्टेटहुड दे दी जाए, पूर्ण राज्य का दर्जा दे दिया जाए। मैं समझता हूं कि उस समय दिल्ली के अंदर कांग्रेस की सरकार थी। उन्होंने कुछ अपोज किया, जिसके कारण हम उसको नहीं कर पाए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपको एजुकेशन के बारे में भी बतलाना चाहता हूं। दिल्ली के अंदर लाखों बच्चे सरकारी स्कूलों में पढ़ रहे हैं और पब्लिक स्कूलों में भी पढ़ रहे हैं। दोनों में फर्क देखिए, क्या है। सरकारी स्कूलों के बाद जब सरकारी स्कूलों का रिजल्ट आता है तो आपको अखबारों में दिखता होगा—पब्लिक स्कूल का रिजल्ट 98 परसेंट। सरकारी स्कूल के पांचवीं क्लास के बच्चे को बुलाकर कहो कि अपना नाम लिखो तो उसको अपना नाम लिखना नहीं आता। उसकी मा आती है बच्चे को लेकर और कहती है कि मास्टर जी, इसको नाम तो लिखना आता नहीं, और आपने इसको छठी में पास कर दिया। क्या यह राइट-टू-एजुकेशन है, जिसके अंदर बिना एकजाम लिए बच्चों को बिना पढ़ाये उत्तीर्ण किया जा रहा है? तो आज एक बच्चे ने, जो एक दिन भी स्कूल नहीं गया, उसने सीधे उत्तर पुस्तिका उठाई और उत्तर पुस्तिका पर लिख दिया कि हिम्मत है, तो फेल करके दिखाओ। आप बताओ, बच्चा पास हुआ या फेल? वह बच्चा पास हो गया क्योंकि नियम यह कहता है कि आप उसे फेल नहीं कर सकते। सर, मेरे पास इस बात का रिकॉर्ड है कि 9वीं से 10वीं में जिन बच्चों को उत्तीर्ण किया जा रहा है, उन्हें सिर्फ सरकारी स्कूलों के रिजल्ट्स को बेहतर करने के लिए उत्तीर्ण किया जा रहा है। सर, आज सरकारी स्कूलों में सिर्फ गरीब का बच्चा पढ़ता है और जिस के पास भी दो पैसे हैं, उसने पब्लिक स्कूल में अपने बच्चे को दाखिल करा दिया है। इसलिए गरीब माँ-बाप के साथ यह बहुत बड़ा धोखा हो रहा है क्योंकि उसे यह मालूम ही नहीं है कि उसके बच्चे की पढ़ाई ठीक से नहीं हो रही है और कल जब उसका बच्चा नौकरी के लिए जाएगा तो कोई उसे नौकरी देने के लिए तैयार नहीं होगा।

सर, पिछले 15 वर्षों में दिल्ली में नए स्कूल नहीं खोले गए बल्कि 80 स्कूल बंद जरूर हो गए क्योंकि लोगों ने अपने बच्चों को उन स्कूलों से निकाल लिया। अभी दिल्ली के स्कूलों में टीचर्स के 15 हजार पद खाली हैं, प्रिंसिपल्स के 230 पद खाली हैं और एक क्लास में सौ-सौ बच्चे हैं। वहां उनके बैठने की जगह नहीं है, इसलिए कुछ बच्चे सोमवार को पढ़ते हैं और कुछ मंगलवार को पढ़ते हैं। सर, मैं इसमें अतिशयोक्ति का इस्तेमाल नहीं कर रहा हूँ, लेकिन मैं वित्त मंत्री जी को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ जिन्होंने दिल्ली में नए कॉलेज व नए स्कूल खोलने की बात कही है।

अब आप दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी का हाल देख लीजिए। दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी के श्रीराम कॉलेज ऑफ कॉमर्स में मेरा बेटा पढ़ता था। वह दीवाली के बाद कॉलेज नहीं जा रहा था। मेरे पूछने पर कि वह कॉलेज क्यों नहीं जा रहा है, उसने कहा कि अभी क्लासेज नहीं लग रही हैं। मैंने कहा कि दीवाली तो खत्म हो गयी, फिर क्लासेज क्यों नहीं लग रहीं तो उसने कहा कि अभी बच्चे नहीं आ रहे हैं। मैंने फिर पूछा कि बच्चे क्यों नहीं आ रहे ? तो उसने कहा कि मेरी क्लास में आधे-से-ज्यादा बच्चे दिल्ली से बाहर के हैं और वे अब तक लौटे नहीं हैं। सर, दिल्ली में रहने वाले बच्चों को यहां के कॉलेजेज में दाखिला नहीं मिल रहा है। जिन बच्चों ने दिल्ली से 12वीं पास की है, उन्हें बाहर जाकर पढ़ना पड़ रहा है और बाहर वाले बच्चे दिल्ली आते हैं। उनके रहने के लिए पर्याप्त हॉस्टल्स नहीं हैं। इसलिए मैं वित्त मंत्री से जी कहना चाहता हूँ कि दिल्ली से जिन बच्चों ने 12वीं पास की हो, चाहे वे किसी स्टेट से आकर यहां बसे हों और चाहे एक साल पहले आए हों या 20 साल पहले आए हों, उन्हें कम-से-कम 4 परसेंट की प्रिफरेंस इसलिए दी जानी चाहिए ताकि दिल्ली से जिन बच्चों ने 12वीं पास की है, उन बच्चों को यहां के कॉलेजेज में दाखिला मिल सके। ऐसा न होने से दिल्ली के बच्चे बाहर और बाहर के बच्चे यहां पढ़ रहे हैं। उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, 90 परसेंट तक लाने के बाद भी बच्चों को कॉलेजेज में दाखिला नहीं मिल रहा है। क्योंकि 15 सालों से यहां जो कांग्रेस की सरकार चल रही थी, उसने यूनिवर्सिटी की तो बात छोड़ दीजिए, एक भी नया कॉलेज नहीं खोला। इसलिए आज दिल्ली के अन्दर बहुत से कॉलेजेज खोलने की जरूरत है। इसके साथ-साथ मार्निंग कॉलेजेज को ईवनिंग कॉलेज बनाने की जरूरत है। साथ ही बाहर से आने वाले बच्चों के लिए हॉस्टल की व्यवस्था करने की बड़ी जरूरत है अन्यथा आज छोटे-छोटे दड़बों के अंदर ये बच्चे रह रहे हैं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, दिल्ली के सरकारी अस्पतालों का आज हाल यह है कि उनमें जितने भी मरीज हैं, वे सब बाहर पड़े हुए हैं। मैं सरकारी अस्पतालों के डॉक्टर्स को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि वे प्राइवेट अस्पतालों की बड़ी-बड़ी तनख्वाहों को छोड़कर सरकारी अस्पतालों में अब तक काम कर रहे हैं। उनकी ओपीडीज में सैकड़ों मरीज रोज आते हैं, लेकिन उन अस्पतालों में मरीजों को दवाएं नहीं मिल पाती हैं, अगर दवाएं हैं, तो नकली हैं। हमारे पास एक हजार लोगों पर 9 बिस्तर होने चाहिए, किंतु हमारे पास एक हजार लोगों के लिए सिर्फ ढाई बिस्तरों की ही व्यवस्था है। महोदय, 10 हजार लोगों पर सिर्फ दो सरकारी डॉक्टर्स हैं। अभी त्रिलोकपुरी में जब एक माँ को रिकशेवाले ने टक्कर मारी, तो उसका बच्चा हाथ से निकलकर उबलती हुई कड़ाही में जा गिरा। उसके बाद बच्चे को मयूर विहार स्थित लालबहादुर शास्त्री अस्पताल में ले जाया गया, लेकिन वहां बर्निंग के इलाज का कोई प्रोविजन नहीं था जबकि बर्निंग के इलाज के लिए हर अस्पताल में प्रोविजन होना चाहिए। उसके बाद उस बच्चे को वहां से 15 किलोमीटर दूर सफदरजंग अस्पताल ले गए, लेकिन तब तक उसकी मृत्यु हो चुकी थी। इसलिए सरकारी अस्पतालों में भी अभी बहुत काम किए जाने की जरूरत है। महोदय, दिल्ली तो अब प्राइवेटाइज हो रही है। यहा प्राइवेट स्कूल आ गए हैं। प्राइवेट हॉस्पिटल्स आ गए हैं, क्योंकि सरकारी

अस्पतालों ने ठीक तरह से काम नहीं किया, उनके अंदर सुविधाएं नहीं रही थीं। इसी तरह से बिजली का निजीकरण कर दिया गया, क्योंकि ठीक तरह से बिजली नहीं दी जा रही थी। लगातार कांग्रेस की सरकारें पिछले दिनों पानी को प्राइवेटाइज करने की बात करती रही हैं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि यमुना बहुत मैली है। यह इतनी मैली है कि सात राज्यों में बहने वाली पूरी यमुना की जो लंबाई है, उसकी सिर्फ दो परसेंट यमुना दिल्ली के अंदर बहती है, लेकिन पूरी यमुना का जो प्रदूषण है, वह 80 परसेंट दिल्ली से हो रहा है। यहां के 19 नाले यमुना के अंदर गिर रहे हैं और 45 परसेंट आबादी का कचरा बिना ट्रीटमेंट के यमुना में गिर रहा है यह मेरी सरकारों के समय की बात नहीं है, मेरी सरकार तो अभी दो महीने से आई है। मैं आपको बता सकता हूं कि नरेंद्र मोदी जी का जो विजन है, जो उनका सपना है और जिस तरह से उन्होंने गुजरात के अंदर विकास किया है, मैं आपको यह विश्वास दिला सकता हूं कि यह जो बजट प्रस्तुत किया गया है और जो मोदी जी ने विकास का लक्ष्य हमें दिया है, उसे पूरा करेंगे और जैसा मैं दिल्ली के बारे में ये सब चीजें बता रहा हूं कि ठीक नहीं हैं, उनको नई सरकार ठीक करके दिखाएगी। मैं आपको इस बात का विश्वास दिला सकता हूं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया) : ठीक है, धन्यवाद।

श्री विजय गोयल : सर, मैं बस दो-चार मिनट में खत्म कर दूंगा। वित्त मंत्री ने बड़ा अच्छा काम किया है, सीनियर सिटिजंस की पेंशन जो 2012 से बंद थी, उसके लिए लोगों की संख्या 3.90 लाख से बढ़ा कर 4.50 लाख कर दी है। दिल्ली के 70 परसेंट दूध में मिलावट है, दिल्ली में सड़कों पर सोने वालों की संख्या पांच लाख से अधिक है, भ्रष्टाचार की मैं बात नहीं कर रहा हूं, नहीं तो पालिटिसाइज हो जाएगा, दिल्ली सरकार की हेल्पलाइन 181 पर महिलाओं के साथ अपराधों में तीन लाख शिकायतें दर्ज हुई थीं, हर 36 मिनट में गाड़ी चोरी हो रही थी, 2013 में 13,216 गाड़ियाँ चोरी हो गईं, प्रतिदिन 20 बच्चे गायब हो जाते हैं, इसलिए वित्त मंत्री जी, आगे जाकर आपके पास बहुत बड़ा बोझ आने वाला है। यह दिल्ली, वह दिल्ली नहीं है, जो हम एन.डी.एम.सी के एरिया को देखकर सोचा करते हैं। यह दिल्ली, वह दिल्ली है, जिसके सभी मेम्बर्स ऑफ पार्लियामेंट को अपने-अपने एमपीलैड फंड से दो-दो करोड़ रूपए जरूर देने चाहिए। मैं समझता हूं कि आप ताली बजाकर समर्थन करेंगे।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : यहाँ ताली नहीं बजाते, यहाँ तो डेस्क बजाते हैं।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री विजय गोयल : सर, मैं इतना कहना चाहता हूं कि दिल्ली के जो हैरिटेज प्लेसेज हैं, उनकी तरफ ध्यान देने की जरूरत है। मैं चांदनी चौक से मेम्बर ऑफ पार्लियामेंट रहा हूं। लाल किला, जामा मस्जिद, कुतुब मीनार, राष्ट्रपति भवन, बहुत कुछ यहा पर है। दिल्ली को हम चाहें तो वर्ल्ड हैरिटेज सिटी का दर्जा दिला सकते हैं, किन्तु उससे पहले बहुत काम करने बाकी हैं। इसी तरीके से यहां के गांव देहात को देखना है, जैसा पिछली कांग्रेस सरकार ने कहा था कि लाल डोरे को वे बढ़ाएं। गांवों के अन्दर पानी की बहुत बड़ी समस्या है, गांवों के अंदर जो जमीन ली गई है, उसके बदले प्लॉट नहीं दिए गए हैं। अंत में मैं इतना कहना चाहता हूं कि दिल्ली देश की राजधानी है, इसको वर्ल्ड हैरिटेज सिटी बनाना है और दिल्ली के अंदर डेवलपमेंट करना है। जिस तरह से वित्त मंत्री जी ने यह बजट रखा है, मैं समझता हूं कि इससे और ज्यादा प्रोविजन वे आने वाले सालों में करेंगे और दिल्ली के अंदर एक नया विकास होगा। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

श्री वीर सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश) : माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, वित्त मंत्री जी ने दिल्ली के लिए अपने बजट में जो प्रावधान किया है, उसमें काफी कुछ होते हुए भी बहुत कुछ छूट गया है, जिनका बजट में होना अत्यावश्यक है। माननीय मंत्री जी, दिल्ली के बजट में आवास के बारे में, खासकर गरीबों के आवास के बारे में जितना बजट में प्रावधान किया जाना चाहिए था, जो गरीबों के आवास के लिए पैसा देना चाहिए था, उतना प्रावधान आपने अपने बजट में नहीं किया है। जैसा कि अभी गोयल जी बता रहे थे कि दिल्ली में पूरे देश से 40 से 50 लाख लोग आकर बसे हैं। गोयल जी तो यह भी कह रहे थे कि जो एशियाड गेम्स हुए थे, उसमें काम करने के लिए जिन लोगों को बुलाया गया था, वे लोग भी इधर ही बस गए हैं। दिल्ली में पूरे देश से लोग आकर बसे हैं, देश के हर प्रांत में जहां लोगों पर जुल्म-ज्यादती होती थी, तो उस जुल्म-ज्यादती से बचने के लिए और अपनी रोजी-रोटी की तलाश में भी लाखों लोग दिल्ली में आए हैं। उनको रहने के लिए जगह नहीं मिली, तो कोई रेलवे लाइन के किनारे पर जो कोई गंदे नालों के किनारों पर आकर बस गए। उन्होंने बदहाली में, झुग्गी-झोंपड़ी में रहकर अपना जीवन-बसर शुरू कर दिया। महोदय, 15 वर्षों से दिल्ली में कांग्रेस की सरकार चल रही थी, अब यहां राष्ट्रपति शासन है, किसी की भी सरकार नहीं है, किंतु आज एन.डी.ए. की सरकार केंद्र में है और एन.डी.ए. की सरकार के माध्यम से दिल्ली का बजट लाया गया है। 15 वर्षों में जो लाखों की संख्या में मजदूर लोग, गरीब लोग दिल्ली में आकर बसे, आज भी उनके पास अपना आवास नहीं है। इन 15 वर्षों के शासन में न तो कांग्रेस पार्टी ने उन पर ध्यान दिया और न ही आज के बजट में उनके लिए कोई प्रावधान किया गया है। महोदय, उत्तर प्रदेश में बहुजन समाज पार्टी के नेतृत्व में आदरणीया बहन कुमारी मायावती जी ने अपने मुख्यमंत्रित्व काल में पूरे उत्तर प्रदेश में जितने भी महानगर हैं, छोटे-बड़े शहर हैं, सबमें सर्वसमाज के गरीबों को चिन्हित करके, जिनके पास अपना मकान नहीं था, एक विशेष योजना अलग से चलाई- "मान्यवर श्री कांशीराम शहरी गरीब आवास योजना"। पूरे उत्तर प्रदेश में, लाखों गरीब लोगों को, जो सर्वसमाज के गरीब लोग थे, न कि किसी एक वर्ग विशेष के, दलितों के साथ-साथ जो सर्वसमाज के गरीब थे—गरीब हर समाज में हो सकता है—जिनके पास अपने मकान नहीं थे, बहन कुमारी मायावती जी ने "मान्यवर श्री कांशीराम शहरी गरीब आवास योजना" चलाकर ऐसे लाखों लोगों को दो कमरों के साथ बाथरूम और टॉयलेट, पूरा मकान बनाकर फ्री में दिया। जिन लोगों के पास उत्तर प्रदेश में मकान नहीं थे, जो नालों के किनारों पर रहते थे, रेलवे लाइन के किनारों पर रहते थे, झुग्गी-झोंपड़ियों में रहते थे, आज वे सब गरीब लोग अच्छे मकानों में रह रहे हैं। तो मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूंगा कि आज तक जो दिल्ली में नहीं हुआ, वह हो। न तो कांग्रेस पार्टी ने 15 साल की हुकूमत में किया और न ही आज एन.डी.ए. की सरकार के माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने गरीबों के लिए कोई ज्यादा धन आवंटन किया है। आज सब गरीबों की बात करते हैं, जैसे गोयल जी कह रहे थे कि 40 से 50 लाख लोग दिल्ली के चारों तरफ बसे हुए हैं, ऐसी कॉलोनियों में बसे हुए हैं, जो कि कानूनी रूप से वैध नहीं हैं। उसका कारण है। बेचारे गरीब लोगों को जैसा मिला, वैसे आकर बस गए, किन्तु उनकी तरफ न तो उन्होंने ही ध्यान दिया और न ही इन्होंने ही ध्यान दिया दोनों पक्षों ने ध्यान नहीं दिया। मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि जैसे बहन कुमारी मायावती जी ने उत्तर प्रदेश में सर्वसमाज के गरीबों को आवास देने का काम किया है, उस प्रकार से आपको भी आज मौका मिला है, भले ही indirect way में, तो आपकी सरकार है, राष्ट्रपति शासन है, सब कुछ आपके हाथ में है। जब आप दिल्ली के लिए बजट का प्रावधान कर रहे हैं, तो उस तरफ भी आपको ध्यान देना चाहिए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): वीर सिंह जी, आपका समय...

श्री वीर सिंह : इसके साथ-साथ शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में मैं आपको बताना चाहूंगा कि...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): आप प्वाइंट्स बनाकर...

श्री वीर सिंह : सब लोग पांच-पांच, सात-सात मिनट ज्यादा ले रहे हैं, मैं भी पांच-दस मिनट ले लूंगा तो कोई बात नहीं ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया) : समय की सीमा सबके लिए है। मैं तो आपको याद दिला रहा हूं।

श्री वीर सिंह : मान्यवर, मैं बताना चाहूंगा ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा (उत्तर प्रदेश) : अभी तो उनका समय बचा हुआ है, उसके पहले रोकना ...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): नहीं, मैं तो याद दिलाने का काम कर रहा हूं। ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री वीर सिंह : मैं आवास के साथ-साथ शिक्षा की तरफ भी ध्यान दिलाना चाहूंगा।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया) : मैं उनको रोक नहीं रहा हूं, मैं याद दिला रहा हूं।

श्री वीर सिंह : आज हमारे देश में शिक्षा की दोहरी प्रणाली है। आज दिल्ली में सरकारी स्कूलों में पढ़ने वाले बच्चे, इंग्लिश मीडियम स्कूलों में पढ़ने वाले बच्चों से बराबरी नहीं कर सकते, तो दिल्ली के अंदर शिक्षा की प्रणाली एक जैसी होनी चाहिए। उस पर ध्यान देना चाहिए। जो बच्चे बेचारे सरकारी स्कूलों में पढ़ते हैं, आज यूपीएससी के जो परीक्षार्थी हैं, वे आन्दोलन कर रहे हैं। क्योंकि हिन्दी भाषा और तमाम दूसरी भाषाओं को हटा दिया गया है, उस पर ध्यान नहीं दिया जा रहा है। एक तरफ तो पटरी पर बैठने वाला बच्चा है और दूसरी तरफ मॉडर्न स्कूलों में पढ़ने वाला बच्चा है, उनमें बराबरी कैसे हो सकती है ? इस ओर सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिए। मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि दिल्ली के अंदर पूरे देश से बच्चे पढ़ने के लिए आते हैं, गरीब बच्चे भी यहां पढ़ने के लिए आते हैं, उनके लिए छात्रावास होने चाहिए। दिल्ली के अंदर उतने छात्रावास नहीं हैं। जो बाहर से गरीब बच्चे यहां आते हैं, वे होनहार होते हैं, अच्छी छवि रखते हैं, उनके अंदर अच्छी योग्यता होती है, लेकिन पैसे के अभाव में वे पढ़ नहीं पाते हैं। उस ओर भी सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिए । माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने गरीब बच्चों के लिए, जो शिक्षार्थी हैं, उनके लिए अलग से कोई प्रोविज़न नहीं किया है। इसके साथ-साथ मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जब दिल्ली में कॉमनवेल्थ गेम्स हुए थे, उस समय शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स का जो स्पेशल कम्पोनेंट प्लान का पैसा था साढ़े सात सौ करोड़ रुपए, उसे दूसरी मदों पर खर्च कर दिया गया था, कॉमनवेल्थ गेम्स में खर्च कर दिया गया था । उस समय हमारी बहन सुश्री मायावती जी और माननीय सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा जी ने यह सवाल उठाया था और उस समय के वित्त मंत्री महोदय से पूछा था कि वह पैसा, जो शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट के बच्चों का था, उसे दूसरी तरफ क्यों लगा दिया, खेलों में क्यों लगा दिया गया ? तब जवाब दिया गया था कि इस पैसे को हम वापस करेंगे और जिस मद पर वह खर्च होना है, उसे देंगे किन्तु आज तक वह पैसा वापस नहीं हुआ है। मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी से पूछना

चाहता हूँ कि उस पर आप क्या कर रहे हैं ? कांग्रेस गवर्नमेंट ने शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट के स्पेशल कम्पोनेंट प्लान के जिस पैसे को खर्च कर दिया था, उसको वापस नहीं किया, उसके बारे में आप क्या सोच रहे हैं ? मैं चाहूँगा कि माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी जब उत्तर दें तो इसके बारे में भी बताने का कष्ट करें। इसके साथ-साथ दिल्ली के अंदर डॉक्टर भीमराव अम्बेडकर नेशनल फाउंडेशन, जनपथ रोड पर कांग्रेस के द्वारा जो भूखंड आवंटित किया गया था, उस पर बिल्डिंग के लिए अभी तक कोई प्रोविज़न नहीं हुआ है, धन का आवंटन आपने भी नहीं किया है। वह बदहाल पड़ा हुआ है। पूरे देश में करोड़ों लोग बाबा साहेब भीमराव अम्बेडकर की विचारधारा को मनाने वाले हैं, उनके निगाहें उधर टिकी हुई हैं, आज पूरे देश में बाबा साहेब को मानने वाले लोग हैं। बाबा साहेब के नाम से दिल्ली में डा. भीमराव अम्बेडकर नेशनल फाउंडेशन के लिए जो जमीन आवंटित की गयी थी, उस पर न बिल्डिंग बनी है, न स्टाफ है। मैं निवेदन करूँगा कि उसके बारे में भी आप विचार करें और उसके लिए कुछ धन का आवंटन करें।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया) : धन्यवाद वीर सिंह जी, अब समाप्त करिए। आपका समय पूरा हो गया है।

श्री वीर सिंह : पूरे देश के लोगों की निगाह इस पर टिकी हुई है। इसके साथ-साथ में स्वास्थ्य के बारे में बताना चाहता हूँ कि आज पूरे देश से इलाज कराने के लिए लोग दिल्ली में पहुंचते हैं कि दिल्ली में अच्छा इलाज होगा। आज पूरे देश से यहाँ पर मरीज आते हैं लेकिन उनके रुकने के लिए जगह नहीं होती है, उनको इलाज के लिए भर्ती नहीं किया जाता है, वे बेचारे सड़क पर पड़े रहते हैं, उनके लिए ठहरने की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है, अस्पतालों में डॉक्टरों की कमी है। मैं निवेदन करूँगा कि इस ओर भी ध्यान दिया जाए और अस्पताल बढ़ाए जाएं। दिल्ली के चारों तरफ, पूरे एनसीआर में बहुत अधिक संख्या में गरीब लोग रहते हैं, चालीस से पचास लाख लोग रहते हैं, जैसा कि गोयल साहब कह रहे थे। न तो उनके लिए शिक्षा का कोई प्रावधान है, न स्वास्थ्य का है, न पानी का है, न बिजली का है। वे लोग चारों तरफ से परेशान हैं। दिल्ली के लिए पानी सबसे बड़ी समस्या है। आप गर्मी के दिनों में देखते हैं कि दिल्ली के चारों तरफ लाखों लोग, जो झुग्गी-झोंपड़ियों में रह रहे हैं, उनको पीने के लिए पानी नहीं मिलता है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया) : मेहरबानी करके अब समाप्त करिए।

श्री वीर सिंह : पानी तो पानी होता है। इधर पानी आता है, उधर खत्म हो जाता है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया) : पानी के साथ मेहरबानी भी करिए।

श्री वीर सिंह : कई-कई दिन तक वे बेचारे नहा भी नहीं पाते हैं, स्नान भी नहीं कर पाते हैं ...**समय की घंटी...** पीना तो दूर रहा। महोदय, मनुष्य के जीवन के लिए पानी सबसे आवश्यक अंग है क्योंकि अच्छा पानी मिलेगा तो बीमारी नहीं होगी। आज अच्छा पानी, स्वच्छ पानी भी उन्हें पीने के लिए नहीं मिल रहा है। मैं वित्त मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूँगा कि वे इसके लिए प्रावधान करें। दिल्ली में जो झुग्गी-झोंपड़ियों में रहने वाले लाखों लोग हैं, उनको पीने के लिए पानी भी नहीं मिल रहा है, उनके घरों में बिजली नहीं है। मैं निवेदन करूँगा कि दिल्ली में ...**(व्यवधान)...**

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया) : श्री के.सी.त्यागी। वीर सिंह जी, आपका समय समाप्त हो गया है, मर्यादा का पालन करने के लिए ही मैंने कहा है।

श्री वीर सिंह : महोदय, दिल्ली के अन्दर चुनाव होने हैं। कभी-कभी चुनाव की बात चलती है, लेकिन जान-बूझकर उसको टाला जा रहा है। दिल्ली में चुनाव होने चाहिए, एक अच्छी सरकार आनी चाहिए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया) : आपके लिए सात मिनट का टाइम तय था, आप ज्यादा समय ले रहे हैं।

श्री वीर सिंह : आप दिल्ली विधान सभा के चुनाव को आगे बढ़ाते चले जा रहे हैं। इस पर भी आपको स्पष्ट जवाब देना चाहिए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया) : धन्यवाद

श्री वीर सिंह : दिल्ली में कानून व्यवस्था के नाम पर कुछ नहीं है। आए दिन महिलाओं पर अत्याचार होते रहते हैं। अभी बताया गया है कि दिल्ली में हर दो मिनट में एक गाड़ी चोरी होती है। दिल्ली की कानून-व्यवस्था की तरफ भी माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी को ध्यान देना चाहिए। आपने मेरी बात सुनी, इसके लिए आपका धन्यवाद। जय भीम, जय भारत।

श्री के.सी.त्यागी (बिहार) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, भाई विजय गोयल जी ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री राजीव शुक्ल : आप हर विषय पर बोलते हो क्या ?

श्री के.सी.त्यागी : आपको कुछ प्रॉब्लम है क्या ? ... (व्यवधान)... भाई विजय गोयल जी जब बोल रहे थे, तब मुझे मदन लाल खुराना जी याद आ रहे थे। उन्होंने लम्बे समय तक दिल्ली की समस्याओं को लेकर कई तरह के आन्दोलन चलाए, कई तरह की बहस चलाई और आजकल उन्हीं परम्पराओं का निर्वाह श्री विजय गोयल जी करते रहते हैं। वित्त मंत्री महोदय से हमारी भी सिफारिश रहेगी कि अगर कभी दिल्ली में सरकार बने, तो इनको दिल्ली को चमकाने का मौका दिया जाए। मैं उनकी इस बात से भी असहमति रखता हूँ और कई अवसरों पर, जब भी दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी में एडमिशन होते हैं, तो विजय जी का बयान आता है कि इतने परसेंट सीटें दिल्लीवासियों के लिए आरक्षित की जाएं। यह बयान मैंने कभी वित्त मंत्री महोदय का नहीं देखा। यह बयान मैंने कभी मल्होत्रा जी का भी नहीं देखा। इनका जो वक्तव्य है उससे मेरी पूर्ण असहमति है। यह बहुत ही तंगदिली का बयान है और दिल्ली के बारे में लोग कहते हैं कि दिल्ली दिलवालों की है। मेरा इनसे निवेदन रहेगा कि बच्चे चाहे फरीदाबाद के हों, गुड़गांव के हों, गाजियाबाद के हों या तमाम हिन्दुस्तान भर से आए हुए हों, दिल्ली ऐसी दिल वाली है कि सब जगह के लोगों को अपने में समावेश करती है। गोयल जी अपने वक्तव्य को थोड़ा सुधार करके पेश करें, तो मुझे बड़ी प्रसन्नता होगी।

श्री विजय गोयल जी : त्यागी जी, मैं सिर्फ इतना स्पष्ट करना चाहता हूँ कि पहली बात ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री के.सी.त्यागी : मैं आपको मौका नहीं देना चाहता हूँ। आप बाद में स्पष्ट कीजिएगा।

श्री विजय गोयल : आपने कहा है कि अपने बयान को स्पष्ट कर दें, तो मैं स्पष्ट कर रहा हूँ। आप मुझे अभी स्पष्ट करने दीजिए। उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मेरा सिर्फ इतना कहना है कि जो आकर दिल्ली में बस गया—उत्तर प्रदेश से हो, बिहार से हो, राजस्थान से हो, या हिमाचल प्रदेश से हो, कहीं से भी आकर बस गया और उसने अगर 12वीं कक्षा यहां से पास की है, तो उसको प्रेफरेंस मिलना चाहिए। मैंने इतना ही कहा है और यह हमारे मैनिफेस्टो में है।

श्री के.सी. त्यागी : ठीक है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया) : त्यागी जी, आप विचलित मत होइए, आप अपने विषय पर आइए।

श्री के.सी. त्यागी : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक निवेदन नेता सदन से करना चाहता हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**... जब आप बोल रहे थे, तो मैं नहीं बोल रहा था। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया) : वैसे भी इनके पास बोलने के लिए समय कम है। जब हम मर्यादाएं याद दिलाते हैं, तो किसी को बुरा मानने की जरूरत नहीं है।

श्री के.सी. त्यागी : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं वित्त मंत्री महोदय से एक निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जब आडवाणी जी उप प्रधानमंत्री थे, गृह मंत्री भी थे, तो मैंने अपने मित्रों के साथ मिलकर उनसे भी यह बात कही थी कि यह दिल्ली नहीं बची है, न नई दिल्ली है, इसका नाम नेशनल कैपिटल रीजन हो गया है। इसलिए मेरा आपसे निवेदन यह है कि जैसे गाजियाबाद है, लोनी है, नोएडा है, ये ज्यादा करीब हैं बजाय नजफगढ़ के और समयपुर बादली के। इसी तरह से गुड़गांव, मानेसर, फरीदाबाद, सोनीपत हैं। आप सभी दलों के साथियों से सलाह-मशविरा करें। शायद सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा जी चले गए, नरेश अग्रवाल जी बैठे हैं, नरेंद्र कश्यप जी मेरे साथी पीछे बैठे हैं, गाजियाबाद से तीस हजारी पहुंचने में आधा घंटा लगता है और गाजियाबाद से इलाहाबाद हाईकोर्ट साढ़े सात सौ किलोमीटर दूर है। हमें किस बात की सजा देना चाहते हैं? आप अपना उदारपन दिखाइए। वहां की और चीजें होती रहेंगी, लेकिन एन.सी.आर. का कम से कम एक हाईकोर्ट ही बन जाए। जो मानेसर का आदमी है या फरीदाबाद का आदमी है, वह तीन राज्यों का दौरा करके अपनी चंडीगढ़ हाईकोर्ट में जाता है। वह पहले हरियाणा पार करे, फिर दिल्ली पार करे, फिर हरियाणा पार करे और उसके बाद चंडीगढ़ जाए। चूंकि आप वित्त मंत्री हैं और कानून मंत्री भी रहे हैं—अच्छा है कानून मंत्री यहां पर उपस्थित नहीं हैं, तो वे इन चीजों में बहुत मीन-मेख निकालते हैं। मेरा आपसे निवेदन है कि कानून की प्रक्रिया, जिसके लिए डा. अम्बेडकर जी ने कहा था कि "सबके लिए कानून, सस्ता कानून"। आप इन जिलों के लोगों के लिए अच्छे विचार रखें और इनकी मदद करें। मैं आपसे ऐसा करने की अपेक्षा रखता हूँ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, दिल्ली में एक नया और नूतन प्रयोग हुआ था। कांग्रेस पार्टी के साथी और भारतीय जनता पार्टी के साथी उस नूतन प्रयोग के खिलाफ थे और आज भी हैं। वह प्रयोग श्री अरविंद केजरीवाल के नेतृत्व की आम आदमी पार्टी का प्रयोग था। जब राजनीतिक ढांचों और परंपरागत संगठनों के क्रियाकलापों से लोग तंग आ गए, तब लोगों ने अरविंद केजरीवाल के नेतृत्व में एक नया प्रयोग करने का प्रयास किया। वह 49 दिन की सरकार थी। वित्त मंत्री महोदय जी, *sometimes anarchy is better than status quo*। आप विद्वान आदमी हैं, इसलिए मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि उन 49 दिनों में 1000 तरह की चीजों में तब्दीली आई थी। सिपाहियों ने रिश्वत लेनी बंद कर दी थी, जो पानी के माफिया थे, उन पर अंकुश लगा था और देश के जो बड़े पूंजीपति हैं, जो दिल्ली में रोज बिजली के दाम बढ़ाते हैं—जैसा नरेंद्र मोदी जी कह रहे हैं, उन्होंने भी वैसे ही उनकी आँखों में आँख डालने का काम किया था। अब वह सरकार नहीं रही। जो यथास्थितिवाद के समर्थक लोग हैं, उनके लिए वह प्रयोग बड़ा खराब है। जब आम आदमी पार्टी और केजरीवाल का जिक्र आता है तो कई लोगों के जायके बड़े खराब होते हैं। चूंकि जितनी भी परंपरागत राजनीति है, उन्होंने उससे एक अलग तरह की

राजनीति देने का प्रयास किया था। उसमें अनाकी भी शामिल थी। खैर, इस समय यह बहस का मुद्दा नहीं है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि दिल्ली में चुनाव होने और कम से कम आप जैसे नेता सदन के रहते हुए इधर-उधर से तोड़-ताड़कर सरकार नहीं बननी चाहिए, क्योंकि हम और आप सारी जिंदगी इन्हीं चीजों का विरोध करते रहे हैं। यदि आप यहां पर जल्दी से जल्दी चुनाव कराएंगे, तो आपकी पार्टी की साख बढ़ने का भी काम होगा। लोकतंत्र में जो जीत जाए, उसको जीतने का अधिकार है। हां, भाजपा की वजह से आप विजय गोयल जी को बनाएं, यह मेरी दोबारा संस्तुति नहीं है। यह दिल्ली की अकेली समस्या नहीं है। आप जब दिल्ली को पूर्ण राज्य का दर्जा नहीं देंगे, तब तक यहां की समस्याएँ हल नहीं होंगी। दिल्ली के मुख्यमंत्री को एक सिपाही के ट्रांसफर की इजाजत नहीं है। आजाद हिन्दुस्तान में ऐसा कभी नहीं हुआ कि दो सिपाहियों के ट्रांसफर के लिए अगर एक मुख्यमंत्री चाहता भी है, तो कर नहीं सकता है। आप दिन-भर पता नहीं, किस-किस का ट्रांसफर करते हैं, अगर उसने दो पुलिस अधिकारियों के ट्रांसफर के लिए चाहा भी है, तो क्या उसको चौबीस घंटे की भूख-हड़ताल पर बैठना चाहिए? ऐसे आदमी को दिल्ली का मुख्य मंत्री बनाने का क्या फायदा? मैं कहूंगा कि एक तो कानून-व्यवस्था उसके हाथ में होनी चाहिए, दूसरी डीडीए की बात भी है। दिल्ली के पास और है क्या? जब दिल्ली की सरकार बने तो डीडीए उसके हाथ में होनी चाहिए। तीसरी बात, जो विजय जी ने उठाई थी, वह यह है कि दिल्ली हिंदुस्तान की नहीं, बल्कि दुनिया की वर्ल्ड हैरिटेज सिटी में से एक है। आप जो आजकल कहते हैं, उसके लिए मैं बता दूँ कि यह दुनिया की वर्ल्ड क्लास सिटीज में से नहीं है। यह न तो वर्ल्ड क्लास है और न बनेगी। दिल्ली से बाहर के जो लोग आएँ, उनको भगा दीजिए, लुटियन्स जोन की एक सीमित दिल्ली बना दीजिए, तो हो सकता है बन जाए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया) : अपनी स्पीच पूरी कीजिए।

श्री के. सी. त्यागी : लेकिन दिल्ली के अंदर वर्ल्ड हैरिटेज सिटी बनने की सारी संभावनाएँ मौजूद हैं। मैं आपसे व्यक्तिगत तौर पर जरूर कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब मुख्य मंत्री जी अपने पद पर नहीं रहे, तो पिछले दिनों दिल्ली के जो चीफ सेक्रेटरी हैं, उनको गाजियाबाद के कुछ किसानों और अधिकारियों के साथ मिलने का मौका मिला। विजय जी ने भी उसका जिक्र किया है कि समूची दिल्ली जो पानी पी रही है, वह मुरादनगर की नहर से आता है। मुरादनगर की नहर से लेकर ओखला तक का जिक्र हाशमी साहब भी कर रहे थे, आप कभी किसी अधिकारी को भेजकर देखिए कि वहां पर क्या हालत है। पानी लाने का आपका जो सारा सिस्टम बना हुआ है, उसके ऊपर जो सड़क है, वह पता नहीं किस दिन टूट जाए। जिस दिन यह टूटेगी, उस दिन पानी की जो पाइपलाइन है, वह भी फटेगी। इससे दिल्ली में हाहाकार मचेगा। मैं चीफ सेक्रेटरी महोदय से मिला। मैं परसों उधर गया था, तो मैंने देखा कि सड़क तो बन रही है, लेकिन जो सबसे खराब मैटेरियल हो सकता है, वह इसमें इस्तेमाल हो रहा है। बरसात और तारकोल का बैर है। यानी जब तक बरसात खत्म होगी, तब तक यह तारकोल फिर खराब हो जाएगा। आप मेरा एक निवेदन नोट कर लीजिए। वहां पर जो सी.पी. डब्ल्यू.डी के इंजीनियर्स, डीडीए के अधिकारी या जो भी लोग इस काम में लगे हुए हैं, उनसे ग्रामीण लोगों का यह निवेदन है कि उस सड़क को दुगुना कर दिया जाए और उस सड़क का अच्छी तरह से निर्माण हो। मुझे अधिक कुछ नहीं कहना है। आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, before going into the details of the Budget allocations for the NCT of Delhi, I would like to bring

to the kind notice of this august House that in 1990, in terms of population density, Delhi was the 12th largest city in the world. Today, it is the 2nd largest city in the world, next to Tokyo. When this is going to be the situation, the Budget allocation of ₹ 36,766 crores for the year 2014-15 is totally inadequate. Further, it is short by ₹ 684 crores, as compared to the Budget estimate for the year 2013-14.

The Twelfth Five Year Plan in its "Vision for our Cities" has stated, "It implies that all citizens have access to basic services – clean water, sanitation, sewage, urban roads, safe and affordable transport system, affordable housing, and a clean and healthy environment". How far the Plan objectives would be fulfilled? Let us analyze it.

Take, for example, the drinking water. Since the hon. Finance Minister is here, he can take note of these basic needs of the people. Availability of clean water is a big issue in Delhi. The population of Delhi depends on water mafia to meet their basic needs. Ground-water is depleting fast due to unrestricted drilling of tube-wells by these mafias. They sell water to desperate residents at very high prices. You have announced some schemes for augmenting the supply of water; but, at the same time, you have reduced the capital expenditure in the Budget. Delhi is, at present, under the Central rule. Why don't you break the backbone of the mafias? Why don't you try to help the ordinary people? These are my questions to the hon. Minister.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

Now, I come to electricity. We always oppose privatization. The Reliance and the Tatas are running the electricity companies here. During the election campaign, your party had promised to reduce the electricity tariff by 30 per cent. But, before the Budget, as in the case of Railways, power tariffs were increased by 8.32 per cent for residential users and by 9.5 per cent for commercial users. After raising the power tariff, you have announced a subsidy for consumption up to 400 units. That is very good. But, according to the Business Standard, three million units of ACs were sold last year; and, Delhi accounted for 15 per cent of this sale. In this situation, a large section of middle class, who will be consuming more than 400 units, will be out of the subsidy bracket. The power problem in Delhi is perennial. Power cuts have become a daily ordeal for the residents of Delhi. Children cannot do their homework. The aged people are suffering. And, in summer or winter, the common man has to suffer and die. Several times, the courts have to intervene to provide shelter to the people. In 2013-14, the subsidy to consumers through discoms was ₹ 622 crores. In this background, you have allocated only ₹ 260 crores in this Budget towards this subsidy. This will not be sufficient to neutralize the power tariff increase.

Sir, now, I come to sanitation. On sanitation, I think the less said the better. The

city produces 13,800 million litres of sewage water. Of this, only 40 per cent is treated. The rest of the untreated water is led into our holy river Yamuna. The Lt. Governor Shri Najeeb Jung Committee, which has gone into the sewage problem of Delhi, estimated ₹ 19,500 crores for bringing the entire city under good sewage system. The estimate is more than 50 per cent of your Budget allocation. There is no allocation for this important sector in your Budget.

Sir, even today, our Capital city suffers from open defecation because enough public toilets are not available. I find that you have allocated ₹ 35 crores in this Budget for this purpose. The urgency of implementing the public toilet scheme could be seen from the fact that 184 children were sexually assaulted in the North West Delhi while relieving themselves in the open.

Sir, in this context, - please permit me to quote - I would like to bring to the notice of the august House a peculiar observation made by the journal 'The Economist' in its July 19-25, 2014 issue. It says, "The laws of Manu, a Hindu text some 2,000 years old, encourages defecation in the open, far from home, to avoid ritual impurity. Caste division is another factor, as by tradition, it was only the untouchables who cleared the human waste. Many people, notably the big people or the upper-class people, today still show a preference for going in the open -- even if they have latrines at home." The present Government will have to find ways to change the Manu culture and make the people desist from this heinous practice.

Sir, now I come to healthcare. The number of Government and Municipal dispensaries are woefully inadequate to cater to the huge population of Delhi. The existing dispensaries do not have adequate medicines and staff. Many a time, doctors are not available. The poor people are forced to rely on quacks or to go to expensive private clinics and hospitals. The Government hospitals are highly inadequate to cater to the needs of the people of Delhi and also of the surrounding areas of Delhi. A massive Budgetary allocation is the need of the hour.

Sir, I would like to mention here that in respect of health, water and other things, Kerala is better, Tamil Nadu is better and Karnataka is also better. But you are running the country. You are the leader of the country. For the next five years, you are going to rule the country.

Now, I come to education. The Budget allocation for education is highly inadequate. The higher education, as you all know, is out of the reach of the poor students. There is no proposal to increase the Government colleges in Delhi. Even the number of schools to be opened is limited to 20, whereas the earlier Government had proposals for opening 100 schools.

Now, I come to housing for the poor. Among all States and the Union Territories, Delhi is the most urbanized with 93 per cent urban population. The Delhi Government has identified 895 colonies for regularization in 2013. It is still not clear whether these colonies had the Budgetary support for providing basic amenities. The 2011 Census has identified 10.46 lakhs slums in the NCT of Delhi. This shows the gravity of the problem. I find there is no Budget allocation for their amelioration. Sir, the Finance Minister is always pro-poor, I know. I know him.

The Scheduled Caste Sub Plan mandates setting apart a proportion of the total Plan outlays of the Central and State Governments for their development. This allocation is proportional to the Scheduled Caste population of the State. In Delhi, their population is 16.92 lakhs. Considering the SC population in Delhi, the allocation for Sub Plan has to be ₹ 2,994 crores. But the allotment is a paltry sum of ₹ 709.87 crores only, denying the lowest strata of population ₹ 2,284 crores to which they are legitimately entitled to. *(Time-bell rings)* Hon. Finance Minister, Sir, it is unfortunate that in the 2014-15 Budget Estimates of the eleven Departments, only six departments have allocated funds for SC welfare. Sir, experience shows that even what is being allotted is not spent for the welfare of the Dalits. We have discussed it here. When the big tamasha was there, the Commonwealth Games, money spent from the Delhi Budget, they have siphoned off the money meant for the SC/ST to Commonwealth Games. Is it not a tragedy?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now please conclude.

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Please see that the allotted amount is spent. Don't allow it to lapse. If it is not spent, it has to be carried forward to the next year. You must bring such a proposal.

Sir, finally, from all my observations, I am totally disappointed with the Budget for NCT Delhi. But I still hope that our Finance Minister can rework certain things and give some cheers to the ordinary people of this State. Thank you.

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA (Odisha): Thank you, Sir, for giving me this opportunity.

At the outset, I support the Bill moved by the hon. Finance Minister with some critical remarks and suggestions. Sir, the capital of India is Delhi. It is the mirror of India. Delhi should reflect the pluralistic culture of the country and its grandeur of diversities. Delhi should be an ideal for other States of India in planned development, inclusive development, in healthcare, in education, in power supply, residential facilities, transport, sanitary system, security system and also in its abundant greenery.

Sir, I have seen some of the cities, modern cities, of our country. When the plan of

a city is prepared, different areas are allocated for different purposes -- for Government uses commercial purposes, residential areas and for market places etc. But, in many cities, when the plan is prepared, no residential area for the working section of the people is allotted. And, along with the development of the city, slums have come up too. That is because, in order to take care of the daily chores of the residents of the city, the affluent sections of the city, many people come to work as domestic servants in the houses of rich people. Many have come to work in the factories of sanitation, construction and, water supply transport, etc. But no area has been demarcated for them in our plans. That is why, new slums are coming up in every city. These needs to be noticed and taken care of right from the beginning.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN), *in the Chair*.]

Sir, I wish to bring another thing to your notice. Delhi is the symbol of national integration. People from different parts of the country, people speaking different languages and following different religions settle here, along with its original inhabitants. But one thing that I marked here was that different sections of people and various linguistic groups have their own schools to educate their children in their mother tongue. Now, there are 15 lakh Odiya people living in Delhi. They work in factories, offices, in the field of commerce and various other fields. But there is no school to educate their children in Odiya. Since Delhi is the mirror of the country and a symbol of national integration, this should be considered by the Central Government, the Urban Development Ministry and the Delhi administration. My request to the Finance Minister would be to ask the Delhi administration to allot a place, build up a cultural house for the Odiya people living here and to also build schools to educate their children in Odiya medium. It is the fundamental right, the democratic right, of every citizen to teach their children in their own language, to get education in their mother tongue. This is my request to the Finance Minister. He understands this very well. This is the demand of the 15 lakh Odiya people, who are also voters here. They vote people from different political parties to the Government. But after they come to power, they forget their basic demand. So, this is my request.

Sir, I would make another request. Since Delhi is the Capital of democratic India, it should not be ruled by bureaucrats any longer. A democratic popular Government should be elected and the power should be in their hands. So, it is my suggestion that Delhi should hold its elections without any delay and have a Government. There should not be any horse-trading or purchasing of MLAs, etc. That would hamper the image of this new Government and hence, should not be allowed.

Sir, the other point that I wish to make is, we want to develop Delhi into a world-

class city. Recently, I visited Moscow. Everybody says, socialism is already finished there and that Soviet Russia has collapsed, etc. But there, so far as the problem of dwelling is concerned, during the socialist regime, they provided residential houses to everybody. Now the Putin Government has made it a rule to have a minimum of 1800 square metres of dwelling place to be provided to everybody; if you have the money, you could buy bigger houses. In India too, we need to do something. We must provide, at least, some dwelling place to everybody, and in particular, solve the problem of slums.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Please conclude.

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: These people should be taken care of. We have the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission. People living in slums should be provided with a plot of land and loans should be extended to them. The Government should build cheap houses, affordable houses, for the slum dwellers and working people. The cost of these houses can be taken from these people in instalments. That scheme is there. We must implement this scheme in Delhi in a proper way. With these words, I thank you very much.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I would like to raise one political issue directly and then a few issues relating to the Budget of Delhi.

Sir, we have two Union Territories with State Legislative Assemblies, one is Puducherry and the next one is Delhi. Delhi being the Capital, we all belong to Delhi and we all have concerns for Delhi. But, Sir, Delhi is passing through a political turmoil at this point of time. There is an Assembly, but it has been kept under suspended animation. This situation cannot continue further, and I wish the present Government understands the political turmoil in the National Capital. The present Government should, in fact, go for fresh elections and seek a fresh mandate from the people of Delhi. The present Government should facilitate this process because Delhi cannot be kept like this with uncertainties and with all sorts of political horse-trading which are being reported in the media. So, I appeal to the hon. Finance Minister because being a senior Minister in the Government, he should urge upon the Union Government to take up this issue on a priority basis and Delhi must be placed as one of the top priorities of the Government so that elections are held and a fresh mandate is sought. This is my political issue. It is a very serious issue.

Coming to the Budget, Sir, I would like to say that Delhi is the most polluted city in the world and Delhi has acute water crisis. Safety of women and girl children is a very shocking thing in the city of Delhi. In this background, I would like to highlight a few points. One is with regard to electricity. The subsidy on electricity is a farce.

Every three months, the rates are increased in Delhi. The three private companies, which are in the business of distribution of electricity, do not co-operate with the CAG audit. I do not know as to how the Finance Minister is going to address this issue. It is an acute issue for Delhi.

Then, Sir, Delhi is a city where you have a large number of unorganised labourers. They do not have social benefits and they do not have the Pension Scheme. So, the eligible people are not able to get the benefit of Pension Scheme.

Then, Sir, public health is a big issue, as far as Delhi is concerned. We can be proud of our All-India Institute of Medical Sciences, Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, Jaiprakash Narayan Hospital, or, Safdarjang Hospital. They are good hospitals, but as far as Delhi is concerned, we need more hospitals, more doctors and more access to the people towards public health facilities. There are two super-speciality hospitals constructed in Delhi, but they are yet to start functioning. There is no adequate budgetary support or funding. This has to be taken up by the Finance Minister.

Then, Sir, I would like to raise the issue of Public Distribution System. Delhi being the National Capital, people come from different parts and they settle here. The Public Distribution System should be an effective system in Delhi, but now, lakhs of ration cards have been cancelled recently and the budgetary allocation is also very meagre. Our good friend, the Finance Minister, Mr. Arun Jaitley, understands all these difficulties. This is a very big issue. The public distribution system should be very effective in a city like Delhi. Then, there is the issue of housing. Many speakers have referred to this issue. I do not wish to elaborate on that point but it has to be given priority by the Government.

Sir, there are problems of the physically challenged people, the people who belong to minority communities and also the people who belong to the Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes. They need certain affirmative action from the Government side. I would particularly like to underline the issue of girl students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. They must be provided financial support. That will go a long way in empowering the women, particularly, in the city of Delhi.

Coming to higher education, there is one problem. We have very good Central Universities. We are proud of JNU, Jamia Millia, Delhi University and all these universities but still, Delhi needs more colleges. Delhi University should be given adequate support to start more colleges so that students not only from Delhi but also from other parts of the country can come here and pursue their higher education. Delhi also needs more medical colleges and the Government should give priority to build more medical colleges also.

Sir, if we talk about the city of Delhi, I think, nobody can further enlighten Mr. Arun Jaitley as he is a part of Delhi's social, cultural and economic life, and, he knows the problems of Delhi. The new Government will have to address the immediate burning issues, which I tried to point out. Politically, Delhi should have its own Government, and, Delhi cannot be allowed to continue like this.

Sir, take some immediate political decisions and see to it that Delhi goes to elections, a fresh mandate is sought, a popularly elected Government is in place so that Delhi manages its affairs rather than burdening you as Union Finance Minister.

With these words, I conclude my speech. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Thank you. Now, Shri Vivek Gupta; not present. Now, the hon. Minister.

श्री अरुण जेटली : माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, दिल्ली के बजट के ऊपर कई माननीय सदस्यों ने इस चर्चा में भाग लिया, मैं उन सबका आभारी हूँ। दिल्ली की राजनीतिक स्थिति, दिल्ली की समस्याएं और दिल्ली के जिन क्षेत्रों में विकास की आवश्यकता है, उसके संबंध में कई सुझाव दिए गए हैं।

(श्री उपसभापति पीठासीन हुए ।)

दिल्ली का एक अपना चरित्र है, दिल्ली एक पुराना शहर है, ऐतिहासिक शहर है। एक आरंभिक दिल्ली थी जिसमें केवल कुछ गांव थे। पुरानी दिल्ली थी, जिसका एक चरित्र बना, विशेष रूप से जब मुगलों का राज्य था, उस वक्त एक चरित्र दिल्ली का बना। उस वक्त के कई ऐतिहासिक मॉन्यूमेंट्स हैं, जो दिल्ली की पहचान का एक अंग बने। जब 1911 में दिल्ली में राजधानी लाई गई और दिल्ली में दरबार था अंग्रेजों के जमाने में, तो नई दिल्ली उस वक्त बनी। तो एक गांव की दिल्ली थी, एक पुरानी दिल्ली थी और वह एक दिल्ली का हिस्सा था जो मुगल हुकूमत के दौरान बना। एक इम्पीरियल स्ट्रक्चर थे इस शहर के, जो अंग्रेजों ने जब दिल्ली बनाई जिसको लुटियन्स दिल्ली कहते हैं, यह उस वक्त बनी। आरम्भ में दिल्ली में आने की जो चर्चा हुई कि बाहर से लोग आकर बसते रहे, अधिक संख्या में हरियाणा और उत्तर प्रदेश से लोग यहा आते थे। कुछ लोग पड़ोस में राजस्थान से भी आए, लेकिन सबसे बड़ा वर्ग आया जब 1947 में देश का बंटवारा हुआ। तो पश्चिम पंजाब से जो लोग दिल्ली में आए, उनकी बहुत बड़ी संख्या थी। उनको बसाने के लिए दिल्ली के अंदर एक नए शहर का विकास हुआ, नई कॉलोनीज बनी, नई बस्तिया बनी। कई वर्षों तक वे लोग रिफ्यूजी कैम्पों में रहे। उसके बाद जैसे-जैसे विकास हुआ क्योंकि इकॉनॉमिक एक्टिविटी दिल्ली में थी, तो स्वाभाविक था कि देश के जिन भागों के लोगो को आर्थिक प्रगति के अवसर कम मिलते थे, वे लोग दिल्ली की तरफ आने लगे। पहले पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश से आये, उसके बाद पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश से और फिर बिहार से आए और उसके बाद दिल्ली में पूर्वांचल के लोग एक बहुत बड़ा वर्ग बन गए। दिल्ली की एक खासियत है कि यहा जहा-जहा से भी लोग आए, दिल्ली ने उन्हें अपना लिया और दिल्ली उनके अनुरूप बदलती गयी। आज दक्षिण भारत के, बंगाल के महाराष्ट्र के गुजरात, ओडिशा के- हर प्रांत के बहुत बड़े वर्ग के लोग दिल्ली में हैं। दरअसल आज दिल्ली एक प्रकार से लघु भारत है और उसका व्यापक चरित्र अपने प्रकार

का बन गया है, लेकिन एक बात स्वाभाविक है कि इतनी बड़ी संख्या में लोगों के आने से दिल्ली पर जनसंख्या का दबाव भी बढ़ता गया। पिछले दो दशकों से दिल्ली के आसपास के नगरों को मिलाकर नेशनल कैपिटल टैरिटरी यानी एनसीआर का रूप बना। आज हमारी सरकार ने तो 100 स्मार्ट सिटीज बनाने की बात कही है क्योंकि एक बड़े शहर के बाद, अर्बनाइजेशन के साथ जो सब-अर्बनाइजेशन हुआ है, दिल्ली उसका एक उदाहरण पेश करती है। गुडगांव जोकि एक गांव था, फिर एक छोटा शहर बना और आज वह दुनिया के बहुत आधुनिक शहरों में से एक बन गया है। वह एक प्रकार से दिल्ली का एक्सटेंशन हो गया है। अगर उत्तर प्रदेश की तरफ चलें जाए तो गाजियाबाद, उसके बाद नोयडा, ग्रेटर नोएडा और हरियाणा में फरीदाबाद, कुडली, सोनीपत, रोहतक और बहादुरगढ़ का हिस्सा है, जहां अभी विकास होना है और दिल्ली के साथ उनका जुड़ाव अभी बाकी है, लेकिन स्वाभाविक है आने वाले दिनों में वे भी हिस्सा बन जायेंगे। अब दिल्ली में यातायात, शिक्षा और रोजगार- इन सबका दबाव दिल्ली पर पड़ता है इसे मद्देनजर रखते हुए उस दृष्टि से दिल्ली का पूरा बजट बनाया गया है अन्य राज्यों की तुलना में दिल्ली के बजट में एक खासियत है कि चूंकि दिल्ली एक व्यावसायिक शहर भी है, यहां टैक्स काफी व्यापक रूप से आता है। दिल्ली का इस वर्ष का कुल बजट 36776 करोड़ रुपये का है। इसमें से 31571 करोड़ रुपये की राशि टैक्स से आती है इसमें 1161 करोड़ का नॉन टैक्स रेवन्यू है, 699 करोड़ रुपये की कैपिटल रिसीट्स हैं और केंद्रीय सरकार की ग्रांट इन एड 3672 करोड़ रुपये के करीब है। इसलिये इस बजट के दायरे में दिल्ली की पूरी बजटरी प्लानिंग है दिल्ली के अन्दर स्टेट्स का डैट या उधार भी काफी कम है क्योंकि अपना टैक्स यहां काफी आता है और बाकी राज्यों की तुलना में डैट और जीडीपी की रैसिओ दिल्ली के अन्दर केवल 7.93 है, जोकि देश के अन्य राज्यों की तुलना में काफी कम है इस बजट में हमारे द्वारा किये गये प्रावधानों का मैं जिक्र कर दूं कि दिल्ली एक शहर है, लेकिन इस शहर में 32 मल्टी-स्पेशलिटी अस्पताल और 6 सुपर-स्पेशलिटी अस्पताल हैं इनके आलावा निजी अस्पताल भी हैं। दिल्ली सरकार के अस्पतालों में 10 हजार बेड्स हैं। और इस साल 1400 बेड्स और जोड़े जाने प्रस्तावित हैं यानी मौजूदा अस्पतालों का विस्तार किया जाएगा। दिल्ली में एक नया मेडिकल कालेज खोले जाने का काम आरंभ हो गया है और अगले साल 2015 में वहा विद्यार्थियों का पहला बैच दाखिल हो सकता है। यह जो हॉस्पिटल्स का सप्रेड है, यह काफी फैला हुआ है, लेकिन दक्षिण का देहात का क्षेत्र है, रूरल साउथ दिल्ली, उसमें कोई हॉस्पिटल नहीं था, तो उस क्षेत्र में इस साल एक मल्टी-स्पेशलिटी हॉस्पिटल बनें, इसका भी प्रावधान किया गया है। जैसा माननीय सदस्य हाशमी जी ने कहा कि दिल्ली में डायलेसिस सेंटर्स की बहुत कमी है, क्योंकि प्राइवेट हॉस्पिटल्स में, सरकारी हॉस्पिटल्स में बहुत लंबा क्यू लगता है। ये मशीन 24 घंटे चलती हैं। किसी का रात को 2 बजे नंबर आता है, किसी का पांच बजे नंबर आता है। तो सरकार की ओर से 50 पीपीपी मॉडल पर डायलेसिस सेंटर्स दिल्ली के अंदर, विशेष रूप से जहा गरीब लोगों का इलाज हो सकेगा, वहा खोले जाएंगे। दिल्ली में इस बार 110 एम्बुलेंसेज केवल सड़कों के ऊपर इमरजेन्सी और एक्सीडेंट केसेस के लिए रहेंगी। इसके अतिरिक्त इस बजट में कई और स्वास्थ्य की सुविधाएं हैं, जिनके लिए प्रावधान किया गया है।

सर, शिक्षा की दृष्टि से सरकारी स्कूलों की कमी महसूस हो रही है, क्योंकि दिल्ली की जनसंख्या प्रायः बढ़ती जाती है। यहा प्राइवेट स्कूलों का भी बड़ा नेटवर्क है, लेकिन सरकारी स्कूलों की कमी है और पूरा टारगेट यह है कि दिल्ली के अंदर आने वाले वर्षों में कम से कम 500 नए सरकारी स्कूल

खोलने पड़ेगें। इस साल जो जमीन ली गई है, उसमें बीस नए स्कूल बनाए जाएंगे। दिल्ली के हर विधान सभा क्षेत्र में छात्राओं के लिए कम से कम एक सरकारी स्कूल होगा। दो ऐसे क्षेत्र हैं, जहां अभी नहीं हैं, तो उन दोनों में पूरा करके वहां पर स्थापित किए जाएंगे। इन तमाम स्कूलों में सेनेटरी कंडीशंस, टीचर्स ट्रेनिंग को भी देखना है। दिल्ली का जो कल्चर है, यहाँ अंग्रेजी, हिन्दी के अतिरिक्त उर्दू, पंजाबी, संस्कृत हर प्रकार की भाषा का प्रयोग होता है। उनकी अकादमी हैं। उन अकादमियों को मजबूत करके इन भाषाओं को यहाँ स्ट्रेंथन किया जाए। दिल्ली के अंदर सिंधी अकादमी है, उसको मजबूत करने की योजना है। दिल्ली के अंदर पहले से स्कूल ऑफ प्लानिंग एंड आर्किटेक्चर पहले से भी है, एक और दिल्ली सरकार की तरफ से आरंभ किया जाए, इसका प्रावधान किया गया है। कुछ कॉलेजेज, जो प्राइवेट बिल्डिंग्स या स्कूल की बिल्डिंग्स में चलते थे, उनके लिए सरकारी खजाने से पैसा खर्च करके स्कूल की स्थापना की जा रही है। दिल्ली में कई सोशल सिक्योरिटी प्रोग्राम्स हैं, जिसमें "राइट टू फूड" के तहत एक बहुत बड़ा वर्ग है, 36 लाख का, जिनको सस्ता अनाज मिलता है। इसके अतिरिक्त यहाँ वरिष्ठ नागरिकों की पेंशन का प्रावधान है, जिसके अनुसार जो 60 से 69 वर्ष के आयु वर्ग में थे उनको एक हजार रुपया और 70 वर्ष से अधिक की आयु वालों को डेढ़ हजार रुपया पेंशन मिलती है। इनकी पिछले कई महीनों से, काफी समय से यह पेंशन रुकी हुई है। पहले यह पेंशन 3 लाख 90 हजारों लोगों को मिलती थी, इसको बढ़ाकर अब 4 लाख 30 हजार लोगों के लिए प्रावधान किया गया है, जो लोगों को तुरंत मिलनी आरंभ हो जाएगी। गरीब वर्ग के लोगों के लिए, इकॉनोमिकली वीकर सेक्शंस के लिए 58,064 घरों के निर्माण की व्यवस्था इस बजट में की गई है। अनअथॉराइज्ड कॉलोनी में पाइल्ड वाटर पहुंचे, यह कई इलाकों में पहुंचे, इसकी व्यवस्था की गई है। पीने के पानी की कमी है, जैसा विजय गोयल जी जिक्र कर रहे थे, यह पीने का पानी पर्याप्त रूप से आरंभ हो, इसके लिए मुनक से हैदरपुर का जो डैम है, उसमें पैरलल चैनल बनाने का एक प्रस्ताव है और हिमाचल प्रदेश में रेणुका डैम को पक्का बनाने का प्रावधान है, जिससे कि दिल्ली तक पानी पहुंच सके। यमुना में जो गंदे नाले जाते हैं, जिसका जिक्र भी किया गया, उसके संबंध में कई सेनिटेशन और पॉल्युशन कंट्रोलिंग स्कीम्स हैं, जिनका पूरे बजट के अंदर प्रावधान किया गया है। ट्रांसपोर्ट की दृष्टि से पिछले कई वर्षों से मेट्रो एक्सपेंड कर रही है, लेकिन इस साल योजना यह है कि दिल्ली के अंदर डीटीसी की 1380 और फ्लोर बसेज दी जाएं तथा स्लम क्लस्टर हैं, उनके लिए विशेष 400 बसेज, नयी केवल स्लम क्लस्टर की सुविधा के लिए उन लोगों को मिल पाएं। दिल्ली में कुछ बिजली निर्माण के जो स्थान हैं, उनको बढ़ाया जा रहा है, लेकिन एक बड़ी समस्या दिल्ली के अंदर यह आती थी कि 2003 का बिजली कानून पारित होने के बाद पूरे देश में इलेक्ट्रिसिटी रेग्युलेटरी अथारिटी है, सरकार तय नहीं करती। उसको कम करना या बढ़ाना उनके अधिकार क्षेत्र में आता है। सरकार अगर किसी वर्ग की सहायता करना चाहें तो उसमें केवल सब्सिडी देना शामिल है। इसलिए यह तय किया है कि इस वर्ष 0 से लेकर 200 यूनिट तक जो लोग बिजली का प्रयोग करेंगे, उनको 1 रुपये 20 पैसे की सब्सिडी देकर उसको कम किया गया है। उनको अतिरिक्त 200 से 400 यूनिट तक जो लागे बिजली प्रयोग करते हैं, उनको 80 पैसे प्रति यूनिट की सब्सिडी देकर उनकी दर को भी कम किया गया है। दिल्ली के अंदर जो जनसंख्या है, उसके 84 फीसदी लोग वे होंगे, जिनका इस बजट के द्वारा एक्युअली बिजली का बिल रेट के हिसाब से कम किया जाएगा। बजट में और कई योजनाएं हैं, कई सुझाव माननीय सदस्यों ने दिए हैं, मैंने सब नोट कर लिए हैं और जो कंसर्न्ड विभाग दिल्ली सरकार के हैं, उन्हें मैं वह सब दे दूंगा। केंद्र की सरकार इसलिए यह बजट दे रही है कि दिल्ली में

राष्ट्रपति शासन है। मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि कोई राजनीतिक हल निकलेगा, चाहे सरकार बने या चुनाव हो, वह हल निकलने के बाद आगे दिल्ली का शासन अपने आप स्वयं अपना बजट बनाएगा और प्रशासन चलाएगा। यह एक संवैधानिक जिम्मेदारी केंद्र की है जो हम लोगों ने निभाई है। इन शब्दों के साथ, मैं सदन से यह सिफारिश करता हूँ कि दिल्ली के इस बजट को स्वीकार किया जाए। के इस बजट को स्वीकार किया जाए।

श्री परवेज हाशमी : सर, मेरे कुछ क्लैरीफिकेशंस हैं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Okay, put question only.

SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Yes, सर, मेरे दो सवाल हैं जिनका जवाब मैं चाहूंगा। पहला, बिजली की जो सब्सिडी आपने दी है, 1.20 पैसे और 80 पैसे, यह हम भी देते चले आ रहे थे, शुरू से आज तक दे रहे थे। आपने बीच में अप्रैल से सितम्बर तक सब्सिडी नहीं दी और लोगों को उसका नुकसान पहुंचा है, उसे आप अप्रैल 2014 से लेकर मार्च 2015 तक क्यों नहीं कर देते ? दूसरा, माननीय शहरी विकास मंत्री यहा बैठे हुए हैं, इन्होंने मेट्रो का किराया चालीस परसेंट कम कर दिया। हम लोगों को लेटर आने से पुरी दिल्ली को पता चल गया। मेट्रो वाले कहते हैं कि एक नया पैसा कम नहीं हुआ है। ये दो क्लैरीफिकेशंस मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी से चाहूंगा।

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Sir, I want to bring to the kind notice of the hon. Finance Minister that I had requested for the introduction of regional languages, particularly Oriya language, in Delhi Government schools so that children of different linguistic groups living in Delhi will get an opportunity to learn their mother tongue. Otherwise, after one generation these children will forget their mother tongue.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Delhi has a large number of schools which have been set up by societies or groups which are supported by the people from different States, namely, the Tamil Society, the Telugu Society, etc. All those are free to teach their languages to the children.

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: There is no school in Delhi to teach Oriya language.

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Sir, I request our Finance Minister to consider the Scheduled Caste issues where eleven headings are there, but he has allotted funds only for six headings. I request the Finance Minister to allot more money for the SC Sub-Plan.

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION; AND THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): Sir, the hon. Member has raised the issue of DMRC, and decrease in the cost of fares. The decrease applies to the Airport route which is effective from 24th of this month. It is already in existence.

SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: You have mentioned it about the whole of Delhi. That is the thing.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, with regard to subsidies, subsidies are only prospective; they are never retrospective. No subsidy is ever retrospective. When you had a Government in power at the Centre, on the 1st of April you should have requested that Government to start the subsidy at that time. हम लोग तो अब पावर में आए हैं, इसलिए हमने आगे के लिए शुरू कर दी।

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE (Rajasthan): Sir, I have a small clarification. The Finance Minister might remember that about 14 to 18 months ago, there was a grid failure and for 14 to 18 hours, Delhi was totally in dark. Now most of the capitals in the world today have an I-Landing System. This I-Landing System is not there in Delhi so far. I suggest that some money must be given for this purpose. The National Grid System has Headquarters in the NCR, and the overdrawings that take place from other States have affected Delhi. So, there has to be an I-Landing System -- this is a new concept, like London has it, Washington has it -- so that we don't have a failure like this in Delhi, that we had.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now the question is:-

That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the National Capital Territory of Delhi for the services in respect of the financial year 2014-15, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up Clause-by-Clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2, 3 and the Schedule were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, I move:-

That the Bill be returned.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now we take up Special Mentions. Those who want to read their Special Mentions can read them.

SPECIAL MENTIONS**Demand for observing Indian Languages day on Thiruvalluvar's birthday and introducing Tamil as an optional subject in North Indian Schools**

SHRI TARUN VIJAY (Uttarakhand): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, the glorious history of all Indian languages is unique and supremely great. We must work to develop feelings of appreciation and respect for each other. In this regard it is necessary that people from north India be encouraged to learn any one southern language through a free choice option.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE), *in the Chair*.]

For example, the incomparable golden heritage that we have in the form of Tamil should make every Indian proud. Tolkappiyam, approximately 5,000 years old, and on a broad spectrum Silappadikaram, Chintamani, Manimekalai, Valayapathi and Kundalakesi are great classics of Tamil literature. The onus of the greatest classic in Tamil literature undoubtedly goes to Kambar's Ramayana, the epic poem. One of the greatest words in Tamil, which is widely preached even to this day, is Thiruvalluvar's Thirukkural.

Its imprints are found in various parts of the globe. How many of us know about the global influence and public services of great emperors like Chera, Chola and Pandya Kings? Only Ashoka and Vikramaditya were not India; we should have an all encompassing respect for Cholas, Krishnadev Rayas and Pandyas also. Similarly, we have great history of Bangla, Malayalam, Telugu and other Indian languages.

I demand observing Thiruvalluvar's birthday as the glorious Indian Languages Day in all parts of the country, symbolizing respect for all Indian languages and introducing Tamil also in north Indian schools as an optional subject for strengthening national unity.

Palamaiyana Tamil Mozhiyai Vananguhiren.

Thank you.

DR. M. S. GILL (Punjab): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by Shri Tarun Vijay.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Telangana): Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention made by Shri Tarun Vijay.

DR. K. P. RAMALINGAM (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention made by Shri Tarun Vijay.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention made by Shri Tarun Vijay.

SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I too associate myself with the Special Mention made by Shri Tarun Vijay.

SHRI T. RATHINAVEL (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention made by Shri Tarun Vijay.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Sir, we all associate ourselves with the Special Mention made by Shri Tarun Vijay.

**Demand for introspection over the functioning of
Kendriya Vidyalayas all over the country**

SHRI K. N. BALAGOPAL (Kerala): Sir, academic and administrative intervention is needed for improving the functioning of Kendriya Vidyalayas. A school run by the Central Government is directly supposed and expected to be a role model to all schools in India. But in the case of Kendriya Vidyalayas it is against these expectations.

Through the Right to Education Act passed by the Government of India it is the right of every child to get free education. But KVs are collecting high fees from the students and it is doubled recently. The amount collected for Vidyalaya Vikas Nidhi needs proper audit. The fee hike is to be reversed.

Many permanent teaching posts are lying vacant. No proper training is provided to the temporary teachers. The transfer policy is inhumane. Presently the teacher-student ratio in primary classes of State school is 30:1 and in higher classes it is 35:1. But in some Kendriya Vidyalayas it is more than 50:1.

The long pending demand to teach mother tongue as an additional language is not yet implemented. Academic atmosphere is pathetically deteriorated due to lack of intervals for food and basic needs except 30 minutes' lunch break. Long duration (20 minutes) of morning assembly is conducted under the hot sun. It is a fact that the children of Kendriya Vidyalayas of Southern States including Kerala are forced to stand in the hot sun everyday to attend the assembly programme for a continuous 20 minutes.

The public is of the impression that the Kendriya Vidyalayas are under the direct control of the Central Government and everything is properly managed. Therefore, nobody is interfering or scrutinizing the running of the Kendriya Vidyalayas.

Therefore, it is requested for a serious introspection over the total functioning of Kendriya Vidyalayas all over India.

SHRI HARI BANSH NARAYAN SINGH (Bihar): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by Shri K. N. Balagopal.

SHRI ALOK TIWARI (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by Shri K. N. Balagopal.

SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention made by Shri K. N. Balagopal.

SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I too associate myself with the Special Mention made by Shri K. N. Balagopal.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Telangana): Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention made by Shri K. N. Balagopal.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Sir, we all associate ourselves with the Special Mention made by Shri K. N. Balagopal.

Demand for making NAT testing mandatory for all blood collecting units to check transfusion transmitted infections

SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA (Maharashtra): Sir, blood transfusion services are a vital part of modern healthcare system without which efficient medical care is impossible. The aim should be to provide effective blood and components, which are as safe as possible and adequate to meet patients' need. The field of transfusion medicine has undergone tremendous changes in recent past due to vast advancement in this field. Accordingly, the Drugs and Cosmetics Act which governs this field needs revisions. Still it gives licence to old time traditional Whole Human Blood and very few blood components only. It should include latest safer blood components like leuco depleted blood components etc.

This law mandates screening of blood against TTI (Transfusion Transmitted Infections) like HIV-1 & 2, Hepatitis-B, Hepatitis-C, Malaria and Syphilis by conventional methods. However, these Government approved conventional methods (Rapid/ELISA) do not rule out the possibility of infection of HIV, HBV and HCV during transfusion. This is very dangerous for the public health in general. The prevalence of these infections (HIV, HBV and HCV) in general population is about 3.5 per cent and about 2 to 2.5 per cent in blood donors. The latest NAT (Nucleic Acid Amplification Test) technology which is mandatory in many developed and developing countries should also be mandated in India to make blood near zero risk for safety of public health. Many studies at various hospitals in India have shown that NAT detects around 5-10 per cent infected blood units missed by conventional methods. It detects one in 500-1000 infections in donated blood units missed by Government-approved conventional kits/methods, and one unit of collected blood can infect three patients through components -- red cells, plasma and platelets.

In view of this serious threat of transfusion transmitted infections of deadly viruses -- HIV, HBV and HCV -- the NAT testing of all collected blood units should be mandated in India.

DR. M.S. GILL (Punjab): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by my friend, Mr. Darda.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Telangana): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by my friend, Mr. Darda.

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL (Kerala): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by my friend, Mr. Darda.

DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO (Telangana): Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention made by my friend, Mr. Darda.

Demand for giving medical allowance to the workers employed at the Government Opium and Alkaloid Factory, Gazipur in Uttar Pradesh

श्री अरविंद कुमार सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, उत्तर प्रदेश के गाजीपुर जनपद में स्थापित शासकीय अफीम एवं क्षारोद कारखाना में कार्यरत कर्मचारियों के कठिन परिश्रम के बल पर भारत सरकार को प्रति वर्ष अरबों रुपयों की विदेशी आय प्राप्त होती है, लेकिन दुर्भाग्य है कि यहा कार्यरत कर्मचारियों को भारत सरकार के सभी कर्मचारियों की तुलना में वेतन कम मिलता है, जिसके कारण यहा के कर्मचारी मायूस रहते हैं। महोदय, मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि इस प्रतिष्ठान में सर्वप्रथम श्रमिकों की नियुक्ति सामयिक श्रमिक के रूप में होती है, जिन्हें 12 मास में केवल 6 मास ही कार्य प्रदान किया जाता है। यह प्रक्रिया लगभग 8 से 10 वर्षों तक लगातार चलती है। 8 से 10 वर्ष तक सामयिक श्रमिक के रूप में कार्य करने के उपरान्त जब स्थायी श्रमिक के लिए नियुक्ति प्रदान की जाती है, उस समय भारत सरकार के वेतन निर्धारण के नियम में जो सबसे न्यूनतम वेतन होता है, उसी पर स्थायी नियुक्ति दी जाती है और न तो कर्मचारियों को सामयिक श्रमिक के रूप में 8 से 10 वर्ष तक किए गए कार्यों का कोई फायदा मिलता है एवं न ही विभागीय पदोन्नति प्रदान की जाती है। इस प्रतिष्ठान में कच्ची अफीम की उत्पादन प्रक्रिया में बहुत ही खतरनाक रसायन प्रयोग में लाए जाते हैं, जिनके प्रभाव से कर्मचारियों की आयु आधी हो जाती है और समय से पूर्व उनका देहान्त हो जाता है, किन्तु इसके एवज में उन्हें कोई स्वास्थ्यवर्धक सुविधा नहीं दी जाती है।

अतः मैं सदन के माध्यम से सरकार से मांग करता हूँ कि शासकीय अफीम एवं क्षारोद कारखाना, गाजीपुर में कार्यरत कर्मचारियों को इस भीषण महंगाई को देखते हुए स्वास्थ्य भत्ते के रूप में लगभग 3,000 रुपये प्रतिमाह की धनराशि प्रदान की जानी चाहिए, जिससे कर्मचारी स्वास्थ्यवर्धक आहार ग्रहण कर सकें और लम्बी आयु जी सकें।

श्री आलोक तिवारी (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

**Demand for extending development of programmes in K.B.K. region in
odisha for another fifteen years**

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH (Odisha): Sir, it is quite good that focus has been fixed to bring about an all-round development in eight districts comprising of as many as eighty blocks in the State of Odisha. The development scheme goes by the name KBK region. It is a joint development scheme run with the funds of the Union Government supplemented by the State funds, categorized as State Biju KBK Funds. It goes without saying that the focus on the development of the KBK region should not be shifted or sidetracked. The developmental action plan for the KBK region should go on with enhanced funds for another fifteen years to ensure socio-economic development of the total area involving the three undivided districts of Kalahandi, Bolangir and Koraput.

**Demand for taking steps to remove regional disparities in Gross Enrolment Ratio
of higher Education across the country**

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM (Tamil Nadu): Sir, the Indian higher education sector has witnessed phenomenal growth during the last decade. There are 45 Central Universities situated in various States across the country. There are 312 State Universities, 129 deemed universities and 173 private universities. Thus, there are 659 universities to cater to the needs of students, who wish to pursue higher education in the country. A noble task of increasing the Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in Higher Education to 30 per cent by the year 2020 from the current 19 per cent has been fixed. This is far below the world average. It is pertinent to mention here that no Indian institution finds any place in the Global Top 200 educational institutional list. It is unfortunate to state that there are some regions in the country where Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in Higher Education is below than national average. There are varied reasons for this. One among them is rural and urban division. The students from rural areas are lagging behind in many aspects when compared to their urban counterparts. Due to this, they hesitate and are unwilling to come forward to take up higher education. Besides this, there are gender disparities, social discrimination and various other social factors which hamper the uniform enrolment in higher education across the country.

In view of the above, I appeal to the Government to take necessary steps to reduce regional disparity in Gross Enrolment Ratio in Higher Education and ensure that there is uniform and equitable growth across the country.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Telangana): Sir, I associate myself with the hon. Member.

Demand for revoking a decision of the government not to give bonus above MSP for kharif crops to the farmers

SHRI S. THANGAVELU (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I wish to draw the attention of this House towards a direction issued by the Central Government asking State Governments not to give bonus to farmers above the Minimum Support Price announced by the Central Government.

Sir, it is a general practice by the State Government to announce excess amount in addition to the Minimum Support Price announced by the Central Government. This is generally termed as bonus amount. This practice is in existence for many years. On June 25th, the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs, on the recommendations of the Commission for Agricultural Costs, announced Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) for Kharif crops for 2014-15 season. The MSP for rice has been fixed at ₹ 1,360.

Sir, agriculturists, particularly delta agriculturists in Tamil Nadu will be severely affected by this decision. Sir, due to various reasons, agriculture has become unremunerative. Unable to withstand the higher input costs, the number of farmers is dwindling. We are well aware of the frequent incidence of suicides by farmers due to debt and crop failure. Under these stressful circumstances, their only solatium is MSP given by the Union Government and in addition, the bonus given by State Government. If the Central Government remains in its decision, then rice growers will be forced to sell it to private agents. Taking advantage of this, the private buyers will exploit agriculturists and hoarding of essential food grains will become rampant.

My Party and the DMK leader, Dr. Kalaignar also is deeply concerned over this. It is my sincere appeal to the Government to revoke this decision and protect the farmers of our country.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Telangana): Sir, I associate myself with the hon. Member.

**Demand for completion of railway over-bridge at sonakpur in moradabad
Division in Uttar Pradesh**

श्री वीर सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, उत्तर प्रदेश के मुरादाबाद शहर में आये दिन जाम लगे रहने के कारण यहा के लोगों को काफी कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ता है। यहां के लोगों को आवागमन में काफी परेशानी होती है। उनकी इन परेशानियों को देखते हुए मुरादाबाद शहर में हरिद्वार रोड को दिल्ली रोड से जोड़ने हेतु 5 कि.मी. लम्बा बाईपास मुरादाबाद विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा बनाया जा चुका है, जिसके बीच में दो रेलवे लाइनें आती हैं। उन रेलवे लाइनों पर सोनकपुर ओवर ब्रिज योजना का विस्तार उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा पास हो चुका है। सोनकपुर ओवर ब्रिज योजना

पर 82 करोड़ रुपये की धनराशि खर्च होगी। इस पर आधी राशि रेलवे विभाग खर्च करेगा तथा उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा खर्च की जाने वाली आधी धनराशि प्रस्तावित की जा चुकी है, जिसका प्रस्ताव पारित हो चुका है। ऐसा प्रस्ताव उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा भारत सरकार के रेलवे विभाग को दिनांक 20.06.2013 को भेजा जा चुका है। अतः जनहित में उक्त कार्य को शीघ्रातिशीघ्र पूरा कराया जाये।

**Demand for sanctioning of special funds for cement lining of the water
Channels in Tirunelveli District**

SHRI PAUL MANOJ PANDIAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I wish to bring to the notice of the House that the agriculturists in the Tirunelveli District are dependent on the water from the Papanasam and Manimuthar Dams. The water released from the Papanasam Dam is released through the Nadhi Unni Channel, Kodagan Channel, Candian Channel, Palayam Channel and the Nellai Channel. As such, the people of Ambasamudram, Cheranmahadevi, Kallidai Kuruchi, Veeravunallur, Kunioor, Karukurichi, Pathamadaai, Pudukudi, Melaseval and Gopalasamudram in Tirunelveli District and Palayamkottai are benefited. The agriculturists in the above areas are solely dependent on the water released from the above channels. But hazardous plants that grow in the channels affect the purity of the water and also reduce the speed of the water to reach the tail-end. The agriculturists of the above-mentioned areas are making constant requests for implementing cement lining schemes in the Nadhi Unni Channel, in the Palayam Channel and the channels mentioned above.

Sir, our Chief Minister, hon. Puratchi Thalaivi Amma has implemented cement lining scheme in the Candian Channel. The agriculturists of Alangulam, Ambasamudram, Palayamkottai and the entire Tirunelveli District are requesting for implementation of cement lining schemes in the entire Tirunelveli District. In the above circumstances, I request the hon. Minister to kindly sanction special funds for implementation of cement lining schemes in all the channels of Tirunelveli District, and thereafter in the entire State of Tamil Nadu which provides water to agriculturists. I request the Minister of Water Resources to sanction special funds for the above projects. Thank you, Sir.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I associate myself with this Special Mention.

**Demand for restarting passenger aeroplane services
from Keshod Airport in Gujarat**

श्री लाल सिंह वडोदिया (गुजरात) : महोदय, देश में ऐसे अनेक एयरपोर्ट्स हैं, जहा पहले यात्री हवाई जहाजों का आना-जाना था, लेकिन अब वे बंद हैं। ऐसा ही एक एयरपोर्ट राजकोट और जूनागढ़ के बीच गुजरात राज्य में केशोद नाम का है, जहा पर पहले नियमित हवाई जहाजों का आना-जाना था, लेकिन अब वह केवल चार्टर्ड प्लेस के लिए प्रयोग किया जा रहा है। यह एयरपोर्ट 50 साल से भी

ज्यादा पुराना है और इसके एयर ट्रैफिक कंट्रोल तथा बिल्डिंग की मरम्मत पर प्रति वर्ष करोड़ों रुपए खर्च हो रहे हैं, पर यहां की जनता को इसका कोई लाभ नहीं मिल रहा है। केशोद एयरपोर्ट से मात्र 40 किलोमीटर की दूरी पर गिर फॉरेस्ट है, जहां पर शेरों के रहने का एशिया का सबसे बड़ा स्थान है। इससे 40 किलोमीटर की दूरी पर ही पृथ्वीराज चौहान द्वारा निर्मित बारह ज्योतिर्लिंगों में से एक सोमनाथ मंदिर है, जिसका जीर्णोद्धार हमारे परम प्रिय नेता, सरदार वल्लभ भाई पटेल ने करवाया था। इसी के पास धारवाड़ भी है इन तीनों स्थानों के कारण यहां पर सालों भर श्रद्धालुओं और पर्यटकों की भीड़ लगी रहती है। इसके अतिरिक्त, यहां के लोगों का भी अनेक स्थानों पर जाना-आना होता है। मेरे विचार से इस एयरपोर्ट पर यात्री हवाई जहाजों का पुनः आना-जाना शुरू होना चाहिए।

अतः मेरा नागर विमानन मंत्री से अनुरोध है कि वहां की जनता की मांग को देखते हुए इस एयरपोर्ट पर यात्री हवाई जहाजों का नियमित रूप से आना-जाना पुनः प्रारंभ किया जाए ताकि इसका लाभ वहां के लोगों, श्रद्धालुओं और पर्यटकों को मिल सके और साथ ही सरकार की आय में भी वृद्धि हो सके।

SHRI CHUNIBHAI KANJIBHAI GOHEL (Gujarat): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

MAHANT SHAMBHUPRASADJI TUNDIYA (Gujarat): Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY (Gujarat): Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

DR. C.P. THAKUR (Bihar): Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

Demand for expansion of Mettupalayam Railway Platform and providing other train services in Nilgiris

SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ (Tamil Nadu): Sir, presently the platform at Mettupalayam Railway Station can accommodate trains with only 13 coaches maximum and therefore there is an urgent need for expanding it to accommodate trains with at least 24 coaches. In the absence of a bigger platform, the Mettupalayam-Chennai 12672 Nilagiri Express starts from Mettupalayam with only 13 coaches and 11 more coaches are attached at Coimbatore railway station, including the general un-reserved coach. This causes a lot of inconvenience to the people of Mettupalayam in the absence of a general unreserved coach. This station also does not have a much required PIT-line for the maintenance of engines and coaches. There is space available for the same at this station. The following trains start or terminate at Coimbatore. Since Mettupalayam is the last destination on the foot-hill of Nilagiri Mountains and is close to the famous tourist place Ooty, there is always a mad rush to Mettupalayam in all seasons. Therefore, it is requested that the following trains be extended or terminated at Mettupalayam. 12674 Cheran Express which

presently runs between Coimbatore-Chennai-Coimbatore be extended to Mettupalaym. 22610 Coimbatore-Mangalore Intercity Express be extended to Mettupalaym. 56323 Coimbatore-Mangalore Fast Passenger be also extended to Mettupalaym. 15344 Amrita Express running between Palakkad and Thiruvananthapuram be extended to Mettupalayam. The people have been demanding for introduction of a new passenger train between Mettupalayam and Pollachi, Mettupalaym and Bangalore and a new passenger train between Mettupalayam and Coimbatore for an additional run of existing passenger train running between Mettupalaym and Coimbatore because of huge passenger traffic to all these places from Mettupalayam. The passenger train between Mettupalaym and Coimbatore does not run on Sunday and the people are facing huge hardship because of this. Therefore, this train should also be made run on Sunday too.

Another demand of the people is stoppage of the passenger train running between Mettupalaym and Coimbatore at Veerapandi, Puthu Pudur and Tudiyalur because of a large number of passengers from/to these places. Therefore, I urge upon the hon. Minister to look into the above and direct the Southern Railway to implement the above demands at the earliest. Thank you.

**Demand for declaring Tamil Nadu a drought-hit State and give assistance
to the affected farmers in time**

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI (Tamil Nadu): Tamil Nadu is facing an urgent drought-like situation, which has led to poor agricultural productivity, rural distress, acute shortage of drinking water and fodder. For three consecutive years- 2011, 2012 and 2013- the State has been reeling under drought, having received below normal rainfall. In 2013, both the monsoons, the North- East and the South West, had failed. As per the warnings of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), the El Nino effect over the Indian subcontinent will be severe this year. Already the monsoons have arrived late, thus, creating a crisis situation in the state. Acute water scarcity, across the State, has curtailed the cultivation of short- term crops. Perennial crops, such as, Areca Plantations have also withered for want of water. Unable to bear crop loss and meet obligations of repaying crop loan, farmers are ending their lives. According to Cauvery Delta Farmers' Protection Association, since 2012, more than 13 farmers have committed suicide in delta districts owing to crop failure, following water scarcity. The State is also witnessing an acute shortage of drinking water with the situation being deplorable in remote tribal hamlets.

Therefore, I appeal to the Government to declare Tamil Nadu as a drought-hit State and help farmers get the required relief on time. I also urge upon the Government to provide a waiver in the crop loans to the farmers. Since water scarcity is a recurrent issue in my state, I urge upon the Agriculture Ministry and the Rural Development

Ministry to promote research and development of drought resistant crop varieties, particularly paddy.

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I associate myself with what hon. Member, Shrimati Kanimozhi, has said.

SHRI S. THANGAVELU (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I associate myself with what hon. Member, Shrimati Kanimozhi, has said.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Goa): Sir, I associate myself with what hon. Member, Shrimati Kanimozhi, has said.

**Demand for transferring centre's slum encroached lands to Tamil Nadu
Government for implementation of the Slum Upgradation Programme**

SHRI T. RATHINAVEL (Tamil Nadu): During the recent Conclave of Ministers of Housing and Urban Development of States and Union Territories held in New Delhi, it was decided to achieve the objective of slum-free cities before 2023. The Government of Tamil Nadu under the able leadership of our hon. Chief Minister, has been tirelessly working on providing a dignified living to slum dwellers through various schemes. In this connection, the Tamil Nadu Government has urged upon the Centre to transfer its lands, encroached by slums to implement the Slum Upgradation Programme. The State had also demanded that the share for the schemes under the Rajiv Awas Yojana be sanctioned based on the proposals of Slum Free Cities Programme (SFCP). It has also been suggested to the Centre that the sanctioning process must be delegated to a State-level committee. Tamil Nadu Government has further suggested an exclusive housing scheme for tenants living in slum hutments because tenants living in slum houses on rent also require houses under the Rajiv Awas Yojana. Since the hut owners cannot share their accommodation with tenants for holistic slum upgradation, an exclusive housing scheme may be formulated as a relocation scheme to attain the objective of slumfree cities. It has also been urged upon the Union Government to immediately launch a massive urban development programme with substantially higher Central share of funding, after correcting the discrepancies of the old JNNURM Scheme. I appeal to the Centre to transfer its lands, encroached by slums, to Tamil Nadu Government for implementing the slum upgradation programme.

Demand for establishing an All India Institute of Homoeopathy in Kerala

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): Sir, Kerala is the first State in India which recognized homoeopathy as a system of medicine in 1928. In 1943, homoeopathy got included in the Travancore Medical Practitioners Act. In 1953, the TC Act was extended to the Malabar area through Kerala Adaptation Rules. The first elected Government of the State, headed by E.M.S. started a homoeopathy dispensary under Government sector in India. A separate

Directorate of Homoeopathy was formed in 1973, first time in India. There is a Central Research Institute at Kurichy started in 1974. This Centre was declared as Homoeopathic Research Centre exclusively for behavioural disorders and epilepsy in 1988.

So, Kerala is the right place to establish an all India Institute for Homoeopathy. As per the Twelfth Plan, the Government of India has a plan to establish an All India Institute of Homoeopathy to fulfil the emerging interest of scientists for research in homoeopathy. So, I urge the Government to establish an All India Institute of Homoeopathy in Kerala.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Shri Motilal Vora, absent. Shri Anil Desai, absent.

Demand for taking immediate measures to provide access to crop insurance schemes to the farmers of Vidarbha

SHRI AVINASH PANDE (Maharashtra): Sir, the Vidarbha region is excessively prone to the risks of an uncertain monsoon. After being warned of a likely 55 per cent deficit in seasonal rainfall, the entire region is now suffering due to incessant and excessive rainfall over the past two, three days. The crops in the region are mostly rainfed and access to irrigation facilities is limited. The development of irrigation projects is a time-consuming programme and farmers in the region continue to suffer in the meanwhile and remain prone to severe losses due to erratic monsoon patterns.

Recently, the Agrometeorology Department issued an advisory recommending that farmers should refrain from the sowing of Bt Cotton, which is the most important cash crop yielding relatively higher income for farmers. Inter-cropping and the cultivation of soyabean, sunflower and bajra were suggested instead. However, such a shift will cause a substantial decline in the farmers' income, exposing them to a great economic insecurity.

Concrete measures are required to insulate farmers from the insecurity of high-risk agricultural activity in Vidarbha on a priority basis. Therefore, I humbly urge you to take immediate measures for providing wider access to crop insurance schemes to the farmers in furtherance of the Government's Mission for Financial Inclusion.

SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA (MAHARASHTRA): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

Demand for taking steps for early construction of Tanakpur-Tawaghat Highway under BRO in Uttarakhand

श्री महेंद्र सिंह माहरा (उत्तराखंड) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, चीन देश की उत्तरी सीमा लद्दाख से भारतीय सीमा पर कई बार अन्दर तक घुसपैठ कर चुका है और किसी न किसी बहाने सीमाओं पर तनाव पैदा करता आ रहा है। 1950 में केंद्र सरकार ने उत्तराखंड में टनकपुर-पिथौरागढ़ सड़क का निर्माण किया। बाद में रक्षा महत्व की आवश्यकता को देखते हुए इस सड़क को तवाघाट तक बढ़ाया

गया, जिसकी जिम्मेदारी लोक निर्माण विभाग को दी गई। लेकिन जुलाई, 1963 में इस सड़क से संबंधित कार्य सीमा सड़क संगठन (बी.आर.ओ.) को दिया गया। लेकिन बी.आर.ओ. अपने दायित्व का निर्वहन करने में सफल नहीं रहा। 51 सालों के बाद भी बी.आर.ओ. 258 किलोमीटर सड़क का निर्माण पूरा नहीं कर सका। यदि भविष्य में युद्ध की आशंका रही तो हम अपनी सेना को चीन सीमा तक नहीं भेज पाएंगे, क्योंकि हमारे पास सड़क नहीं होगी, जबकि चीन ने भारतीय सीमा से लगे तिब्बत की राजधानी ल्हासा, जो 16,440 फुट की ऊंचाई पर स्थित है, वहां रेल पहुंचा दी है।

महोदय, सरकार ने हाल ही में इस माटर मार्ग को राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग घोषित किया है। अब परिवहन एवं राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग मंत्रालय के माध्यम से सड़क का निर्माण होना है। मंत्रालय ने भी तात्कालिक रूप से इस सड़क का निर्माण कार्य बी.आर.ओ. को दे दिया, इससे इस मार्ग के पूर्ण होने में सन्देह पैदा होता है, क्योंकि जो एजेंसी 51 साल में मोटर मार्ग का निर्माण पूरा नहीं कर सकी, उस पर शंका होना स्वाभाविक है। मेरा इस सदन के माध्यम से आग्रह है कि टनकपुर-तवाघाट सड़क का निर्माण पूरा करने के लिए बी.आर.ओ. की समय-सीमा निश्चित की जाए, अन्यथा इसको पूरा करने में और 51 वर्ष का समय लग सकता है, जैसा कि बी.आर.ओ. ने कहा है कि इसका निर्माण 2019 में पूरा होगा, जिसकी कोई गारंटी नहीं है।

अतः मेरा इस सदन के माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से आग्रह है कि बी.आर.ओ. को स्पष्ट आदेश दिए जाएं कि टनकपुर-पिथौरागढ़-तवाघाट सड़क का शीघ्र निर्माण करे, जो कि हमारे देश की सुरक्षा से जुड़ा है। धन्यवाद।

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Telangana): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Goa): Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर (हिमाचल प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं भी इससे अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

श्री आलोक तिवारी (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं भी इससे अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री मोहम्मद अली खान (आंध्र प्रदेश) : सर, मैं भी इसको एसोसिएट करता हूँ।

Demand for introducing Hindi from first standard in Government Schools of Telangana and Andhra Pradesh

SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI (Telangana): Sir, three language formula was formulated by Government of India, in consultation with States, in 1968 National Policy Resolution and reiterated it under National Policy on Education in 1986. It envisaged that children in Hindi-speaking States are to be taught three languages – Hindi, English and the local languages. And, in non-Hindi speaking States, the languages of English, Hindi and the local language has to be taught.

The issue in undivided A.P. is governed by AP Study of Languages in School

Education Rules, 2003, framed under AP Education Act, 1982. Rule 2 provides that in pursuance of three language formula, students are mandated to study Hindi as second language from VI to X in Telugu and English medium schools.

Hindi being the official language of the country and largest spoken language in the Indian Sub-continent, learning Hindi language from early childhood will immensely benefit school-going children and enable them to converse freely and fluently in Hindi. I am glad that private schools in Telangana State are teaching Hindi language from 1st Standard. I understand that many States in the country introduced Hindi from 1st Standard itself. But in States like A.P. and Telangana, Hindi is taught only from VI standards in Government and aided schools resulting in keeping students from these schools at a disadvantageous position when compared to students who are studying in private schools where Hindi starts from 1st Standard itself.

In view of the above, I request the HRD Ministry and the Government of India to immediately take steps to teach Hindi from 1st Standard in schools of Telangana and Andhra Pradesh. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Telangana): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

Demand for withdrawing the proposal of construction of a series of barrages on the river Ganga

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी (बिहार) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, जब से ग्रामीण विकास एवं सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्री तथा पोत परिवहन मंत्री ने गंगा नदी में हर 100 किलोमीटर की दूरी पर बराज बनाने की बात शुरू की है, तब से गंगा जीवी करोड़ों लोगों में घबराहट फैलने लगी है। गंगा की उड़ाही की बात तो ठीक है, लेकिन बराजों की श्रृंखला खड़ी कर के गंगा की प्राकृतिक उड़ाही की प्रक्रिया को बाधित करना सूझबूझ की बात नहीं है।

महोदय, 1971 में पश्चिमी बंगाल में फरक्का बराज बना और 1975 में इस की कमिशनिंग हुई। जब यह बराज नहीं था। तो हर साल बरसात के तेज पानी की धारा के कारण 150 से 200 फीट गहराई तक प्राकृतिक रूप से गंगा नदी की उड़ाही हो जाती थी। जब से फरक्का बराज बना, सिल्ट उड़ाही की यह प्रक्रिया रुक गयी और नदी का तल ऊपर उठता गया। इस से सहायक नदिया भी बुरी तरह प्रभावित हुई हैं। जब नदी की गहराई कम होती है, तो पानी फैलता है और कटाव तथा बाढ़ के प्रकोप की तीव्रता बढ़ जाती है। मालदह-फरक्का से होकर बिहार के सोनपुर तक ही नहीं बल्कि बनारस तक इस का दुष्प्रभाव दिखता है। महोदय, फरक्का बराज के कारण समुद्र में मछलियों की आवाजाही रुक गई। फिश लैडर बालू-मिट्टी से भर गया। झींगा जैसी मछलियों की ब्रीडिंग समुद्र के खारे पानी में होती है, जबकि हिलसा जैसी मछलियों का प्रजनन ऋषिकेश के ठंडे मीठे पानी में होता है। अब यह सब प्रक्रिया रुक गई है। गंगा तथा उसकी सहायक नदियों में 80 प्रतिशत मछलिया समाप्त हो गई है। इससे लोगों के भोजन में प्रोटीन की कमी हो गई है। पश्चिमी बंगाल, बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश में

अब रोजाना आंध्र प्रदेश से मछली आती है। इसके साथ ही मछली से जीविका चलाकर भरपेट भोजन चलाने वाले लाखों मछुआरों के रोजगार समाप्त हो गए हैं।

अतः हम सरकार से मांग करते हैं कि गंगा पर नए सिरे से बराजों की श्रृंखला खड़ी करने का विचार त्याग दिया जाए, वरना सरकार को जनता के भारी विरोध करना पड़ेगा।

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Telangana): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

श्री हरि बंश नारायण सिंह (बिहार) : सर, मैं एसोसिएट करता हूँ।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): The House stands adjourned to meet on Friday, the 1st August, 2014, at 1100 hrs.

*The House then adjourned at ten minutes past
five of the clock till eleven of the clock on
Friday, the 1st August, 2014.*

Demand for establishing an All India Institute of Homoeopathy in Kerala (pages 384-385)

Demand for taking immediate measures to provide access to crop insurance schemes to the farmers of Vidarbha (page 385)

Demand for taking steps for early construction of Tanakpur- Tawaghat highway under BRO in Uttarakhand (pages 385-386)

Demand for introducing Hindi from first standard in Government Schools of Telangana and Andhra Pradesh (pages 386-387)

Demand for withdrawing the proposal of construction of a series of barrages on the river Ganga (pages 387-388)

