

Vol. 233

No. 6



Monday

1 December, 2014

10 Agrahayana, 1936 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES
RAJYA SABHA
OFFICIAL REPORT

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[P.T.O.]

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RAJYA SABHA

Monday, the 1st December, 2014/10th Agrahayana, 1936 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Papers to be laid on the Table.

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI) ...(*Interruptions*)...

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापति जी, इनका प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर है ...(*व्यवधान*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; let me finish these formal items. ...(*Interruptions*)...
Let me finish.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापति जी, प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर हमारा अधिकार है, आप इसको रोक कैसे सकते हैं ? ...(*व्यवधान*)...

श्री उपसभापति : इसको खत्म करने दीजिए ...(*व्यवधान*)... यह फॉर्मल आइटम खत्म करने दीजिए । ...(*व्यवधान*)...

I. Notifications of the Ministry of Human Resource Development

II. Report and Accounts (2012-13) of the National Commission for Minority Educational Institutes (NCMEI) and Memorandum of Action Taken and related papers

III. Report and Accounts (2012-13) of the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) Jaipur, Rajasthan and related papers

IV. Report and Accounts (2012-13) of the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), Tamil Nadu and related papers

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): Sir, I lay on the Table :—

I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Human Resource Development, under sub-section (2) of Section 40 of the Indira Gandhi National Open University Act, 1985 :—

1. IG/Admn. (G)/ST.4/Pt/2012, dated the August 31st – September 6th, 2013 (Weekly Gazette), regarding amendment to Clause (1) (ii) (a) of Statute 4 of the IGNOU Act, 1985 concerning the appointment of Directors of the School of Studies in the University.

2. IG/Admn.(G)/DEC/2013/3148, dated the August 31st–September 6th, 2013 (Weekly Gazette), regarding repealing/deletion of Statute 28 of IGNOU Act 1985 dealing with the Distance Education Council.
- II. 1. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under Section 17 of the National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions Act, 2004:—
 - (a) Annual Report of the National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions (NCMEI), New Delhi, for the year 2012-13.
 - (b) Annual Accounts of the National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions (NCMEI), New Delhi, for the year 2012-13, and the Audit Report thereon.
 - (c) Memorandum of Action Taken on the recommendations of the above Commission in its Annual Report, for the year 2012-13.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 848/16/14]
2. Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

III. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Rajasthan Council of Secondary Education implementing the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), Jaipur, Rajasthan, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 929/16/14]

IV. (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), Tamil Nadu, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 928/16/14]

I. Report and Accounts (2013-14) of the UEE Mission (Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Delhi and related papers)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers :—

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the UEE Mission (Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan), Delhi, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 931/16/14]

**REPORTS OF DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY
STANDING COMMITTEE ON EXTERNAL AFFAIRS**

DR. KARAN SINGH (NCT of Delhi): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on External Affairs:—

- (i) First Report on 'The Constitution (One Hundred and Nineteenth Amendment) Bill, 2013'; and
- (ii) Second Report on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations/ observations contained in the Twenty Fifth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on the subject 'Passport Seva Project – Targets and Achievements'.

**MOTION FOR ELECTION TO THE NATIONAL
WELFARE BOARD FOR SEAFARERS**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): Sir, I move the following Motion:—

"That in pursuance of clause (i) of Rule 4, read with Rules 3 and 5 of the National Welfare Board for Seafarers Rules, 1963, framed under sub-section (2) of Section 218 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958 (44 of 1958), this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Chairman may direct, one Member from amongst the Members of the House to be a member of the National Welfare Board for Seafarers."

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

...(Interruptions)...

RE. NOTICE FOR SUSPENSION OF QUESTION HOUR

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, matters to be raised with permission of the Chair. Now, Zero Hour. *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति जी, हमें बोलना है ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, we have given a notice for suspension of the Question Hour ...(Interruptions)... This is the most serious issue, Sir. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Derek O'Brien, your notice is here. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: The red diary contains name of* ...(Interruptions)... The Sahara diary contains the name of* ...(Interruptions)... This is very serious, Sir. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. I will call your name. ...(Interruptions)... Your notice is there. ...(Interruptions)... Now, you sit down. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: This is much more than a notice. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will call your name. ...(Interruptions)... It is there. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: On 24th November ...(Interruptions)... the red Sahara diary ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. Mr. Derek O'Brien, what are you doing? ...(Interruptions)... I will call your name when your time comes. ...(Interruptions)... Please sit down. Don't do this. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, you please allow us to take up this issue. This concerns everybody. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, your notice is there. It is admitted. ...(Interruptions)... I will call your name. What is the problem then? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, this is a serious issue. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, understand the severity of the issue. ...(Interruptions)... Sir, please understand the seriousness of the issue. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, this is a serious issue. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: This is a serious issue. ...(Interruptions)... The name of* is in the diary. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: I will come and show it to you. You can examine it and then allow me ...(Interruptions)... You examine it, Sir. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your notice is here which is being allowed. You allow me. ...(Interruptions)... Now, Zero Hour, Dr. Ashok S. Ganguly. ...(Interruptions)... Zero Hour submissions. ...(Interruptions)... Please make your submissions. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, you examine this ...(Interruptions)... This is a serious issue. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is allowed; then why are you making noise? ...(Interruptions)... It is allowed already. It is here. Then why are you making noise? It is not proper. What do you want? ...(Interruptions)... It is indiscipline. ...(Interruptions)... What do you want? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal): We want suspension of the Question Hour. Let it be discussed. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: See, you have given Zero Hour notice. I told you, it is already permitted. It is coming; then what do you want? Please sit down. No, no ...(Interruptions)... I will give you time. See, your name is here. ...(Interruptions)... When your chance comes, you can speak. When your turn comes, you can speak. ...(Interruptions)... Not now. ...(Interruptions)... No, I am not tolerating it now. ...(Interruptions)... I cannot tolerate like that. ...(Interruptions)... I have called Shri Ashok S. Ganguly ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, let me clarify ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am telling you I will call you when your turn comes. Your name is here. No, please. I will give you time. It is not going on record. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, I have given you two notices. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, please. ...(Interruptions)... It is sheer indiscipline what you are doing. ...(Interruptions)... I am telling you. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, what is my number? ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I told you, it is there. ...(Interruptions)... Sit down. Dr. Ashok S. Ganguly, please. ...(Interruptions)... Dr. Ashok S. Ganguly, please. ...(Interruptions)... No. ...(Interruptions)... I will call you when your chance comes. ...(Interruptions)... Your name is there. ...(Interruptions)... It is not going on record.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN:*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What you are doing is sheer indiscipline. I am telling you that. I have told you that your name is there. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Dr. Ashok S. Ganguly, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY (Gujarat): Sir, why cannot it be taken up first? What is the problem in that?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You are not the Chairman. There is hon. Chairman who decides it. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... When an issue has to be taken up is decided by hon. Chairman. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. And he has done it according to the serial number of the receipt of the notice. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am not allowing it. ...*(Interruptions)*... Only what Dr. Ashok S. Ganguly says will go on record. Nothing else will go on record.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, we are then walking out.

(At this stage some hon. Members left the Chamber.)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That you can do. That is your right. Dr. Ashok S. Ganguly, please.

MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION

Birth anniversary celebration of V. Prabhakaran by chief of a political party

DR. ASHOK S. GANGULY (Nominated): Sir, I am raising this issue after a great deal of thought. It is an extremely sensitive issue. Normally I would not have raised such an issue unless it had deeply hurt me the people who are very close to me or many people whom I know. I am also sensitive about my friends since this concerns Tamil Nadu. I am also concerned about it. I have also been advised by my friends in the house from Tamil Nadu that it is a very sensitive issue.

On 26th November 2014, certain TV channels showed a very senior political leader cutting a cake to celebrate the birth anniversary of LTTE leader Prabhakaran. This senior leader was seen feeding pieces of the cake to his followers and showing pictures of his young days in the company of Prabhakaran. It was Prabhakaran who ordered the assassination of our late Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi on 21st May 1991 in Sriperumbudur. ...*(Interruptions)*... The scene of the leader of a political party in India celebrating the birth anniversary of the LTTE leader was reprehensible and unimaginable.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I have a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No point of order now. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let him finish it. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let him finish it. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let him finish it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. ASHOK S. GANGULY: Sir, on 27th November when I talked to some hon. Members of the Rajya Sabha and wanted to know if they were going to protest the audacity of the event, I was even more shocked to know that the sentiments expressed on 26th November were more widespread in Tamil Nadu, then and maybe apparent. I raise this issue in distress and disgust, and register my strongest protest expressing the sentiments of significant sections of Indian society. I appeal to this House to join me in condemning the heinous celebration of Prabhakaran's birth anniversary.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All the names of the hon. Members, who have associated themselves with it, may be included.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Rajasthan): Sir, I associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR (Punjab): Sir, I associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI (NCT of Delhi): Sir, I associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY (Gujarat): Sir, I associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Goa): Sir, I associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO (Telangana): Sir, I associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Telangana): Sir, I associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, I associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR (Himachal Pradesh): Sir, I associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, if at all it is a banned organisation or if it is about the leader who is no more, the responsibility to stop that lies with the State Government. ...*(Interruptions)*... But how has this issue been allowed to be raised here?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why not? ...*(Interruptions)*... Why cannot it be allowed? What is your objection?

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, law and order is a State subject. ...*(Interruptions)*... You have set a precedent, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Don't say like that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, you have set a precedent. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Don't say like that. ...*(Interruptions)*... Are you justifying it? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: It is not about personal attachment with any issue or any person. But Rules are Rules. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What are you talking about? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: A State issue should not be taken up in the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Are you agreeing with the celebration? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: How was it allowed here? ...*(Interruptions)*... Law and order is a State subject and they should have taken up that responsibility. ...*(Interruptions)*... They have not taken up the responsibility. ...*(Interruptions)*... Then why should it be raised here?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What are you talking about? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: We know every one.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Tiruchi Siva, you come to your subject.

Issue of release of recently detained Tamil Nadu fishermen by Sri Lanka

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, at the outset, I would like to thank the hon. Prime Minister, Mr. Narendra Modi, on behalf of the people of Tamil Nadu, my Party DMK, under the Leader Dr. Kalaignar, for the timely intervention in securing the release of five Tamil Nadu fishermen who were on death row in Sri Lanka. Sir, the fishermen, condemning this issue, were on strike for a brief period. After that, when they were out for fishing last Saturday, on 22nd of November, three boats did not return and 14 fishermen who were fishing were missing. It came to be known that again the Sri Lankan Navy has apprehended 14 fishermen and captured 3 boats. Sir, already 24 fishermen have been languishing in the prison of Sri Lanka for the past two months, and 75 boats and 3 more boats now, 78 boats have been precariously berthed in Sri

Lanka, and the North-East monsoon, which prevails in Sri Lanka, I think, will cause a very bad damage to those boats. Sir, the Sri Lanka's strategy of detaining the boats has left the people of Tamil Nadu to an extreme frustration. Deprived of their livelihood base, the fishermen in Tamil Nadu are in very much despair. Sir, I would urge the Government of India to immediately take initiative and move the highest authorities to release the boats and the fishermen as well as to retrieve Katchchatheevu, which is the only solution. Whenever our fishermen are fishing in Indian waters, our territorial rights are being deprived of by the Sri Lankan Navy.

Sir, above all, I would like to say one thing. One former Union Minister, a Harvard University product, who claims himself to be in BJP authority, appears on television and discloses that he only urged the President of Sri Lanka not to release the boats. The party which is running the Government, has not disowned his statement. When we are very much confident and hopeful with the Government that they would release our boats and our fishermen, another person from the same party comes and says that we won't release, it is skeptical. I urge the Government to kindly stop such irresponsible comments which create unnecessary problems in Tamil Nadu. The fishermen are already in despair and their future is bleak. The fishing boats have to be released immediately. Our persistent demands here in the House and our Leader's letter to the Government are in futile. I hope that before conclusion of this Session, we would again raise the same issue. It is an unending episode. Sir, the lives of our Tamil Nadu fishermen are in a very big question mark and the responsibility lies with our Government. During the elections, the same party assured that a Fisheries Ministry will be established to resolve these issues, but again the same story is going on. Sir, our Tamil Nadu fishermen, I am afraid, will be totally brought out of fishing and their future is a big question mark. This issue should be taken up very seriously. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Time over. Now, Shri Muthukaruppan. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I would like to bring only one fact ...*(Interruptions)*... Hon. Puratchi Thalaivi Amma has filed a writ petition before the Supreme Court to retrieve Katchchatheevu. ...*(Interruptions)*... That may be brought on record. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. E. M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

Recent arrest of Tamil Nadu fishermen by Sri Lankan Navy

SHRI S. MUTHUKARUPPAN (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I would like to raise this issue urgently to draw the attention of the Government of India to take immediate steps to release the arrested fishermen by Sri Lankan Navy.

The Sri Lankan Navy, on Sunday, the 23rd November, 2014, arrested 14 fishermen from Tamil Nadu in the seas of Nedun-theevu. Three of them are below the age of 18. When the engine of a fishing boat had broken, other fishermen had come to the spot to help the fishermen. The Sri Lankan Navy assaulted the fishermen, including 14 year old Dinesh Kumar, 17 year old Naveen and 18 year old Satish Kumar. The Sri Lankan Navy pelted stones on the Tamil Nadu fishermen, that is, the Navy people possessed stones.

Sir, 10 of the detained fishermen are from Jegadapattinam in Pudukottai District and 4 are from Rameshwaram. Three boats have been seized by the Sri Lankan Navy. Already, 24 fishermen from Tamil Nadu are in the Jaffna prison.

Again, Sir, I am thankful to the hon. Prime Minister of India, Shri Narendra Modi, for timely intervention for release of 5 Indian fishermen on death penalty in Sri Lanka.

Furthermore, Sir, my Leader, Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi Amma is concerned. On behalf of the State Government of Tamil Nadu, for filing appeal against death sentence, hon. Amma allocated ₹ 20 lakhs towards litigation expenses, Sir. Further, after the release of five fishermen from death penalty under the aid and advice of my leader, hon. Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi Amma, the Government of Tamil Nadu handed over ₹ 3 lakh each to all the five persons, a total of ₹ 15 lakh was paid. I urge the hon. Prime Minister of India and the Foreign Affairs Minister to intervene and release 38 fishermen of Tamil Nadu and their 78 boats. Sir, the permanent solution is the retrieval of Kachchatheevu Island, that is, the traditional and historical fishing grounds of Palk bay to the Tamil Nadu fishermen. Hon. Amma raised and discussed the same fishermen problem in the year 1985 when she was a Member of this august House. Further, Sir, I sincerely and seriously ask the Government of India to intervene in this matter speedily and release the arrested fishermen and also find a permanent bilateral solution to stop the barbaric acts of the Sri Lankan Navy against our poor Indian fishermen. Thank you very much, Sir.

DR. V. MAITREYAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by Shri S. Muthukaruppan.

SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri S. Muthukaruppan.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri S. Muthukaruppan.

SHRI K. R. ARJUNAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri S. Muthukaruppan.

Hunger strike of Bhai Gurbaksh Singh Khalsa for release of Sikhs who are languishing in various jails despite completing their sentence

सरदार सुखदेव सिंह ढिंडसा (पंजाब) : डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, आज इस हाउस में मैं एक ऐसा इश्यू उठाना चाहता हूँ, जो ह्यूमन राइट्स से सम्बन्ध रखता है। इस देश में कुछ कैदी ऐसे भी हैं, जिन्होंने अपना टाइम पूरा कर लिया है, लेकिन 10-10, 15-15 साल से अभी भी जेलों में बैठे हुए हैं। एक ऐसे देश में, जो दुनिया की सबसे बड़ी डेमोक्रेसी कहलाता है, वे कैदी अभी तक जेलों में हैं, जो अपनी सारी सज़ा पूरी कर चुके हैं। मैं खासतौर पर बताना चाहता हूँ, 1984 में हरमंदिर साहब में जो ऐक्शन हुआ था, उसके कैदी 30 साल से अभी तक जेलों में बैठे हुए हैं, जबकि उनकी सज़ा पूरी हो गई है, टाइम पूरा हो गया है।

बड़े दिन से यह मांग चल रही है कि उनको रिलीज किया जाए। इसके लिए हरियाणा के अम्बाला जिले के पास गुरुद्वारा साहब में सरदार गुरबख्श सिंह खालसा 17 दिन से भूख हड़ताल पर बैठे हुए हैं। जैसे माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने उन फिशरमेन्स को भी छुड़वाया है, जिनको फांसी की सज़ा सुनवाई जा चुकी थी, श्री तिरुची शिवा जी ने इसके बारे में कहा, मैं उनकी बात को सपोर्ट करता हूँ। जब से नये प्रधान मंत्री आए हैं, तब से उन्होंने कई नई परम्पराएं डाली हैं।

मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी और होम मिनिस्ट्री से यह उम्मीद करता हूँ, साथ ही लीडर ऑफ द हाउस भी यहां पर बैठे हुए हैं, उनसे भी मैं यह रिक्वेस्ट करता हूँ कि जो लोग इतने सालों से जेलों में सड़ रहे हैं और जिनकी सज़ा 10-10 साल पहले ही पूरी हो चुकी है, उनको जल्दी से जल्दी रिलीज करवाया जाए। इसको लेकर खासतौर पर पंजाब में बहुत बड़ा रोष है। धन्यवाद।

DR. M. S. GILL (Punjab): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by Sardar Sukhdev Singh Dhindsa.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Now, Shri Vijay Goel; not here. Then, Shri Prabhat Jha.

Presence of Fluoride and Mercury in drinking water causing diseases in certain districts of Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh

श्री प्रभात झा (मध्य प्रदेश) : माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं उस मसले को आपके सामने रख रहा हूँ, जो मानवीय संवेदनाओं से जुड़ा हुआ है। देश में बिजली की बहुत आवश्यकता है और बिजली उत्पादन होना भी चाहिए, लेकिन उत्पादन किन शर्तों पर होना चाहिए, इस पर भी हमें अवश्य ध्यान देना चाहिए। उत्तर प्रदेश का सोनभद्र और मध्य प्रदेश का सिंगरौली, ये दोनों जिले ऐसे हैं जिनके लिए कहा जाता है कि ये पावर हब हैं, किन्तु अगर वहां का दौरा करके देखा जाए, तो आपको वहां एक दूसरी तस्वीर ही नज़र आएगी।

हमने सुना है कि आनुवांशिक रोग होते हैं। अगर किसी के पिता को टीबी है, तो उसके बच्चों को टीबी होगा, अगर किसी को कैंसर है तो उसके बच्चों को कैंसर होगा, अगर किसी को डायबिटीज़ है, तो उसके बच्चों को डायबिटीज़ होगी, ऐसी बहुत सारी बीमारियां हैं, जो पीढ़ी-दर-पीढ़ी चली आती हैं, लेकिन एक आनुवांशिक रोग आपने कभी नहीं सुना होगा, जो वहां पर देखने को मिल रहा है।

इन दोनों जिलों के 100 किलोमीटर के रेडियस में जितने भी गांव बसे हुए हैं, वहां पर 4000 से भी अधिक आबादी के 100 से भी अधिक गांवों में विकलांग लोगों के बच्चे विकलांग ही पैदा हो रहे हैं।

पिछली बार मैंने सदन में आर्सेनिक का मामला उठाया था। जब इसकी खोजबीन की गई कि ऐसा क्यों हो रहा है, तो पता चला कि वहां नदी पर जो रेहदी डैम है, उसका सारा का सारा पानी जहरीला कर दिया गया है। यह काम वर्षों से हो रहा है। वहां पर इसे देखने वालों से इसकी शिकायत की गई कि लोग लुढ़कते हुए चलते हैं, लोग पैदल नहीं चल पा रहे हैं, पानी पीने से उनके दांत टूट रहे हैं और वे चर्म रोगों के शिकार हो रहे हैं। सबसे बड़ी बात यह है कि वहां लोगों के हाथ-पांव टेढ़े हो रहे हैं, हड्डियां टेढ़ी हो रही हैं। यह मानवीय संवेदना का मामला है। दोनों जिलों में इसकी शिकायत प्रशासनिक तौर पर की गई, लेकिन कोई सुनवाई नहीं हुई है। यह चिंता का विषय इसलिए है कि पीढ़ी दर पीढ़ी का विकलांग होना, सौ से अधिक गांवों में इस तरह की बात होना, इसकी देखभाल न होना, यह निश्चित ही हमारे लिए चिंता का विषय है। नेशनल ग्रीन ट्रिब्यूनल को भी इसकी शिकायत की गई, लेकिन कोई सुनवाई नहीं हो रही है, इसलिए मेरा सदन से, केंद्र सरकार और राज्य सरकारों से भी अनुरोध है कि इस पर तत्काल कार्रवाई की जाए। वहां पर अनेक साइटिस्ट्स गए, अनुसंधानकर्ता गए, अनेक एनजीओज वाले भी गए हैं, सारी रिपोर्ट्स में यह बात आई है कि वहां के पानी में सर्वाधिक मात्रा में पारा पाया जाता है, फ्लोराइड पाया जाता है। पारे का स्तर 1.5 तक तो चलता है, लेकिन अगर पानी में 12 परसेंट से अधिक पारा हो जाए, तो आदमी का शरीर गलने लगता है। वहां इस तरह की बीमारियां हो रही हैं। चमड़ी का रंग बदल जाता है, बुखार, सांस की बीमारी, जोड़ों का दर्द, पेट का दर्द, क्षीणता, पैरों में जलन, वाणी विकार, आदि तमाम सारे रोग पैदा हो रहे हैं। मैं सरकार से निवेदन करूंगा कि वह इसकी जांच कराए और इस पर अविलंब उचित कार्रवाई करे। बिजली जरूर पैदा हो, लेकिन इस कीमत पर नहीं।

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना (पंजाब): महोदय, मैं इस विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री अनिल माधव दवे (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं इस विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

डा. प्रभाकर कोरे (कर्णाटक): महोदय, मैं इस विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री तरुण विजय (उत्तराखंड): महोदय, मैं इस विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री दिलीपभाई पंड्या (गुजरात): महोदय, मैं इस विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री के. सी. त्यागी (बिहार): महोदय, मैं इस विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री अश्विनी कुमार (पंजाब): महोदय, मैं इस विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी (बिहार): महोदय, मैं इस विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

Recent reduction in purchase of levy rice by Central Government

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति जी, जब भी सदन चलता है, तब किसानों की दशा पर चर्चा होती है, लेकिन मुझे इसका कोई नतीजा निकलता हुआ नहीं दिखाई देता है। बाढ़, सूखा और दैवीय आपदा, शायद इस विषय पर परसों या तरसों चर्चा लगी हुई भी है। केंद्र सरकार की नीति ऐसी है कि उन किसानों को मदद देने में इतनी देरी होती है कि उससे उन किसानों को कोई

फायदा नहीं होता है। जब किसानों के सामने एक अजीब स्थिति पैदा हो गई, तब केंद्र ने किसान की फसल का मिनिमम मूल्य तय किया कि इससे नीचे किसान की फसल न बिके। शरद जी बैठे हुए हैं, मुझे याद है, उत्तर प्रदेश में पैड़ी किसानों की बहुत बड़ी फसल है और केंद्र सरकार 67 परसेंट लेवी लेती थी। लेवी लेने से किसानों को धान का मूल्य अच्छा मिलता था। इस बार जो मंत्री बने हैं, वे अपने आप को गरीबों का मसीहा कहते हैं, लेकिन उन्होंने लेवी 67 परसेंट से घटा कर 25 परसेंट कर दी और एफसीआई को यह निर्देश दे दिया कि किसानों की पैड़ी खरीदे। एक अजीब हाल सिर्फ उत्तर प्रदेश में नहीं हुआ, ...**(व्यवधान)**... उत्तर प्रदेश, उत्तराखंड, आंध्र प्रदेश, पंजाब, हरियाणा एवं देश के और हिस्से में भी यही हाल है। आज लेवी चावल का खरीददार नहीं है, सारी राइस मिलें बंद हो गई। आज किसान का धान एक हजार रुपए से नीचे पर बिक रहा है, जब कि सरकारी मूल्य तेरह सौ कुछ रुपए है। यह एक बड़ी विकट स्थिति है।

महोदय, उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने केंद्र को पत्र भी लिखा, माननीय मुख्य मंत्री जी ने केंद्र सरकार को पत्र लिख कर कहा कि हमारे यहां लेवी राइस 67 परसेंट खरीदी जाए, लेकिन मंत्री जी, उस विभाग में कुछ अधिकारी ऐसे हैं, जो वहां पर परमानेंट बैठे हुए हैं, अरुण जी यहां बैठे हुए हैं, मैं उन अधिकारियों के नाम भी आपको बता दूंगा, जो किसान विरोधी हैं और इस तरह की कार्रवाई कर रहे हैं। मैं मंत्री जी को कहूंगा कि या तो वे अपने को गरीबों का मसीहा न कहें, वे भी अपने को पूंजीपतियों का मसीहा कह दें या फिर वे किसानों के लिए काम करें। मुझे याद है कि पिछली बार शरद जी ने इंटरवीन किया था, तब 67 परसेंट लेवी राइस की खरीद शुरू हुई थी। आज उन्हीं अधिकारियों ने उसको रोक दिया।

महोदय, एक अजीब स्थिति खड़ी हो गई है कि किसान आत्महत्या को मजबूर हो रहा है। किसानों के सामने बड़ी भारी समस्या है। कोई खरीद नहीं हो रही है, एक जन-आंदोलन की स्थिति खड़ी हो गई है। मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय नेता सदन से कहूंगा कि माननीय नेता जी, यह बड़ा गंभीर मामला है, किसानों से जुड़ा मामला है, इसकी गंभीरता को देखते हुए अगर फिर से कोई निर्णय लिया जाए और लेवी चावल की खरीद शुरू करा दी जाए, तो कम से कम इस सूखे की स्थिति, जहां उत्तर प्रदेश में अधिकांश उत्तर प्रदेश सूखे की चपेट में था, कुछ बाढ़ की चपेट में था, किसानों को राहत मिल सके। यह मेरी अपील है।

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं इस विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी (बिहार): महोदय, मैं इस विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्रीमती जया बच्चन (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं इस विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री आलोक तिवारी (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं इस विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री अरविन्द कुमार सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं इस विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

कई माननीय सदस्य: महोदय, हम भी इस विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करते हैं।

श्री शरद यादव (बिहार): महोदय, यह बात बिल्कुल ठीक है और वित्त मंत्री जी यहां पर बैठे हैं। नरेश अग्रवाल जी ने जो मामला उठाया है, यह एक गंभीर मामला है और इससे पूरे देश में बहुत

बेचैनी है। किसानों ने जिस तरह मेहनत करके फसल पैदा की है, इसके बावजूद यह जो पॉलिसी मैटर है, यह हकीकत में है क्या, सरकार को इसको साफ करना चाहिए और यहां से सीधे आदेश देना चाहिए। इसलिए इन्होंने जो सवाल उठाया, वह देश भर के किसानों का बहुत गंभीर मामला है। इसलिए मैं सरकार से कहूंगा कि इस मामले में आप ठीक से ध्यान देकर इसका रास्ता निकालिए। इसमें रास्ता बनाइए, क्योंकि बहुत मुश्किल हो रही है।

श्री वी. हनुमंत राव (तेलंगाना): सर, यूपी के किसान ही नहीं, बल्कि तेलंगाना के किसान भी आत्महत्या कर रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, इसमें किसान लुट रहा है। हालत यह हो गई है कि किसान को लगभग 400 रुपये क्विंटल दाम कम मिल रहा है, क्योंकि धान को कोई खरीदने वाला नहीं है। आपने जो मिनिमम सपोर्ट प्राइस तय की है, उससे लगभग 400 रुपये कम पर मजबूरन किसान को अपना धान मण्डी में बेचना पड़ रहा है। जैसा कि बताया गया, लेवी की वजह से खरीद नहीं हो रही है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... जबकि कुछ राज्य लेते हैं। इस पर स्पष्ट निर्देश देना चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री के. सी. त्यागी (बिहार): सर, मैं इस विषय के साथ स्वयं को एसोसिएट करना चाहता हूँ। सर, मध्य प्रदेश और छत्तीसगढ़ में भी यही हो रहा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You please associate yourself. Your name will be noted. ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री के. सी. त्यागी: सर, मंत्री जी ने पटना में जाकर गलत बयान दिया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मेरे पास सरकुलर की कॉपी है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... केंद्र सरकार ने राज्य सरकारों को 200-300 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: त्यागी जी, हो गया। आप एसोसिएट कीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री के. सी. त्यागी: बाद में, माननीय मंत्री महोदय पटना में जाकर ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: ठीक है, अब आप बैठिए।

श्री शरद यादव (बिहार): सर, इस पर तो बहस होनी चाहिए। इस पर डिस्कशन करवा लीजिए।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, हम नियम 60 में नोटिस दे देते हैं।

श्री उपसभापति: ठीक है, नोटिस दे दीजिए।

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी (मध्य प्रदेश): सर, इस मामले पर हमने नोटिस दे रखा है। इस मामले पर हम एक शॉर्ट ड्यूरेशन डिस्कशन चाह रहे हैं और हमने कॉलिंग अटेंशन का भी नोटिस दिया हुआ है, इसलिए कृपा करके इस पर विस्तार से चर्चा करवा लीजिए, क्योंकि यह समस्या बहुत ही गम्भीर है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: चतुर्वेदी जी, सुनिए। अगर आपने नोटिस दिया है तो the Chairman will consider it. Now, Shri Ahmed Patel.

श्री के. सी. त्यागी: सर, मैं अवमानना का नोटिस देना चाहता हूँ । ...**(व्यवधान)**... मंत्री महोदय ने पटना में जाकर कहा कि ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: अब हो गया । आपने यह बात कई बार कह दी । ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री के. सी. त्यागी: केंद्र सरकार ने राज्य सरकारों को हिदायत दी है ...**(व्यवधान)**... कि खबरदार, अगर एक नया पैसा भी किसानों को दिया । ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This issue is very important, I admit. That is why I said that you give notice.

श्री के. सी. त्यागी: अगर दिया तो ...**(व्यवधान)**... उनको नहीं खरीदेगी । ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: हो गया, अब आप बैठिए । I have called Shri Ahmed Patel.

The continuing steep fall in prices of cotton

श्री अहमद पटेल (गुजरात): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, कपास की कीमत में जो गिरावट आई है, उसकी ओर मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार और सदन का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहूँगा । नरेश जी ने धान के बारे में बात की, लेकिन जिस तरह से कपास की कीमत गिर रही है, उसकी वजह से किसान परेशान है, दुःखी है । उनकी स्थिति दयनीय है, चिन्ताजनक है और वे कभी-कभी आत्महत्या करने पर भी मजबूर हो जाते हैं ।

जैसा कि आप सब जानते हैं कि पिछले साल कपास की प्रतिदिन की जो प्राप्ति हुई थी, वह करीब 70,000 गांठ थी, जो कि आज घटकर 35,000 हो गई है । उसकी प्रति क्विंटल जो कीमत है, वह 60,000 रुपये से घटकर 4,000 रुपये तक हो गई है । पिछली बार जब उसकी थोड़ी सी कीमत घटी थी, तब वे लोग काफी चिल्ला रहे थे, जो सामने बैठे हैं । तब हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी मुख्य मंत्री थे और उन्होंने कहा था कि कॉटन का एक्सपोर्ट बढ़ाना चाहिए । तब उन्होंने फार्म, फैशन, फैब्रिक्स, फाइबर और फॉरेन की बात की थी, लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि फार्म, फैशन, फैब्रिक्स और फाइबर उनके शब्दकोश से गायब हो गए हैं और उसमें अब सिर्फ फॉरेन ही रह गया है । ...**(व्यवधान)**... इसलिए किसानों पर ध्यान देने की काफी जरूरत है । उस समय उन्होंने यह भी कहा था कि कांग्रेस पिक रिवोलुशन लाना चाहती है और मटन के एक्सपोर्ट पर सब्सिडी दे रही है, लेकिन कॉटन के बारे में कुछ नहीं कर रही है । मैं आज सरकार से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार ने इस पर क्यों चुप्पी साधी हुई है? मेरे ख्याल से यह मामला बहुत ही गम्भीर है और इस पर काफी ध्यान देने की जरूरत है ।

पिछली बार जब कॉटन के दाम कुछ कम हुए थे, तो यूपीए सरकार ने सीसीआई को हिदायत दी थी कि कॉटन की खरीद कम से कम 5,000 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल पर की जाए, लेकिन पता नहीं इस बार सीसीआई को इंस्ट्रक्शन क्यों नहीं दी जा रही है । सर, मेरा सरकार से अनुरोध है कि खास तौर से सीसीआई को इमीडिएटली इंस्ट्रक्शन दी जाए कि किसान की कॉटन को सही दाम पर खरीदा जाए । प्रधान मंत्री जी ने एक और बात कही थी, जिसे मैं बताना भूल गया । उन्होंने कहा था कि जब हम सत्ता में आएँगे, तब खेती पर जो लागत है तथा जो प्रोडक्शन होगा, उस पर हम 50 प्रतिशत मुनाफा दिलवाएँगे । पता नहीं उनके वादे आज कहां गए । ...**(व्यवधान)**... मेरे ख्याल से सीसीआई

को इमीडिएटली कॉटन की खरीद करनी चाहिए और उसके साथ-साथ उसके एक्सपोर्ट की परमिशन भी तुरंत देनी चाहिए। सरकार से मेरा अनुरोध है कि कॉटन का एम.एस.पी. तथा धान और अन्य बाकी चीजों का जो एम.एस.पी. है, उसे बढ़ाना चाहिए। टेक्नोलॉजी मिशन और कॉटन को इफेक्टिव और एक्टिवाइज करके दस साल तक कॉटन का एक्शन प्लान बनाना चाहिए और खास तौर पर जो किसान है, उसको परसुएड किया जाए, उनको प्रोत्साहित किया जाए long staple कॉटन को प्रोड्यूस करने के बारे में। तो मैं समझता हूं कि यह बहुत ही गंभीर मसला है और इमीडिएटली धान, कॉटन तथा बाकी चीजों पर, क्योंकि पूरे देश का जो किसान है काफी परेशान है और कभी-कभी आत्म-हत्या करने के लिए मजबूर हो जाता है। तो ऐसे हालात में सरकार को इसे गंभीरता से लेकर तुरन्त इस पर तुरन्त कदम उठाने चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

DR. E. M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL (Maharashtra): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY (Gujarat): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Telangana): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

DR. M. S. GILL (Punjab): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY (Telangana): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI PANKAJ BORA (Assam): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI SANTIUSE KUJUR (Assam): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI (Maharashtra): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, first, Shri Sharad Yadav will speak, and after that, Shri Sharad Pawar will speak. ...**(Interruptions)**... All others please sit down. ...**(Interruptions)**... Mr. Mistry, please. ...**(Interruptions)**... आप लोग बैठिए।

श्री शरद यादव (बिहार): महोदय, मैं आपसे इतना ही निवेदन करना चाहता हूं, यहां फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर बैठे हैं, यह मामला कॉटन से लेकर सारे देश के किसानों का और उनके उत्पादन का है। इसलिए इसको न टाल करके, अभी वित्त मंत्री जी को इस मामले पर और उसकी पॉलिसी के

बारे में बताना चाहिए। उन्होंने कहा था कि 50 फीसदी ज्यादा देंगे लेकिन 3 फीसदी दिया है। आपके सरकुलर में है जो सारी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के पास है। इसलिए इस मामले पर आपको गंभीरता से अभी जवाब देना चाहिए जिससे कि इस बेचैनी का कोई रास्ता निकलेगा या नहीं निकलेगा? यही मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR (Maharashtra): Sir, last year, the CCI had purchased a substantial quantity of cotton, and the price level was between ₹5,000 and ₹5,900 per quintal. So, there were no complaints. This year, the prices have gone down to, practically, ₹3,500 per quintal. In fact, I have written to the Minister of State for Textiles regarding this issue and I received his reply on 13th November, 2014 where he has written, and I read: "I am enclosing herewith a list of Procurement Centres in your State, for the cotton season 2014-15, through which the CCI will purchase cotton at the MSP announced for the season. The rate is ₹3,750 per quintal for Medium Staple Cotton and ₹4,050 per quintal for Long Staple Length Cotton." So, this price is, practically, lesser by around ₹2,000 per quintal than last year.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. ...**(Interruptions)**... Now, Shri Yechury.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Sir, this is a very serious issue, and I just want to make one point. Sharad Pawarji was the Minister of Agriculture when the earlier Government was there. In reply to a question in this House, he is on record to have told us that the rate of increase of MSP had been less than the rate of increase in the cost of production as estimated by the Bureau of Cost and Prices. That was the hon. Minister's answer then. Now, Sir, many promises have been made during the election campaign. Many hopes have been aroused and many aspirations have been increased...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Don't say all these things.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: The point I am raising, Sir, is that the Government, during the campaign, had promised 50 per cent more than the cost of production. That is what we wanted. ...**(Interruptions)**... Sir, please convey to the Government to, at least, give us an assurance that they are going by their stand. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL (Punjab): For ten years, they were silent. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, इसका जवाब मिलना चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. ...**(Interruptions)**... If the Government wants to react, I have no objection. ...**(Interruptions)**... बैठिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... एक-एक मिनट। ...**(व्यवधान)**... There won't be any discussion on this. ...**(Interruptions)**...

सुश्री मायावती (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति जी, किसानों की विभिन्न फसलों का, खासतौर से धान और कॉटन की फसल का किसानों को सही रेट नहीं दिया जा रहा है। उनके उत्पादन पर

जो खर्चा आता है, उसको ध्यान में रखकर केंद्र सरकार के द्वारा उनके उत्पादन के रेट ठीक ढंग से तय नहीं किए जा रहे हैं । ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह एक गंभीर विषय है। केंद्र की सरकार को चाहिए कि उनके उत्पादन पर जो खर्चा आता है, उसको ध्यान में रखकर उनकी फसल का रेट तय किया जाए ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay.

सुश्री मायावती: सर, रेट तय करने के साथ-साथ पूरे देश के अंदर, खासतौर से धान और कॉटन को लेकर ...**(व्यवधान)**... खासतौर से कॉटन की फसल को लेकर महाराष्ट्र के अंदर तो किसानों का बहुत बुरा हाल है । वहां पर ...**(व्यवधान)**... जो उनकी फसल नष्ट होती है, तो किसान बड़े पैमाने पर आत्महत्याएं करते हैं । अभी तक की रिपोर्ट यह है कि अकेले महाराष्ट्र में दस हजार से ज्यादा किसान आत्महत्या कर चुके हैं । ...**(व्यवधान)**... इस मामले में भी केंद्र की सरकार को गंभीर होना चाहिए । ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I can't allow this. This is Zero Hour. I cannot convert it into a discussion. Shri Bhupinder Singh, you have to associate. Shri Bhupinder Singh had to associate. So, he has associated. Now, I cannot convert it into a discussion. Since the subject was very important I allowed some hon. leaders to react. ...**(Interruptions)**...

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, मंत्री जी साइलेंट क्यों बैठे हैं ? ...**(व्यवधान)**... वे जवाब दें । ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH (Odisha): My name is also there on this subject.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am coming to you. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, the price of soyabean has also come down. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी (मध्य प्रदेश): सर, हमने भी नोटिस दिया हुआ है । ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Sir, I have given my name.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I know it. I will come to you. ...**(Interruptions)**... You please sit down. I know it. ...**(Interruptions)**... All of you please resume your seats. ...**(Interruptions)**... All those who are standing may kindly resume your seats. Please resume your seats. ...**(Interruptions)**... Since I allowed some leaders, you are doing this. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी (बिहार): सर, सदन की भावना को देखते हुए सरकार को सदन में जवाब देना चाहिए । ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, यह पूरे देश के किसानों से जुड़ा मामला है । ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी: सरकार को जवाब देना चाहिए, पूरे सदन की यह भावना है । ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please resume your seats. Ansariji, please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... बैठिए, अंसारी जी । ...*(व्यवधान)*... I will have to adjourn the House and go. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is not the way ...*(Interruptions)*... If this is the way you behave, ...*(Interruptions)*... What is this? You allow me to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*... आप लोग बैठिए । ...*(व्यवधान)*... You go to your seat. What do you want? ...*(Interruptions)*... What do you want? ...*(Interruptions)*... Nothing will go on record. I am not going to adjourn the House. This is very bad. What do you want? ...*(Interruptions)*... What do you want? ...*(Interruptions)*... You go to your seats. ...*(Interruptions)*... You go to your seat. This is very unfortunate. ...*(Interruptions)*... Whatever you do, I am not going to adjourn the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... You are not allowing me to speak. First you go to your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN (Contd.) : The House is adjourned for five minutes.

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

The House re-assembled at forty-four minutes past eleven of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : उपसभापति महोदय, ...*(व्यवधान)*... सदन को चलाने की जिम्मेदारी हमारी नहीं है । ...*(व्यवधान)*... यह जिम्मेदारी सरकार की है । ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please ask your Members to go back to their seats. ...*(Interruptions)*... Ram Gopal Yadavji, you please ask your Members to go back to their seats; I am requesting you. ...*(Interruptions)*... I would respond to you. You are not allowing the Chair to ...*(Interruptions)*... You are not allowing me to say what I have to say. ...*(Interruptions)*... Ram Gopalji, go back to your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... Go back to your seats. ...*(Interruptions)*... Are you ready to listen to me? ...*(Interruptions)*... That is what I am asking. You listen to me. ...*(Interruptions)*... Ram Gopalji, please go back. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will ask the Government. ...*(Interruptions)*... Ram Gopalji ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: On one side, you want the Government to react, on the other side, you want to obstruct the proceedings. I don't understand what this is! ...*(Interruptions)*... On one side, you want the Government to react, on the other side, you are obstructing the proceedings. This is undemocratic, indiscipline. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am calling Mr. Derek O'Brien. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, how can I speak? Nobody can hear in this. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, let the House be in order. Nobody can hear. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, my time is going; please don't include this interruption in my time. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : नहीं, यह संभव नहीं है । ...**(व्यवधान)**... कोई मंत्री जवाब दे । सरकार इसे गंभीरता से नहीं ले रही है । ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This is the height of indiscipline. You have not given even a notice. You are coming and shouting! ...**(Interruptions)**... Those who are shouting have not given even a notice. Indiscipline and irresponsible behavior it is. It is unbecoming of a Parliamentarian; I am sorry to say this. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, I have not even started. ...**(Interruptions)**... I can't be heard. Let the House be in order. ...**(Interruptions)**... We can't hear, let the House be in order. How can I raise this important issue? ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned till 12 o'clock.

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

The House re-assembled at twelve of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair

ORAL ANSWER TO QUESTION

Supply of piped water to households

*101. **SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP:** Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the aims and objectives of the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) and whether Government has achieved those aims and objectives;

(b) how many habitations were targeted to be covered under NRDWP during the Bharat Nirman Phase-I and how many of them have been actually covered, so far;

(c) whether Government has ascertained the drawbacks in achieving the targets and if so, the details thereof and the steps taken to address them for achieving the target; and

(d) whether Government has formulated any programme to provide piped water supply to every household in rural areas and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) The aims and objective of National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) is to provide every rural person with adequate safe water for drinking, cooking and other

basic domestic needs on a sustainable basis, with prescribed water quality standards. Achieving this aim and objective is a continuous process.

(b) Against the target of covering 55,067 uncovered, 3,31,604 slipped-back and 2,16,968 quality affected habitations, during Bharat Nirman Phase-I (01.04.05 to 31.03.09) 54,440 un-covered, 3,58,362 slipped-back and 50,168 quality-affected habitations were covered with provision of safe and adequate drinking water supply.

(c) The reasons for not fully achieving the targets of coverage of quality affected habitations is due to high capital costs of large multi-village schemes to bring water from distant safe sources, time taken for planning, designing, sanctioning, procuring, execution and commissioning of such schemes, lowering of ground water table; drinking water sources becoming contaminated due to natural and man-made causes; poor operation and management and emergence of new habitations, procurement issues etc.

(d) Under the Centrally sponsored National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), this Ministry is giving special emphasis on piped water supply through perineal surface water sources in rural habitations. The Ministry has prepared a strategic plan extending the piped water supply to more households in the rural areas. The interim goal till 2017 is to cover 50% of all rural households with piped water supply. By 2022, the goal is to cover 90% rural households with piped water supply.

RE. AN ISSUE ABOUT SHARDA SCAM

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, I have given a notice ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 101. ...(Interruptions)... You can renew your notice.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, one second ...(Interruptions)... Sir, I gave two notices in the morning ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: We know that ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: No, no, Sir. Sir, hon. Deputy Chairman told me in the morning and advised me. I have given a notice for suspension of Question Hour; one in the morning and one in Zero Hour. * name appears in the Sahara Diary ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please don't take name. Please, please sit down ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, this name appears in the Sahara Diary.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 101. ...(Interruptions)... Please sit down ...(Interruptions)...

पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर) : शारदा स्कैम के बारे में बोलिए । ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can renew your notice in that matter. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. Please ask your question ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. Hon. Members, please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no, I am sorry, I cannot give you any more second. ...*(Interruptions)*... There is no bargaining in these matters; they are done according to the procedure. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री प्रभात झा (मध्य प्रदेश): शारदा स्कैम में किसका नाम है? ... यह गलत बात है । ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, please ...*(Interruptions)*... Hon. Members, you know the procedures very well ...*(Interruptions)*... What is your submission? Does it relate to the Question Hour?

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal): Sir, my submission is that the issue raised by some hon. Members regarding the agrarian matter has already been listed in the List of Business to be discussed day after tomorrow. ...*(Interruptions)*... But what happened is, we found that in the Zero Hour, we can't be a Zero Hour discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no, please don't try to interpret ...*(Interruptions)*... please sit down.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: It turns into a Short Duration Discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*... In the process my Member lost his right to raise the issue in the Zero Hour.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Derek O'Brien ...*(Interruptions)*... please. Please sit down ...*(Interruptions)*... Question No. 101 ...*(Interruptions)*...

RE. AN ISSUE ABOUT VACATION OF HOUSE BY AN HON'BLE MEMBER

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I need your protection.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please allow the Question Hour to run. ...*(Interruptions)*... What is the problem that you wish to raise?...

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN : Sir, I need your protection ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the protection for?

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Sir, the protection is that one of our Members who has been a two-term Lok Sabha Member and has come into Rajya Sabha, ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: We are aware of that problem and it has been discussed this morning. Please do not raise matters which do not concern the Chair. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Sir, I am sorry, we need your protection. Sir, there is police in the House. I have been a victim of this. Sir, I am sorry, we need your protection. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I understand, I know your problem ...(Interruptions)... I know the hon. Member's problem. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Sir, this is not correct. ...(Interruptions)... He has been in this House since 1967. Have respect for Chandrasekharji, who ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Housing issues cannot be discussed in the Chamber. No, I am sorry, there is a Housing Committee of the House and that deals with housing matters. Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)...

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): जया बच्चन जी को आज तक अलॉट नहीं हुआ है । ... (व्यवधान)... खुद जया बच्चन जी को अभी तक अलॉटमेंट नहीं हुआ है । ... (व्यवधान)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, we have not been allowed to raise the issue. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: In protest we are walking out.

(At this stage, some hon. Members left the Chamber.)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, please, one minute. ...(Interruptions)... ...(Interruptions)... Please, please. ...(Interruptions)... No showing of banners. Please, please. ...(Interruptions)... Just one minute, please. ...(Interruptions)... Let me tell you the factual position. ...(Interruptions)... Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Please sit down; please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Please sit down. The matter that the hon. Member has raised was mentioned in the morning meeting by senior leaders of your own party. The Minister of State for Parliamentary Affairs was present. He has taken note of it. Let us see the corrective action that follows. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, वहां पर पुलिस भेज दी है, सीआरपीएफ भेज दी है । ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: प्लीज़, आप बैठ जाइए । ... (व्यवधान)... आप बैठ जाइए । ... (व्यवधान)... आप बैठ जाइए । ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, ये आपकी बात की भी उपेक्षा कर रहे हैं? ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: नहीं-नहीं । ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: वहां पर पुलिस भेजी गई है । ...**(व्यवधान)**... जब तक एम.पी. को दूसरा मकान नहीं दे दिया जाता है तब तक आप मकान कैसे खाली करा सकते हैं? ...**(व्यवधान)**... श्रीमन्, वहां सीआरपीएफ को भेजा गया है । उसको वहां से वापस बुलाया जाए । ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री वी. हनुमंत राव (तेलंगाना): सर, माननीय सदस्य इस हाउस के मेम्बर हैं । ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, इनके बारे में सरकार को भी सोचना चाहिए । ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: आप बैठ जाइए । क्या आपको कोई प्रॉब्लम है? ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप बैठ जाइए । ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN : Sir, this is absolute... **(Interruptions)**...

श्री वी. हनुमंत राव: सर, पूरे हाउस की प्रॉब्लम है । ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. **(Interruptions)**... Allow the matter to be sorted out. It is nobody's intention to cause any problem for the hon. Members of this House. We have a Housing Committee. The matter is in the knowledge of the Government. **(Interruptions)**...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सभापति महोदय ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, हाउस कमेटी के चेयरमैन ने खुद पत्र लिखा है । ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY (Gujarat): No, Sir. **(Interruptions)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay; all right. **(Interruptions)**... All right; all right; please sit down. **(Interruptions)**... Please sit down.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: ...House Committee of Rajya Sabha. I was given a notice to vacate the House. **(Interruptions)**... They don't have the... **(Interruptions)**...

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

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी): माननीय सभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो चिंता व्यक्त की है और अभी थोड़ी देर पहले भी उनसे बात हुई । जिस मकान में वे अभी रह रहे हैं, ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्रीमती जया बच्चन: 1967 से, चंद्रशेखर जी के समय से । ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर (हिमाचल प्रदेश): नहीं-नहीं, 1964 से ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: प्लीज़, बैठ जाइए । ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप बैठ जाइए । ...**(व्यवधान)**... Let the hon. Minister finish. **(Interruptions)**... Please. **(Interruptions)**... आप बैठ जाइए । ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्रीमती जया बच्चन: आपके पास जवाब ही नहीं है । ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: बेहतर होगा कि आप जवाब दे दें, मैं बैठ जाता हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप सुन लीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN : Of course, it suits you, this position. ...**(Interruptions)**... of course, it suits you to sit down. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Can this dialogue end?

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Sir, I was given a notice to vacate the House. ...**(Interruptions)**... I informed the Lok Sabha House Committee. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: सर, सुप्रीम कोर्ट के दिशा-निर्देशों के तहत और जो नियम हैं, उनके तहत मकान जिनके नाम से अलॉट था, अगर वे उसमें नहीं रह रहे हैं, कोई और रह रहा है, तो उसको vacate करने की एक प्रक्रिया है। जहां तक नीरज जी की बात है, उनके बारे में बताया गया, मैंने माननीय मंत्री जी को इस संबंध में जानकारी दी है और वे नियमों के तहत क्या हो सकता है, वे उसे देख रहे हैं।

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: I know the rules as I was the Chairman of the House Committee of Lok Sabha. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री वी. हनुमंत राव: सर, पुलिस वाले इस हाउस के मेम्बर की insult कर रहे हैं। उसके बारे में कोई जवाब नहीं दिया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Do the hon. Members wish to have the Question Hour or not to have the Question Hour? Let us have a very clear thing. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: नो क्वेश्चन ऑवर। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right. Then, the House is adjourned till 1.00 p.m.

The House then adjourned at nine minutes past twelve of the clock.

The House re-assembled at one of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

Implementation of rural development projects

*102. **DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:** Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of rural development projects executed for the development of rural infrastructure and rural economy during the last two years, project-wise;

(b) the current status of fully and partially funded Centrally sponsored development schemes implemented in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana during the last two years; and

(c) the funds allocated and disbursed for the above schemes up to the 15th October, 2014 for these two States, project-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH): (a) The Department of Rural Development is implementing, through State Governments, the major programmes namely Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) for wage employment, Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) for rural housing, National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM) for livelihoods promotion through self-employment, Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) for rural connectivity and National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) for social assistance to rural poor. These programmes are aimed at betterment of rural livelihoods and overall development of rural areas through creation of employment opportunities, infrastructures and providing social assistance to the rural poor.

(b) The details of the fully and partially funded Centrally sponsored development schemes implemented in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana are given in the Statement-I (See below).

(c) The funds allocated and disbursed for the various rural development schemes in the State during the last two years and current year are given in the Statement-II.

Statement – I

The details of fully and partially funded Centrally sponsored development schemes implemented in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana

Scheme	Nature of Funding	Ratio of funding (Central : State)
MGNREGA	Partially	Unskilled labour : 100% by the Central Government for wage Material : 75% by the Central Government and 25% by State Govt.
IAY	Partially	75:25
NRLM	Partially	75:25
PMGSY	Fully	-
NSAP	Fully	-

MGNREGA : Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act

IAY : Indira Awaas Yojana

NRLM : National Rural Livelihoods Mission

PMGSY : Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana

NSAP : National Social Assistance Programme

Statement-II

Funds allocated and disbursed to various schemes implemented by the Ministry of Rural Development during 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15

(₹ in lakh)

Scheme	2012-13		2013-14		
	Central Allocation	Central Release	Central Allocation	Central Release	
Andhra Pradesh (Undivided)					
MGNREGA	NA	321673.59	NA	475049.00	
IAY	93916.18	84243.65	113374.34	114122.78	
NRLM	11623.00	15141.90	23466.00	22063.98	
PMGSY	8500.00	0.00	38600.00	500.00	
NSAP	67563.36	67563.36	62495.43	62861.79	
2014-15					
Scheme	Central Allocation		Central Release		Release as on
	Andhra Pradesh	Telangana	Andhra Pradesh	Telangana	
MGNREGA	NA	NA	253920.70	169660.00	24.11.2014
IAY	42729.19	36752.19	25619.44	18372.90	20.11.2014
NRLM*	20301.00	-	7901.00	-	31.10.2014
PMGSY**	3300.00	-	0.00	87.70	26.11.2014
NSAP	37057.48	26484.09	18625.09	13024.02	30.09.2014

NA: Not Applicable

MGNREGA: Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act

IAY: Indra Awaas Yojana

NRLM: National Rural Livehoods Mission

PMGSY: Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana

NSAP: National Social Assistance Programme.

* Following the bifurcation of the State, the Government of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana have been requested to allocate the funds between the two States as per the provision of the State Reorganization Act of Andhra Pradesh-2014.

** Joint allocation subject to furnishing of utilization certificate and audit report by the State.

Power situation in the country

*103. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether many States, particularly Maharashtra, are facing large scale load shedding due to non-availability of fuel and legal challenges due to change in law;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(c) the steps being taken by Government to resolve power problems in the country, particularly in Maharashtra which has been facing huge power shortage; and

(d) the details of steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government for doubling the country's power generation capacity during the next five years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) The shortage of power varies from state-to-state depending upon the demand and supply of power. The energy and peak shortage in Maharashtra during the current year (April to October, 2014) as reported by the state was 1.6% and 5.2% respectively against the All India energy and peak shortage of 4.1% and 4.7% respectively. Details of energy and peak shortage, as reported by States, for the current year 2014-15 (April, 2014 to October, 2014) are given in the Statement (*See* below).

As reported by the Generating utilities during the current year till 31st October, 2014, the generation of electricity from coal based thermal plants was 458.782 Billion Units (BU) whereas the loss of generation due to shortage of coal was only 2.566 BU. Out of this, the loss in Maharashtra was only 0.5 BU.

Government of Maharashtra *vide* letter dated 15.06.2014 had intimated that they were facing legal challenges in the bids finalised by them for Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) because of change in law and that there were issues regarding fuel availability. At present, however, there is no unit under shut down due to shortage of coal in Maharashtra.

(c) and (d) The Central Government has taken the following steps to resolve the power problems in the country, including in Maharashtra:

- (i) Capacity addition of 1,18,537 MW (including 88,537 MW conventional and 30000 MW renewable) has been planned to meet the demand projected by the 18th EPS by the terminal year of the 12th Five Year Plan. Out of the capacity addition programme of 88,537 MW from conventional sources, the likely benefit to the State of Maharashtra would be 11,275.5 MW.
- (ii) Transmission lines of 1,07,440 ckm and 2,82,740 MVA transformation capacity have been targeted for the 12th Plan. As against this, 45,570 ckm of transmission lines and 1,56,354 MVA of transformation capacity have been achieved till October, 2014.
- (iii) Government of India has taken initiative to prepare Action Plans for providing 24x7 Power For All (PFA) in partnership with the States.

- (iv) Two new schemes have been approved by the Government of India, namely, Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana and Integrated Power Development Scheme for strengthening of sub-transmission and distribution networks and for segregation of agricultural feeders to give adequate and reliable supply and reduce line losses.
- (v) Renovation and Modernization (R&M) of old power plants is planned by the concerned State and Central Power Utilities for improving the Plant Load Factor of existing power stations.
- (vi) The gap in indigenous coal availability is being met through enhanced coal production and coal imports for increased generation by thermal plants.
- (vii) Promotion of energy conservation, energy efficiency and demand side management measures is being undertaken.
- (viii) In order to support financial viability of State Distribution Utilities (Discoms), the Central Government had notified a Financial Restructuring Plan (FRP).
- (ix) Expeditious resolution of issues relating to environmental and forest clearances to facilitate early completion of generation and transmission projects.

Statement
Power supply position for 2014-15 (Provisional)

State /System /Region	Energy				Peak			
	April, 2014 - October, 2014		April, 2014 - October, 2014		April, 2014 - October, 2014		April, 2014 - October, 2014	
	Requirement	Availability	Surplus / Deficit (-)		Peak Demand	Peak Met	Surplus / Deficit (-)	
1	(MU)	(MU)	(MU)	(%)	(MW)	(MW)	(MW)	(%)
Chandigarh	1,077	1,077	0	0	367	367	0	0
Delhi	19,843	19,739	-104	-0.5	6,006	5,925	-81	-1.3
Haryana	30,237	30,105	-132	-0.4	9,152	9,152	0	0.0
Himachal Pradesh	5,174	5,115	-59	-1.1	1,316	1,313	-3	-0.2
Jammu and Kashmir	8,880	7,107	-1,773	-20.0	2,521	2,017	-504	-20.0
Punjab	34,385	33,905	-480	-1.4	11,534	10,023	-1,511	-13.1
Rajasthan	37,423	37,015	-408	-1.1	10,188	10,077	-111	-1.1
Uttar Pradesh	64,164	53,633	-10,531	-16.4	15,670	13,003	-2,667	-17.0
Uttarakhand	7,383	7,121	-262	-3.5	1,883	1,833	-50	-2.7
Northern Region	2,08,566	1,94,817	-13,749	-6.6	51,977	47,642	-4,335	-8.3
Chhattisgarh	12,595	12,425	-170	-1.3	3,759	3,350	-409	-10.9
Gujarat	56,486	56,463	-23	0.0	13,603	13,499	-104	-0.8

Madhya Pradesh	30,408	30,116	-292	-1.0	8,413	8,395	-18	-0.2
Maharashtra	80,367	79,076	-1,291	-1.6	20,724	19,654	-1,070	-5.2
Daman and Diu	1,249	1,249	0	0.0	297	297	0	0.0
Dadar and Nagar Haveli	3,140	3,138	-2	-0.1	679	679	0	0.0
Goa	2,418	2,383	-35	-1.4	501	489	-12	-2.4
Western Region	1,86,663	1,84,850	-1,813	-1.0	44,166	42,757	-1,409	-3.2
Andhra Pradesh	38,482	35,684	-2,798	-7.3	7,144	6,549	-595	-8.3
Telangana	22,365	20,254	-2,111	-9.4	7,791	6,648	-1,143	-14.7
Karnataka	35,315	33,424	-1,891	-5.4	10,001	9,503	-498	-5.0
Kerala	12,922	12,679	-243	-1.9	3,760	3,495	-265	-7.0
Tamil Nadu	57,366	55,780	-1,586	-2.8	13,663	13,498	-165	-1.2
Puducherry	1,474	1,449	-25	-1.7	389	348	-41	-10.5
Lakshadweep	28	28	0	0	8	8	0	0
Southern Region	1,67,924	1,59,270	-8,654	-5.2	39,094	35,698	-3,396	-8.7
Bihar	10,548	10,268	-280	-2.7	2,992	2,792	-200	-6.7
DVC	11,118	10,808	-310	-2.8	2,653	2,590	-63	-2.4
Jharkhand	4,418	4,291	-127	-2.9	1,060	1,037	-23	-2.2
Odisha	16,092	15,794	-298	-1.9	3,857	3,807	-50	-1.3
West Bengal	29,918	29,739	-179	-0.6	7,544	7,524	-20	-0.3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Sikkim	228	228	0	0.0	82	82	0	0.0
Andaman- Nicobar	140	105	-35	-25	40	32	-8	-20
Eastern Region	72,322	71,128	-1,194	-1.7	16,909	16,609	-300	-1.8
Arunachal Pradesh	391	348	-43	-11.0	139	126	-13	-9.4
Assam	5,259	4,767	-492	-9.4	1,380	1,257	-123	-8.9
Manipur	386	368	-18	-4.7	141	138	-3	-2.1
Meghalaya	1,043	875	-168	-16.1	335	297	-38	-11.3
Mizoram	258	241	-17	-6.6	87	82	-5	-5.7
Nagaland	376	356	-20	-5.3	140	118	-22	-15.7
Tripura	726	642	-84	-11.6	310	266	-44	-14.2
North-Eastern Region	8,439	7,597	-842	-10.0	2,528	2,141	-387	-15.3
ALL INDIA	6,43,914	6,17,662	-26,252	-4.1	1,48,166	1,41,160	-7,006	-4.7

Lakshadweep and Andaman & Nicobar Islands are stand-alone systems, power supply position of these, does not form part of regional requirement and availability.
Note: Energy figures for Andhra Pradesh includes the figures of undivided Andhra Pradesh (including Telangana area) for the period Apr-May, 2014. Energy figures of Telangana are w.e.f. Jun 2014. Peak figures for Andhra Pradesh and Telangana are w.e.f. June, 2014. This is due to bifurcation of Andhra Pradesh into Andhra Pradesh and Telangana w.e.f. June, 2014.

Contribution to road safety programmes

†*104. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in view of the increasing number of deaths in road accidents, Government has planned to make the contributions towards road safety programmes tax-free;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps being taken by Government to prevent such accidents; and

(d) the details of road accidents and deaths during the last three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) and (b) No, Sir. However, subsection 5 of Section 80G of Income Tax Act 1961 (the Act) provides that 50% of the amount of donations made towards an Institution or fund, established in India for charitable purpose and registered under section 12 AA of the Act shall be allowed as deduction from the gross total income of the donor under the specified conditions. This exemption is also applicable to donations made towards funds set up for carrying out road safety activities.

(c) The Ministry has also taken the following steps to minimize road accidents in the country:

- (i) The Government has approved a National Road Safety Policy. This policy outlines various policy measures such as promoting awareness, establishing road safety information data base, encouraging safer road infrastructure including application of intelligent transport, enforcement of safety laws etc.
- (ii) The Government has constituted National Road Safety Council as the apex body to take policy decisions in matters of road safety. The Ministry has requested all States/UTs for setting up of State Road Safety Council and District Road Safety Committees.
- (iii) The Ministry has adopted a multi-pronged strategy to address the issue of road safety based on four E's of Road Safety viz. (i) Education (ii) Enforcement (iii) Engineering (roads as well as vehicles) and (iv) Emergency care and constituted five working groups to recommend the course of action. The working groups submitted its report which was placed on the website of the Ministry for implementation by the States Government.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (iv) Road safety has been made an integral part of road design at the planning stage.
- (v) Road safety audit of selected stretches of National Highways/Expressways.
- (vi) Establishment of model Institute of Driving Training and Research (IDTR) in all States.
- (vii) Tightening of safety standards of vehicles like helmets, seat belts, power-steering, rear view mirror.
- (viii) Publicity campaigns on road safety awareness through print and electronic media.
- (ix) Pilot projects for cashless treatment of Road Accident victims.

(d) As per annual publication “Road Accident in India” published by Transport Research Wing of Ministry of Road Transport and Highways, the State/UT-wise total number of road accidents and persons killed during 2011 to 2013 is given in the Statement-I.

Statement

State/UT-wise total number of road accidents and persons killed during 2011 to 2013

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Total number of Road accidents			Total number of persons killed in road accidents		
		2011	2012	2013	2011	2012	2013
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	44,165	42,524	43,482	15,165	14,964	14,171
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	263	251	308	126	138	143
3.	Assam	6,569	6,535	7,211	2,342	2,291	2,441
4.	Bihar	10,673	10,320	10,200	5,090	5,056	5,061
5.	Chhattisgarh	14,108	13,511	13,657	2,983	3,167	3,477
6.	Goa	4,560	4,312	4,294	333	292	266
7.	Gujarat	30,205	27,949	25,391	8,008	7,817	7,613
8.	Haryana	11,128	10,065	10,482	4,762	4,446	4,517
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3,099	2,899	2,981	1,072	1,109	1,054
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	6,655	6,709	6,457	1,116	1,165	990
11.	Jharkhand	5,451	5,711	5,569	2,572	2,818	2,706
12.	Karnataka	44,731	44,448	44,020	8,971	9,448	10,046

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
13.	Kerala	35,216	36,174	35,215	4,145	4,286	4,258
14.	Madhya Pradesh	49,406	51,210	51,810	7,869	8,175	8,588
15.	Maharashtra	68,438	66,316	63,019	13,057	13,333	13,029
16.	Manipur	692	771	671	158	158	165
17.	Meghalaya	599	483	525	212	219	130
18.	Mizoram	97	110	114	81	77	97
19.	Nagaland	39	42	71	25	56	30
20.	Odisha	9,398	9,285	9,680	3,802	3,701	4,062
21.	Punjab	6,513	6,341	6,323	4,931	4,820	4,588
22.	Rajasthan	23,245	22,969	23,592	9,232	9,528	9,724
23.	Sikkim	406	158	244	106	55	68
24.	Tamil Nadu	65,873	67,757	66,238	15,422	16,175	15,563
25.	Tripura	834	888	818	245	272	226
26.	Uttarakhand	1,508	1,472	1,297	937	844	766
27.	Uttar Pradesh	29,285	29,972	30,615	21,512	16,149	16,004
28.	West Bengal	14,945	12,290	12,414	5,664	5,397	5,504
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	234	236	200	17	25	40
30.	Chandigarh	437	419	410	136	136	117
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	103	85	91	63	53	49
32.	Daman and Diu	50	50	59	33	29	31
33.	Delhi	7,281	6,937	7,566	2,065	1,866	1,820
34.	Lakshadweep	0	3	1	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	1,480	1,181	1,451	233	193	228
TOTAL		497,686	490,383	486,476	142,485	138,258	137,572

New teachers' training programme

†*105. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government would consider to start a new teachers' training programme in the name of Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan to motivate teachers; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) The Government of India is already implementing the centrally sponsored scheme of Teacher Education which provides financial assistance for teacher education development to States/Union Territories.

Under the Centrally sponsored scheme of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), and the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), in-service teacher training is provided to Government elementary and school secondary teachers on an annual basis to upgrade their capacities.

Government is scheduled to launch a scheme named as Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya National Mission on Teachers and Teaching (PMMNMTT) which will provide an integrated platform for building synergies among all the existing initiatives that are launched or under finalisation by the Department of School Education and Literacy, University Grants Commission (UGC), All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE), National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE), National Mission on Education through ICT (NMEICT), Central Universities (CUs), National Institutes of Technical Teachers' Training and Research (NITTRs) etc. providing oversight to the existing activities and also carry out new activities aimed at filling gaps so that a comprehensive vehicle for Teacher/Faculty related programmes and schemes is created.

Ground water resource assessment

*106. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) has carried out any ground water resource assessment recently, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has formulated any special programme for Andhra Pradesh after the assessment, if so, the details thereof; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SUSHRI UMA BHARTI): (a) Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) carries out periodic assessment of replenishable ground water resources jointly with the respective State Ground Water Departments. As per the latest assessment (2011), the total annual replenishable ground water resource of the country is around 433 Billion Cubic Metres (BCM) and net annual ground water availability is 398 BCM. Out of 6607 assessment units (Blocks/ Mandals/ Talukas/ Districts) in the Country, 1071 units falling in 16 States and 2 UTs have been categorized as 'Over-exploited' where the annual ground water extraction exceeds the net annual ground water availability and significant decline in long term ground water level trend has been observed either in pre-monsoon or post-monsoon or both. The stage of ground water development in the country is 62%. State-wise details are given at in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) Aquifer Mapping and Management programme is taken up during XII Plan by CGWB, under the scheme of Ground Water Management and Regulation. Out of 8.89 lakh sq.km envisaged for Aquifer Mapping during XII Five Year Plan in the Country, 61850 sq. km area is proposed to be covered in the State of Andhra Pradesh. Compilation of existing data and gap identification have been completed in 61850 sq. km in the State of Andhra Pradesh. Further, in 14421 sq. km data generation has been initiated. The Aquifer Mapping is aimed to delineate aquifer characteristics such as properties of the aquifers, dimension and disposition of aquifer, water quantity, quality etc. Further, an inventory of wells is also envisaged to help in determining the extent of aquifers. In addition, technological interventions like advanced geo-physical surveys have been visualized which will speed up the process of identification of aquifers.

(c) In view of reply to Part (b), question does not arise.

Statement

State-wise ground water resources availability, utilization and stage of development (Assessment Year - 2011)

Sl. No.	States/ Union Territories	Total Annual Replenish- able Ground Water Resource	Natural Discharge during non- monsoon season	Net Annual Ground Water Avail- ability	Annual Ground Water Draft			Stage of Ground Water Develop- ment	Total No. of Assessed Units	Over- Exploited
					Irrigation	Domes- tic and industrial uses	Total			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		BCM/yr	BCM/yr	BCM/yr	BCM/yr	BCM/yr	BCM/yr	(%)	No.	No.
1.	Andhra Pradesh	20.7892	1.9064	18.8828	6.2695	0.7381	7.0076	37	662	41
2.	Telangana	15.0983	1.4138	13.6845	6.9103	0.5919	7.5022	54.8	448	42
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	4.5100	0.4500	4.0600	0.0020	0.0010	0.0030	0.08	11	0
4.	Assam	28.5200	2.7300	25.7900	2.8600	0.6400	3.5000	14	27	0
5.	Bihar	29.3350	2.4705	26.8645	10.2550	1.6960	11.9510	44	533	0
6.	Chhattisgarh	12.4200	0.7900	11.6300	3.4300	0.6200	4.0500	35	146	1
7.	Delhi	0.3105	0.0234	0.2871	0.1402	0.2519	0.3921	137	27	18
8.	Goa	0.2424	0.0970	0.1454	0.0101	0.0311	0.0412	28	20	0
9.	Gujarat	18.5686	0.9832	17.5854	10.7477	1.1074	11.8551	67	223	24

10. Haryana	10.7800	0.9900	9.7900	12.3500	0.7100	13.0600	133	116	71
11. Himachal Pradesh	0.5590	0.0280	0.5310	0.2516	0.1272	0.3788	71	8	1
12. Jammu & Kashmir	4.2512	0.4251	3.8261	0.1988	0.6077	0.8065	21	14	0
13. Jharkhand	6.3100	0.5500	5.7600	1.3100	0.5500	1.8600	32	210	6
14. Karnataka	17.0266	2.2134	14.8132	8.5916	0.8198	9.4114	64	270	63
15. Kerala	6.6864	0.6134	6.0730	1.3046	1.5310	2.8356	47	152	1
16. Madhya Pradesh	35.0406	1.7520	33.2886	17.4809	1.3537	18.8346	57	313	24
17. Maharashtra	33.9474	1.7965	32.1509	16.1460	1.0293	17.1753	53	353	10
18. Manipur	0.4401	0.0440	0.3961	0.0033	0.0007	0.0040	1.02	8	0
19. Meghalaya	1.7805	0.1771	1.6034	0.0015	0.0002	0.0017	0.08	7	0
20. Mizoram	0.0304	0.0030	0.0274	0.0000	0.0010	0.0010	3.52	22	0
21. Nagaland	0.6159	0.0616	0.5543	0.0000	0.0340	0.0340	6.13	8	0
22. Odisha	17.7768	1.0858	16.6910	3.8126	0.9162	4.7288	28	314	0
23. Punjab	22.5300	2.2100	20.3200	34.1700	0.7100	34.8800	172	138	110
24. Rajasthan	11.9414	1.1125	10.8289	13.1332	1.7098	14.8430	137	243	172
25. Sikkim*	-	-	0.0440	0.0027	0.0086	0.0113	26	4	0
26. Tamil Nadu	21.5326	2.1533	19.3793	13.1688	1.7638	14.9326	77	1129	374
27. Tripura	2.5866	0.2286	2.3580	0.0932	0.0694	0.1626	7	39	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
28.	Uttar Pradesh	77.1900	5.5300	71.6600	48.7400	4.0400	52.7800	74	820	111
29.	Uttarakhand	2.0403	0.0449	1.9954	1.1033	0.0298	1.1331	57	18	0
30.	West Bengal	29.2511	2.6688	26.5823	9.7195	0.9732	10.6927	40	271	0
TOTAL (STATES)		432.1109	34.5523	397.6026	222.2064	22.6628	244.8692	62	6554	1069
Union Territories										
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.3080	0.0216	0.2864	0.0006	0.0121	0.0127	4.44	36	0
2.	Chandigarh	0.0216	0.0022	0.0194	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0	1	0
3.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	0.0622	0.0031	0.0591	0.0072	0.0056	0.0128	22	1	0
4.	Daman and Diu	0.0181	0.0012	0.0169	0.0145	0.0019	0.0164	97	2	1
5.	Lakshadweep	0.0105	0.0070	0.0035	0.0000	0.0023	0.0023	67	9	0
6.	Puducherry	0.1893	0.0190	0.1703	0.1237	0.0293	0.1530	90	4	1
TOTAL (UTs)		0.6097	0.0541	0.5556	0.1460	0.0512	0.1972	36	53	2
GRAND TOTAL		432.7206	34.6064	398.1582	222.3524	22.7140	245.0664	62	6607	1071

* Note: Net ground water availability in Sikkim has been estimated based on spring discharge and is not reflected in the corresponding column of total annual replenishable resource (column no.3). This results in a difference of 0.044 BCM in the States Total and Grand Total.

Scaling down coverage of MGNREGA

*107. DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Ministry has decided or proposing to reduce the scale of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) from present 650 districts to only 250 backward districts;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) what would be its impact on rural employment and poverty ?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Shortage of coal

*108. SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the coal reserve in the country;

(b) the annual production of coal by the Coal India Ltd. and the private sector during the last three years;

(c) the coal consumption in the country and the shortage of coal during the last three years; and

(d) how Government would overcome the shortage of coal in the country and the quantity of coal imported during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) The total estimated quantum of coal resources in the country is 301.56 billion tonnes as per “The inventory of Geological Resources of Indian Coal” (as on 01.04.2014), prepared by the Geological Survey of India (GSI).

(b) the All-India production of coal including that of Coal India Limited (CIL) and others during last three years is as follows:

	(in million tonnes)		
	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Coal India Limited	435.84	452.21	462.53
Singareni Collieries Company Limited	52.21	53.19	50.47
Captive	34.53	34.23	38.88
Others	17.37	16.78	13.76
TOTAL	539.95	556.41	565.64

(c) and (d) The total supply of coal through domestic sources has been short of the overall demand of coal. Accordingly, the total supply of coal in the country is through domestic sources as well as imports. The total supply of coal in the country during 2011-12 from domestic and imported sources was 535.9 million tonnes and 102.9 million tonnes respectively. During 2012-13, the total indigenous supply of coal was 567.6 million tonnes and the import of coal was 145.8 million tonnes. During 2013-14, the total indigenous supply of coal was 571 million tonnes whereas materialization through imports was 168.5 million tonnes.

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

Allocation and release of funds under MGNREGA

*109. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allocated to different States and Union Territories for works under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) and the actual amount released till date during the current financial year; and

(b) the criteria for allocation and release of funds to the States ?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH): (a) and (b) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) is a demand driven programme. Central funds are released to the States/UTs on the basis of agreed to Labour Budget and taking into consideration the performance and utilization of available funds. Ist tranche of Central share under MGNREGA is released to States/UTs taking into account availability and requirement of funds as per agreed to labour budget subject to settlement of accounts of the financial year preceding the previous year and subsequent releases are made provided the audited utilization certificate of the previous year and the provisional utilisation certificate of the current year are submitted. State/UT wise funds released till date are given in the Statement.

Statement*The State/UT-wise funds released till date*

Financial year 2014-15

Sl.No.	State	*Central fund released (₹ in lakh)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	253920.07
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	922.97
3.	Assam	31001.66
4.	Bihar	76981.86
5.	Chhattisgarh	124529.72
6.	Gujarat	27017.59
7.	Haryana	11299.74
8.	Himachal Pradesh	21595.72
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	28742.85
10.	Jharkhand	43189.65
11.	Karnataka	105558.51
12.	Kerala	73948.46
13.	Madhya Pradesh	190854.12
14.	Maharashtra	45481.17
15.	Manipur	17219.69
16.	Meghalaya	19137.32
17.	Mizoram	9941.23
18.	Nagaland	9926.79
19.	Odisha	76761.86
20.	Punjab	15571.6
21.	Rajasthan	223902.21
22.	Sikkim	3979.6
23.	Tamil Nadu	229159.85
24.	Telangana	169660
25.	Tripura	37377.32

Sl.No.	State	*Central fund released (₹ in lakh)
26.	Uttar Pradesh	137442.86
27.	Uttarakhand	17434.86
28.	West Bengal	298975.11
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	791.68
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0
31.	Daman and Diu	0
32.	Goa	13.57
33.	Lakshadweep	45.06
34.	Puducherry	455
35.	Chandigarh	0
TOTAL		2302840.33

* Till 27.11.2014.

Revision of guidelines of MDMS

*110. SHRI K. C. TYAGI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has revised or is planning to revise the guidelines of the Mid Day Meal Scheme (MDMS);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that the existing nutritional norms were found to be inadequate to address the growing needs of children; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) The last revision in the Mid Day Meal Guidelines was in 2006. However, from time-to-time instructions for the efficient implementation of the Mid Day Meal Scheme have been issued. For instance, *vide* instructions dated 24.11.2009, enhancement of food norms for upper primary children, upward revision of the cooking cost and separate provision for honorarium @ ₹1000 to each cook-cum-helper were issued to the States / UTs.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Backward blocks under MGNREGA

*111. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government has consulted the states before finalising and announcing the names of the backward blocks under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA); and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH): (a) and (b) The number of backward blocks for IPPE has been indicated for each of the States by the Ministry keeping in view the percentage of population below poverty line as per Planning Commission estimates, 2013. The identification of backward blocks was left to the State Governments. However, to assist the States, a backwardness index developed by the Planning Commission, using the Census 2011 data, covering the following parameters *viz.* Percentage of persons primarily dependent on agriculture, Female literacy rate, Households without access to electricity, Households without drinking water and sanitary latrine within premises and Households without banking facility, was shared with the States.

Cancellation of coal blocks allocation

*112. SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Supreme Court has recently cancelled 214 coal blocks allocations, if so, whether Government is bringing any ordinance to auction the coal mines through e-auction;

(b) how Government would ensure transparency, fairness in the whole process; and

(c) the details of Government's stand to ensure continuity in coal production and that there is no supply disruption ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in its judgment dated 25.08.2014 and order dated 24.09.2014 passed in Writ Petition (Criminal) No. 120 of 2012 and other connected matters has declared all allocations of the coal blocks made through Screening Committee and through Government Dispensation route since 1993 as illegal and arbitrary and has cancelled the allocation of 204 coal blocks out of 218 coal blocks (*i.e.* except Tasra coal block allocated to Steel Authority of India Ltd. and Pakri Barwadih coal block allocated to National Thermal Power Corporation and 12 coal blocks allocated

for Ultra Mega Power Projects). In case of 42 coal blocks (37 producing and 05 likely to come under production), cancellation shall take effect from 31.03.2015.

For management and re-allocation of cancelled coal blocks, Government has promulgated 'the Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Ordinance, 2014' on 21.10.2014 to ensure smooth transfer of rights, title and interests in the mines/blocks alongwith its land and other associated mining infrastructure to the new allottees to be selected through an auction or allotment to government company, as the case may be. The allocation of coal blocks would now be made in pursuance of the provisions of Ordinance and Rules made thereunder in a time bound manner to ensure that there is no disruption in supply of coal. The auction of coal blocks is decided to be carried out in e-auction mode in order to keep the process transparent.

Publication of Devolution Index

*113. SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Devolution Index for 2013 has been, or is likely to be, released and if not, by when; and

(b) whether the Ministry proposes to continue publishing bi-annual reports on the state of Panchayats?

THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH): (a) The Devolution Index for the year 2013-14 has been published. Soft copy of the report is available on the website of the Ministry of Panchayati Raj.

(b) No proposal for publishing bi-annual reports on the state of panchayats is under consideration in the Ministry.

Irregularities in Mid Day Meal Scheme

†*114. SHRIMATI KANAK LATA SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that large scale irregularities have come to the light in the quality of food being served to children under the Mid Day Meal Scheme in the schools of the Capital;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of samples taken for quality testing of food under the Scheme by

Directorate of Education, Government of NCT of Delhi this year and the number of samples out of them not found as per the norms; and

(d) the details of action taken against the irregularities found in quality of food being served to children under this scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (d) The Government of Delhi has reported that in 2014, 142 food samples have been lifted and analysed from various kitchens of service providers and schools till date, out of which 119 samples were found to have less nutritional value than the prescribed norms.

The Government of Delhi has taken action in the form of proportionate deduction from the payment due to service providers towards cooking costs, where samples did not meet the norms. From July, 2010 onwards, ₹ 7.73 crore has been deducted on account of proportionate deduction from the service providers. The Government of NCT Delhi has also terminated contracts in case of (i) Ekta Shakti Foundation (ii) The People Welfare Society (iii) Indcare Trust and (iv) Royal Educational and Social Welfare Society on account of failing on microbiological parameters on sample testing.

Certification courses for rural youth

*115. SHRI A. W. RABI BERNARD: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has approved any programme to make rural youth employable through certification courses with bench-mark of international standards;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Rural Youth Internship Programme would give youth the opportunity to get employment in different countries; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government has revamped the placement linked skill development scheme for rural poor youth (known as Aajeevika Skills) under National Rural Livelihood Mission, as Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY). The scheme allows skilling of rural youth under certification from National Council for Vocational Training and Sector Skills Councils. The Sector Skills Councils standards in four sectors, *i.e.* Automotive, Telecom, Healthcare and Information Technology have been identified for developing as Transnational Standards for potential foreign placements.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The DDU-GKY scheme provides for a 12-month Industry Internship skilling initiative for rural poor youth leading to domestic placements. The scheme separately provides for prioritizing skilling projects to be undertaken for skilling rural poor youth for foreign placements.

Methodology to ensure quality of teachers

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

(a) whether Government proposes to bring in more methods in the line of Central Teacher Eligibility Test (CTET) to strengthen the objectives that aim at ensuring quality of teachers in all schools in the country;

(b) if so, the details of the comprehensive steps taken to increase the quality of teachers; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI) : (a) to (c) The Government of India under Section 23(1) of RTE Act 2009 has declared National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE) as the Academic Authority for prescribing qualification for teachers. In this capacity, NCTE has laid down the minimum qualifications for a person to be eligible for appointment as teacher in class I to VIII and the need to pass a Teacher Eligibility Test (TET). The State Governments, as the Appropriate Government under the RTE Act conduct TET in their jurisdiction, while the Central Teacher Eligibility Test is conducted by Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) on behalf of the Central Government for Government of NCT of Delhi and other Union Territories.

In addition, in compliance of the recommendations of the Justice Verma Commission report on improving quality of Teacher Education, the NCTE is in the process of revamping teacher education programmes in order to improve the quality of teacher education programmes such as D.El.Ed., B.El.Ed; B.Ed, M.Ed.etc.

Further, under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), in-service teacher training is provided to government elementary and secondary school teachers on an annual basis to improve their capacities.

Autonomy to NHAI

*117. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) has sought greater decision making autonomy on the grounds that its role has changed with the trend towards greater private partnership in highway projects; and

(b) if so, Government's view in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) NHAI Board has adequate autonomy for decision making and comprises three Secretaries to the Government of India in addition to the Chairman NHAI. Its Board has all encompassing powers regarding implementation of NH projects. However, policy making functions vest with the Government.

(b) With the changing dynamics of the sector, as and when needed NHAI would be restructured; especially in terms of operational flexibility and institutional capacity to award and manage PPP projects. Towards this, an amendment has been made through the National Highways Authority of India (Amendment) Act, 2013 wherein the number of both full time and part time members was increased to six.

Stock of coal with thermal power plants

*118. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the stock position of coal with thermal power plants remains critical as more than half of the generating stations have less than a week's fuel stock;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether coal materialization to the power sector has improved in the current year; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) As on 23.11.2014, out of 103 coal based power plants monitored by Central Electricity Authority, 26 number of Thermal Power Plants are having coal stock less than 4 days. The list of the same is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. During the current year (April-October, 2014), the coal receipt was 303.75 Million Tonnes (MT) against the coal receipt of 276.2 MT during the corresponding period of last year, showing a growth of about 10% in supply of coal to the power plants.

Statement

*Coal stocks position at various thermal power stations
(less than 4 days stock)*

(As on 23-Nov.,-2014)

Region/state	Name of Thermal Power Station
Delhi	Badarpur TPS
Haryana	Indira gandhi STPP
Punjab	Rajpura TPP
Uttar Pradesh	Obra TPS
	Parichha TPS
	Rihand STPS
	Singrauli STPS
	Tanda TPS
Chhattisgarh	Unchahar TPS
	Korba-II
	Korba STPS
	Sipat STPS
Madhya Pradesh	Shree Singaji TPP
	Vindhyachal STPS
Maharashtra	Chandrapur (Maharashtra) STPS
	Koradi TPS
	Parli TPS
	Paras TPS
Andhra Pradesh	Dr. N. Tata Rao TPS
	Rayalaseema TPS
Karnataka	Raichur TPS
	Bellary TPS
Bihar	Muzaffarpur TPS
Jharkhand	Bokaro 'B' TPS
	Chandrapura (DVC) TPS
West Bengal	New cossipore TPS

Transmission and distribution losses

*119. SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of Transmission and Distribution (T&D) losses during the last three years and the current year;
- (b) whether Government proposes to reduce T&D losses;
- (c) if so, the targets thereof during the current Five Year Plan; and
- (d) the further efforts made to reduce T&D losses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) T&D losses as a measure of grid losses were replaced with AT&C losses for better clarity. T&D losses together with loss in revenue collection give us Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT&C) losses. The percentage of AT&C losses from 2010-11 to 2012-13 in various States is given in Statement-I (*See* below). Audited details for 2013-14 and 2014-15 are not yet available from the States.

(b) and (c) The responsibility of reduction of AT&C losses in the distribution network is primarily with the State Governments and the Power Departments/Utilities. However, to facilitate the reduction of AT&C losses, the Government of India launched Restructured Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (R-APDRP). The focus of the programme is on actual, demonstrable performance in terms of sustained loss reduction. The programme has two major components, *i.e.* Part A for IT enablement and Part B for strengthening of sub-transmission and distribution systems.

In consultation with the various States, Ministry of Power has finalized the AT&C loss reduction trajectory up to year 2021-22 which is given in Statement-II (*See* below).

(d) In order to improve the power distribution system and to provide 24x7 power supply and reduce the AT&C losses, the Government has recently launched the following new schemes:

- (i) **Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY):** The scheme is for improving the power supply in rural areas. The scheme covers separation of agriculture and non-agriculture feeders in rural areas and strengthening and augmentation of sub-transmission and distribution infrastructure.
- (ii) **Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS):** The scheme is for improving the distribution infrastructure in urban areas. The scheme

covers strengthening and augmentation of sub-transmission and distribution infrastructure including metering at consumers, feeders and distribution transformer levels in the urban areas.

Statement-I

AT&C losses of distribution utilities (%)

Region	State	Utility	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Eastern	Bihar	BSEB	47.44	59.24	59.40
		NBPDCL			50.76
		SBPDCL			45.77
	BIHAR TOTAL		47.44	59.24	54.63
	Jharkhand	JSEB	46.79	42.77	47.49
	JHARKHAND TOTAL		46.79	42.77	47.49
	Odisha	CESU	49.30	46.15	43.61
		NESCO	38.47	39.54	39.61
		SESCO	54.12	52.60	49.36
		WESCO	43.84	43.46	41.87
	ODISHA TOTAL		45.60	44.66	42.94
	Sikkim	Sikkim PD	65.46	58.32	53.51
	SIKKIM TOTAL		65.46	58.32	53.51
	West Bengal	WBSEDCL	27.40	32.90	34.43
	WEST BENGAL TOTAL		27.40	32.90	34.43
EASTERN TOTAL		38.75	41.80	42.06	
North Eastern	Arunachal Pradesh	Arunachal PD	61.45	65.55	60.26
	ARUNACHAL PRADESH TOTAL		61.45	65.55	60.26
	Assam	APDCL	28.71	29.47	31.85
	ASSAM TOTAL		28.71	29.47	31.85
	Manipur	Manipur PD	40.17	44.80	85.49
	MANIPUR TOTAL		40.17	44.80	85.49

Region	State	Utility	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	
NORTH EASTERN TOTAL	Meghalaya	MeECL	51.63	44.85		
		MePDCL			26.60	
	MEGHALAYA TOTAL		51.63	44.85	26.60	
	Mizoram	Mizoram PD	43.09	36.59	27.55	
	MIZORAM TOTAL		43.09	36.59	27.55	
	Nagaland	Nagaland PD	49.73	22.85	75.30	
	NAGALAND TOTAL		49.73	22.85	75.30	
	Tripura	TSECL	34.48	33.76	33.85	
	TRIPURA TOTAL		34.48	33.76	33.85	
			37.13	35.15	37.60	
	Northern	Delhi	BSES Rajdhani	15.80	16.65	15.16
			BSES Yamuna	18.13	25.54	17.94
		TPDDL	13.75	15.67	13.12	
DELHI TOTAL		15.76	18.56	15.22		
Haryana		DHBVNL	26.29	27.53	28.31	
		UHBVNL	29.85	29.06	36.97	
HARYANA TOTAL		28.02	28.27	32.55		
Himachal Pradesh		HPSEB	35.48			
		HPSEB Ltd.	10.12	18.04	9.53	
HIMACHAL PRADESH TOTAL		14.70	18.04	9.53		
Jammu & Kashmir		J&K PDD	72.86	71.16	60.87	
JAMMU & KASHMIR TOTAL		72.86	71.16	60.87		
Punjab		PSPCL	19.64	18.96	17.66	
PUNJAB TOTAL		19.64	18.96	17.66		
Rajasthan		AVVNL	26.80	28.12	19.90	
		JDVVNL	22.55	23.83	18.97	
		JVVNL	24.73	23.18	20.91	
RAJASTHAN TOTAL		24.66	24.81	20.00		

Region	State	Utility	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
NORTHERN TOTAL	Uttar Pradesh	DVVN	41.81	40.50	45.69
		KESCO	41.45	30.48	37.61
		MVVN	46.44	44.42	45.83
		Pash VVN	34.64	35.95	33.39
		Poorv VVN	53.31	52.37	52.37
	UTTAR PRADESH TOTAL		42.94	41.95	42.85
	Uttarakhand	Ut PCL	28.48	25.84	23.18
	UTTARAKHAND TOTAL		28.48	25.84	23.18
	NORTHERN TOTAL		30.18	30.34	28.84
Southern	Andhra Pradesh	APCPDCL	20.56	17.77	15.64
		APEPDCL	14.51	10.53	9.90
		APNPDCL	16.07	17.26	13.09
		APSPDCL	14.20	12.19	12.74
	ANDHRA PRADESH TOTAL		17.50	15.27	13.63
	Karnataka	BESCOM	22.75	22.57	20.45
		CHESCOM	28.73	28.99	30.42
		GESCOM	25.75	23.96	18.28
		HESCOM	26.22	23.62	20.44
		MESCOM	13.75	17.94	14.57
	KARNATAKA TOTAL		23.71	23.29	20.78
	Kerala	KSEB	14.09	12.17	10.53
	KERALA TOTAL		14.09	12.17	10.53
	Puducherry	Puducherry PD	14.43	18.91	9.13
	PUDUCHERRY TOTAL		14.43	18.91	9.13

Region	State	Utility	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
SOUTHERN TOTAL	Tamil Nadu	TNEB	19.90		
		TANGEDCO	18.85	21.70	20.72
	TAMIL NADU TOTAL		19.49	21.70	20.72
			19.21	18.89	17.24
Western	Chhattisgarh	CSPDCL	28.84	29.05	25.12
	CHHATTISGARH TOTAL		28.84	29.05	25.12
	Goa	Goa PD	14.08	15.12	14.14
	GOA TOTAL		14.08	15.12	14.14
	Gujarat	DGVCL	13.08	13.14	10.40
		MGVCL	14.83	14.40	14.94
		PGVCL	26.75	28.03	30.41
		UGVCL	7.20	14.01	14.37
	GUJARAT TOTAL		16.89	19.26	19.87
	Madhya Pradesh	MP Madhya Kshetra VVCL	43.95	45.85	29.97
		MP Paschim Kshetra VVCL	31.12	34.43	28.16
		MP Purv Kshetra VVCL	37.99	34.94	36.40
	MADHYA PRADESH TOTAL		37.28	38.26	31.15
	Maharashtra	MSEDCL	23.30	21.63	21.95
	MAHARASHTRA TOTAL		23.30	21.63	21.95
WESTERN TOTAL		24.47	24.81	23.36	
GRAND TOTAL			26.35	26.63	25.38

Statement-II

Aggregate technical and commercial (AT&C) loss (%) trajectory up to 2021-22

State	Year-wise projection										
	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	
Andhra Pradesh	13.63	13.38	13.13	12.88	12.58	12.28	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	
Arunachal Pradesh	60.26	56.76	53.26	49.76	46.26	42.76	39.26	36.00	33.00	30.00	
Assam	31.85	29.85	28.35	26.85	25.35	23.85	22.00	20.00	18.50	17.00	
Bihar	54.63	50.63	46.63	42.63	38.13	34.00	30.00	27.00	24.00	21.00	
Chhattisgarh	25.12	24.48	22.37	20.66	19.07	17.49	16.17	15.11	14.52	14.00	
Delhi	15.22	14.72	14.22	13.97	13.72	13.22	13.00	12.50	12.25	12.00	
Goa	14.14	13.89	13.64	13.39	13.14	12.64	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	
Gujarat	19.87	18.87	17.87	16.87	15.87	15.37	15.00	14.50	14.25	14.00	
Haryana	32.55	30.05	27.55	24.55	21.55	19.55	18.00	17.00	16.00	15.00	
Himachal Pradesh	9.53	14.50	13.50	12.50	11.50	10.50	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	
Jammu and Kashmir	60.87	55.87	51.87	47.87	43.87	39.87	35.00	30.00	26.00	22.00	
Jharkhand	47.49	43.49	39.49	36.49	32.49	29.49	27.00	24.00	21.00	18.00	
Karnataka	20.78	18.25	17.90	17.43	16.86	16.29	15.72	15.15	14.57	14.00	
Kerala	10.53	11.15	10.80	10.50	10.25	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	

Madhya Pradesh	31.15	27.65	25.15	23.15	21.15	19.15	17.00	16.00	15.00	15.00
Maharashtra	21.95	20.45	18.95	17.45	16.45	15.45	15.00	14.50	14.25	14.00
Manipur	85.49	78.49	71.49	64.49	56.49	48.00	40.00	34.00	28.00	22.00
Meghalaya	26.60	33.11	31.29	29.79	28.29	26.79	25.29	23.79	22.29	20.79
Mizoram	27.55	27.02	26.14	25.77	24.59	23.49	22.13	21.13	19.75	18.62
Nagaland	75.30	67.21	64.21	59.21	53.21	47.21	41.21	35.21	29.21	24.21
Odisha	42.94	38.94	37.00	35.00	33.00	30.50	28.00	25.50	23.00	20.50
Puducherry	9.13	19.00	18.00	17.00	16.00	15.00	14.00	13.00	12.00	11.00
Punjab	17.66	17.16	16.66	16.16	15.66	15.16	15.00	14.50	14.25	14.00
Rajasthan	20.00	19.00	18.00	17.00	16.00	15.50	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00
Sikkim	53.51	49.51	45.51	41.51	37.51	33.51	29.00	26.00	23.00	20.00
Tamil Nadu	20.72	20.22	19.72	19.22	18.97	18.72	18.47	18.22	18.00	18.00
Telangana			13.13	12.88	12.58	12.28	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00
Tripura	33.85	29.85	27.35	24.85	22.35	20.85	20.00	18.00	17.00	16.00
Uttar Pradesh	42.85	38.85	34.85	31.85	28.85	25.85	22.85	20.00	17.00	15.00
Uttarakhand	23.18	21.68	20.18	18.68	17.68	16.68	16.00	15.00	14.50	14.00
West Bengal	34.43	30.51	29.00	28.00	26.00	24.00	23.00	22.00	21.50	21.00
	25.38	23.70	22.17	20.85	19.52	18.31	17.27	16.36	15.57	14.95

Payment of wages under MGNREGA

*120. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any details of the job card holders under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) and the wages fixed for them and if so, the details thereof, State/Union Territory-wise and gender-wise;

(b) whether it is a fact that many workers are being paid less/not being paid fully in some States;

(c) if so, the details of such cases reported so far and the action taken thereon;

(d) the funds released under this scheme during each of the last three years and the current year, State/Union Territory-wise; and

(e) the steps being taken to pay wages to the job card holders timely?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH): (a) State/UT-wise details of job cards issued and gender-wise workers registered under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) are indicated in Statement-I (*See below*). Wage rates notified under MGNREGA are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(b) and (c) In pursuance of Section 6 (1) of the Act, Central Government has notified wages payable under MGNREGA to the unskilled workers in accordance with the wage policy decided by the Government. Workers are paid as per the wage rate fixed for the State. Since wages under MGNREGA are paid on piece rate basis, the output of a worker is measured and payment is made accordingly. There is no gender based discrimination in the Schedule of rates. 267 representations relating to less/non-payment of wages have been received in the Ministry as on 31.10.2014. All such cases have been sent to the concerned State Governments for investigation and appropriate action.

(d) Funds released under MGNREGS during each of the last three years and the current year, State/Union Territory-wise are given in Statement-III (*See below*).

(e) The primary focus of MGNREGA is on improving the delivery system in respect of payment of wages. Wage disbursement through banks/ post office accounts has been made mandatory to ensure proper disbursement of wages to MGNREGA workers. Electronic Fund Management System has been introduced in this regard to curb delay and check pilferage. Besides, business correspondent model based on biometric/handheld device, cash payment in difficult areas etc. have been also adopted.

Statement-I

The State/UT-wise details of job cards issued and gender-wise workers registered under MGNREGA

Sl. No.	State	*No of Job cards issued (in lakh)	*Registered workers (in lakh)	*Men workers (in lakh)	*Women workers (in lakh)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	90.24	204.21	104.60	99.61
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.91	4.47	2.23	2.24
3.	Assam	41.48	63.18	42.55	20.63
4.	Bihar	131.17	200.14	134.48	65.66
5.	Chhattisgarh	40.24	114.10	59.97	54.13
6.	Gujarat	35.11	88.91	46.74	42.17
7.	Haryana	8.47	16.50	9.82	6.68
8.	Himachal Pradesh	11.73	22.47	11.71	10.76
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	11.38	20.91	15.31	5.60
10.	Jharkhand	37.70	81.87	48.49	33.38
11.	Karnataka	58.08	167.23	89.07	78.16
12.	Kerala	29.34	45.91	16.40	29.51
13.	Madhya Pradesh	102.77	296.53	159.30	137.23
14.	Maharashtra	72.89	188.59	99.55	89.04
15.	Manipur	5.08	10.03	4.76	5.27
16.	Meghalaya	4.81	10.03	4.81	5.22
17.	Mizoram	2.25	4.04	2.10	1.94
18.	Nagaland	4.15	7.05	3.82	3.23
19.	Odisha	64.30	173.20	92.97	80.23
20.	Punjab	10.93	18.76	10.80	7.97
21.	Rajasthan	98.69	245.85	127.93	117.92
22.	Sikkim	0.86	1.67	0.87	0.80
23.	Tamil Nadu	86.73	150.01	55.34	97.67
24.	Telangana	61.31	156.17	79.03	77.14
25.	Tripura	6.35	13.36	7.19	6.17
26.	Uttar Pradesh	149.42	218.13	170.59	47.54

1	2	3	4	5	6
27.	Uttarakhand	10.76	19.05	10.26	8.79
28.	West Bengal	117.80	262.56	159.44	103.12
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.51	0.74	0.40	0.34
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.04	0.12	0.03	0.09
31.	Daman and Diu	NR	NR	NR	NR
32.	Goa	0.31	0.45	0.17	0.28
33.	Lakshadweep	0.08	0.18	0.10	0.08
34.	Puducherry	0.68	1.57	0.75	0.82
35.	Chandigarh	NR	NR	NR	NR
TOTAL		1297.60	2807.99	1571.58	1236.41

* Till 26.11.2014 NR=Not Reported

Statement-II

Wage rate notified under MGNREGA

Sl.No.	States	Wage Rate (in ₹) w.e.f. 1.04.2014
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	169
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	155
3.	Assam	167
4.	Bihar	158
5.	Chhattisgarh	157
6.	Goa	195
7.	Gujarat	167
8.	Haryana	236
9.	Himachal Pradesh	154-193
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	157
11.	Jharkhand	158
12.	Karnataka	191
13.	Kerala	212
14.	Madhya Pradesh	157
15.	Maharashtra	168
16.	Manipur	175

1	2	3
17.	Meghalaya	153
18.	Mizoram	170
19.	Nagaland	155
20.	Odisha	164
21.	Punjab	200
22.	Rajasthan	163
23.	Sikkim	155
24.	Tamil Nadu	167
25.	Tripura	155
26.	Uttar Pradesh	156
27.	Uttarakhand	156
28.	West Bengal	169
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	222-235
30.	Chandigarh	227
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	182
32.	Daman and Diu	170
33.	Lakshadweep	195
34.	Puducherry	167

Statement-III

State/UT wise Funds released under MGNREGS, during each of last three years and current year

Sl.No.	State	Central funds released (₹ in lakh)			
		2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15*
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	147757.89	321673.59	475049.00	253920.70
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	6078.58	6834.19	13852.67	922.97
3.	Assam	42685.80	53445.67	57349.95	31001.66
4.	Bihar	130073.42	122781.45	158070.67	76981.86
5.	Chhattisgarh	163855.88	203136.31	144602.31	124529.72
6.	Gujarat	32429.03	47440.77	33530.02	27017.59
7.	Haryana	27512.23	34935.89	37687.81	11299.74
8.	Himachal Pradesh	31138.16	36129.50	47797.09	21595.72

1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	78130.96	76276.16	60315.73	28742.85
10.	Jharkhand	123733.08	80916.84	62143.28	43189.65
11.	Karnataka	66256.92	123193.69	159606.81	105558.51
12.	Kerala	95105.43	131117.81	127710.93	73948.46
13.	Madhya Pradesh	296851.28	161015.37	183982.44	190854.12
14.	Maharashtra	104043.62	157324.33	115292.02	45481.17
15.	Manipur	62496.73	59023.09	23100.00	17219.69
16.	Meghalaya	28498.33	22610.82	27106.21	19137.32
17.	Mizoram	32956.72	25229.24	24474.27	9941.23
18.	Nagaland	67346.57	46012.38	29214.80	9923.79
19.	Odisha	97821.72	84797.88	75752.84	76761.86
20.	Punjab	11429.36	11421.27	22615.48	15571.60
21.	Rajasthan	161969.60	258534.43	20594.32	223902.21
22.	Sikkim	10079.77	7406.51	10684.17	3979.60
23.	Tamil Nadu	281552.22	354605.42	469021.12	229159.85
24.	Telangana				169660.00
25.	Tripura	95932.57	76889.88	94366.49	37377.32
26.	Uttar Pradesh	424048.00	129202.49	289639.01	137442.86
27.	Uttarakhand	37351.42	26827.10	33000.50	17434.86
28.	West Bengal	259703.16	339547.96	289438.19	298975.11
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1643.85	1381.49	1918.10	791.68
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	100.00	39.56	0.00	0.00
31.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32.	Goa	259.64	241.16	205.86	13.57
33.	Lakshadweep	35.00	117.55	16.93	45.06
34.	Puducherry	100.00	885.75	879.98	455.00
35.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL		2918976.94	3000995.55	3274368.00	2302840.33

*Till 27.11.2014

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS**SC/ST Employees' Welfare Association**

776. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether SC/ST Employees' Welfare Organisation/Association has been established by the PSUs under the administrative control of the Ministry;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether by-laws/rules governing the functioning of SC/ST employees' Association, if any existing are duly approved and regularly updated;
- (d) whether any mechanism exists to oversee their functioning; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (e) Not applicable, in view of reply of (a) above.

Allocation of coal blocks

777. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) the financial impact of the recent Supreme Court judgment cancelling 214 coal block allocations made since 1993;
- (b) the year-wise allocation of the cancelled coal blocks with category of coal and quantity mixed, so far; and
- (c) the steps taken by Government, to ensure non-disruption of production in sectors dependent on the cancelled coal blocks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in its judgment dated 25.08.2014 and order dated 24.09.2014 passed in W.P. (Criminal) No.120 of 2012 and other connected matters has declared all allocations of the coal blocks made through Screening Committee and through Government Dispensation route since 1993 as illegal and arbitrary and has cancelled the allocation of 204 coal blocks out of 218 coal blocks (*i.e.* except Tasra coal block allocated to Steel Authority of India Ltd. and Pakri Barwadih coal block allocated to National Thermal Power Corporation and 12 coal blocks allocated for Ultra Mega Power Projects). In case of 42 coal blocks (37 producing and 05 likely to come under production), cancellation shall take effect from 31.03.2015. The Hon'ble Court has also

imposed an additional levy of ₹295/- per tonne on the total coal extracted since the commencement of production from the coal mine to be deposited with the Government within the prescribed time period. As regards financial implication of the judgment on the coal sector, the total amount of additional levy payable by the allocatees of producing coal blocks for the coal produced/likely to be produced upto March, 2015 is estimated at ₹10494.36 crores.

(b) The year-wise details of 204 cancelled coal blocks is given below:

<i>Year of allocation</i>	<i>No. of Coal Nlocks</i>
1993	01
1994	01
1995	01
1996	05
1997	Nil
1998	04
1999	03
2000	01
2001	02
2002	01
2003	21
2004	04
2005	24
2006	47
2007	51
2008	23
2009	13
2010	Nil
2011	02
TOTAL	204

Coal blocks allocated were of the coking as well as non-coking category both with quality of coal ranging from A to G grade. The category (grade) of coal in a block can be ascertained only after detailed exploration has been carried out. Further, a block may contain coal of more than one grade. As such, complete data of grades of coal in respect of all cancelled coal blocks is not available. 325.507 million tonnes (Provisional) of coal has been mined from 37 producing coal mines (which have now been cancelled) since commencement of production till October, 2014.

(c) As the Hon'ble Supreme Court has allowed coal production from the producing coal blocks till 31st March, 2015, there is no disruption in production of coal at present. For management and re-allocation of cancelled coal blocks, Government has promulgated 'the Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Ordinance, 2014' on 21.10.2014 to ensure smooth transfer of rights, title and interest in the mines along with its land and other associated mining infrastructure to the new allottees to be selected through an auction or allotment to government company, as the case may be. The allocation of coal blocks would now be made in pursuance of the provisions of the Ordinance and Rules made thereunder in a time bound manner to ensure that there is no disruption in supply of coal.

Supply of coal to industries

778. SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the details of litigation which has hampered the economic activities for shortage of coal during the last few years; and

(b) what are the steps taken by the Ministry to overcome these problems and for normal supply of the coal for needy industries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: (a) Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in its judgment dated 25.08.2014 and order dated 24.09.2014 passed in W. P. (Criminal) No. 120 of 2012 and other connected matters has declared all allocations of the coal blocks made through Screening Committee and through Government Dispensation route since 1993 as illegal and has cancelled the allocation of 204 coal blocks out of 218 coal blocks (*i.e.* except, Tasra coal block allocated to Steel Authority of India Ltd. and Pakri Barwadih coal block allocated to National Thermal Power Corporation and 12 coal blocks allocated for Ultra Mega Power Projects). In case of 42 coal blocks (37 producing and 05 likely to come under production), cancellation shall take effect from 31.03.2015.

Apart from this, there are sporadic cases related to linkages etc. of individual companies.

(b) For management and re-allocation of cancelled coal blocks, Government has promulgated 'Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Ordinance, 2014' on 21.10.2014 to ensure smooth transfer of rights, title and interest in the mines along with its land and other associated mining infrastructure to the new allottees to be selected through an auction or allotment to government company, as the case may be. In order to provide sufficient coal to small consumers, medium and small enterprises, cottage industries, household consumers and to overcome the acute shortage of coal in the country and augment its production; the Ordinance has amended the Coal Mines (Nationalization) Act, 1973 to

insert section 3 (A) and the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 to insert section 11 (A) through the Ordinance, thereby removing the restriction of end use from the eligibility to undertake coal mining, in the national interest. The auction of coal block is decided to be carried out in e-auction mode. The decision regarding allotment of coal blocks to public sector companies and allocation by auction to private and public sector companies as well as earmarking of blocks for various eligible sectors is made keeping in view the contemporary requirement of the sector at the time of earmarking.

Coal linkage to private power plants

779. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is granting linkages to private power plants;
- (b) what is the capacity of these power plants;
- (c) whether the reduced amount paid for the coal would result in the final consumer paying less for power supply;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) by how much the power tariff would reduce for the final consumer due to the subsidized coal received by the private power plants ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) As per New Coal Distribution Policy (NCDP), 2007, Standing Linkage Committee (Long-Term) is authorized to recommend the Letters of Assurance (LoAs) for supply of coal. Based on the SLC (LT)'s recommendation, so far 177 LoAs have been issued to various power plants including Central/State Government Sector as well as Independent Power Producers (IPPs).

(b) The total capacity of LoAs issued to IPPs (including Joint Ventures) is about 70938 Megawatt.

(c) and (d) Coal is being supplied to power sector as an essential input for power generation. It is being supplied to power plants having coal linkage as per Fuel Supply Agreement at Coal India Limited (CIL) notified price and having long term Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) with power distribution companies and designated agencies. Therefore, benefits of notified price of coal are passed on to consumers.

(e) There is no provision of supply of coal at subsidized price to private power plants.

Shortage of coal

780. SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of coal blocks have been disallowed by the Supreme Court (SC);

(b) the quantity of coal required for generation of adequate energy in the country and its shortage as on date;

(c) how many coal blocks in the country are operational as of now; and

(d) what is the plan of the Ministry to operationalize the coal blocks which have been disallowed by SC ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in its judgment dated 25.08.2014 and order dated 24.09.2014 passed in W.P.(Criminal) No.120 of 2012 and other connected matters has declared all allocations of the coal blocks made through Screening Committee and through Government Dispensation route since 1993 as arbitrary and illegal and has cancelled the allocation of 204 coal blocks out of 218 coal blocks (*i.e.* except Tasra coal block allocated to Steel Authority of India Ltd. and Pakri Barwadih coal block allocated to National Thermal Power Corporation and 12 coal blocks allocated for Ultra Mega Power Projects). In case of 42 coal blocks (37 producing and 05 likely to come under production), cancellation shall take effect from 31.03.2015.

(b) During the year 2014-15, the total coal requirement for power generation was assessed as 554 million tonnes (MT) for power plants designed on indigenous coal and 40 million tonnes designed on imported coal. As against domestic coal requirement of 554 million tonnes, availability of domestic coal requirement was ascertained as 473 MT, leaving a shortfall of 81 MT. In order to meet this shortfall, power utilities have been advised to import coal equivalent to 54 MT.

(c) and (d) As on date, a total of 40 captive coal blocks have come under production. As the Hon'ble Supreme Court has allowed coal production from the 37 producing coal blocks (which have been cancelled) till 31st March, 2015, there is no disruption in coal production at present.

For management and re-allocation of cancelled coal blocks, Government has promulgated 'the Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Ordinance, 2014' on 21.10.2014 to ensure smooth transfer of rights, title and interests in the mines/blocks along with its land and other associated mining infrastructure to the new allottees to be selected through an

auction or allotment to government company, as the case may be. The allocation of coal blocks would now be made in pursuance of the provisions of Ordinance and Rules made thereunder in a time bound manner to ensure that there is no disruption in supply of coal.

Requirement of coal for power plants

781. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has assessed the current requirement of coal for power plants in the country including Jharkhand and Gujarat;

(b) if so, whether the required quantity is being supplied to these power plants in the States, particularly in Jharkhand and Gujarat;

(c) if not, the reasons for inadequate supply of coal to these power plants; and

(d) the steps taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Details of coal requirement of all the power plants including State of Jharkhand and Gujarat for the year 2014-15, as furnished by Central Electricity Authority, is given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) and (c) Despatch of coal to the Power Stations of Jharkhand and Gujarat against Contract Quantity as per Fuel Supply Agreement (FSA) / Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) during the period April-October, 2014 is as under :

State	(Figs., in 000 tonne)		
	April-October '14 (Provisional)		
	Contract Quantity	Despatch	% Materialisation
Gujarat	13898	11125	80%
Jharkhand	8707	7328	84%

The reasons for less materialization for these two States are as follows:

Gujarat :

Non-lifting of adequate coal by the Power Stations of Gujarat State Electricity Corporation Limited (GSECL) from Korea-Rewa field through rail mode and less materialization through private washery from Korba field has been affecting despatches to their power stations. The Washery Operator has been engaged by GSECL. This apart, insistence of Torrent-Sabarmati Plant to get supply from specified source from SECL also led to less materialization. However despatches to Gujarat Power Stations during the month of November'14 (till 23rd) has improved to the level of 96% of contracted quantity.

Jharkhand:

Despatches to the Power Stations of Jharkhand are affected due to high outstanding dues of Damodar Valley Corporation (₹957.84 crores as on 31.10.2014), *Jharkhand State Electricity Board* (₹233.24 crores as on 31.10.2014) and Tenughat Vidyut Nigam Limited (₹504.01 crores as on 31.10.2014). Supplies from coal companies to the Power Stations are as per payment terms of FSA.

(d) As per the terms of FSA, there is an inbuilt monitoring mechanism whereby supplies below 90% of contract quantity for TPPs commissioned up to 31.03.2009 and 65% of contract quantity for the TPPs commissioned after 31.03.2009 attract penalty for the supplying coal companies.

In order to ensure adequate availability of coal to power utilities, Coal India Limited (CIL) has been impressed upon to enhance production of domestic coal in the country and power utilities have also been advised to enhance import of coal to meet the shortfall in domestic availability of coal. In addition to above, with a view to monitor coal supplies to Power Utility Sector, an Inter-Ministerial Sub-Group comprising representatives of Ministry of Power, Ministry of Coal and Ministry of Railways has been constituted. This Sub-Group takes various operational decisions for meeting any contingent situations relating to Power sector including critical coal stock position.

Statement

*Coal requirement for the year 2014-15
(as furnished by central electricity authority)*

		(Quantity in '000 T)
Sl.No.	Name of TPS	Requirement
1.	Rajghat TPS	651
2.	Badarpur TPS	4141
3.	Panipat TPS	4003
4.	Rajiv Gandhi TPS	4166
5.	Yamuna Nagar STPP	2352
6.	Indira Gandhi TPS	4266
7.	Mahatma Gandhi TPS	2389
8.	Gh TPS (Leh. Moh.)	4128
9.	Ropar TPS	5329
10.	GND TPS (Bhatinda)	1213

Sl.No.	Name of TPS	Requirement
11.	Rajpura TPP	4170
12.	Kota TPS	6955
13.	Suratgarh TPS	6955
14.	Chhabra TPP	2606
15.	Kawai TPS	5734
16.	Maqsoodpur TPS	1539
17.	Khambarkhesra TPS	1539
18.	Barkhera TPS	1539
19.	Kundarki TPS	1539
20.	Utraula TPS	1539
21.	Anpara TPS	8544
22.	Harduaganj TPS	3127
23.	Obra TPS	3649
24.	Panki TPS	1042
25.	Parichha TPS	5342
26.	Dadri (NCTPP)	3531
27.	Rihand STPS	14073
28.	Singrauli STPS	11647
29.	Tanda TPS	3127
30.	Unchahar TPS	6463
31.	Rosa TPP Ph-1	5421
32.	Anpara C TPS	5905
TOTAL NORTHERN REGION		144683
33.	Dspm TPS	4729
34.	Korba-II	2606
35.	Korba-west TPS	7281
36.	Korba STPA	14962
37.	Sipat STPS	12510
38.	Pathadi TPP	2606

Sl.No.	Name of TPS	Requirement
39.	Bhilai TPS	2690
40.	Akaltara TPS	3127
41.	Op Jindal TPS	5379
42.	Sikka REP. TPS	688
43.	Gadhi Nagar TPS	2815
44.	Ukai TPS	3640
45.	Wanakbori TPS	6305
46.	Sabarmati (C Station)	2177
47.	Mundra TPS	8632
48.	Salaya TPP	3690
49.	Mundra UMTTP	8407
50.	Amarkantak EXT TPS	1814
51.	Sanjay Gandhi TPS	6255
52.	Satpura TPS	5592
53.	Vindhyachal STPS	20478
54.	Bina TPS	2089
55.	Sasan UMTTP	10421
56.	Shree singaji TPP	3127
57.	Bhusawal TPS	6776
58.	Chandrapur (maharashtra) STPS	12510
59.	Khaparkheda TPS	6355
60.	Koradi TPS	4691
61.	Nasik TPS	5352
62.	Parli TPS	4016
63.	Paras TPS	2877
64.	Dahanu TPS	2977
65.	Wardha warora TPP	2606
66.	Tirora TPS	7297
67.	Bela TPS	0

Sl.No.	Name of TPS	Requirement
68.	Butibori TPP	0
69.	Amaravati TPS	2602
70.	Emco warora TPS	2606
71.	Mauda TPS	3127
72.	Trombay TPS	3315
73.	JSW Ratnagiri TPP	4066
TOTAL WESTERN REGION		213178
74.	Dr. N. Tata Rao TPS	9507
75.	Kothagudem TPS	10583
76.	Ramagunden-B TPS	350
77.	Rayalaseema TPS	5479
78.	Ramagundem STPS	13623
79.	Simhadri	10396
80.	Kakatiya TPS	2752
81.	Simhapuri TPS	1147
82.	Thamminapatnam TPS	1042
83.	Raichur TPS	11596
84.	Bellary TPS	4316
85.	Udupi TPP	5212
86.	Torangallu TPS (SBU-I)	3090
87.	Ennore TPS	2085
88.	Mettur TPS	8081
89.	North Chennai TPS	9908
90.	Tuticorin TPS	6776
91.	Vallur TPP	7293
TOTAL SOUTHERN REIGON		113238
92.	Barh II	3127
93.	Barauni TPS	1042
94.	Muzaffarpur TPS	1038

Sl.No.	Name of TPS	Requirement
95.	Kahal Gaon TPS	13173
96.	Patratu TPS	613
97.	Tenughat TPS	2552
98.	Bokaro 'B' TPS	2552
99.	Chandrapura (DVC) TPS	4954
100.	Maithon RB TPP	4854
101.	Kodarma TPP	2919
102.	Mahadev Prasad STPP	3127
103.	IB Valley TPS	3127
104.	Talcher (old) TPS	7919
105.	Talcher STPS	14073
106.	Sterlite TPP	7297
107.	Kamalanga TPS	1414
108.	Durgapur TPS	1651
109.	Mejia TPS	9670
110.	Bakreswar TPS	5317
111.	Bandel TPS	1564
112.	D.P.L. TPS	1614
113.	Kolaghat TPS	6192
114.	Sagardighi TPS	2802
115.	Santaldih TPS	1851
116.	Budge Budge TPS	4170
117.	New Cossipore TPS	225
118.	Southern Repl. TPS	763
119.	Titagarh TPS	1163
120.	Farakka STPS	9434
121.	Durgapur Steel TPS	2702
	TOTAL EASTERN REGION	122902
	TOTAL ALL INDIA	594000

Status of subsidiaries of public coal companies

†782. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) the names of subsidiaries of public sector coal companies along with their present status;
- (b) whether these companies are required to be revived; and
- (c) if so, the scheme prepared by Government for their revival?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Subsidiaries of Public Sector Coal Companies and present status:

1. **Coal India Limited (CIL)** – A Maharatna Company

Subsidiaries and Status :

- (i) Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.- Mini Ratna and profit making company
- (ii) Central Coalfields Ltd.- Mini Ratna and profit making company
- (iii) Western Coalfields Ltd.- Mini Ratna and profit making company
- (iv) South Eastern Coalfields Ltd.- Mini Ratna and profit making company
- (v) Mahanadi Coalfields Ltd.- Mini Ratna and profit making company
- (vi) Northern Coalfields Ltd.- Mini Ratna and profit making company
- (vii) Central Mining Planning and Design Institute Ltd.- Mini Ratna and profit making company
- (viii) Eastern Coalfields Ltd.- Profit making company

Eastern Coalfields Ltd. will come out of BIFR shortly as it has started making profit.

2. **Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited (NLC)** — A Navratna Company.

3. **The Singareni Collieries Company Limited** — Government coal mining company jointly owned by Government of Telangana and Government of India on a 51:49 equity basis.

(b) and (c) None of the Subsidiaries of public sector coal companies are required to be revived, hence, no such requirement for any scheme for their revival.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Coal production

783. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has an estimated 301 billion tonnes of coal reserve enough for another 200 years to meet our domestic requirements;

(b) whether apprehensions on the likely impact of the Supreme Court cancelling a large number of coal block allocations recently on the power generation sector are misplaced as it would only affect 40 million tonnes of the 587 million tonnes that was produced last year; and

(c) whether the Coal India Ltd. that produces 80 per cent of the coal in the country has been consistently failing to boost production to cope up with the rising demand as seen in the tardy growth in production of 431.26 million tonnes during 2009-10 to 462.46 million tonnes during 2013-14?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Yes, Sir. The total estimated quantum of coal resources in the country is 301.56 Billion Tonnes as per “The inventory of Geological Resources of Indian Coal” (as on 01.04.2014), prepared by the Geological Survey of India (GSI). However, with current rate of production compared to proved reserves of about 126 Billion Tonnes, this is expected to last for about 100 years.

(b) Out of the running mines covered by the judgment of Hon’ble Supreme Court, 37 blocks had produced 37.72 million tonnes during 2013-14. The Government has promulgated an ordinance to deal with the situation arising out of the judgment of the Supreme Court.

(c) The coal production of Coal India Limited (CIL) is about 80 % of the all India production. The compounded average annual growth in production of CIL from 2009-10 to 2013-14 has been 1.8 % and production growth suffered due to various constraints like environmental issues, land related issues, resettlement and rehabilitation issues, coal evacuation and law and order in some places. However, various steps have since been taken to boost up production of coal.

Coal Regulatory Authority

784. SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has planned to constitute a Coal Regulatory Authority and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the draft for the same has been prepared and various stake holders, Departments/Ministries are being consulted for constituting the said authority; and

(c) if so, the details thereof along with its salient features?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) The Coal Regulatory Authority Bill, 2013 was introduced in the Lok Sabha on 13.12.2013, to regulate and conserve resources in the coal sector, protect the interest of consumers and producers of coal and for matters connected therewith.

The Coal Regulatory Authority Bill, 2013 that was introduced in the Lok Sabha has lapsed with the dissolution of the 15th Lok Sabha on 18th May, 2014. The proposal for re-introducing the same in the Lok Sabha is under consideration for further inter-ministerial and stakeholder consultations.

Salient features of the proposed Coal Regulatory Authority were as follow:—

- (i) The Authority shall consist of a Chairperson and four Members, namely Member (Legal), Member (Technical), Member (Finance) and Member (Consumer interest), to be appointed, by notification, by the Central Government.
- (ii) The functions of the Authority shall be to :
 - (a) specify by regulations methods of testing for declaration of grades or quality of coal;
 - (b) monitor and enforce closure of mines as per approved mine project plan towards closure of mine;
 - (c) ensure adherence of approved mining plan;
 - (d) specify the principles and methodologies for determination of price of raw coal, washed coal and any other by-product generated during the process of coal washing as per the provisions of Chapter II;
 - (e) call for information, record or other documents from the entities and publish statistics and other data in relation to the coal industry;
 - (f) specify by regulations procedure for automatic coal sampling and weighment;
 - (g) specify by regulations the standards of performance and norms of operational efficiency except in the area related to mines safety;
 - (h) adjudicate upon disputes between the parties under Chapter V;
 - (i) discharge such other functions as the Central Government may, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Act, entrust to it.

The Coal Regulatory Authority would have an advisory role on formulation of policies in coal sector. Bill also provided that the Appellate Tribunal for Electricity already established under the Electricity Act, 2003 will act an

Appellate Tribunal for the appeals against the decisions of the Regulatory Authority for coal.

- (iii) The Authority shall adjudicate disputes relating, quality, testing, pricing, supply and sampling of coal.
- (iv) Appeals against the order of the Authority shall lie before the Appellate Tribunal established under Section 110 of the Electricity Act, 2003.

Theft and black marketing of coal

785. SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware of losses due to theft and black marketing of coal in the country;
- (b) if so, the details and number of cases of theft and black marketing of coal which came to light during the last three years, company-wise; and
- (c) the steps taken by the Government to check such malpractices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Theft/pilferage of coal is carried out stealthily and clandestinely. As such, it is not possible to specify the exact quantum of coal stolen and loss of revenue on account of theft/pilferage of coal. However, as per raids conducted by the security personnel as well as joint raids with the law and order authorities of the concerned State Governments, the quantity of coal recovered and its approximate value during the last three years is as under:

Period	Quantity (Te)	Value (₹ in lakh)
2011-12	14920	316.93
2012-13	15370	315.67
2013-14	16840	599.82

Number of FIRs lodged in theft cases, company-wise, in the last 3 years is given as under:

Sl. No.	Name of the Coal Company	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
1.	Eastern Coalfields Ltd. (ECL)	28	21	08
2.	Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. (BCCL)	17	14	12
3.	Central Coalfields Ltd. (CCL)	00	00	00
4.	Mahanadi Coalfields Ltd. (MCL)	00	00	00
5.	Northern Coalfields Ltd. (NCL)	00	00	00

Sl. No.	Name of the Coal Company	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
6.	Western Coalfields Ltd. (WCL)	20	22	09
7.	South Eastern Coalfields Ltd. (SECL)	00	00	00
8.	Coal Mines Planning and Design Institute (CMPDI)	00	00	00
9.	North Eastern Coalfield (NEC)	00	00	00

A few complaints, like 2 from North Eastern Coalfields Ltd., 1 from Central Coalfields Limited, 1 from Western Coalfields Limited, 1 from South Eastern Coalfields Limited, etc., regarding black-marketing and pilferage of coal have been reported. Further, Central Bureau of Investigation has registered about 12 cases of black-marketing.

(c) The measures taken by the coal companies to check such illegal activities include:

- (i) Concrete walls have been erected on the mouth of the abandoned mines to prevent access and illegal activities in these areas.
- (ii) Regular raids/checks being conducted by security personnel and static security pickets including armed guards during the night hours are being deployed at pithead depots.
- (iii) Surprise raids/checks being conducted jointly by security personnel and law and order authorities of the concerned State Government.
- (iv) Dumping of the overburden is being done on the outcrop zones, which are not required to be mined.
- (v) Collection of intelligence reports about illegal coal depots and illegal movement of coal and informing district authorities of the same for taking preventive action.
- (vi) Installation of check posts at vulnerable points to check transport documents.
- (vii) Training of existing security personnel, refresher training of CISF personnel and basic training of new recruits in security discipline for strengthening the security set up.
- (viii) The coal companies maintain close liaison with the State authorities.
- (ix) Fencing, lighting arrangements and deployment of armed guards round the clock has been done around the coal dumping yard.
- (x) Regular patrolling is conducted in and around the mine including overburden dumps.
- (xi) Armed Guards have been deployed at Railway sidings.

- (xii) Technology initiatives like GPS/GPRS/CCTVs and electronic weigh-bridges have been installed.
- (xiii) Challans for coal transportation by trucks outside the district are being issued after fixing hologram and putting signatures of authorized officials of CISF to check pilferage.
- (xiv) Regular FIRs are lodged by the Management of the collieries and CISF with local police stations against the pilferage/theft of coal. A close watch on the activities of criminals is kept by CISF, etc.

Private companies in coal mining

†786. DR. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government plans to allow participation of the private companies in the mining of coal;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether Government is bringing in the Coal Mining Amendment Bill?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) The Hon'ble Supreme Court *vide* its judgement dated 25.08.2014 and order dated 24.09.2014 in Writ Petition (Criminal) No. 120 of 2012 (Manoharlal Sharma *Vs.* Principal Secretary and Ors.) and Writ Petition (Civil) No. 463 of 2012 (Common Cause *Vs.* UOI and Ors.) as well as other connected PILs, has cancelled the allocation of 204 coal blocks out of 218 coal blocks allocated since 1993.

It was expedient in public interest for the Central Government to take immediate action in the light of the Hon'ble Supreme Court's judgement to allocate coal mines to new allocattees keeping in view the energy security of the country and to minimize any impact on core sectors such as steel, cement and power utilities, which are vital for the development of the nation. Accordingly, the Government has promulgated the Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Ordinance, 2014 on 21.10.2014 for allocation of cancelled coal blocks to be selected through an auction or allotment to Government companies, as the case may be. The Ordinance has also inserted Section 3(A) in the Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1973 and amended Section 11(A) of Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 thereby removing the restriction of end use from the eligibility to undertake coal mining.

Further, the Board of CIL has recently finalized a Model Contract Agreement for mining of coal in the various mines of CIL. The mine operator shall be responsible for development and operation of the coal mine, construction of infrastructure facilities etc. However, the responsibility of acquisition of land, obtaining statutory clearances etc.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

shall be with CIL/subsidiary companies. The mine operator shall also be responsible for taking physical possession of land but compensation for land and Resettlement and Rehabilitation (R&R) shall be paid by CIL as per its approved R&R policy.

Monitoring of quantity of safe drinking water under NRDWP

787. SHRI GARIKAPATI MOHAN RAO: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that, under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), supply of minimum required quantity of safe drinking water is monitored;
- (b) if so, the details of the monitoring reports during the last three years; and
- (c) what are the suggestions made after the monitoring?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV) : (a) Yes, Sir. Under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), the rural habitations which are being provided with drinking water supply are classified in three categories based on the quantity and quality of supply of safe drinking water :

- (i) Rural habitations in which people are being provided with 40 liters per capita per day (lpcd) or more are termed as Fully Covered (FC).
- (ii) Rural habitations in which people are being provided with less than 40 litres per capita per day (lpcd) are termed as Partially Covered (PC).
- (iii) Rural habitations in which drinking water sources are contaminated with one or more chemical or bacteriological contaminants are termed as Quality Affected (QA) habitations.

(b) The status of coverage of rural habitations during the last three years is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) Every year between February and April, Annual Action Plan meetings are arranged with the State Departments dealing with rural drinking water supply, wherein the progress achieved under different components of NRDWP are reviewed for the current year and targets are agreed for the next financial year. The physical and financial progress of NRDWP is also monitored in National/ Regional/ State level review meetings, Conferences and Video-conferences. Officers of the Ministry are also deputed to States to make field visits and review the progress of implementation. Further, Area Officers are nominated for all States and they participate in the State level Scheme Sanctioning Committees so to ensure that the project proposals are as per the mutually agreed Action Plan. Monitoring of drinking water supply to the rural population is a dynamic and continuous process.

Statement
The Status of coverage of rural nabitations during the last three years

Sl. No.	State	As on 1.4.2012				As on 1.4.2013				As on 1.4.2014			
		Total	Fully Covered	Partially Covered	Quality Affected	Total	Fully Covered	Partially Covered	Quality Affected	Total	Fully Covered	Partially Covered	Quality Affected
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	72387	44463	27528	396	72176	38016	30611	3549	47397	29231	16612	1554
2.	Bihar	107642	82203	10859	14580	107640	72875	24178	10587	107640	50203	50838	6599
3.	Chhattisgarh	72231	36801	26615	8815	73563	46814	21161	5588	73616	61483	8038	4095
4.	Goa	347	302	45	0	347	345	2	0	347	345	2	0
5.	Gujarat	34415	33127	1014	274	34415	33805	403	207	34548	32726	1567	255
6.	Haryana	7385	5893	1475	17	7336	6911	414	11	7251	6796	440	15
7.	Himachal Pradesh	53201	42476	10725	0	53604	37709	15895	0	53604	39274	14330	0
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	13938	6062	7846	30	15613	9457	6156	0	15798	8049	7739	10
9.	Jharkhand	119191	114308	4471	412	119667	77338	42257	72	119667	116003	3637	27
10.	Karnataka	59575	21333	32367	5875	59753	24906	31640	3207	59753	24480	32900	2373
11.	Kerala	11883	10949	0	934	11883	3517	7473	893	11883	3338	7717	828
12.	Madhya Pradesh	127197	83565	40843	2789	127169	116002	9047	2120	127559	125145	677	1737

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
13.	Maharashtra	100683	87448	11564	1671	100712	86276	13142	1294	100488	87339	12200	949
14.	Odisha	141928	73988	55475	12465	157296	103552	44744	9000	157296	101810	48766	6720
15.	Punjab	15170	12316	2821	33	15335	10641	4455	239	15370	12563	2788	19
16.	Rajasthan	121133	70876	23528	26729	121133	69086	28206	23841	121133	69085	28092	23956
17.	Tamil Nadu	94614	84115	9971	528	98179	76591	21102	486	100018	85946	13657	415
18.	Telangana					0	0	0	0	25139	13212	10308	1619
19.	Uttar Pradesh	260110	245390	13838	882	260110	259298	26	786	260110	259539	73	498
20.	Uttarakhand	39142	26997	12128	17	39142	2483	36620	39	39142	24195	14913	34
21.	West Bengal	95395	86205	3742	5448	98120	38627	56786	2707	98120	45419	41087	11614
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	5612	2630	2867	115	5612	690	4808	114	7412	2386	4939	87
23.	Assam	86976	47220	23777	15979	87888	38372	36637	12879	87888	41990	35214	10684
24.	Manipur	2870	1589	1281	0	2870	1627	1243	0	2870	2089	781	0
25.	Meghalaya	9326	4903	4326	97	9326	1821	7415	90	9326	1918	7356	52
26.	Mizoram	777	711	66	0	777	472	305	0	777	339	438	0
27.	Nagaland	1460	1015	315	130	1500	392	1035	73	1530	503	989	38
28.	Sikkim	2498	1805	693	0	2084	502	1582	0	2084	662	1422	0

29. Tripura	8132	2032	165	5935	8132	2458	671	5003	8132	3215	598	4319
30. Andman and Nicobar Islands	491	434	57	0	503	307	196	0	400	323	77	0
31. Chandigarh	18	18	0	0	18	0	18	0	18	0	18	0
32. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	70	0	70	0	70	0	70	0	70	0	70	0
33. Daman and Diu	21	0	21	0	21	0	21	0	21	0	21	0
34. Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35. Lakshadweep	9	0	9	0	9	0	9	0	9	0	9	0
36. Puducherry	248	237	2	9	248	128	111	9	248	89	150	9
TOTAL	1666075	1231411	330504	104160	1692251	1161018	448439	82794	1696664	1249695	368463	78506

Sanitation campaign

788. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has spent over US \$ 3 billion on constructing toilets across the country;

(b) whether it is also a fact that despite such massive investments, India's sanitation campaigns over the years have unfortunately yielded limited results;

(c) whether the country continues to have the largest number of people who defecate in the open; and

(d) whether Government is now gearing up to spend an additional US \$ 31 billion during the next five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) With the effort put into the sanitation programme, the coverage in rural areas has gone up from 1% in 1981 Census to 32.70% as per Census 2011, and to 40.60% as per NSSO 2012.

(c) Yes Sir.

(d) Under the Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin), the total fund requirement for construction of toilets, Solid Liquid Waste Management projects and associated activities is estimated to be ₹ 1,34,386 crore, out of which central share is ₹ 1,00,447 crore.

Problem of drinking water

789. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages in the country which are facing non-availability of drinking water, State/district-wise;

(b) the details of measures taken to supply safe drinking water in these villages;

(c) the details of steps taken to provide piped water supply in rural areas to reduce the burden of fetching water to women and children; and

(d) the number of villages in the country and in how many villages piped water supply is available?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) The Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation maintains data in respect of provision of drinking water supply to rural population in terms of habitations and not in terms of villages. As per the data entered by the States on the Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry status of coverage of rural habitations in the country as on 26.11.2014 is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) The Government of India provides financial and technical assistance to States under the NRDWP, to supplement their efforts to provide adequate safe drinking water to the rural population. Under NRDWP, the State Governments are vested with powers to plan, approve and implement drinking water supply schemes. The State Governments, in consultation with the Ministry, prepare Annual Action Plans (AAP) each year, to implement rural water supply schemes to cover partially covered and quality affected habitations and for other activities.

To ensure sustainability of functioning of rural water supply schemes, the States have to adopt improved Operation and Maintenance (O&M) methods for their better working and to control leakages. Up to 15% of funds allocated to States under NRDWP can be utilized for O&M. To ensure the sustainability of drinking water sources, the State can utilize 10% of their allocation. To ensure supply of safe drinking water, 5% of national allocation is earmarked for allocation to States with chemical contamination affected habitations and areas reporting Japanese Encephalitis and Acute Encephalitis cases (JE/AES). To facilitate water quality testing, a separate Water Quality Monitoring and Surveillance Component with 3% of NRDWP allocation has been created to strengthen water quality testing practices in States.

In the 12th Five Year Plan period, under the NRDWP, the Ministry is giving special emphasis on piped water supply through perennial surface water sources in rural habitations. States are being asked to plan for coverage of habitations with piped water supply through stand posts or household connections. In addition to the fact that this shall reduce the drudgery and time taken in the collection of water, it shall also facilitate in tackling the problem of drinking water quality in the habitations affected with water quality issues.

(d) The number of villages in the country are 596856. The Ministry, however, maintains data regarding coverage of rural population with drinking water supply in terms of habitations. Out of a total of 1696664 rural habitations in the country, drinking water through piped water supply schemes is being provided in 667854 habitations.

Statement*Status of rural habitation with respect to drinking water supply (26.11.2014)*

Sl. No.	State	Total Habitation	Fully Covered Habitation	Partially Covered Habitation	Quality Affected Habitation
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	47397	30222	15687	1488
2.	Bihar	107640	54813	47253	5574
3.	Chhattisgarh	73616	63898	6452	3266
4.	Goa	347	345	2	0
5.	Gujarat	34548	32852	1527	169
6.	Haryana	7251	6829	408	14
7.	Himachal Pradesh	53604	40316	13288	0
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	15798	8243	7546	9
9.	Jharkhand	119667	116043	3600	24
10.	Karnataka	59753	27010	30738	2005
11.	Kerala	11883	3422	7665	796
12.	Madhya Pradesh	127559	125733	447	1379
13.	Maharashtra	100488	88355	11271	862
14.	Odisha	157296	106309	44596	6391
15.	Punjab	15370	12662	2690	18
16.	Rajasthan	121133	69728	27889	23516
17.	Tamil Nadu	100018	87094	12570	354
18.	Telangana	25139	14082	9594	1463
19.	Uttar Pradesh	260110	259591	72	447
20.	Uttarakhand	39142	24448	14662	32
21.	West Bengal	98120	46981	40154	10985
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	7412	2480	4845	87
23.	Assam	87888	43500	34141	10247
24.	Manipur	2870	2146	724	0
25.	Meghalaya	9326	1966	7323	37
26.	Mizoram	777	341	436	0
27.	Nagaland	1530	589	917	24

1	2	3	4	5	6
28.	Sikkim	2084	701	1383	0
29.	Tripura	8132	3760	548	3824
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	400	323	77	0
31.	Chandigarh	18	0	18	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	70	0	70	0
33.	Daman and Diu	21	0	21	0
34.	Delhi	0	0	0	0
35.	Lakshadweep	9	0	9	0
36.	Puducherry	248	89	150	9
TOTAL		1696664	1274871	348773	73020

Additional funds to Himachal Pradesh under NRDWP

790. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to allocate additional funds under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme to Himachal Pradesh by according it the special status;

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

(c) the number of habitations proposed to be covered under the said scheme in the State particularly in Kangra region ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAM KRISHNA YADAV): (a) and (b) No Sir. Under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) guidelines there is no provision for granting special status to a State. However, States may get additional/third installment of funds which is released to the States at the end of the financial year from the available unspent funds under the programme, based on the good spending capacity of the State. Any additional release of funds under National Rural Drinking Water Programme to any State/UT can be made at the end of the financial year after taking into account the requirement of the State/UT, the extent of expenditure of the funds already released to the State/UT, and the availability of savings at the national level.

(c) As per information provided by State on the Integrated Management System Information (IMIS), State has targeted a total of 245 habitations to be covered in Kangra region in 2014-15.

Toilet facility

791. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV :

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that more than 60 per cent of rural India do not have the facility of toilets and defecates in the open;

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

(c) in view of Swachh Bharat Abhiyan launched by Government, whether sanitation programmes are formulated in various States to ensure access to toilet blocks for people living in rural areas; and

(d) the details of funds earmarked, State-wise, along with the target fixed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) and (b) As per National Sample Survey Office Report of 2012, 59.4% rural households do not have toilet facilities. State-wise detail is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) The Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) launched on 2nd October, 2014, is Centrally Sponsored Scheme, through which technical and financial assistance is provided to States, assisting them in providing sanitation facilities in rural areas. States prepare Action Plans to implement the programme and provide access to toilets to the rural population in their States.

(d) Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) being a demand driven scheme, no State-wise allocation are made. ₹37159 crore has been fixed as outlay for rural sanitation in the country in the XIIth Five Year Plan.

Statement***Per-cent Rural households without toilets as per NSSO 2012 Report***

Sl.No.	State	% Households without Toilets as per NSSO 2012
1.	A and N Islands	0.30
2.	Andhra Pradesh	12.60
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	13.70
4.	Assam	72.80
5.	Bihar	76.70
6.	Chandigarh	49.30

Sl.No.	State	% Households without Toilets as per NSSO 2012
7.	Chhattisgarh	9.70
8.	D and N Haveli	26.80
9.	Daman and Diu	0.00
10.	Delhi	47.40
11.	Goa	58.70
12.	Gujarat	25.40
13.	Haryana	25.70
14.	Himachal Pradesh	44.30
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	90.50
16.	Jharkhand	70.80
17.	Karnataka	2.80
18.	Kerala	79.00
19.	Madhya Pradesh	54.00
20.	Maharashtra	1.20
21.	Manipur	4.50
22.	Meghalaya	0.70
23.	Mizoram	0.00
24.	Nagaland	81.30
25.	Odisha	22.20
26.	Puducherry	59.40
27.	Punjab	73.00
28.	Rajasthan	0.20
29.	Sikkim	66.40
30.	Tamil Nadu	1.40
31.	Tripura	75.30
32.	Uttar Pradesh	19.70
33.	Uttarakhand	39.70
34.	West Bengal	28.80
ALL INDIA		59.40

Community RO plants

792. SHRI AHMED PATEL: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has prepared any action plan to set up community RO plants in villages of Gujarat and other parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, what action Government proposes to take to ensure that clean sweet water is made available in the villages of Gujarat and the rest of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) to (c) The Ministry has issued operational guidelines for setting up community water purification plants or provide safe drinking water through piped water supply schemes latest by March, 2017, in approx. 20,000 arsenic, fluoride, heavy/toxic elements, pesticides/fertilizer affected rural habitations which are yet to be provided safe drinking water as reported by the States including 62 fluoride affected habitations and 70 heavy metals affected habitations in Gujarat as on 26.11.2014. For meeting the capital costs of the treatment plant and its shed, the States can utilize the 25% earmarked water quality funds released under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme. Moreover, States have been advised to cover these quality affected habitations through surface-based piped water supply scheme which is a permanent solution to this problem.

Supply of potable water

793. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Central Government to provide adequate potable water for people and to facilitate the respective State/UT Government to accomplish this task of providing clean potable water to all;

(b) the amount allocated for this purpose and the amount disbursed to various States/UTs during the last five years, year-wise;

(c) the steps taken by Government to provide adequate financial and technological support for various State/UT Governments in setting up of desalination projects to produce and supply drinking water from sea water; and

(d) the funds provided so far, for the desalination projects in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) The Ministry has prepared a Strategic Plan for rural drinking water supply for the period 2011-2022, covering the two Five Year Plan periods, which stresses on extending the piped water supply to more households in the rural areas. The interim goal till 2017, is to cover 50% of all rural households with piped water supply, and 35% of rural households with household tap connections. By

2022, the goal is to cover 90% rural households with piped water supply and with 80% having household tap connections. To achieve this, the Ministry does the following :

- (i) Focus on coverage of Partially Covered habitations.
- (ii) Focus on coverage of Water Quality affected habitations to provide safe drinking water.
- (iii) Focus on providing drinking water to rural population through piped water supply.
- (iv) Motivating rural population to take tap connections to their households.

The Ministry also conducts meetings of the State Secretaries/Engineer in Chiefs in charge of rural water supply, regional review meetings, video-conferencing, etc. at regular intervals through which implementation of NRDWP is monitored.

(b) Under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) the funds allocated and released to the States during the last five years is given in the Statement (See below).

(c) and (d) Drinking water is a State subject. Government of India supplements the efforts of the State Governments with technical and financial assistance for provision of safe drinking water in the rural areas of the country under the centrally sponsored National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP). Under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), powers to plan, approve and implement the water supply schemes which *inter-alia* includes, selection of suitable treatment technologies rest with the States. States can utilize upto 67% of funds released to them for coverage and tackling water quality problems by providing safe and clean drinking water facilities. Also, 75% of 5% of NRDWP funds is also earmarked for providing safe drinking water in chemical contaminated habitations while the remaining 25% of 5% NRDWP funds are earmarked for providing safe drinking water in rural areas in 60 high priority districts affected with Japanese Encephalitis/Acute Encephalitis Syndrome in 5 States. All the State Governments have been advised to accord highest priority under NRDWP to provide safe drinking water in water quality affected habitations including arsenic affected habitations.

The States may use NRDWP funds for such Projects. However, as learnt from Chennai Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewage Board, a 100 MLD desalination plant has been constructed near Minjur under DBOT scheme by Government of Tamil Nadu. Also Projects for construction of 100 MLD desalination plant at Nemeelli and conversion of 200 MLD desalination plant to 400 MLD at Pattipulam had been planned. Besides, 3 Low Temperature Thermal Desalination (LTTD) Plants of 1.0 lakh litres per day capacity were installed in the Lakshadweep Islands of Kavaratti, Minocoy and Agatti.

Statement

Details of allocation and release under NRDP during last five years (₹ in crores)

Sl.No.	State/UT	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14	
		Alloc.	Rel.	Alloc.	Rel.	Alloc.	Rel.	Alloc.	Rel.	Alloc.	Rel.
1.	Andhra Pradesh	437.09	537.37	491.02	558.74	546.32	462.47	563.39	485.14	635.44	631.52
2.	Bihar	372.21	186.11	341.46	170.73	374.98	330.02	484.24	224.3	432.38	338.95
3.	Chhattisgarh	116.01	128.22	130.27	122.01	143.57	139.06	168.89	148.64	136.13	135.2
4.	Goa	5.64	3.32	5.34	0.00	5.20	5.01	6.07	0.03	5.5	0
5.	Gujarat	482.75	482.75	542.67	609.10	478.89	571.05	578.29	717.47	533.73	515.07
6.	Haryana	207.89	206.89	233.69	276.90	210.51	237.74	250.24	313.41	229.46	229.52
7.	Himachal Pradesh	138.52	182.85	133.71	194.37	131.47	146.03	153.59	129.9	138.51	130.81
8.	J and K	447.74	402.51	449.22	468.91	436.21	420.42	510.76	474.5	462.43	414.82
9.	Jharkhand	149.29	111.34	165.93	129.95	162.52	148.17	191.86	243.43	172.85	243.29
10.	Karnataka	573.67	627.86	644.92	703.80	687.11	667.78	922.67	869.24	868.75	897.29
11.	Kerala	152.77	152.04	144.28	159.83	144.43	113.39	193.59	249.04	155.58	212.04
12.	Madhya Pradesh	367.66	379.66	399.04	388.33	371.97	292.78	447.33	539.56	404.80	474.95
13.	Maharashtra	652.43	647.81	733.27	718.42	728.35	718.35	897.96	846.48	788.47	690.27
14.	Odisha	187.13	226.66	204.88	294.76	206.55	171.05	243.91	210.58	227.35	317.07
15.	Punjab	81.17	88.81	82.21	106.59	88.02	123.44	101.9	144.27	96.89	147.95
16.	Rajasthan	1036.46	1012.16	1165.44	1099.48	1083.57	1153.76	1352.54	1411.36	1231.05	1332.49
17.	Tamil Nadu	320.43	317.95	316.91	393.53	330.04	429.55	394.82	570.17	273.63	387.11

18.	Uttar Pradesh	959.12	956.36	899.12	848.68	843.30	802.32	1060.87	980.06	923.19	794.93
19.	Uttarakhand	126.16	124.9	139.39	136.41	136.54	75.57	159.74	74.28	145.58	87.61
20.	West Bengal	372.29	394.3	418.03	499.19	343.60	342.51	523.53	502.36	490.63	485.83
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	180	178.2	123.35	199.99	120.56	184.83	145.32	223.22	201.23	237.32
22.	Assam	301.6	323.5	449.64	487.48	435.58	522.44	525.71	659.21	470.00	514.98
23.	Manipur	61.6	38.57	54.61	52.77	53.39	47.60	69.99	66.21	58.76	55.3
24.	Meghalaya	70.4	79.4	63.48	84.88	61.67	95.89	73.96	97.61	92.18	103.4
25.	Mizoram	50.4	55.26	46.00	61.58	39.67	38.83	48.35	47.92	38.42	44.89
26.	Nagaland	52	47.06	79.51	77.52	81.68	80.91	110.25	110.2	56.66	61.07
27.	Sikkim	21.6	20.6	26.24	23.20	28.10	69.19	36.69	32.36	16.88	26.56
28.	Tripura	62.4	77.4	57.17	74.66	56.20	83.86	70.66	100.59	59.29	89.93
29.	A and N Islands	0	0	1.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.15	0.78	1.04	0.09
30.	Chandigarh	0	0	0.40		0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0
31.	D and N Haveli	0	0	1.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0.61	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0
33.	Delhi	0	0	4.31	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0
35.	Puducherry	0	0	1.54	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.75	0.88	1.59	0.06
TOTAL		7986.43	7989.86	8550.0	8941.81	8330.00	8474.02	10290.02	10473.2	9348.40	9600.32

Projects for safe toilets

794. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA : Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the details of projects through which Government wishes to provide safe toilets to every household of the country by 2019, State-wise and year-wise; and

(b) whether it would be fully Government financed scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) [SBM(G)] has been launched on 2nd October, 2014, which aims at attaining a Open Defecation Free India by 2019. The SBM (G) is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, through which technical and financial assistance is provided to States for providing sanitation facilities in rural areas. Under the Mission, States are to prepare Action Plans every year to implement the programme and provide access to toilets to the rural households.

(b) The resources for the Mission are proposed to be made available *inter-alia* through :-

- Budgetary allocations to Swachh Bharat Mission;
- Contributions to the Swachh Bharat Kosh;
- Commitments under Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR);

Construction of toilets under NBA

795. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:

SHRI D. RAJA:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of individual toilets constructed under the previous Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan in different States have become unusable for various reasons; and

(b) if so, the State-wise details of such toilets which are lying unusable and what steps are being taken to reconstruct them and make them usable under the new Swachh Bharat Abhiyan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) State/UT-wise percentage of households with unusable (defunct) toilets as per the Baseline Survey 2013, is given in the Statement (*See below*). Under the Swachh

Bharat Mission (Gramin), there is no provision for providing financial incentives to households which have earlier been provided incentives for the construction of toilets, and which have now become defunct. However, households not eligible for incentives at this stage, are to be motivated through Information, Education and Communication (IEC) and Inter Personal Communication (IPC) interventions, to build their own toilets.

Statement

State/UT-wise % of Households with defunct toilets as per Baseline Survey 2013

Sl.No.	State/UT	Percentage of Defunct Toilets
1.	A and N Islands	3.26
2.	Andhra Pradesh	6.74
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	29.95
4.	Assam	27.25
5.	Bihar	38.29
6.	Chhattisgarh	58.87
7.	Goa	0.00
8.	Gujarat	15.25
9.	Haryana	0.86
10.	Himachal Pradesh	4.62
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	10.12
12.	Jharkhand	66.34
13.	Karnataka	4.22
14.	Kerala	3.86
15.	Madhya Pradesh	26.06
16.	Maharashtra	11.89
17.	Manipur	26.11
18.	Meghalaya	9.54
19.	Mizoram	2.71
20.	Nagaland	2.50
21.	Odisha	0.00
22.	Punjab	1.10

Sl.No.	State/UT	Percentage of Defunct Toilets
23.	Rajasthan	24.44
24.	Sikkim	0.00
25.	Tamil Nadu	30.47
26.	Tripura	22.84
27.	Uttar Pradesh	32.20
28.	Uttarakhand	10.61
29.	West Bengal	13.76
ALL INDIA		20.17

Allocation of funds for construction of toilets

796. SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the allocation of funds for construction of toilets during 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 and the number of toilets constructed during the period; and

(b) the target fixed for construction of toilets during 2014-15 and how many has been completed, till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) The central funds allocated for rural sanitation and the number of individual household latrines constructed in rural areas, as reported by the States, during 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 is as under :-

Year	Central share allocated (₹ in crore)	No. of Individual Household Latrines constructed
2012-13	2500.00	45,59,162
2013-14	2300.00	49,76,294
2014-15	4260.00	16,71,551
(Upto 22 November, 2014)		

(b) Against a target for the construction of 50,00,000 Individual Household Latrines (IHHLs) in the year 2014-15, as on 22.11.2014, States have reported the construction of 16,71,551 IHHLs.

Public toilets in rural areas

797. SHRI A.U. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of public toilets built by Government in rural areas during the last three years and during the current year, year-wise;

(b) whether Government has conducted any survey/follow-up to check/ensure operationality of and access to such public toilets and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) the number of public toilets proposed to be built during the current year and the future plan for provision of the same; and

(d) the funds required and allocated for building public toilets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) The number of Community Sanitary Complexes constructed in rural areas during the last three years and during the current year under the Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC)/Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA) and the Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) (SBM-G) is as under :

Year	Number of Community Sanitary Complex constructed
2011-12	2547
2012-13	1995
2013-14	1530
2014-15	315
(Upto 22 November, 2014)	

(b) Yes Sir. Evaluation Study on Total Sanitation Campaign done in 2013 by Program Evaluation Organisation of Planning Commission reported that the maintenance of Community Sanitary Complexes is the biggest problem. Usually, after construction the Community Sanitary Complexes are handed-over to Gram Panchayats for Operation and Maintenance. Many Community Sanitary Complexes are not operational due to inadequate maintenance.

(c) The Community Sanitary Complexes shall be constructed only on demand of the Gram Panchayats and after ensuring that adequate Operation and Maintenance arrangement are in place.

(d) The unit assistance available for construction of Community Sanitary Complex is ₹2 lakh under SBM (G). Sharing pattern for the assistance amongst Central Government, State Government and the Community is in the ratio of 60:30:10. Fund requirement for this shall be provided under the Swachh Bharat Mission (G) as per demand from the States.

Sanitation condition in rural areas

798. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether sanitation conditions in rural areas are worse and close to half of households defecate in the open;

(b) whether half of Indian households do not have drainage connectivity either and less than 20 per cent have closed drains and just over 10 per cent of the country have a toilet with a flush connected to a piped water system;

(c) if so, the steps taken to improve sanitation conditions in rural areas; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to give financial aid to rural households to construct lavatory in their houses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Yes Sir.

(c) The Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) launched on 2nd October, 2014, aims *inter-alia* at attaining a Open Defecation Free India by 2nd October, 2019 by providing access to toilet facilities to all rural households. Under the programme, assistance is provided in the form of incentives for Individual Household Latrines and funding for Community Sanitary Complexes and Solid and Liquid Waste Management projects.

(d) Yes Sir. Under the SBM (G), an Incentive of ₹12000 is available for the construction of Individual Household Latrines (IHHL) to all BPL households and to identified Above Poverty Line (APL) households (all SCs/STs, small and marginal farmers, landless labourers with homestead, physically handicapped and women-headed households).

Drinking water facility in villages

799. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that more than 11 per cent villages in the country do not have drinking water facilities;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of villages in West Bengal which do not have drinking water facility, district-wise; and

(d) what action Government proposes to take to provide drinking water facility in all such villages in that State and the rest of the country within a time-frame?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation maintains data in respect of provision of drinking water supply to rural population in terms of habitations and not in terms of villages. As per the data entered by the States on the Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry status of coverage of rural habitations in the country as on 26.11.2014 is given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(c) The details of coverage of rural habitations under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) in West Bengal is given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

(d) Rural drinking water supply is a State subject. The State Governments are vested with powers to select, plan, approve and implement drinking water supply schemes under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), to cover more habitations with piped drinking water supply. The number of partially covered habitations and quality affected habitations to be taken up for coverage during a year in a State is decided at the beginning of the financial year during the Annual Action Plan meeting with the State.

Under the strategic plan for rural drinking water supply for the period 2011-2022, covering the two Five Year Plan periods, the interim goal till 2017 *i.e.* by the end of 12th Five Year Plan period, is to cover 50% of all rural households with piped water supply, and 35% of rural households with household tap connections. By 2022, the goal is to cover 90% of rural households with piped water supply and with 80% having household tap connections.

Statement-I

Status of rural habitation with respect to drinking water supply as on 26.11.2014

Sl. No.	State	Total No of Habitation	Fully Covered Habitation (with 40 lpcd or more)	Partially Covered Habitation (with less than 40 lpcd)	Quality Affected Habitation
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	47397	30222	15687	1488
2.	Bihar	107640	54813	47253	5574
3.	Chhattisgarh	73616	63898	6452	3266

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Goa	347	345	2	0
5.	Gujarat	34548	32852	1527	169
6.	Haryana	7251	6829	408	14
7.	Himachal Pradesh	53604	40316	13288	0
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	15798	8243	7546	9
9.	Jharkhand	119667	116043	3600	24
10.	Karnataka	59753	27010	30738	2005
11.	Kerala	11883	3422	7665	796
12.	Madhya Pradesh	127559	125733	447	1379
13.	Maharashtra	100488	88355	11271	862
14.	Odisha	157296	106309	44596	6391
15.	Punjab	15370	12662	2690	18
16.	Rajasthan	121133	69728	27889	23516
17.	Tamil Nadu	100018	87094	12570	354
18.	Telangana	25139	14082	9594	1463
19.	Uttar Pradesh	260110	259591	72	447
20.	Uttarakhand	39142	24448	14662	32
21.	West Bengal	98120	46981	40154	10985
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	7412	2480	4845	87
23.	Assam	87888	43500	34141	10247
24.	Manipur	2870	2146	724	0
25.	Meghalaya	9326	1966	7323	37
26.	Mizoram	777	341	436	0
27.	Nagaland	1530	589	917	24
28.	Sikkim	2084	701	1383	0
29.	Tripura	8132	3760	548	3824
30.	A and N Islands	400	323	77	0
31.	Chandigarh	18	0	18	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	70	0	70	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
33.	Daman and Diu	21	0	21	0
34.	Delhi	0	0	0	0
35.	Lakshadweep	9	0	9	0
36.	Puducherry	248	89	150	9
TOTAL		1696664	1274871	348773	73020

Statement-II

*District-wise details of coverage of habitations in
West Bengal as on 26.11.2014*

Sl. No.	District	Total No of Habitation	Fully Covered Habitation	Partially Covered Habitation	Quality Affected Habitation
1.	Bankura	6600	3556	2509	535
2.	Bardhaman	5221	1149	3706	366
3.	Birbhum	4009	2023	1915	71
4.	Coochbehar	2246	412	1042	792
5.	Dakshin Dinajpur	4778	1823	2357	598
6.	Darjeeling	2069	1843	71	155
7.	Hooghly	11256	1412	7473	2371
8.	Howrah	1847	1146	470	231
9.	Jalpaiguri	4119	3959	34	126
10.	Maldah	4205	3167	467	571
11.	Medinipur	16220	4491	10758	971
12.	Murshidabad	2969	2523	53	393
13.	Nadia	3935	1281	1967	687
14.	North 24 Paraganas	6876	5073	1226	577
15.	Purba Medinipur	5516	2871	2104	541
16.	Purulia	4125	1580	2267	278
17.	South 24 Paraganas	8445	5965	867	1613
18.	Uttar Dinajpur	3684	2707	868	109
TOTAL		98120	46981	40154	10985

Chloride contamination in drinking water

800. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any reports that along with arsenic problems, there are problems of chloride contamination in drinking water in different parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what steps Government is taking or proposes to take to supply chloride free drinking water to the people of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) and (b) As per data provided by the State Governments on the Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry, as on 1.4.2014, State Governments of Karnataka, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal have reported arsenic problems, along with contamination of salinity (Total Dissolved Solids) (TDS) in drinking water. However, TDS may also be due to excess chloride.

(c) Rural water supply is a State subject. This Ministry supplements the efforts of the States by providing them with technical and financial assistance under the centrally sponsored National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) for providing safe and adequate drinking water facilities in rural areas of the country. Up to 67 per cent of the NRDWP funds allocated to States can be utilized for tackling water quality problems including chloride affected habitations in rural areas of the country. Further, 5% of NRDWP funds are earmarked and allocated to those States facing problems of chemical contamination in drinking water and with Japanese Encephalitis and Acute Encephalitis Syndrome affected high priority districts.

Toilets in urban and rural areas in Maharashtra

801. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT:

SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL :

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

(a) whether Government has decided to provide toilets in all the households of rural areas of the country particularly in Maharashtra within a time frame;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether funds have been allocated/earmarked for this purpose particularly for the State;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) how the progress of work is likely to be monitored ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. The Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) launched on 2nd October, 2014, aims, *inter-alia* at attaining an Open Defecation Free India by 2nd October, 2019 by providing access to toilet facilities to all households including those in Maharashtra.

(c) and (d) Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) is demand driven scheme, hence no State-wise allocation has been made. ₹37159 crore has been fixed as national outlay for rural sanitation in the Twelfth Five Year Plan.

(e) The Online Integrated Monitoring Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry is being strengthened to enable household level monitoring of the coverage of sanitation.

Performance of States under SSA

802. SHRI K.C. TYAGI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of performance of the State Governments in the implementation of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) during the last three years;

(b) whether the implementation of SSA is constrained due to lack of funds;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Government thereto;

(d) whether the State Governments have asked for more funds under the scheme; and

(e) if so, the response of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) Under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), during last three years, States/UTs have reported construction of 46,049 school buildings, 5.85 lakh additional classrooms, 4.79 lakh toilets, 28468 drinking water facilities and 2000 Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBVs) buildings. As per UDISE 2013-14, the annual drop-out rate has come down to 4.67% in 2013-14 from 6.5% at primary level in 2011-12. The transition rate from primary level to upper primary level has increased to 89.58% in 2013-14 from 87.09% in 2011-12.

(b) to (e) The releases to States/UT under SSA have gone up from ₹20775.39 crores in 2011-12 to ₹24735.85 crore in 2013-14. The Central share of funds to States/UTs is released based on their physical progress, pace of expenditure and contribution of matching State share.

Status of tribal education

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

(a) whether Government is aware that tribal students are lagging behind in education in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government proposes to establish more schools in tribal and remote areas of Himachal Pradesh for the benefit of students of these areas; and

(d) if so, the action plan chalked out in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) The percentage of ST enrolment, as per Unified District Information System for Education (UDISE) 2013-14, is 10.63% of the total enrolment in elementary education, which is more than their share of population at 8.6% as per census 2011. However, the dropout rate of tribal children, as per UDISE 2013-14 is 8.4% at elementary level as compared to a national average of 4.17%, although it has improved from 9.0% in 2012-13. In learning outcomes also, as per the National Achievement Surveys conducted in a 3 year cycle by the NCERT, the achievement level of tribal children is slightly lower than the national mean.

(b) to (d) The Government has identified 109 special focus districts (SFDs) with a concentration of tribal population for focused attention in educational development. In 2014-15, ₹6468.72 crore *i.e.* 12% of the total allocation under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) has been allocated to these districts. In 2014-15, 49 primary schools and 87 upper primary schools have been sanctioned for these districts. 508 Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas and 122 residential schools have been sanctioned in these districts. Bridging strategies for learning of tribal children, to help them transit from the home language to the State medium of instruction have been adopted in 11 States with large tribal population. The SSA also funds additional teachers for tribal areas in order to improve pupil teacher ratios.

So far, under SSA, 80 Primary Schools (PS) and 1402 Upper Primary Schools (UPS) have been sanctioned to Himachal Pradesh. Of these 3 PS have been sanctioned to Kinnaur and 2 PS and 4 UPS have been sanctioned to Lahaul and Spiti which are Tribal dominated districts.

At the secondary level under Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), 2263 schools have been opened/upgraded and 4388 schools have been strengthened, in these districts. At the secondary level, 163 new schools have sanctioned to Himachal Pradesh so far. Of these 2 are in Kinnaur. Besides 848 secondary schools have been approved for strengthening of which 20 schools have been sanctioned for Kinnaur and 7 for Lahaul and Spiti.

Toilets for girls in primary schools

†804. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no arrangement of toilets for girls in most of the primary schools in the country;

(b) if so, whether Government is proposing to take any effective steps in this direction; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and by when the steps would be taken and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (c) As per Unified District Education System for Education (U-DISE) 2013-14, 92765 Government primary schools in the country do not have girls toilets. In pursuance of the national call to provide toilets in all schools within a year, construction of toilets in 26749 schools have been taken-up by the corporate sector. In addition to this, toilets in 59204 primary schools have been constructed/sanctioned under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) programme for 2014-15.

India's rank in PISA

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

(a) the rank obtained by India in the Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA), 2009 Index;

(b) the reasons for India not participating in PISA, 2012; and

(c) the measures that have been taken since 2009 to improve India's performance on the indicators used in the survey?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) India Participated in PISA 2009 was only through schools in Tamil Nadu and Himachal Pradesh, in which 73rd rank was assigned by the PISA, 2009 Index. The reasons for poor performance were analysed and it was observed that the nature of questions/items asked in the PISA tests are content free and mostly application-based that require information on international names, brands, trademarks, products, etc. with which Indian students, especially students from rural areas, are unfamiliar.

(b) and (c) India has developed its own student assessment survey systems called the National Pupil Assessment Surveys (NAS), which are independently conducted by National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) across the country on the latest international Item Response Theory (IRT) methodology. The NAS is conducted for classes III, V, VIII and X *i.e.* the critical stages of education early primary, end of primary, upper primary and secondary levels. The NAS is conducted every three years and provides detailed information on learning outcomes which is useful for teacher training, curriculum development and for improving quality of education.

Appointment of teachers on contract basis

806. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of teachers are being appointed on a contract basis depriving them the regular salary and fringe benefits;

(b) if so, the details in this regard with teachers appointed in Government and private schools on contract basis during the last three years;

(c) whether any assessment has been made of its impact on the standard of education;

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

(e) the steps taken to discourage/prevent such appointments on regular basis ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) The recruitment of and terms and conditions of service, including salary and accountability measures for school teachers are largely in the jurisdiction of State/Union Territory Governments, and not in the realm of the Central Government. As per Unified District Information System for Education (UDISE) data 2013-14 there are 4.47 lakhs teachers on contract in the country at elementary level.

(c) to (e) 53.35% of contract teachers have the requisite teacher qualifications, as per UDISE data. In the Government sector, in service teachers, both contractual and regular, receive annual teacher training and academic support to improve their capacities for teaching-learning practices, while untrained teachers receive professional training through courses approved by the National Council of Teacher Education (NCTE).

Faculty shortage in central universities and technical institutes

807. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a huge shortage of faculty in central universities and other technical institutes like IITs and NITs;

(b) if so, the number of posts for professors and lecturers lying vacant in these universities and institutes at present, university-wise and institute-wise;

(c) whether any alternative arrangements have been made to ensure that education of students is not affected;

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

(e) the steps taken by Government to fill up vacant posts of faculty members?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. Central Universities and other Technical Institutes like IITs and NITs are facing shortage of Faculty. The University-wise details is at Annexure – I, [See Appendix 233 Annexure No 2] NITs-wise is given in the Statement-I (See below). IIT/IIITs-wise is given in the Statement-II (See below) and of IGNOU, GKCIET, NITIE, CIT, NIFFT, SLIET, NERIST, NITTTRs and ISM is given in the Statement-III (See below).

(c) to (e) The recruitment of faculty is a continuous process and the vacancies keep arising due to retirement, resignation and additional requirements on account of enhanced students' strength. Various initiatives are being carried out to attract outstanding candidates for faculty. The Central Universities/Institutions are engaging contract, adjunct and visiting faculty as well as using the online mode of teaching to overcome these shortages. The age of superannuation for teachers in the Central Universities/Institutions has been enhanced from 62 to 65. To make the teaching profession more attractive, the faculties are encouraged to undertake consultancy and are given start-up financial support. Recently, the Government has decided to allow the faculty, working under the Central Government or Central Autonomous Bodies, to join the newly set-up Central Educational Institutes on a long term deputation basis.

Statement-I

Student and Faculty Position (Category-wise) in NITs

(As on 31.10.2014)

Sl. No.	Name of Institute	Student strength	Faculty Strength position	In position						On Contract	Total
				General	SC	ST	OBC	Visiting	Adjunct		
1.	Agartala	3113	318	76	10	12	12	0	0	94	204
2.	Allahabad	5153	362	150	17	4	25	49	0	0	245
3.	Bhopal	5309	355	117	28	11	39	2	13	89	299
4.	Calicut	1597	282	145	18	5	27	0	2	13	210
5.	Durgapur	4739	320	134	27	1	24	2	0	5	193
6.	Hamirpur	2142	261	148	13	0	4	0	0	48	213
7.	Jaipur	4331	306	152	17	6	7	0	0	0	182
8.	Jalandhar	3645	288	94	8	0	4	0	0	109	215
9.	Jamshedpur	3095	246	86	8	2	2	35	0	0	133
10.	Kurukshetra	4312	298	141	18	5	25	0	0	0	189
11.	Nagpur	4088	335	124	17	4	26	0	0	5	176
12.	Patna	2733	173	77	8	1	26	0	0	0	112
13.	Raipur	3722	266	84	19	4	29	0	0	109	245

14.	Rourkela	5336	369	237	25	4	11	5	0	27	309
15.	Silchar	2773	202	72	15	8	14	1	0	30	140
16.	Srinagar	904	198	159	0	0	8	0	0	0	167
17.	Surat	4211	296	136	13	4	29	0	0	11	193
18.	Surathkal	5172	375	155	30	6	38	3	3	49	284
19.	Truchirapalli	5628	393	156	29	6	34	1	0	88	314
20.	Warangal	5040	420	169	27	8	33	2	5	56	300
21.	Goa	386	38	18	5	0	3	0	0	9	35
22.	Puducherry	369	38	10	1	0	6	0	0	11	28
23.	Delhi	327	50	3	0	0	1	0	0	21	25
24.	Uttarakhand	707	50	34	4	1	11	0	0	0	50
25.	Mizoram	224	38	12	0	0	2	1	15	10	40
26.	Meghalaya	384	38	11	1	1	2	0	0	20	35
27.	Manipur	678	38	8	1	1	8	0	0	0	18
28.	Nagaland	296	38	15	0	6	6	0	1	0	28
29.	Arunachal Pradesh	371	38	22	1	7	2	0	0	23	55
30.	Sikkim	309	38	0	0	0	0	2	0	28	30
TOTAL		81094	6467	2745	360	107	458	103	39	855	4667

Note : The Four-Tier cadre structure of Faculty has been operational in IITs, IIITs, NITs and ISM Dhanbad. Therefore no. of posts are inter-changeable.

Statement-II
Student and Faculty Position (Category-wise) in IITs

Sl. No.	Name of Institute	Student strength	Faculty Strength position sanctioned by MHRD/ as per norms of student strength	(as on 1.09.2014)							Faculty ratio		
				In position					Contract	Vacant		Vacancy % age	
				General	SC	ST	OBC	Visiting					Adjunct
IITs													
1.	IIT Bombay	9728	904	569	1		5	33	9	3	284	31%	16:1
2.	IIT Delhi	7827	776	401	6	2	12	0	0	14	341	44%	18:1
3.	IIT Guwahati	5105	494	322	15	3	10	6	0	0	356	28%	14:1
4.	IIT Kanpur	6439	648	352	3	0	0	22		25	402	38%	16:1
5.	IIT Kharagpur	10686	1069	536	7	0	11	23	0	2	579	46%	18:1
6.	IIT Madras	8719	800	513	10	2	27	10	4	0	566	29%	15:1
7.	IIT Roorkee	8035	820	352	10	2	39	19	27	11	460	44%	17:1
8.	IIT BHU	5003	557	197	19	3	14	0	0	0	233	58%	21:1
	TOTAL	61542	6068	3242	71	12	118	113	40	55	3651	40%	17:1

9.	IIT Bhubaneswar	925	170	83	2	0	8	5	0	1	99	71	42%	9:1
10.	IIT Gandhinagar	937	90	65			3	17	2	2	89	1	1%	11:1
11.	IIT Hyderabad	1675	166	96	5	1	17	3	1	11	134	32	19%	13:1
12.	IIT Indore	780	90	61	1	0	6	1	1	8	78	12	13%	10:1
13.	IIT Jodhpur	736	90	36	1	0	2	0	0	9	48	42	47%	15:1
14.	IIT Mandi	612	90	35			2	10	2	17	66	24	27%	9:1
15.	IIT Patna	925	90	63	3		4	1	0	4	75	15	17%	12:1
16.	IIT Ropar	572	90	54	1	0	8	5	0	0	68	22	24%	8:1
	TOTAL	7162	876	493	13	1	50	42	6	52	657	219	25%	11:1
	GRAND TOTAL	68704	6944	3735	84	13	168	155	46	107	4308	2636	38%	16:1
IIITs														
1.	IIIT Allahabad	2120	109	28	1	0	6	0	0	13	48	61	56%	44:1
2.	IIITM Gwalior	932	47	24	0	0	2	15	0	0	41	6	13%	23:1
3.	IIITD and M Jabalpur	1206	84	27	3	0	3	5	1	15	54	30	36%	22:1
4.	IIITD and M Kancheepuram	629	42	14	2	0	5			2	23	19	45%	27:1
	TOTAL	4887	282	93	6	0	16	20	1	30	166	116	41%	29:1
	TOTAL %AGE	3.61% 0.00% 9.64%												

Note : The Four-Tier cadre structure of Faculty has been operational in IITs, IIITs, NITs and ISM Dhanbad. Therefore no. of posts are interchangeable.

Statement-II

Details regarding shortage of faculty at IGNOU, SLIET, NITIE, GKCIET, CIT, NERIST, NIFFT, NITTTRs and ISM DHANBAD

IGNOU

Sl. No.	Teaching Post	Sanctioned Position	In Position	Vacant Position
1.	Professor	71	36	35
2.	Associate Professor	137	83	54
3.	Assistant Professor	252	164	88

SLIET / NITIE / GKCIET / CIT / NERIST / NIFFT

Sl. No.	Name of the Institute	Sanctioned and Position	In Position	Vacant Position
1.	SLIET SANGROOR	180	129	51
2.	NITIE MUMBAI	84	56	28
3.	GKCIET MALDA	37	32	5
4.	CIT KOKRAJHAR	111	61	50
5.	NERIST ITANAGAR	180	129	51
6.	NIFFT RANCHI	84	27	57

NITTTRs

Sl. No.	Name of the Institute	Vacant Position
1.	NITTTR Bhopal	6
2.	NITTTR Chandigarh	22
3.	NITTTR Chennai	24
4.	NITTTR Kolkata	10

ISM DHANBAD

Sl.No.	Name of the Institute	Sanctioned Strength	In Position	Vacant Position
1.	ISM Dhanbad	455	255	200

Note: The Four-Tier cadre structure of Faculty has been operational in IITs, IIITs, NITs and ISM Dhanbad. Therefore, no. of posts are inter-changeable.

Admission of SC/ST students in under graduate courses

†808. SHRI JUGUL KISHORE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the intermediate examination passed all SC/ST students can get admission in colleges and universities to start graduation level education; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if not, whether any provision would be made to increase the number of seats by amending the rules of universities in order to increase the number of seats at graduation level ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) While the All India Survey on Higher Education publishes the enrolment at undergraduate level in universities and colleges across the country, it does not publish the data on applications from SC/ST students received in these institutions for admissions. The Central Educational Institutions (Reservation in Admission) Act, 2006 provides 15% and 7.5% reservation in admissions out of the annual permitted strength in each branch of study, to the students belonging to the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, respectively, in Central Educational Institutions. The candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes can also compete against the seats in the unreserved quota and such selections shall not be counted against the reserved quota.

(b) The Central Government assesses the enrollment capacity of Central Educational Institutions from time to time and also establishes new Central Educational Institutions in different parts of the country as a part of its overall effort to improve access to higher educational institutions. Further, all representations on lack of adequate representation of socially deprived classes in Central Educational Institutions are processed on priority by the Ministry of Human Resource Development and the concerned institutions asked to undertake remedial action, if required. The Ministry and the UGC conduct periodical review of the extent of representation of socially deprived classes in Centrally Funded Technical Institutions (CFTIs) and Central Universities (CUs) respectively. The Twelfth Plan has significantly enhanced funding for equity-related measures such as enhancing the reach of student loans with government guarantees, preparatory training and special coaching for entrance examinations, etc.

Quality of education in Government schools

809. SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that only 47 per cent of the children studying in standard V can read standard II texts; and

(b) whether Government has adopted any fresh measures to ensure better quality of education in Government schools and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) The National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) conducts the National Achievement Surveys (NAS) at periodic intervals to assess the learning levels of children in classes III, V and VIII. Three rounds of NAS

have been conducted so far which reveal that though learning levels remains low, there is a slight improvement in learning outcomes.

The Central Government through the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) has supported States/UTs on early grade reading, writing and comprehension, and early mathematics programmes, and at upper primary level support for mathematics and science teaching learning, in 2014-15 in addition to other provisions of the SSA for quality enhancement. States have also been assisted to conduct comprehensive external student assessment surveys to assess gaps in student learning, in order to undertake corrective action.

Cost of professional and higher education

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

(a) whether Government is aware that the costs of getting professional and higher education courses have increased manifold in the country and it makes poor and rural aspirants abstain from joining such courses; and

(b) if so, the measures Government is planning to solve this issue ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) The upward revision of fee in Centrally Funded Technical Institutions becomes necessary due to cost of technical education having incrementally risen over the years. However, any such hike is approved by statutory bodies like IIT Council for IITs and Council of NITs for NITs. For other institutions, the Board of Governors of individual institution determines the fee or the hike in the fee if any. The fee in government universities and colleges is nominal. Fee for state private universities is regulated by the concerned state governments.

(b) While the fees payable by the IIT students are gender-neutral, the SC/ST students are exempted from payment of tuition fees irrespective of their parental income. The students, whose parental income is below ₹4.50 lakh per annum are entitled to free hostel seat, basic messing and pocket allowance. Under the Merit-Cum-Means Scholarship, students (Other than SC/ST categories), upto 25% of intake strength, whose annual parental income is less than ₹6.00 lakh, are also exempted from payment of tuition fee and are paid a stipend for ten months in an academic year.

The IIMs and IISERs are also providing fee concession and assistances to the students coming from weaker sections as an effort to ensure that the students from weaker sections are not deprived of education because of financial reasons.

Towards supporting economically weaker sections of society, AICTE has a scheme of Tuition Fee Waiver (TFW) for sons and daughter of parents having annual income of less than ₹4.5 lakhs from all sources which is mandatory for all AICTE approved

technical institutions offering Bachelor programme, Diploma, Post Diploma programmes. 5% of sanctioned intake per course is supernumerary in nature and are available for these admissions.

UGC has issued the UGC Establishment and Maintenance of Standards in Private Universities, 2003 which provides that the admission procedure and fixation of fees shall be in accordance with the norms/guidelines prescribed by the UGC and other concerned statutory bodies. The UGC has also issued the UGC (Institutions Deemed-to- be Universities) Regulations 2010 which provides that the level of the fees charged for the courses offered in deemed-to-be universities shall have a reasonable relation to the cost of running the course. The UGC has further issued the UGC (Institutions Deemed-to- be Universities) (Amendment) Regulations 2014. According to these amended regulations the deemed to be universities have to mandatorily publish a Prospectus before commencement of admission process indicating the details of the fee structure, the number of seats approved for each course, the age limit prescribed for candidates etc. The regulations prohibit such universities from publishing any advertisement inducing students for taking admission claiming to be recognized by appropriate authority where it is not so recognized.

SCs/STs in central universities

811. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of central universities established till now, State-wise:
- (b) the details of SC/ST students enrolled in these universities; and
- (c) the details of the faculties belonging to SC/ST category ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) The details of Central Universities established till now, State-wise is given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) A Statement indicating students' enrollment during Twelfth Plan and details of SCs/STs in respect of 39 Central Universities under the purview of UGC is given in the Statement-II (*See* below). As regards Indira Gandhi National Open University, there are 22,816 SC students and 24,630 ST students in July, 2014.

(c) A Statement indicating the details of teaching staff, category-wise in respect of 39 Central Universities under the purview of UGC is given in the Annexure [*See* Appendix 233 Annexure No. 3]. A Statement indicating the details of teaching staff, category-wise in respect of Indira Gandhi National Open University is given in the Statement-III.

Statement-I*Details of Central Universities established till now, State-wise*

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

20.	Central University of Kerala, Kasargod.	Kerala	2009
21.	Indira Gandhi National Tribal University, Amarkantak	Madhya Pradesh	2008
22.	Dr. Harisingh Gour Vishwavidyalaya, Sagar.	Madhya Pradesh	2009
23.	Mahatma Gandhi Antarrashtriya Hindi Vishwavidyalaya, Wardha	Maharashtra	1997
24.	Manipur University, Imphal.	Manipur	2005
25.	North Eastern Hill University, Shillong.	Meghalaya	1973
26.	Mizoram University, Aizawl.	Mizoram	2001
27.	Nagaland University, Kohima.	Nagaland	1994
28.	Central University of Orissa, Bhubaneswar	Orissa	2009
29.	Pondicherry University, Pondicherry.	Pondicherry	1985
30.	Central University of Punjab, Bhatinda.	Punjab	2009
31.	Central University of Rajasthan, Jaipur.	Rajasthan	2009
32.	Sikkim University, Gangtok.	Sikkim	2007
33.	Central University of Tamil Nadu, Tiruvarur.	Tamil Nadu	2009
34.	Tripura University, Agartala.	Tripura	2007
35.	Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi	Uttar Pradesh	1916
36.	Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh	Uttar Pradesh	1920
37.	Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University, Lucknow.	Uttar Pradesh	1996
38.	University of Allahabad, Allahabad.	Uttar Pradesh	2005
39.	Hemawati Nandan Bahuguna Garhwal University, Srinagar.	Uttarakhand	2009
40.	Visva Bharati, Shanti Niketan	West Bengal	1951

Statement-II

Total Students Enrolment as on 31.3.2014 in Central Universities (Gender-wise and Category-wise)

Name of the State	Name of University	Students Enrolment					Scheduled Caste			Scheduled Tribe				
		Diploma/ Certificate	U.G.	P.G.	5 year integrated course	M.Phil./ M.Tech.	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
NON-NER Central Universities														
Andhra Pradesh	Maulana Azad National Urdu University	755	507	535	0	76	51	1924	8	5	13	18	1	19
	Hyderabad University	9	0	1814	1011	657	1639	5130	714	247	961	316	184	500
	The English and Foreign Languages University	573	430	552	0	46	527	2128	205	102	307	133	68	201
Chhattisgarh	Guru Ghasidas University	100	1914	1310	2275	32	198	5829	583	269	852	358	235	593
Delhi	Delhi University	2539	858	17023	0	524	3115	24059	2550	1550	4100	807	756	1563
	Jamia Millia Islamia	3232	7318	3333	362	315	1703	16263	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Jawaharlal Nehru Univ.	109	861	2245	0	4846	0	8061	678	473	1151	290	350	640
Madhya Pradesh	Dr. Harisingh Gour Vish.	0	2552	1066	0	10	151	3779	584	190	774	142	64	206

Maharashtra	M.G.A. HINDI VISH.	476	0	170	0	126	150	922	151	94	245	26	16	42
Puducherry	Pondicherry University	0	0	4308	578	346	811	6043	564	282	846	226	124	350
Uttarakhand	H.N.B. Garhwal University	62	7622	2464	75	11	279	10513	905	435	1340	351	91	442
	Aligarh Muslim University	2221	10456	3694	460	465	1567	18863	212	92	304	53	14	67
	Banaras Hindu Univ.	2914	13920	7952	0	42	4743	29571	2743	1114	3857	977	500	1477
Uttar Pradesh	Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar Univ.	60	111	1944	0	86	430	2631	792	453	1245	53	30	83
	Allahabad University	399	14979	6371	543	77	1520	23889	3295	1364	4659	220	63	283
West Bengal	Visva Bharati	380	3091	1959	48	82	1235	6795	719	368	1087	247	150	397
TOTAL (I) (NON-NER)		13829	64619	56740	5352	7741	18119	166400	14703	7038	21741	4217	2646	6863
NER Central Universities														
Assam	Assam University	4	875	2960	725	55	1612	6231	430	329	759	573	512	1085
	Tezpur University	122	951	998	240	301	447	3059	237	126	363	114	107	221
Arunachal Pradesh	Rajiv Gandhi University	157	143	1023	0	73	102	1498	14	13	27	546	680	1226
Manipur	Manipur University	40	135	2257	0	0	980	3412	169	156	325	432	288	720

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Meghalaya	North Eastern Hill Univ.	585	953	2246	327	80	665	4856	129	68	197	1356	2036	3392
Mizoram	Mizoram University	0	2170	1153	0	130	433	3886	39	12	51	1883	1707	3590
Nagaland	Nagaland University	0	500	1064	0	0	196	1760	10	3	13	747	879	1626
Sikkim	Sikkim University	0	0	778	301	91	68	1238	108	41	149	42	27	69
Tripura	Tripura University	201	196	1905	55	74	82	2513	233	162	395	229	302	531
TOTAL (II) (NER)		1109	5923	14384	1648	804	4585	28453	1369	910	2279	5922	6538	12460
TOTAL (I + II)		14938	70542	71124	7000	8545	22704	194853	16072	7948	24020	10139	9184	19323
New Central Universities														
Bihar	C.U. of Bihar	0	51	301	44	48	0	444	25	9	34	1	1	2
Gujarat	C.U. of Gujarat	0	0	145	147	447	9	748	108	41	149	42	27	69
Haryana	C.U. of Haryana	0	0	111	0	39	70	220	23	23	46	1	0	1
Himachal Pradesh	C.U. of Himachal Pradesh	0	0	659	0	0	105	764	101	62	163	41	29	70
Jammu and Kashmir	C.U. of Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	381	0	54	0	435	35	51	86	12	16	28
Jharkhand	C.U. of Jharkhand	37	61	66	1377	0	60	1601	41	50	91	65	79	144
Karnataka	C.U. of Karnataka	0	42	531	178	0	75	826	112	55	167	35	18	53
Kerala	C.U. of Kerala	0	0	276	22	15	48	361	9	17	26	2	3	5

Madhya Pradesh	The Indira Gandhi National Tribal Univ.	0	1834	314	0	20	0	2168	154	83	237	586	453	1039
Odisha	C.U. of Orissa	100	0	378	65	19	14	576	66	43	109	39	31	70
Punjab	C.U. of Punjab	0	0	86	163	61	51	361	22	20	42	8	1	9
Rajasthan	C.U. of Rajasthan	38	0	742	242	35	90	1147	101	43	144	43	20	63
Tamil Nadu	C.U. of Tamil Nadu	0	0	293	376	0	13	682	27	42	69	2	0	2
TOTAL		175	1988	4788	2738	738	542	10969	828	539	1367	908	684	1592
TOTAL (Non-NER CENTRAL UNIVERSITIES)		13829	64619	56740	5352	7741	18119	166400	14703	7038	21741	4217	2646	6863
TOTAL (NER CENTRAL UNIVERSITIES)		1109	5923	14384	1648	804	4585	28453	1369	910	2279	5922	6538	12460
TOTAL (NEW CENTRAL UNIVERSITIES)		175	1988	4788	2738	738	542	10969	828	539	1367	908	684	1592
GRAND TOTAL (Non-NER+NER+NEW CENTRAL UNIVERSITIES)		15113	72530	75912	9738	9283	23246	205822	16900	8487	25387	11047	9868	20915

Statement-III

Details of SC/ST Faculty in IGNOU as on 31.10.2014

Teaching Post	Sanctioned Position	Number of Post Reserved		In Position		Vacant Position	
		SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST
Professor	71	10	05	03	-	07	05
Associate Professor	137	20	10	05	02	15	08
Assistant Professor	252	37	18	16	11	21	07
TOTAL	460	67	33	24	13	43	20

Vacancy in central universities and institutions

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

- (a) the number of vacant posts, category-wise in different central universities/institutions and those funded or partially funded by the Centre;
- (b) the reasons for the vacancies;
- (c) the steps taken by Government to fill up these vacancies; and
- (d) whether Government proposes to regularise the services of daily wagers or contract workers working for more than three years in such institutions and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) As per information available the details of vacancy of Faculty posts in Central Universities is given in the Annexure (*See Appendix 233 Annexure No. 4*) and that of IIT, IIIT, IIM, IISc, IISER, SPA, ISM Dhanbad and NITs is given in the Annexure (*See Appendix 233 annexure No. 5*)

(b) and (c) The recruitment of faculty is a continuous process and the vacancies keep arising due to retirement, resignation and additional requirements on account of enhanced student's strength. Various initiatives are being carried out to attract outstanding candidates for faculty. The central Universities/Institutions are engaging contract, adjunct and visiting faculty as well as using the online mode of teaching to overcome these shortages. The age of superannuation for teachers in the Central Universities/Institutions has been enhanced from 62 to 65. To make the teaching profession more attractive, the faculty are encouraged to undertake consultancy and are given start-up financial support. Recently, the Government has decided to allow the faculty, working under the Central Government or Central Autonomous Bodies, to join the newly set-up Central Education Institutes on a long term deputation basis.

- (d) There is no such proposal.

Mandatory accreditation of schools

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

- (a) whether the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has made accreditation of schools mandatory to maintain the standard of education; and
- (b) if so, the details along with the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has made School Quality Assessment and Accreditation (SQAA) mandatory to maintain standards of education in CBSE affiliated schools. Accreditation is granted after following due process and procedure of external and internal assessment by the CBSE. Details of accredited schools are reflected on the web-site of CBSE.

Private universities

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

(a) whether there is an increase in the number of private universities in the country during the last five years;

(b) if so, the details thereof during that period, State-wise; and

(c) the details of students studying in these universities, State-wise?

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

(b) During the last five years *i.e.* from 2010 to 2014, 127 Private Universities have been included in the list of Universities maintained by the University Grants Commission (UGC). The list of Private Universities included in the list of Universities maintained by the UGC during the last five years is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) As per information available with the UGC, at present there are 195 Private Universities in the country. According to the All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE), 2011-2012, the enrolment of students studying in these Private Universities is 270495, of which 193298 are male students and 77197 are female students.

Details of the students studying in these Universities, State-wise is given in the Statement-II.

Statement - I

Year-wise and State-wise list of private universities included the list of private universities maintained by the UGC from 2010-2014

Sl. No.	State	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	3	2	2
2.	Assam	1		1	—	—
3.	Chhattisgarh	—	2	1	—	1
4.	Gujarat	—	3	1	2	1

Sl. No.	State	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
5.	Haryana	3	1	3	5	3
6.	Himachal Pradesh	2	3	3	1	--
7.	Jharkhand	--	--	2	--	--
8.	Karnataka	2	--	--	5	2
9.	Meghalaya	--	2	--	--	--
10.	Madhya Pradesh	3	6	--	2	1
11.	Maharashtra	--	--	--	--	1
12.	Nagaland	--	--	--	--	--
13.	Odisha	1	--	--	1	--
14.	Punjab	1	1	2	2	1
15.	Rajasthan	5	8	7	3	3
16.	Sikkim	--	--	--	--	1
17.	Tripura	--	--	--	--	--
18.	Uttar Pradesh	7	2	3	1	2
19.	Uttarakhand	--	1	--	4	--
20.	West Bengal	--	--	1	--	--
		25	29	27	28	18
TOTAL				127		

Statement-II*Student enrolment in Private Universities in 2011-2012*

Sl. No.	State	Student Enrolment in Private Universities		
		Male	Female	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Assam	751	390	1141
2.	Chhastigarh	3815	1795	5610
3.	Gujarat	35537	18647	54184
4.	Haryana	3630	1655	5285
5.	Himachal Pradesh	9809	4558	14367
6.	Jharkhand	112	41	153
7.	Karnataka	754	429	1183

1	2	3	4	5
8.	Madhya Pradesh	5252	1345	6597
9.	Meghalaya	797	580	1377
10.	Mizoram	310	137	447
11.	Nagaland	7885	47	7932
12.	Odisha	472	158	630
13.	Punjab	29814	12662	42476
14.	Rajasthan	32893	7754	40647
15.	Sikkim	4493	2180	6673
16.	Tripura	539	198	737
17.	Uttar Pradesh	53188	22663	75851
18.	Uttarakhand	3247	1958	5205
TOTAL		193298	77197	270495

Physical verification of deemed universities

815. SHRI AHMED PATEL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Supreme Court has recently directed the Government to physically verify the deemed universities in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what action Government has taken on the directives of the apex court, so far ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (c) In the latest hearing on 26th September, 2014 in the case of Viplav Sharma Vs Union of India and Others [WP (C) No. 142 of 2006], the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India has directed the University Grants Commission (UGC) to physically inspect seven Category 'C' Institutions Deemed to be Universities which had filed Interlocutory Applications within 12 weeks.

Accordingly, the UGC has constituted an Expert Committee consisting of the following members namely; (i) Prof. Dr. Jaspal S. Sandhu, Secretary, UGC (Chairman), (ii) Sh. S P Goyal, Joint Secretary, Ministry of HRD (Member), (iii) Prof. Dr. O. P. Kalra, Principal, University College of Medical Sciences, Delhi (Member), (iv) Prof. Dr. M. P. Poonia, Principal, National Institute of Technical Teachers' Training and Research, Chandigarh (Member), (v) Prof. Ramesh Dadhich, Member-Secretary, ICSSR,

New Delhi (Member), and (vi) Deputy Secretary (Deemed to be Universities), UGC, New Delhi (Coordinating Officer) to physically inspect seven Institutions Deemed to be Universities within the stipulated time-frame.

The Hon'ble Supreme Court has further ordered that after the inspection is conducted the UGC should point out the defects/defaults so that the Institutions can rectify the same. A reasonable time shall be granted for due compliance. Only thereafter the report shall be submitted to the Government and also filed before the Court along with the recommendations of the UGC.

The inspection of these seven institutions Deemed to be Universities is at present going on as per the direction of Hon'ble Supreme Court.

Standard of teachers

816. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that many teachers who appeared in the Teachers' Eligibility Test conducted by various States are not able to meet the standard;
- (b) if so, the details of shortage of qualified teachers, State-wise and district-wise;
- (c) whether any special training programmes would be launched to make untrained teachers qualified and eligible to take up regular teaching jobs in the schools in the country;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, how Government is going to deal with the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) Teachers' Eligibility Test (TET) has to be cleared before a person is appointed as a teacher in classes 1 to 8.

14 States have been given exemptions to recruit untrained teachers provided they clear TET over the last 04 years, based on shortages of trained candidates available. The State-wise details of untrained teachers is given in the Statement (*See below*). The district-wise data is not maintained centrally.

(c) to (e) The Government of India provides financial support to State/Union Territory governments for in-service untrained teachers, for acquiring professional qualifications in Open Distance Learning (ODL) mode, through approved courses of the National Council of Teacher Education (NCTE) at the elementary level.

Statement-I*The State-wise details of untrained teachers*

Sl. No.	State	No. of untrained teachers
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	2205
2.	Assam	35602
3.	Bihar	82787
4.	Chhattisgarh	10000
5.	Himachal Pradesh	3374
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	22136
7.	Jharkhand	1247
8.	Madhya Pradesh	8489
9.	Maharashtra	2402
10.	Manipur	7157
11.	Meghalaya	0
12.	Mizoram	2119
13.	Nagaland	7483
14.	Orissa	11268
15.	Sikkim	2626
16.	Tripura	22768
17.	Uttar Pradesh	37565
18.	Uttarakhand	1628
19.	West Bengal	190091
TOTAL		450947

Source: State Plan 2014-15

Reforms in teachers training curriculum

817. SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has drafted any policy for reforming the teachers' training curriculum in schools and universities;

(b) whether there is any proposal to bring B.Ed and M.Ed courses at par with humanities and sciences syllabus; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE), which is responsible for monitoring standards in teacher education, has recently revised the B.Ed. D.El.Ed. and M.Ed. course and curriculum. In addition, the Government, through the NCTE and University Grants Commission, is interacting regularly with universities to improve the quality of teacher training programmes. Through the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan and the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan programmes, elementary and secondary school teachers are provided regular in-service refresher trainings, on an annual basis.

(b) and (c) The B.Ed. and M.Ed. courses are professional courses of teacher education, therefore question does not arise.

Private and State universities

818. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of private and State universities functioning in the country at present, State-wise;

(b) the number of private and State universities set up during the last year, State-wise;

(c) the details of various complaints against these universities received by the University Grants Commission (UGC); and

(d) the details of action taken by Government on those complaints ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) At present there are 325 State Universities and 195 Private Universities in the Country. The number of State Universities and Private Universities, State-wise is given below:-

Sl. No.	States	State Universities	Private Universities
1.	Andhra Pradesh	20	—
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	7
3.	Assam	12	3
4.	Bihar	15	—
5.	Chhatisgarh	12	7
6.	Goa	1	—

Sl. No.	States	State Universities	Private Universities
7.	Gujarat	24	17
8.	Haryana	13	17
9.	Himachal Pradesh	4	16
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	7	—
11.	Jharkhand	7	3
12.	Karnataka	23	9
13.	Kerala	12	—
14.	Madhya Pradesh	18	13
15.	Maharashtra	20	1
16.	Meghalaya	—	8
17.	Mizoram	—	1
18.	Nagaland	—	2
19.	Odisha	12	3
20.	Punjab	8	9
21.	Rajasthan	19	39
22.	Sikkim	—	5
23.	Tamil Nadu	22	—
24.	Telangana	14	—
25.	Tripura	—	1
26.	Uttar Pradesh	25	23
27.	Uttarakhand	10	10
28.	West Bengal	20	1
29.	NCT of Delhi	6	—
30.	NCT of Chandigarh	1	—
TOTAL		325	195

(b) The name of a University is included in the list of Universities as maintained by the University Grant Commission (UGC) on receipt of the Act passed by the concerned State Legislature and notification by the State Government concerned. As per information furnished by the UGC, in 2013, 6 State Universities were set up with one each in Assam, Haryana, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and the National Capital Territory of Delhi.

28 Private Universities were set up last year, the State-wise details of which is given below:

Arunachal Pradesh-2, Gujarat-2, Haryana-5, Himachal Pradesh-1, Karnataka-5, Madhya Pradesh-2, Odisha-1, Punjab-2, Rajasthan-3, Uttarakhand-4, Uttar Pradesh -1

(c) and (d) The UGC has informed that during the year 2014 upto 12.11.2014, a total of 496 complaints have been received against these Universities which pertain to refund of fees, harassment of students and employees, non-compliance of UGC Regulations, delay in declaration of result etc. These complaints are forwarded to the Universities and State Governments concerned to take appropriate action and send action taken reports on these complaints to the UGC.

First aid facilities in Government schools

819. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that first-aid facilities for school children are not available in most of the Government schools particularly in primary and middle schools situated in rural areas of the country;

(b) if so, the details of specific reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government has formulated any scheme and programme on the pattern of public schools to provide first-aid facilities to the students in Government schools;

(d) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to implement the above scheme in the interest of students; and

(e) if not, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (e) The Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas and Kendriya Vidyalayas which are under the administrative control of Government of India provide for a staff nurse on the school premises to handle medical emergency including administering first aid. These schools also provide for services of a doctor on part time basis. The Guidelines issued to States/UTs emphasize the safety and security aspect of children. In addition, the MDM Guidelines also envisage that children studying in Government and Government aided schools are to be covered under Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK) in convergence with the National Health Mission. The children are screened by the medical teams of the State Health Department on half-yearly basis. Under RBSK, height and weight of the children is also measured by the medical team. The State Health Departments are also distributing Iron Folic Acid, Vitamin-A, De-worming tablets and spectacles to children suffering from refractive error.

Opening of Kendriya Vidyalayas and Navodaya Vidyalayas

820. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to review the current policy and guidelines for opening more Kendriya and Navodaya Vidyalayas in the country;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) whether Government has fixed any target for opening new Kendriya Vidyalayas in the country during the next five years; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) The Twelfth Plan document envisages opening of 500 new KVs during the Twelfth Plan period. Actual sanction and opening of each such new KV depends on viable proposals, availability of funds and approval of the competent authority. The sanction of Government of India for opening of 54 new KVs during the academic year 2014-15 has been conveyed to Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan at an estimated cost of ₹927.40 crore. The details are given in the Statement.

Statement

State-wise list of 54 Kendriya Vidyalayas for which approval of Government of India conveyed on 04.03.2014

Sl. No.	Name of Proposal	State	Name of District
1.	Bandel Railway Colony	West Bengal	Hooghly
2.	Jaisindhar	Rajasthan	Barmer
3.	Hanumangarh	Rajasthan	Hanumangarh
4.	Hardoi	Uttar Pradesh	Hardoi
5.	Shrawasti	Uttar Pradesh	Shrawasti
6.	Akampat	Manipur	East Imphal
7.	Balasore	Odisha	Balasore
8.	Angul	Odisha	Angul
9.	Vyasnagar	Odisha	Jajpur

Sl. No.	Name of Proposal	State	Name of District
10.	Hinjilicut	Odisha	Ganjam
11.	Golden Rock, SR, Tiruchirapally	Tamil Nadu	Tiruchirapally
12.	Mahabubabad,	Andhra Pradesh	Warangal
13.	CISF, NISA Hakimpet, Secunderabad	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad
14.	Miryalguda,	Andhra Pradesh	Nalgonda
15.	Mandya,	Karnataka	Mandya
16.	Sector-28 Rohini,	Delhi.	Rohini (North West)
17.	Mathana, Kurukshetra	Haryana	Kurukshetra
18.	Ziro, Hapoli	Arunachal Pradesh	Lower Subansiri
19.	Sandhole	Himachal Pradesh	Mandi
20.	Kasrawad	Madhya Pradesh	Khargone
21.	Chamrajnagar	Karnataka	Chamrajnagar
22.	Haveri,	Karnataka	Haveri
23.	Chikodi	Karnataka	Belgaum
24.	Sambalpur No. 2	Odisha	Sambalpur
25.	Rail Coach Factory, Raebareilly	Uttar Pradesh	Raebareilly
26.	Gangrani	Uttar Pradesh	Kushinagar
27.	Mancheria, Distt. Adilabad	Andhra Pradesh	Adilabad
28.	Rajampeta. Distt. Kadapa	Andhra Pradesh	Kadappa
29.	Siricila, Distt. Karim Nagar	Andhra Pradesh	Karim Nagar
30.	Nangal Town, Distt. Roop Nagar	Punjab	Roop Nagar
31.	Bundi, Distt. Bundi	Rajasthan	Bundi
32.	Tenali	Andhra Pradesh	Guntur
33.	Jhajha District Jamui	Bihar	Jamui
34.	Sasaram Distt. Rohtas	Bihar	Rohtas
35.	Narayanpur, Distt. Narayanpur	Chhattisgarh	Narayanpur
36.	Ramarai Distt. Jind	Haryana	Jind
37.	Saloh (Santokhgarh), Distt. Una	Himachal Pradesh	Una
38.	Pandurna	Madhya Pradesh	Chhindwara

Sl. No.	Name of Proposal	State	Name of District
39.	Dausa, Distt. Dausa	Rajasthan	Dausa
40.	Siddharth Nagar	Uttar Pradesh	Siddharth Nagar
41.	Jharasangam Distt. Medak	Andhra Pradesh	Medak
42.	Kakinada	Andhra Pradesh	East Godawari
43.	Shivgarh, Raebareli	Uttar Pradesh	Rae Raebareli
44.	Kulipota, Distt. Janjgir Champa	Chhattisgarh	Janjgir Champa
45.	Matanhail, Distt. Jhajhar	Haryana	Jhajhar
46.	Fatehabad	Haryana	Fatehabad
47.	Udupi	Karnataka	Udupi
48.	Kottayam, Kudurthy	Kerala	Kottayam
49.	Amba, Distt. Morena	Madhya Pradesh	Morena
50.	Jamai, Distt. Chindwara	Madhya Pradesh	Chhindwara
51.	Dharamgarh, Kalahandi	Odisha	Kalahandi
52.	Jalore	Rajasthan	Jalore
53.	Bodhan Town, Distt Nizamabad	Andhra Pradesh	Nizamabad
54.	Kauhar, District Hq. at Gauriganj	Uttar Pradesh	Sultanpur

Revamping of teachers' education

821. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to revamp the teachers' education in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government proposes to implement the recommendations of Justice Verma Committee on Teachers' Education; and

(c) whether Government proposes to improve the quality of in-service training of teachers in the country and if so, how ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE) is currently in the process of comprehensively revamping teacher education programmes to promote quality. This exercise has been taken up with respect to the recommendations of the Justice Verma Commission (JVC) report on Teacher Education.

(c) Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), in-service teacher training is provided to all elementary and secondary teachers in Govt. Schools, in order to build their capacities in *inter-alia*, subject knowledge, new pedagogic practices, continuous and comprehensive evaluation methods, in an effort to improve teaching learning outcomes.

Students enrolled for research

822. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number and percentage of students enrolled for research after post-graduation during the last three years, university and stream-wise;

(b) the amount spent by Government for academic research during that period;

(c) whether Government has taken note of the poor quality of research in the universities;

(d) whether there is a publicly available comprehensive database of Ph.D. theses approved by various universities; and

(e) if not, whether Government proposes to introduce such a system as an open repository of knowledge ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) As per the Annual Reports of the University Grants Commission (UGC), that have been tabled before the Parliament, the following is the number of percentage of students enrolled for research after post-graduation, during 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13:

Year	Number of students enrolled for research	%of students enrolled for research
2010-11	137668	0.81
2011-12	160872	0.79
2012-13	180574	0.84

The UGC does not publish these figures stream-wise and university-wise.

(b) As per the Annual Reports of the UGC, that have been tabled before the Parliament, the UGC has disbursed grants to the extent of ₹148.17 crores in 2010-11, ₹124.57 crores during 2011-12 and ₹272.34 crores during 2012-13, respectively, to universities and colleges for research projects and research activity. Details of university-

wise disbursal under these schemes are listed at Appendix XXI in the Annual Reports uploaded at <http://www.ugc.ac.in/page/Annual-Report.aspx>.

(c) As per bibliometric study, conducted by Department of Science and Technology, regarding India's scientific publication outputs, including publications by universities, citation impact of papers emanating from India has increased to 0.68 in 2006-10 and is targeted for increasing to 1 during the Twelfth plan.

(d) Yes, Sir. The UGC has reported that a university-wise data-base of Ph.D theses is maintained in UGC. The Information and Library Network Center (INFLIBNET) Gandhinagar, an Inter-University Centre of UGC hosts two databases on Ph.D. Theses viz. Shodhganga at <http://shodhganga.inflibnet.ac.in> and IndCat - Database of Ph.D. Theses at <http://indcat.inflibnet.ac.in>.

(e) Does not arise.

Modernisation of Central universities

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

- (a) the steps taken for the modernisation of Central universities, so far;
- (b) whether the libraries of the universities need to be digitalized;
- (c) if so, by when it would be accomplished; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (d) In the Retreat of Vice-Chancellors of Central Universities held on 12th and 13th September, 2014, the Vice-Chancellors were requested to encourage the faculty in Central Universities to offer free online courses to citizens under the Digital India initiative of SWAYAM (Study Webs of Active Learning for Young Aspiring Minds) through the Massive Open Online Courses platform.

Campus Connect Program has been launched to ensure Wi-Fi enabled higher educational institutes. All Central Universities were requested to ensure that their Campuses/Constituent Colleges become fully Wi-Fi enabled as soon as possible.

National E-Library has been envisaged as an Online portal that will democratize access to knowledge by ensuring that quality content are available in a digital format to all citizens. It will be accomplished in phases.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Construction of green toilet blocks in schools

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

(a) whether Government has proposed any plans for construction of low-cost, low-water and energy efficient, green toilet blocks in schools in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has considered using renewable energy systems that conserve water, in the fixing of over 1.5 lakh dysfunctional toilets across the country;

(c) if so, the details of such projects implemented across the country, so far, State-wise;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether Government has received any proposals from States, Non-Governmental organisations or individuals regarding green and energy efficient toilet blocks ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (e) In pursuit to the national call to provide toilets in all schools within a year many corporates have committed to construction/renovation of toilets in schools. The corporates/PSUs are free to design toilets based on improved and innovative technologies.

Swachh Vidyalaya Abhiyan

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

(a) in what capacity the support, with regard to targets and outcomes, is being given to schools across the country by States and by PSUs under Swachh Vidyalaya Abhiyan of the Central Government;

(b) the details of funding from the Centre to States under the campaign, State-wise; and

(c) the details of status of work, commencement and progress in the 1,92,406 schools supported since the commencement of the programme, State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) The Hon'ble Prime Minister in his Independence Day speech on 15th August, 2014 gave a call to the Nation that every school have toilets within one year, with a separate girls' toilet. He called upon the corporate sector to use their Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) funds this national endeavour.

(b) Central funds released for school infrastructure including construction of toilets under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) to States / UTs during 2014-15 is given in the Statement-I (See below).

(c) Till date 2.24 lakh schools have been blocked for construction of new toilets and renovation of dysfunctional toilets by PSUs / private corporate and the sanctioned under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA). A State-wise detail of schools reserved for construction by agencies is given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

*Central share funds release to States/UTs under SSA and RMSA
for school infrastructure including toilets during 2014-15*

(₹ in lakh)

Sl.No.	Name of States/UTs	SSA	RMSA
		Releases (2014-15) (31st October, 2014)	Releases (2014-15) (31st October, 2014)
1	2	3	4
1.	A and N Islands	27.98	148.10
2.	Andhra Pradesh	48533.08	-
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	673.68	91.35
4.	Assam	10998.08	-
5.	Bihar	29321.34	-
6.	Chandigarh	89.44	-
7.	Chhattisgarh	8950.88	-
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	153.69	-
9.	Daman and Diu	14.26	-
10.	Delhi	1593.57	534.57
11.	Goa	18.76	-
12.	Gujarat	28358.46	-
13.	Haryana	6226.95	6005.24
14.	Himachal Pradesh	1286.14	8835.09
15.	J and K	9842.84	10649.62
16.	Jharkhand	5880.34	208.00
17.	Karnataka	2975.42	5270.10

1	2	3	4
18.	Kerala	2706.30	-
19.	Lakshadweep	-	-
20.	Madhya Pradesh	9280.36	-
21.	Maharashtra	4405.66	-
22.	Manipur	11239.13	775.52
23.	Meghalaya	2287.39	738.43
24.	Mizoram	1615.61	195.05
25.	Nagaland	6345.01	-
26.	Orisha	5950.78	2290.54
27.	Puducherry	-	189.97
28.	Punjab	3477.25	5794.44
29.	Rajasthan	11872.15	-
30.	Sikkim	92.50	488.85
31.	Tamil Nadu	1250.00	-
32.	Telangana	20474.36	-
33.	Tripura	1499.56	1293.77
34.	Uttar Pradesh	6769.81	107.90
35.	Uttarakhand	882.97	7006.51
36.	West Bengal	18464.49	11096.97

Statement-II

A State-wise detail of schools reserved for construction by agencies.

Sl. No.	State/UT	Schools blocked for construction of toilets by PSU / Corporate and Government schemes
1	2	3
1.	A and N Islands	4
2.	Andhra Pradesh	22443
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	2891
4.	Assam	19798

1	2	3
5.	Bihar	17871
6.	Chhattisgarh	12077
7.	D and N Haveli	52
9.	Goa	104
10.	Gujarat	1006
11.	Haryana	965
12.	Himachal Pradesh	999
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	10285
14.	Jharkhand	9248
15.	Karnataka	156
16.	Kerala	166
17.	Madhya Pradesh	21329
18.	Maharashtra	2781
19.	Manipur	47
20.	Meghalaya	3943
21.	Mizoram	666
22.	Nagaland	357
23.	Odisha	24706
25.	Punjab	1294
26.	Rajasthan	6645
27.	Sikkim	52
28.	Tamil Nadu	5768
29.	Telangana	20084
30.	Tripura	433
31.	Uttar Pradesh	7652
32.	Uttarakhand	2116
33.	West Bengal	28926
TOTAL		224,864

Vacancy in colleges and universities

†826. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of posts of professors lying vacant in degree colleges and universities in the country, State-wise and since when these posts are vacant;

(b) whether the country's education system is being affected due to the prolonged delay in appointment for these posts; and

(c) the plan of Government for filling these posts ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) The details of posts of professors lying vacant in degree colleges and universities in the country, State-wise, are not centrally maintained. The details of posts of professors lying vacant in Central Universities, which receive maintenance grants from the University Grants Commission, is given in the Statement (*See* below). The UGC has reported that 1244 positions of Professors are vacant, as on 31st March, 2014 in 39 Central Universities. Vacancies and filling up of posts is dynamic in nature due to reasons such as superannuation etc. and no specific date can be mentioned against occurring of these vacancies.

(b) and (c) Central Government is taking all steps to ensure that quality is not compromised at any cost. The main reasons for shortage in the post of Professor are the non-availability of suitable candidates; shortage in the feeder cadre of Associate Professor, sanction of additional teaching posts in view of the expansion in the ElevenXI plan period and increase in intake capacity of students, etc. Several States have also placed a ban on recruitment to teaching positions.

In order to meet the shortage of teachers, the age of superannuation for teachers in Central Educational Institutions has been enhanced to sixty five years and the conditions governing mobility of academic staff have been relaxed. University Grants Commission (UGC) has advised all the Central Universities to fill up the teaching positions at the earliest. Teachers' re-employment on contract basis beyond the age of sixty five years upto the age of seventy years is permitted subject to availability of vacant posts and fitness. Para 12.2 of the UGC Regulations on minimum qualifications for appointment of Teachers and other Academic Staff in Universities and Colleges and Measures for the Maintenance of Standards in Higher Education 2010 clearly mentions that all the sanctioned/approved posts in the university system shall be filled up on an urgent basis.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

The UGC has also taken measures for meeting the shortage of teachers at all levels. These measures include permitting the Universities to engage adjunct/guest faculty to meet the shortfall; allowing contractual appointments for faculty; revamping Academic Staff Colleges etc. The UGC has undertaken enhanced funding for strengthening science based education and research in universities; disbursement of grant for presentation of research papers in international conferences; enhancing the quantum of research grant to Universities aimed at encouraging research.

Faculty shortages are more acute in the State universities and colleges. Many states have actually imposed ban on recruitment of regular faculty. In order to address this critical issue along with other issues pertaining to state university system, the Central Government has recently approved Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) with an outlay of ₹22,855 crores. A total of 5000 new faculty positions will be supported under RUSA during Twelfth Five Year Plan.

The Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) has been continuously monitoring the program of filling the vacancies of teachers in the Central Universities. This issue was also discussed in the retreat of Vice-Chancellors of the Central Universities held on 12th-13th September, 2014 at Chandigarh. The UGC has asked the Vice-Chancellors/Directors of UGC funded Central Universities, State Universities and Deemed to be Universities to fill all vacant teaching positions before the start of the next academic session.

Statement

The details of existing and vacant positions of positions as on 31.3.2014 in Central Universities funded by UGC

State/UT	Name of University	Sanctioned Posts	Existing Strength	No. of Vacant Positions
1	2	3	4	5
Telangana	M.A. N. Urdu University	39	18	21
	Hyderabad University	108	78	30
	The English and Foreign Languages University	32	23	9
Chhattisgarh	Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya	58	20	38
Delhi	Delhi University	264	120	144
	Jamia Millia Islamia	122	87	35
	Jawaharlal Nehru Univ.	180	94	86

1	2	3	4	5
Madhya Pradesh	Dr. Harisingh Gour Vish.	51	10	41
Maharashtra	M.G.A. Hindi Vish.	18	11	7
Puducherry	Pondicherry Univ.	65	32	33
Uttarakhand	H.N.B. Garhwal Univ.	43	17	26
Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh Muslim Univ.	184	99	85
	Banaras Hindu Univ.	255	131	124
	B.B.A.U.	25	12	13
	University of Allahabad	79	14	65
West Bengal	Visva Bharati	70	45	25
Assam	Assam University	40	30	10
	Tezpur University	50	40	10
Arunachal Pradesh	Rajiv Gandhi University	19	10	9
Manipur	Manipur University	38	9	29
Meghalaya	North Eastern Hill Univ.	92	61	31
Mizoram	Mizoram University	47	30	17
Nagaland	Nagaland University	45	14	31
Sikkim	Sikkim University	29	2	27
Tripura	Tripura University	46	3	43
Bihar	C.U. of Bihar	22	2	20
Gujarat	C.U. of Gujarat	21	5	16
Haryana	C.U. of Haryana	25	0	25
Himachal Pradesh	C.U. of Himachal Pradesh	27	6	21
Jammu and Kashmir	C.U. of Jammu	20	3	17
	C.U. of Kashmir	21	6	15
Jharkhand	C.U. of Jharkhand	24	8	16
Karnataka	C.U. of Karnataka	20	9	11
Kerala	C.U. of Kerala	22	1	21
Madhya Pradesh	The Indira Gandhi National Tribal Univ.	22	9	13
Odisha	C.U. of Orissa	23	0	23
Punjab	C.U. of Punjab	21	1	20
Rajasthan	C.U. of Rajasthan	27	10	17
Tamil Nadu	C.U. of Tamil Nadu	22	2	20
TOTAL		2316	1072	1244

Allocation and disbursement of funds under IEDSS

827. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds allocated and disbursed for the Inclusive Education for the Disabled at Secondary Stage (IEDSS) project during 2013-14, State-wise;

(b) the details of funds allocated for the project during the last four years;

(c) the details of funds spent on salaries for the teachers of special children and the funds disbursed for purchase of special equipments for the differently abled children during that period;

(d) whether complaints have been received of salaries, being not paid to teachers working under the scheme and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether any inquiry has been ordered to probe the issue of funds, disbursed by the Centre, not utilized in giving salaries to teachers under the project and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) During 2013-14, the total allocation of funds under IEDSS for all the States/UTs was ₹50 crores. State-wise disbursement of funds is given in the Statement (See below).

(b) The year-wise allocation of funds from 2010-11 to 2013-14 under IEDSS is as under:

Sl.No.	Year	Allocation of funds under IEDSS (₹ in crore)
1.	2010-2011	95.00
2.	2011-2012	91.99
3.	2012-2013	41.95
4.	2013-2014	50.00

(c) to (e) During 2013-14, an amount of ₹34.17 crore was disbursed for recurring activities which includes provision for salary of special teachers and purchase of special equipments for differently able children under the Student Oriented Component of the Scheme. During 2013-14, no specific complaint was received with regard to salaries being not paid to the teachers working under IEDSS.

Statement*Position of allocation and release of funds under IEDSS during 2013-14*

(₹ in lakh)

Sl.No.	State/UT	Funds allocated	Total fund released (including releases against previous year approvals)
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5000.00	0.00
2.	Andhra Pradesh		39.83
3.	Arunachal Pradesh		0.00
4.	Assam		392.46
5.	Bihar		0
6.	Chandigarh		9.67
7.	Chhattisgarh		345.24
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli		1.23
9.	Daman and Diu		0.00
10.	Delhi		53.71
11.	Goa		0.00
12.	Gujarat		591.26
13.	Haryana		61.40
14.	Himachal Pradesh		0.00
15.	Jammu and Kashmir		0.00
16.	Jharkhand		0.00
17.	Karnataka		0.00
18.	Kerala		0.00
19.	Lakshadweep		0.00
20.	Madhya Pradesh		0.00
21.	Maharashtra		48.40
22.	Manipur		90.24
23.	Meghalaya		0.00
24.	Mizoram		315.88
25.	Nagaland		1133.15
26.	Odisha		974.06
27.	Puducherry		0.00
28.	Punjab		0.00
29.	Rajasthan		0.00
30.	Sikkim		0.00
31.	Tamil Nadu		0.00
32.	Tripura		0.00
33.	Uttar Pradesh		0.00
34.	Uttarakhand		94.60
35.	West Bengal		0.00
TOTAL		5000.00	4151.53

Learning outcome of primary school children

828. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

- (a) what proportion/percentage of class five children can read class two level text;
- (b) whether percentage of such children have increased during the last few years;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the steps being taken to measure and improve the learning outcomes of children;
- (e) whether a survey has been conducted to establish learning outcomes of children moving from primary to secondary education;
- (f) if so, the details thereof; and
- (g) the enrolment ratio at secondary and senior secondary level of education during the last three years, State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (c) The National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) conducts the National Achievement Surveys (NAS) at periodic interval to assess the learning levels of children in classes III, V and VIII. Three rounds of NAS have been conducted so far which reveal that the passing percentage of children in class V varies from 50 to 80 in various subjects. These achievement surveys indicate that the learning outcomes have improved in various subjects though they continue to be low.

(d) The Central Government has financially supported States/UTs on early grade reading, writing and comprehension, and early mathematics programmes, while at upper primary level support is provided for mathematics and science teaching learning. To measure the learning outcomes, the Central government has provided support to States/UTs for conducting State Level Achievement Surveys (SLAS) during 2014-15.

(e) and (f) National Achievement Surveys are conducted for critical stages of school education namely, classes III, V, VIII and X.

(g) The enrolment ratio at secondary and senior secondary level of education during the last three years, State-wise is given in the Statement.

Statement

The enrolment ratio at secondary and senior secondary level of education during the last three years, State-wise

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Gross Enrolment Ratio In Classes IX-X (All Categories)			Gross Enrolment Ratio In Classes XI-XII (All Categories)		
		2011-12 upto Sep. 2011	2012-13	2013-14	2011-12 upto Sep. 2011	2012-13	2013-14
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	103.44	117.64	100.16	83.51	104.24	101.28
2.	Andhra Pradesh	65.50	69.00	75.20	52.03	48.82	60.30
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	56.65	72.46	86.65	46.81	48.38	65.27
4.	Assam	56.75	61.64	71.21	13.11	23.88	32.94
5.	Bihar	48.40	45.70	60.08	35.33	13.55	23.70
6.	Chandigarh	94.20	103.63	92.11	83.18	104.78	91.49
7.	Chhattisgarh	65.67	86.14	97.99	37.05	44.89	57.23
8.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	81.99	78.04	83.66	48.43	48.66	39.64
9.	Daman and Diu	81.13	81.52	73.88	45.33	56.80	44.36
10.	Delhi	102.97	104.06	102.40	76.96	95.93	100.42
11.	Goa	93.10	112.51	106.66	70.73	63.25	70.24
12.	Gujarat	59.64	64.63	74.50	37.20	41.27	48.51
13.	Haryana	68.84	82.46	86.21	65.80	60.97	69.55
14.	Himachal Pradesh	112.23	120.46	120.31	81.98	97.33	96.13
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	59.71	60.14	65.97	45.03	39.46	51.33
16.	Jharkhand	44.47	56.08	70.14	15.80	25.98	43.96
17.	Karnataka	75.41	74.59	77.49	45.34	16.99	18.39
18.	Kerala	99.55	93.72	102.51	78.27	67.19	27.58
19.	Lakshadweep	109.13	106.01	127.61	97.55	98.81	94.66
20.	Madhya Pradesh	68.58	67.07	83.35	54.22	30.16	44.76
21.	Maharashtra	74.24	82.14	85.58	57.21	52.62	58.77
22.	Manipur	60.25	70.15	84.30	40.59	53.73	62.18
23.	Meghalaya	54.71	55.39	72.80	15.07	15.65	22.94
24.	Mizoram	80.51	92.80	106.62	46.10	53.93	59.88
25.	Nagaland	47.19	57.78	68.24	27.54	31.34	32.98
26.	Odisha	58.61	69.19	74.79	28.74	0.00	0.00
27.	Puducherry	111.02	113.45	101.01	73.91	73.56	73.50

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
28.	Punjab	77.36	88.80	86.39	50.88	65.48	71.79
29.	Rajasthan	66.07	69.75	78.68	47.83	42.09	53.03
30.	Sikkim	62.91	80.73	98.37	37.96	53.12	62.62
31.	Tamil Nadu	74.81	90.15	92.50	49.87	65.48	75.87
32.	Tripura	89.37	96.55	117.01	33.51	36.23	40.99
33.	Uttar Pradesh	67.25	57.51	66.18	43.55	44.20	61.27
34.	Uttarakhand	80.74	89.30	88.18	62.28	66.66	76.31
35.	West Bengal	63.60	66.78	74.82	42.97	41.07	48.13

Source : Data relating to 2011-12 from Statistics of School Education (SSE).

Data relating to 2012-2013 and 2013-14 from Unified District Information System of Education.

Closure of programmes and community colleges of IGNOU

829. SHRI D. RAJA:

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU), India's primary vehicle for taking higher education to the poorest, is today a case study in chaos which has closed hundreds of programmes and community colleges, cancelled about 600 MoUs with institutions and suspended courses run through partner institutions in foreign countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any investigation is made into the downfall of this prestigious institution; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (d) As per the information furnished by the Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) during 2006-2011, a large number of programmes were offered through face-to-face mode by the University by signing MoUs with Private Institutions which were not as per the mandate of the university. Subsequently, based on the report of a High Powered Committee, the university has discontinued/kept in abeyance some of its programmes including community colleges offered through face-to-face mode and also programmes running in collaboration with other institutions in the country and abroad from the academic cycle commencing July, 2012. The main reasons were that the courses

offered were neither in accordance with the university's Statutes nor the University had domain knowledge and subject expertise in their curriculum design and delivery.

The Scheme of the Community College (CC) of IGNOU was started during the year 2009. 620 Community Colleges across the country were registered under the Community College Scheme of IGNOU through MoUs. 88 out of these CCs were deregistered in 2011 as they were inactive. Out of the remaining 532 CCs, 253 were the active CCs wherein 1,42,333 students were enrolled. IGNOU *vide* its letter dated 14.10.2014 has informed that university has already taken action with regard to declaration of result of 165 Community Colleges. Out of the 59,860 students appeared in the examination conducted by Community Colleges, 39,012 students successfully completed the programme and their grade card and provisional certificates have already been issued by the university.

The Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) is already inquiring into the matter. In addition, with the approval of the visitor of the University, a one man inquiry under Prof. Syed A. Bari, Vice-Chancellor, Central University of Gujarat has been instituted to look into the various shortfalls, irregularities and excessive action committed by Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) between 20.10.2011 onwards till date.

Pupil-teacher ratio in colleges and universities

830. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the present pupil-teacher ratio (PTR) in colleges and universities in the country *vis-a-vis* PTR necessary at UG level as per UGC norms;
- (b) the reasons for acute faculty shortage in colleges and universities; and
- (c) the remedial measures taken by Government to improve PTR in higher education?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) As per the All India Survey on Higher Education for 2012-13 (provisional report), the student-teacher ratio is 1:20 for regular mode of teaching whereas the prescribed student-teacher ratio is, upon averaging across different streams, 1:15 for undergraduate level teaching in higher educational institutions in the country (for post graduate and research students the prescribed ratio is 1:12).

(b) and (c) The main reasons for shortage in the teaching posts are sanction of additional teaching posts in view of the expansion in the Eleventh plan period and increase in intake capacity of students, non-availability of suitable candidates for recruitment in senior teaching positions due to the shortage in the feeder cadres, etc. New and old institutions are logically expected to have a substantial difference in the % filled

posts of teachers. The Ministry of Human Resource Development and the University Grants Commission (UGC) are continually reviewing the faculty shortage in Central Educational Institutions and taking remedial measures. Para 12.2 of the UGC Regulations on minimum qualifications for Appointment of Teachers and other Academic Staff in Universities and Colleges and measures for the Maintenance of Standards in Higher Education 2010 clearly mentions that all the sanctioned/approved posts in the university system shall be filled up on an urgent basis. The UGC has asked the Vice-Chancellors/Directors of UGC funded Central Universities, State Universities and Deemed to be Universities to fill all vacant teaching positions before the start of the next academic session. The age of superannuation for teachers in Central Educational Institutions has been enhanced to sixty five years and the conditions governing mobility of academic staff have been relaxed to enable retention of teachers in these institutions.

UGC has also launched “Operation Faculty Recharge Programme” for augmenting the research and teaching resources of universities to tackle the faculty shortage in university system.

Faculty shortages are more acute in the State universities and colleges. Many States have actually imposed ban on recruitment of regular faculty. In order to address this critical issue along with other issues pertaining to state university system, the Central Government has recently approved Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) with an outlay of ₹22,855 crores. A total of 5000 new faculty positions will be supported under RUSA during Twelfth Five Year Plan.

Setting up of model schools

831. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to set up 6,000 model schools in educationally backward blocks across the country under the Model School Scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the names of blocks identified for the purpose in Madhya Pradesh;

(c) the number of model schools to be opened in the first phase;

(d) the number of proposals received for setting up model schools under Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode under the scheme; and

(e) the steps taken by Government for early implementation of the scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (c) The Model School Scheme launched in 2009-10 envisages

setting up of 6,000 model schools as benchmark of excellence at block level at the rate of one school per block. The scheme has two modes of implementation, viz. (i) setting up of 3,500 schools in educationally backward blocks (EBBs) through State/UT Governments, and (ii) the remaining 2,500 schools under Public-Private Partnership (PPP) mode in blocks which are not educationally backward (Non-EBBs). Under the Model School Scheme, 201 Model Schools have been approved for opening in Madhya Pradesh covering all 201 Educationally Backward Blocks (EBBs). The details are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(d) and (e) The Government has decided to undertake a review of the PPP component of the Model School Scheme. Further course of action would depend upon the outcome of the review.

Statement

*List of Educationally Backward Blocks where Model School
has been sanctioned in Madhya Pradesh*

Sl. No.	District	Block
1.	Ashok Nagar	Mungaoli
2.	Ashok Nagar	Eshagarh
3.	Bhopal	Berasia
4.	Burhanpur	Khaknar
5.	Burhanpur	Burhanpur
6.	Chhatarpur	Gaurihar
7.	Chhatarpur	Bijawar
8.	Chhatarpur	Buxwaha
9.	Chhindwara	Tamia
10.	Chhindwara	Amarwada
11.	Chhindwara	Parasia
12.	Chhindwara	Jamai
13.	Gwalior	Bhitarwar
14.	Gwalior	Ghatigaon
15.	Harda	Khirkia
16.	Hoshangabad	Sohagpur
17.	Hoshangabad	Babai
18.	Hoshangabad	Bankhedi
19.	Jabalpur	Shahpura

Sl. No.	District	Block
20.	Khandwa	Harsud
21.	Khandwa	Pamdhana
22.	Khandwa	Baladi (Killod)
23.	Panna	Panna
24.	Panna	Pawai
25.	Sagar	Banda
26.	Sagar	Bina
27.	Sagar	Khurai
28.	Sagar	Malthon
29.	Sagar	Shahgarh
30.	Vidisha	Basoda
31.	Vidisha	Nataran
32.	Vidisha	Sirong
33.	Vidisha	Latari
34.	Alirajpur	Alirajpur (Jhabua Dist in MDM list)
35.	Alirajpur	Bhabra (Jhabua Dist in MDM list)
36.	Alirajpur	Jobat (Jhabua Dist in MDM list)
37.	Alirajpur	Katthiwada (Jhabua Dist in MDM list)
38.	Alirajpur	Sondwa (Jhabua Dist in MDM list)
39.	Alirajpur	Udaigarh (Jhabua Dist in MDM list)
40.	Anuppur	Anuppur (Shahdol is in MDM list)
41.	Anuppur	Jaithahri (Shahdol is in MDM list)
42.	Anuppur	Kotma (Shahdol is in MDM list)
43.	Anuppur	Pushaprajgarh (Shahdol is in MDM list)
44.	Balaghat	Baihar
45.	Balaghat	Birsa
46.	Barwani	Barwani
47.	Barwani	Niwali
48.	Barwani	Pansemal
49.	Barwani	Pati
50.	Barwani	Rajpur
51.	Barwani	Sendhwa
52.	Betul	Bhimpur

Sl. No.	District	Block
53.	Betul	Ghoradongari
54.	Betul	Shahpur
55.	Chhindwara	Harrai
56.	Damoh	Tendukheda
57.	Dewas	Kannod
58.	Dewas	Khategaon
59.	Dhar	Badnawar
60.	Dhar	Bagh
61.	Dhar	Dahi
62.	Dhar	Dhar
63.	Dhar	Dharamपुरi
64.	Dhar	Gandhwani
65.	Dhar	kukshi
66.	Dhar	Manawar
67.	Dhar	Nalchha
68.	Dhar	Nisarpur
69.	Dhar	Sardarpur
70.	Dhar	Tirla
71.	Dhar	Umarban
72.	Dindori	Amarpur
73.	Dindori	Bajag
74.	Dindori	Dindori
75.	Dindori	Karanjiya
76.	Dindori	Mehadwani
77.	Dindori	Samanapur
78.	Guna	Chachoda
79.	Indore	Mhow
80.	Jabalpur	Kundam
81.	Jhabua	Jhabua
82.	Jhabua	Meghnagar
83.	Jhabua	Petlawad
84.	Jhabua	Rama

Sl. No.	District	Block
85.	Jhabua	Ranapur
86.	Jhabua	Thandla
87.	Katni	Bahoriband
88.	Katni	Barwara
89.	Katni	Dheemarkheda
90.	Katni	Katni
91.	Katni	Rithi
92.	Katni	Vijayraghavgarh
93.	Khandwa	Khalwa (This block is MDM list East Nimar)
94.	Khargone	Bhagwanpura (This block is MDM list West Nimar)
95.	Khargone	Jhirniya (This block is MDM list West Nimar)
96.	Mandla	Bichhiya
97.	Mandla	Bijadandi
98.	Mandla	Ghughori
99.	Mandla	Mawai
100.	Mandla	Mohgaon
101.	Mandla	Narayanganj
102.	Mandla	Niwas
103.	Neemuch	Jawad
104.	Neemuch	Manasa
105.	Rajgarh	Khilchipur
106.	Ratlam	Bajna
107.	Ratlam	Sailana
108.	Satna	Ramnagar
109.	Seoni	Lakhanadon
110.	Shahdol	Beohari
111.	Shahdol	Budhar
112.	Shahdol	Gohparu (Pali No.1)
113.	Shahdol	Jaisinghnagar
114.	Shahdol	Sohagpur
115.	Sheopur	Karahal

Sl. No.	District	Block
116.	Sidhi	Kusmi
117.	Sidhi	Majhauili
118.	Sidhi	Rampur Naikin
119.	Sidhi	Sidhi
120.	Sidhi	Sihawal
121.	Singrauli	Chitarangi (SIDHI is in MDM list)
122.	Singrauli	Deosar (SIDHI is in MDM list)
123.	Singrauli	Waidhan (SIDHI is in MDM list)
124.	Tikamgarh	Baldevgarh
125.	Umaria	Gohparu
126.	Umaria	Karkeli
127.	Ashoknagar	Ashoknagar (SHAHNOL is in MDM list)
128.	Ashoknagar	Chanderi (SHAHNOL is in MDM list)
129.	Bhind	Gohad
130.	Bhopal	Phanda (VIDISHA is in MDM List)
131.	Chhatarpur	Badamalehra
132.	Chhatarpur	Chhatarpur
133.	Chhatarpur	Loundi
134.	Chhatarpur	Nowgong
135.	Chhatarpur	Rajnagar
136.	Damoh	Batiyagarh
137.	Damoh	Damoh
138.	Damoh	Hatta
139.	Damoh	Jabera
140.	Damoh	Patera
141.	Damoh	Patharia
142.	Dewas	Bagli
143.	Dewas	Dewas
144.	Dewas	Sonkatch
145.	Dewas	Tonk Khurd
146.	Dindori	Shahpura
147.	Guna	Aron

Sl. No.	District	Block
148.	Guna	Bamori
149.	Guna	Guna
150.	Guna	Raghogarh
151.	Gwalior	Dabra
152.	Gwalior	Morar
153.	Indore	Depalpur
154.	Indore	Indore
155.	Indore	Sanwer
156.	Mandsaur	Bhanpura
157.	Mandsaur	Garoth
158.	Morena	Joura
159.	Morena	Kailaras
160.	Morena	Morena
161.	Morena	Pahargarh
162.	Morena	Sabalgarh
163.	Neemuch	Neemuch
164.	Panna	Ajaygarh
165.	Rajgarh	Biaora
166.	Rajgarh	Narsinghgarh
167.	Rajgarh	Rajgarh
168.	Rajgarh	Sarangpur
169.	Rajgarh	Zirapur
170.	Rewa	Gangew
171.	Rewa	Hanumana
172.	Rewa	Jawa
173.	Rewa	Mauganj
174.	Rewa	Naigarhi
175.	Rewa	Tyonthar
176.	Satna	Maihar
177.	Satna	Majhagawan

Sl. No.	District	Block
178.	Satna	Uchehra
179.	Sehore	Ashta
180.	Sehore	Ichhawar
181.	Sehore	Sehore
182.	Shajapur	Agar
183.	Shahdol	Badod (Shajapur is in MDM list)
184.	Sheopur	Sheopur
185.	Sheopur	Vijaypur
186.	Shivpuri	Badarwas
187.	Shivpuri	Karera
188.	Shivpuri	Khaniyadhana
189.	Shivpuri	Kolaras
190.	Shivpuri	Pichhore
191.	Shivpuri	Pohari
192.	Shivpuri	Shivpuri
193.	Tikamgarh	Jatara
194.	Tikamgarh	Niwadi
195.	Tikamgarh	Palera
196.	Tikamgarh	Prithvipur
197.	Tikamgarh	Tikamgarh
198.	Ujjain	Ghatiya
199.	Ujjain	Khachrod
200.	Ujjain	Mahidpur
201.	Ujjain	Ujjain

Quality of higher education

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

(a) whether Government has taken any steps to improve the quality of higher education in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any foreign agency has been involved in this regard; and

(d) if so, on what basis the same has been involved to assess country's higher education ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government of India has taken several steps in this regard. The Central Government has launched the Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA), which envisages strategic funding to address the issues of quality along with access, equity in State Government supported higher educational institutions. An amount of ₹22,855 crores has been allotted in the Twelfth Plan for the purpose. RUSA supports among other components Research, Innovation and quality improvement; Faculty Recruitment Support; Faculty Improvement; Leadership Development of Educational Administrators; Institutional Restructuring and Reforms etc. all of which are expected to contribute towards improving quality in the State higher educational sector. RUSA envisages funding, following the key principles of performance based funding and incentivising well performing institutions.

The University Grants Commission (UGC) has taken various measures towards improving quality of higher education such as the introduction of a semester system, the regular updating of curricula and Choice Based Credit Systems (CBCS), etc. The UGC has also issued Regulations on "Minimum Qualifications for Appointment of Teachers and other Academic Staff in Universities and Colleges and Measures for the Maintenance of Standards in Higher Education, 2010" for improving the standard of teaching in Indian Universities. UGC has also issued the "Mandatory Assessment and Accreditation of Higher Educational Institutions, Regulations, 2012" whereby all eligible higher educational institutions are required to get themselves accredited. The All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) has also approved the Regulations to make accreditation mandatory for technical educational institutions. In order to improve quality of teachers and teaching, National Eligibility Test (NET) and State Level Eligibility test (SLET) have been made compulsory requirements, only exception being those who have completed Ph.D in accordance with UGC (Minimum Standards and Procedure for Award of M.Phil/Ph.D Degree), Regulations 2009. National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC), an autonomous body established by the UGC, accredits universities and colleges on various parameters of quality. The National Board of Accreditation (NBA) accredits programmes offered by the technical institutions. In order to attract best talents in the teaching profession, Government has notified a new pay structure for the University teachers *w.e.f.* 01.01.2006.

UGC also implements various schemes aimed at improving the quality of higher education, such as Universities with Potential for Excellence (UPE), Colleges with Potential for Excellence (CPE), Special Assistance Programme (SAP), Basic Scientific Research (BSR) etc.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. No foreign agency has been used to assess the country's higher education. However, the UGC has issued the "Promotion and Maintenance of Standards of Academic Collaboration between Indian and Foreign Educational Institutions Regulations, 2012" to provide a framework for Indian higher educational institutions an opportunity to enter into academic collaborations with quality foreign educational institutions. The All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) too has issued the Regulations for Entry and Operation of Foreign Universities/ Institutions imparting Technical Education in India.

Uploading of NPS contributions of KVS employees

833. DR. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the contribution under the New Pension Scheme (NPS) of all employees of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS) have not been uploaded in NSDL;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether legacy amount of large number of NPS subscribers of KVS have not been uploaded in old cases;

(d) if so, the details thereof, school-wise and region-wise; and

(e) by when the legacy amount of all KV employees is likely be uploaded ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The contribution of New Pension System (NPS) is uploaded regularly on monthly basis in National Securities Depository Limited (NSDL) by Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS) Headquarters and 30 Pay and Accounts Offices except those cases where Permanent Retirement Account Number (PRAN) has not been allotted by NSDL.

(c) to (e) No, Sir. As on 19.11.2014, there are 105 cases which have not been uploaded. Out of these 40 cases are of existing KVS employees and necessary instructions have been issued by KVS (Hqrs.) to the concerned Regional Offices for uploading the legacy amounts. The remaining 65 cases pertaining to ex-KVS employees have not been uploaded for want of information from the subscribers. The school-wise and region-wise details are given in the Statement.

Statement

*The school-wise and region-wise details about uploading of
NPS contributions of KVS employees*

Sl.No.	Name of KV concerned	Name of ROs	Sl.No.	Name of KV concerned	Name of ROs
1.	KV Bambolim Goa	RO, Bangalore	32.	KV No. 1 Udaipur	
2.	KV Noida	RO, Delhi	33.	KV Dungarpur	RO, Jaipur
3.	KV No 2 Delhi Cantt		34.	KV Khetrinagar	
4.	KV Pashim Vihar		35.	KV Khertrinagar	
5.	KV Hindon No 1		36.	KV Anupgarh	
6.	KV Sec 8 RK Puram		37.	KV Uttarlay	
7.	KV BSF Jalalabad	RO, Gurgaon	38.	KV Uttarlay	RO, Jaipur
8.	KV Mokamaghat	RO, Patna	39.	KV Lalgah Jatan	
9.	KV Jhaphan		40.	KV SuratgarhCantt	
10.	KV Araria		41.	KV No 1 AF Suratgarh	
11.	KV Mashrakh		42.	KV Suratgarh Cantt	
12.	KV Jhaphan	RO, Silchar	43.	KV Suratgarh Cantt	RO, Jammu
13.	KV Kankarbagh		44.	KV SuratgarhCantt	
14.	KV Karimganj		45.	KV No1 Akhnoor	
15.	KV Silchar		46.	KV No.2 Akhnoor	
16.	KV Agartala		47.	KV Baramulla	
17.	KV Dholchera	RO, Guwahati	48.	KV Bandipur	RO, Jammu
18.	KV Kunjaban Agartala		49.	KV No 2 Jammu	
19.	KV Kokrajhar		50.	KV Jindrah	
20.	KV Borjhat	RO, Jaipur	51.	KV Jyotipuram	
21.	KV Haflong		52.	KV Kishtwar	
22.	KV No. 1 Alwar		53.	KV Leh	
23.	KV No. 2 Ajmer		54.	KV Leh	
24.	KV No. 1 Bikaner		55.	KV Leh	
25.	KV Dabla	RO, Jaipur	56.	KV Lakhampur	RO, Jammu
26.	KV Dabla		57.	KV Lakhampur	
27.	KV No. 2 Army Jodhpur		58.	KV Rajouri	
28.	KV No. 2 Army Jodhpur		59.	KV Samba	
29.	KV BSF Jodhpur		60.	KV Samba	
30.	KV Jhunjhunu		61.	KV Samba	
31.	KV Sikar		62.	KV No. 1 Srinagar	

Sl.No.	Name of KV concerned	Name of ROs	Sl.No.	Name of KV concerned	Name of ROs
63.	KV KV 2 Srinagar	RO, Jammu	85.	KV Kathua	RO, Jammu
64.	KV No. 3 Srinagar		86.	KV Kathua	
65.	KV No. 1 Udhampur		87.	KV Kathua	
66.	KV No. 1 Udhampur		88.	KV Kathua	
67.	KV No. 2 Udhampur		89.	KV Bhadarwah	
68.	KV No. 3 Amritsar		90.	KV Anantnag	
69.	KV Shikar, Dera Baba Nanak		91.	KV Anantnag	
70.	KV Shikar, Dera Baba Nanak		92.	KV Kargil	
71.	KV Shikar, Dera Baba Nanak		93.	KV Kargil	
72.	KV Shikar, Dera Baba Nanak		94.	KV Kargil	
73.	KV Shikar, Dera Baba Nanak		95.	KV Kargil	
74.	KV Nangalbhur		96.	KV Kargil	
75.	KV No. 2 Pathan kot		97.	KV Kargil	
76.	KV No. 3 Pathankot		98.	KV Kargil	
77.	KV No. 4 Pathankot		99.	KV Gulmarg	
78.	KV No. 4 Pathankot		100.	KV Gulmarg	
79.	KV Bakloh		101.	KV No. 2 Jammu	RO, Tinsukia
80.	KV No.2 Chamera		102.	KV Sarain Khas	
81.	KV No.2 Chamera		103.	KV No. 1 Chemara	
82.	KV No.2 Chamera		104.	KV No. 1 Itanagar	
83.	KV Hiranagar		105.	KV Missamari	
84.	KV Hiranagar				

Central institutes in Andhra Pradesh

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

(a) whether the Central Government has initiated any action for establishment of IIT, NIT, IISER, Central University and other institutes, as provided in the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014 and also as was assured by the then Prime Minister on the floor of the Rajya Sabha on 20th February, 2014 during the passage of the Bill; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The present status in respect of establishment of various institutes in Andhra Pradesh and Telengana in pursuance of Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act 2014 is as under:

1. **Indian Institute of Technology (IIT):** The State Government of Andhra Pradesh has offered land in the Chittoor District. The site selection committee constituted by this Ministry has visited the site to assess the suitability of the land for setting up of IIT. The land has since been accepted by this Ministry. The IIT Madras has been entrusted mentorship of the upcoming institute.
2. **National Institute of Technology (NIT):** The State Government of Andhra Pradesh has offered land in the West Godavari District. The site selection committee constituted by this Ministry has visited the site to assess the suitability of the land for setting up of NIT.
3. **Indian Institute of Science Education and Research (IISER):** The State Government of Andhra Pradesh has offered land in the Chittoor District. The site selection committee constituted by this Ministry has visited the site to assess the suitability of the land for setting up of IISER. The IISER Pune has been entrusted mentorship of the upcoming IISER.
4. **Indian Institute of Management (IIM):** The State Government of Andhra Pradesh has offered land in the Vishakhapatnam District. The site selection committee constituted by this Ministry has visited the site and found it suitable for setting up of IIM. The site has since been accepted by this Ministry. The IIM Bangalore has been entrusted Mentorship of the upcoming IIM.
5. **Indian Institute of Information Technology (IIIT):** The State Government of Andhra Pradesh has offered land in the Kurnool District. The site selection committee constituted by this Ministry has visited the site to assess the suitability of the land for setting up of IIIT.
6. **Central University (CU):** The State Government of Andhra Pradesh has offered land in the Ananthpur District. The site selection committee constituted by this Ministry has visited the site to assess the suitability of the land for setting up of CU.
7. **Tribal University (TU), Andhra Pradesh:** The State Government of Andhra Pradesh has offered land in the Vizianagaram District. The site

selection committee constituted by this Ministry has visited the site to assess the suitability of the land for setting up of TU.

8. **AIIMS type Super Speciality Hospital-cum-Teaching Institute:** The State Government of Andhra Pradesh has indicated 193 acres of land at Malangiri, Guntur District.
9. **Petroleum University:** The State Government of Andhra Pradesh has indicated 100 acres of land in the Kakinada District.
10. **Agriculture University:** During the Budget (2014-15) presented in the Lok Sabha on 10.07.2014, Hon'ble Finance Minister, Government of India has announced the establishment of one Agricultural University in Andhra Pradesh.
11. **National Institute of Disaster Management:** The State Government of Andhra Pradesh has indicated 10 acres of land in the Guntur District at Mahendragiri.
12. **Tribal University, Telangana:** The State Government of Telangana has been requested to provide land for the institute. The State Government has not suggested any site till date.
13. **Horticulture University, Telangana:** During the Budget (2014-15) presented in the Lok Sabha on 10.07.2014, Hon'ble Finance Minister, Government of India has announced the establishment of one Horticulture University in Telangana.

Discontinuation of German language courses in Kendriya Vidyalayas

835. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether more than half of Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) in the country offer German language courses with support from Max Mueller Bhavan who engage more than 700 teachers for the projects;

(b) whether Government has decided to pass up on renewing the three-year old Memorandum of Association between KVS and Goethe Institute for teaching German in KVs across the country;

(c) whether Government's rationale on discontinuing the German courses in KVs, echoes the contention of Sanskrit Shikshan Sangh, an association of Sanskrit teachers involved in protection, advocacy and promotion of Sanskrit; and

(d) whether despite the lapse of the MoU, Goethe Institute continues to assist KVs?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) Presently there are 1102 Kendriya Vidyalayas (in India and abroad) of which German language is taught in 504 Kendriya Vidyalayas. Teachers for teaching German in Kendriya Vidyalayas are engaged on contract basis by the respective Kendriya Vidyalayas.

(b) The MoU has not been renewed.

(c) The introduction of German Language in the Kendriya Vidyalayas as a Third Language as an option to Sanskrit was violative of the provisions of the National Policy on Education, 1968 (NPE) and the National Curriculum Framework, 2005 (NCF) relating to the Three Language Formula. The Sanskrit Shikshak Sangh had also challenged the introduction of German in Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) through Writ Petition (c) No. 3002/2013 filed in the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi. An affirmation was given before the Hon'ble High Court for having the matter examined de novo to align with the provisions of the NPE and NCF. The matter was accordingly placed before the Board of Governors (BoG) of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan for consideration at its meeting held on 27.10.2014. The BoG decided that teaching of German Language as an option to Sanskrit will be discontinued forthwith. German language would be taught to such students of class VI to VIII as an additional subject or hobby class, if they so desire, but not as a Third language as it violates the Three Language Formula.

(d) No, Sir.

Faculty attendance records in affiliated colleges of Delhi University

836. SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether maintenance of records of attendance of teachers in affiliated colleges was made compulsory during 2011 by Delhi University;

(b) whether attendance records maintained by Shri Ram College of Commerce of the university was deliberately destroyed by some teachers in violation of university orders;

(c) if so, whether the matter was enquired into and culprits were identified; and

(d) if so, the names of the culprits together with the action taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) As reported by University of Delhi circular No. HC-3790/2010/LC/2295 dated 27.09.2010 was issued to all the affiliated colleges for marking of attendance by the teachers.

(b) No such incident occurred in Shri Ram College of Commerce as reported by University of Delhi.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

Allocation of funds to Central universities

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

(a) whether Government has made any cut in allocation of funds to Central universities, recently; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) While taking some economy measures, Ministry of Finance has effected 10% cut in Non-Plan expenditure excluding interest payment, repayment of debt, defence capital, salaries, pension and Finance Commission grants to the States, for the year 2014-15. This is applicable to all Ministries/Departments including Central Universities.

Regulatory frameworks on philanthropic organisations

838. SHRI A.U. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the details of regulatory frameworks which govern philanthropic organisations in the education sector;

(b) the details of organisations that have recently emerged in the country both at school and higher education level;

(c) whether Government recognises contributory role of these institutes in imparting quality education in the country and if so, the details thereof and the steps proposed to promote philanthropic engagement in the education sector; and

(d) in the light of this, whether Government would consider relaxing tax norms, tedious regulatory and other requirements and provide hassle-free procedures to encourage and promote philanthropic engagement in education on a larger scale ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) A recognized philanthropic organization in the education sector can either be in the form of a Company (registered under the Companies Act, 2013), a Society (registered under the relevant Societies Registration Act) or a Trust

(registered under the relevant Trust Act). Philanthropic contributions in social sectors, including the education sector, by a company, are governed by the provisions of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) under the Companies Act, 2013. As per this Act, the Board of every company, having net worth of rupees five hundred crore or more during any financial year, shall ensure that the company spends, in every financial year, at least two per cent, of the average net profits of the company made during the three immediately preceding financial years, in pursuance of its CSR Policy. Further, the company shall give preference to the local area and areas around it where it operates, for spending the amount earmarked for CSR activities. Remittances by philanthropic organizations in the education sector are governed by the relevant laws and regulations regarding overseas remittances, tax liability etc.

A not-for-profit Society, registered under the relevant Societies Registration Act, 1860 or a not-for-profit Trust, registered under the Public Trust Act, or a not-profit Company under Section 8 of the Companies Act, 2013 can sponsor a proposal to the University Grants Commission (UGC) for recognition of their educational institution as a Deemed to be University in accordance with the provisions of the UGC (Institutions Deemed to be Universities) Regulations, 2010. The status of a Deemed to be University is conferred by the Central Government on the advice of UGC.

(b) The details are not centrally maintained.

(c) The Central Government, in order to promote philanthropic contribution in the education sector has allowed States, under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan, to mobilize private sector funding including through innovative means Corporate Donations and Philanthropic grants, limited to 50% of the State Share which is 35% or 90%, as the case may be.

(d) No such proposal is under consideration at present.

Scholarship for higher education in foreign countries

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

(a) whether scholarships have been introduced and implemented by Government for deserving students from SCs, STs and backward classes, who wish to pursue their higher education abroad;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government proposes to increase the number of such scholarships to cater to more number of deserving students;

(d) whether Government proposes to make modifications in the Model Education Loan Scheme, keeping in view the need of these students, who could be incapable of providing collateral security; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (e) The Government is implementing the following schemes for providing financial assistance to students belonging to Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe and backward classes to pursue their higher education abroad:

1. **National Overseas Scholarship for Scheduled Tribe Students:** This scheme is implemented by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs. Under the scheme, financial assistance is provided to meritorious Scheduled Tribe students for pursuing higher studies of Master level courses, Ph.D. and Post Doctoral Research Programmes in foreign universities in the field of Engineering, Technology and Science whose parental income does not exceed ₹6. lac per annum. The selected candidates are given cost of tuition and other educational fee charged by foreign universities, maintenance and other grants along with travel expenses. Physical target and financial allocation under the scheme for the year 2014-15 is 20 (17 ST and 3 Primitive Tribal Group) beneficiaries and ₹1.0 Crore respectively.
2. **National Overseas Scholarship for Scheduled Caste and OBC students:** These schemes are implemented by Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment in identified areas. The details of the schemes are:
 - (i) **National Overseas Scholarship for Scheduled Caste etc.:** Under the scheme, financial assistance is provided for pursuing Master level course and Ph.D. abroad. The family income ceiling of the candidates/parents is ₹6.00 lac per annum. The number of awards available is 60 per annum. An amount of ₹6.00 crore has been provided under the scheme.
 - (ii) **National Overseas Scholarship for OBC Students:** This scheme is being implemented *w.e.f.* 2014-15. Under the scheme, financial assistance is provided for pursuing Master level course and Ph.D. abroad. The family income ceiling of the candidates/parents is ₹3.00 lac per annum. Physical target and financial allocation under the scheme for the year 2014-15 is 25 beneficiaries and ₹6 crore respectively.
3. **Padho Pardesh:** This scheme is implemented by Ministry of Minority Affairs. Padho Pardesh is a scheme of Interest Subsidy on educational loan on overseas studies for the meritorious and economically weaker students belonging to Minority Communities. For availing the benefit of the scheme, the total income

from all sources of the employed candidates or his/her parents/guardians in case of unemployed candidate shall not exceed ₹6.00 Lac per annum. Under the Scheme, 100% interest subsidy is provided on educational loan availed by the students, enrolled for course at Masters, M. Phil and Ph.D. levels, for overseas studies under the existing educational loan scheme of Indian Banks' Association (IBA). Physical target and financial allocation under the scheme for the year 2014-15 is 100 beneficiaries and ₹4 Crore respectively.

4. **Overseas Doctoral and Postdoctoral fellowship:** These scheme are implemented by Department of Science and Technology in identified areas for Indian students. The details are given as under:
- (i) **Overseas Doctoral Fellowship:** The Scheme aims to build national capacity where the talent supply of researchers in areas of interest to the country is sub-critical by providing doctoral fellowship in select areas in chosen overseas institutions. The applicant should have completed eligible degree in India (Bachelor/Post graduate) in Science or Engineering (including Medicine, Pharma, Agriculture and related S&T areas) not earlier than preceding two year. The applicant should have got admission into doctoral research program in chosen areas in identified overseas top ranking universities as notified by the Board from time-to-time.
 - (ii) **Overseas Postdoctoral Fellowship:** The Scheme aims to build national capacity in frontier areas of Science which are of interest to India by providing postdoctoral fellowship for a period not exceeding 2 years. The applicant should have completed Ph.D degree in Science and Engineering not earlier than the preceding two years from recognized institutions in India. For researchers who are in regular employment, the 2 year period may be relaxed. The Programme admits candidates in chosen areas in identified overseas top ranking universities as notified by the Board from time to time.
5. **Central Scheme to provide Interest Subsidy:** Ministry of Human Resource Development is implementing the scheme. Under the scheme full interest subsidy is provided during the period of moratorium *i.e.*, Course Period plus one year or six months after getting job, whichever is earlier, on loans taken by students belonging to Economically Weaker Sections from scheduled banks under the Educational Loan Scheme of the Indian Banks' Association, for pursuing any of the approved courses of studies in technical and professional streams, from recognised institutions in India.

The interest subsidy under the Scheme is available to the eligible students whose

annual gross parental family income is not more than ₹4.5 lacs per year (from all sources) and is provided only once, either for the first undergraduate degree course or the post graduate degrees/diplomas in India. Interest Subsidy is, however, admissible for integrated courses (graduate + post graduate). The scheme is independent of any other schemes which may cater to Economically Weaker Sections.

Hike in stipends of JRF and SRF

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

(a) whether Government proposes to introduce a system of annual hikes in the Junior Research Fellowship (JRF) and Senior Research Fellowship (SRF) stipends to keep up with the inflation;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (c) No, Sir. There is no proposal to introduce a system of annual hikes in the Junior Research Fellowship (JRF) and Senior Research Fellowship (SRF) stipends to keep up with inflation as the amount disbursed under these fellowships are not automatically linked to changes in price indices. However, the University Grants Commission has hiked the basic fellowship amounts of ₹16,000/- and ₹18,000/- under JRF/SRF respectively, by the following amounts, with effect from 1st December, 2014:

(i) for Basic Sciences these amounts have been enhanced to be at par with the similar basic fellowship amounts disbursed by Department of Science and Technology;

(ii) for Arts, Humanities and Social Sciences these amounts have been hiked by 55%.

Contribution of education in GDP

841. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the contribution of education in Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in India and other countries, each separately; and

(b) the comparative figures of expenditure on education in India and other countries, each separately ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) As per the data available with the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India, the Government Expenditure on Education and as percentage of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) during the last three years is as under:

Year	Government Expenditure on Education (₹ in crores)	Expenditure on education as percentage of GDP
2010-11 (Actuals)	293478.24	4.05
2011-12 (Revised Estimates)	351145.78	4.18
2012-13 (Budget Estimates)	403236.50	4.29

Similar data for other countries are not being maintained by this Ministry. However, as per the latest figures available on the website of UNESCO Institute of Statistics (UIS) (www.uis.unesco.org), Government expenditure on education as percentage of Gross Domestic Product in some of other countries are U.S.A. (5.4%), U.K. (6.2%), Japan (3.8%), Australia (5.1%), Russian Federation (4.1%), Egypt (3.8%), Azerbaijan (2.4%), Georgia (2.0%), Tajikistan (4.0%), Hong Kong SAR of China (3.5 %), Thailand (7.6%), Peru (2.7%), Jamaica (6.1%), Pakistan (2.1%), Bangladesh (2.2%), Ethiopia (4.7%), United Republic of Tanzania (6.2%), Brazil (5.8%), South Africa (6.0%) and Zambia (1.3%).

Central funding for upgradation of schools

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

(a) whether Government is contemplating central funding for upgradation of schools in Maharashtra and rest of the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) The Government of India financially supports all States/UTs including Maharashtra to upgrade school infrastructure in Elementary and Secondary schools under Sarva Siksha Abhiyan (SSA) and Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyana respectively. This support is for construction, upgradation of school buildings, toilets, water supply, provision of barrier free environment for children with special needs, appointment of teachers, upgradation of science/computer laboratories etc.

Target of scholarships to meritorious students

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government scholarship scheme meant for meritorious students of colleges and universities is lagging behind its target;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the number of students who have not been able to get the scholarship or they are getting it delayed;

(c) the names of the States which are not co-operating in this work; and

(d) the steps being taken by Government to ensure timely disbursal of scholarship to the students ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (d) Under the Central Sector Scheme of Scholarship for College and University Students, students who are above 80th percentile of successful candidates in the relevant stream from a particular Board of Examination, in Class XII of 10+2 pattern or equivalent, having parental income of less than ₹6.00 lakh per annum and pursuing regular courses (not correspondence or distance mode) from recognized educational institutions and not availing of any other scholarship scheme, are eligible for consideration of award of scholarship. The total number of scholarships is divided amongst the State Boards based on the State's population in the age group of 18-25 years. State Education Board-wise allocation of scholarship under the Central Sector Scheme of Scholarship for College and University Students is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

The Central Sector Scheme of Scholarship for College and University Students is implemented through the State Education Boards and Central Board of Secondary Education. Main reasons for low utilization of scholarship are:

(i) Low amount of scholarship.

(ii) Only day to day expenses are covered and the beneficiaries of this scheme are debarred from availing the benefits of the other scholarship schemes.

(iii) Committed and more lucrative scholarship schemes like Post Matric for SC, ST, OBC, Minorities students, etc. are already available. These scholarship schemes ensures meeting of their major expenses such as course fee and living expenses.

The State Education Board-wise details of disbursement of scholarship since its inception is indicated given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

The Central Sector Scheme of Scholarship for College and University Students is one of the Schemes covered under the Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) w.e.f. 1.1.2013. The Scheme is implemented through Central Plan Scheme Monitoring System (CPSMS), which is a common Web based transaction fund management and payment system which has lead to better delivery of service and ensuring timely disbursement of scholarship directly into the Bank accounts of the beneficiaries.

Regular follow up with the State Education Boards is being undertaken wherein the State Education Boards are directed to upload the digitized eligibility lists on the Public Financial Management System portal. In order to further streamline the procedure of disbursement of scholarship in a transparent way, students can now apply online for renewal scholarship through Public Financial Management System portal which will facilitate in tracking of their applications.

Statement-I

Number of scholarships allocated to States/UT under the central sector scheme of scholarship for university and college students w.e.f. 17.09.2014

Sl. No.	State	Quota (per year)
1.	CBSE	5413
2.	ICSE	577
3.	Andhra Pradesh*	3527
4.	Arunachal Pradesh	77
5.	Assam	2002
6.	Bihar	5624
7.	Chhattisgarh	1387
8.	Delhi	1162
9.	Goa	113
10.	Gujarat	3944
11.	Haryana	1591
12.	Himachal Pradesh	461
13.	J & K	768
14.	Jharkhand	1878
15.	Karnataka	4237

Sl. No.	State	Quota (per year)
16.	Kerala	2324
17.	Maharashtra	7417
18.	Madhya Pradesh	4299
19.	Manipur	181
20.	Meghalaya	166
21.	Mizoram	75
22.	Nagaland	176
23.	Orisha	2736
24.	Punjab	1902
25.	Rajasthan	3978
26.	Sikkim	44
27.	Tamil Nadu	4883
28.	Telangana *	2570
29.	Tripura	236
30.	Uttar Pradesh	11460
31.	Uttarakhand	616
32.	West Bengal	5941
33.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	31
34.	Chandigarh	82
35.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	21
36.	Daman and Diu	19
37.	Lakshadweep	4
38.	Puducherry	78
TOTAL		82000

* *Note:* Bifurcation of Quota of unified State of Andhra Pradesh (6097) divided between the new State of Telengana (2570) and Andhra Pradesh (3527) *vide* letter no.1-42/2014-NS-I (AP) dated 17.09.2014.

Statement - II

State-wise disbursement of fresh and renewal scholarships under the Central Sector Scheme of Scholarship for College and University Students

Sl. No.	State / Board	2008-09 Fresh	2009-10 (Fresh + Renewals)	2010-11 (Fresh + Renewals)	2011-12 (Fresh + Renewals)	2012-13 (Fresh + Renewals)	2013-14 (Fresh + Renewals)	2014-15 (Fresh + Renewals) up to 27.11.2014
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	CBSE	4835	11685	14972	19624	9045	7662	5963
2.	CISCE	291	648	648	712	250	32	0
3.	Andhra Pradesh	5246	10504	16601	27889	18042	11222	7526
4.	Assam	128	404	571	1180	470	1031	319
5.	Bihar	2	53	256	406	406	0	0
6.	Chhattisgarh	201	201	712	4975	2461	575	1480
7.	Goa	80	163	256	422	269	192	0
8.	Gujarat	3883	7280	10408	16336	8799	1757	1111
9.	Haryana	1591	3014	4533	7392	4733	3857	2549
10.	Himachal Pradesh	230	691	1109	1721	1095	271	657
11.	J & K	6	43	107	128	128	851	637
12.	Jharkhand	19	19	1123	2208	1109	1	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
13.	Karnataka	3794	7358	10190	17433	10539	3257	8941
14.	Kerala	1536	3860	6184	11620	5203	2991	6433
15.	Maharashtra	911	1916	3081	6851	6639	4319	3254
16.	Madhya Pradesh	2558	5201	7722	13172	7494	3903	7608
17.	Manipur	21	43	43	44	0	210	0
18.	Meghalaya	26	44	44	140	33	57	18
19.	Mizoram	3	4	15	27	4	3	0
20.	Nagaland	2	13	27	152	110	7	0
21.	Orisha	157	239	836	1326	1194	2108	2322
22.	Punjab	678	1510	2673	5402	2921	1982	2514
23.	Rajasthan	1167	5145	9123	19448	11038	2919	5948
24.	Tamil Nadu	4883	8469	11697	16906	8750	1509	10823
25.	Tripura	75	218	218	703	236	506	106
26.	Uttar Pradesh	39	1516	6839	6639	2254	5764	4595
27.	Uttarakhand	158	187	374	826	936	906	65
28.	West Bengal	2088	5671	11342	24153	9346	2730	4278
29.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	458
TOTAL BENEFICIARIES		34608	76099	121704	207835	113504	60622	77605

Generation of renewable energy

844. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any plan to boost generation of renewable energy in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) whether Government has any proposal to make changes in the subsidy being provided on various renewable energy systems and if so, the details thereof ?

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

(c) MNRE has made some changes in the policy with regard to financial assistance under various renewable energy programmes during the 12th Five Year Plan. The details of Central Financial Assistance presently being provided under various programmes is given in the Statement.

Statement

Incentives/Subsidy being provided under various renewable energy programmes

A. Grid-interactive renewable power programmes:

1. Wind Power Projects:

Generation Based Incentive (GBI)	₹ 0.50 per unit subject to max of ₹ 1.00 crore/MW
Demonstration Projects in:	
Special Category States (NE Region, Sikkim, J and K, HP and Uttarakhand)	₹ 3.00 crore X C ^{0.646}
• Other States	₹ 2.50 crore X C ^{0.646}
• C. Capacity of the project in MW:	^: raised to the power

2. Solar Power Projects:

Solar PV Power projects under Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM) Phase-II, Batch-I of total 750 MW with Viability Gap Funding (VGF) support from National Clean Energy Fund (NCEF).	Minimum Project Capacity 10 MW	VGF support upto 30% of Project cost limited to ₹ 2.50 Cr/ MW based on reverse bidding process.
	Maximum Project Capacity 50 MW	

3. Small Hydro Power Projects:

Support to new SHP projects in State sector:

Category	Above 100 KW and up to 1000 KW	Above 1 MW – 25 MW
Special category and NE States	75,000 per KW.	7.5 crores/MW limited to ₹ 20 crore per project.
Other States	35,000 per KW.	3.5 crores/MW limited to ₹ 20 crore per project.

Support to new SHP project in private/co-operative/joint sector:

Areas	Upto 25 MW
N E Region, J and K, H.P. and Uttarakhand (Special Category States)	1.5 crore/MW limited to ₹ 5.00 crore per project
Other States	1.0 crore/MW limited to ₹ 5.00 crore

4. Biomass Power and Bagasse Cogeneration Projects:

Private/Joint/Cooperative/Public Sector Sugar Mills:

	Special Category and NE States	Other States
Biomass Power projects	₹ 25 lakh per MW*	₹ 20 lakh per MW*
Bagasse Co-generation	₹ 18 lakh per MW*	₹ 15 lakh per MW*
Co-generation projects by cooperative/public sector sugar mills	₹ 40 lakh ₹ 50 lakh ₹ 60 lakh	₹ 40 lakh ₹ 50 lakh ₹ 60 lakh
40 bar and above	Per MW of surplus power	Per MW of surplus power
60 bar and above	(maximum support ₹ 6.0 cr /	(maximum support of
80 bar and above	project)	₹ 6.0 crore per project)

*Maximum support of ₹ 1.50 crore per project.

5. Waste to Energy Projects:

Type of Waste	Central Financial Assistance
Municipal Solid Waste	₹ 2.00cr./MW, Max. Support 10 Cr./project.
Urban Waste	₹ 2.00cr./MW, Max. Support 5 Cr./project.
Industrial Waste	₹ 0.20cr to ₹ 1.00cr/MW, Max. Support ₹ 5.00cr/ project.

B. Off-grid / decentralized renewable energy programmes

Sl.No.	Programme	Subsidy
1.	Family Type Biogas Plants	
	NE Region States including Sikkim (except plain areas of Assam)	₹ 15,000 to ₹ 17,000 per plant
	Plain areas of Assam	₹ 10,000 to ₹ 11,000 per plant
	J & K, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand (excluding Terai region), Nilgiris of Tamil Nadu, Sadar, Kurseong and Kalimpong sub-divisions of Darjeeling, Sunderbans, Andaman and Nicobar Islands and SC and ST (not included in above areas)	₹ 7,000 to ₹ 11,000 per plant
	All Others	₹ 5,500 to ₹ 9,000 per plant
2.	Solar Photovoltaic Systems	» Subsidy of 30% of project cost » For solar light through NABARD, Regional Rural Banks (RRB) and other commercial bank 40% subsidy is available.
3.	Solar Water Heater	60% and 30% of the benchmark cost in special category states and other states respectively. Benchmark cost in the range of ₹ 11,000/sq.m. and 8,000/sq.m for different configuration of systems.
4.	Concentrating Solar Thermal Technology	30% of the project cost.
5.	Small Aero-Generators and Hybrid Systems	₹ 1.00 lakh per KW
6.	Micro-hydel plants/ Water mills	» ₹ 1.25 lakh/KW for Micro-hydel upto 100 kW. » ₹ 0.50 lakh per watermill for mechanical application » ₹ 1.50 lakh per watermill for electrical application

Sl.No.	Programme	Subsidy
7.	Biomass Gasifier	» ₹ 15,000/KW (with 100% producer gas engine) » ₹ 2,500/KW for duel fuel engine » ₹ 2.0 lakh per 300 kW for Thermal Applications » 20% higher CFA for special category States
8.	Improved Cookstoves Family sized /domestic cook-stoves/earthen cookstoves	50% of cost of cook-stoves with maximum ceiling of ₹ 400 for natural draft (including earthen chulhas with metal combustion chambers) and ₹ 800 for forced draft - average support taken at ₹ 600/- per cookstove.
	Community Cook-stoves for MDM Kitchens, Anganwadis, Tribal/SC/Backward hostels, government and forest rest houses etc.	50% of cost of cook-stoves with maximum ceiling of ₹ 2500 for natural draft and ₹ 5000 for forced draft type cook-stoves- average support taken at ₹ 3750 per cook-stove

Plan for solar power generation

845. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has plan to install 1,00,000 MW Solar power generating capacity during the next five years; and

(b) if so, the details of the plan and how it is going to be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) The Government is preparing a scale up plan for development of solar in the next five years. The plan is still under development stage.

Untapped potential of wind energy

846. SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is untapped potential of power generation in the country through wind energy;

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

(c) the present wind energy generation in the country;

(d) the target for generation of wind energy during the Eleventh Five Year Plan and its achievements; and

(e) the steps taken to increase wind energy generation during the current Five Year Plan period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There is wind power potential of 1,02,788 MW at 80 m height in the country, against which 22,167 MW has been installed so far. State-wise potential available and capacity installed is given at Statement (*See below*).

(c) At present, 22,167 MW wind power projects are installed in the country. These projects can generate around 38 billion unit of electricity every year at a plant load factor of 20%.

(d) During the Eleventh Plan period, a target of 9,000 MW of wind power was kept against which an achievement of 10,259 MW was made.

(e) A target of 15,000 MW has been kept for the Twelfth Five Year Plan period. The Government is promoting wind power projects through private sector investment by providing fiscal and promotional incentives such as Accelerated Depreciation benefit, concessional custom duty on certain components of wind electric generators, excise duty exemption to manufacturers. 10 years tax holiday on income generated from wind power projects is also available. A Generation Based Incentive (GBI) is available for the projects not availing Accelerated Depreciation benefit, under which ₹0.50/unit generated is provided with a ceiling of ₹1.00 crore per MW. Loans for installing wind power projects are available from Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency (IREDA) and other Financial Institutions. Technical support including wind resource assessment and identification of potential sites is provided by the National Institute of Wind Energy (NIWE, erstwhile C-WET), Chennai. This apart, preferential tariffs are being provided in potential states.

Statement

State-wise break-up of wind power potential and installed capacity

Sl. No.	States	Potential at 80 m (MW)	Achievement (MW) (Up to October, 2014)	Untapped Potential (MW)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	14497	894	13603
2.	Gujarat	35071	3551	31520
3.	Karnataka	13593	2545	11048

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Kerala	837	35	802
5.	Madhya Pradesh	2931	534	2397
6.	Maharashtra	5961	4224	1737
7.	Rajasthan	5050	2997	2053
8.	Tamil Nadu	14152	7383	6769
9.	Others	10696	4	10692
TOTAL		102788	22167	80621

Acceptability of non-conventional energy by end users

847. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that, though Government is making all efforts to promote non-conventional energy in a big way, end users acceptability of this source of energy is not encouraging;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to encourage the end users to opt for non-conventional energy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The efforts made by the Central and State Governments and concerned industries to promote non-conventional energy have resulted in higher achievements of targets and higher percentage of satisfaction of users has been reported in evaluation surveys/studies. The achievements made so far includes:

- Over 4.75 million family size biogas plants.
- 2.45 million solar photovoltaic lighting systems.
- 19,500 solar pumps for irrigation and drinking water applications.
- About 8.41 million square meter solar collector area deployed for meeting thermal energy needs in urban, industrial and commercial sectors.
- Besides, over 32,000 MW grid power capacity from renewable sources of energy.

(c) The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy is providing various fiscal and financial incentives, such as capital/interest subsidy, generation based incentives, accelerated depreciation, concessional excise and customs duties. The other steps to promote renewable energy include: setting up of demonstration projects, preferential tariff for purchase of power generated from renewable sources, resource assessment,

development of power evacuation and testing facilities, introduction of Renewable Energy Certificates and Renewable Purchase Obligation, etc. Wide publicity and awareness raising on the benefits of renewable energy systems have been taken up in Hindi, English and regional languages.

Backward districts

848. DR. T. N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state :

- (a) the number of backward districts in the country including Kerala, State and Union Territory-wise;
- (b) the schemes being implemented for overall development of backward districts;
- (c) the details of utilisation of Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) programme, State and Union Territory-wise during the last three years and the current year;
- (d) whether Government has failed to address the critical gaps in development of infrastructure facilities in backward areas/districts of the country; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government including restructuring of BRGF in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI NIHALCHAND): (a) to (c) For the overall development of backward districts, District component of Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) Programme is being implemented by the Ministry of Panchayati Raj in 272 identified backward districts of all the States of the country (except Goa). The State-wise number of backward districts covered under the BRGF Programme in the country, including Kerala and details of funds released and utilized during the last three years and the current year are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(d) and (e) Funds under the BRGF Programme, provide financial resources for supplementing and converging existing developmental inflows into identified backward districts so as to bridge critical gaps in local infrastructure and other development requirements. The assistance under the Programme is in the form of untied funds. The development plans are prepared in a participatory manner by the Panchayati Raj Institutions and Urban Local Bodies, and consolidated and approved by the District Planning Committees. As per the Finance Minister's Budget speech for the year 2014-15 restructuring of the BRGF Programme further seeks to address intra-district inequalities to ensure that backward sub-district units within the States receive adequate financial support.

Statement

BRGF Programme – Number of districts, funds released and utilisation reported during last three years and current year (as on 24.11.2014)

Sl. No.	States	No. of BRGF Districts				2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15	
		2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	Funds Released	Utili- sation Reported	Funds Released	Utili- sation Reported	Funds Released	Utili- sation Reported	Funds Released	Funds Released (as Released on 24.11.2014)
1.	Andhra Pradesh*	13	13	13	4	366.59	360.52	327.75	300.78	325.62	173.30	0.00	0.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	1	1	1	10.70	10.70	13.88	13.88	0.00	0.00	15.35	15.35
3.	Assam	11	13	13	13	59.39	54.41	142.35	117.45	76.40	44.82	125.42	125.42
4.	Bihar	36	38	38	38	408.58	405.83	490.51	389.99	485.80	142.26	171.02	171.02
5.	Chhattisgarh	13	15	15	15	259.94	259.94	229.37	229.37	192.56	155.87	218.26	218.26
6.	Gujarat	6	6	6	6	109.64	109.64	55.70	44.35	42.87	18.88	65.07	65.07
7.	Haryana	2	2	2	2	18.67	18.67	32.05	30.35	26.41	8.34	0.00	0.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	2	2	2	2	23.62	21.65	35.19	35.19	27.79	10.65	11.92	11.92
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	3	5	5	5	30.40	30.40	37.36	21.69	20.40	10.52	28.47	28.47
10.	Jharkhand	21	23	23	23	183.60	165.67	166.60	112.23	40.85	17.62	261.17	261.17
11.	Karnataka	5	6	6	6	92.74	89.19	106.32	80.23	71.22	19.91	46.53	46.53
12.	Kerala	2	2	2	2	34.66	34.66	20.23	15.82	0.00	0.00	29.20	29.20

13.	Madhya Pradesh	24	30	30	403.37	396.43	476.07	371.88	279.21	82.00	208.70
14.	Maharashtra	12	12	12	255.09	255.09	267.91	267.91	246.82	210.99	212.66
15.	Manipur	3	3	3	32.16	32.16	21.86	21.86	39.83	32.41	36.76
16.	Meghalaya	3	3	3	24.60	23.37	35.25	23.75	32.41	0.00	0.00
17.	Mizoram	2	2	2	24.90	24.61	19.42	19.16	25.36	25.28	23.14
18.	Nagaland	3	5	5	41.48	41.18	41.51	37.31	9.12	8.87	44.74
19.	Odisha	19	20	20	325.95	325.95	240.05	200.71	283.63	147.32	125.51
20.	Punjab	1	1	1	15.50	15.50	12.93	12.72	0.00	0.00	14.87
21.	Rajasthan	12	13	13	286.15	283.13	262.09	210.05	62.30	17.02	211.45
22.	Sikkim	1	1	1	14.21	14.21	11.11	11.06	8.68	6.60	11.47
23.	Tamil Nadu	6	6	6	106.03	106.03	100.16	86.16	94.42	32.10	23.79
24.	Telangana*	0	0	9	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
25.	Tripura	1	1	1	13.66	13.66	13.66	13.14	13.04	12.90	12.63
26.	Uttar Pradesh	34	35	35	540.81	489.74	207.65	158.79	273.35	161.93	291.65
27.	Uttarakhand	3	3	3	29.54	29.03	46.84	14.90	22.79	0.00	0.00
28.	West Bengal	11	11	11	205.02	205.02	306.37	303.45	99.12	60.31	198.13
TOTAL		250	272	272	3917.00	3816.39	3720.19	3144.18	2800.00	1399.90	2387.91

* With the bifurcation of Andhra Pradesh, Telangana became a new State w.e.f. 2014-15.

Funds under Rajiv Gandhi Panchayat Sashaktikaran Abhiyan

849. SHRI KALPATARU DAS: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) the plan outlay for the Twelfth Five Year Plan under the Rajiv Gandhi Panchayat Sashaktikaran Abhiyan; and

(b) the sanctioned and released funds, State-wise during the plan period till date ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI NIHALCHAND): (a) The outlay for Rajiv Gandhi Panchayat Sashaktikaran Abhiyan (RGPSA) is ₹11270 crores for the Twelfth Five Year Plan period.

(b) The scheme of RGPSA has been under implementation since 2012-13. The details of amount sanctioned and funds released for each State during 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 till November 25, 2014 are reflected is given in the Statement (*See below*).

Statement*Funds under Rajiv Gandhi Panchayat Sashaktikaran Abhiyan (RGPSA)*

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ UTs	One time amount of Central Share sanctioned/ released during 2012-13 (*)	Amount of total plan approved, Central Share sanctioned and released during 2013-14			Amount of total plan approved, Central Share sanctioned and released during 2014-15 (as on 25-11-2014)			(₹ in crore)
			Total Amount Approved	Central Share Sanctioned	Central Share Released	Total Amount Approved	Central Share Sanctioned	Central Share Released	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
1	Assam	-	37.00	33.30	16.65	98.21	88.39	26.04	
2	Andhra Pradesh	-	111.82	83.20	41.60	144.35	108.30	24.19	
3	Arunachal Pradesh	0.99	21.55	19.39	8.71	-	-	-	
4	Bihar	-	22.98	17.23	8.61	192.30	144.23	63.67	
5	Chhattisgarh	1.25	71.94	53.96	25.73	94.33	70.75	11.40	
6	Gujarat	3.32	93.25	69.93	31.65	-	-	-	
7	Haryana	5.66	20.09	15.07	2.93	57.90	43.42	18.78	
8	Himachal Pradesh	4.95	55.43	41.57	15.84	51.59	38.69	15.26	
9	Jammu and Kashmir	-	25.19	18.89	9.45	45.71	34.28	8.58	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	Jharkhand	-	43.87	32.90	16.45	-	-	-
11	Karnataka	2.27	68.12	51.09	25.56	160.00	120.10	46.80
12	Kerala	-	44.22	33.16	16.58	60.35	45.26	14.49
13	Manipur	-	3.55	3.20	1.60	12.03	10.83	5.42
14	Madhya Pradesh	0.99	116.86	87.65	42.83	164.76	123.60	37.46
15	Maharashtra	-	221.78	166.34	83.17	214.31	160.70	34.76
16	Odisha	-	76.62	57.46	28.73	-	-	-
17	Punjab	2.90	28.97	21.73	7.97	-	-	-
18	Rajasthan	13.61	64.26	48.19	15.45	44.84	33.63	11.56
19	Sikkim	-	7.00	6.30	3.15	17.77	13.33	6.85
20	Tamil Nadu	-	155.03	116.27	58.14	-	-	-
21	Tripura	0.08	17.41	15.67	9.09	-	-	-
22	Telangana	-	91.49	69.28	34.64	-	-	-
23	Uttarakhand	2.11	18.65	13.99	5.47	-	-	-
24	Uttar Pradesh	4.77	125.70	94.28	42.37	-	-	-
25	West Bengal	-	21.93	16.45	8.23	102.88	77.16	27.71
26	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-	2.90	2.18	1.09
TOTAL		42.90	1564.71	1186.50	560.60	1464.23	1114.85	354.06

Note : During 2012-13, one-time Central amount was released to States under RGPSA Scheme.

Activity maps for Panchayati Raj Institutions

850. SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is preparing Activity Maps for the devolution of functions, funds and finances through Centrally Sponsored Schemes to the Panchayati Raj Institutions;

(b) if so, the schemes and programmes which are being covered and which are not and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the deadlines set for the completion of Activity Mapping for the first set of schemes and the subsequent schemes and programmes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI NIHALCHAND): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The Ministries/Departments which are implementing Centrally Sponsored Schemes meant for socio-economic development in rural areas, were advised to revise guidelines of the Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) and prepare Activity Mapping for providing roles and responsibilities (*i.e.* funds, functions and functionaries) to Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) in implementation of the schemes. Ministry/Department-wise details of preparation of Activity Mapping for the CSS are given in the Statement (*See below*). No deadlines have been set for completion of Activity Mapping for remaining Schemes/Programmes of various Ministries/Departments.

Statement

The Ministry/Department-wise details of preparation of Activity Mapping for the CSS

Sl. No.	Ministry/Department	Name of the Scheme
1.	Ministry of Rural Development	(i) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) (ii) Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) (iii) National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM)
2.	Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation	(i) National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) (ii) Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA)
3.	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare	National Rural Health Mission (NRHM)

Sl. No.	Ministry/Department	Name of the Scheme
4.	Ministry of Agriculture	(i) National Horticulture Mission (NHM) (ii) National Food Security Mission (NFSM) (iii) National Mission of Oilseeds and Oil Palm (NMOOP) (iv) National Mission on Agriculture Extension and Technology (NMAET) (a) Sub-Mission on Agriculture Extension (b) Sub-Mission on Information Technology (c) Sub-Mission on National Mission on Seeds and Planting Material (d) Sub-Mission on National Mission on Agriculture Mechanization (v) National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) (vi) Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojna (RKVY)
5.	Ministry of Human Resources and Development	Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)
6.	Ministry of Water Resources	(i) Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) (ii) Command Area Development and Water Management (CAD&WM) (iii) Repair, Renovation and Restoration of Water Bodies (RRR)
7.	Ministry of Women and Child Development	Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)
8.	Ministry of Tribal Affairs	Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Plan 104-112 (SCA to TSP) and Article 275(1) of the Constitution

Activity mapping for Centrally Sponsored Scheme

851. SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to refer to answer to Starred Question 189 given in the Rajya Sabha on 21st July, 2014 and state:

(a) what further action has been taken by Ministries other than the eight mentioned on Activity mapping for their Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS); and

(b) whether Government would lay on the Table of the House copies of such Model Activity Maps as have already been prepared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI NIHALCHAND): (a) and (b) All the line Ministries/Departments which are implementing Centrally Sponsored Schemes for socio-economic development of peoples at grassroots in rural areas, including those eight Ministries with model Activity Mappings indicated in the Report of the Expert Committee, were advised/pursued for revision of guidelines of the Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) and for preparation of Activity Mapping with a view to provide roles and responsibilities (*i.e.* funds, functions and functionaries) to Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) in implementation of the schemes. Many of those line Ministries/Departments indicated that guidelines of their respective schemes have been amended along with preparation of Activity Mappings for them. This Ministry has no proposal to lay such model Activity Maps in the Table of the House.

Complaints of irregularities in implementation of schemes

852. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received complaints of irregularities in implementation of schemes and distribution of funds by Panchayati Raj Institutions and its members;

(b) if so, the details of steps Government has taken to check the matter;

(c) whether Government has taken any initiative to provide better training and skills to Panchayat members and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI NIHALCHAND): (a) and (b) Implementation of Schemes of Ministry of Panchayati Raj *i.e.* Backward Region Grant Fund (BRGF) Programme and Rajiv Gandhi Panchayat Sashaktikaran Abhiyan (RGPSA) are done at the ground level by the State Governments. Complaints of irregularities in implementation of the schemes are forwarded to the State Government(s) concerned for taking appropriate action.

(c) and (d) The funds released to the States under the Capacity Building (CB) Grant component of BRGF Programme are used primarily to provide training to Panchayat members for proper implementation of the BRGF Programme. Training module/material for Capacity Building of elected representatives and officials of the State Governments have been prepared by the respective State Institutions of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj in consultation with National Institute of Rural Development and

Panchayati Raj. Moreover, to 'strengthen' Gram Sabhas in Fifth Schedule areas and to enable their efficient functioning, the Rajiv Gandhi Panchayat Sashaktikaran Abhiyan (RGPSA), a new scheme of the Ministry being implemented from March, 2013 onward, to addresses the major issues concerning awareness about rights of the people in these Areas. As regards Capacity Building and training of elected representatives and Panchayat functionaries, annual action plan of 22 States/Union Territories have been received for proving training to about sixteen lakh elected representatives and Panchayat functionaries under RGPSA during 2014-15 as reported on E-Samiksha.

Devolution of powers and resources to Local Self Governments

853. SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) after two decades of implementation of 73rd and 74th Amendments to the Constitution, to what extent Local Self-Governments (LSG) are able to fulfil the aspirations of their citizen;

(b) how much powers and resources have been transferred to and to what extent they are able to utilise them according to their priorities;

(c) whether any previous Government has taken back any power given to such institutions and Government intends to emulate the same;

(d) whether the Central and State Governments consider LSGs as an independent entity or as a vassal; and

(e) whether Government considers a review of these legislations on the basis of experiences, so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI NIHALCHAND): (a), (b) and (d) The Constitution of India recognizes Panchayats and Municipalities as 'Institutions of self-government'. Panchayat being 'Local Bodies' is a State subject mandated at Part IX and List II (State List) of Seventh Schedule (Article 246) of the Constitution of India. Under Article 243G of Part IX and Article 243W of Part IXA of the Constitution, State Legislatures are to endow, respectively, to the Panchayats and Municipalities with powers and authority to enable them to function as institutions of local self-governance. The extent to which local self-Governments are able to fulfil the aspirations of their citizens is dependent on the extent to which authority and resources are devolved to them by way of funds, functions and functionaries and the extent of their capacitation to fulfil these roles. Article 243G and 243W allow discretion to the States in the matter of devolution of powers to Panchayats and Municipalities

respectively and States vary significantly in the extent to which they have devolved powers to the Panchayats and Municipalities to plan, implement and monitor schemes for economic development and social justice.

(c) No, Sir.

(e) The implementation of the provisions of Part IX and Part IXA of the Constitution introduced by the 73rd and 74th Constitution Amendments is reviewed by the Government from time to time through studies and discussions with States. States are encouraged to devolve powers (Functions, Functionaries and Finances *i.e.* 3Fs) to Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) for sustainable decentralization and inclusive development. The annual Devolution Index Report and the State of Panchayati Raj Reports commissioned by MoPR assesses the policy and legislative framework of the State in respect of Panchayati Raj.

Thermal power plant at Ramagundam

854. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether NTPC has prepared a feasibility report to set up 4,000 MW thermal power plant within the precincts of Ramagundam;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether 1,000 acres of surplus land at Ramagundam is sufficient for power plant;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) if not, how NTPC is planning to move ahead; and

(f) by when the plant is likely to be commissioned and the estimated expenditure involved in its commissioning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. As per the Thirteenth Schedule of Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, "NTPC shall establish a 4,000 MW of power facility in the successor State of Telangana after establishing necessary coal linkages."

In accordance with the above, NTPC has proposed to establish a new power station with a capacity of 4,000 MW in two stages of 2x800 MW (Stage-I) and 3x800 MW (Stage-II).

Feasibility Report for Stage-I (2x800 MW) has been approved by NTPC on 31.10.2014.

A contiguous land of 230 acres is available within the available space of Ramagundam STPP, to be used for main plant facilities for Stage-I (2x800 MW). However, additional land of about 400 acres for ash dyke and about 50 acres for ash pipe corridor is also required.

For Stage-II (3x800 MW), approx. 1600 acres of additional land is required for plant facilities including ash pond.

(c) to (e) No, Sir. 1000 acres of surplus land is not available at Ramagundam. Regarding land details and planning of NTPC to move ahead, the details have been given above.

(f) Commissioning schedule and expected expenditure can be arrived at only after the investment approval of the project, which is yet to be accorded.

Tax holidays to power companies

855. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether, to speed up power generation in the country, it is proposed to give tax holidays to help companies to come forward;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) what is the current deficit in demand and supply of power in the country; and

(d) what is the time-frame within which it is proposed to bridge this gap?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Presently Government of India is providing tax holiday to the power companies for a block of 10 years within the first 15 years of operation, under Section 80I (A) of Income Tax Act.

(c) The details of current deficit in demand and supply of power in the country are given below:

Energy				Peak			
April, 2014-October, 2014*				April, 2014-October, 2014*			
Require- ment	Availabil- ity	Surplus/Deficit (-)		Require- ment	Availabil- ity	Surplus/Deficit(-)	
(MU)	(MU)	(MU)	(%)	(MU)	(MU)	(MU)	(%)
643,914	617,662	-26252	-4.1	148,166	141,160	-7,006	-4.7

*Provisional

(d) Based on demand projection of the 18th Electric Power Survey (EPS), Generation capacity addition target of 88,537 MW has been planned from conventional sources on All-India basis during the Twelfth Five Year Plan. In addition, capacity addition planned from renewable sources is 30,000 MW during the Twelfth Five Year Plan. With this capacity addition, the projected demand for power as per 18th EPS on All-India basis is likely to be met by the terminal year of the 12th Five Year Plan.

Power situation in NER

856. SHRI PANKAJ BORA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that North Eastern Region (NER) is power deficient as only three per cent of power potential has been harnessed;

(b) whether there is huge mismatch between peak demand and peak availability; and

(c) if so, why power projects in NER have been accorded lower priority by the Central agencies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The energy shortage in North Eastern Region during the current year 2014-15 (upto October, 2014) was 10.0%. The peak shortage during the corresponding period, however, in the North Eastern Region was 15.3%. Based on the assessment of hydro-electric potential of the country, the Central Electricity Authority has identified a hydropower potential in North Eastern Region of 58356 MW (above 25 MW). As per available information, 10 Hydro Power Projects (above 25 MW) with an aggregate capacity of 1242 MW are presently in operation. In addition, 6 Hydro Power Projects (above 25 MW) with an overall capacity of 2954 MW are under construction.

(c) Water and Water Power is state subject and development of Hydro Power Projects comes under the purview of concerned State Governments. The Government of India has accorded a very high priority to the development of Hydro Power Projects in the North Eastern Region. Following steps have been taken to ensure timely completion of power generation projects:

1. Central Electricity Authority (CEA) is regularly monitoring the progress of construction of power projects through frequent site visits and interaction with the developers and equipment suppliers.
2. A Power Project Monitoring Panel (PPMP) has been set up by the Ministry of Power for independent monitoring of Thermal and Hydro Generation projects targeted for commissioning during the Twelfth Plan and beyond along with the associated transmission systems.

3. Regular reviews are undertaken at various levels including with the Ministry of Heavy Industry and Planning Commission to identify the problem areas and facilitate expeditious resolution of outstanding issues.

Investment in power sector

†857. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether power sector of India requires an investment of over 250 billion dollars during the next three years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether Government has made any provision regarding investment of the said amount during the Twelfth Five Year Plan or whether special allocation has been made under the plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) As per the 12th Five Year Plan (2012-17) document of Planning Commission, the projected investment in electricity during Twelfth Five Year Plan is ₹ 15,01,666 crore. The Year-wise and Sector-wise break-up of the projected investment is as under:

(₹ in crore)				
Year	Centre	States	Private	Total
2012-13	69059	56338	103008	228405
2013-14	77650	62337	119286	259273
2014-15	87228	68909	138137	294274
2015-16	97616	75888	159966	333470
2016-17	109242	83572	193429	386244
TOTAL	440796	347043	713827	1501666

(c) Budget announcements for the infrastructure sectors, including electricity, beginning from 2012-13 (the first year of the 12th Plan) are as follows:

- (i) To attract private funds, issue of tax free bonds by various Government undertakings was allowed from 2011-12 for investment in long-term infrastructure bonds;

- (ii) Infrastructure Debt Funds were set up to tap the overseas markets for long tenor pension and insurance funds, the first being launched in Feb 2013. Through take-out finance, credit enhancement and other innovative means, they would provide long-term low-cost debt for infrastructure projects;
- (iii) Infrastructure Investment Trusts have been set up in 2014-15, with tax-efficient pass through status;
- (iv) Banks have been encouraged to extend long term loans with flexible structuring;
- (v) The eligible date of borrowing in foreign currency has been extended to 30.06.2017 for a concessional 5% tax rate on interest payments, to augment low cost long term foreign borrowings for Indian companies.

Simultaneously, steps to deepen the corporate bond market have been put in place for long-term debt fund availability.

Funds to M.P. under RGGVY

†858. DR. VIJAYLAXMI SADHO: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the funds allocated under the Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) by the Central Government to Madhya Pradesh and the utilization thereof, district-wise;

(b) whether complaints of poor quality of construction work in implementation of this scheme have been received from various districts; and

(c) if so, the details of action taken thereon by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) There is no upfront allocation of funds for any State/district under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY). Funds are released against sanctioned projects in instalments based on utilisation of amount in the previous installment(s) and fulfillment of other conditionalities.

Under RGGVY, 52 projects (8 in X Plan, 24 in XI Plan and 20 in Phase-II) were sanctioned for the State of Madhya Pradesh with a total project cost of ₹2862.50 crore. Cumulatively, as on 31.10.2014, an amount of ₹1935.06 crore has been released.

Under the scheme, 34 projects have been sanctioned in XII Plan, with a total project cost of ₹1403.15 crore. No amount/fund has been disbursed for the projects sanctioned under XII Plan, as on date.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

The district-wise project cost and funds released under RGGVY including capital subsidy, is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) and (c) No such complaints from the State of Madhya Pradesh, have been received.

Statement

The details of the district-wise project cost and funds released under RGGVY including capital subsidy

District-wise project cost and funds released (including subsidy) under RGGVY for the State of Madhya Pradesh as on 31.10.2014

(₹ in crore)			
Sl. No.	District	Project Cost	Funds Released
X Plan			
1.	Ashok Nagar	75.72	75.68
2.	Guna	80.98	87.97
3.	Chhindwara	69.83	62.85
4.	Dhamoh	47.07	41.33
5.	Jabalpur	68.00	58.78
6.	Seoni	75.02	62.47
7.	Indore	36.00	27.07
8.	Ujjain	48.08	44.97
	Connections provided to BPL HH under KJ/BPL Scheme (X Plan)	2.02	2.02
	TOTAL (X Plan)	502.73	463.14
XI Plan			
1.	Betul	98.38	87.22
2.	Datia	27.77	27.38
3.	Harda	33.53	29.72
4.	Morena	94.56	83.83
5.	Sheopur	21.86	21.60
6.	Shivpuri	67.68	53.41
7.	Annupur	31.11	27.58
8.	Balaghat	62.85	35.71

Sl. No.	District	Project Cost	Funds Released
9.	Chhatarpur	28.61	19.36
10.	Dindori	39.92	35.39
11.	Katni	48.42	42.93
12.	Mandla	33.81	22.69
13.	Narsinghpur	48.30	31.61
14.	Panna	39.14	23.18
15.	Rewa	108.50	41.02
16.	Sagar	66.06	58.56
17.	Satna	44.93	39.83
18.	Shahdol	46.56	41.28
19.	Sidhi	87.87	77.89
20.	Tikamgarh	55.99	32.71
21.	Umaria	27.11	24.03
22.	Dhar	94.77	83.00
23.	Jhabua	91.39	79.43
24.	Ratlam	77.45	67.83
	TOTAL (XI Plan)	1376.56	1087.17
Phase-II of XI Plan			
1.	Bhind	52.15	17.20
2.	Bhopal	24.49	8.05
3.	Gwalior	30.66	10.08
4.	Hoshangabad	51.82	16.80
5.	Raisen	65.42	20.91
6.	Rajgarh	91.87	51.79
7.	Sehore	49.86	15.68
8.	Vidisha	79.39	25.17
9.	Barwani	53.28	30.68
10.	Burhanpur	23.53	13.55
11.	Dewas	58.01	33.41
12.	Khandwa	41.88	8.62
13.	Khargone	89.94	51.79

Sl. No.	District	Project Cost	Funds Released
14.	Mandsaur	45.98	13.13
15.	Neemuch	23.32	6.47
16.	Shajapur	58.84	33.88
17.	Balaghat	34.45	6.19
18.	Sidhi	29.27	5.42
19.	Chhatarpur	47.50	9.26
20.	Satna	31.52	6.67
	TOTAL (Phase-II of XI Plan)	983.20	384.75
	GRAND TOTAL (X + XI + Phase-II)	2862.50	1935.06
XII Plan			
1.	Ashok Nagar	39.53	Nil
2.	Guna	40.38	
3.	Sheopur	29.51	
4.	Shivpuri	58.38	
5.	Betul	40.30	
6.	Bhind	19.60	
7.	Datia	21.44	
8.	Harda	11.06	
9.	Morena	111.11	
10.	Raisen	10.31	
11.	Vidisha	13.02	
12.	Chhindwara	40.66	
13.	Anuppur	38.99	
14.	Balaghat	52.57	
15.	Chhatarpur	39.18	
16.	Dindori	56.70	
17.	Jabalpur	22.71	
18.	Katni	28.37	
19.	Mandla	59.36	
20.	Panna	59.26	
21.	Rewa	159.72	
22.	Sagar	40.20	

Sl. No.	District	Project Cost	Funds Released
23.	Satna	35.65	
24.	Shahdol	59.47	
25.	Sidhi	37.22	
26.	Tikamgarh	20.95	
27.	Alirajpur	38.26	
28.	Dhar	52.31	
29.	East Nimar (Khandwa)	34.19	
30.	Indore	11.70	
31.	Jhabua	59.80	
32.	Neemuch	24.78	
33.	Ratlam	23.69	
34.	Ujjain	12.76	
TOTAL (XII PLAN)		1403.15	Nil

Power generation capacity

859. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- the installed power generation capacity in each mode as on 1st November, 2014;
- what is the actual present capacity in each mode for the corresponding date;
- what is the expected demand during the next five years, year-wise; and
- how Government is planning to meet power deficit in the coming years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) The total installed power generation capacity/actual present capacity in each mode as on 1st November, 2014 is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) As per the 18th Electric Power Survey (EPS) conducted by the Central Electricity Authority, the All India Peak Load and Electrical Energy Requirement during next five years (2014-15 to 2018-19) is as given below:

Year	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
All India Peak Load (MW)	169491	183902	199540	214093	229465
Electrical Energy Requirement (MU)	1167731	1257589	1354874	1450982	1552008

(d) Based on the demand projection of the 18th EPS, during Twelfth Five Year Plan, the Generation capacity addition target planned from conventional sources is 88,537 MW and from renewable sources is 30,000 MW. With this capacity addition, the projected demand for power, as per 18th EPS on All India basis, is likely to be met by the terminal year of the Twelfth Five Year Plan. Further, the Government of India has advised States/UTs to tie up power to meet their requirement, based on their anticipated demand supply scenario.

Statement

*The details of the total installed power generation capacity/
actual preset capacity in each mode*

Mode of Generation	Installed Capacity/Actual Capacity (MW)
Thermal	177378.59
Hydro	40798.76
Nuclear	4780.00
Renewable Energy Sources (As on 31.03.2014)	31692.14
TOTAL	254649.49

Changes in Standard Bid Documents

860. SHRI TARUN VIJAY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the current Standard Bid Documents (SBDs) have helped the electricity producers to contractually conclude about 40,000 MW in a short time and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government is considering any changes in SBDs; and

(c) whether the power companies have opposed these changes and if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) The Standard Bidding Document for procurement of power by Distribution Licensees were issued for Case-II and Case-I types of bidding in 2006 and 2009 respectively. Based on information available from the Forum of Regulators (FoR), details of projects awarded on the basis of these documents are given in the Statement-I and Statement-II sespectively (*See* below). Due to issues pertaining to fuel risk, bidding framework, technical and financial criteria, etc., these documents were reviewed and replaced by Model Bidding Documents in 2013.

(c) At the time of revision of earlier Standard Bidding Documents, some power companies had raised concerns regarding departure from the existing Build, Own and

Operate (BOO) Model, termination provisions, technical and operating parameters, role of Independent Engineer, bankability of the projects under new model and fuel availability risk etc.

Statement-I

*The details of thermal power projects concluded under Case-II
Tariff based competitive bidding are as under*

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Location	Capacity (MW)
	Haryana		
1.	Jhajjar	Jhajjar	2x660
	Punjab		
2.	Talwandi Saboo	Mansa	3x660
3.	Rajpura	Patiala	2x660
	Rajasthan		
4.	Banswara TPP	Banswara	2x660
	Madhya Pradesh		
5.	Shahpura	Jabalpur	2x660
6.	Sasan UMPP	Sasan	4000
	Uttar Pradesh		
7.	Anpara 'C'	Sonebhadra	2x600
8.	Bara	Allahabad	3x660
9.	Karchanna	Allahabad	2x660
10.	Jawaharpur TPP	Etah	2x660
11.	Dopaha TPP	Sonebhadra	3x660
12.	Yamuna Expressway	Bulandshahr	3x660
	Chhattisgarh		
13.	Bhaiyathan	Surguja	2x660
	Maharashtra		
14.	Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation	Bhadrawati	2x660
15.	Dhopave TPP	Ratnagiri	3x660
	Karnataka		
16.	Gulbarga TPP	Gulbarga	2x660
17.	Ghatprabha	Belgaum	2x660
	Gujarat		
18.	Mundra UMPP	Mundra	4000
	TOTAL		32,300

Statement-II

Details of projects awarded on the basis of Competitive Bidding Projects under Case-I

Sl.No.	Name of State	Fuel type	Name of power project	Name of developer	Capacity of project (MW)	Quantum procured (MW)
1.	Haryana	Coal Based	Mundra TPS Phase - IV	Adani Power Ltd.	3 x 660	1980
2.	Haryana	Coal Based	Kamalanga TPP	PTC (GMR) India Ltd.	1050	1050
3.	Haryana	Coal Based	Lanco Babandh	Lanco	389	389
4.	Maharashtra	Imported/ Domestic	M/s Adani Power Maharashtra Ltd., at Tiroda, Dist. Gondia.	M/s Adani Power Maharashtra Ltd.	5x660	1320
5.	Maharashtra	Coal Linkage	M/s Lanco Mahanadi Power Ltd. at Mandva, Dist. Wardha	M/s Lanco Mahanadi Power Ltd.	2x660	680
6.	Maharashtra	Imported	M/s JSWER Ltd. at Jaigad, Dist. Ratanagiri	M/s JSWER Ltd. at Jaigad	3x660	300
7.	Maharashtra	Imported/ Domestic	M/s Adani Power Maharashtra Ltd., at. Tiroda, Dist. Gondia	M/s Adani Power Maharashtra Ltd.	5x660	1200
8.	Maharashtra	Domestic	M/s Emco Energy Ltd. MIDC, Warora, Dist. Chandrapur	M/s Emco Energy Ltd.	1x300	200
9.	Maharashtra	Domestic	M/s Indiabulls Power Ltd., at Nandgaonpeth, Dist. Amaravati	M/s Indiabulls Power Ltd.	2x660	1200

10.	Gujarat	Imported	Mundra Power Project	M/s Adani Power Limited, Mundra	330 x4	1000
11.	Gujarat	Linkage coal	Chakabura Power Project, Korba	M/s Aryan Coal Beneficiations Ltd.	125x 2	200
12.	Gujarat	Imported	Mundra Power Project	M/s Adani Power Limited, Mundra	660 x2	1000
13.	Gujarat	Imported Coal	Salaya Power Project	M/s Essar Power Gujarat Limited	500 x2	1000
14.	Gujarat	Domestic	M/s KSK Mahanadi Power Company Ltd.	M/s KSK Mahanadi Power Company Ltd.	600x3	1010
15.	Gujarat	Imported Coal	M/s Shapporji Pallonji and Co. Ltd.	M/s Shapporji Pallonji and Energy Gujarat Pvt. Ltd.	660 x 2	800
16.	Gujarat	Imported Coal	M/s Essar Power Gujarat Ltd.	M/s Essar Power Gujarat Ltd.	600x2 + 660x2	800
17.	Rajasthan	Imported/ Domestic	Kawai Super Critical Thermal Power Project	M/s Adani Rajasthan Power Ltd., Ahmedabad	1320	1200
18.	Madhya Pradesh	Domestic Coal	Chitrangi Power Project	M/s Reliance Power Ltd.	3960	1241
19.	Madhya Pradesh	Domestic Coal	Mahan Thermal Power Project	M/s Essar Power Ltd.	1200	150
					TOTAL	16720

Power shortage in Maharashtra

861. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Maharashtra is facing huge power shortage due to non availability of coal and gas supply;

(b) if so, Government's response thereto to help Maharashtra Government to get adequate coal and gas supply;

(c) whether the Supreme Court has cancelled coal blocks allocated to the State which would further cause problems of coal shortage in the near future; and

(d) if so, what steps are being taken by Government to resolve the coal shortage problems in the State, which has been facing huge power crisis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Maharashtra is not facing huge power shortage. As reported by the States, the energy shortage in Maharashtra is 1.6% against the all India shortage of 4.1% during the current year (April-October, 2014). During November, 2014, there has been augmentation in the coal supply resulting in better coal materialization. The gas based generation across the country including Maharashtra has been affected due to inadequate availability of gas to power sector. However, Government of India has announced new gas prices due to which the domestic gas supply is expected to increase. Government has resolved several issues to ensure adequate supply of coal.

(c) and (d) Hon'ble Supreme Court *vide* its judgment dated 25.08.2014 and 24.9.2014 has cancelled 204 coal blocks including coal block allocated to State of Maharashtra. Since the Hon'ble Supreme Court has given six months' time to the coal block allottees, power supply due to non-availability of coal from the producing blocks is not likely to be affected immediately. Government of India has promulgated an ordinance stipulating the methodology to be followed for allocation of cancelled coal blocks. However, to ensure adequate availability of coal, the gap in indigenous coal availability is being met through enhanced coal production and coal imports for increased generation by thermal plants.

Consumption of power

†862. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether per capita electricity consumption in India is very low in comparison to almost all developed and developing countries despite constant increase in demand;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the names of the States and Union Territories of the country which have been electrified completely and by when complete electrification of the whole country is proposed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The per capita consumption of electricity of India is less than the developed countries and certain developing countries. The details of per capita electricity consumption of some of the developed and developing countries for the year 2012 is given in the given Statement (*See below*).

The low per capita consumption is mainly due to low per capita income and less access to electricity to a section of the population in the country.

(c) Based on the information furnished by State Govt./DISCOMs, nine States namely Andhra Pradesh, Delhi, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Kerala, Punjab, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu and all UTs except Andaman and Nicobar Islands have achieved 100% village electrification.

Statement

Details of Per Capita Consumption of some developed and developing countries

Sl. No.	Country	Per capita consumption
1.	Canada	15558
2.	USA	12947
3.	Korea	10346
4.	Australia	10218
5.	Japan	7753
6.	France	7367
7.	Germany	7138
8.	Russia	6602
9.	UK	5452
10.	Italy	5277
11.	South Africa	4410
12.	China	3488
13.	Brazil	2509
14.	India(\$)*	914
15.	Bangladesh	280

Sl. No.	Country	Per capita consumption
16.	Ghana	348
17.	Nepal	119
18.	Pakistan	447
19.	Zambia	600
20.	Sri Lanka	527

* For the year 2012-13.

(\$) Per Capita Consumption = (Gross Electrical Energy Availability/Mid year Population).

Source: IEA Website

Distribution of power between Andhra Pradesh and Telangana

863. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of power generation in undivided Andhra Pradesh between 2004 to 2014, year-wise and power plant-wise;

(b) the details of power distribution between Andhra Pradesh and Telangana after bifurcation of the State;

(c) the details of projects which are generating and distributing power to both the States;

(d) whether power distribution to both the States has been allocated as per the provisions of Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) The year-wise and power plant-wise details of power generation in undivided Andhra Pradesh between 2004-05 to 2013-14 and during the current year 2014-15 (up to May, 2014), is given in the given Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) to (e) The power has been distributed between Andhra Pradesh and Telangana as per the Andhra Pradesh Reorganization Act, 2014. Accordingly, the undivided Andhra Pradesh Government, *vide* order dated 8.05.2014, allocated power between the two successor States as follows:

State of Telangana - 53.89%

State of Andhra Pradesh - 46.11%

Power plants situated in undivided Andhra Pradesh have also been divided between the successor States of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana, as per the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act 2014. Details of projects generating and distributing power to both the States are given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(f) Does not arise.

Statement

*Station-wise generation of power stations in undivided Andhra Pradesh
during 2004-05 to 2014-15 (upto May, 2014)*

Name of the Station	Generation (Million Units)				
	2014-15 (up to May, 14)	2013-14	2012- 13	2011-12	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5	6
Simhadri	2909.33	14684.48	12691.16	10404.46	8416.82
Ramagundem STPS	3497.69	19746.25	20785.3	21255.39	20559.82
Dr. N.Tata Rao TPS	2214.14	12840.66	13407.9	14155.37	12408.24
Rayalaseema TPS	1254.09	7056.45	7692.58	8076.23	6253.34
Damodaram Sanjeevaiah TPS					
Kakatiya TPS	699.15	3154.98	3988.62	2440.79	1834.35
Kothagudem TPS	729.83	4286.01	4607.25	4997.65	5057.61
Kothagudem TPS (New)	1248.2	7017.69	7798.76	5801.59	3417.71
Ramagundem - B TPS	72.67	445.78	435.84	452.7	469.87
Nellore					
Simhapuri TPS	539.51	2229.37	1618.73		
Thamminapatnam TPS	255.11	1445.26	384.64		
LVS Power Dg	0	0	0	12.69	44.44
Vijeswaran CCPP	182.71	1050.02	1168.17		
Peddapuram CCPP	26.16	490.78	713.2	1318.82	1427.37
Gautami CCPP	0	0	997.36	2898.67	3331.07
Jegurupadu CCPP	127.4	993.44	1689.04	2833.49	3094.23
Konaseema CCPP	0	1.54	914.92	2266.22	2350.49

1	2	3	4	5	6
Kondapalli Extn. CCPP	0	0	661.51	2203.54	2043.68
Kondapalli CCPP	293.74	1441.45	1768.38	2030.94	2133.77
Godavari CCPP	156.12	1089.32	1032.98	1282.46	1464.36
Vemagiri CCPP	0	177.51	960.77	2066.81	2815.56
GMR Energy Ltd. - Kakinada	0	0	393.39	1200.03	960.49
Hampi HPS	2.05	94.71	65.27	85.4	87.96
Machkund HPS	95.11	572.59	565.52	485.33	585.46
Nagarjun Sgr RBC HPS	0	251.58	0	156.06	282.58
Srisaillam HPS	92.98	1314.85	514.5	1219.16	1832.88
T B Dam HPS	0.16	81.07	63.56	101.65	97.8
Upper Sileru HPS	98.21	460.14	401.07	415.46	419.65
Lower Sileru HPS	266.59	1268.48	1119.64	1032.83	1065.09
Nagarjun Sgr HPS	10.1	1315.16	256.1	1129.25	1298.04
Nagarjun Sgr LBC HPS	0	98.23	0	68.8	137.14
Pochampad HPS	6.44	85.29	16.58	88.06	82.7
Priyadarshni Jurala HPS	0	270.79	140.27	207.12	125.85
Srisaillam LB HPS	73.93	1464.21	314.24	1381.68	1994.43
Donkarayi HPS					
Nizam Sagar HPS					
Penna Ahobilam HPS					
Singur HPS					
Small Hydro (A)					
Guntur HPS					
GRAND TOTAL	14851.42	85428.09	87167.25	92068.65	86092.8

* Provisional based on Actual-Cum-Assesment

Note : 1. CEA monitors generation from conventional sources (Thermal, Hydro and Nuclear) only.

2. Generation from stations up to 25 MW are not being monitored since 1.04.2010.

Station-wise generation of power stations in undivided Andhra Pradesh
during 2004-05 to 2014-15 (upto May, 2014)

Name of the Station	Generation (Million Units)					
	2009-10	2008-09	2007-08	2006-07	2005-06	2004-05
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Simhadri	8520.71	8533.1	7779.6	8068.2	7741.4	8122.1
Ramagundem STPS	21594.73	21512.77	20587.72	20247.5	19691.1	17169.83
Dr. N.Tata Rao TPS	10728.33	10340.18	9763.46	9953.95	9755.14	9848.8
Rayalaseema TPS	6376.59	6741.58	4420.49	3313.86	2369.09	3353.6
Damodaram Sanjeevaiah TPS						
Kakatiya TPS						
Kothagudem TPS	4915.24	4461.41	5029.7	4787.35	4728.7	5363.4
Kothagudem TPS (New)	4035.5	3665.01	3970.55	3680.74	3484.27	4140.9
Ramagundem -B TPS	512.19	467.36	503.12	330.7	397.23	496
Nellore					7.4	153.9
Simhapuri TPS						
Thamminapatnam Tps						
LVS Power DG	205.15	0	0	0	0	
Vijeswaran CCPP	0	1483.84	1144.63	1513.74	1836.92	1993.4
Peddapuram CCPP	1525.02	984.52	1134.01	945.39	842.31	1141.34
Gautami CCPP	3078.89	29.87	0	0	0	
Jegurupadu CCPP	3348.39	1330.08	1310.56	1157.52	1293.7	1419.62
Konaseema CCPP	867.65	11.43	0	0	0	
Kondapalli Extn. CCPP.	389.12	0	0			
Kondapalli Extn. CCPP.	2749.85	2298.02	2211.64	1688.6	2116.12	2246.34

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Godavari CCPP	1553.13	1413.79	1486.05	1069.33	1331.16	1372.96
Vemagiri CCPP	3000.18	676.62	274.51	117.77	1.96	
GMR Energy Ltd. - Kakinada						
Hampi HPS	93.68	107.92	100.77	98.79	57.6	0
Machkund HPS	610.14	610.73	455.24	823.05	628.14	900.4
Nagarjun Sgr RBC HPS	115.97	170.46	206.48	284.39	273.94	47.7
Srisailem HPS	1278.52	1811.56	2192.07	1749.99	1490.26	941
T B Dam HPS	95.41	98.28	124.68	141.74	167.64	148.2
Upper Sileru HPS	232.05	619.18	525.41	600.08	472.96	544.2
Lower Sileru HPS	629.29	1374.54	1256.75	1336.29	1037.06	1171.1
Nagarjun Sgr HPS	1213.94	1116.12	2139.3	1816.57	1560.16	501.5
Nagarjun Sgr LBC HPS	30.72	86.24	100.49	154.57	120.97	5.1
Pochampad HPS	2.55	63.94	62.74	102.01	111.82	1.6
Priyadarshni Jurala HPS	238.94	124.42	0			
Srisailem LB HPS	1279.93	1802.33	2546.02	2512.96	2232.9	1411.7
Donkarayi HPS	41.34	127.58	133.26	127.36	114.71	132
Nizam Sagar HPS	3.09	24.21	8.35	25.57	9.64	0
Penna Ahobilam HPS	4.65	1.91	2.61	13.61	9.88	0
Singur HPS	5.43	8.38	2.93	10.92	8.93	1.47
Small Hydro (A)	4.77	12.61	15.35	24.25	24.96	6.3
Guntur HPS	0	0	0			
GRAND TOTAL	79281.09	72109.99	69488.49	66696.8	63918.07	62634.46

* Provisional based on Actual-Cum-Assesment

Note : 1. CEA monitors generation from conventional sources (Thermal, Hydro and Nuclear) only.

2. Generation from stations up to 25 MW are not being monitored since 1.04.2010

Statement-II*List of Power Stations in New Andhra Pradesh and Telangana*

Located State	Name of Project	Total
Telangana		
	Thermal :	
	Kakatiya T P S (Warangal)	500.00
	Kothagudam T P S (Khammam)	1720.00
	Ramagudam T P S B (Karimnagar)	62.50
	Ramagundam Thermal Power Station (Karim Nagar)	2600.00
	TOTAL (THERMAL)	4882.50
	Hydro :	
	Lower Sileru H E P S	460
	Nagarjuna Sagar (RBC Extn.) H E P S	30
	Nagarjuna Sagar H E P S	815.6
	Nagarjuna Sagar H E P S LBC	60
	Pochampad H E P S	27
	Priyadarshni Jurala H E P S	234
	Srisailem H E P S left Bank	900
	TOTAL (HYDRO)	2526.6
	TOTAL (TELANGANA)	7409.10
New Andhra Pradesh		
	Thermal :	
	Damodaram Sanjeevaiah, (Nellore)	800.00
	Dr. N. Tata Rao T P S (Krishana)	1760.00
	Gautami C C P P (East Godawari)	464.00
	Godawari Gas Power Station (East Godawari)	208.00
	Jegrupadu Gas Power Station (East Godawari)	455.40
	Konaseema C C P P (East Godawari)	445.00
	Kondapalli Gas Power Station (Krishna)	350.00
	L.V.S. Diesel Power Station (Visakhapatnam)	36.80
	Lanko Kondapalli Gas Power Station (Krishna)	366.00

Located State	Name of Project	Total
	Peddapuram Gas Power Station (East Godawari)	220.00
	RoyalSeema T P S (Kadapa)	1050.00
	Simadri Thermal Power Station (Nellore)	2000.00
	Simhapuri T P S (Nellore)	450.00
	Tanir Bavi Gas Power Station (Kakinada)	220.00
	Thamminaptnam T P P (Nellore)	150.00
	Thamminaptnam T P P (Nellore)	150.00
	Vemagiri CCPP (East Godawari)	370.00
	Vijeshwaram Gas Power Station (West Godawari)	272.00
	TOTAL (THERMAL)	9767.20
	Hydro :	
	Hampi H E P S (JV of Kar and AP)	36
	Machkund H E P S (JV of Odisha and AP)	114.75
	Srisaillam H E P S	770
	T.B. Dam H E P S (JV of Kar and AP)	36
	UpperSileru (Stage-I) H E P S	120
	Upper Sileru (Stage-II) H E P S	120
	Nagarjuna Sagar H E P S RBC	60
	TOTAL (HYDRO)	1256.75
	TOTAL (NEW ANDHRA PRADESH)	11023.95
	GRAND TOTAL	18433.05

Planning to reduce dependence on coal for power generation

864. SHRI AVINASH PANDE: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to gradually reduce dependence on coal for the generation of electricity;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) To reduce the emission of green-house gases and to also reduce

dependence on coal, a low carbon growth strategy has been adopted in the planning process and the highest priority is being accorded to the development of electricity generation based on hydro, nuclear and renewable sources of energy to the extent possible. However, the rising demand of electricity cannot be met alone with power generation from these sources. Hence, a mix of coal, hydro, renewable and nuclear sources is planned to meet the rising demand of power in the country.

To increase the share of renewables, in addition to the generation capacity addition target of 88,537 MW from conventional sources, the capacity addition of about 30,000 MW has been planned from Renewable sources during 12th Five Year Plan. The cumulative installed capacity of renewable power is expected to be 55,000 MW by March, 2017.

(c) Does not arise.

Social responsibilities undertaken by NHPC

†865. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether NHPC is socially responsible for the development of those areas where its projects are under construction;

(b) if so, the details of social responsibilities discharged by NHPC in respect of different projects setup in Uttarakhand; and

(c) if not, the details of amount collected so far in this head by NHPC along with the areas where the amount has been utilized?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Social responsibility discharged by NHPC in Uttarakhand is in the field of Education, Health, Rural Development, Women Empowerment, Environment and Sustainability, Promotion of Sports, Art and Culture etc., such as providing infrastructure support to schools, upgradation of ITIs, providing computers and training in schools, distribution of scholarships, relief and rehabilitation measures after a natural disaster, vaccination and medical camps, distribution of solar lanterns, solar street lights, rain water harvesting, cutting and tailoring training, sponsorship of local sports / mela and various rural development activities etc. The details of amount incurred on various CSR activities, project-wise, in Uttarakhand till date is as indicated below:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1.	Kotli Bhel Project	105.98 lacs
2.	Dhauliganga Power Station	105.03 lacs
3.	Tanakpur Power Station	110.13 lacs
4.	Regional Office, Dehradun	1.50 lacs
5.	Relief and Rehabilitation measures after natural disaster in Uttarakhand	100.00 lacs
TOTAL		422.64 lacs

Demand and shortfall of power

866. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the demand and shortfall of power in the country in various sectors, sector-wise and State-wise;

(b) whether any study has been conducted to ascertain the requirement of power in these sectors during the next five years;

(c) if so, the details thereof, sector-wise and State-wise; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by Government to meet the current and future requirements of power in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Electricity is a concurrent subject. Supply and distribution of electricity to various consumers/sectors in a State/UT is within the purview of the respective State Government/State Power Utility.

The overall State-wise energy and peak shortfall during the current year (April, 2014 to October, 2014), is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) and (c) The 18th Electric Power Survey (EPS) of India conducted by Central Electricity Authority has estimated electrical energy consumption (requirement at consumer end) for various sectors (Domestic, Commercial, Agriculture, Industrial and Others etc.) for 12th and 13th Five Year Plan.

The State-wise, sector-wise details of forecast electrical energy consumption for the next five years *i.e.* 2015-16 to 2019-20 is given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(d) The Central Government is taking the following steps to mitigate the shortcomings in supply of power:

- (i) Capacity addition of 1,18,537 MW (including 88,537 MW conventional and 30000 MW renewable) has been planned to meet the demand projected by the 18th EPS by the terminal year of the 12th Five Year Plan.
- (ii) Transmission lines of 1,07,440 ckm and 2,82,740 MVA transformation capacity have been targeted for the 12th Plan. As against this, 45,570 ckm of transmission lines and 1,56,354 MVA of transformation capacity has been achieved till October, 2014.
- (iii) Government of India has taken initiative to prepare Action Plans for providing 24X7 Power For All (PFA) in partnership with the States.
- (iv) Two new schemes have been approved by the Government, namely Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana and Integrated Power Development Scheme for strengthening of sub-transmission and distribution networks and for segregation of agricultural feeders to give adequate and better supply and reduce line losses.
- (v) Renovation and Modernization (R M) of old power plants is planned by the concerned State and Central Power Utilities for improving the Plant Load Factor of power stations
- (vi) The gap in indigenous coal availability is being met through enhanced coal production and coal imports for increased generation by thermal plants.
- (vii) Promotion of energy conservation, energy efficiency and demand side management measures is being undertaken.
- (viii) In order to support financial viability of State Distribution Utilities (Discoms), the Central Government had notified a Financial Restructuring Plan (FRP).
- (ix) Expeditious resolution of issues relating to environmental and forest clearances to facilitate early completion of generation and transmission projects.

Statement-I

Power Supply Position for 2014-15 (Provisional)

State / System / Region	Energy				Peak			
	April, 2014 - October, 2014				April, 2014 - October, 2014			
	Requirement (MU)	Availability (MU)	Surplus/Deficit (-) (MU)	(%)	Peak Demand (MW)	Peak Met (MW)	Surplus/Deficit (-) (MW)	(%)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Chandigarh	1,077	1,077	0	0	367	367	0	0
Delhi	19,843	19,739	-104	-0.5	6,006	5,925	-81	-1.3
Haryana	30,237	30,105	-132	-0.4	9,152	9,152	0	0.0
Himachal Pradesh	5,174	5,115	-59	-1.1	1,316	1,313	-3	-0.2
Jammu & Kashmir	8,880	7,107	-1,773	-20.0	2,521	2,017	-504	-20.0
Punjab	34,385	33,905	-480	-1.4	11,534	10,023	-1,511	-13.1
Rajasthan	37,423	37,015	-408	-1.1	10,188	10,077	-111	-1.1
Uttar Pradesh	64,164	53,633	-10,531	-16.4	15,670	13,003	-2,667	-17.0
Uttarakhand	7,383	7,121	-262	-3.5	1,883	1,833	-50	-2.7
Northern Region	208,566	194,817	-13,749	-6.6	51,977	47,642	-4,335	-8.3
Chhattisgarh	12,595	12,425	-170	-1.3	3,759	3,350	-409	-10.9

Gujarat	56,486	56,463	-23	0.0	13,603	13,499	-104	-0.8
Madhya Pradesh	30,408	30,116	-292	-1.0	8,413	8,395	-18	-0.2
Maharashtra	80,367	79,076	-1,291	-1.6	20,724	19,654	-1,070	-5.2
Daman and Diu	1,249	1,249	0	0.0	297	297	0	0.0
Dadar and Nagar Haveli	3,140	3,138	-2	-0.1	679	679	0	0.0
Goa	2,418	2,383	-35	-1.4	501	489	-12	-2.4
Western Region	186,663	184,850	-1,813	-1.0	44,166	42,757	-1,409	-3.2
Andhra Pradesh	38,482	35,684	-2,798	-7.3	7,144	6,549	-595	-8.3
Telangana	22,365	20,254	-2,111	-9.4	7,791	6,648	-1,143	-14.7
Karnataka	35,315	33,424	-1,891	-5.4	10,001	9,503	-498	-5.0
Kerala	12,922	12,679	-243	-1.9	3,760	3,495	-265	-7.0
Tamil Nadu	57,366	55,780	-1,586	-2.8	13,663	13,498	-165	-1.2
Puducherry	1,474	1,449	-25	-1.7	389	348	-41	-10.5
Lakshadweep	28	28	0	0	8	8	0	0
Southern Region	167,924	159,270	-8,654	-5.2	39,094	35,698	-3,396	-8.7
Bihar	10,548	10,268	-280	-2.7	2,992	2,792	-200	-6.7
DVC	11,118	10,808	-310	-2.8	2,653	2,590	-63	-2.4
Jharkhand	4,418	4,291	-127	-2.9	1,060	1,037	-23	-2.2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Odisha	16,092	15,794	-298	-1.9	3,857	3,807	-50	-1.3
West Bengal	29,918	29,739	-179	-0.6	7,544	7,524	-20	-0.3
Sikkim	228	228	0	0.0	82	82	0	0.0
Andaman- Nicobar	140	105	-35	-25	40	32	-8	-20
Eastern Region	72,322	71,128	-1,194	-1.7	16,909	16,609	-300	-1.8
Arunachal Pradesh	391	348	-43	-11.0	139	126	-13	-9.4
Assam	5,259	4,767	-492	-9.4	1,380	1,257	-123	-8.9
Manipur	386	368	-18	-4.7	141	138	-3	-2.1
Meghalaya	1,043	875	-168	-16.1	335	297	-38	-11.3
Mizoram	258	241	-17	-6.6	87	82	-5	-5.7
Nagaland	376	356	-20	-5.3	140	118	-22	-15.7
Tripura	726	642	-84	-11.6	310	266	-44	-14.2
North-Eastern Region	8,439	7,597	-842	-10.0	2,528	2,141	-387	-15.3
ALL INDIA	643,914	617,662	-26,252	-4.1	148,166	141,160	-7,006	-4.7

Lakshadweep and Andaman and Nicobar Islands are stand-alone systems, power supply position of these, does not form part of regional requirement and availability.

Note: Energy figures for Andhra Pradesh includes the figures of undivided Andhra Pradesh (including Telangana area) for the period Apr-May, 2014. Energy figures of Telengana are w.e.f. June 2014. Peak figures for Andhra Pradesh and Telangana are w.e.f. June, 2014. This is due to bifurcation of Andhra Pradesh into Andhra Pradesh and Telangana w.e.f. June, 2014.

Statement-II

*A. Forecast of Electrical Energy Consumption in Domestic Category
from 2015-16 to 2019-20 (All figures in MUs)*

States/UTs	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Delhi	13152	13948	14792	15687	16636
Haryana	8053	8878	9554	10185	10858
Himachal Pradesh	1589	1686	1780	1878	1983
Jammu and Kashmir	2746	3075	3444	3857	4320
Punjab	10969	11818	12414	12915	13437
Rajasthan	13393	15461	17258	18842	20572
Uttar Pradesh	36682	41938	46132	49408	52916
Uttarakhand	2369	2559	2763	2984	3223
Chandigarh	682	723	767	813	862
Northern Region	89634	100086	108903	116570	124806
Goa	972	1050	1119	1188	1260
Gujarat	14588	16007	17521	19133	20893
Chhattisgarh	4624	5097	5538	5989	6477
Madhya Pradesh	11885	13727	15032	16047	17131
Maharashtra	26221	27815	29362	30848	32409
D and N Haveli	107	125	140	154	170
Daman and Diu	103	113	122	132	142
Western Region	58500	63934	68834	73490	78482
Andhra Pradesh	24201	26907	29366	32050	34979
Karnataka	13895	14884	15791	16752	17773
Kerala	9826	10472	11054	11669	12317
Tamil Nadu	25563	27701	29983	32415	35009
Puducherry	732	773	806	837	866
Southern Region	74217	80737	87000	93724	100944
Bihar	7446	9148	11024	13285	16010
Jharkhand	4746	5290	5969	6512	7104
Odisha	7219	7731	8240	8741	9272
West Bengal	14845	16859	18664	20143	21662

States/UTs	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Sikkim	145	155	160	177	185
Eastern Region	34401	39183	44057	48857	54233
Assam	3216	3443	3722	4024	4351
Manipur	410	499	594	693	808
Meghalaya	326	345	366	389	412
Nagaland	311	336	371	405	442
Tripura	552	620	676	731	791
Arunachal Pradesh	107	123	135	148	163
Mizoram	367	440	484	524	566
North Eastern Region	5287	5806	6349	6914	7534
Andaman and Nicobar	137	150	163	177	193
Lakshadweep	27	28	30	31	33
ALL INDIA	262202	289924	315335	339762	366224

*B. Forecast of Electrical Energy Consumption in Commercial Category
from 2015-16 to 2019-20 (All figures in MUs)*

States/UTs	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Delhi	8325	9158	10073	11081	12189
Haryana	3046	3432	3825	4221	4644
Himachal Pradesh	664	711	754	800	849
Jammu and Kashmir	466	522	585	655	734
Punjab	3306	3610	3923	4243	4590
Rajasthan	3041	3352	3695	4074	4491
Uttar Pradesh	9861	11281	12783	14358	16127
Uttarakhand	1386	1455	1528	1605	1685
Chandigarh	539	572	607	643	683
Northern Region	30635	34094	37774	41680	45990
Goa	296	320	345	369	395
Gujarat	7485	8331	9184	10125	11161
Chhattisgarh	855	952	1014	1081	1152

States/UTs	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Madhya Pradesh	2774	3176	3600	4045	4545
Maharashtra	18536	20203	21828	23584	25482
D and N Haveli	26	28	30	33	35
Daman and Diu	49	54	58	63	68
Western Region	30022	33064	36060	39299	42838
Andhra Pradesh	9882	10855	11901	13024	14230
Karnataka	8268	9202	10192	11237	12389
Kerala	4447	4893	5335	5764	6227
Tamil Nadu	11603	12810	14176	15727	17495
Puducherry	253	273	293	313	334
Southern Region	34453	38034	41897	46065	50675
Bihar	1042	1192	1364	1560	1785
Jharkhand	523	577	630	681	736
Odisha	1362	1455	1546	1643	1747
West Bengal	6123	6659	7234	7851	8510
Sikkim	60	65	71	75	79
Eastern Region	9111	9948	10845	11810	12857
Assam	842	937	1014	1088	1166
Manipur	53	64	78	94	114
Meghalaya	64	68	71	74	78
Nagaland	68	79	89	99	110
Tripura	84	92	102	112	124
Arunachal Pradesh	25	28	30	33	37
Mizoram	33	39	45	50	57
North Eastern Region	1169	1307	1429	1551	1685
Andaman and Nicobar	73	78	83	89	95
Lakshadweep	9	10	10	11	11
ALL INDIA	105472	116535	128099	140506	154153

*C. Forecast of Electrical Energy Consumption in Agriculture Category
from 2015-16 to 2019-20 (All figures in MUs)*

States/UTs	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Delhi	29	28	26	25	24
Haryana	12433	13053	13704	14387	15105
Himachal Pradesh	44	46	48	50	52
Jammu and Kashmir	404	453	507	568	636
Punjab	20138	22266	23152	23733	24329
Rajasthan	19678	20777	21766	22739	23747
Uttar Pradesh	19748	23279	26126	28805	31746
Uttarakhand	377	392	408	424	441
Chandigarh	1	1	2	2	2
Northern Region	72854	80295	85739	90734	96082
Goa	35	38	41	44	48
Gujarat	19740	21216	22778	24431	26192
Chhattisgarh	2959	3157	3369	3594	3836
Madhya Pradesh	12378	13738	14958	15998	17110
Maharashtra	18990	20164	21412	22739	24150
D and N Haveli	3	3	3	3	3
Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0
Western Region	54105	58316	62560	66809	71338
Andhra Pradesh	29750	31994	34414	37022	39834
Karnataka	18237	19420	20764	22026	23386
Kerala	329	341	348	355	362
Tamil Nadu	14608	15087	15569	16058	16555
Puducherry	98	100	103	105	108
Southern Region	63022	66942	71196	75565	80245
Bihar	1789	2003	2204	2424	2666
Jharkhand	93	99	104	109	114
Odisha	239	264	292	324	359
West Bengal	2281	2497	2734	2994	3279

States/UTs	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0
Eastern Region	4401	4863	5334	5851	6419
Assam	104	114	126	138	152
Manipur	1	1	1	1	1
Meghalaya	1	1	1	1	1
Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0
Tripura	58	62	67	72	78
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0
Mizoram	14	17	20	23	23
North Eastern Region	177	195	214	235	255
Andaman and Nicobar	0	0	0	0	0
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0
ALL INDIA	194559	210611	225044	239194	254338

*D. Forecast of Electrical Energy Consumption in Industrial Category
from 2015-16 to 2019-20 (All figures in MUs)*

States/UTs	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Delhi	4407	4758	5137	5546	5989
Haryana	15127	17347	19227	21223	23333
Himachal Pradesh	5621	5964	6326	6710	7116
Jammu and Kashmir	1393	1560	1747	1957	2191
Punjab	18103	19922	21082	22271	23530
Rajasthan	15476	17388	19522	21902	24558
Uttar Pradesh	24226	27324	30673	34285	38295
Uttarakhand	5371	5691	6029	6387	6767
Chandigarh	381	402	424	448	473
Northern Region	90106	100355	110167	120729	132253
Goa	2151	2327	2518	2723	2944
Gujarat	36308	39487	42544	45693	49077
Chhattisgarh	7876	8480	9119	9806	10544

States/UTs	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Madhya Pradesh	12475	14292	15953	17444	19076
Maharashtra	51153	58817	60100	65134	70620
D and N Haveli	5108	5415	5740	6085	6450
Daman and Diu	2000	2130	2264	2405	2556
Western Region	117071	130948	138238	149291	161268
Andhra Pradesh	28144	30777	33659	36813	40264
Karnataka	13458	14799	15830	16937	18128
Kerala	5244	5504	5748	5993	6249
Tamil Nadu	35700	38837	42242	45938	49949
Puducherry	1412	1446	1482	1518	1557
Southern Region	83958	91363	98960	107199	116147
Bihar	5468	6049	6684	7378	8144
Jharkhand	14750	15762	16773	17849	18996
Odisha	14884	15562	16160	16808	17525
West Bengal	27165	29672	32428	35462	38800
Sikkim	55	64	69	75	79
Eastern Region	62322	67109	72114	77572	83544
Assam	1815	1962	2116	2276	2445
Manipur	82	94	106	118	132
Meghalaya	1040	1123	1232	1347	1435
Nagaland	22	25	27	30	33
Tripura	103	115	128	142	157
Arunachal Pradesh	109	122	134	147	162
Mizoram	64	73	83	94	107
North Eastern Region	3236	3514	3825	4154	4472
Andaman and Nicobar	14	16	17	18	20
Lakshadweep	2	2	3	3	3
ALL INDIA	356709	393306	423324	458967	497705

*E. Electrical Energy Consumption in Others
from 2015-16 to 2019-20 (All figures in MUs)*

States/UTs	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Delhi	3789	4009	4242	4489	4750
Haryana	2673	2918	3180	3460	3765
Himachal Pradesh	891	943	997	1054	1113
Jammu and Kashmir	1976	2213	2479	2776	3109
Punjab	1911	2077	2237	2408	2593
Rajasthan	4840	5270	5645	5982	6339
Uttar Pradesh	4212	4558	4898	5229	5585
Uttarakhand	471	503	537	574	613
Chandigarh	136	142	149	156	163
Northern Region	20899	22632	24363	26127	28031
Goa	373	394	415	435	457
Gujarat	3862	4096	4325	4566	4823
Chhattisgarh	2224	2366	2526	2681	2791
Madhya Pradesh	12873	14062	15363	16789	18351
Maharashtra	10625	11599	12637	13756	14978
D and N Haveli	16	17	18	19	20
Daman and Diu	9	10	11	12	13
Western Region	29983	32544	35294	38258	41433
Andhra Pradesh	7415	7822	8252	8708	9187
Karnataka	7433	7783	8116	8440	8784
Kerala	1133	1201	1272	1346	1425
Tamil Nadu	3614	3810	4014	4228	4453
Puducherry	117	124	132	141	150
Southern Region	19712	20740	21786	22863	23999
Bihar	3037	3375	3750	4168	4633
Jharkhand	1660	1747	1832	1922	2016
Odisha	2518	2781	2990	3208	3464

States/UTs	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
West Bengal	2818	2986	3167	3360	3568
Sikkim	86	96	103	115	126
Eastern Region	10118	10985	11842	12772	13806
Assam	695	747	801	859	921
Manipur	134	148	162	178	195
Meghalaya	216	227	237	249	261
Nagaland	111	127	140	153	169
Tripura	195	209	224	241	258
Arunachal Pradesh	74	83	91	100	110
Mizoram	112	124	141	154	167
North Eastern Region	1538	1664	1797	1933	2081
Andaman and Nicobar	50	53	56	59	62
Lakshadweep	1	1	1	2	2
ALL INDIA	82302	88619	95140	102014	109413

*F. Forecast of Total Electrical Energy Consumption
from 2015-16 to 2019-20 (All figures in MUs)*

States/UTs	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Delhi	29702	31900	34270	36827	39587
Haryana	41333	45629	49491	53477	57705
Himachal Pradesh	8810	9350	9905	10492	11113
Jammu and Kashmir	6985	7823	8762	9813	10991
Punjab	54427	59693	62808	65570	68478
Rajasthan	56429	62248	67887	73539	79707
Uttar Pradesh	94729	108379	120612	132085	144669
Uttarakhand	9974	10600	11265	11974	12729
Chandigarh	1739	1841	1948	2062	2182
Northern Region	304129	337461	366947	395840	427162
Goa	3827	4130	4437	4759	5104

States/UTs	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Gujarat	81983	89137	96352	103948	112146
Chhattisgarh	18537	20051	21566	23151	24800
Madhya Pradesh	52385	58995	64906	70323	76213
Maharashtra	125525	138599	145340	156061	167639
D and N Haveli	5260	5588	5931	6293	6678
Daman and Diu	2161	2307	2455	2612	2779
Western Region	289680	318806	340986	367147	395358
Andhra Pradesh	99392	108356	117592	127616	138494
Karnataka	61290	66088	70692	75393	80459
Kerala	20979	22410	23756	25126	26581
Tamil Nadu	91088	98245	105984	114367	123460
Puducherry	2612	2716	2815	2915	3016
Southern Region	275362	297816	320839	345417	372009
Bihar	18782	21767	25025	28815	33237
Jharkhand	21772	23474	25307	27073	28966
Odissa	26222	27794	29228	30723	32367
West Bengal	53231	58674	64228	69810	75819
Sikkim	346	380	403	442	469
Eastern Region	120353	132088	144192	156863	170859
Assam	6672	7203	7779	8386	9036
Manipur	680	807	941	1084	1250
Meghalaya	1647	1764	1908	2059	2186
Nagaland	513	567	626	687	754
Tripura	991	1098	1197	1298	1408
Arunachal Pradesh	314	355	390	429	472
Mizoram	590	692	773	845	921
North Eastern Region	11407	12486	13615	14788	16026
Andaman and Nicobar	275	296	319	343	369
Lakshadweep	39	42	44	47	49
ALL INDIA	1001244	1098995	1186942	1280444	1381833

Reforms in power sector

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

- (a) whether Government has formulated any scheme for reforms in power sector in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the funds proposed to be allocated by Government for the implementation of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) The Schemes formulated by Government for reforms in power sector in the country are given in the Statement.

Statement

The Schemes launched for betterment and reforms in power sector

1. Restructured Accelerated Power Development Programme (R-APDRP):

Re-structured APDRP was approved as Central Sector Scheme on 31.07.2008 with total outlay of ₹51,577 crores for IT enablement and strengthening of distributions sector. The focus of the programme is urban areas – towns and cities with population of more than 30,000 (10,000 for special category states).

Projects under the scheme are taken up in two parts. Part-A is for establishing IT enabled system for energy accounting/auditing and SCADA for big cities (population: 4 lacs and Annual Energy Input: 350 MU) whereas Part-B is for regular distribution up-gradation and strengthening projects. Initially funds for projects under both the parts would be provided through loan. The entire amount of loan for Part-A projects would be converted into grant on the completion of the project and upto 50% (90% for special category States) loan of Part-B projects would be converted into grant on achieving the 15% AT&C loss in the project area on a sustainable basis. The completion period for both Part-A and Part-B projects are five years from the sanction date.

Projects worth ₹39,252 crores covering 1412 towns have been sanctioned under the programme and are at various levels of implementation.

2. National Electricity Fund (NEF):

Government of India launched the National Electricity Fund (Interest Subsidy Scheme) in July, 2012 to provide Interest Subsidy on loans raised by both Public

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

and Private Distribution Companies (Discoms), for capital works sanctioned by financial institutions to improve the infrastructure in Distribution Sector during the FY 2012-13 and 2013-14. The National Electricity Fund would provide interest subsidy aggregating ₹8,466 crores spread over 14 years of loan disbursement amounting to ₹25,000 crores for Distribution Schemes sanctioned during the 2 years viz., 2012-13 and 2013-14. The pre-conditions for eligibility are linked to reform measures taken by the States and the amount of interest subsidy is linked to the progress achieved in reforms link parameters.

3. Financial Restructuring Plan (FRP):

The scheme for Financial Restructuring of State owned Discoms was notified by Ministry of Power *vide* OM dated 05-10-2012 after CCEA approval to enable the turnaround of the State Discoms and ensure their long term viability. The scheme contains measures to be taken by the State Discoms and State Government for achieving financial turnaround by restructuring their debt with support through a Transitional Finance Mechanism by Central Government.

Central Government provides incentive by way of grant equal to the value of the additional energy saved by way of accelerated AT&C loss reduction beyond the loss trajectory specified under RAPDRP and capital reimbursement support of 25% of principal repayment by the State Government on the liability taken over by the State Government under the scheme. Bonds amounting to ₹56,908 crores have been issued by the Discoms and STL amounting to ₹51,204 crores have been rescheduled by lenders in the participating States.

4. Ultra Mega Power Projects (UMPPs):

Ministry of Power launched an initiative in 2005-06 to facilitate the development of Ultra Mega Power Projects (UMPPs) each having a capacity of 4,000 MW and above, at both the coal pitheads and coastal locations. These projects are awarded to developers selected through international competitive bidding process by following the Guidelines notified by Ministry of Power, GoI under section 63 of the Electricity Act, 2003. Four UMPPs (Sasan, Mundra, Krishnapatnam and Talaiya) have been awarded so far to developers.

The entire investment in the projects is to be made by the developers and no funds of Government are involved in the development of these projects.

5. Independent Transmission Projects (ITPs):

Ministry of Power has initiated a scheme for development of Independent Transmission Projects (ITPs) through private sector participation for evacuation

of power from the Generating Stations, Transmission of power from pooling stations to other grid stations up to load centres and system strengthening in India under tariff based competitive bidding route under Section-63 of the Electricity Act, 2003. For the development of ITPs, PFC Consulting Limited (PFCCCL) and REC Transmission Projects Company Ltd. (RECTPL) have been appointed as 'Bid Process Coordinator' by Ministry of Power, Govt. of India. The entire investment in the projects is to be made by the developers and no funds of Government are involved in the development of these projects.

6. Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS):

The Government has approved the Scheme of "Integrated Power Development Scheme" (IPDS) with the objectives of:

- (i) Strengthening of sub-transmission and distribution network in the urban areas;
- (ii) Metering of distribution transformers /feeders / consumers in the urban areas.
- (iii) IT enablement of distribution sector and strengthening of distribution network as per CCEA approval dated 21.06.2013 for completion of targets laid down under Restructured Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (RAPDRP) for 12th and 13th Plans by carrying forward the approved outlay for RAPDRP to IPDS.

The scheme will help in reduction in AT&C losses, establishment of IT enabled energy accounting/auditing system, improvement in billed energy based on metered consumption and improvement in collection efficiency.

The estimated cost of the present scheme with the components of strengthening of sub-transmission and distribution networks, including metering of consumers in the urban areas is ₹32,612 crore which includes the requirement of budgetary support from Government of India of ₹25,354 crore over the entire implementation period.

The component of IT enablement of distribution sector and strengthening of distribution network approved by CCEA in June, 2013 in the form of RAPDRP for 12th and 13th Plans is subsumed in this scheme and CCEA-approved scheme outlay of ₹44,011 crore including a budgetary support of ₹22,727 crore is be carried over to the new scheme of IPDS.

7. Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY):

The Government has approved the Scheme of "Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY)" with components (i) to separate agriculture and non agriculture feeders facilitating judicious rostering of supply to agricultural and

non-agricultural consumers in rural areas and (ii) strengthening and augmentation of sub transmission and distribution infrastructure in rural areas, including metering of distribution transformers/feeders/consumers.

The estimated cost of the scheme for above two components is ₹43,033 crore which includes the requirement of budgetary support of ₹33,453 crore from Government of India over the entire implementation period. In addition to this, the ongoing scheme of RGGVY in 12th and 13th Plans is subsumed in DDUGJY as a distinct component for rural electrification, for which Government has already approved to carry forward the balance amount of ₹29,574 crore.

**Transfer of Anantapur and Kurnool from
southern power distribution company**

868. SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has initiated any action on transfer of Anantpur and Kurnool from southern power distribution company to eastern power distribution company and other issues as provided in the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2004 and also as was assured by the then Prime Minister on the floor of Rajya Sabha on 20th February, 2014 during the passage of the Bill; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) As per the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014, the districts of Anantapur and Kurnool which fall within the jurisdiction of the AP Central Power Distribution Company Limited (APCPDCL) were to be reassigned to AP South Power Distribution Company Limited (APSDCL). Accordingly, these districts were reassigned from APCPDCL to APSPDCL and not from APSPDCL to Eastern Power Distribution Company Limited. Regarding other issues, necessary orders have been issued by both the States as per the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014.

Power reforms for uninterrupted power supply

869. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is going to roll out power reforms to provide uninterrupted electricity supply in cooperation with the State Governments;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of steps Government proposes to take for strengthening transmission and distribution network and separating feeders for agriculture and rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Electricity being a Concurrent subject, the provisions of the Act are applicable to the Central and State Governments as well as to the different statutory bodies and entities defined therein. Further, supply and distribution of electricity to various consumers including rural consumers is primarily within the purview of the respective State Government/State Power Utility. Central Government only supplements the efforts of the State Governments in this regard.

(c) In order to supplement the efforts of State Governments, Central Government is, *inter-alia*, taking the following steps to mitigate the shortcomings in supply of power:

- (i) Capacity addition of 1,18,537 MW (including 88,537MW conventional and 30000 MW renewable has been planned to meet the demand projected by the 18th Electric Power Survey (EPS) by the terminal year of the 12th Five Year Plan.
- (ii) Transmission lines of 1,07,440 ckm and 2,82,740 MVA transformation capacity have been targeted for the 12th Plan. As against this, 45,570 ckm of transmission lines and 1,56,354 MVA of transformation capacity has been achieved.
- (iii) Government of India has taken initiative to prepare Action Plans for providing 24X7 Power For All (PFA) in partnership with the States.
- (iv) Two new schemes have been approved by the Government, namely Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojna and Integrated Power Development Scheme for strengthening of sub-transmission and distribution networks and for segregation of agricultural feeders.
- (v) Renovation and Modernization (R&M) of old power plants is planned by the concerned State and Central Power Utilities for improving the Plant Load Factor of power stations.
- (vi) The gap in indigenous coal availability is being met through enhanced coal production and coal imports for increased generation by thermal plants.
- (vii) Promotion of energy conservation, energy efficiency and demand side management measures.
- (viii) In order to support financial viability of State Distribution Utilities (Discoms), the Central Government had notified a Financial Restructuring Plan (FRP).
- (ix) Expeditious resolution of issues relating to environmental and forest clearances.

Silicosis in labourers working at power plants

†870. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that most of the labourers working in 12 coal based Government and private power plants of Madhya Pradesh have fallen prey to silicosis;

(b) whether there was no arrangement of regular health check-up of the labourers in all of these plants;

(c) if so, the steps being taken by Government for providing treatment and assistance to the labourers suffering from silicosis;

(d) whether Government would arrange the health check-up of the labourers working in other coal based power plants also; and

(e) if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (e) Comprehensive medical check-up of workers working in Coal Fired Thermal Power Stations is mandatory under the provisions of The Factories Act, 1948 and Coal Fired Thermal Power Plants have to ensure its compliance.

Government of Madhya Pradesh has informed that no case for Silicosis has been reported in thermal power stations of Madhya Pradesh Power Generating Co. Ltd. (MPPGCL) and regular medical check-up of the employees of the MPPGCL is being done in respective hospitals at thermal power stations of MPPGCL.

Outlay for Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana

871. SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the outlay for the Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana announced in the General Budget 2014-15;

(b) the details of salient features of the above Yojana; and

(c) whether the focus of this Yojana is on rural or urban sector, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) The Budget Estimates for the year 2014-15 for the Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) is ₹500 crores.

(b) and (c) Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) envisages feeder separation, strengthening of sub-transmission and distribution system including metering of distribution transformers/feeders/consumers in rural areas and rural electrification.

The salient features of the scheme are as follow:

- (i) The existing Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) has been subsumed in the new scheme. The budget support already approved by CCEA under RGGVY for 12th and 13th Plan will be carried forward to the new scheme in addition to budgetary support of ₹ 33453 crores approved under new scheme of DDUGJY.
- (ii) Scheme envisages reliable and adequate power supply to farmers resulting in high productivity and farm security.
- (iii) All Discoms including Private Sector Discoms are eligible for financial assistance under the scheme.
- (iv) Rural Electrification Corporation Limited (REC) is the nodal agency for implementation of the scheme.

E-toll tax system

†872. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to start e-toll tax service in all cities of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether under present policy/rules maximum amount of toll tax is being commercialized and exchequer is incurring a loss to tune of lacs of rupees everyday; and

(d) by when the new policy/plan regarding toll tax is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government has decided to adopt Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) technology based on Electronic Product Code (EPC), Gen-2, ISO 18000-6C Standards for implementing Electronic Toll Collection (ETC) system on all toll plazas on National Highways.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) ETC will be implemented on pan India basis by 2015.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Four laning of NH 3 between Gwalior and Dewas

873. SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether NH-3 has got high density of traffic and yet the four lane project between Gwalior and Dewas has not been constructed resulting in huge inconvenience to the travellers on NH-3; and

(b) what action the Ministry is taking to complete the four lane project from Gwalior to Dewas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) and (b) The traffic density on Gwalior-Shivpuri-Dewas section of National Highway (NH) 3 is varying from 15000 Passenger Car Units (PCU) to 21000 PCU and upgradation work to four lane standard is being taken up in this stretch. Four-laning of Gwalior-Shivpuri section on Build-Operate-Transfer (Toll) basis has already commenced with appointed date of 16.05.2013 and construction period of 2.5 years. Shivpuri-Dewas section was earlier awarded on 12.01.2012. However, the project was terminated by National Highways Authority of India on 7.05.2014 due to non-achievement of financial closure by the concessionaire. Upgradation of Shivpuri-Dewas section to 4-lane is now proposed on Design-Build-Finance-Operate-Transfer basis and the bidding of project (in three packages) is under process and is targeted to be awarded by March, 2015.

National Highway projects in Gujarat

874. SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of proposals sanctioned by the Central Government for being declared and developed as National Highways in Gujarat during the last three years and in the current financial year, year-wise;

(b) the funds allocated therefor, project-wise and year-wise during the above period; and

(c) by when the ongoing and as-on-date sanctioned National Highway projects would be completed, project-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) and (b) The expansion of National Highway network is a continuous process and declaration of new National Highway is

taken up from time to time depending upon requirement of connectivity, *inter-se-priority* and availability of funds. For development of National Highways in the country, Ministry allocates funds State-wise not project-wise. The details of roads declared as National Highway in Gujarat and funds allocated therefor during the last three years and in the current financial year are as under:

Year	Allocation of funds (₹ in crore)			Length of National Highways declared in Gujarat (in kms)
	National Highway (Original)	Permanent Bridge Fee Fund (PBFF)	Maintenance and Repair (M & R)	
2011-12	119.00	5.95	66.05	36
2012-13	160.58	0.86	70.76	547
2013-14	136.00	12.06	90.67	114.8
2014-15	120.00	6.21	54.13	820

(c) The ongoing and as-on-date sanctioned National Highway projects in Gujarat are at various stages of progress with different targeted dates of completion ranging upto September, 2016.

Four laning of Thiruvananthapuram-Nagercoil road

875. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the road from Tirunelveli to Thiruvananthapuram *via* Nagercoil would be transformed into golden four track road for the benefit of daily users to reach their nearest airport at Thiruvananthapuram; and

(b) whether people in the south and NRIs largely use Thiruvananthapuram Airport for their travel abroad and if so, by when it would be taken up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The section from Tirunelveli to Thiruvananthapuram *via* Nagercoil is connected with National Highway (NH) -7, NH-47 and NH-47B. Out of this, the stretch of NH-7 from Tirunelveli to Kanyakumari has already been converted into four lane carriageway.

The stretch of NH-47 from Kanyakumari to Thiruvananthapuram *via* Nagercoil – Kavalkinaru section of NH-47B is to be widened to four lane. The Detailed Project

Report has been prepared for implementing the project under two packages, viz. (i) 4-laning of Thiruvananthapuram – Kerala/Tamil Nadu border section of NH-47 for a length of 43.00 Km. in the State of Kerala and (ii) 4-laning of Kerala/Tamil Nadu border–Kanniyakumari section of NH-47 and Nagercoil–Kavalkinaru section of NH-47B for a total length of 70.36 Km. in the State of Tamil Nadu. Land acquisition for four laning has been taken up. Construction of four lane road would be taken up after acquisition of required land.

Amendment in Model Concession Agreement

876. DR. K. P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to amend the Model Concession Agreement and the mode of delivery of projects according to local requirements in order to expedite construction;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is considering to introduce methods to make projects attractive for bidders; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) : Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) It is a continuous process and the amendments are carried out as and when required as per the dynamics of the sector. The proposals of various stake-holders are examined from time to time. Decision on amendments to the Model Concession Agreement is taken by a Committee chaired by Cabinet Secretary and comprising Secretaries of the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways, Department of Economic Affairs, Department of Expenditure, Department of Financial Services and Department of Legal Affairs.

Mandatory air bags in passenger cars

877. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to provide air bag in passenger cars mandatory in view of rise in road accidents in metro cities;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether car manufacturers have been consulted so that the price of car is not increased substantially;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) since when it would be brought into effect?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) and (b) There is no proposal to mandate air bags for passenger cars. However, Government is planning to mandate the Offset Frontal Crash Test and Side Impact Crash Test Norms for passenger cars. For this requisite test facilities are being built under National Automotive Testing and Research and Development Infrastructure Project (NATRIP) initiative. Once these facilities are ready, the regulations will be implemented. To meet these regulations, majority of car manufacturers will require to use several safety devices, including air bags.

(c) to (e) The Society of Indian Automobile Manufacturers (SIAM) are the members of the Standing Committee on the Central Motor Vehicles Rules, which decides the implementation issues. Automobile manufacturers provide their viewpoints from time to time in this forum along with other stakeholders.

Six laning of National Highways

878. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the project pertaining to six-laning of National Highways in the country are hampered due to the non-availability of required land;

(b) if so, the details thereof, NH-wise and amount spend during the last three years for the purchase and procurement of lands for executing NH projects;

(c) whether Government has increased the allocation for compensation amount provided for the procurement of land to expedite NH projects;

(d) the effective measures taken by Government to create six lane NHs and for the connectivity of major cities in the country; and

(e) the quantum of six laning of NH done, so far, and proposed to be done in Tamil Nadu?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) and (b) In some projects, there

are local problems in availability of land for six laning of National Highway (NH) projects in the country. Most of these are addressed with the support of the respective State Governments. Total expenditure incurred on land acquisition including for 6 laning projects during last three years and current year (upto October, 2014) are as under:

Year	Expenditure incurred on land acquisition
2011-2012	4506.81
2012-2013	4608.11
2013-2014	6876.75
2014-2015 (upto October, 2014)	4197.11

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Government has approved six laning of 6,500 km which includes 5,700 km. of Golden Quadrilateral (GQ) and other (800 km.) stretches under National Highways Development Project (NHDP) Phase-V on Design, Build, Finance and Operation (DBFO) basis. Ministry of Road Transport and Highways and NHAI have taken a number of steps for speedy completion of six-laning of NH projects including streamlining of the process of land acquisition and other statutory clearances, harmonious substitution of concessionaire, re-schedulement of Premium quoted by concessionaires, getting Reserve Bank of India (RBI) to treat road sector loans as secured, introduction of revamped dispute resolution mechanism and close coordination with other Ministries etc.

(e) Details of six-lane NH projects, already completed and under implementation, including those in the State of Tamil Nadu are as follows:

	Six-lane NH projects completed		Six-lane NH projects under implementation	
	Total	In the State of Tamil Nadu	Total	In the State of Tamil Nadu
Number	11.00	0	27.00	4
Length (in KM)	401.220	0	3814.100	344057

Projects under Road Requirement Plan in naxal/LWE areas

879. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of works/projects approved under the Road Requirement Plan (RRP) for construction/development of roads in naxal-hit/Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected areas in various States of the country and present status thereof, State-wise;

(b) the details of delayed projects, if any, under the said RRP along with the reasons therefor, State-wise; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken by Government to remove hurdles in the execution of these delayed projects and by when these projects under the plan are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) and (b) Details are given in the Statement (*See below*). Delays in works are attributed to various problems such as law and order problem in LWE affected areas, land acquisition, shifting of utilities, environmental and forest clearance and poor performance of contractors.

(c) To remove hurdles in execution of delayed projects, this Ministry has requested the State Governments to constitute the District Level Coordination Committee headed by District Magistrate comprised of District SP, Central Armed Forces, State PWD and Contractor to plan and proceed with the area Domination by Armed Forces. The Central Government had notified relaxation requiring general approval under Section-2 of Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for diversion of forest land for construction/development of roads involving not more than 5.00 hectares of forest land in each case in LWE affected areas. The qualification criteria of the contractors have been relaxed by the Ministry in December, 2012 to encourage a larger participation of local contractors for execution of LWE works where there is no response despite repeated calls. The clubbing and splitting of works have been permitted, where there is no response to tenders. The works under RRP-I are likely to be completed by March, 2015 except for works which are yet to be awarded.

Statement

The details of works/projects approved under Road Requirement Plan (RRP-I) for construction/development of roads in Naxal-hit/ Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected areas in various States of the country including delayed works

Sl. No.	State	Works sanctioned			Works awarded			Under tendering		Cumulative Length completed upto 31.10.2014 (in km)	No. of Delayed projects
		No.	Length (in km)	Cost (₹ crore)	No.	Length (in km)	Cost (₹ crore)	No.	Length (in km)		
1.	Telangana	29	620	1245	29	620	896	0	0	544	5
2.	Bihar	41	674	616	41	672	530	0	0	644	7
3.	Chhattisgarh	53	2019	3045	39	1470	2172	14	549	775	17
4.	Jharkhand	32	760	1184	27	723	939	5	37	384	7
5.	Madhya Pradesh	7	237	237	7	237	208	0	0	122	2
6.	Maharashtra	29	470	996	29	470	781	0	0	310	7
7.	Odisha	14	615	949	14	615	1003	0	0	352	9
8.	Uttar Pradesh	3	74	131	2	67	37	1	7	67	0
TOTAL		208	5469	8403	188	4874	6566	20	593	3198	54

Irregularities in upgradation of Moradabad-Tehri SH-41

880. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received representations from MPs regarding irregularities in tendering process for upgradating of Moradabad-Tehri State Highway No. 41 from 349 to 380.50 under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of the Ministry during the last three months;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has inquired into the irregularities and has fixed responsibility in this regard;

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

(e) whether Government would cancel the tender and order to re-tender the centrally funded said upgradation work; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) One representation from Shri Arvind Kumar Singh, Member of Parliament (Rajya Sabha) has been received, *vide* his letter no. MP/RS/312/2014 dated 14/10/2014, forwarding therewith, a copy of complaint from Shri Jakir Hussain, Pradhan village panchayat, Faridpur Moradabad, Uttar Pradesh and Shri Mohd. Umar, President, District Pradhan Sanghatan, Moradabad Uttar Pradesh regarding alleged irregularities in tendering/ bidding process for upgradation of Moradabad-Tehri State Highway No. 41 from 349 to 380.50 under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Inter State Connectivity of the Ministry. In the enclosed letter, it has been mentioned that for the aforesaid work M/s. MM Constructions had submitted tender which was ₹6 crore below the departmental rates. Further, it has been alleged that the tender is being given to other contractors causing harm to the department. It has been requested to retender the work.

In this regard, it is mentioned that the bids (RFP) for said work, 'Widening of existing carriageway to two lane with paved shoulder with strengthening from Km. 349.00 to 380.500 of Tehri-Moradabad Road (SH-41) in the State of Uttar Pradesh under centrally sponsored scheme of State Roads of Inter State Connectivity on EPC Basis' amounting to ₹69.41 crore (amount put to tender) were invited first time by Chief Engineer, Moradabad Zone, UP PWD, Moradabad on 20.05.2014 as per Ministry's guidelines as well as through e-tendering.

The meeting of the Evaluation Committee, chaired by Chief Engineer, Moradabad Zone, UP PWD, Moradabad, for evaluation of RFP was held on 16.10.2014. In this meeting, the Evaluation Committee observed that as per clause 2.1.1 of RFP, no bidder shall submit more than one BID for the Project. Further, a bidder bidding individually or as a member of a Joint Venture shall not be entitled to submit another BID either individually or as a member of any Joint Venture, as the case may be. However, the Bidder namely *AB Infrazone Pvt. Ltd.* has submitted two bids for the work in Joint venture with *Sobti Infratech Limited* and *MM Construction*. This was deliberated by the Evaluation Committee and the Committee was of the view that both the bids having same partner (*AB Infrazone Pvt. Ltd.*) violates the condition contained in Clause 2.1.1 of Request for Proposal (RFP) and therefore both of these bids were technically non-responsive.

The evaluation done by the Evaluation Committee was examined and recommended by the Screening Committee in its meeting held on 20.10.2014 in Transport Bhawan, New Delhi under the Chairmanship of Chief Engineer of this Ministry, incharge of Uttar Pradesh. As regards the contention that the bid of M/s. *MM Construction* being lower than that the departmental cost by ₹6 crore, it may be observed that even in a hypothetical case, if the bid of the above bidder in joint venture with *MM Construction* was considered to be technically, it would have not been the lowest preferred bidder since the bid of the lowest bidder is ₹8.21 crore less than the departmental rates as against the ₹6 crore less, as claimed in the letter. Accordingly, there is no loss to the department.

In view of above, it is submitted that the evaluation of the bids was carried out in a fair, impartial and transparent manner. The bids submitted by *A B Infrazone Pvt. Ltd.* in Joint Venture with two firms namely *Sobti Infratech Limited* and *M M Construction*, was found to be non responsive since the bids were in contravention of the clauses of RFP.

The allegation leveled in the aforesaid letter are baseless and devoid of facts.

In view of these circumstances, the question of retendering does not arise.

(c) to (f) Do not arise.

Road Transport and Safety Bill, 2014

†881. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to replace the Motor Vehicles Act with the Road Transport and Safety Bill, 2014;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the status of Regional Transport Offices, the officers and employees working therein and their jurisdiction along with the status of third party compensation in new Bill;

(d) whether Government has invited suggestions from the States on the draft of new Bill;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) by when Government proposes to enforce the provisions of new Bill?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (e) The Road Transport and Safety Bill, 2014 is under discussion in consultation with the concerned stakeholders, including the States/Union Territories. The Bill *inter-alia*, seeks to achieve the following objectives:

- (i) To set up an independent agency for Road Safety.
- (ii) Simplified applications and issuance procedures for driver licencing system.
- (iii) Unified registration in a dynamic information system.
- (iv) Private sector participation in establishing fitness certification centers.
- (v) Provisions for enforcement of modern safety technology.
- (vi) Combination of penalties and fines to enforce traffic rules, strict enforcement for driving under the influence of alcohol and drugs, electronic detection and centralized offences information to identify repeat offenders.
- (vii) Promoting eco friendly public transportation for improving road safety, cost effectiveness and transport efficiency.
- (viii) Creations of a motor accident funds for immediate relief to accident victims.

(f) The provisions of the Bill will be enforced after it is passed by the Parliament.

Double laning projects

882. SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of projects to be taken from single lane to double lane in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether the Ministry would take up the said double laning on priority;

- (c) the total length of single lane NH State-wise;
- (d) by when the above projects would be taken up; and
- (e) whether Odisha's single lane roads would be taken on priority?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) to (e) The development of National Highways (NHs) is a continuous process. The projects for conversion of single lane to double lane in the country are taken up based on availability of resources and *inter-se* priority of works. The details of length of single/intermediate lane NHs in different States is given in the Statement (*See below*).

Statement

State-wise details of length of Single/Intermediate Lane (SL/IL) NH

Sl. No.	State	SL/IL* (km)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	514.58
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2442.79
3.	Assam	0.00
4.	Bihar	1342.00
5.	Chandigarh	0.00
6.	Chhattisgarh	1133.90
7.	Delhi	0.00
8.	Goa	40.50
9.	Gujarat	859.70
10.	Haryana	464.86
11.	Himachal Pradesh	1484.59
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	1614.00
13.	Jharkhand	463.80
14.	Karnataka	2234.83
15.	Kerala	174.34
16.	Madhya Pradesh	494.40
17.	Maharashtra	1917.72
18.	Manipur	1047.92
19.	Meghalaya	745.15

Sl. No.	State	SL/IL* (km)
20.	Mizoram	1005.00
21.	Nagaland	718.00
22.	Odisha	451.82
23.	Puducherry	0.00
24.	Punjab	0.00
25.	Rajasthan	2024.55
26.	Sikkim	139.00
27.	Tamil Nadu	155.98
28.	Tripura	520.00
29.	Telangana	554.04
30.	Uttarakhand	1683.76
31.	Uttar Pradesh	546.00
32.	West Bengal	466.12
33.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	319.70
34.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	31.00
35.	Daman and Diu	22.00

* Excluding the stretches which are yet to be entrusted.

Projects awarded to private concessionaires

883. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of highways construction projects awarded to private concessionaires during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the number of projects out of these on which the construction work has been completed especially in Andhra Pradesh;

(c) the reasons for very slow pace of execution of road construction projects;

(d) whether Government proposes to award certain road projects under Engineering, Procurement and Construction (EPC) mode; and

(e) if so, the details thereof, State-wise including Andhra Pradesh ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P): (a) and (b) The details of National

Highways (NH) projects awarded to private concessionaires during the last three years, year-wise, and number of projects completed, especially in Andhra Pradesh, are as follows:

Year	Projects awarded	Projects awarded in the State of Andhra Pradesh	Projects completed	Projects completed in the State of Andhra Pradesh
2011-12	48	4	0	0
2012-13	23	0	1	0
2113-14	3	0	0	0
2014-15	7	0	0	0

(c) The NH projects are delayed due to delay in land acquisition, utility shifting, non-availability of soil/aggregates, poor performance of contractors, delay in statutory clearances, public agitation for additional facilities and arbitration/contractual disputes with contractors. Ministry of Road Transport and Highways and National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) have taken a number of steps for speedy completion of NH projects including streamlining of the process of land acquisition and other statutory clearances, harmonious substitution of concessionaire, re-schedulement of Premium quoted by concessionaires, getting Reserve Bank of India (RBI) to treat road sector loans as secured, introduction of revamped dispute resolution mechanism and close coordination with other Ministries etc.

(d) and (e) Considering the current market conditions, particularly with reference to the highway sector, focus of the Government is on implementation of highways through public funded EPC mode. Once, the highways sector gathers momentum through execution of the Engineering Procurement Construction (EPC) projects and current issues plaguing Build-Operate-Transfer (BOT) mode are well-addressed, the focus on BOT (Toll) mode would be restored in order to effectively take highways sector forward. Details of NH projects awarded on EPC mode for the last three years and the current year are as follows:

Year	Projects awarded	Projects awarded in the State of Andhra Pradesh
2011-2012	0	0
2012-2013	1	0
2113-2014	34	6
2014-2015	25	5

Easier exit option for road developers

884. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT and HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is working on a new set of norms for exit options for road developers;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether the new norms would be in favour of National Highways Authority of India in respect of banking performance/security guarantee; and
- (d) by when the norms are likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) to (d) No, Sir. However Government is working on exploring the possibility of bringing about uniformity in the executed concession agreements, till date.

Construction of National Highway in Himachal Pradesh

†885. SHRIMATI BIMLA KASHYAP SOOD: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that a National Highway from Delhi to Kinnaur in Himachal Pradesh on India-Tibet border *via* Saharanpur in Uttar Pradesh to Atal in Uttarakhand and Hatkoti-Rohru in Himachal Pradesh is under Government's consideration;
- (b) if so, whether Government would grant approval to this National Highway immediately; and
- (c) if so, by when this National Highway would be given approval?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) to (c) Delhi is connected to Hatkoti *via* Saharanpur in Uttar Pradesh, Atal in Uttarakhand and Hatkoti in Himachal Pradesh through old National Highways Nos. 24, 58, 73, 72A, 72 and 72B. However, Kinnaur District in Himachal Pradesh near India-Tibet Border is connected to Delhi *via* Ambala in Haryana, Shimla, Theog, Rampur and Wangtoo in Himachal Pradesh through Old National Highways Nos. 1 and 22 but not connected to Hatkoti *via* Rohru through National Highway. Consideration of a road for declaration as National Highway by this Ministry is a continuous process, taking into consideration the overall network connectivity of the region, *inter-se* priority of the road and the availability of funds.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Measures to address road safety issues

886. SHRI A. W. RABI BERNARD: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the country accounts for more than ten per cent of total road fatalities world wide despite having only one per cent of the world's vehicle population and about 1.38 lakh people died in road accidents in India during 2013;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether different agencies including WHO have pushed the need for a central body that can co-ordinate and oversee road safety related issues in India;

(d) whether Government is mulling to establish the National Road Safety and Traffic Management Board to address road safety related issues; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) and (b) Based on the latest issue of the "World Road Statistics" (WRS) 2012, brought out by the International Road Federation, Geneva, the highest number of fatalities in road accidents in the world for year 2010 was reported in India (1,33,938). During 2013, 1,37,572 persons were killed in road accidents.

(c) to (e) This Ministry has drafted a Road Transport and Safety Bill, 2014. Chapter II of the proposed bill provides for establishment of a National Road Safety and Traffic Management Authority to *inter-alia* address issues related to road safety.

Poor condition of National Highways

887. SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether many National Highways in Uttar Pradesh are in a dilapidated condition and these highways are not even motorable;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether repairing work has not been done on these NHs during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) to (c) Some National Highways in Uttar Pradesh namely, NH-29 (Varanasi-Gorakhpur road), NH-24B (Raebareili-Allahabad road), NH-232 (Tanda-Raebareili-Banda road), NH-91 (Aligarh-Kanpur road), NH-87

(Rampur-Rudrapur road) and NH-24 (Bareilly-Sitapur road) were in damaged condition since the envisaged development works could not take off due to various reasons such as non-response to the tender, delays in land acquisition forest clearance and backing out by the contractors etc. However, efforts have already been taken to maintain these National Highways in traffic worthy condition.

Samaritan Law to help injured persons

888. SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to bring a Samaritan Law to encourage and help the citizen to protect an injured person in the road accidents;

(b) what are the other steps initiated by Government to reduce the road accident in the country; and

(c) how many persons were killed and injured in India during the last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) A Public Interest Litigation (PIL) was filed by a Non Governmental Organization (NGO) in Hon'ble Supreme Court of India praying Hon'ble Court to issue necessary directions to Government of India to frame guidelines in respect of Good Samaritans for protecting those who help accidents victims from legal hassles in exercise of its powers under Article 32 and Article 142 of the Constitution of India. The Supreme Court *vide* its order dated 29.10.2014 has directed the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways and Ministry of Law and Justice to issue the requisite guidelines in consultation with each other within three months from the date of order. Accordingly, the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways is in the process of issue of guidelines.

(b) The Ministry has also taken the following steps to minimize road accidents in the country:

- (i) The Government has formulated a National Road Safety Policy. This Policy outlines various policy measures such as promoting awareness, establishing road safety information data base, encouraging safer road infrastructure including application of intelligent transport, enforcement of safety laws etc.
- (ii) The Government has constituted National Road Safety Council as the apex body to take policy decisions in matters of road safety. The Ministry

has requested all States/UTs for setting up of State Road Safety Council and District Road Safety Committees.

- (iii) The Ministry has adopted a multi pronged strategy to address the issue of road safety based on four E's of Road Safety viz. (1) Education, (2) Enforcement, (3) Engineering (roads as well as vehicles) and (4) Emergency care.
- (iv) Road safety has been made an integral part of road design at the planning stage.
- (v) Road Safety Audit of selected stretches of National Highways/ Expressways.
- (vi) Establishment of model driving training institutes and automated Inspection and Certification Centres.
- (vii) Tightening of safety standards of vehicles like helmets, seat belts, power-steering, rear view mirror, mandating of airbags, anti-lock brake system, speed governors for transport vehicles etc.
- (viii) Publicity and advocacy campaigns on road safety awareness.

(c) Transport Research Wing of Ministry of Road Transport and Highways collects data on road accidents from all States/UTs in a format developed as per the Asia Pacific Road Accident Database (APRAD) project of United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia Pacific (UNESCAP). As per this data, the number of persons killed and injured in India during last three years (2011 to 2013) is as under :

Year	No. of persons killed	No. of persons injured
2011	142485	511394
2012	138258	509667
2013	137572	494893

Stuck highway projects

889. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether close to 189 highway projects involving investment of around ₹ 1,80,000 crore are stuck due to problems of land acquisition, delays in forest and environment clearance, non transfer of defence land and hurdles in rail over-bridges;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the previous Government could only award projects for 3,619 km of around 5,000 km of projects that went for bidding in 2013-14; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) and (b) Out of 224 projects under implementation in National Highways Authority of India (NHAI), 128 projects are running behind schedule for various reasons like delay in land acquisition, utility shifting, non-availability of soil/aggregates, poor performance of contractors, delay in statutory clearances, public agitation for additional facilities and arbitration/contractual disputes with contractors. Ministry of Road Transport and Highways and NHAI have taken a number of steps for speedy completion of NH projects including streamlining of the process of land acquisition and other statutory clearances, harmonious substitution of concessionaire, re-schedulement of Premium quoted by concessionaires, getting Reserve Bank of India (RBI) to treat road sector loans as secured, introduction of revamped dispute resolution mechanism and close coordination with other Ministries etc. to minimize the delay in clearances of the Ministry of Railways in approval in Rail Over Bridges (ROB)/Rail Under Bridges (RUB) and transfer of defence land, inter-Ministerial consultations have been done and most of the issues have now been settled.

(c) and (d) Due to lack of equity in the market, there has been a lukewarm response from the bidders for the projects under Public-Private Partnership (PPP) mode during the year 2013-14 and 31 projects for a total length of 2574.32 kms could only be awarded. 21 projects were bid out by NHAI through PPP mode, but none of the project has received any response.

Construction of Ponnani-Kuttippuram stretch of NH 17

890. SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Ponnani-Kuttippuram stretch of National Highway 17 in Kerala has not been constructed, so far;

(b) whether sufficient land to construct 30 metre road according to then specifications was transferred to NHAI;

(c) whether Government knows that leaving this sector of road incomplete and eviction of landowners from their land have led to widespread anguish among people in the area; and

(d) whether Government would take early steps to build this road and redress a long standing grievance of people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) to (d) The construction of 15 km long Ponnani-Kuttippuram 2-lane By-pass stretch of NH-17 including Ponnani-Cochin (PC) canal bridge within the 30 m Right of Way (RoW) has been taken up by the State PWD (not by NHAI). The construction work of the By-pass is likely to be completed by December, 2016.

24x7 power supply

891. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to provide 24x7 power to every household in the country in a time bound plan;
- (b) whether State Governments have been consulted in this regard; and
- (c) if so, the progress made so far, in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) Electricity is a Concurrent subject. Supply and distribution of electricity to various consumers in a State/UT is within the purview of the respective State Government/State Power Utility. The Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Governments in providing 24x7 electricity supply to all consumers by establishing power plants and transmission systems in Central Sector through Central Power Sector Undertakings (CPSUs).

Government of India has now taken initiative to prepare Action Plans for all the States/UTs for providing 24x7 Power For All (PFA) in partnership with the States/UTs. To begin with, State specific documents for the State of Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan have been prepared and action for preparation of State specific documents in respect of other States/UTs has been initiated.

Measures to revive road sector

892. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that delay in decision making by authorities, flaws in developer agreements and absence of clear blueprint for highways have scuttled road sector's growth and PPP projects;
- (b) what efforts are being made to bring the sector on track;
- (c) which are the factors responsible for causing problems in PPP projects; and

(d) Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) to (d) Due to economic downturn resulting in upsetting the traffic projections and consequent revenue generation, non-availability of equity with the concessionaires and due to other construction related issues during 2012-13 and 2013-14, the response to National Highways (NH) projects under Build-Operate-Transfer (BOT) mode of delivery was poor, with 21 project bids out by National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) through Public-Private Partnership (PPP) mode not receiving any response. Some of the already awarded NH projects are delayed due to delay in land acquisition, utility shifting, non-availability of soil/aggregates, poor performance of contractors, delay in statutory clearances, public agitation for additional facilities and arbitration/contractual disputes with contractors. Ministry of Road Transport and Highways and NHAI have taken a number of steps for speedy completion of NH projects including streamlining of the process of land acquisition and other statutory clearances, harmonious substitution of concessionaire, re-schedulement of Premium quoted by concessionaires, getting Reserve Bank of India (RBI) to treat road sector loans as secured, introduction of revamped dispute resolution mechanism and close coordination with other Ministries etc. Considering the current market conditions, particularly with reference to the highway sector, focus of the Government is on implementation of highways through public funded EPC mode. Once, the highways sector gathers momentum through execution of the Engineering Procurement Construction (EPC) projects and current issues plaguing Build-Operate-Transfer (BOT) mode are well-addressed, the focus on BOT (Toll) mode would be restored in order to effectively take highways sector forward.

Assistance provided under Indira Awas Yojana

†893. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of BPL families who have been provided funds under Indira Awas Yojana during 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15, State-wise;

(b) whether Government is aware that, keeping in view the price rise, less amount is being provided for building houses;

(c) whether Government would consider to make ₹1,60,000/- available to the poor for building houses like Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Awas Yojana by Uttar Pradesh Government; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH): (a) The details indicating the number of BPL families who have been provided funds under IAY State-wise during 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) to (d) Considering the Government's announcement to provide "pucca houses to all by 2022", the Ministry of Rural Development has initiated necessary action to revamp the Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY). It is proposed to enhance the unit cost of the house, making toilet an integral part of the dwelling unit and the implementation is to be in Mission Mode.

Statement

*Houses sanctioned/funds provided Under IAY during
2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15*

(Unit in Nos.)

Sl.No.	State	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (upto 31.10.2014)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	277354	237760	154131
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1913	480	92
3.	Assam	182404	101643	118422
4.	Bihar	750512	258324	99623
5.	Chhattisgarh	63619	51737	17820
6.	Goa	38	1303	127
7.	Gujarat	108542	100531	28288
8.	Haryana	18942	15052	10228
9.	Himachal Pradesh	6468	7085	3760
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	9985	306	NR
11.	Jharkhand	110414	51517	11400
12.	Karnataka	158438	110359	27897
13.	Kerala	55761	44031	14599
14.	Madhya Pradesh	88162	96055	30336
15.	Maharashtra	173879	133128	137423
16.	Manipur	3271	2800	1051

1	2	3	4	5
17.	Meghalaya	13232	13764	NR
18.	Mizoram	2324	1545	1
19.	Nagaland	NR	NR	50
20.	Odisha	157696	127800	5367
21.	Punjab	3816	1205	1717
22.	Rajasthan	79055	102274	32563
23.	Sikkim	1596	1178	NR
24.	Tamil Nadu	114673	88362	35377
25.	Tripura	1628	3209	NR
26.	Telengana	It was part of Andhra Pradesh		9340
27.	Uttar Pradesh	251357	205466	157507
28.	Uttarakhand	13887	6623	3569
29.	West Bengal	184495	127743	188077
30.	Andaman and Nicobar	247	167	49
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	NR	NR	NR
32.	Daman and Diu	2	NR	NR
33.	Lakshadweep	NR	NR	NR
34.	Puducherry	NR	NR	NR
TOTAL		2833710	1891447	1088814

Changes in Land Acquisition Act

894. SHRI RANGASAYEE RAMAKRISHNA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a disconnect between the magnitude of farmer friendliness and industry friendliness in the recently enacted Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Re-settlement Act; and

(b) if so, what changes are proposed to be introduced in the Act?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH): (a) The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 aims to ensure a humane, participative,

informed and transparent process for land acquisition for industrialisation, development of essential infrastructural facilities and urbanisation with the least disturbance to the owners of the land and other affected families and provide just and fair compensation to the affected families so that the cumulative outcome of compulsory acquisition should be that affected persons become partners in development leading to an improvement in their post-acquisition social and economic status.

(b) Some State Governments and other stakeholders have raised concerns on certain provisions of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 which *inter-alia* include mandatory Social Impact Assessment in all cases of land acquisition, consent requirement in case of acquisition for private companies and Public Private Partnership projects, special powers in case of urgency to acquire land, development of culturable wasteland in lieu of acquisition of multi-cropped irrigated land, Rehabilitation and Resettlement provisions in case of purchase through private negotiations, retrospective clause etc. These are being examined.

Payment of wages under MGNREGA

895. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the payment of wages under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) have been distributed as per the guidelines;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the average days taken for distribution of wages; and

(d) the number of work days created during the last three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH): (a) to (c) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) provides for payment of wages to the workers to be made within a period of 15 days. Further, payment is to be made through bank/post office accounts of the workers. However, cases of delay in payment of wages have been reported in the Ministry due to following probable reasons:

- Delay in transfer of funds from State Consolidated Fund to State Employment Guarantee Fund (SEGF)/Implementing Agencies.
- Implementation issues in the states which include delay in measurement, inadequate staff, poor spread of banking infrastructure etc.
- Relevant documents for fund release not received from certain States/UTs.

During the current financial year (so far), 29% of the wages have been paid within the stipulated period of 15 days involving an amount of ₹3672.97 crore. 71% of the wage payment involving an amount of ₹8980.06 crore has been delayed beyond 15 days.

(d) State-wise/UT wise details of number of work days (persondays) generated under MGNREGA during the last three years are given in the Statement.

Statement

State-wise/UT-wise details of number of work days generated under the MGNREGA during the last 3 years

		(In lakh)		
Sl.No.	State	Total Persondays generated		
		2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2939.34	3273.35	2992.84
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.73	43.50	36.56
3.	Assam	352.63	314.04	298.47
4.	Bihar	682.16	941.85	862.21
5.	Chhattisgarh	1206.76	1194.34	1299.20
6.	Gujarat	313.00	281.90	230.30
7.	Haryana	109.36	128.87	117.88
8.	Himachal Pradesh	270.13	262.10	282.46
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	209.10	365.56	338.20
10.	Jharkhand	609.71	566.58	436.22
11.	Karnataka	701.03	617.81	718.86
12.	Kerala	633.10	837.74	866.03
13.	Madhya Pradesh	1688.98	1399.47	1229.50
14.	Maharashtra	772.02	872.39	517.13
15.	Manipur	224.07	285.11	113.23
16.	Meghalaya	167.75	174.31	215.83
17.	Mizoram	130.60	153.56	133.65
18.	Nagaland	296.61	245.31	183.80
19.	Odisha	453.75	546.01	711.82
20.	Punjab	64.52	65.50	134.68

1	2	3	4	5
21.	Rajasthan	2120.55	2203.38	1838.56
22.	Sikkim	32.88	36.31	44.03
23.	Tamil Nadu	301 .75	408 144	3677.23
24.	Tripura	489.74	518.51	521.60
25.	Uttar Pradesh	2673.36	1411.85	1753.61
26.	Uttarakhand	198.98	192.00	165.62
27.	West Bengal	1495.94	2018.42	2296.15
28.	Andaman and Nicobar	8.30	6.61	7.99
29.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	NR	NR	NR
30.	Daman and Diu	NR	NR	NR
31.	Goa	3.11	0.69	1.15
32.	Lakshadweep	1.65	0.49	0.14
33.	Puducherry	10.79	8.67	8.45
34.	Chandigarh	NR	NR	NR
TOTAL		21876.36	23047.67	22033.41

* NR Not Reported

Construction of houses under Indira Awas Yojana

896. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to curtail the number of houses to be built under Indira AwasYojana (IAY);

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) what are the number of houses built under IAY during the last five years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) State-wise number of houses built under IAY during the last five years is given in the Statement (*See below*).

Statement*Houses constructed under IAY in the last five years*

Sl.No.	State	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	434733	257104	249013	250945	206075
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	6026	9915	1400	1611	454
3.	Assam	181162	156911	143770	104725	75103
4.	Bihar	653214	566148	469885	619577	275869
5.	Chhattisgarh	58449	58419	77485	28344	29895
6.	Goa	1864	667	1087	28	616
7.	Gujarat	166760	167313	111999	69539	37126
8.	Haryana	24138	18055	17282	12764	4532
9.	Himachal Pradesh	9295	5834	6019	6283	6565
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	18594	19666	9042	5892	429
11.	Jharkhand	87524	167254	117343	64569	46651
12.	Karnataka	158417	95567	26965	109923	92575
13.	Kerala	51590	54853	54499	43607	55996
14.	Madhya Pradesh	96877	79097	98447	100552	47391
15.	Maharashtra	207695	156575	141479	143725	189602
16.	Manipur	3296	4682	2956	4555	416
17.	Meghalaya	9875	11439	13147	5356	6374
18.	Mizoram	4851	3517	3227	2308	521
19.	Nagaland	11645	15514	13362	NR	NR
20.	Odisha	170766	171223	141398	128868	109844
21.	Punjab	27108	20483	16622	5881	1417
22.	Rajasthan	86992	63464	125642	84022	82446
23.	Sikkim	1819	2739	1805	1410	798
24.	Tamil Nadu	169753	96256	91631	42872	69955
25.	Tripura	8322	12310	26539	NR	NR
26.	Uttar Pradesh	483949	305376	307012	163301	157012
27.	Uttarakhand	20373	15924	15573	13790	2396

Sl.No.	State	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
28.	West Bengal	230155	178832	186224	170909	92071
29.	Andaman and Nicobar	242	316	578	415	238
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
31.	Daman and Diu	NR	NR	NR	2	NR
32.	Lakshadweep	88	NR	NR	NR	NR
33.	Puducherry	47	NR	NR	NR	NR
TOTAL		3385619	2715453	2471421	2185773	1592367

Construction and maintenance of rural roads in NER

897. SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a number of proposals have been submitted by the States in the North Eastern Region for construction and maintenance of rural roads, especially by Assam;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether these proposals were considered by the Ministry; and
- (d) if so, by when these proposals would be approved?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH): (a) to (d) As per the guidelines of the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), the proposals sent by the State Governments are considered in the Ministry by the Inter Ministerial Empowered Committee (EC), constituted by the Ministry of Rural Development, after due technical scrutiny by National Rural Roads Development Agency (NRRDA) for recommendation. The recommendations of the EC are made keeping in view the availability of funds, existing liability of unexecuted works which were already sanctioned under the programme, progress of works, absorption capacity of the States, works in hand, etc. The State Governments are required to communicate its compliance on the observations of the Empowered Committee to the Ministry and seek a formal clearance of road works on that basis. In case the proposals meet all the programme requirements, the proposals are formally cleared by the Ministry with the approval of the Competent Authority.

The Ministry of Rural Development has cleared 1603 number of roads measuring 8016.79 km road length amounting to ₹ 5220.72 crore to North Eastern States including Assam during the last two years including the current year (upto 31st October, 2014).

Foreign assistance for rural roads

898. SHRI TARUN VIJAY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any loan from Asian Development Bank (ADB) and other foreign financial institutions for the development of rural roads in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the amount of loan and its utilisation during the last three years; and

(c) the details of projects under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) executed with the help of foreign financial assistance?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government has taken loan from Asian Development Bank (ADB) and World Bank for the development of rural roads under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY). The details of loan taken from ADB and its utilization during the last three years and the current year are given in the Statement-I (*See below*). The details of loan taken from World Bank and its utilization during the last three years and the current year in respect of the different States *i.e.* Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Meghalaya, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand are given at in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) The details of projects executed with the help of loan from ADB and World Bank under PMGSY are given in the Statement-III (*See below*) and in the Statement-IV (*See below*) respectively.

Statement-I

Details of Loan taken from ADB and its utilization during the last three years and the current year (Amount in US\$ Million)

Details of Loan Amounts	Amount in USD M	Utilisation in USD M	Date of Loan closing
Loan No. 2018-IND	400	366.42 (Closed)	30.06.2009
Loan No. 2248-IND	180	173.910 (Closed)	30.06.2009
Loan No. 2445-IND	130	117.73 (Closed)	30.06.2013
Loan No. 2535-IND	185	184.77 (Closed)	31.12.2012
Loan No. 2414-IND	38	36.71 (Closed)	31.12.2010
Loan No. 2651-IND	203	190 (Closed)	30.06.2014
Loan No. 2881-IND	252	99 (in progress)	31.12.2015
Loan No. 3065-IND	275	21 (in progress)	31.12.2016

Statement-II

Loan No. 7995-IN, 4818-IN and 4849-IN sanctioned on 18th Feb., 2011, Amount-1.5 billion US\$

Sl.No.	Period	Himachal Pradesh	Jharkhand	Meghalaya	Punjab	Rajasthan	Uttar Pradesh	Uttarakhand	NRRDA	Total
1.	2011-12	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	16
2.	2012-13	85	0	8	181	521	134	5	5	939
3.	2013-14	1	346	29	272	687	414	246	3	1998
TOTAL		86	346	37	469	1208	548	251	8	2953

Statement-III

Details of projects executed with the help of loan from ADB under PMGSY

Sl.No		State	Loan No.	Projects cleared			Work Completed			(Amount in ₹ crore)
				Year of sanction	Nos. of roads	Length in Km	Value	Nos. of roads	Length in Km	Value
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1.	Assam	2248	2005	196	999.24	501.42	189	991.66	483.88	
		2445	2007	139	984.27	495.63	102	902.72	495.63	
		2535	2009	274	916.77	579.34	249	866.65	557.16	
		2881	2013	172	426.43	308.54	9	71.46	103.90	
		3065	2014	205	499.57	255.53	1	2.25	6.56	
TOTAL				986	3,826.28	2,140.46	550	2,834.74	1,647.13	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2.	Chhattisgarh	2018	2005	1,190	5,156.77	1,279.97	1,166	4,863.32	1,182.02
		2651	2011	101	325.77	100.39	99	319.51	91.31
		2881	2012	302	1,008.63	400.37	154	469.07	260.33
		3065	2013	137	429.06	186.85	5	15.68	17.36
	TOTAL			1,730	6,920.23	1,967.58	1,424	5,667.58	1,551.02
3.	Madhya Pradesh	2018	2005	1,228	5,838.01	1,217.93	1,214	5,838.22	1,160.70
		2651	2009	483	2,442.16	723.36	437	2,274.00	559.77
		2881	2011	234	1,187.25	422.48	46	403.00	236.30
		3065	2013	254	654.04	244.23	17	65.68	67.82
	TOTAL			2,199	10,121.46	2,608.00	1,714	8,580.90	2,024.59
4.	Odisha	2248	2005	257	1,189.17	349.46	247	1,086.62	349.46
		2414	2006	400	1,612.22	513.81	369	1,371.57	462.23
		2535	2009	310	1,498.57	611.40	272	1,284.31	532.92
		2651	2009	334	1,512.01	522.58	273	1,171.23	445.47
		2881	2011	284	1,052.20	472.75	20	230.39	184.56
		3065	2013	343	1,184.06	573.99	0	0.00	0.00
	TOTAL			1,928	8,048.23	3,043.99	1,181	5,1444.12	1,974.64

5.	West Bengal	2248	2005	104	822.14	255.28	104	783.19	218.21
		2445	2007	109	908.10	329.71	100	807.58	274.50
		2535	2009	127	696.27	302.10	117	628.18	257.90
		2651	2010	76	443.49	214.84	71	409.19	169.45
		2881	2011	30	166.45	91.99	16	77.12	105.09
		3065	2013	130	930.08	493.46	7	20.25	72.59
TOTAL				576	3,966.53	1,687.38	415	2,725.51	1,097.74

Statement-IV

World Bank Rural Road Projects II- Project Approvals and Award of Works (upto October, 2014)

Loan No. 7995 IN, 4818 IN and 4849 IN sanctioned on 18th Feb. 2011, Amount 1.5 Billion US\$

Sl. No	State	Original Allocation			Revised Allocation			Projects Cleared					Works Awarded			Expd. (₹ Cr.)
		₹ crore @60 US\$	₹ crore @ 44.50 US\$ (PAD)	₹ crore US\$	Million US\$	₹ crore @ 60 US\$	Date	NC/ UG	Nos.	Length Km	Vaue Cr. Km	Roads Nos.	Length Km	Value (In cr.)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		
1.	H.P.	215	956.75	112	672	05.10.11	NC	113	612.16	156.22	89	458	120.00	176		
						30.03.12	NC	64	288.05	74.24	53	214	55.00			
						15.03.13	NC	141	800.30	285.75	113	632	233.00			
						18.07.14	NC	100	548.00	246.29	67	345	160.00			
HP TOTAL								418	2248.51	762.5	322	1649	568.00	176		

1.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
2.	JH	223	992.35	223	1338	23.05.11	NC	177	721.45	201.93	173	703	226.00	
						27.04.12	NC	230	793.00	276.55	178	658	243.00	658
						15.10.12	NC	56	6.00	186.54	49	6	168.00	
						26.03.13	NC	881	2428.23	1245.63	671	1830	938.00	
						JH Total		1344	3948.68	1910.65	1071	3197	1575.00	658
3.	MG	238	1059.10	100	600	16.08.11	NC	18	105.88	94.81	18	106	95.00	
						08.05.13	NC	75	266.94	230.00	75	267	230.00	79
						04.02.14	NC	197	741.00	485.00	105	353	231.00	
						MG Total		290	1114	810	198	726	556.00	79
4.	PB	111	493.95	136	816	05.10.11	UG	20	311.23	149.22	20	311	149.00	
						22.05.12	NC	7	13.12	6.38	61	717	339.00	
							UG	54	703.94	332.93				647
						25.02.13	UG	124	637.94	319.21	124	637	319.00	
						26.08.13	UG	46	445.24	247.16	46	455	247.00	
						04.08.14	UG	48	173.46	92.31	0	0	0.00	
						PB Total		299	2294.72	1147.21	251	2120	1054.00	647

Rural development projects

899. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of rural development projects executed for the development of rural infrastructure and rural economy during the last two years, project-wise;

(b) the current status of fully and partially funded Centrally sponsored development schemes implemented in Maharashtra during the last two years; and

(c) the funds allocated and disbursed for the above schemes upto the 31st October, 2014?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH): (a) The Ministry of Rural Development is implementing, through State Governments, the major programmes namely Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) for livelihoods promotion through wage employment, Indira AwaasYojana (IAY) for rural housing, National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM) for self-employment, Pradhan Mantri Gram SadakYojana (PMGSY) for rural connectivity, National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) for social assistance to rural poor and Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) for development of rainfed/ degraded areas including wastelands in the country. These programmes are aimed at betterment of rural livelihoods and overall development of rural areas through creation of employment opportunities, infrastructures and providing social assistance to the rural poor.

(b) The details of the fully and partially funded Centrally sponsored development schemes implemented in Maharashtra during the last two years are given in Statement-I (See below).

(c) The funds allocated and disbursed for the various rural development schemes in the State during the last two years and current year are given in Statement-II (See below).

Statement-I

The details of the fully and partially funded centrally sponsored development schemes implemented in Maharashtra during the last two years

Scheme	Nature of funding	Ratio of funding (Central : State)
MGNREGA	Partially	Unskilled labour: 100% by the Central Government for wage MGNREGA Partially: Material 75% by the Central Government and 25% by State Govt
IAY	Partially	75:25

Scheme	Nature of funding	Ratio of funding (Central : State)
NRLM	Partially	75:25
Aajeevika Skill	Partially	75:25
PMGSY	Fully	-
NSAP	Fully	-
IWMP	Partially	90.10

MGNREGA : Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act

IAY : Indira A was Yojana

NRLM: National Rural Livelihoods Mission

PMGSY : Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana

NSAP : National Social Assistance Programme

IWMP : Integrated Watershed Management Programme

Statement-II

Funds allocated and disbursed to various schemes implemented by the Ministry of Rural Development during 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15

(₹ in lakh)

Scheme	2012-13		2013-14		2014-15		Release as on
	Central Allocation	Central Release	Central Allocation	Central Release	Central Allocation	Central Release	
MGNREGA	NA	157324.33	NA	115292.02	NA	45481.17	24.11.14
IAY	56638.03	51306.53	75093.75	75540.13	87693.07	47299.69	25.11.14
NRLM	17349.00	9900.25	12866.00	6433.00	6732.00	NR	-
Aajeevika Skill	-	190.80	-	-	-	-	-
PMGSY	9400.00	0.00	49600.00	0.00	22100.00	15000.00	31.10.14
NSAP	43866.00	43866.00	72258.14	0.00	73467.70	27559.1	30.09.14
IWMP	NA	50160.00	NA	18035.00	NA	16791.00	30.09.14

NA : Not Applicable

NR : Not Reported

MGNREGA : Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act

IAY : Indira Awaas Yojana

NRLM : National Rural Livelihoods Mission

PMGSY : Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana

NSAP : National Social Assistance Programme

IWMP: Integrated Watershed Management Programme

Road connectivity in difficult and sparsely populated areas

900. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has prepared roadmaps for road connectivity to difficult and sparsely populated areas of West Bengal and other parts of the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) by when such a roadmap would be ready for implementation?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH): (a) to (c) “Rural Roads” is a State subject and Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is a one-time special intervention of Government of India to provide connectivity by way of an All-Weather road, to the eligible unconnected habitations as per Core-Network with a population of 500 persons (as per 2001 Census) and above in plain areas. However, keeping in view the special requirements of the difficult areas and sparsely populated areas, the special consideration has been given to the ‘Special Category States’ (States in North-East region, Sikkim, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and Uttarakhand), the Desert areas, the Tribal (Schedule V) areas and 88 Selected Tribal and Backward districts as identified by the Ministry of Home Affairs/Planning Commission. In these areas the relaxed norm to provide connectivity is to connect eligible unconnected habitations as per Core-Network with a population of 250 persons and above.

A Habitation in case of Hill areas is treated as unconnected if a population of designated size is located at a distance of at least 1.5 km or more from an All-weather road or a connected Habitation. Hence, the population of all habitations within 1.5 km. path distance may be clubbed together for the purpose of determining the population size. In the districts bordering international boundary in the hill States (as identified by the Ministry of Home Affairs), however, all habitations within a path distance of 10 km may be treated as a cluster for this purpose.

The outcome targets and achievements of year 2014-15 in respect of road length constructed and number of habitations connected, for all the States including the State of West Bengal are enclosed in the Statement.

Statement**Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)****Outcome Targets and Achievement 2014-15**

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Length (Km.)		No. of Habitations		Expenditure Upto Oct' 14 (GOI Share) (₹ In Crore)
		Target For 2014-15	Length Completed Upto Oct' 14	Target For 2014-15	Habitations Connected Upto Oct' 14	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
States						
1.	Andhra Pradesh	514	257	20	165	161
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	450	260	14	0	176
3.	Assam	720	415	228	120	421
4.	Bihar (RWD)	2,900	1,890	1,590	1,015	1,270
5.	Bihar (NEA)		118		416	23
6.	Chhattisgarh	620	1,146	165	344	394
7.	Goa	-	0	0	0	0
8.	Gujarat	990	1,381	52	70	506
9.	Haryana	355	1	0	0	17
10.	Himachal Pradesh	260	208	35	40	82
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	750	618	50	71	283
12.	Jharkhand	703	748	330	293	382
13.	Karnataka	650	59	0	0	177
14.	Kerala	348	126	7	0	76
15.	Madhya Pradesh	2,100	2,339	495	657	848
16.	Maharashtra	550	106	10	0	346
17.	Manipur	236	134	10	14	55
18.	Meghalaya	105	43	15	9	31
19.	Mizoram	115	22	5	0	20
20.	Nagaland	160	141	1	0	20
21.	Odisha	2,400	1,479	542	569	787
22.	Punjab	650	508	0	0	185
23.	Rajasthan	1,550	1,539	302	635	497
24.	Sikkim	100	82	5	9	56

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
25.	Tamil Nadu	379	1,369	0	14	407
26.	Tripura	250	7	50	6	122
27.	Uttar Pradesh	1,445	776	120	0	604
28.	Uttarakhand	625	446	42	6	193
29	West Bengal	1,850	555	600	1,523	893
TOTAL		21,775	16,771	4,688	5,976	9,032
Union Territories						
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL UTs		0	0	0	0	0
GRAND TOTAL		21,775	16,771	4,688	5,976	9,032

Roads under PMGSY

901. SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the roads planned to be covered and the achievement made during the Eleventh Five Year Plan under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), State-wise along with the allocation of funds, State-wise;

(b) the details of the planning under PMGSY during the Twelfth Five Year Plan, State-wise;

(c) whether there is any special drive for scheduled blocks in the Twelfth Five Year Plan; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH): (a) The Ministry had planned to provide connectivity to 60,638 Nos. eligible unconnected habitations by constructing about 1,29,707 kms. of roads during

Eleventh Five Year Plan under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY). In addition, 1,00,740 kms. of existing rural roads were also targeted to be upgraded to PMGSY standard. Against the above target, the connectivity was provided to 47,809 eligible unconnected habitations (79%) by completing 1,22,093 kms. of roads. Also 1,07,831 kms. of existing rural roads (107%) were upgraded to PMGSY standard. The State-wise achievements alongwith funds released is enclosed in the Statement (See below).

(b) The Ministry has planned to provide connectivity to 29,156 eligible unconnected habitations by constructing about 1,62,000 kms. of roads during 12th Five Year Plan under PMGSY. In addition, 78,000 kms. of existing rural roads are also targeted to be upgraded to PMGSY standards. The State-wise targets is enclosed in the Statement (See below).

(c) and (d) Considering the special requirements of the Tribal (Schedule V) areas as well as the requirements of 88 selected Tribal and Backward districts as identified by the Ministry of Home Affairs/Planning Commission, the Scheme envisages to connect eligible unconnected habitations as per Core-Network with a population of 250 persons and above (Census 2001) in these areas as against 500 persons and above in the plain areas.

Statement

*Achievement under PMGSY during Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-12)
including fund releases and target for Twelfth FYP*

Sl. No.	State	Eleventh Five Year Plan (FYP)					12th FYP
		Achievements					Target habitations for new connectivity 12th FYP
		Eligible unconnected habitations	New Connectivity	Upgradation	Total	Amount Released (₹ In crore)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	492	1,475	8,212	9,687	2,934	300
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	162	1,989	9	1998	1,072	452
3.	Assam	4,671	9,380	30	9,411	6,285	1,728
4.	Bihar	6,097	13,598	3,498	17,096	10,119	2,100
5.	Chhattisgarh	3,960	9,948	1,844	11,791	3,972	1,430
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	1,228	2,036	2,605	4,641	957	404
8.	Haryana	1	2	3,001	3,003	961	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9.	Himachal Pradesh	772	3,437	2,407	5,844	1,212	950
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	944	2,449	297	2,746	1,756	700
11.	Jharkhand	2,229	4,719	26	4,745	2,308	1,790
12.	Karnataka	12	4	10,250	10,253	2,589	0
13.	Kerala	137	198	867	1,065	551	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	6,867	22,380	13,233	35,613	8,675	4,990
15.	Maharashtra	201	1,165	15,331	16,495	4,567	504
16.	Manipur	181	1,824	262	2,087	566	618
17.	Meghalaya	56	311	0	311	137	541
18.	Mizoram	78	994	0	994	318	83
19.	Nagaland	59	614	467	1,082	198	22
20.	Orissa	4,046	11,236	5,188	16,424	7,825	5,826
21.	Punjab	0	0	3,193	3,193	1,311	0
22.	Rajasthan	4,589	14,241	13,817	28,058	5,555	3,335
23.	Sikkim	111	627	83	711	452	22
24.	Tamil Nadu	298	910	5,431	6,341	1,309	261
25.	Tripura	1,220	1,658	67	1,725	1,107	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	3,989	6,252	17,404	23,656	7,219	1,300
27.	Uttarakhand	551	3,414	29	3,444	892	1,000
28.	West Bengal	4,858	7,231	212	7,443	3,187	800
GRAND TOTAL		47,809	1,22,093	1,07,763	2,29,856	78,035	29,156

Scrapping of MGNREGA

902. SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to scrap and disband the functioning of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA); and

(b) the details of the reasons for which MGNREGA workers are not getting their wages on time during the last six months, State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) provides for payment of wages to the workers to be made within a period of 15 days. However, cases of delay in payment of wages have been reported in the Ministry due to following probable reasons:

- Non-availability of 50% of the budget under vote on account till July, 2014.
- Delay in transfer of funds from State Consolidated Fund to State Employment Guarantee Fund (SEGF) / Implementing Agencies.
- Implementation issues in the States which include delay in measurement, inadequate staff, poor spread of banking infrastructure, etc.
- Relevant documents for funds release not received from the States.

Amendment in MGNREGA

†903. SHRIMATI KANAK LATA SINGH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to amend the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA);

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether it is likely to lead further reduction in employment opportunities;

(c) the details of employment provided to women under MGNREGA during the last three years;

(d) whether women do not get those facilities at work place which should be provided to them under MGNREGA; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH): (a) and (b) Based on suggestions and feedback received from various stakeholders including state Governments, changes and modifications to the Schedule and guidelines are carried out from time to time. *Vide* the notification dated 21.07.2014, Schedule-I has been amended to provide more wage employment opportunities as well as creation of durable assets. The amendment provides that 60% of the works to be taken up in a district in terms of cost shall be for creation of productive assets directly linked to agriculture and allied activities through development of land, water and trees. It further provides that for all works taken up by the Gram panchayats, the cost of the material component including the wages of the skilled and semi-skilled workers shall not exceed forty per cent at Gram Panchayat level. For works taken up by the implementing

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

agencies other than Gram Panchayats, the overall material component including the wages of the skilled and semi-skilled workers shall not exceed forty per cent at the district level.

(c) The women persondays of employment generated as reported by the States during the last three years are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(d) and (e) The Ministry has issued guidelines to the states from time-to-time to facilitate women participation by providing worksite facilities such as creches, drinking water, shade, etc. as per provisions of the Act. It has also been suggested that at least 50% of the worksite supervisors (Mates) at all worksites to be women and special works which require less effort and those that are close to their houses are to be given to pregnant women and lactating mothers. Construction of Anganwadi centres has been included as one of the permissible works under the Scheme.

Statement

*The women persondays of employment generated as reported
States during the last three years*

Sl. No.	State	Total Persondays generated			Women Persondays		
		2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2939.34	3273.35	2992.84	1698.71	1909.55	1755.68
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.73	43.50	36.56	0.25	13.17	11.09
3.	Assam	352.63	314.04	298.47	87.97	81.69	73.88
4.	Bihar	682.16	941.85	862.21	196.87	288.52	301.47
5.	Chhattisgarh	1206.76	1194.34	1299.20	557.20	560.55	630.46
6.	Gujarat	313.00	281.90	230.30	144.62	120.83	101.24
7.	Haryana	109.36	128.87	117.88	39.47	51.37	49.17
8.	Himachal Pradesh	270.13	262.10	282.46	160.34	159.06	176.59
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	209.10	365.56	338.20	38.96	72.69	78.29
10.	Jharkhand	609.71	566.58	436.22	191.27	185.34	129.13
11.	Karnataka	701.03	617.81	718.86	323.41	285.74	334.92
12.	Kerala	633.10	837.74	866.03	588.28	779.05	808.59
13.	Madhya Pradesh	1688.98	1399.47	1229.50	723.98	593.69	524.38
14.	Maharashtra	772.02	872.39	517.13	354.54	388.63	225.89
15.	Manipur	224.07	285.11	113.23	75.68	96.96	39.91
16.	Meghalaya	167.75	174.31	215.83	69.92	71.59	89.85
17.	Mizoram	130.60	153.56	133.65	31.67	40.16	40.35
18.	Nagaland	296.61	245.31	183.80	79.50	63.81	53.18

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
19.	Odisha	453.75	546.01	711.82	175.63	196.32	238.94
20.	Punjab	64.52	65.50	134.68	27.88	30.37	71.03
21.	Rajasthan	2120.55	2203.38	1838.56	1469.80	1519.26	1245.76
22.	Sikkim	32.88	36.31	44.03	14.71	15.87	19.75
23.	Tamil Nadu	3015.75	408.144	3677.23	2235.97	3026.45	3086.82
24.	Tripura	489.74	518.51	521.60	189.58	213.01	245.72
25.	Uttar Pradesh	2673.36	1411.85	1753.61	459.35	278.16	388.73
26.	Uttarakhand	198.98	192.00	165.62	88.93	90.10	74.33
27.	West Bengal	1495.94	2018.42	2296.15	486.24	680.47	815.31
28.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	8.30	6.61	7.99	3.85	2.98	3.77
29.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
30.	Daman and Diu	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
31.	Goa	3.11	0.69	1.15	2.35	0.54	0.87
32.	Lakshadweep	1.65	0.49	0.14	0.65	0.14	0.03
33.	Puducherry	10.79	8.67	8.45	8.68	7.29	7.24
34.	Chandigarh	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
TOTAL		21876.36	23047.67	22033.41	10526.65	11823.34	11632.37

NR - Not Reported

Villages adopted under SAGY

904. SHRI AVINASH PANDE: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) The number of Members of Parliament (MPs) who have adopted villages under the Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana(SAGY); and

(b) the names of all the MPs who have adopted villages and the villages adopted by them, State-wise and party-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH): (a) For identification of Adarsh Grams by the Hon'ble Members of Parliament, a Gram Panchayat is the basic unit. As on 27.11.2014, 527 number of Members of Parliament have identified the Gram Panchayats under the Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana.

(b) The State/UT-wise breakup of the names of the MPs and GPs identified by them is given in the Statement (*See* below). The party-wise information is not maintained by the Ministry.

Statement

The State/UT-wise break up of the names of the MP's and GP identified by them

Total = 527 (402 Lok Sabha + 125 Rajya Sabha)

RAJYA SABHA MEMBERS

Sl. No.	State	Constituency Name	Name of the MP	District	Block/Sub-Dist.	GP
1.	PB (Punjab)		Dr. Manohar Singh Gill	Tarn Taran	Tarn Taran	Aladinpur
2.	PB		Shri Ashwani Kumar	Gurdaspur	Gurdaspur	Bathwala Hardo
3.	PB		Sh. Sukhdev Singh Dhindsa	Sangrur	Moonak	Galahri
4.	PB		Shri Naresh Gujral	Jalandhar	Jalandhar - I	Dhina
5.	PB		Shri Avinash Rai Khanna	Hoshiarpur	Hoshiarpur	Adamwal
6.	PB		Smt. Ambika Soni	Rupnagar	Rup Nagar	Ghanauli
7.	KL		Sri Joy Abraham	Kottayam	Meenachil	Melukavu
8.	KL		Shri A.K. Antony	Alappuzha	Cherthala	Thaicattussery
9.	KL		Shri K.N. Balagopal	Kollam	Kollam	Panayam
10.	KL		Dr. T.N. Seema	Thiruvananthapuram	Kattakkada	Kallikkadu
11.	KL		Shri C.P. Narayanan	Kozhikode	Koyilandi	Kottur
12.	KL		Shri Vayalar Ravi	Alappuzha	Cherthala	Kadakkarappally
13.	KL		Prof. P.J. Kurien	Pathanamthitta	Ranni	Naranamoozhy
14.	KL		Shri P. Rajeeve	Ernakulam	Kanayannur	Udayamperur

15.	OR (Odisha)	Shri A. V. Swamy	Nuapada	Nuapada	Kuliabandha
16.	OR	Shri A. U. Singh Deo	Balangir	Tushura	Sarasmal
17.	OR	Shri Anubhav Mohanty	Cuttack	Cuttack Sadar	Urali
18.	OR	Shri Pyarimohan Mohapatra	Khordha	Uttara P.S.	Dhauri
19.	OR	Captain Kalpataru Das	Jajapur	Dharmasala	Sundaria
20.	OR	Shri Baishnab Parida	Jajapur	Mangalpur	Mangalapur
21.	KR (Karnataka)	Dr. Prabhakar Kore	Belgaum	Chikodi	Janwad
22.	KR	Shri Oscar Fernandes	Udupi	Kundapura	Shiruru
23.	KR	Shri Aayanur Manjunatha	Shimoga	Shimoga	Thammadihalli
24.	KR	Shri Rajeev Chandrasekhar	Bangalore Rural	Devanahalli	Jalige
25.	KR	Nominated	Tumkur	Tumkur	Hebbur
26.	KR	Shri Basawaraj Patil	Gulbarga	Sedam	Kukkunda
27.	HR (Haryana)	Kumari Selja	Ambala	Barara	Dheen
28.	HR	Shri Ram Kumar Kashyap	Karnal	Indri	Bhadson
29.	HR	Shri Shadi Lal	Rohtak	Rohtak	Anwal
30.	HP	Smt. Bimla Kashyap Sood	Shimla	Shimla (Rural)	Thadi
31.	UP (Uttar Pradesh)	Shri Mukhtar Abbas Naqvi	Rampur	Bilaspur	Manpur Ojha
32.	UP	Shri Rajpal Singh Saini	Muzaffarnagar	Khatauli	Barsu
33.	UP	Shri Vishambhar Prasad Nishad	Banda	Banda	Sandi

Sl. No.	State	Constituency Name	Name of the MP	District	Block/Sub-Dist.	GP
34.	UP		Shri Ambeth Rajan	Gautam Buddha Nagar	Dadri	Ranoli Latifpur
35.	UP		Shri Brijlal Khabri	Jalaun	Konch	Kailia
36.	UP		Dr. Akhilesh Das Gupta	Siddharth Nagar	Itwa	Buddikhas
37.	UP		Shri Vinay Katiyar	Faizabad	Rudauli	Barawa
38.	UP		Shri Salim Ansari	Mau	Maunath Bhan- jan	Chakra
39.	UP		Shri Kiranmay Nanda	Sitapur	Misrikh	Kachuri
40.	UP		Captain Satish Sharma	Rae Bareli	Lalganj	Sareni
41.	UP		Shri Narendra Kumar Kashyap	Hapur	Hapur	Arifpur
42.	UP		Sh. Munquad Ali	Meerut	Mawana	Behrora
43.	UP		Shri Darshan Singh Yadav	Mainpuri	Mainpuri	Rathera
44.	UP		Km. Mayawati	Lucknow	Malihabad	Mall
45.	BH (Bihar)		Shri Sharad Yadav	Madhepura	Madhepura	Balam Gadhiya
46.	BH		Dr. Anil Kumar Sahani	Muzaffarpur	Dholi (Moraul)	Pilkhi Gay Patti
47.	BH		Dr. C. P. Thakur	Muzaffarpur	Phulwari	Gonpura
48.	BH		Shri R. K. Sinha	Patna	Patna Rural	West Manpura
49.	BH		Shri Ali Anwar Ansari	Patna	Phulwari	Nohsa
50.	BH		Shri Dharmendra Pradhan	Patna	Dinapur-cum- Khagaul	Lakhani Bigha

51.	BH	Shri Ram Nath Thakur	Samastipur	Samastipur	Bazidpur
52.	BH	Shri Bashistha Narain Singh	Buxar	Barhampur	Bairia
53.	BH	Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad	Patna	Fatwah	Alawal Pur
54.	GJ (Gujarat)	Shri Dilipbhai Pandya	Banas Kantha	Vadgam	Pasvadal
55.	GJ	Shri Shambhuprasadji Tundiya	Surendranagar	Chotila	Janivadla
56.	GJ	Shri Pravin Somabhai Rashtrapal	Porbandar	Porbandar	Sodhana
57.	GJ	Shri Shankarbhai N. Vegad	Surendranagar	Wadhwan	Kholadiad
58.	GJ	Shri Lal Singh Vadodia	Anand	Umreth	Bechari
59.	GJ	Smt. Smriti Zubin Irani	Anand	Sojitra	Magharol
60.	GJ	Dr. Mansukh L. Mandaviya	Anand	Gadhada	Ugamed
61.	GJ	Shri Ahmed Patel	Narmada	Dediapada	Dumkhal
62.	GJ	Shri Chunibhai Kanjibhai Gohel	Junagadh	Patan-Veraval	Govindpara
63.	GJ	Shri Madhusudan Devram Mistry	Sabar Kantha	Idar	Golvada
64.	MH (Maharashtra)	Shri Rajkumar Dhoot	Aurangabad	Khuldabad	Verul
65.	MH	Shri Ishwarlal Shankarlal Jain	Jalgaon	Jamner	Deulgaon
66.	MH	Shri Sharad Pawar	Satara	Khatav	Enkul
67.	MH	Shri D.P. Tripathi	Pune	Baramati	Murti

Sl. No.	State	Constituency Name	Name of the MP	District	Block/Sub-Dist.	GP
68.	MH		Shri Majeed Memon	Pune	Junnar	Tikekarwadi
69.	MH		Shri Ramdas Athawale	Palghar	Palghar	Umroli
70.	MH		Shri Rajeev Shukla	Palghar	Vada	Hamrapur
71.	MH		Shri Vijay Jawaharlal Darda	Yavatmal	Yavatmal	Bhari
72.	MH		Smt. Rajani Patil	Beed	Kajj	Lahuri
73.	MH		Shri Praful Patel	Gondia	Goregaon	Pathari
74.	MH		Smt. Vandana Chavan	Pune	Mawal	Salumbre
75.	MH		Shri Sanjay Dattatraya Kakade	Pune	Shirur	Jambut
76.	MH	Nominated	Ms. Anu Aga	Satara	Satara	Shivthar
77.	MH		Shri Ajay Sancheti	Nagpur	Hingna	Wagdara
78.	MH		Shri Anil Yeshwant Desai	Thane	Ambarnath	Kharad
79.	MH		Shri Husain Umar Dalwai	Ratnagiri	Chiplun	Rampur
80.	MH		Shri Avinash Pande	Nagpur	Nagpur (Rural)	Bajargaon
81.	MH		Shri Ashok S. Ganguly	Pune	Purandhar	Gulunche
82.	MH		Shri Bhalchandra Mungekar	Sindhudurg	Devgad	Mithbav
83.	MP (Madhya Pradesh)		Dr. Satyanarayan Jatiya	Ujjain	Tarana	Nanded
84.	MP		Captain Thaavar Chand Gehlot	Ratlam	Alot	Barkhedakala

85.	MP	Captain Najma A. Heptulla	Bhopal	Huzur	Phandakalan
86.	MP	Mr. Megraj Jain	Agar-Malwa	Sumer	Chhapriya
87.	MP	Shri Anil Madhav Dave	Sehore	Budni	Jahanpur
88.	TS (Telangana)	Shri Anand Bhaskar Rapolu	Warangal	Kodakandala	Edunuthula
89.	TS	Shri Garikapati Mohan Rao	Warangal	Govindaraopet	Govindaraopeta
90.	TS	Smt. Gundu Sudharani	Warangal	Atmakur	Neerukulla
91.	TS	Shri Palvai Govardhan Reddy	Nalgonda	Marriguda	Marriguda
92.	MN (Manipur)	Shri Haji Abdul Salam	Thoubal	Kakching	Hayel Hangoon
93.	TN (Tamil Nadu)	Captain E.M. Sudarsana Natchiappan	Sivaganga	Sivaganga	Maravanam-galam
94.	TN	Shri K. R. Arjunan	The Nilgiris	Kotagiri	Kunjappanai
95.	TN	Shri S. Thangavelu	Tirunelveli	Sankarankoil	Vadakkupudur
96.	TN	Captain Paul Manoj Pandian	Kanniyakumari	Thovalai	Thovalai
97.	TN	Smt. Kanimozhi Karunanidhi	Thoothukkudi	Alwarthirunagari	Srivenkatesapuram
98.	TN	Smt. Sasikala Pushpa	Dharmapuri	Pappireddipatti	Pudhupatti
99.	TN	Shri Rathinavel Thangavel	Dharmapuri	Karimangalam	Annamalaihalli
100.	TN	Shri Navaneethakrishnan A.	Dharmapuri	Harur	Chinnakuppam
101.	TN	Dr. Lakshmanan R.	Dharmapuri	Dharmapuri	Haledharmapuri
102.	TN	Smt. Vijila Sathyananth	Dharmapuri	Dharmapuri	Konanginaikannahalli

Sl. No.	State	Constituency Name	Name of the MP	District	Block/Sub-Dist.	GP
103.	TN		Dr. Maitreyan V.	Dharmapuri	Nallampalli	Palavadi
104.	TN		Shri Rabi Bernard A. W.	Dharmapuri	Palacode	Gendanahalli
105.	AS (Assam)		Smt. Naznin Faruque	Nagaon	Samaguri	Niz Chalchali
106.	AS		Shri Bhubaneswar Kalita	Kamrup	Rangia Pt	Arimatta
107.	AS		Shri Biswajit Daimary	Baksa	Goreswar (Pt)	Naokata
108.	RJ (Rajasthan)		Shri V.P. Singh Badnore	Bhilwara	Asind	Daulatgarh
109.	RJ		Shri Bhupender Yadav	Ajmer	Kishangarh	Salemabad
110.	RJ		Shri Narayan Lal Panchariya	Jodhpur	Phalodi	Kalyan singh ki Sid
111.	RJ		Shri Vijay Goel	Alwar	Behror	Taseeng
112.	RJ		Shri Ram Jethmalani	Jaipur	Kotputli	Banethi
113.	RJ		Shri Narendra Budania	Churu	Taranagar	Loonas
114.	JK (Jammu and Kashmir)		Shri G. N. Ratanpuri	Pulwama	Pulwama	Newa
115.	SK (Sikkim)		Shri Hishey Lachungpa	North District	Mangan	Tingvong
116.	CH (Chhattisgarh)		Dr. Bhushan Lal Jangde	Baloda Bazar	Bilaigarh	Purgaon
117.	CH		Shri Motilal Vora	Durg	Durg	Mohlai
118.	CH		Shri Ranvijay Singh Judev	Jashpur	Kansabel	Bataikela

119.	AR (Arunachal Pradesh)	Shri Mukut Mithi	Lower Dibang Valley	Roing-Koronu	Mayu-II
120.	JH (Jharkhand)	Shri Prem Chand Gupta	Koderma	Markacho	Chopnadih
121.	AP (Andhra Pradesh)	Smt. Thota Seetharama Lakshmi	West Godavari	Akividu	Pedakapavaram
122.	AP	Dr. K. Chiranjeevi	West Godavari	Mogalthur	Perupalem South
123.	AP	Smt. Nirmala Sitharaman	West Godavari	Narasapuram	Pedamainavani-lanka
124.	PC (Puducherry)	Shri P. Kannan Pondicherry	Villianur	Taluk	Sellipet
125.	Goa	Shri Shantaram Naik	South Goa	Salcete	Curtorim
LOK SABHA MEMBERS					
1.	PB (Punjab)	Khadoor Sahib	Tarn Taran	Chohla sahib	Mundapind
2.	PB	Anandpur Sahib	Sas Nagar	Kharar	Daun
3.	PB	Sangurur	Sangurur	Dhuri	Benra
4.	PB	Fatehgarh Sahib	Fatehgarh Sahib	Bassi Pathana	Chunni Kalan
5	PB	Faridkot	Moga	Dharamkot	Fatehgarh Korotana
6.	PB	Gurdaspur	Gurdaspur	Gurdaspur	Talibpur Pandori

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7.	PB	Bathinda	Smt. Harsimrat Kaur Badal	Muktsar	Malout	Waring Khera
8.	PB	Jalandhar	Shri Santokh Singh Chaudhary	Jalandhar	Phillaur	Gannapind
9.	PB	Ludhiana	Shri Ravneet Singh	Ludhiana	Ludhiana (West)	Isewal
10.	PB	Amritsar	Captain Amarinder Singh	Amritsar	Amritsar - II	Dhaul Kalan
11.	PB	Hoshiarpur	Shri Vijay Sampla	Hoshiarpur	Mukerian	Budhabar
12.	BH (Bihar)	Siwan	Shri Om Prakash Yadav	Siwan	Zeeradei	Zeeradei
13.	BH	Jehanabad	Dr. Arun Kumar	Jehanabad	Makhdumpur	Dharaut
14.	BH	Kishanganj	Shri Asrarul Haque Mohammad	Kishanganj	Dighalbank	Ekra
15.	BH	Sitamarhi	Shri Ram Kumar Sharma Kushwaha	Sitamarhi	Dumra	Bariyarpur
16.	BH	Darbhanga	Shri Kriti Azad	Darbhanga	Alinagar	Navanagar
17.	BH	Begusarai	Dr. Bhola Singh	Begusarai	Barauni	Simariya
18.	BH	Madhubani	Shri Hukmdev Narayan Yadav	Madhubani	Benipatti	Bankata
19.	BH	Jhanjharpur	Shri Birendra Kumar Choudhary	Madhubani	Jhanjharpur	Nabani
20.	BH	Buxar	Shri Ashwini Kumar Choubey	Kaimur (Bhabua)	Rangath	Baraura
21.	BH	Paschim Champaran	Dr. Sanjay Jaiswal	Pashchim Champaran	Bairia	Siswa Saraiya
22.	BH	Valmiki Nagar	Shri Satish Chandra Dubey	Pashchim Champaran	Sidhaw	Belahawa Madanpur

23.	BH	Nawada	Shri Giriraj Singh	Nawada	Narhat	Khanwan
24.	BH	Seohar	Smt. Rama Devi	East Champaran	Ghorasahan	Ghorasahan (South)
25.	BH	Katihar	Shri Tariq Anwar	Katihar	Azamnagar	Nimaul
26.	BH	Madhepura	Shri Rajesh Ranjan (Pappu Yadav)	Saharsa	Banma Itahri	Sahuriya
27.	BH	Khagaria	Choudhary Mehboob Ali Kaiser	Saharsa	Simri Bakhtiarpur	Sitanabad North
28.	BH	Banka	Shri Jay Prakash Narayan Yadav	Banka	Katoria	Kolhasar
29.	BH	Sasaram	Shri Chhedi Paswan	Rohtas	Chenari	Malhipur
30.	BH	Muzaffarpur	Shri Ajay Nishad	Muzaffarpur	Katra	Jajuara West
31.	BH	Patna Sahib	Shri Shatrughan Prasad Sinha	Patna	Bakhtiarpur	Bidhipur Narauli
32.	BH	Munger	Smt. Veena Devi	Patna	Ghoswari	Tartar
33.	BH	Pataliputra	Shri Ram Kripal Yadav	Patna	Dhanarua	Sonmai
34.	BH	Purnia	Shri Santosh Kumar	Purnia	Purnia East	Chandi
35.	BH	Gaya	Shri Hari Manjhi	Gaya	Bodh Gaya	Bakraur
36.	BH	Aurangabad	Shri Sushil Kumar Singh	Gaya	Tikari	Kespa
37.	BH	Vaishali	Shri Rama Kishore Singh	Muzaffarpur	Minapur	Ghosaut
38.	BH	Samastipur	Shri Ramchandra Paswan	Samastipur	Pusa	Kubauli Ram
39.	BH	Saran	Shri Rajiv Pratap Rudi	Saran	Ribilganj	Sitab Diyara

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40.	BH	Araria	Shri Taslimuddin	Araria	Forbesganj	Aurahi East
41.	BH	Nalanda	Shri Kaushalendra Kumar	Nalanda	Silao	Nanand
42.	BH	Ujjainpur	Shri Nityanand Rai	Vaishali	Patepur	Bahuara
43.	BH	Karakat	Shri Upendra Kushwaha	Rohtas	Nasriganj	Amiawar
44.	BH	Hajipur	Shri Ram Vilas Paswan	Vaishali	Bhagwanpur	Akbar Malahi
45.	BH	Jamui	Shri Chirag Paswan	Jamui	Sono	Dahiyari
46.	BH	Gopalganj	Shri Janak Ram	Gopalganj	Baikunthpur	Khara Azam
47.	BH	Maharajganj	Shri Janardan Singh Sigrwal	Saran	Manjhi	Bareja
48.	BH	Supaul	Smt. Ranjeet Ranjan	Supaul	Marauna	Saroza Bela
49.	BH	Bhagalpur	Shri Shailesh (Bulo Mandal) Kumar	Bhagalpur	Ismailpur	Ismailpur Paschimi Bhitha
50.	HP (Himachal Pradesh)	Hamirpur	Shri Anurag Singh Thakur	Una	Una	Dehlan Upper
51.	HP	Kangra	Shri Shanta Kumar	Chamba	Bhattiyad	Perchhod
52.	HP	Mandi	Sh. Ram Swaroop Sharma	Kullu	Nagger	Manali
53.	HP	Shimla	Prof. Virender Kashyap	Solan	Krishangarh	Jagjit Nagar
54.	UK (Uttarakhand)	Nainital-Udhamsingh Nagar	Shri Bhagat Singh Koshiyari	Udhm Singh Nagar	Khatima	Sarpuda
55.	UP (Uttar Pradesh)	Hathras	Shri Rajesh Kumar Diwakar	Hathras	Mursan	Ahabaranpur

56.	UP	Shrawasti	Shri Daddan Mishra	Shrawasti	Ekauna	Jaychandpur Katghara
57.	UP	Domariyaganj	Shri Jagdambika Pal	Siddharth Nagar	Domariyaganj	Bharatbhari
58.	UP	Mirzapur	Smt. Anupriya Singh Patel	Mirzapur	Lalganj	Dadri
59.	UP	Shahjahanpur	Smt. Krishna Raj	Shahjahanpur	Tilhar	Nawada Darobast
60.	UP	Allahabad	Shri Shyama Charan Gupta	Allahabad	Koraon	Baidvar Kalan
61.	UP	Mathura	Shri Hemamalini	Mathura	Mahavan	Rawal Bangar
62.	UP	Sultanpur	Shri Feroze Varun Gandhi	Sultanpur	Sultanpur	Vallipur
63.	UP	Sant Kabir Nagar	Shri Sharad Tripathi	Sant Kabir Nagar	Mehdawal	Sai Khurd
64.	UP	Robertsganj	Shri Chhotelal	Sonbhadra	Dudhi	Nagawa
65.	UP	Pratapgarh	Shri Kunwar Haribansh Singh	Pratapgarh	Lalganj	Shahbari
66.	UP	Deoria	Shri Kal raj Mishr	Deoria	Salempur	Pyasi
67.	UP	Maharajganj	Shri Pankaj Chowdhary	Maharajganj	Maharajganj	Barhara Meer
68.	UP	Etah	Shri Rajveer (Raju Bhaiya) Singh	Kasganj	Patiyali	Aurangabad
69.	UP	Sambhal	Shri Satya Pal Singh	Sambhal	Chandausi	Lahraban
70.	UP	Gautam Buddha Nagar	Dr. Mahesh Sharma	Gautam Budhh Nagar	Jewar	Neemka
71.	UP	Amroha	Shri Kanwar Singh Tanwar	Amroha	Dhanaura	Chakanwala- Mustkam

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72.	UP	Sitapur	Shri Rajesh Verma	Sitapur	Rampur Mathura	Meera Nagar
73.	UP	Agra	Prof. Ramshankar Katheriya	Eta	Awagarh	Pilkhatra
74.	UP	Fatehpur	Sadhvi Niranjan Jyoti	Fatehpur	Bindki	Parsetha
75.	UP	Varanasi	Shri Narendra Modi	Varanasi	Arajilne	Jayapur
76.	UP	Kannauj	Smt. Dimple Yadav	Kannauj	Kannauj	Saidpur Sakri
77.	UP	Kushi Nagar	Shri Rajesh Pandey	Kushi Nagar	Kasya	Gopal Garh
78.	UP	Mohanlalgarh	Captain Kaushal Kishore	Lucknow	Malihabad	Auntgarhi Saura
79.	UP	Lucknow	Shri Rajnath Singh	Lucknow	Lucknow	Benti
80.	UP	Moradabad	Shri Kunwar Sarvesh Kumar	Moradabad	Thakurdwara	Sahas Puri
81.	UP	Aligarh	Shri Satish Kumar Gautam	Aligarh	Atrauli	Baharabad
82.	UP	Rampur	Dr. Nepal Singh	Rampur	Suar	Hardaspur Kotra
83.	UP	Bulandshahr	Shri Bhola Singh	Bulandshahr	Debai	Bhopatpur
84.	UP	Barabanki	Smt. Priyanka Singh Rawat	Barabanki	Haidergarh	Budhnai
85.	UP	Dhaurahra	Smt. Rekha Arun Verma	Kheri	Mohammdi	Dhakhaura
86.	UP	Ghazipur	Shri Manoj Kumar Sinha	Ghazipur	Jakhania	Dullahpur
87.	UP	Badaun	Shri Dharmendra Yadav	Budaun	Sahaswan	Durgpur Jarifnagar
88.	UP	Pilibhit	Smt. Maneka Sanjay Gandhi	Pilibhit	Puranpur	Gularia Bhoop-singh

89.	UP	Phulpur	Shri Keshav Prasad Maurya	Allahabad	Soraon	Jaitwardih
90.	UP	Banda	Shri Bhairon Prasad Mishra	Banda	Naraini	Katara Kalinjar
91.	UP	Saharanpur	Shri Raghav Lakhampal	Saharanpur	Behat	Khushalipur
92.	UP	Baghpat	Dr. Satya Pal Singh	Baghpat	Binauli	Paladi
93.	UP	Ballia	Shri Bharat Singh	Ballia	Ballia	Ojhawalia
94.	UP	Fatehpur Sikri	Choudhary Babulal Babu Lal Chaudhary	Agra	Kheragarh	Pusenta
95.	UP	Kheri	Shri Ajay (Teni) Misra	Kheri	Nighasan	Ray Pur
96.	UP	Kairana	Shri Hukum Singh	Saharanpur	Nakur	Sukheri
97.	UP	Akbarpur	Shri Devendra (Alias) Bhole Singh Singh	Kanpur Nagar	Ghatampur	Tikwapur
98.	UP	Ambedkar Nagar	Shri Hari Om Pandey	Ambedkar Nagar	Jalalpur	Usaraha
99.	UP	Farrukhabad	Shri Mukesh Rajput	Etah	Aliganj	Amroli Ratn Pur
100.	UP	Muzaffarnagar	Dr. Sanjeev Kumar Balyan	Muzaffarnagar	Budhana	Rasoolpur Jatan
101.	UP	Bareilly	Shri Santosh Kumar Gangwar	Bareilly	Meerganj	Rahpura Jagir
102.	UP	Aonla	Shri Dharmendra Kumar	Bareilly	Bareilly	Rondhi Mustqil
103.	UP	Kaushambi	Shri Vinod Kumar Sonkar	Kaushambi	Sirathu	Samsabad
104.	UP	Machhlishahr	Shri Ram Charitra	Jaunpur	Jaunpur	Aara
105.	UP	Jaunpur	Shri Krishn Pratap Singh	Jaunpur	Shahganj	Burhupur
106.	UP	Jalaun	Shri Bhanu Pratap Singh Verma	Jalaun	Orai	Hardoi Gujar

Sl. No.	State	Constituency	Name of the MP	District	Block/Sub-Dist.	GP
107.	UP	Salempur	Shri Ravindra Kushawaha	Ballia	Reoti	Kushhar
108.	UP	Etawah	Shri Ashok Kumar Dohrey	Etawah	Bharthana	Maheva
109.	UP	Hardoi	Shri Anshul Verma	Hardoi	Sawayajpur	Munder
110.	UP	Ghaziabad	Gen. (Retd.) Vijay Kumar Singh	Ghaziabad	Ghaziabad	Mirpur Hindu
111.	UP	Laliganj	Smt. Neelam Sonker	Azamgarh	Burhanpur	Lohra
112.	UP	Ghosi	Shri Hari Narayan Rajbhar	Mau	Maunath Bhanjan	Dumaraw
113.	UP	Chandauli	Dr. Mahendra Nath Pandey	Varanasi	Chirigaon	Siwo
114.	UP	Faizabad	Shri Lallu Singh	Faizabad	Faizabad	Tandouli
115.	UP	Amethi	Shri Rahul Gandhi	Raebareli	Salon	Jagdishpur 2
116.	UP	Raebareli	Smt. Sonia Gandhi	Raebareli	Unchahar	Urwal
117.	UP	Meerut	Shri Rajendra Agrawal	Meerut	Meerut	Bhagwanpur Chittawan
118.	UP	—	Sadhvi Uma Bharati Sushree	Lalitpur	Talbehat	Pawa
119.	UP	Gorakhpur	Shri Yogi Adityanath	Gorakhpur	Gorakhpur	Jangle Aurahi
120.	UP	Mainpuri	Shri Tejpratap Singh Yadav	Mainpuri	Bhogaon	Sagamai Jagir
121.	UP	—	Sushree Sadhvi Savitri Bai Phoole	Bahraich	Nanpara	Matehi Kalan
122.	UP	Azamgarh	Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav	Azamgarh	Azamgarh	Tamauli

123.	MP (Madhya Pradesh)	Damoh	Shri Prahlad Singh Patel	Damoh	Damoh	Bandakpur
124.	MP	Khajuraho	Shri Nagendra Singh	Panna	Amanganj	Maheba
125.	MP	Balaghat	Captain Bodh Singh Bhagat	Seoni	Seoni	Gopalganj
126.	MP	Hoshangabad	Shri Uday Pratap Singh	Hoshangabad	Babai	Sangakheda Kalan
127.	MP	Vidisha	Smt. Sushma Swaraj	Dewas	Khategaon	Aajnas
128.	MP	Mandsour	Shri Sudheer Gupta	Mandsaur	Malhargarh	Balagura
129.	MP	Sagar	Shri Laxmi Narayan Yadav	Sagar	Sagar	Baroda Sagar (P)
130.	MP	Ujjain	Shri Chintamani Malviya	Ujjain	Ghatiya	Bichhadod Kalsa
131.	MP	Satna	Shri Ganesh Singh	Satna	Kotar	Aber
132.	MP	Gwalior	Shri Narendra Singh Tomar	Shivpuri	Karera	Sirsod
133.	MP	Dewas	Mr. Manohar Utawala	Agar-Malwa	Badod	Sudwas
134.	MP	Mandla	Shri Faggan Singh Kulaste	Mandala	Niwas	Kapa
135.	MP	Khandwa	Shri Nand Kumar Singh Chauhan	East Nimar	Pandhana	Arud
136.	MP	Tikamgarh	Dr. Virendra Kumar	Tikamgarh	Mohangarh	Gor
137.	MP	Khargone	Shri Subhash Patel	Barwani	Rajpur	Khajuri
138.	MP	Jabalpur	Shri Rakesh Singh	Jabalpur	Shahpura	Kohla
139.	MP	Guna	Shri Jyotiraditya Madhavrao Scindia	Ashoknagar	Mungaoli	Kasbarenj

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140.	MP	Morena	Shri Anoop Mishra	Morena	Morena	Padhawali
141.	MP	Bhind	Dr. Bhagirath Prasad	Bhind	Mehgaon	Soni
142.	MP	Dhar	Smt. Savitri Thakur	Dhar	Dharamपुरी	Bikhron
143.	MP	Ratlam	Shri Dileep Singh Bhuria	Ratlam	Rawti	Raoti
144.	MP	BETUL	Smt. Jyoti Dhurve	Betul	Bhainsdehi	Chikali
145.	MP	Indore	Ms. Sumitra Mahajan (Tai)	Indore	Saver	Potlod
146.	MP	Shahdol	Captain Dalpat Singh Paraste	Shahdol	Sohagpur	Kelmaniya
147.	MP	Bhopal	Sh. Alok Sanjar	Bhopal	Berasia	Kulhor
148.	MP	Rajgarh	Shri Rodmal Nagar	Rajgarh	Sarangpur	Sandawta
149.	MP	Rewa	Shri Janardan Mishra	Rewa	Semaria	Hardua
150.	MN (Manipur)	Outer Manipur	Shri Thangso Baite	Churachandpur	Henhleap	Kangvai
151.	MN	Inner Manipur	Dr. Thok Chom Meinya	Imphal West	Patsoi	Ngairangbam
152.	AS (Assam)	Tezpur	Shri Ram Prasad Sarmah	Sonitpur	Na-Duar	2 No. Sootea
153.	AS	Gauhati	Smt. Bijoya Chakravarty	Kamrup	Palasbari	Satpakhali Tezpur
154.	AS	Mangaldoi	Shri Ramen Deka	Nalbari	Ghograpar (Pt)	Balitora
155.	AS	Dhubri	Maulana Badruddin Ajmal	Dhubri	Mankachar	Kuchnimara Jordanga
156.	AS	Kaliabor	Shri Gaurav Gogoi	Golaghat	Sarupathar	Gondhkoroi

157.	AS	Nawgong	Shri Rajen Gohain	Nagaon	Raha	Dakhin Jajial
158.	AS	Karimganj	Shri Radheshyam Biswas	Hailakandi	Hailakandi	Matijuri - Paikan
159.	AS	Silchar	Km. Sushmita Dev	Cachar	Lakhipur	Lakhinagar
160.	AS	Lakhimpur	Shri Sarbananda Sonowal	Dhemaji	Jonai	Kemi Jelem
161.	AS	Dibrugarh	Shri Rameswar Teli	Tinsukia	Tinsukia	Langkashi
162.	AS	Barpeta	Shri Sirajuddin Ajmal	Barpeta	Kalgachia	Kalgachia
163.	AS	Kokrajhar	Shri Naba Kumar Sarania (Hira)	Baksa	Tamulpur	No-4 Tamulpur
164.	OR (Odisha)	Bargarh	Dr. Prabhass Kumar Singh	Bargarh	Bhatli	Sukuda
165.	OR	Kendrapara	Shri Baijayant "Jay" Panda	Kendrapara	Derabish	Golarahat
166.	OR	Keonjhar	Ms. Sakuntala Laguri	Kendujhar	Sainkul	Machhalo
167.	OR	Koraput	Shri Jhina Hikaka	Koraput	Similiguda	Pitaguda
168.	OR	Berhampur	Dr. Sidhant Mohapatra	Ganjam	Jarada	Kesaripada
169.	OR	Cuttack	Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab	Nayagarh	Fategarh	Karabara
170.	OR	Sundargarh	Shri Jual Oram	Sundargarh	Gurundia	Gurundia
171.	OR	Balasore	Shri Rabindra Kumar Jena	Baleshwar	Raibania	Kalika
172.	OR	Jagatsinghpur	Dr. Kulamani Samal	Jagatsinghapur	Kujang	Bagoi
173.	OR	Bhubaneswar	Dr. Prasanna Kumar Patasani	Khordha	Tangi	Pariorada
174.	OR	Bolangir	Shri Kalikesh Narayan Singh Deo	Balangir	Saintala	Budabahal

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175.	OR	Jajpur	Dr. Rita Tarai	Jajapur	Jajpur Sadar	Bhubaneswarpur
176.	OR	Nabarangpur	Shri Balabhadra Majhi	Koraput	Boipariguda	Tentuliguma
177.	OR	Bhadrak	Shri Arjun Charan Sethi	Bhadrak	Agarpada	Purusandha
178.	CH (Chhattisgarh)	Surguja	Shri Kamalbhan Singh	Surguja	Ambikapur	Karmha
179.	CH	Mahasamund	Shri Chandu Lal Sahu	Dhamtari	Kurud	Charra
180.	CH	Durg	Shri Tamradhwaj Sahu	Durg	Durg	Machandur
181.	CH	Janjgir-Champa	Smt. Kamla Devi Patle	Janjgir-Champa	Baloda	Jawalpur
182.	CH	Kanker	Shri Vikram Usendi	Kanker	Pakhanjur	Chote Kapshi
183.	CH	Korba	Dr. Banshilal Mahto	Korba	Korba	Tilkeja
184.	CH	Bilaspur	Shri Lakhna Lal Sahu	Mungeli	Pathariya	Hathanikala
185.	CH	Raigarh	Shri Vishnu Deo Sai	Raigarh	Lailunga	Bhakurra
186.	CH	Raipur	Shri Ramesh Bais	Raipur	Raipur	Giroud
187.	CH	Rajnandgaon	Shri Abhishek Singh	Rajnandgaon	Mohla	Gotatola
188.	KL (Kerala)	Malappuram	Shri E. Ahamed	Malappuram	Ernad	Trikkalangode
189.	KL	Ponnani	Shri E. T. Mohammed Basheer	Malappuram	Tirurangadi	Nannambra
190.	KL	Kannur	Smt. P.K. Sreemathi Teacher	Kannur	Taliparamba	Kuttiattor
191.	KL	Kottayam	Sri Jose K. Mani	Kottayam	Kottayam	Neendoor
192.	KL	Pathanamthitta	Shri Anto Antony	Pathanamthitta	Adoor	Kadampanadu

193.	KL	Ernakulam	Prof. Kuruppassery Varkey Thomas	Ernakulam	Paravur	Kottuvally
194.	KL	Idukki	Shri (Adv.) Joice George	Idukki	Idukki	Idukki - Kanjikuzhy
195.	KL	Kasaragod	Shri P. Karunakaran	Kasaragod	Vellarikkundu	Kinanoor Karindalam
196.	KL	Kollam	Shri N.K. Premachandran	Kollam	Punalur	Alayamon
197.	KL	Vadakara	Shri Ramachandran Mullappally	Kozhikode	Koyilandi	Payyoli
198.	KL	Kozhikode	Shri M. K. Raghavan	Kozhikode	Thamarassery	Unnikulum
199.	KL	Palakkad	Shri M. B. Rajesh	Palakkad	Mannarkad	Pudur
200.	KL	Thrissur	Shri C. N. Jayadevan	Thrissur	Thrissur	Thanniyam
201.	KL	Alathur	Shri Parayamparanbil Kuttappan Biju	Palakkad	Chittur	Pallassana
202.	KL	Wayanad	Shri M. I. Shanavas	Wayanad	Vythiri	Kaniambetta
203.	KL	Alappuzha	Shri K. C. Venugopal	Alappuzha	Ambalappuzha	Aryad
204.	KL	Mavelikkara	Shri Suresh Kodikunnil	Alappuzha	Kuttanad	Thakazhi
205.	KL	Thiruvananthapuram	Dr. Shashi Tharoor	Thiruvananthapuram	Neyyattinkara	Kottukal
206.	KL	Attingal	Dr. Anirudhan Sampath	Thiruvananthapuram	Chirayinkeezhu	Anjuthengu
207.	KL	Chalakudy	Shri Innocent	Thrissur	Chalakkudy	Kodassery

Sl. No.	State	Constituency Name	Name of the MP	District	Block/Sub-Dist.	GP
208.	MH (Maharashtra)	Nagpur	Shri Nitinji Gadkari	Nagpur	Umrer	Panchgaon
209.	MH	Ramtek	Shri Krupal Tumane	Nagpur	Katol	Ridhora
210.	MH	Jalna	Shri Raosaheb Patil Danve	Jalna	Jafferabad	Akola Deo
211.	MH	Kolhapur	Shri Dhananjay Bhimrao Mahadik	Kolhapur	Chandgad	Rajgoli Khurd
212.	MH	Hatkanangle	Shri Raju <i>alias</i> Devappa Anna Shetti	Kolhapur	Shahuwadi	Perid
213.	MH	Nashik	Shri Hemant Tukaram Godse	Nashik	Trimbakeshwar	Anjaneri
214.	MH	Parbhani	Shri Sanjay Haribhau Jadhav	Parbhani	Jintur	Kahal
215.	MH	Raigad	Shri Anant Gangaram Geete	Raigad	Shrivardhan	Diveagar
216.	MH	Sangli	Shri Sanjay (Kaka) Ramchandra Patil	Sangli	Tasgaon	Aarawade
217.	MH	Satara	Captain Udayanraje Pratapsingh Raje Bhonsle	Satara	Satara	Kondave
218.	MH	Dindori	Dr. Harishchandra Deoram Chavan	Nashik	Dindori	Awankhed
219.	MH	Maval	Shri Shirrang Chandu Barne	Raigad	Uran	Bandhapada
220.	MH	Bhiwandi	Shri Kapil Moreshwar Patil	Thane	Bhiwandi	Sonale
221.	MH	Bhandara-Gondiya	Shri Nanabhau Falgunrao Patole	Bhandara	Tumsar	Bagheda

222.	MH	Osmanabad	Prof. Ravindra Vishwanath Gaikwad	Osmanabad	Umarga	Kasgi
223.	MH	Palghar	Shri Chintaman Navsha Wanaga	Palghar	Jawhar	Dhanoshi
224.	MH	Mumbai-South-Central	Shri Rahul Ramesh Shewale	Palghar	Dahanu	Gungwada
225.	MH	Kalyan	Dr. Shrikant Eknath Shinde	Thane	Kalyan	Nagaon
226.	MH	Amravati	Shri Anandrao Adsul	Amravati	Amravati	Yavli Shahid
227.	MH	Baramati	Smt. Supriya Sadanand Sule	Pune	Daund	Dapodi
228.	MH	Aurangabad	Shri Chandrakant Bhaurao Khaire	Aurangabad	Kannad	Adgaon (P)
229.	MH	Chandrapur	Shri Hansraj Gangaram Ahir	Chandrapur	Bhadravati	Chandankheda
230.	MH	Dhule	Captain Subhash Ramrao Bhamre	Dhule	Dhule	Gondur
231.	MH	Latur	Dr. Sunil Baliram Gaikwad	Latur	Nilanga	Ansarwada
232.	MH	Shirur	Shri Shivaji Adhalrao Patil	Pune	Shirur	Karandi
233.	MH	Pune	Shri Anil Shirole	Pune	Haveli	Vadgaon-Shinde
234.	MH	Ratnagiri-Sindhudurg	Shri Vinayak Bhaurao Raut	Sindhudurg	Kudal	Shivapur
235.	MH	Wardha	Shri Ramdas Chandrabhanji Tadas	Wardha	Wardha	Taroda
236.	MH	Akola	Shri Sanjay Shamrao Dhotre	Akola	Akot	Keliwali

Sl. No.	State	Constituency Name	Name of the MP	District	Block/Sub-Dist.	GP
237.	MH	Raver	Smt. Raksha Nikhil Khadse	Jalgaon	Chopda	Hated Bk.
238.	MH	Jalgaon	Shri A.T. (Nana) Patil	Jalgaon	Chalisgaon	Bhoras Bk
239.	MH	Nanded	Shri Ashok Shankarrao Chavan	Nanded	Mudkhed	Rohi Pimpalgaon
240.	MH	Nandurbar	Dr. Heena Vijaykumar Gavit	Nandurbar	Shahade	Kahatul
241.	MH	Madha	Shri Vijaysinh Mohite Patil	Solapur	Malshiras	Sangramnagar
242.	MH	Ahmednagar	Shri Dilip Kumar Mansukhlal Gandhi	Ahmednagar	Shevgaon	Kambi
243.	MH	Shirdi	Shri Sadashiv Kisan Lokhande	Ahmednagar	Shrirampur	Malunja Budruk
244.	MH	Thane	Shri Rajan Baburao Vichare	Thane	Kalyan	Pimpari
245.	MH	Beed	Smt. Pritam Gopinathrao Munde	Beed	Parli	Pohner
246.	MH	Yavatmal-Washim	Ms. Bhavana Gawali (Patil)	Washim	Mangrulpir	Saykheda
247.	MH	Gadchiroli-Chimur	Shri Ashok Mahadeorao Nete	Gadchiroli	Gadchiroli	Yeoli
248.	MH	Mumbai North-Central	Smt. Poonam Mahajan	Palghar	Dahanu	Charoti
249.	MH	Solapur	Shri Sharadkumar Maruti Bansode	Solapur	Mohol	Yeoti
250.	MH	Buldhana	Shri Prataprao Ganpatrao Jadhav	Buldhana	Sangrampur	Karnoda
251.	MH	Mumbai (North)	Shri Gopal Chinayya Shetty	Palghar	Vada	Gorhe

252.	MH	Mumbai (North-West))	Shri Gajanan Chandrakant Kirtikar	Ratnagiri	Dapoli	Asud
253.	RJ (Rajasthan)	Jodhpur	Shri Gajendra Singh Shekhawat	Jaisalmer	Pokaran	Ramdeora
254.	RJ	Jaipur Rural	Col. Rajyavardhan Singh Rathore	Jaipur	Jaipur	Dhankya
255.	RJ	Tonk-Sawai Madhopur	Sukhveer Singh Jaunpuriya	Tonk	Malpura	Kantoli
256.	RJ	Dausa	Shri Harish Chandra Meena	Jaipur	Chaksu	Bara Padampura
257.	RJ	Kota	Shri Om Birla	Kota	Sangod	Doti
258.	RJ	Churu	Shri Rahul Kaswan	Churu	Taranagar	Bhanin
259.	RJ	Jaipur	Shri Ramcharan Bohara	Jaipur	Jaipur	Vijaypura
260.	RJ	Jalore	Shri Devji Mansingram Patel	Jalore	Sanchore	Hotigaon
261.	RJ	Bharatpur	Shri Bahadur Singh Koli	Bharatpur	Weir	Pathena
262.	RJ	Bhilwara	Shri Subhash Chandra Baheria	Bhilwara	Jahazpur	Bankra
263.	RJ	Rajsamand	Shri Hariom Singh Rathore	Rajsamand	Rajsamand	Tasol
264.	RJ	Barmer	Col. (Retd.) Sona Ram Choudhary	Barmer	Baytoo	Baitu Bhopji
265.	RJ	Sikar	Shri Sumedhanand Saraswati	Sikar	Neem-Ka- Thana	Chala
266.	RJ	Jhunjhunu	Smt. Santosh km. Ahlawat	Jhunjhunu	Buhana	Gada Khera

Sl. No.	State	Constituency Name	Name of the MP	District	Block/Sub-Dist.	GP
267.	RJ	Karauli-Dholpur	Captain Manoj Rajoria	Dholpur	Rajakhera	Ganhaidi
268.	RJ	Chittorgarh	Captain Chandra Prakash Joshi	Chittorgarh	Chittaugarh	Nagari
269.	RJ	Alwar	Mahant Chand Nath	Alwar	Behror	Rodwal
270.	RJ	Banswara	Shri Manshankar Ninama	Banswara	Ghatol	Savaniya
271.	RJ	Ajmer	Prof. Sanwar Lal Jat	Ajmer	Peesangan	Kalesara
272.	RJ	Nagaur	Sh. C.R. Chaudhary	Nagaur	Nawa	Chawandiya
273.	RJ	Ganganagar	Shri Nihal Chand Chauhan	Ganganagar	Ganganagar	Mirjewala
274.	RJ	Pali	Shri P.P. Chaudhary	Pali	Pali	Busi
275.	RJ	Udaipur	Shri Arjunlal Meena	Udaipur	Salumbar	Toda
276.	RJ	Bikaner	Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal	Bikaner	Kolayat	Bikampur
277.	RJ	Jhalawar-Baran	Shri Dushyant Singh	Jhalawar	Aklara	Bhalta
278.	Goa	South Goa	Shri Advocate Narendra Keshav Sawaikar	South Goa	Canacona	Cola
279.	Goa	North Goa	Shri Shripad Yesso Naik	North Goa	Pernem	Ibrampur
280.	GJ (Gujarat)	Panchmahal	Shri Prabhatsinh Pratapsinh Chauhan	Panch Mahals	Kalol	Sansoli
281.	GJ	Kachehh	Shri Vinod L. Chavda	Kachehh	Rapar	Suvai
282.	GJ	Patan	Shri Liladharbhai Khodaji Vaghela	Patan	Harij	Roda

283.	GJ	Sabarkantha	Shri Dipsinh Shankarsinh Rathod	Sabar Kantha	Idar	Jashvanigadh
284.	GJ	Porbandar	Shri Vitthalbhai Hansrajibhai Radadiya	Rajkot	Jamkandorna	Raydi
285.	GJ	Bardoli	Shri Parbhubhai Nagarbhai Vasava	Surat	Bardoli	Haripura
286.	GJ	Amreli	Shri Naranbhai Bhikhabhai Kachhadiya	Amreli	Lathi	Akala
287.	GJ	Bharuch	Shri Mansukhbhai Dhanjibhai Vasava	Bharuch	Jhagadia	Avidha
288.	GJ	Jamnagar	Ms. Poonamben Hernatbhai Maadam	Jamnagar	Jamnagar	Jambuda
289.	GJ	Junagadh	Shri Rajeshbhai Naranbhai Chudasama	Junagadh	Talala	Sasan
290.	GJ	Mahesana	Captain Jayshreeben Kanubhai Patel	Mahesana	Mahesana	Panchot
291.	GJ	Surat	Shri Darshana Vikram Jardosh	Surat	Olpad	Saras
292.	GJ	Ahmedabad West	Dr. Kirit Premjibhai Solanki	Ahmedabad	Daskroi	Barejdi
293.	GJ	Bhavnagar	Dr. Bharati Dhirubhai Shiyal	Bhavnagar	Bhavnagar	Fariyadka
294.	GJ	Ahmedabad East	Shri Pares D. Rawal	Gandhinagar	Gandhinagar	Jakhora - Rajpur
295.	GJ	Surendranagar	Shri Devajibhai Govindbhai Fatepara	Surendranagar	Dasada	Fatepur

Sl. No.	State	Constituency Name	Name of the MP	District	Block/Sub-Dist.	GP
296.	GJ	Gandhinagar	Shri Lal Krishna Advani	Ahmedabad	Sanand	Bakrana
297.	GJ	Dahod	Captain Javantsinh Sumanbhai Bhabhor	Dohad	Jhalod	Mundha
298.	GJ	Valsad	Dr. K. C. Patel	Valsad	Pardi	Goima
299.	GJ	Chhota Udaipur	Shri Ramsinh Patalyabhai Rathwa	Panch Mahals	Halol	Dhinkva
300.	GJ	Anand	Shri Dilip Patel	Anand	Tarapur	Rinza
301.	GJ	Vadodra	Shri Ranjanben D. Bhatt	Vadodara	Savli	Shihora
302.	GJ	Rajkot	Shri Mohanbhai Kalyanjibhai Kundariya	Morbi	Morbi	Bagathala
303.	GJ	Navsari	Captain Chandrakant Raghunath Patil	Navsari	Chikhli	Chikhali
304.	GJ	Kheda	Shri Devusinh Jesingbhai Chauhan	Ahmedabad	Daskroi	Vahelal
305.	GJ	Banas Kantha	Shri Haribhai Parthibhai Chaudhary	Banas Kantha	Dantiwada	Panthawada
306.	HR (Haryana)	Sirsa	Shri Charanjeet Singh Rori	Sirsa	Sirsa	Gudia Khera
307.	HR	Bhiwani-Mahendragarh	Captain Dharambir Bhaleram	Mahendragarh	Mahendragarh	Dongra Ahir
308.	HR	Sonipat	Shri Ramesh Chander Kaushik	Sonipat	Ganaur	Datauli
309.	HR	Ambala	Shri Rattan Lal Kataria	Yamunanagar	Chhachhrauli	Khadri

310.	HR	Faridabad	Shri Krishan Pal	Faridabad	Faridabad	Tilpat
311.	HR	Hisar	Shri Dushyant Chautala	Jind	Narwana	Makhand
312.	HR	Kurukshetra	Shri Raj Kumar Saini	Kaithal	Kaithal	Sanghan
313.	HR	Karnal	Shri Ashwini Kumar	Karnal	Karnal	Mohidinpur
314.	HR	Gurgaon	Shri Rao Inderjit Singh	Rewari	Rewari	Bolni
315.	HR	Rohtak	Shri Deepender Singh Hooda	Jhajjar	Matenhail	Islamgarh
316.	KR (Karnataka)	Bagalkot	Shri Parvatagouda Chandanagouda Gaddigoudar	Bagalkot	Badami	Cholachagud
317.	KR	Mysore	Shri Prathap Simha	Mysore	Hunsur	Karimuddana- halli
318.	KR	Belgaum	Shri Suresh Chanabasappa Angadi	Belgaum	Belgaum	Muthnal
319.	KR	Davanagere	Shri Gowdar Mallikarjunappa Siddeshwara	Davanagere	Jagalur	Mustur
320.	KR	Chamrajanagar	Shri Rangaswamy Dhruvanarayana	Mysore	Heggadadevan- kote	D.B.Kuppe
321.	KR	Bijapur	Shri Ramesh Chandappa Jigajinagi	Bijapur	Bijapur	Makhanapur
322.	KR	Udupi Chikmagalur	Km. Shobha km. Karandlaje	Chikmagalur	Mudigere	Daradahalli
323.	KR	Bangalore Rural	Shri Doddalaahalli Kempegowda Suresh	Tumkur	Kunigal	Madikehalli
324.	KR	Shimoga	Shri B. S. Yeddyurappa	Udupi	Kundapura	Keradi

Sl. No.	State	Constituency Name	Name of the MP	District	Block/Sub-Dist.	GP
325.	KR	Uttara Kannada	Shri Anant Kumar Dattatreya Hegde	Uttar Kannad	Siddapur	Kangod
326.	KR	Chikkballapur	Dr. M. Veerappa Moily	Bangalore Rural	Nelamangala	Agalakuppe
327.	KR	Dakshina Kannada	Shri Nalin Kumar Kateel	Dakshin Kannad	Sulya	Balpa
328.	KR	Kolar	Shri K.H. Muniyappa	Kolar	Bangarapet	Gatta Kamadena Hally
329.	KR	Dharwad	Shri Pralhad Venkatesh Joshi	Dharwad	Dharwad	Harobelawadi
330.	KR	Chikkodi	Shri Prakash Babanna Hukkeri	Belgaum	Chikodi	Shiradawad
331.	KR	Bellary	Shri B. Sreeramulu	Bellary	Hagaribom-manahalli	Thambralli
332.	KR	Haveri	Shri Shivkumar Chanabasappa Udasi	Gadag	Shirhatti	Yalavatti
333.	KR	Tumkur	Shri S.P. Muddahanumegowda	Tumkur	Madhugiri	Chikkadaalavatta
334.	KR	Hassan	Shri H.D. Devegowda	Hassan	Hassan	Channangihalli
335.	KR	Bengaluru South	Shri Ananth Kumar	Bengaluru Urban	Anekal	Ragihalli
336.	KR	Raichur	Shri Bhagavanthraya Venkatesh Naik	Raichur	Raichur	Jagir Venkatapur
337.	KR	Koppal	Shri Sanganna Amarappa Karadi	Raichur	Sindhur	R.H.Colony
338.	KR	Gulbarga	Shri Mallikarjun Kharge	Yadgir	Yadgir	Konkal

339.	TN (Tamil Nadu)	Theni	Shri R. Parthipan	Theni	Bodinayakanur	Rasingapuram
340.	TN	Sivaganga	Shri P. R. Senthilnathan	Sivaganga	Devakottai	Thirumanavayal
341.	TN	Krishnagiri	Shri K. Ashok Kumar	Krishnagiri	Thally	Jawalagiri
342.	TN	Dindigul	Shri M. Udhayakumar	Dindigul	Dindigul	Ragalapuram
343.	TN	Madurai	Shri Gopalakrishnan Chinnaraj	The Nilgiris	Kotagiri	Kodanad
344.	TN	Tiruvannamalai	Smt. R. Vanaroja	Tiruvannamalai	Chengam	Melravantha- vadi
345.	TN	Arani	Shri Elumalai Vellaigounder	Tiruvannamalai	Cheyvar	Palli
346.	TN	Viluppuram	Shri S. Rajendran	Villupuram	Vanur	Thiruvakkarai
347.	TN	Kallakurichi	Dr. K. Kamaraj	Villupuram	Sankarapuram	Ka. Alambalam
348.	TN	Dharmapuri	Dr. Anbumani Ramadoss	Dharmapuri	Pappireddipatti	Mottankurichi
349.	TN	Chidambaram	Shri M. Chandrakasi	Ariyalur	Thirumanur	Keelapalur
350.	TN	Kanniyakumari	Shri Pon Radhakrishnan	Kanniyakumari	Thuckalay	Muthalakurichi
351.	TN	Kanchipuram	Smt. K. Maragatham Kumaravel	Kanchipuram	Acharapakkam	Orathi
352.	TN	Thanjavur	Shri Parasuraman K.	Thanjavur	Peravurani	Ottangadu
353.	TN	Chennai (South)	Dr. Jayakumar Jayavardhan	Kanchipuram	Thomas Malai	Ottiambakkam
354.	TN	Tirunelveli	Shri K.R.P. Prabakaran	Tirunelveli	Keelapavoor	Pethanadarpatty
355.	TN	Cuddalore	Shri A. Arunmozhithevan	Cuddalore	Mangalur	Pothiraman- galam

Sl. No.	State	Constituency Name	Name of the MP	District	Block/Sub-Dist.	GP
356.	TN	Perambalur	Shri R.P. Marutharajaa	Perambalur	Perambalur	Siruvachur
357.	TN	Tiruchirappalli	Shri P. Kumar	Tiruchirappalli	Manikandam	Thayanur
358.	TN	Mayiladuthurai	Shri R.K. Bharathi Mohan	Thanjavur	Thiruvudai-marudur	Thirumangalakudi
359.	TN	Sriperumbudur	Shri Krishnan Narayanasamy Ramachandran	Kanchipuram	Sriperumbudur	Vallakottai
360.	TN	Tenkasi	Smt. Vasanthi M.	Tirunelveli	Vasudevanallur	Viswanathaperi
361.	TN	Thoothukkudi	Shri J. Jayasingh Thiagaraj Natterjee	Thoothukkudi	Pudur	Nagapuram
362.	TN	Nagapattinam	Dr. K. Gopal	Nagapattinam	Nagapattinam	Akkaraipettai
363.	TN	Tiruvallur	Dr. Ponnusamy Venugopal	Tiruvallur	Tiruvallangadu	Arungulam
364.	TN	Karur	Dr. Munisamy Thambidurai	Karur	Kadavur	Palaviduthi
365.	TN	Salem	Shri V. Panneer Selvam	Salem	Nangavalli	Sanarapatti
366.	TN	Vellore	Shri B. Senguttuvan	Vellore	Madhanur	Agaramcheri
367.	TN	Arakonam	Shri G. Hari	Vellore	Kaveripakkam	Thandalam
368.	TS (Telangana)	Warangal	Shri Srihari Kadiyam	Warangal	Wardhannapet	Inole
369.	TS	Mahabubabad	Prof. Seetaram Ajmeera Naik	Warangal	Nellikudur	Narayanapuram
370.	TS	Khammam	Shri Ponguleti Srinivasa Reddy	Khammam	Sathupalle	Gangaram
371.	TS	Zahirabad	Shri Bheemrao Baswanthrao Patil	Nizamabad	Jukkal	Kowlas

372.	TS	Nizamabad	Smt. Kavitha Kalvakuntla	Nizamabad	Ranjal	Kandakurthi
373.	TS	Malkangiri	Shri Ch. Malla Reddy	Rangareddi	Qutubullapur	Dundigal
374.	TS	Bhongir	Dr. Boora Narsaiah Goud	Nalgonda	Valigonda	Redla Repaka
375.	TS	Secundrabad	Shri Bandaru Dattatreya	Warangal	Parvathagiri	Annaram
376.	TS	Nalgonda	Shri Sukender Reddy Gutha	Nalgonda	Devarakonda	Chinthakunta
377.	Daman and Diu	Daman and Diu	Shri Lalubhai Babubhai Patel	Daman	Daman	Pariyari
378.	JK (Jammu and Kashmir)	Ladakh	Shri Thupstan Chhewang	Leh Ladakh	Khalsi	Hanu
379.	JK	Udhampur	Dr. Jitendra Singh	Samba	Samba	Sangwali
380.	JH (Jharkhand)	Dumka	Shri Shibu Soren	Dumka	Masalia	Ranga
381.	JH	Palamu	Shri Vishnu Dayal Ram	Palamu	Patan	Kishunpur
382.	JH	Lohardaga	Shri Sudarshan Bhagat	Gumla	Bishunpur	Bishunpur
383.	WB (West Bengal)	Uluberia	Shri Sultan Ahmed	Howrah	Uluberia - II	Baniban
384.	WB	Darjeeling	Shri S.S. Ahluwalia	Darjeeling	Naxalbari	Hatighisa
385.	PC (Puducherry)	Puducherry	Shri R. Radhakrishnan	Pondicherry	Bahour Taluk	Karayamputhur
386.	AP (Andhra Pradesh)	Vizianagaram	Shri Ashok Gajapati Raju Pusapati	Vizianagaram	Vizianagaram	Dwarapudi
387.	AP	Kakinada	Shri Narasimham Thota	East Godavari	Kirlampudi	Burugupudi
388.	AP	Nandyal	Shri S.P.Y. Reddy	Kurnool	Uyyalawada	Allur

Sl. No.	State	Constituency Name	Name of the MP	District	Block/Sub-Dist.	GP
389.	AP	Srikakulam	Shri Kinjarapu Ram Mohan Naidu	Srikakulam	Santhabommali	Santhabommali
390.	AP	Ongule	Shri Yerram Venkata Subbareddy	Prakasam	Komarolu	Daddawada
391.	AP	Nellore	Shri Mekapati Rajamohan Reddy	SPSR Nellore	Marripadu	Kampasa-mudram
392.	AP	Narasaraopet	Shri Rayapati Sambasiva Rao	Guntur	Durgi	Dharmavaram
393.	AP	Amalapuram	Dr. Ravindra Babu Pandula	East Godavari	Ambajipeta	Pulletikurru
394.	AP	Kurnool	Smt. Renuka Butta	Kurnool	Nandavaram	Nagaladinne
395.	AP	Araku	Smt. Geetha Kothapalli	East Godavari	Maredumilli	Maredumilli
396.	AP	Rajahmundry	Shri Murali Mohan Maganti	West Godavari	Gopalapuram	Nandigudem
397.	AP	Narasapuram	Shri Gokaraju Ganga Raju	West Godavari	Undi	Mahadevapatnam
398.	Sikkim	Sikkim	Shri Prem Das Rai	South District	Namchi	Kitam Manpur
399.	Andaman and Nicobar	Andaman and Nicobar	Shri Bishnu Pada Ray	South Andamans	Ferrargunj	Ferrargunj
400.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Shri Natubhai Gomanbhai Patel	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Dudhani
401.	MG (Meghalaya)	Shillong	Shri Vincent H. Pala	Jaintia Hills	Laskein	Shangpung Mission
402.	MG	Tura	Shri Purno Agitok Sangma	North Garo Hills	Resubelpara	Achugre

Coverage of PMGSY in Tamil Nadu

905. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the areas which were identified by Government for inclusion under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) in Tamil Nadu at the time of its launch in 2000;

(b) the details of the areas covered under PMGSY so far; and

(c) the details of amount spent under PMGSY, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH): (a) and (b) 'Rural roads' is a State subject and Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is a one-time special intervention of Government of India to improve the Rural Infrastructure through construction of roads. The programme envisages connecting all eligible unconnected habitations by way of an all-weather road as per Core Network in rural areas.

The number of eligible habitations for connectivity under PMGSY in Tamil Nadu (as per 2001 Census) is as follows:

1000 + Population : 577 habitations

500 + Population : 1825 habitations

All 577 habitations of 1000 + population and 1804 habitations of 500 + population in Tamil Nadu have already been sanctioned under PMGSY. As reported by the State, 1948 habitations have been connected till 31.10.2014.

(c) Year-wise details of amount spent under PMGSY as reported by the State of Tamil Nadu are as follows :

Year	Amount spent (₹ in crore)
2000-2004	232
2004-2005	80
2005-2006	52
2006-2007	68
2007-2008	109

Year	Amount spent (₹ in crore)
2008-2009	128
2009-2010	560
2010-2011	305
2011-2012	211
2012-2013	21
2013-2014	383
2014-2015	407
	(upto 31.10.2014)

Availability of land for PMGSY projects

906. SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI:

SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI :

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

whether land was timely made available for all projects under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY);

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

(c) the steps being taken to make available the requisite land for the construction of roads under PMGSY?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH): (a) to (c) Under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), the Programme Guidelines provide—"It will be the responsibility of the State Government/District Panchayat to ensure that lands are available for taking up the proposed road works. A certificate that Land is available must accompany the proposal for each road work. It must be noted that the PMGSY does not provide funds for Land Acquisition."

The land acquisition, however, can be done by the State Government at its own cost. The State Government may lay down guidelines for voluntary donation, exchange or other mechanisms to ensure availability of land. The details of land made available for the construction of roads are to be reflected in the local land records to avoid subsequent disputes.

Amendment in Land Acquisition Act

907. SHRI ALOK TIWARI:

SHRI ARUIND KUMAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is actively considering to amend the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government also proposes to amend the consensus clause; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH): (a) to (d) Some State Governments and other stakeholders have raised concerns on certain provisions of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 which *inter-alia* include mandatory Social Impact Assessment in all cases of land acquisition, consent requirement in case of acquisition for private companies and Public Private Partnership projects, special powers in case of urgency to acquire land, development of culturable wasteland in lieu of acquisition of multi-cropped irrigated land, Rehabilitation and Resettlement provisions in case of purchase through private negotiations, retrospective clause etc. These are being examined.

Changes in land transfer policy

908. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has made any changes in the land transfer policy in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the views of each State in this regard and how ultimately people were benefited; and

(c) if not, by when changes would be made in the land transfer policy in future?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH): (a) to (c) Regarding land transfer, following instructions have been approved by the Government:

- (i) All cases of land transfers from Ministry to statutory authorities or PSUs may be allowed, subject to the requirements of Government of India (Transaction of Business) Rules;
- (ii) All cases of land transfer on lease or rent or license to a concessionaire which have been appraised through the PPPAC (Public Private Partnership Approval Committee) route and approved by the Finance Minister or by the Ministers concerned or by the Cabinet, as the case may be depending upon the value of the project.
- (iii) Development and use of Railway land by Rail Land Development Authority (RLDA) as per provisions of Railways Amendment Act, 2005 and the Rules framed thereunder and in accordance with the prevalent policies and guidelines of the Railway Ministry and the Government.

Previously specific approval of the Cabinet in each case of sale or long term lease of land belonging to the Government and Government controlled statutory authorities was mandatory.

As per information received from Department of Economic Affairs, it is piloting a policy on “Transfer or Alienation of Land Held by Government and Government Controlled Statutory Authorities”. This pertains only to land owned by the Government.

Villages connected by roads

909. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether more than 50 per cent villages in the country still do not have road connectivity;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) how many villages in West Bengal do not have road connectivity, district-wise; and
- (d) what action Government proposes to take to provide road connectivity to such villages in that State and the rest of the country ?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH): (a) to (d) “Rural Roads” is a State subject and Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is a one-time special intervention of Government of India to provide connectivity by way of an All-Weather road, to the eligible unconnected habitations as

per Core-Network with a population of 500 persons (as per 2001 Census) and above in plain areas. In respect of 'Special Category States' (States of the North-East, Sikkim, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and Uttarakhand), the Desert areas, the Tribal (Schedule V) areas and 88 Selected Tribal and Backward districts as identified by the Ministry of Home Affairs/Planning Commission, the objective is to connect eligible unconnected habitations as per Core-Network with a population of 250 persons and above (Census 2001). The programme envisages single all weather connectivity. Up-gradation of selected rural roads to provide full farm to market connectivity is also an objective of the scheme, though not central to it. In addition, PMGSY-II has also been launched for upgradation of existing selected rural roads based on a prescribed criterion to strengthen and to make the rural road-network vibrant.

As per the proposals sent by the State of West Bengal under the scheme, the Ministry has cleared the proposals for connecting 13,784 nos. eligible unconnected habitations under PMGSY. Out of this, 11,560 nos. habitations have been connected upto October, 2014 by the State. Projects for constructing and upgrading 24,756 kms of rural roads with an estimated cost of ₹ 10,740 crores have been sanctioned to the State of West Bengal till date.

Programme for neglected and impoverished rural areas

910. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has devised any programme for the neglected and impoverished rural areas of the country;

(b) if so, the details of the schemes in operation and how these schemes have been effective to generate employment in the country, gender-wise;

(c) what has been done to implement these schemes in Vidarbha;

(d) whether Government would announce special package for rural development therein; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Rural Development, *inter-alia*, is implementing Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM), Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY), Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) and National Land Records Modernization Programme (NLRMP) in rural areas of

the country including Vidarbha region, as a part of overall planning process through State Governments and UT Administrations. The objective of these programmes is to bring about overall improvement in the quality of life of the rural people including agricultural labourer through employment generation, development of rural infrastructure and provision of other basic amenities. During the year 2013-14, a total of 220.34 crore person days of employment were generated under MGNREGA. Out of this, 53% of the employment generated was for women.

NRLM aims at building strong and sustainable grass roots institutions of rural poor women and enabling them to access their own social networks, resources and knowledge for gainful self-employment and skilled wage employment opportunities and thereby achieving appreciable improvement in their livelihoods on a sustainable basis.

(d) and (e) No, Sir. There is no such proposal with the Ministry.

Export and import by Mormugao Port Trust

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

- (a) the types of commodities of export and import handled by Mormugao Port Trust (MPT);
- (b) what are the facilities available to handle different types of commodities;
- (c) the status of export and import through MPT during the last three years;
- (d) the role of private sector involved in the handling of various commodities; and
- (e) the details of the companies and the nature of the role played by them, commodity-wise and otherwise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) The types of Commodities handled by Mormugao Port Trust are as follows:

Export	Import
Iron ore and iron ore pallets	POL, Acids and other liquid cargo
Bauxite	Fertilizer
Containerized cargo	Coal/Coke
C.P. Coke	Containerized cargo

Export	Import
Granite	Lime stone
H.R. Coils	Wood chips
Iron and Steel	Other cargo
Maize	
Wheat	
Pig Iron	
Sugar	
Aluminia	
Other cargo	

(b) The facilities available to handle different types of commodities are as follows:

Existing Facilities						
Berth	Length (mts)	Capacity (Mn.T)	Cargo/ Usage	Depth (mts)	Operated by	Equipment
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1, 2, 3	-	-	Ship Repair	9.50	WISL	
4	194	-	Port Craft Jetty	8.00	Port	
5 and 6	450	7.5	Coal, Coke, Gen. Cargo	14.10	SWPL	Mechanised coal handling plant with Rapid inmotion wagon loading Silo
7	300	4.61	Coal/ Coke	14.10	Adani	Mechanised coal handling plant with Rapid inmotion wagon loading Silo
8	298	1.5	Liquid Bulk	13.10	Port	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
9	357.50	11.50	Iron Ore	14.10	Port	8 nos. barge unloaders, 1 no. CBU, 3 nos. stackers, 31 nos. yard conveyors, 2 nos. reclaimers, 2 shiploaders.
10	250	2.65	Gen. Cargo	13.10	Port	1 no. Harbour Mobile Crane
11	270			13.10	Port	
Mooring Dolphins	6 nos	10	Iron Ore / Coal	14.10	Port	
Trans-ship per Vessels	2 nos	6.00	Iron Ore	-	Private	
Cruise Berth	450	-	Cruise Vessels	9.50	Port	
Mole Berth	250	-	Defence Vessels	9.50	Defence	
2 nos. locomotive						
TOTAL	43.76					

(c) The status of export and import through MPT during the last three years are as follows :

	(Quantity in lakh tonnes)		
	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Export	298.93	86.68	23.34
Import	91.08	90.70	94.05
TOTAL TRAFFIC	390.01	177.38	117.39

(d) and (e) The role of private sector involved in the handling of various commodities are as follows:

Berth No.	Commodities	Operated by	Role played by Private Operator
5	General cargo	South West Port Ltd.	Responsible for entire investment of the facility including maintenance and operation of the facility
6	Coal/Coke	South West Port Ltd.	Responsible for entire investment of the facility including maintenance and operation of the facility
7	Coal/Coke	Adani Mormugao Port Terminal Pvt. Ltd.	Responsible for entire investment of the facility including maintenance and operation of the facility

Review of Sethusamudram Shipping Canal Project

912. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has conducted any survey to review the Sethusamudram Shipping Canal Project;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has sought any clarification from Tamil Nadu Government regarding the said project; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) and (b) Government of India is keen to explore the possibility of alternate route for SSCP through Pamban Pass by avoiding the Ram Sethu/ Adam's Bridge area and M/s RITES has been entrusted with the work of undertaking prefeasibility study on that area. RITES has submitted the report. Key findings of the report are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement

Key findings of the pre-feasibility Report of Rail India Technical and Economic Service (RITES) on the alternate route for Sethusamudram Ship Channel Project through Pamban Pass are given below:-

- (i) The major constraint in the Pamban channel is the narrow and shallow channel between the two Coral Reef Islands of Pullivasal and Krusadai. This narrow channel is silted up due to trap of long shore sediment transport between Gulf of Mannar and Palk Strait. The channel width at this location is about 125 metre and the depths are 2.13 metre below Chart Datum (CD). Only during high tide this critical channel can be negotiated.
- (ii) The bathymetric surveys carried out have revealed that the depths available under the Pamban Bridge are 5.5 to 5.6 metre. Without dredging in the proximity of the Pamban bridge the draft of the vessel can be increased to 4.5 metre with a depth of 5.5 metre by deepening and widening the narrow approach channel to Pamban between the Coral Islands.

- (iii) The manually operated lift span in the Railway bridge can be replaced by a Swivel type mechanism which would open the bridge horizontally and would allow passage of vessels. Since the opening is horizontal, there would be no restriction of air draft as far as Railway bridge is concerned. However, the air draft would be restricted to 21 metre due to road over-bridge across the Pamban Pass.
- (iv) If the channel is dredged for 12 metre (*i.e.* about 36 million cum of dredging quantity), vessels of about 30,000 Dead Weight Tons (DWT) size can navigate the Pamban channel with the restriction of 21 metre air draft due to road over-bridge across the Pamban Pass.
- (v) The Pamban Channel alignment will have navigational length of 136 kms out of which 54 kms fall in Palk Strait. This 54 kms channel has already been dredged substantially under the original Sethusamudram Ship Canal Project (SSCP) and would require around 1 metre additional dredging at present. The alignment includes 43 kms in Pamban Channel which require substantial dredging to achieve 12 metre depth. The balance length of the channel would not require dredging as natural depth is available for navigation of 30,000 DWT vessels.
- (vi) The replacement and increase of the Railway bridge span will require stoppage of Rail movement for a period of 24 months.
- (vii) The estimated expenditure for providing a navigable channel for 30,000 DWT vessels with restriction of 21 metre air draft through the Pamban alignment is around ₹2350 crores, which includes the cost of replacement of the lift span of the Railway bridge, dredging cost of 36 million Cum, cost of Vessel Traffic Management System (VTMS) and other shore based support to the project.
- (viii) To facilitate navigation of vessels more than 30,000 DWT size such as Capesize Vessels (80,001 to 2.0 lakh DWT) the restriction of air draft of 21 metre due to the road bridge needs to be removed apart from additional dredging cost. One option which can be explored is an undersea tunnel through which road and rail movement to Rameswaram island can be maintained. The undersea tunnel would obviate the requirement of the rail and road bridge. The estimated cost of tunnel construction is about ₹15,000 crores. The dredging cost would be additional and would increase progressively as the draft requirement increases.

- (ix) The Cost Estimates are only rough estimates and firm estimates would be available after the detailed Techno-Economical Feasibility studies.
- (x) The alternate route for Sethusamudram Ship Channel Project through Pamban Pass as suggested by the RITES is subject to environment clearance and concurrence of Government of Tamil Nadu, under whose jurisdiction Pamban channel falls.

Review of pending port related projects in Tamil Nadu

913. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has decided to review all the pending port related projects in Tamil Nadu;

(b) whether it is also a fact that several infrastructure projects with crores of investment are lying idle in the State;

(c) whether many port officials have made a request to complete these projects on a war footing basis to solve the congestion issue; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) The Ministry of Shipping reviews all port projects in all major ports including those in Tamil Nadu on a regular basis.

(b) to (d) Two road connectivity projects *viz.* Chennai-Ennore Road Port Connectivity Project (formerly EMRIP) and elevated 4-Lane link road from Chennai Port to Maduravoyal are delayed considerably. For Chennai-Ennore Road Port Connectivity Project, Government of Tamil Nadu has been requested to take necessary action for shifting of project affected families in Nalla Thanneer Odai Kuppam and Cherian Nagar along Ennore Expressway for early completion of the project.

The work of elevated 4-Lane link road from Chennai Port to Maduravoyal project, being executed by National Highway Authority of India (NHAI), has been stopped since March, 2012 due to issues raised by Government of Tamil Nadu on a portion of its alignment. The matter is pending in the Supreme Court. Along with NHAI, Chennai Port is also impleaded in this case for early completion of the Project to reduce congestion. Ministry of Shipping has also requested Government of Tamil Nadu to resolve the issue for early completion of the Project for removing congestion between the Port and its hinterland.

Cost of Sethusamudram project

914. SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

- (a) what is the total cost of Sethusamudram project;
- (b) how much amount has been spent on this project, so far;
- (c) whether Government contemplates any realignment of the project;
- (d) if so, the cost of realigned project;
- (e) what is the time-frame within which the project is expected to be completed; and
- (f) whether Government has finalized the contractors for implementing the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) Total project cost of Sethusamudram Ship Channel Project (SSCP) approved in the year 2005 is ₹2427.40 crores.

(b) Total expenditure on the Project till October, 2014 is ₹836.35 crores.

(c) and (d) Government of India is exploring the possibility of alternate route for SSCP through Pamban Pass by avoiding the Ram Sethu/Adam's Bridge area and M/s RITES was entrusted with the work of undertaking prefeasibility study on that area.

(e) The implementation of the Project has been stayed by the Supreme Court of India. Since the matter is *sub-judice* before the Supreme Court, no time frame can be fixed at this stage.

(f) Does not arise.

Removal of customs duty on marine fuel

915. SHRI A. W. RABI BERNARD: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry has approached the Ministry of Finance to remove customs duty on marine fuel for vessels carrying cargo for trans-shipment;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the move would increase in export-import cargo handling operations and accrue direct and indirect benefits of more than ₹700 crore and removing the 25-30 per cent customs duty may attract big container ships to domestic shores; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Recognizing the need to encourage the growth of Indian tonnage, Government has exempted Customs and Excise Duty leviable on bunker fuels, namely IFO 180 CST and IFO 380 CST for use in Indian flag vessels for transportation of EXIM and empty containers between two or more ports in India.

(c) and (d) This tax incentive will go a long way in enhancing Indian tonnage as well as in promoting development of transshipment hubs in India. The Indian port terminals will handle more cargo whereby the port earnings will increase besides, tax benefits to the economy and the Nation.

Improvement of river systems

916. SHRI PANKAJ BORA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to improve and repair the river systems in the country to prevent floods;

(b) if so, the measures proposed thereon; and

(c) whether a time bound schedule has been proposed to control the alarming situation thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANWAR LAL JAT): (a) and (b) Projects related to flood management including improvement and repair of the river systems in the country to prevent floods are formulated and implemented by the concerned State Governments as per their priorities, as the subject falls within the purview of the States. The Central Government supplements the efforts of the States through technical advice and financial assistance, for undertaking the required measures in critical areas.

In addition, under the Flood Management Programme (FMP), the Government of India has earmarked an allocation of ₹ 10,000 crores during the 12th Plan for providing central assistance to the State Governments to enable them to undertake works related to flood management, river management, drainage development and anti-sea erosion, which *inter-alia* covers the critical measures of improvement and repairs of rivers systems.

(c) The 12th Plan Working Group on Flood Management and Region Specific Issues set up by the Planning Commission estimated that an area of 18.78 mha against the

maximum flood affected area of 49.82 mha in the country had been provided reasonable protection against floods by the end of the 11th Plan.

Considering huge investment and other constraints, the States have planned the measures to address the problems of improvement and repair of river systems for protection of remaining flood affected areas in a phased manner.

Pending irrigation projects

†917. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the detail of pending irrigation projects of different States for the approval of the Central Government;
- (b) since when these projects are pending and the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether the State Governments have made requests for immediate approval of these pending projects; and
- (d) if so, the details of steps taken by the Central Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANWAR LAL JAT): (a) and (b) 61 new (Major, Medium and Extension, Renovation and Modernisation (ERM) and Multipurpose) project proposals and 24 revised (Major, Medium and ERM and Multipurpose) project proposals are under various stages of appraisal in Central Water Commission. Appraisal status of such project proposals is given in the Statement-I and Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The delay in completion of appraisal process of the project is largely because of the deficiencies in the Detailed Project Reports (DPR). The time taken in clearance of projects further depends upon the prompt submission by the Project Authorities of compliance report on the observations of the Central Water Commission (CWC) and other Central Agencies. Similarly, it depends on timely submission of other statutory clearances such as clearances from Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change (MoEF and CC), Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MoTA) etc., as required. In order to make the Projects structurally safe and provide intended benefits as envisaged, CWC helps the States in refining the DPRs, so that Techno-Economic Clearances from the Technical Advisory Committee of MoWR, RD and GR can be facilitated.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement-I**Status of new projects under various stages of appraisal**

(As on 18.11.2014)

Sl.No.	Project	Category	Rivers/Basin	District Benefited	Date of receipt	Benefits (Th. Ha)	Estt. Cost (crore)	Status
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andhra Pradesh								
1.	Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Pranhita – Chavella Sujala Stravanthi	Major	Pranhita/ Godavari	Adilabad, Nizam abad, Karimnagar, Medak, Warangal, Rangareddy and Nalgonda Distts. of drought prone areas in Telangana region of A.P.	12/10/10	663.7	40,300 SOR (2007-08)	Clearance from MoEF and MoTA not submitted by project authorities. Simulation studies are under examination. Details of design have been received and are under examination. The cost of the project shall be finalised once all the design and other statutory approvals are submitted. The detailed observation on cost have been issued in September, 2014.
2.	B.R.R. Vamsadhara Project, Phase-II, Stage-II	Major	Vamsadhara	Srikakulam	August, 2014	43.433	1658.97 (2013-14)	Compliance to Observations of Ministry of Agriculture, Hydrology received in October, 2014. Observation on irrigation planning and weir and canal design, Embankment Design, and ground water have been sent to Project Authority during Oct. 2014 to November, 2014. Statutory clearance from MoTA is not received
3.	Andhra Pradesh Irrigation and Livelihood Improvement Project, Phase-II. (Consists of ERM of 11 nos. of Medium projects, Lift schemes and new Minor schemes)* PPO	Major		spread over several districts	DPR of 11 sub-projects submitted in phases starting from February, 2013.	77.679	1155.00	All the eleven projects are at various stages of appraisal in CWC. After the bifurcation of Andhra Pradesh into Andhra and Telangana States, both State Governments are revising and updating their proposals accordingly.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Assam								
1.	Amreng Irrigation Project	Medium	Amreng / Brahmaputra	Karbi/ Anglon	12/2011	6.80 (CCA) 10.88	96.967	DPR submitted to CWC(HQ) for hydrology confirmation on 02/04/2013. Comments on Barrage and Canal asped forwarded to field office of CWC on May, 2013. Comments on Hydrological aspects have been sent to Project Authority during July, 2014.
Bihar								
1.	Burhi Gandak-None-Baya-Ganga Link Project	Major	Burhi Gandak/ Ganga	Samastipur, Begusarai and Khagaria	20.01.2014	2.50 lakh.ha.	4213.75 (PL 2012-13)	Comments of CWC regarding clarification of Command Area has been issued in Jan., 2014. Issues discussed with Principal Secretary, WRD, Bihar in Feb., 2014. Observations on agricultural, hydrology, construction material, Irrigation Planning and cost aspects have been sent to Project Authorities during Jan., 2014 to Aug., 2014. Meeting under the Chairmanship of Secretary, WRD, Govt. of Bihar with the Officers of CWC and NWDA was held on 5.8.2014 to review the progress of appraisal works.
2.	Kosi-Mechi Intra State Link Project	Major	Kosi and Mechi/Ganga	Supaul, Araria, Kishanganj, Purnia, and Katihar	July, 2014	2.1052 lakh.ha	2903.25 (PL 2013-14)	DPR circulated to specialized Directorates of CWC and other Central Agencies in Sep., 2014.

Chhattisgarh

1. Arpa Bhaisajhar Project
Major Arpa/
Seonath/
Mahanadi Bilaspur 09/2013 25.00 606.43
(2010)
Observations on Irrigation Planning, Cost and
Hydro mechanical design aspects have been sent
to Project Authorities.
Environment Clearance need to be furnished by
State Govt.
Ground Water aspects Cleared.
Inter-State Matter, construction material aspects
under examination.
2. Rajiv Samoda Nisda
diversion scheme phase II Major Mahanadi Raipur 02/2014 30.00 124.798
Project received from sent back category after
receipt of Compliance of Inter-State Matter, Cost,
Design, Irrigation Planning, CGWB.
Comments on Irrigation Planning have been sent
to Project Authority.

Jammu and Kashmir

1. Remodeling of Sanigaloo
Canal ERM Jhelum/
Medium Jhelum Shopian 11/2011 3.818 98.72
PL-2008
TAC Note is returned to IBO, Chandigarh and
requested to modify the TAC Note incorporating
the compliance submitted by the Project
Authorities.

Jharkhand

1. Rarhu Reservoir Project Major Rarhu/
Subernarekha Ranchi 26.4.2013 CCA 852.09
10.472 (PL-
2010-11)
Observation of Cost, Hydrology, CSMRS and
MoA aspects have been sent to Project Authorities
during June, 2013 to August, 2013.
Issues discussed with Project Authorities in Jan.,
2014.
State Government has been requested to submit
CDO Certificate.

namely modernisation of Vijayanagara channels and modernisation works of Tungabhadra left bank canal system along with associated soft components)*.PPO

Kerala

1. Chitturpuzha Project Major-ERM Pallakad 08/2014 16.94 45.36 Observation on cost has been sent to Project Authority in September, 2014.

Madhya Pradesh

1. Bina Complex Irrigation & Multi-purpose Project Major Bina, Dhasa, Dehra Oct., 2010 77.00/2x16MW 1624.36 (PL 2010) The Project is under appraisal from 10/2010. The response of the Project Authority for the compliance of observations of CWC was inadequate for speedy appraisal of the project for some period. Project Authority started responding after that and Hydrology aspect has been cleared during 03/2014. On the basis of Hydrology, Irrigation Planning and other aspects are in the process of appraisal. Water availability finalised. Comments on Hydel Civil design, Cost, Inter-State, International, Hydropower planning and other aspects related to CEA, Cost aspects related to hydropower, CSMRS, and Ground Water have been sent to the Project Authorities during Jan., 2011 to Nov., 2014. Compliance received from Project authority in respect of Embankment, CMDD, Gates design aspect, Irrigation Planning (on changes in basic planning, no demand of irrigation during Kharif season and review of cropping pattern)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
								during May, 2011 to Nov., 2014.
								Apart from the above, the Project Authorities have been requested to submit the Statutory Clearance from MoEF and MoTA
2.	Morand and Ganjal Complex Project	Major	Morand and Ganjal/ Narmada	Hoshangabad, Harda and Khandwa	Sept., 2011	70.476	1434.37 (PL 2010-11)	Statutory clearances of MoEF (Env. And forest) and MoTA awaited. Cost and B/C ratio will be finalised after receipt of statutory clearances.
								Irrigation planning need to be examined due to curtailing of command. However, Project authority reiterated that there is no change in the command area.
								Observations of FE&SA sent to project authority for approval of selinterstate mattersic design parameters.
								Observations on Dam break analysis of the project have been sent to project authority during Oct, 2014 to Nov,2014.
3.	Chinki Multipurpose Project	Major	Narmada	Narsinghpur	1/2013	86.215/ 15MW	1420.20 (PL 2009-10)	Interstate matters aspect cleared
								Observations on water availability, Irrigation planning, construction material, Design, cost, and Ground water aspects have been sent to Project Authority during March, 2013 to Sept, 2014.
								Compliance on CMC, agriculture, Hydro power aspects received from Project Authority.
								Project authorities have been requested to furnish Statutory Clearance from MoEF and MoTA.

4.	Bansujara dam Project	Major	Dhasan/ Betwa	Tikamgarh/ Chhatarpur	July, 2013	58,680	980.23 (2009-10)	<p>Observations of construction material aspect, Ministry of Water Resources (international matter), Irrigation Planning, Hydrology, Cost and Ministry of Agriculture have been sent to Project Authority during July, 2013 to Sept, 2014</p> <p>Compliance on interstate, Ground water and Agricultural aspects received from Project Authority.</p> <p>Environmental and Forest Aspects cleared.</p> <p>Compliance on Cost and Agriculture aspects received from Project Authority.</p> <p>Comments on Irrigation Planning, Hydrology and interstate aspects have been sent to Project Authority in Aug, 2014. Ground water, Canal design and construction machinery aspects cleared.</p>
5.	Barna	Major-ERM	Bama/ Narmada	Raisen and Sehore	1.03.12	54,556	300.00 (PL.-2009)	<p>Comments on Irrigation Planning, Hydrology and interstate aspects have been sent to Project Authority in Aug, 2014. Ground water, Canal design and construction machinery aspects cleared.</p>
6.	Mohanpura Major Multipurpose Project	Major	Newaj/ chamba I	Rajgarh	29.01.14	65,000	2171.55 (PL.-2009)	<p>Comments/observations on Design, Agriculture, Irrigation Planning, interstate matters, Hydro Mechanical design, Cost (regarding issues on old SOR/2009, furnishing of Soft copy and Certificate on SOR etc), Hydrology (regarding water availability, Design flood studies, sedimentation studies etc) and Hydel Civil design aspects have been sent to project authority during June, 2014 to Oct, 2014.</p> <p>International, Ground water and construction machinery aspects received from Project Authority.</p> <p>NWDA has furnished comments on fitem of Mohanpura project in Parbati-Kalisindh- Chambal (PKC) link.</p>

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
7.	Sher-Shakkar-Machhrewa Complex Project.	Major	Sher, Shakkar, Machhrewa	Narsinghpur	January, 2014	64.800 30MW	2259.14 Cr. (PL 2009)	Compliance on Hydrology, Ground water, CMCPlant planning, Canal design, Gates design, Hydro Mechanical design and Hydel Civil design aspects received from Project Authority. Comments/ observations on Agriculture, Irrigation Planning and Design aspects have been sent to project authority during July, 2014 to Oct., 2014. Interstate aspect cleared.
8.	Sip-Kolar Link Irrigation project	Medium	Sip/ Narmada	Sehore	June' 10	2.600	109.23	Compliance on Irrigation Planning, Ground water aspects received from Project authority. Project authorities have been asked to update the cost. Environmental issues cleared.
9.	Majhgaon	Medium	Bada Nalla/ Ken/Yamuna	Panna	January, 13	13.6	258.99	TAC note is under finalization. Interstate issue cleared.
10.	Panchannagar	Medium	Bewas/ Sonar/ Ganga	Damoh	January, 2012	12.60	263.10	Observation on TAC note have been sent to field office for getting compliance from Project authorities.
11.	Sonpur	Medium	Sonar/ Ken/ Ganga	Sagar	November, 2011	7.000	127.46	Environmental clearance yet to be obtained by project authority. Interstate issue has been cleared. Observation on TAC note have been sent to field office for getting compliance from Project authorities. Environmental clearance yet to be obtained by project authority.

12. Pawai	Medium	Ken/ Yamuna	Panna	September, 2011	9,800	261.5	TAC note have been returned back with a request to expedite statutory clearances.
13. Tarped	Medium	Tarped / Dhasan / Yamuna	Chhatarpur	January, 13	4.3	78.76	Observation on the proposal have been sent to project authorities. International clearance obtained. Environmental clearance yet to be obtained by project authority.
14. Chandrakeshar	Medium (ERM)	Chadarkeshar/ Narmada	Dewas	Nov. 2012	6.060/ (1.800 addl.)	15. 55281	Observation on the proposal sent to project authorities.
15. Surajpur Medium Irrigation Project	Medium	Dehar/ Ken/ Yamuna	Sagar	Nov.-13	4.205	70.61	The revised DPR as per guide lines has been received on 19.11.2013. Observations have been sent to Project Authorities in Aug. 2014. Forest and MoEF clearance yet to be obtained.
16. Ghogra	Medium	Ajnal/ Nar-mada	Sehore	August, 2010	7.78	145.365	TAC note have been returned back with a request to expedite statutory clearances.
17. Saroj Sarovar	Medium ERM	Jhamad/ Mahi	Ratlam	June, 2013	6.52	13.9	Observations have been sent to Project Authority regarding increased utilisation, lesser yield etc. Compliance to earlier Investment clearance to be provided by project authorities.
18. Bhawsa	Medium	Amravati/ Tapi	Burhanpur	March-12	2.140	58.05	Preliminary Observation on the proposal have been sent to Project Authority in April, 2014. Interstate matters aspect, Clearance of forest land affected by the project yet to be obtained by the Project Authorities.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
								Indicative Master Plan of Tapti project for Choti utawali and Bhawasa project has been received from Project Authority.
								Adm. Approval of State Govt, concurrence of state finance yet to be obtained by project authorities.
19.	Chhoti Utawali	Medium	Chhoti Utawali/Tapi	Burhanpur	October 2013	2.5	70.34	Indicative Master Plan of Tapti project for Choti utawali and Bhawasa project has been received from Project Authority.
								Further Comments / Observations on Preliminary Report have been sent to Project Authority in Dec, 2013.
								Clearance of forest, environment, Interstate matters need to be submitted by project authorities.
20.	Keet Khedi	Medium	Kanthal/Choti Kalisindh/Chambal	Shajapur	Oct, 13	3.350	66.47	Revised DPR received from Project Authorities in Oct, 2013.
								Environment, International and Interstate matters clearance yet to be obtained by Project Authorities.
21.	Semri	Medium	Semri/ Bina/ Betwa/ Yamuna	Raisen	Nov-13	5.700	110.9082	Project Authorities submitted DPR to IP(N) for clearance from inter State angle on 24.07.2014.
								Comments on interstate aspect have been sent to Project Authority in Sept, 2014.
22.	ERM proposal of Tawa Irrigation Project. * PPO	Major	Tawa/ Narmada	Hosangabad and Harda	Dec. 2012	254.484	2366.01	State Govt./ Project authority has been requested to remove/deduct the 4000 ha of CCA of Morand & Ganjal project from ERM of Tawa irrigation project and modify the DPR of ERM of Tawa irrigation project accordingly. The same is not received.

Maharashtra

1.	Jigaon	Major	Purna/Tapi	Buldana, Akola	12/09	112.32	4044.13	Observations on cost have been sent to Project Authority in September, 2014.
2.	Upper Pravara	Major	Pravara/ Godavari	Ahmednagar	1/10	86.100	1810.19	Observations on Cost, Hydrology and Irrigation Planning have been sent to Project Authority during May, 2014 to Aug, 2014. MoEF and MoTA cleared.
3.	Sulwade-Jamphal -Kanoli LIS scheme	Major	Tapi	Dhule	5/2012	52.720	2148.29 (PL-2011- 12)	The project was considered in 115th TAC meeting in July 2012. Due to higher cost per hectare, the project was deferred by TAC. Compliance of HCD, Embankment aspect received from Project Authority. CE, PAO, in Jan 2014 advised to discuss the matter with design Directorates for early finalization of design parameters.
4.	Lower Penganga Project	Major	Penganga/ Godawari	Yavatmal and Chandrapur	6/2012	227.241	10,429.0 (PL 2009)	State Govt. advised in May 2014 to update the DPR as per suggestions of CWC due to major change in scope as compared to Preliminary Report cleared in year 2011. Clearance from MoEF and MoTA (Andhra Portion) is yet to be obtained by project authorities.
5.	Jihe Kathapur	Major	Krishna	Satara	12/2012	27.5	953.77 Crore (PL- 2011-12	Observations on Barrage and canal, Cost, Hydel Civil Design, Gates and Irrigation planning aspects have been sent to Project Authority during Feb, 2013 to May, 2013. MoEF and MoTA cleared.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
6.	Lower Tapi Project	Major	Tapi	Jalgaon	2/2013	25.6	1905.52 (PL- 2011-12)	Observations on Embankment (7.6.13) and Irrigation planning (17.9.13) aspects have been sent to Project Authorities for compliance.
7.	Kanhan (Kochi Barrage)	Medium	Godavari	Nagpur	07/2012	3960	262.253	Compliance on Gates, Cost received from Project Authority. Clearances from MoEF and MoTA awaited Project authorities have been asked to furnish full hydrological data to finalise water availability, in a meeting held at CE, PAO Chamber
8.	Katepurna LIS	Medium	Tapi	Akola	11/2009	4.137	69.97	Compliance to observations on various aspects have been sent to Project Authority.
9.	Uma Barrage	Medium	Tapi	Akola	11/2009	5.510	78.62	Compliance to observations on various aspects have been sent to Project Authority.
10.	Dogargaon-Thaneagaon	Medium	Godavari	Godchiroli	07.09. 2009	2.5	31.45	Compliance to observations on various aspects have been sent to Project Authority.
11.	Babhali Barrage	Medium	Godavari	Nanded	28.03. 2006	7.995	149.44	Comments on Hydrology have been sent to Project Authority in Feb 2014. Interstate matters aspect cleared.
12.	Bordi nalla	Medium	Tapi	Amravati	10.12.2009	4.126	176.87	Compliance to observations on various aspects have been sent to Project Authority.
13.	Palasgaon Amdli LIS	Medium	Godavari	Chandrapur	8.10.2008	2.890	70.38	Compliance to observations on various aspects have been sent to Project Authority.

14	Prakasha Burai LIS	Medium	Tapi	Nandurbar	28.08.2012	7.085	439.31	Compliance to observations on various aspects have been sent to Project Authority.
15	Tajnapur LIS	Medium	Godavari	Ahmednagar	03.12.2012	6.960	438.70	Compliance to observations on various aspects have been sent to Project Authority.
16	Varkhede- Londhe Barrage	Medium	Tapi	Jalgaon	10.12.2012	7.919	236.02	Compliance to observations on various aspects have been sent to Project Authority.
Manipur								
1.	Chakpi Multi-purpose Project	Medium	Chapki River/ Manipur River	Chandel, Thoubal	07/2012	9.860 Th ha CCA. Flood Control : 5 Th ha, Navigation, Water Supply to 1 lakh population, and 12.5 MW power	707.04 (PL-2011)	<p>The Project is under appraisal in CMC, HCD, FMO, MoWR, & CGWB, Statutory clearances are awaited.</p> <p>Cleared from Inter State aspects, Ministry of Agriculture.</p> <p>Compliance to observations of Cost Appraisal (HWF) received in April, 2013.</p> <p>Compliance to observations on Cost (Irr.), Barrage and Canal Design, Irrigation Planning, Foundation Engg. And Special Analysis, Embankment, Gates Design, Hydrology, and Central Soil & Material Research Station, Central Electric Authority have been sent to Project Authority during April, 2013 to Aug. 2013.</p> <p>State Govt. informed in Jan 2014 that due to frequent PAP protests, geo-technical exploration could not be started. GSI (NER), Shillong is engaged for geological exploration during 2014-15.</p>

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Odisha								
1.	Ong Dam Project	Major	Ong/ Mahanadi	Bargarth and Bolangir	Dec, 2011	30.0	1111.01 (PL -2012)	Clearance from MoTA not obtained. Cost aspect is yet to be finalised.
2	Lower Vansadhara Project Stage-I	Major	Sananadi, Vansadhara	Rayagadu	June, 2014	22.15	611.40	INTERSTATE MATTERS Dte, CWC has informed that the DPR of the project is not acceptable form inter-state aspects. The same is being communicated to State Govt..
Rajasthan								
1.	Manoharthana Irrigation Project	Medium	Parwan	Jhalawar	6/2011	CCA-9.8	93.10	Project proposal deferred by TAC due to non receipt of Environmental clearance. Project authorities have been requested to furnish environmental clearance.
Tamil Nadu								
1.	Flood carrier canal from Kannadian Channel to drought prone area of Sathankulam, Thisaiyanvilal, by interlinking of river Tamiraparani, Karumeniyar and Nambiyar rivers	Major	Tamiraparani, Karumeniyar and Nambiyar/ Tamiraparani	Tirunelveli and Thoothukudi	11/2011	23.04	572.40	MoEF Clearance awaited. EIA study is under progress. Cost shall be updated and finalized after the environmental clearance

Uttar Pradesh

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|----|--|--------|------------------|--------------------|------------|------------------|---------------------------|--|
| 1. | Project for providing irrigation facilities in 15 villages of Babina block | Medium | Betwa/
Yamuna | Jhansi | 08.03.2013 | CCA -
5.799 | 212.64
(PL-
6/2011) | The proposal is under appraisal in CWC, Lucknow

Modified Report was submitted by the Project Authority in Sept. 2014. Further supplementary report on the project was submitted by the Project Authority in Sept. 2014.

The report is under examination. |
| 2. | Badaun Lift Canal Irrigation Project | Major | Ganga/ Ganga | Badaun,
Sambhal | 14.08.2014 | CCA -
139.665 | 1850.35 | DPR circulated to specialised Die., and other Central Agencies in Aug. 2014.

Observations on Inter-State angle, hydrology and Agriculture aspects have been sent to Project Authority during Sept. 2014 to November, 2014.

Clearance on construction machinery aspects received. |

Uttarakhand

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|----|---|-------|---|--------------------------------|----------------|--------|---------------------|---|
| 1. | Strengthening, Renovation and Moderation of existing Baur and Haripura dam in Bazpur/Gadarpur block district Udham Singh Nagar (ERM), | Major | Baur, Karrala,
Bhakra river
(Ramg-anga/
Ganga Basin) | Rampur (UP), Udham Singh Nagar | 01/09/
2011 | 74.391 | 34.15
(PL 2010) | Comments on Embankment, Hydrology, Cost, Dam Safety, CSMRS, Irrigation Planning aspects were sent to Project Authorities during Oct, 2011 to Feb, 2012.

The proposal is being returned to State Govt. due to non-submission of compliance for more than a year |
|----|---|-------|---|--------------------------------|----------------|--------|---------------------|---|

<i>Statement-II</i>								
<i>Projects under appraisal for Revised Cost</i>								
Sl.No.	Project	Major/ Medium	Rivers/Basin	District Benefited	Benefits (Th. Ha)	Approved Cost in cr. (Date of Approval)	Revised Cost in cr. (Date of Receipt)	Status
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Assam								
1.	Borolia Irrigation Project (3rd Revised Cost Estimate)	Medium	Borolia/ Brah- maputra	Baska and Kamrup of BTAD	13.562	135.93	157.0371	TAC note is under finalisation.
Bihar								
1.	Dakra Nala Pump Canal Scheme Phase-I	Major	Ganga	Munger	CCA- 15.279	639.70 (PL -1973)	44714.89 2.7.2013	Revised Estimate circulated to specialized Directo- rate in CWC on 03.07.2013. Observations on Cost aspects have been sent to Project Authority in Sept. 2013. Compliance not received from project authorities.
2.	Bateshwarsthan Ganga Pump Canal Scheme Phase-I	Major	Ganga	Bhagalpur	27.603	13.877 (1978)	878.37 (PL-2013-14)	DPR is under preliminary stage of examination.
Jammu and Kashmir								
1.	Kandi Canal Project	Medium	Kagunegad Nallah / Chenab	Doda (drought prone)	CCA 2.227	53.70 30.03.2007	90.00 (PL-)	TAC Notes of revised estimate has been returned to IBO, Chandigarh to modify the notes in the light of compliance submitted by the project authorities.

Karnataka

1.	Modernisation of canal system of Bhadra Reservoir Project	Major	Bhadra/ Krishna	Shimoga, Chik-kamagalur, Davangere	121.5	₹ 951.00 crore on 31.03.2008	₹ 1200 cr (2012-13 PL) (05/2014)	The Revised cost of the project has been received in May, 2014. The observation on cost aspects have been sent to Project Authorities in July, 2014.
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Kerala

1.	Karapuzha	Medium	Kabini/Cauvery	Wayanad	7.355	7.60 (19.04.1978)	441.90 (2010 PL) (05/2011)	Observation on Revised Estimate has been sent to Project Authority in Sept, 2011.
2.	Muvattupuzha Valley Irrigation Project	Major	Muvattupuzha	Idduki, Ernakulam and Kottayam	36.129	₹ 48.08 crore at 1980 PL on 06.06.1983	939 cr (PL 2010) (24.04.2012)	Partial details on the comments have been received from Project Authority. The RCE is received in PAO in March, 2014 from CWC, Coimbatore in one set of report. The proposal is without the recommendation of State Standing Committee. Further, 2 Lift Irrigation Schemes have been added in the project proposal accordingly the CCA of the project has increased from 17737 ha to 19237 ha. Accordingly, Project Authorities are to submit hydrological and irrigation aspects too.

Madhya Pradesh

1.	Rajghat Canal Project	Major -ERM	Betwa/ Ganga	Ashoknagar, Shivpuri, Tikamgarh, Datia, Bhind	164.789 (additional 60.642 ha)	34.15 Cr. (2010)	64.21 (PL 2009) (8/2013)	Observations on Irrigation Planning aspect sent to project authorities in July, 2014. Compliance on cost appraisal aspect received from Project Authority.
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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2.	Punasa Lift irrigation Project	Major	Narmada	East Nimar (Khandwa)	38.127	488.06 (2008)	623.08 (PL 2009) (08/2013)	Observations on Irrigation Planning, Agriculture and Ground Water aspects have been sent to project authorities during Oct, 2013 to Aug, 2014. Interstate and CMC aspects cleared.
3.	Pench Diversion Project	Major	Pench/ Kanh/ Godavari	Chhindwara and Seoni	122.92	583.40 (PI 2005)	1733.06 (PL 2013-14) (09/2013)	Observation on Cost aspect has been sent to project authority in Sept, 2014.. Other aspects cleared.
4.	Bah	Medium	Bah/Chambal Basin	Vidisha	17.807		327.78	A court case on environmental issue is pending with Supreme Court. An abstract of cost for revised estimate of 327.78 Cr. received on 09.06.2014. The observations on general abstract of cost has been sent to Project Authority.
5.	Sagad	Medium	Bah/Chambal Basin	Vidisha	17.061		311.180	An abstract of cost for revised estimate of 311.18 Cr received on 09.06.2014. The observations on general abstract of cost has been sent to Project Authority.
6.	Bilgaon	Medium	Narmada/W-ainganga Basin	Dindori	12.285		253.37	An abstract of cost for revised estimate of 253.37 Cr received in June 2014. The observations on general abstract of cost has been sent to Project Authority.
7.	Upper Beda	Medium	Beda/ Narmada	Khargaon	13.34		278.95	Observations have been sent to Project Authorities in July, 2014.

Maharashtra

1. Lower Terna Irrigation project	Major	Terna/ Godavari	Osmanabad, Latur	18.50	37.65 (2/1983)	435.15 cr (2011-12 PL) finalised (5/11)	The project was considered in 124th meeting of Advisory Committee held on 16.10.2014 and was deferred due to non submission of SFC and Election Code of Conduct in Maharashtra. SFC also not received.
2. Sangola Branch Canal	Major	Nira /Bhima	Sholapur	13.766	287.77 (2006-07)	672.92 (2010) 11/2011	The project was considered in 115th TAC meeting held on 24-07-2012, wherein it was decided that the design of the structure would be examined in CWC in consultation with project authorities and also the reason of large increase in project cost would be analyzed. Design aspect cleared. SFC also not received.
3. Nandur Madhmesh-war Project	Major		Aurangabad, Ahmedabad	54.443	941.33 (2008-09)	1482.08 cr (2013-14) finalised 03/2014	The project was considered in 124th meeting of Advisory Committee held on 16.10.2014 and was deferred due to non submission of SFC and Election Code of Conduct in Maharashtra. SFC also not received.
4. Morna (Guregher)	Medium	Krishna	Satara	3.75		228.52 21.10.2011	Proposal on revised cost received from project authorities in 10/2011 is examined and observation on the revised cost was sent to project authorities in Jan, 2012.
5. Shelgaon Barrage	Medium	Tapi	Jalgaon	11.318	446.49	1068.07 27.04.2012	Proposal on revised cost received from project authorities in 04/2012 were examined and observation sent to project authorities in 06/2012. Further observations sent in June, 2012 and Aug, 2012.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
6.	Kudali Project	Medium	Krishna	Satara	8.526		449.21 8.2.2013	Project proposal have been examined. Observations have been sent to Project Authorities in February, 2013.
7.	Chilhewadi	Medium	Krishna	Pune	7.138		194.23 February, 2013	Revised Proforma Report have been examined. Observations have been sent to Project Authorities in March, 2013.
8.	Lower Panzara	Medium	Tapi	Dhule	7.585		556.28 October, 2013	Observation on Project have been sent to Project Authority in December, 2013.

Rajasthan

1. Bisalpur Drinking Water-cum-Irrigation project

Major	Banas	Tonk, Sawai Madhapur	309.07 (12/97)	657.91 (11/99)	<p>The project was earlier approved by the Planning Commission in Dec., 1997 for estimated cost of ₹ 309.07 Crore.</p> <p>The revised project proposal with an estimated Cost ₹ 657.91 Cr. received from State Govt. in Nov '99 was accepted by TAC in its 74th meeting held on 20.9.2000 and found acceptable subject to the following conditions:</p> <p>(i) Furnishing the details of benefiting urban and rural population and their per capita allocation of drinking water in the project.</p> <p>(ii) Concurrence of State Finance Deptt. In compliance to the above observation at</p> <p>(i) information was furnished by the Chief Engineer, Irrigation, Bisalpur Project in October 2000. Compliance to the above observation at (ii) is awaited.</p>
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Uttarakhand

1.	Jamrani Dam Multipurpose Project	Major	Gola, Ramganga/ Ganga	Rampur, Bareilly, Nainital	139.386/ 14.00	61.25 (05/75)	929.23 (02/06)	<p>The Project was earlier approved by the Planning Commission in May, 1975 for Rs.61.25 crore.</p> <p>Revised project Estimate was accepted by TAC in its 43rd meeting held on 18/05/89 for Rs.144.84 crore subject to clearance of R & R</p> <p>Plan by Ministry of Tribal Affairs and clearance of Ministry of Environment and Forest.</p> <p>Environmental clearance obtained from MoEF.</p> <p>The State Govt. submitted a revised/updated DPR costing Rs.929.23 crore in 02/06.</p> <p>Project authorities have been requested to submit clearance of Government of U.P on inter-State aspect and forest clearance from MoEF.</p> <p>Compliance on E & M aspects received from the Project Authority on 14.11.2014 and sent to CEA for further examination.</p>
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Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme in Rajasthan

918. SHRI ASHK ALI TAK: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the places in Rajasthan where Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme scheme is in operation; and

(b) the details of work completed so far and by when the rest of the work is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANWAR LAL JAT): (a) and (b) The districts benefitting under 10 major/medium Extension, Renovation and Modernisation (ERM) projects under Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) in Rajasthan are Alwar, Banswara, Barmer, Bikaner, Chittorgarh, Churu, Dungarpur, Jaisalmer, Jalore, Jhalawar, Jodhpur, Sawai Madhopur, Sriganganagar and Tonk. Out of total projects included under AIBP, 7 projects, namely, Bisalpur, Chauli, Chhapi, Gambhiri (Modernisation), Jaisamand (Modernisation), Mahi Bajaj Sagar and Panchana have been completed during the period from 2000-01 to 2006-07. The remaining 3 projects are Narmada Canal, Modernisation of Ganga Canal and Indira Gandhi Nahar Project (IGNP) Stage-II. The details of districts benefitted under AIBP in Rajasthan and completion period are given in the Statement.

Statement*The State-wise details of districts covered under Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme projects in Rajasthan*

Sl. No.	Project Name	District Benefited	Cumulative CLA/Grant released up to 2013-14 (₹ crore)	Potential created under AIBP up to 2013-14 (thousand Hectare)	Whether Completed or On-going	Target date of completion as per MOU	Target date of completion as per Planning Commission approval
1.	Narmada Canal	Jalore and Barmer	1029.053	237	On going	2012-13	2014-15
2.	Modernisation of Gang Canal	Sriganganagar	217.738	69.063	On going	2012-13	2015-16
3.	IGNP Stage-II	Sriganganagar, Bikaner, Churu, Barmer, Jodhpur and Jaisalmer	582.3302	772.249	On going	2010-11	March, 2014
C4	Jaisamand (Modernisation)	Alwar	3.125	2.398	Completed (2000-01)		
C5	Chhapi	Jhalwar	38.225	6.556	Completed (2004-05)		
C6	Panchana	S. Madhopur	43.377	6.106	Completed (2004-05)		
C7	Bisalpur	Tonk and S. Madhopur	41.56	1.8	Completed (2006-07)		
C8	Gambhiri (Modernisation)	Chittorgarh	1.315	0.925	Completed (2000-01)		
C9	Chauli	Jhalawar	48.281	8.96	Completed (2006-07)		
C10	Mahi Bajaj Sagar	Banswara and Dungarpur	113.652	18.406	Completed (2006-07)		

C : Completed

Plans to rejuvenate the rivers

919. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Ministry has any plans to rejuvenate any other rivers in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) what is the total allocation for river rejuvenation in this year; and
- (d) what is the total expenditure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANWAR LAL JAT): (a) and (b) This Ministry has at present undertaken programme for rejuvenation of river Ganga including its tributaries, incorporating the projects already sanctioned under National Ganga River Basin Authority (NGRBA) programme.

(c) The Union Budget 2014-15 has set up an Integrated Ganga Conservation Mission namely “Namami Gange” with an allocation of ₹2037 crores for Ganga Rejuvenation including its tributaries.

(d) The total expenditure under NGRBA programme as reported by the States till September, 2014 is ₹1000.07 crore.

Assistance to Odisha under AIBP

920. SHRI KALPATARU DAS: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) the principle governing release of Central assistance under the Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP), FMP and R. R. & R. to the States;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Central Water Commission has recommended for release of central assistance of ₹838.03 crore towards central share under AIBP and other schemes for Odisha;

(c) if so, how much has been released during 2012-13 and 2013-14 and whether balance amount due to the State shall be released during the current financial year; and

(d) if not, the reasons for depriving the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANWAR LAL JAT):

(a) The Union Government is providing central assistance to the States for Major, Medium and Minor irrigation projects under Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP),

Flood protection works under Flood Management Programme (FMP) and Restoration of water bodies under Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RRandR) of Water Bodies' Schemes, as per contours of the scheme approved by Cabinet for Twelfth Plan.

(b) Central Water Commission (CWC), Govt. of India has recommended for release of central assistance of ₹685.42 Crore under AIBP for the State of Odisha for the years 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15. In respect of Repair Renovation and Restoration (RR&R), CWC has recommended release of ₹79.90 crore for 1321 water bodies as spill over from Eleventh Plan during 2013-14 and 760 new water bodies in 2014-15. Under FMP Programme CWC has recommended ₹6.08 crores and 12.787 crore for the years 2012-13 and 2013-14 respectively.

(c) and (d) An amount of ₹14.82 crore under AIBP was released during 2012-13. No. CA was released under FMP and RR&R during 2012-13 and 2013-14. The grant to States under various schemes is released on an year-to-year basis based on the budgetary provisions made by State Governments in the year. Accordingly no balance amount is due to be payable to State.

Diversion of water from Potireddy Padu Projects

921. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of water diverted from Potireddy Padu Projects in Telangana, project-wise and year-wise; and

(b) the reasons for diversion of water to each of such project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANWAR LAL JAT): (a) As per the information furnished by Krishna River Management Board, project wise details of water diverted from Potireddy Padu Project for the last three years are given in the following table:

Year	Release of Water (TMC)			
	Chennai water through Telugu Ganga Project	Escape Channel Nippulavagu	Srisailem Right Branch Canal	Total (TMC)
2012-13	22.000	1.099	6.000	29.099
2013-14	51.014	24.134	18.991	94.139
2014-15	42.27	3.89	8.22	54.38*

*Up to 30.10.2014

(b) The diverted water is to meet the irrigation and drinking water requirements.

Inter linking of rivers

922. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has moved from Feasibility Report (FR) stage to Detailed Project Report (DPR) stage in the inter linking of rivers programme;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANWAR LAL JAT): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation (MoWR, RD and GR) has identified 30 links under the National Perspective Plan (NPP) for Water Resources Development, envisaging inter-basin transfer of water from surplus basins to deficit basins/areas. Based on the concurrence of the concerned States, Detailed Project Reports (DPR) for Ken-Betwa and Damanganga – Pinjal links have been completed by NWDA.

In addition, out of 46 proposals of intra-state links received by NWDA from 9 States, DPRs of two intra-state links *i.e.* Burhi Gandak-Noon-Baya-Ganga Link Project and Kosi-Mechi Link Project have been completed and sent to Government of Bihar in December, 2013 and March, 2014 respectively.

Height of Pancheshwar dam

†923. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the height of dam being constructed jointly by India and Nepal at Pancheshwar in the district of Champawat in Uttarakhand has been fixed;
- (b) if so, the height in metres fixed for the dam being constructed there;
- (c) whether delimitation of the villages coming under the submerged areas of dam has been conducted; and
- (d) if not, by when the delimitation would be undertaken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANWAR LAL JAT): (a) and (b) The Pancheshwar Development Authority (PDA) has been constituted

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

jointly by India and Nepal for implementation of the Pancheshwar Multipurpose project on river Mahakali (known as Sharda in India). The Terms of Reference of the Authority includes, *inter-alia*, preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR) acceptable to both the countries. The project *inter-alia* envisages construction of a dam at Pancheshwar. The tentative height of the Pancheshwar dam is kept at 315 metres above foundation level in earlier DPRs. All the parameters including height of the dam would be finalised by the PDA at the time of finalisation of the DPR of the project, acceptable to both sides.

(c) and (d) Reservoir survey about the area likely to be submerged was carried out while preparing Detailed Project Report by Joint Project Office (JPO) in 2002. This may, now, require updation at the time of finalising the DPR by PDA.

Pollution in Ganga

924. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that river Ganga is polluted and if so what is the level of pollution and what are the specific causes for pollution;

(b) whether Government intends to clean Ganga;

(c) whether any comprehensive plan has been drawn in this regard and if so, the details thereof including the funds required therefor; and

(d) whether any work has been started in this regard and if so, the progress achieved, so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANWAR LAL JAT):

(a) As per the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), the Ganga river stretches at downstream of Raiwala to Roorkee, downstream in Uttarakhand, from Garhmukteshwar to downstream Anoopshahar and from Kannauj to Trighat in Uttar Pradesh and from Baharampore to Uluberia in West Bengal are not conforming to the notified standards prescribed by CPCB. These stretches have been identified as polluted, based on Bio-chemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) levels, a key indicator of organic pollution, exceeding desired water quality of 3 mg/l BOD. Population growth, rapid urbanization, industrialization combined with abstraction of water for irrigation, industries and other uses lead to increase in pollution load of rivers. Discharge of untreated and partially treated industrial and municipal wastewater from towns along the rivers constitutes the major source of pollution in rivers.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The Union Budget 2014-15 has set up an Integrated Ganga

Conservation Mission namely “Namami Gange” with an allocation of ₹2037 crores for Ganga Rejuvenation. The plan formulated for Ganga Rejuvenation provides for ‘Short-term’, ‘Medium-term’ and a ‘Long-term’ action plan, incorporating the projects already sanctioned under National Ganga River Basin Authority (NGRBA) programme.

So far, 76 projects have been sanctioned under NGRBA with Government’s own resources, and with the assistance of the World Bank and Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) for ₹4974.79 crore in the 5 basin States of Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand and West Bengal and an additional treatment capacity of 123 MLD has been created so far.

Utilisation of water

925. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any details of utilisation of water in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise during each of the last five years including Telangana; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANWAR LAL JAT): (a) to (c) It has been estimated by Central Water Commission (CWC) that about 450 Billion Cubic Meters (BCM) of surface water is utilised. In addition, according to the estimates of the Central Ground Water Board (CGWB), 245 BCM of ground water is being utilized for various purposes.

State-wise details regarding annual replenishable Ground Water Resource and Annual Ground Water Draft are given in the Statement (*See below*). State-wise details of surface water utilization are not maintained by the Central Government.

Statement

*State-wise Ground Water Resources Availability and Utilization
(Assessment Year 2011)*

(Units in BCM/yr)			
Sl.No.	States/Union Territories	Annual Replenishable Ground Water Resource	Annual Ground Water Draft
1	2	3	4
States			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	20.7892	7.0076
2.	Telangana	15.0983	7.5022

1	2	3	4
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	4.5100	0.0030
4.	Assam	28.5200	3.5000
5.	Bihar	29.3350	11.9510
6.	Chhattisgarh	12.4200	4.0500
7.	Delhi	0.3105	0.3921
8.	Goa	0.2424	0.0412
9.	Gujarat	18.5686	11.8551
10.	Haryana	10.7800	13.0600
11.	Himachal Pradesh	0.5590	0.3788
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	4.2512	0.8065
13.	Jharkhand	6.3100	1.8600
14.	Karnataka	17.0266	9.4114
15.	Kerala	6.6864	2.8356
16.	Madhya Pradesh	35.0406	18.8346
17.	Maharashtra	33.9474	17.1753
18.	Manipur	0.4401	0.0040
19.	Meghalaya	1.7805	0.0017
20.	Mizoram	0.0304	0.0010
21.	Nagaland	0.6159	0.0340
22.	Odisha	17.7768	4.7288
23.	Punjab	22.5300	34.8800
24.	Rajasthan	11.9414	14.8430
25.	Sikkim*	-	0.0113
26.	Tamil Nadu	21.5326	14.9326
27.	Tripura	2.5866	0.1626
28.	Uttar Pradesh	77.1900	52.7800
29.	Uttarakhand	2.0403	1.1331
30.	West Bengal	29.2511	10.6927
TOTAL		432.1109	244.8692

1	2	3	4
Union Territories			
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.3080	0.0127
2.	Chandigarh	0.0216	0.0000
3.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.0622	0.0128
4.	Daman and Diu	0.0181	0.0164
5.	Lakshadweep	0.0105	0.0023
6.	Puducherry	0.1893	0.1530
TOTAL UNION TERRITORIES		0.6097	0.1972
GRAND TOTAL		432.7206	245.0664

**Note:* Net ground water availability in Sikkim has been estimated based on spring discharge and is not reflected in the corresponding column of total annual replenishable resource (column no.3). This results in a difference of 0.044 BCM in the State Total and Grand Total.

Irrigation projects

†926 SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of major irrigation projects approved during the current Five Year Plan, State-wise;

(b) whether the funds have been sanctioned during the current plan period for the construction of these irrigation projects; and

(c) if so, the amount allocated to every project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANWAR LAL JAT):

(a) The Technical Advisory Committee on Irrigation, Flood Control and Multipurpose Projects of Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation has considered and approved 25 Major Irrigation Project proposals of various States during the current Five Year Plan period. State-wise details of such projects are given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. Ministry of Water Resources provides grants under the Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) to projects which are in an advanced stage of construction. Accordingly, six irrigation projects that fulfil this criteria have been provided funds under AIBP as per details given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

List of irrigation projects considered and accepted by Technical Advisory Committee on Irrigation, Flood Control and Multipurpose Projects of Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation during current Five Year Plan

Sl. No.	Project Name	Major/ Medium	Estimated Cost in ₹ crore	Benefits in ha
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh				
	Year 2012-13			
1.	Andhra Pradesh Irrigation and Livelihood Improvement Project	Major - ERM	1131.136	1,14,878
Assam				
	Year 2013-14			
2.	Dhansiri Irrigation Project	Major - Revised	567.05	83366
Bihar				
	Year 2012-13			
3.	Restoration of Western Gandak Canal System (Saran Main Canal and Its Distribution System)	New - Major - ERM	2169.51	4,78,000
Chhattisgarh				
	Year 2012-13			
4.	Minimata (Hasdeo) Bango Project	Major - ERM	492.31	45,116 restoration
Karnataka				
	Year 2013-14			
5.	Upper Tunga Project	Major-New	2561.88	94,698
6.	ERM of Narayanpur Left Bank Canal System, Karnataka	Major-ERM	3752.18	408703 (Restoration 142580)
7.	Karanja Irrigation Project	Major- Revised	635.18	29,227
Madhya Pradesh				
	Year 2013-14			
8.	Mahi Irrigation Project	Major- Revised	834.24	28,127

1	2	3	4	5
Manipur				
	Year 2013-14			
9.	Loktak Lift Irrigation Scheme	Major - ERM	25.56	24000 (Restoration 12600)
10.	Thoubal Multipurpose Project	Major - Revised	1694.27	35,160
Odisha				
	Year 2012-13			
11.	Anandapur Barrage project (Phase -II) of Odisha (Integrated Anandapur Barrage Project)	Major - Revised	1457.63	56,720
12.	Salandi Sanskar Project of Odisha (Integrated Anandapur Barrage Project).	Major - Revised	145.77	Annual irrigan = 7822 ha, Area protected = 250000 ha and Population 13,50,000
13.	Lift Canal system of Upper Indravati Irrigation Project	Major - New	986.71	43047
14.	Lower Indra Irrigation Project	Major - Revised	1624.49	38870
	Year 2013-14			
15.	Lift Canal system of Upper Indravati Irrigation Project	Major - New	986.71	43047
16.	Lower Indra Irrigation Project	Major - Revised	1624.49	38870
17.	Kanupur Irrigation Project	Major - Revised	1801.25	47,709
18.	Rengali Irrigation Sub Project - Right Bank Canal	Major - Revised	1962.33	1,43,490
19.	Subarnarekha Irrigation Project	Major - Revised	5561.57	1,87,462
	Year 2014-15			
20.	Rengali Irrigation sub-project LBC-II (RD 29.177 Km to 141.00 Km)	Major- Revised	3603.67	93501

1	2	3	4	5
Rajasthan				
	Year 2013-14			
21.	Parwan Irrigation-cum-Drinking Water supply Scheme	Major - New	2435.93	99864
	Year 2014-15 Nil			
Punjab				
	Year 2012-13			
22.	Revised Estimate of Rehabilitation of 1st Patiala Feeder and Kotla Branch with 20% enhanced capacity and changed value of "N"	Revised - Major	199.39	3,34,109
Uttar Pradesh				
	Year 2012-13			
23.	Madhya Ganga Canal Project Stage -II	Major - Revised	2865.11	1,46,532
24.	Kanhar Irrigation Project	Major- Revised	2252.29	26075
Uttarakhand				
	Year 2012-13			
25.	Lakhwar Multipurpose project	Multipurpose	3966.51	33,780

Statement-II

*Details of Central assistance released to the
Projects approved during current Five Year Plan*

State	Project	Amount Released (Year of sanction) ₹ (in crore)
Assam	Dhansiri Irrigation Project	31.15 (2014-15)
Karnataka	Upper Tunga Project	70.00 (2014-15)
Madhya Pradesh	Mahi Irrigation Project	30.996 (2012-13)
Manipur	Thoubal Multipurpose Project	250 (2012-13) 67.5 (2014-15)
Uttar Pradesh	Madhya Ganga Canal Project Stage-II	15.368 (2014-15)
Odisha	Anandapur Barrage Project (Phase -II) of Odisha (Integrated Anandapur Barrage Project)	14.818 (2012-13)

Namami Gange Programme

927. SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI ALOK TIWARI :

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has proposed to free all villages along Ganga from open defecation under the Namami Gange Programme;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of fund allocated and released for the same, State-wise; and

(d) the details of other steps Government would take to clean Ganga ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANWAR LAL JAT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation (MoDWS) has prepared an Action Plan to make 1649 Gram Panchayats (GPs) along the banks of river Ganga Open Defecation Free. The State-wise breakup of the 1649 identified GPs along the river Ganga is as under :

Sl. No	Name of the State	No. of GPs
1.	Uttarakhand	132
2.	Uttar Pradesh	959
3.	Bihar	309
4.	Jharkhand	25
5.	West Bengal	224
TOTAL		1649

No separate allocation of funds has been made to States exclusively for the Panchayats on Ganga. States are to carry-out the sanitation activities in the GPs along the river Ganga, from their allocation under Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA)/Swachh Bharat Mission (G). The availability of funds in the financial year 2014-15 under the Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan/Swachh Bharat Mission (G) in the concerned States is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(d) The Government has formulated a plan for Ganga Rejuvenation, which provides for a 'Short-term', 'Medium-term' and 'Long-term' action plan, incorporating the projects already sanctioned under National Ganga River Basin Authority (NGRBA) programme.

(Amount in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the States	Opening Balance (as on 1.04.2014)	Amount released in 2014-15 so far	Total available funds in the FY 2014-15
1.	Bihar	24675.66	00.00	24675.66
2.	Jharkhand	9393.62	0.00	9393.62
3.	Uttar Pradesh	29344.17	0.00	29344.17
4.	Uttarakhand	863.38	1425.91	2289.29
5.	West Bengal	12716.74	10802.82	23519.16

Monitoring the health of rivers

928. SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government proposes to develop an Institute aimed at monitoring the health of all major rivers across India and develop the field of river sciences as a major thrust area of our efforts towards national growth and well-being; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANWAR LAL JAT): (a) and (b) National Ganga Monitoring Centre (NGMC) has been conceptualized by National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG) under this Ministry, as a Nodal Centre for collection of data and monitoring the critical aspects of Ganga rejuvenation, such as water quality of river at a number of suitable places throughout Ganga, effluent quality monitoring using IT enabled systems etc.

Apart from the above, there is no other proposal to develop an Institute for monitoring the health of rivers or to develop the field of river sciences, presently under consideration in this Ministry.

DPR of water bodies in Rajasthan

†929. SHRI ASHK ALI TAK: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number and time of Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) dispatched by the Rajasthan Government to the Ministry for Repairing, Restoration and Renovation (RRR) of water bodies during 2013-14; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the number of DPRs approved and number thereof under consideration ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANWAR LAL JAT): (a) and (b) During 2013-14, the Government of Rajasthan has submitted 36 Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) to Filed Office of Central Water Commission (CWC), Jaipur for inclusion under the Scheme of Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RRR) of Water Bodies in two batches of 15 and 21 on 24.12.2013 and 28.2.2014 respectively. These DPRs have been scrutinized and the State Government has been requested to revise the estimated cost of the works based on Basic Schedule of Rates (BSR) 2014 and resubmit after approval of State Technical Advisory Committee (TAC). The State Government has submitted 15 revised DPRs to CWC Headquarters on 14.11.2014 for inclusion under RRR.

Clean Ganga Mission

930. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state :

(a) under the Clean Ganga Mission, how many kinds of funding structure has been created and what is the amount allocated for this Mission;

(b) whether Government has initiated any mass action under this project in any part of the country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANWAR LAL JAT): (a) The Union Budget 2014-15 has set up an Integrated Ganga Conservation Mission namely "Namami Gange" with an allocation of ₹ 2037 crores for Ganga Rejuvenation. It incorporates projects already sanctioned under National Ganga River Basin Authority (NGRBA) programme, National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) through both domestic and external resources. In addition, ₹ 100 crores have been allocated for improvement of Ghats in 7 specified locations.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. The projects and activities in the basin area of river Ganga under Ganga Rejuvenation plan include pollution abatement measures for different sources of pollution, river front development, afforestation and conservation of aquatic life, communication and public outreach, water quality monitoring and enforcement of standards and other policy initiatives for ensuring Aviral and Nirmal Ganga.

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*.)

STATEMENT BY MINISTER CORRECTING ANSWER TO QUESTION

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): Sir, I want to make a statement correcting the reply to Starred Question No. 463 given in the Rajya Sabha on 11th August, 2014 regarding 'Revival of student and teacher unions in Central Universities'.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned till 2.00 p.m.

The House then adjourned at three minutes past one of the clock.

The House re-assembled at two minutes past two of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*.

**RE. RESTRICTION ON DISBURSEMENT OF CERTAIN MEDICINES IN
C.G.H.S. DISPENSARIES TO M.Ps**

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश) : माननीय उपसभापति जी, हमने सुबह प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर उठाया था ।

श्री उपसभापति : सुबह के प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर का अब क्या रिलेवेंस है?

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : उपसभापति जी, हमने बृहस्पतिवार को बताया था कि एम.पीज. को जो मेडिकल फेसिलिटीज मिलती हैं, उसके खिलाफ गवर्नमेंट ऑफ इंडिया, हेल्थ मिनिस्ट्री ने एक जी.ओ. जारी किया है । इसमें उन्होंने एम.पीज. या उनके परिवार को जो फेसिलिटीज मिलती हैं, उनमें कटडाउन किया था । इसमें उन्होंने यह भी दे दिया है कि कुछ साल्ट हैं और ऐसी साल्ट की दवाइयां मिलेंगी । श्रीमन्, जिस समय हमने यह मुद्दा उठाया था, उस समय माननीय स्वास्थ्य मंत्री जी बैठे हुए थे और माननीय स्वास्थ्य मंत्री जी ने खड़े होकर कहा था कि वे इस पर कल जवाब देंगे । अब यह सदन की प्रॉपर्टी हो गई है । यह सदन की प्रॉपर्टी हो गई है, इसी वजह से मैं प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर उठा रहा हूं, वरना इसको नहीं उठाता । इस नियमावली में नियम है कि अगर मंत्री कल स्टेटमेंट नहीं दे पाया था, तो वह नियमों के अनुसार सदन में किसी भी समय वक्तव्य दे सकता है, सफाई दे सकता है, यदि कोई चीज गलत हो गई है - जैसे आज ही ह्यूमन रिसोर्सेज मिनिस्टर का 1 बजे कुछ वक्तव्य था, जो गलत बयान आ गया था, उसको उन्होंने सही किया था । जब यह हाउस की प्रॉपर्टी हो गई और मंत्री जी यहां पर आश्वासन दे गए, जो कि सारे एम.पीज. से जुड़ा हुआ मामला है, तो मैं चाहूंगा कि माननीय संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री जी यहां बैठे हुए हैं, ये यहां पर बता दें कि स्वास्थ्य मंत्री जी कब तक बिजी रहेंगे? वे कल, परसों या किसी भी दिन आकर कम से कम इस संबंध में अपना बयान दे दें, जिससे एम.पीज. से संबंधित मामले पर सभी को ज्ञान हो सके ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If the facilities, already enjoyed by the Members, are being curtailed, the Government should come to the House and explain the rationale behind that. But, Nareshji, I think no facility is being curtailed by the Government. However, if it is being curtailed, the Government should come and explain.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : उपसभापति जी, आपने जी.ओ. पढ़ा नहीं है। मैंने उस दिन भी कहा था कि आप जी.ओ. पढ़ लें। उसमें बहुत स्पेसिफिकली लिखा हुआ है कि एम.पीज. को कौन-सी मेडिसिन्स मिलेंगी, एल.पी. कैसे होगा, reimbursement कैसे होगा। उन्होंने इसमें सभी चीजें लिखी हैं कि एम.पी. कैसे सीजीएचएस में जाएगा, उसको कौन से टेस्ट का पैसा मिलेगा, कौन से टेस्ट का नहीं मिलेगा। उन्होंने सब चेंज कर दिया है और मैंने इसी वजह से इस विषय को उठाया है। इस संबंध में संसदीय कार्य मंत्री जी सदन को बता दें।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; okay. Do you want to say anything, Mr. Minister?

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी) : उपसभापति जी, माननीय नरेश अग्रवाल जी ने उस दिन भी अपनी बात रखी थी और उन्होंने आज भी अपनी बात कही है, उस संबंध में मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से कहूंगा कि वे इस बारे में माननीय सदस्य को संतुष्ट करें।

श्री उपसभापति : अगर कोई कर्टैलमेंट हो गई है तो वे इधर आकर उसको एक्सप्लेन करें।

RE. AN ISSUE ABOUT STRIKE BY THE BANK EMPLOYEES

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I have a small submission. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Do you also have a problem?

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, I do not have any problem. The country has a problem. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You don't have a problem?

SHRI D. RAJA: No; no. The whole country has a problem. In the morning, I had given a notice for raising an issue of public importance. The bank employees will go on strike for four days from tomorrow. That is the problem of whole country. ...(Interruptions).... This is a very serious issue. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The hon. Chairman had allowed it. But it could not be taken up. It is neither my fault, nor is it Chairman's fault. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI D. RAJA: So, will the Chair allow me to raise it tomorrow?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can give a notice. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI D. RAJA: I have already given the notice. ...(Interruptions)... Should I take it as an assurance? ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; no. I cannot give you any assurance. ...(Interruptions)... The Hon. Chairman will look into it. ...(Interruptions)... He will take a decision. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI D. RAJA: I have already renewed my notice.

GOVERNMENT BILLS

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, now we shall take up The Merchant Shipping (Amendment) Bill, 2013 and The Merchant Shipping (Second Amendment) Bill, 2013 which will be discussed together. Shri Nitin Jairam Gadkari to move motions for consideration of the two Bills.

The Merchant Shipping (Amendment) Bill, 2013 and The Merchant Shipping (Second Amendment) Bill, 2013

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS; AND THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): Sir, I move:

That the Bill further to amend the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958, be taken into consideration.

I also move:

That the Bill further to amend the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958 be taken into consideration.

सर, यह जो The Merchant Shipping (Amendment) Bill, 2013 है, यह Anti-fouling Systems के ऊपर जो इंटरनेशनल कंवेन्शन हुआ है, उसमें उन्होंने जो सुझाव दिए हैं, उनके आधार पर आया है। हमारे यहां शिप के बड़े हल के ऊपर जो केमिकल पेंट लगाया जाता है, उस पेंट को इसलिए लगाना पड़ता है कि एल्गी और बाकी बहुत सी ऑर्गेनिक चीजें उस हल और नीचे वाले पार्ट में चिपक जाती हैं, जिससे शिप की स्पीड कम हो जाती है। उसके चिपकने से स्पीड का नुकसान होता है, उसमें फ्यूल भी ज्यादा लगता है और पॉल्यूशन भी होता है। इसलिए उसके ऊपर एक केमिकल पेंट लगाने की बात आई। जब उसके ऊपर केमिकल पेंट लगाया गया, तो उसके बाद यह प्रॉब्लम क्रिएट हुई। इस पेंट में कुछ ऐसी पॉयज़नस चीजें हैं, जो पानी के लिए और वहां की जो बाकी ऑर्गेनिक लाइफ हैं, उनके लिए ठीक नहीं हैं। इसके ऊपर इंटरनेशनल लेवल पर मेरिटाइम ऑर्गेनाइजेशन की एक कांफ्रेंस हुई to protect environment, marine life and food chain. हमारा केमिकल पेंट, जो हैज़ार्डस था, उसको बदल कर इसमें नया सुझाव दिया गया है, जिसको लगा कर हम लोग निश्चित रूप से अपने ऑर्गेनिक लाइफ को भी बचा सकते हैं और उससे पॉल्यूशन भी

[Shri Nitin Jairam Gadkari]

नहीं होगा। इंटरनेशनल कन्वेंशन ने हमें जो सूचना दी थी, हमने उसे अपने 1958 के एक्ट में जोड़ा है और हम इस बिल को सदन में आप सबके ध्यान के लिए लाए हैं। मेरी यह प्रार्थना है कि सदन इसको मंजूर करे।

सर, यह जो दूसरा बिल है, यह हमारे शिप पर जो लेबरर्स काम करते हैं, उनसे सम्बन्धित है, विशेष रूप से काम करते समय उनको किस प्रकार की जगह मिले, घर कैसा मिले, मेडिकल ट्रीटमेंट कैसी मिले। लेबरर्स के अधिकारों का किस प्रकार से प्रोटेक्शन हो, इसके ऊपर इंटरनेशनल कंफेरेंस ने कुछ निर्णय किए हैं। यह जो काम करने वाले पूरे लेबरर्स हैं, उनके अधिकारों को प्रोटेक्ट करने वाली बात है। इस बिल में हमने उनके अधिकारों के लिए प्रावधान जोड़ा है। खुशी की बात यह है कि शिपिंग इंडस्ट्री ने भी इसको वेलकम किया है और सपोर्ट किया है। इसके पहले जब यह बिल आया था, तो इसके ऊपर पार्लियामेंटरी कमेटी में भी इस पर चर्चा हुई थी और मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि उसके बाद हम इसे लाए हैं। मैं यह बताना चाहूंगा कि यह Indian vessels less than 400 gross tonne off Indian coast के ऊपर अप्लाई नहीं होगा। यह जो benefit of amendment है, इसके कारण स्वाभाविक रूप से जो काम करने वाले लेबरर्स हैं, एक प्रकार से उनके अधिकारों की रक्षा होने वाली है। मैं आपसे यह कहना चाहूंगा कि एक बार यह विषय पार्लियामेंटरी कमेटी के सामने भी आया था। इस अमेंडमेंट से लेबरर्स को काफी फायदा होगा।

ये जो 'seamen' हैं, उनके बारे में यह रिकमेंडेशन है कि the term 'seamen' be replaced with 'seapersons', क्योंकि अब इसमें महिला भी हैं और पुरुष भी हैं। इसलिए हम लोग उनके लिए 'seapersons' term यूज करेंगे।

एक रिकमेंडेशन यह है, 'Apply the provision of less than 500 gross tonne.' यानी जो 500 gross tonne की शिप रहेगी, उसके ऊपर भी यह अप्लाई होगा। इसके लिए periodically declaration certificate should be provided, इसके बारे में भी रिकमेंड किया हुआ है।

एक रिकमेंडेशन यह है, 'Enhancement of the present low level of penalties.' हम लोग स्वाभाविक रूप से इसके बारे में विचार करना चाहते हैं, क्योंकि यह 1958 का बिल है। पेनल्टीज़ के लिए हम लोग अलग से एक बिल लाएंगे।

इसलिए मैं सदन से प्रार्थना करता हूं कि वह इन दोनों बिल्स को मंजूरी देने की कृपा करे।

The questions were proposed.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Goa): Sir, the object of both the Bills is laudable. I would like to talk on the Second Amendment Bill first. As the basic objective in the Statement of Objects and Reasons says, "India intends to accede to the International Labour Organization's Instrument C-186, known as Maritime Labour Convention, 2006. The MLC provides for international standards for the living and working conditions of seafarers, including their food, accommodation, medical care, repatriation, social security and recruitment." Mr. Minister, if you wish to change the term 'seafarers' and use 'seapersons' instead, that is welcome. You said that you would like seafarers to be referred as 'sea-persons'. I don't think it is mentioned here, unless it is there in the amendment.

SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI : It is already there. It is included.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: All right, Sir.

The second Bill talks about the hazardous paint used in ships. A change in the paint to be used, as per international norms, is welcome too. Now, Sir, talking about the Merchant Shipping Bill, there are several issues that concern seafarers who go out to the sea. Goa is a coastal State, just like Kerala. Many people go on board ships, and the problems they face are tremendous. They are being solved one by one, step by step, by the respective Governments. We had this Bill earlier too. The main problem is the hijacking of ships. The young boys put their lives in danger, especially when they travel *via* Somalia and regions closer. Seafarers remain in the custody of hijackers for months together and suffer humiliation and torture at their hands. Thereafter, ways and means were worked out by various countries. Various countries and international bodies have come together to protect the ships whenever they are attacked. Therefore, it is the duty of the respective country, as also the shipping company and the Government of India, to come together and remain alert when hijacking occurs. I have found many times that the Directorate General of Shipping is not much concerned too. At such times, they must contact the families and tell them about the status of the crew or the seafarers, because when you do so, the family members feel consoled. If nobody bothers to pass on the information, it hurts them. They feel hurt to think that they sent their family members to the ships to earn a livelihood but when some such thing happens, nobody cares. Therefore, in cases of hijacking, Government of India and shipping companies must come forward to help. If you look at the track record since 2005, sums as much as thousands of dollars have been asked as ransom. I have got a whole list of them. Major countries like the USA and Russia got out of their way and pay the ransom. For some countries the ransom is too much to be paid. Therefore, in such circumstances, some policy has to be worked out so that we get those ships released and give relief to the seamen and their families. I have got a whole list of ships, from Hong Kong, Kenya, Liberia, US, Taiwan, Denmark and Russia, being hijacked from time to time. So, this hijacking of ships is a serious matter which the Ministry of Shipping needs to tackle on a war-footing. I don't think in every case you could come to their rescue because sometimes the Directorate General of Shipping also feels helplessness in tackling the situation. But it is different if international help is coming. I have heard that some countries place their ships in such a position that hijackers don't have a scope to attack those ships. Such things have taken place. I think, if more and more countries join this international force in protecting ships, that could help. Certainly, Sir, pension for seafarers has always been an issue. Who is to pay? Sometimes they say that they are not employer; the company is an employer and, therefore, it is between the company and the seafarer to solve the pension issue. I think, here some scheme has to be worked out.

[Shri Shantaram Naik]

Some funding has to be put into a common pool, not necessarily by the company but by the State and the Central Governments, so that in case of an emergency this fund can be utilized to grant some pension relief to the seafarer. In case of contract which is entered into between the company and seafarer, the Government has to ensure that reasonable amount of pension is provided for in the contract. This can be done. Alternatively, the State Government or the Central Government can create an independent fund for the purpose. This proposal was there before the Ministry some time back during the UPA-II regime. But finally the then Finance Minister said that they didn't have sufficient fund for financing such a scheme for which they were not primarily responsible. I think the present Government has to take such an initiative. Then comes the question of recruitment agents. Poor people who seek jobs go to Mumbai and other places, stay days together to get a place on a ship. There the recruitment agents come into picture. At many places we have found that they do their activities fraudulently and cheat the people who are interested in boarding a ship. I don't know what is the present format, but proper, strong and foolproof registration of recruitment agents is needed and the Directorate of Shipping should monitor this recruitment business. Their accounts should be monitored. Not only that, their activities have to be monitored. Secondly, Sir, as far as emigration is concerned, 'No Emigration Required' is a certificate which is given by the Passport Officer. Some two or three years back, this certificate is given by the Passport Officer in Goa. I am talking of Goa now. Now, after the Government of India entered into an agreement with Tata Consultancy for giving passport, no clause has been put providing for 'No Emigration Certificate Required' by the passport officer. As a result, people have to go to Mumbai to get this endorsement. So, this is one of the related aspects as far as seafarers are concerned. They have to go to Mumbai only to get this endorsement. Now, there is one good clause 173 (1) in the Bill where a foreign-going vessel up to a particular tonnage carrying more than prescribed number of persons shall have on board as part of her complement a medical officer possessing such qualifications and less than the prescribed number of persons shall have such medical facilities, as may be prescribed, in accordance with the Maritime Labour Laws. So, two types of medical facilities on board a ship have now been made compulsory. This has to be followed in all strictness because seafarers are bound to fall sick at some time or the other. Therefore, competent medical facilities are required to be provided for. Maybe some companies provide such facilities voluntarily, but if the law makes it compulsory, it may be good. Another thing is that when seafarers land in our country, say, in Mumbai, Kolkata or anywhere, they have to take flight to reach home. I have come to know that international guidelines exist in this regard, which allow 40 kg of luggage to be carried on domestic flight when seafarers land in the country. But I have learned that most of the airlines do

not allow luggage beyond 20 kg to seafarers, thus violating the international guidelines. So, I would urge upon the hon. Minister to approach the Air India and other airline companies to see that these international guidelines regarding the luggage are observed by them so that the seafarers can reach their destinations without any problem. Sir, as you know, when a seafarer comes to the country, he carries luggage for relatives, friends and family. Obviously, his luggage will exceed 20 kg. Therefore, permitting them this extra luggage will be a gesture on the part of airline companies. Though this issue is not directly related to the hon. Minister, I would urge upon him to approach airline authorities in this regard. Thank you very much.

SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE (Rajasthan): Sir, I stand here to support the Merchant Shipping (Amendment) Bill, 2013, and the Merchant Shipping (Second Amendment) Bill, 2013. First and foremost, let me commend the Minister in charge. He has realised the urgency of this Bill. It had come to this House before, but the urgency was realised by the hon. Minister, and out of the many Bills which are going to come to this House, he took it up and that is why it is here. I think it is the second or the third Bill which is going to be passed in this House in this Session. So, I must commend him.

By this ratification of the Maritime Labour Convention, 2006, around 1.25 lakh Indian national seafarers, or, sailors, may stand to benefit from its conducive provisions. Indian flag merchant vessels of 500 gross tonnage and more engaged in international voyages will be issued a Maritime Labour Certification after an inspection of the ship concerned. This certification will enable them to receive preferential treatment in all the international ports the world over. At the same time, India will, or will enable to, ensure that all foreign flag vessels entering Indian territorial waters or maritime areas, for which India has jurisdiction, are subject to an inspection under the Maritime Labour Convention, 2006. These are the rights of the seafarers which will all be protected, as my colleague from the other side has mentioned.

In a nutshell, it will provide safe and secure workplace in the ships, fair terms of employment and decent working and living conditions. I do not know as to how many of my colleagues have travelled in a ship, but these provisions are necessary because they live in cubby holes. It is very difficult to survive there. So, they must have the best possible environment for survival in that. Besides this, they have to be out for about six to eight months. They are away from home for eight months, nine months. Now, they will be under the international labour law. That means, they will be given more holidays to come home. They will not be at sea for more than three or four months, whatever the rules prescribe. All those things, which will be beneficial for them, will be provided. It is important because there are lakhs of Indians who are seafarers. It is not only in the Indian ships that they have these labourers but they are all over the world.

[Shri V. P. Singh Badnore]

Indians are preferred over other people as seafarers. They do a better job, they are hardier and that is why this ratification has come. I must say that the Minister realized this and we are ratifying it.

Most of the trade is carried out through sea, as everybody knows, and, let me say that the Indian overseas trade is valued at US \$ 1,000 billion, of which one per cent is carried out in Indian ships but the Indians are there in many, many other ships also. Currently, approximately, 1½ lakh Indian seamen, employed in 3,500 ships all over the world, are contributing foreign exchange of one billion dollars per year. Ratification of the Labour Convention will ensure their continued employment and will cut down on inspection times of the ships.

Sir, it is important to know here as to what are our rights. We have the biggest coastal line. What are our rights on the sea or next to the coast? Twelve nautical miles is the territorial waters, another twelve nautical miles is called the contiguous zone, and, then, another 200 miles is known as the Exclusive Economic Zone. If the international ships are plying, we cannot stop them but if there is a problem, then only can we stop them. But let me mention something about these ships, which are in the international waters, which are within 12 nautical miles of our coast, which are within this contiguous zone and the protected waters. Here, through you, I would request to the Minister that our people must be trained, our Captains must be trained, and, they should be Indian eyes and ears and they should be able to see as to what is happening around them. If there is anything illegal happening in this 24 nautical mile area and also in the 200 nautical miles, they should be trained to inform us about that. They should be able to tell us that they are the pirate ships, if there is piracy of any kind, if there is any illegal fishing of any kind, or, if there is something that is not proper, then also, they should give us information. But, they should be given training of this kind, and, it is out of this international convention that we are ratifying. This is very important along with all this.

Sir, the hon. Minister also mentioned about the fouling system. There used to be chemicals which were against the sea environment, and, when these ships came into the ports, they had problems there. So, they have now got new chemicals which are environment-friendly, which must be used, and, this is where the certification comes in. We can go and check whether the certification is there or not, and, if it is not there, then, we need to look into it. Along with this, there is another issue which I would like to flag. Sir, I must share with the House that I felt very happy to note that the Ministry of Defence had just opened a Maritime Domain Awareness Centre in Gurgaon. Now, you will say that the Centre is opened in Gurgaon while the sea is so far from here. All the ships plying in the 200 nautical mile range and in the contiguous zone are reported

right here in Gurgaon. These radars report here and they keep a track of every ship. That is very important, and I must say that since this was done, this training, that I have requested, must be adhered to. Otherwise, I feel that this Bill will be beneficial to our sailors for their employment, for their workplace, for betterment of their service conditions, and I would say that I support it wholeheartedly. Thank you very much.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपसभापति जी, कहा गया है कि राजनीति में पढ़ना ही सब कुछ नहीं होता है तजुर्बा भी बहुत बड़ी चीज होती है। इसीलिए पॉलिटिशियन के लिए कहा गया है "Jack of all and Master of none". वैसे तो यह बिल हमारे राज्य को कहीं दूर से भी नहीं छूता है, क्योंकि हमारे राज्य की एक सीमा पहाड़ पर है, एक सीमा नदी से मिली हुई है। कोई बहुत ज्यादा तजुर्बा भी इसका नहीं है।

श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी : आप चाहते हैं तो मैं ड्राई पोर्ट दे देता हूँ।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : चलिए, वह भी शायद संभव न हो, उसके लिए आपको पी.एम. से पूछना पड़ेगा, बड़ी लम्बी फाइल जाएगी।

श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी : आप बोल दो, मैं यहां डिक्लेयर करता हूँ। आप चिंता क्यों करते हो?

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : इतने बड़े दिल का मैंने पहला मंत्री देखा है, कम से कम मिनिस्ट्री में खुलकर बोल तो रहा है, नहीं तो लोग डरे-डरे, सहमे हुए बोल रहे हैं। मैं तो चाहूंगा कि प्रधान मंत्री जी ने आपको जहाजरानी दिया है, सड़क दिया है, एरोप्लेन वाला और दे देते तो कम-से-कम देश में यातायात व्यवस्था में क्रांतिकारी परिवर्तन होता। आप दिल्ली में भी बहुत परिवर्तन कर रहे हैं।

श्रीमन्, हम कोई विरोध करने के लिए नहीं खड़े हुए हैं। क्योंकि आपने जो बताया कि दोनों जो अमेंडमेंट्स हैं, वे दोनों के हित के लिए हैं, एक तो मजदूरों के हित के लिए है, एक शिप्स के लिए है कि वन विण्डो सिस्टम हो जाए, अंतर्राष्ट्रीय नियम लागू हो जाएं, शिप जहां जाएं सही तरीके से एक बार में उनकी स्क्रीनिंग हो जाए और गवर्नमेंट ऑफ इंडिया को भी बहुत सी पावर हो जाए। लेकिन माननीय मंत्री जी, इसको अभी तक क्यों नहीं लागू किया गया? हमारे दोनों साथी अभी बोल रहे थे। जो लोग शिप में नौकरी करते हैं, मेरे ख्याल से सबसे हार्ड लाइफ उनकी होती है। जो छः-छः महीने अपने घर से अलग रहेगा, कहां है और सुरक्षित भी है या नहीं है? हो सकता है कि अगर शिप भटक जाए तथा किसी अन्य देश में पहुंच जाए और यदि पाकिस्तान टाइप का देश हो, तो वह बंद करके जेल में डाल ही दे।

डा. वी. मैत्रेयन (तमिलनाडु): श्रीलंका।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : मैत्रेयन जी, मुझे खुशी हुई कि कम से कम आपकी चुप्पी तो टूटी। इनके बॉस ने तो इनको चुप कर दिया, यह हाउस में थोड़ा गड़बड़ लगने लगा। मैत्रेयन भाई की चुप्पी अच्छी नहीं लगती, लेकिन चलिए, कुछ बोले तो सही।

श्रीलंका है, पाकिस्तान जैसे देश हैं। अगर शिप कहीं भटक जाएं, तो वह उनको बंद कर देगा। आज पाकिस्तान की जेलों में कितने इंडियन बंद हैं? आज ही कुछ मछुवारे छूटकर आए हैं। वह तो बतला रहे हैं, वर्णन कर रहे हैं, उस हिसाब से तो वार के टाइम के लोग भी उनकी जेलों में

[श्री नरेश अग्रवाल]

बंद हैं। वे लोग उनको नहीं छोड़ रहे हैं। अगर सोमालिया की तरफ भटककर शिप चला गया तो वह शिप भगवान के सहारे ही है। कम से कम अगर आप शिप को इस ऐक्ट में ला रहे हैं तो उन मजदूरों के, उन पर काम करने वाले कैप्टन, नेवी कर्मियों के परिवार के लिए आपने इस ऐक्ट में क्या रखा है, उनकी सुरक्षा का क्या ख्याल रखा है? क्या छः महीने शिप पर चलने वाले व्यक्ति को हर चीज हाइजेनिक मिल जाएगी? मैं अभी सिंगापुर गया। वैसे तो मेरा समुद्र में बहुत आना-जाना नहीं है। दो दिन फेमिली के साथ क्रूज में भी चला गया। मैंने देखा कि इस तरीके के तमाम मालवाहक शिप निकल रहे हैं। वे बड़ी खराब कंडीशन में थे। मैं खुद सोचता था कि अगर शिप पूरा माल से ही लदा हुआ है तो ये कहां और कैसे रहते होंगे?

अभी दिल्ली हाई कोर्ट ने कह दिया कि दिल्ली में 15 साल से ऊपर की व्हीकल्स व कारें एलाउड नहीं होंगी। क्या इस शिपिंग ऐक्ट में कहीं यह है कि जो शिप कितने साल पुराना हो जाए, किस कंडीशन का हो जाए उसको उतने साल तक का शिप एलाउड किया जाए और उसके बाद का नहीं? आपने कहा कि पेंट लगा देते थे, रॉड लगाया जिससे पॉल्यूशन प्रॉब्लम भी पैदा हो गई। तो आखिर यह उसमें भी क्यों नहीं हुआ? और जो शिप पर काम कर रहे हैं उनके परिवार को क्या फेसिलिटी है? बहुत से लोगों की शादी तो इस कारण नहीं होती कि लड़का छः महीने बाहर रहेगा। एक यह सामाजिक प्रॉब्लम भी है। यह आप समझ लीजिए कि कोई प्रॉब्लम ऐसी नहीं है, जो मर्चेन्ट नेवी में जाता है उसकी शादी होने में बड़ी मुश्किल होती है। जो मां-बाप अपनी लड़की देना चाहते हैं, वे कहते हैं तक यह तो छः महीने बाहर रहेगा। तो जब और जगह...(व्यवधान)...

श्री वी. पी. सिंह बदनौर : पैसा भी बहुत मिलता है।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : बदनौर जी, अगर दुनिया में पैसा ही सब चीज होती तो हम और आपकी कोई वेल्थ नहीं होती। बड़े-बड़े पूंजीपति आजकल गडकरी जी के दरवाजे पर बाहर बैठे रहते हैं। शक्ति बहुत बड़ी चीज होती है, पैसा ही बड़ी चीज नहीं होती। पावर बहुत बड़ी चीज है।

श्री आनन्द शर्मा : इनके पास दोनों हैं।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : वह अलग चीज है। लेकिन अगर पैसे के लालच में पड़ गए तो फिर क्यों नहीं डकैती डालने लगे, रेंसम करना शुरू कर दो। एक डकैती, एक रेंसम में बहुत पैसा आ जाएगा। फिर क्या दिक्कत है? रोज ही रेंसम हो रहे हैं, किसी बड़े का रेंसम कर लो, हिम्मत कर लो एक बार। लग गया निशाना तो हो गए अरबपति, इसमें क्या दिक्कत है? किसी एक को कर लो। लेकिन जीवन में पैसा ही सब चीज नहीं है। अगर आदमी का पारिवारिक जीवन नहीं है, हम चाहे जितने सुखी हों और परिवार से सुखी न हों, तो सुखी नहीं माने जाते। हम कैसे अपने आपको सुखी मान लेंगे? इसलिए मैं चाहूंगा कि ऐसा कोई ऐक्ट आना चाहिए। आप अगर इंटरनेशनल लेवल पर लाना चाहें या नेशनल लेवल पर लाना चाहें, तो लाइए। आज तटों की क्या हालत है? आप देखिए, तटों की हालत आज कितनी खराब है, मजदूरों को आज आप क्या सुविधा दे रहे हैं? वहां ट्रेड यूनियन ने एक ऐसा मक्कड़-जाल बना रखा है कि वहां कोई दूसरा आदमी नौकरी नहीं कर सकता। आप ट्रेड यूनियन के सामने कुछ कर नहीं सकते, आप लाचार हैं। तटों की क्या स्थिति है? हमारे देश के चारों ओर तीन महासागर हैं—हिंद महासागर है, अरब सागर है और बंगाल की खाड़ी है। मैं कन्याकुमारी गया, तो वहां मुझे बताया गया कि यहां पर तीनों महासागर मिलते हैं। बालू उठाएं, तो अलग-अलग रंग की मिलेगी। अपने देश में हम समुद्र के रास्ते कितना माल ढोते हैं? आप देख लीजिए यूरोप के

छोटे-छोटे देशों की क्या स्थिति है? हमारे हिन्दुस्तान से जो बहुत छोटा देश है, वहां पर समुद्र से माल ढोने की कितनी कैपेसिटी है और हिन्दुस्तान में समुद्र से माल ढोने की कितनी कैपेसिटी है? आखिर हम समुद्र का इस्तेमाल ज्यादा माल ढोने के लिए क्यों नहीं कर रहे हैं? दुबई एक छोटा सा शहर है, वहां आप देख लीजिए कि वहां कितना हैवी काम है। मैं टर्की में गया, तो वहां देखा कि सब काम शिपिंग से हो रहा है। यूरोप के सभी देशों ने पानी को शहर के अंदर ले लिया और शहर के अंदर जितने टन भी प्रोडक्शन है, उसको पानी के माध्यम से ढो रहे हैं। तो हम इसको क्यों नहीं बढ़ा सकते? इस ओर ध्यान दिया जाना जरूरी है। मैं तो कहूंगा कि आपके पास आंकड़े हैं, मेरे पास आंकड़े नहीं हैं, मैंने तो तजुर्बे से कहा है। हम प्रति वर्ष कितना माल ढोते हैं? आप बताइए, ताकि हम समझ तो सकें कि विश्व की तुलना में हम किस नंबर पर हैं। अगर हम जान जाएंगे, तो कम से कम मुझे कुछ ज्ञान हो जाएगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्रीमन्, आपकी नई सरकार बनी। मैंने तो हरदम कहा तक आप तो इस समय अश्वमेध के घोड़े हैं। आप जिधर चले जाइए, आपको कोई रोकने वाला नहीं है। इनकी पार्टी ने इतने पाप किए कि वे पटने वाले नहीं हैं। आप दोनों मिलकर जिस तरह से देश को चला रहे हो, हम लोगों को अलग करना चाहते हो, वह भी संभव नहीं होगा। मेरा तो हर जगह सीधा आरोप होता है कि आप तो इन्हीं की सारी पॉलिसीज़ एडॉप्ट कर रहे हो, अपनी पॉलिसी एडॉप्ट ही नहीं कर रहे हो। यूपीए ने जो निर्णय लिए थे, वही सारे निर्णय एनडी के निर्णय हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा (राजस्थान): यूपी से हैं, गंगा यमुना हो तुम। ...**(व्यवधान)** ...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: लेकिन सरस्वती नहीं है, इतना आप ध्यान रखिए। हम यूपी वाले हैं, हण्ड्रेड परसेंट पॉलिटिकल हैं।

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: सरस्वती को उमा भारती जी ढूंढेंगी।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: श्रीमन्, हिमाचल प्रदेश वाले टूरिस्ट मूड में ज्यादा रहते हैं, लेकिन यूपी वाले पॉलिटिकल मूड में ज्यादा रहते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... समझ लीजिए। आनन्द भाई मेरे बहुत पुराने साथी हैं। हम लोग 1980 से साथ में हैं। माननीय मंत्री जी, मैं कहूंगा कि आपने जो निर्णय लिए, अच्छे निर्णय हैं। इसे पढ़कर मुझे लगा कि ठीक है, बहुत दिनों बाद कुछ निर्णय लिए गए हैं। आप बहुत खुले दिल के हो, आपसे कई बार वार्ता करने का मौका मिला। आप चाहते भी हो और अगर पॉलिटिशियन व्यापारी हो, तो वह और सफल होता है, ऐसा मेरा मानना है। आप तो अच्छे व्यापारी भी हो, अच्छे बिजनेसमैन भी हो। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हमें सबको जोड़ कर चलना है। तीनों सागर एक साथ कन्याकुमारी में जुड़ रहे हैं। मेरा आपसे अनुरोध है कि इस बिल के पास होने के बाद यह मत समझिए कि हमने सब काम कर लिया है। इस क्षेत्र में अगर आप क्रांतिकारी परिवर्तन लाने के लिए कदम उठाएंगे, तो हम सब आपके साथ खड़े होंगे, ... क्योंकि हमने यह तय किया है कि यदि अच्छे काम हैं, तो हम उनका विरोध नहीं करेंगे, लेकिन जहां गलत हैं, वहां हम विरोध करेंगे, क्योंकि हमें विपक्ष की भूमिका निभाने को कहा गया है। हम एक सशक्त विपक्ष की भूमिका निभाते हुए, हर स्टेज पर आपको दर्पण दिखाते रहेंगे। आप दर्पण देखते जाइए और काम करते जाइए। जहां दर्पण में अच्छा न लगे, वहां आप हमें याद कर लीजिएगा और कोई न कोई परिवर्तन ला दीजिएगा।

मैं इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ, अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

SHRI D. BANDYOPADHYAY (West Bengal): Sir, I rise to support the Bill for the simple reason that we have ratified the Maritime Labour Convention and therefore we require a law in conformity with the Convention. I have got a couple of points for clarification.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE) *in the Chair*.]

I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the definition of seafarer.

“Seafarer” means any person who is employed or engaged or works in any capacity on board a sea going ship, but does not include:—

- (i) the employment or engagement of workers on board in any capacity by any person in a ship of war; or
- (ii) any Government ship used for military or non-commercial purposes.”

When the Government hires or requisitions a private ship carrying non-military goods like foodgrains, fertilizers or any other essential commodity for public distribution, will the workers engaged in such ships get protection? Or will they be left high and dry? This is my first short point.

My second point for clarification is relating to clause 9 of the Bill.

“109. (1) No person under the age of sixteen years shall be engaged or carried to sea to work in any capacity in any ship.”

It is very good. Its sub-clause (2)(a) says, “No young person shall be engaged in night work.” There is no definition of ‘young person’ in the whole Bill. Who is this ‘young person’? Those who are below sixteen cannot be engaged. I want to know then between sixteen and what age the person would be called ‘young person’. It is not given in the Bill. I shall be very grateful to the hon. Minister if he can clarify these two points. I have nothing more to say. I support the Bill.

SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I rise to support the Merchant Shipping (Amendment) Bill, 2013.

At the outset, I would say that both the Bills have laudable objectives. We welcome the initiatives of the Government in these two legislations. The main objective of the Merchant Shipping Act is to ensure development and efficient maintenance of the Indian mercantile marine in a manner best suited to serve the national interest.

As everybody knows, as a member of the International Maritime Organisation, India has acceded to a number of International Conventions and Protocols adopted by the IMO. With the present amendment, India now wants to accede to the International

Convention for the Control of Harmful Anti-Fouling Systems on Ships. The aim of this Convention is to protect the marine environment and human health from adverse effects of anti-fouling paints. India is amending the Act in order to comply with the demands of the IMO. The IMO is the institution which demarcates International Maritime boundaries. Recently, the International Court which is at The Hague gave a ruling regarding the maritime border dispute stating that equidistance formula be followed among nations in the case of international maritime borders like Bangladesh, Myanmar and India. So, if the same is followed in the waters between India and Sri Lanka, that is, if the maritime boundary is drawn by the equidistance formula, we may retrieve Kachchatheevu Island and can save the lives of Indian fishermen.

Sir, whenever the fishermen issue of Tamil Nadu is raised, it may be by any political party, a kind of criticism or a sarcastic look comes from some hon. Members saying that again, the issue of Tamil Nadu fishermen is raised. We only know the pains of fishermen of Tamil Nadu. Sir, children of fishermen who go for fishing wait for them at the doors of their house. They do not know whether their father will come with fish or bullets. Many of the young widows of fishermen are waiting for their lives.

Sir, here, through you, I just want to convey this message to the hon. Minister that whenever an international institution asks something, India obeys and accepts its demands. Likewise, we should also raise our demands to them like the Kachchatheevu Island issue. It is pertinent to mention here that five of our fishermen were to be hanged last week. They were released by the sincere and continuous efforts made by my most respected leader Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi Amma. Under the able guidance of hon. Amma, each of the families was provided a compensation of ₹2 lakh each besides daily allowance of ₹250. The Government even announced ₹20 lakh for legal expenses in Sri Lanka. This unique care shows my leader's commitment towards Tamil Nadu fishermen. On this issue, I wish to convey my highest regards to the NDA Government which made timely intervention to get the fishermen released. Further, as a special drive, the Tamil Nadu Government has inducted fishermen in the Police Department for their rehabilitation and livelihood. As they are experienced and know the coastal areas, their intelligence has been used to curtail offences in coastal areas.

Sir, a system which has grievance redressal mechanism is considered to be one of the best systems. This Bill also mandates to include grievance redressal mechanism to ensure highest level of good governance in the welfare State.

Sir, as far as the Merchant Shipping (Second Amendment) Bill is concerned, this is to ratify the Maritime Labour Convention, 2006 of the International Labour Organisation. Ratifying this Convention would benefit 1.25 lakh Indian seafarers, as my colleagues said.

[Shrimati Sasikala Pushpa]

Indian flag merchant vessels of 500 tonnes or more which are engaged in international voyages will be issued maritime labour certificates after inspection. In such cases, this will enable them to get preferential treatment and also exemption from inspections at foreign ports. India will also be able to ensure that all foreign flag vessels entering Indian territorial waters are subjected to such inspections. This will also ensure that the rights of the seafarers, irrespective of their nationality, are protected. The Bill also specifies about weekly hours of work, rest and leave entitlement of workers. It is a very good initiative.

In order to protect the rights of the children also, it prohibits children below the age of 16 from working. The age of apprenticeship in the Bill also has been increased from 15 to 16 years of age. Sir, by passing these two amendments we will uphold articles 51A and 48 of our Constitution. Article 51A states "It is the duty of every citizen to protect and improve the natural environment." Thank you.

श्री राजपाल सिंह सैनी (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, वाणिज्य पोत परिवहन (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2013 पर आपने मुझे बोलने का अवसर दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपका आभारी हूँ। मैं अपनी नेता, बहन सुश्री मायावती जी का भी आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ, जिनकी वजह से मुझे इस बिल पर बोलने का सौभाग्य मिला।

महोदय, जलपोतों में खतरनाक रसायन वाले रंगों का इस्तेमाल किया जाता था। ऐसे रंगों के इस्तेमाल से समुद्री जीव-जन्तु एवं पर्यावरण को बहुत नुकसान हो रहा था। मंत्री जी ने बताया कि उसे चेंज किया गया है, जिससे पर्यावरण और समुद्र में रहने वाले जीव-जन्तुओं को नुकसान नहीं होगा। भारत का समुद्र तट लम्बा होने की वजह से इस समुद्री तट में मत्स्या विभाग का भारी हित निहित है। मत्स्यिकीय कार्यों के लिए उच्च गुणवत्ता वाले पानी की आवश्यकता होती है। मत्स्यिकीय उद्योग मछुआरे और उनके परिवारों के लिए जीविका चलाता है। साथ ही उससे अन्य वाणिज्यिक उद्योगों को भी सहारा मिलता है, जैसे नाव बनाने वाले, ट्रैप और जाल बनाने वाले, पैक करने वाले वितरक और खुदरा व्यापारी। अगर यह रासायनिक पेंट समुद्र में जलपोतों पर नहीं लगेगा तो इन सभी को लाभ होगा।

दूसरा, लेबर के बारे में बिल पेश किया गया है। इस संबंध में मेरा सुझाव है कि लेबर के लिए घर, चिकित्सा और उनके वेतन आदि के अधिकारों की रक्षा होनी चाहिए। महोदय, अक्सर पढ़ने में आता है कि समुद्र में सोमालिया के डकैतों ने जहाज का अपहरण कर लिया। हमारी चिंता है कि जहाज में काम करने वाले जो लोग हैं, वे कई-कई महीने तक बंधक बना लिए जाते हैं। उनके परिवारों की क्या स्थिति होगी, वे क्या सोचते होंगे क्योंकि जो कमाने वाला है, वह बंधक है। इस पर सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिए और कुछ ऐसे इंतजाम होने चाहिए कि हमारे जो जलपोत हैं, उनका कोई अपहरण न कर सके।

महोदय, समुद्रकर्मियों के लिए पेंशन का मुद्दा हमेशा छाया रहता है। इस समस्या का भी समाधान किया जाना चाहिए। कम्पनी और समुद्र में जलपोतों पर संविदा पर काम करने वाले लोगों के बीच जो एग्रीमेंट होता है, उस पर सरकार ध्यान दे और उनको अच्छी पेमेंट हो तथा समय पर वेतन मिले।

जैसा अभी माननीय सदस्य नरेश अग्रवाल जी कह रहे थे, यह सच्चाई है कि शिप पर नौकरी करना सबसे कठिन काम है, यह बहुत कठिन नौकरी है, इससे कठिन नौकरी कोई और नहीं हो सकती। 6-6 महीने तक यह ही पता नहीं होता कि वे लोग कहां हैं। जैसा उन्होंने बताया कि कई बार ऐसा होता है कि अगर वे पाकिस्तान की सीमा में घुस गए, तो पाकिस्तान उनको पकड़कर बंद कर देता है। हमारी मांग है कि उनको लम्बी छुट्टी मिलनी चाहिए और उनका वेतनमान बहुत अच्छा होना चाहिए क्योंकि वे भी हमारे बीच के ही लोग हैं।

मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से एक स्पष्टीकरण भी चाहता हूं, जैसा अभी हमारे साथी कह रहे थे। आपने एक जगह लिखा है कि 16 साल से कम उम्र के लोग जलपोत पर काम नहीं करेंगे और दूसरी जगह लिखा है कि युवा रात को कार्य नहीं करेंगे। कृपया इन दोनों के संबंध में माननीय मंत्री जी स्पष्ट करें। महोदय, मैं अपनी बात इसी उम्मीद के साथ समाप्त करता हूं कि मेरे जो सुझाव थे, उन पर निश्चित रूप से माननीय मंत्री जी विचार करेंगे। धन्यवाद।

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL (Kerala): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, the Merchant Shipping (Amendment) Bill, 2013 and the Merchant Shipping (Second Amendment) Bill, 2013 are in accordance with an international agreement for making Indian shipping industry on a par with international laws. So, in principle I am supporting these Bills.

Sir, there are two aspects. One is about the Control of Harmful Anti-Fouling Systems on Ships. It is concerned about the environment, but the Bill states about the ship weighing more than 500 tonnes and which is operating in the international waters. Sir, I have one doubt. What about the ships which are plying in Indian waters, in our inland waters? Are these Anti-Fouling System laws applicable to them or not? Now, the Bill talks about the quality of products used for painting and repairs, etc. That should be applicable to vessels which are operating in the inland waters of the country. Sir, when we talk about this aspect, I want to bring one point to the notice of the hon. Minister. This Bill mentions how repairs will be carried on, how harmful Anti-Fouling System will be operated and so on. Section 356U talks about the control of this material. The waste material coming from painting, repainting and mechanical work should be kept in a very appropriate manner, taking into account all the international standards and requirements. It says, "The Central Government shall prescribe the rules and take appropriate measures in the territory to require that waste from the application or removal of Anti-Fouling System are collected, handled, treated and disposed in a safe and environmentally sound manner".

Sir, I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister that in the ship-breaking industry, which is mainly in Gujarat, there has been a very serious complaint pertaining to the handling of asbestos. Asbestos are used in ships in a big way. Sir, Asbestos are cancerous and their handling has affected the health of many employees who are working in the ship-breaking industry. While we are discussing about the Anti-Fouling System,

3.00 P.M.

[Shri K.N. Balagopal]

Section 356u should be implemented so far as the ship-breaking industry in the country is concerned. Then, there are small ships, small barges which are upto 500 tonnes and they are operating in inland waters, our rivers and backwaters. Backwaters should also be environmentally protected.

Then, I come to the Merchant Shipping (Second Amendment) Bill, 2013. That is also a part of a declaration of maritime labour laws. There was ILO's Convention in Geneva in 2006. The Convention agreed on some basic laws. That is known as the Maritime Labour Convention. It is as per the provisions of that Convention that the Government of India has brought forward this Bill. Sir, even here, it says very clearly that this law is applicable to ships that weigh above 500 tonnes. Sir, labour laws must be applicable to seafarers and seamen who are working in Indian waters, in coastal shipping business, and who are inside the country in backwaters and rivers; there also this Labour law should be applicable. It says, "The MLC provides for international standards for the living and working conditions of seafarers, including their food, accommodation, medical care, repatriation, social security and recruitment."

Sir, I hope the respected Minister would take a very serious view of the international maritime business. Almost all Members who spoke here talked about the security aspect of poor seamen who work in the merchant shipping sector. In the last week, there was an article in a Malayalam newspaper which said that two seafarers were abducted and kidnapped by Somalian pirates. They came back after five years. You can imagine the situation in their houses. For five years there was no news about them. And earlier, when we were students, there was an incident of *Kairali* ship going missing. For the last 25-30 years, there has been no record of the *Kairali* ship that went missing some 30 years back. Those days Somalian pirates were not there, but pirates were there. We are discussing about security. There were several cases of abductions by Somalian Pirates during the previous regime. When we brought this issue to the knowledge of the Minister, some of them were rescued. But many people are still there. So, there should be some security or some insurance for them. Shri Bandyopadhyay has just now talked about engaging young people. That means young women are also coming. When such incidents are happening, how are we going to protect the life of the girls who are joining? That is one issue. I want to mention one more issue which is connected with labour. The hon. Minister, while speaking on the Bill said, "To protect the interests of the labour as per the International Labour Convention, and take into account the minimum salary and other aspects..." In India, the labourers, who are appointed, generally come through manning agents. That means, the companies are not recruiting them directly. The manning agents

are recruiting them and they are appointed in some company. If something happens one day, they lose their job. There is no guarantee for the job. Sir, I want to mention one more thing. The seamen, who are working on ships, go to other countries also. Due to some lapse on the part of the management or shipowners, many workers who work on ships get arrested. I am bringing one incident to the notice of the House. The hon. Member, Shri Tapan Kumar Sen, had also raised this issue in the House. He also wrote a letter to the hon. Minister about a ship. Five months back, they were arrested by the French Government because some papers were missing. The persons who were working on the ship are still under the custody of France. The hon. Member had written to the Minister, but still there is no reply from the Government or from the Minister, as stated by the hon. Member. They were taken into custody because some papers were missing. These kinds of incidents are happening. This Amendment is for strengthening the labour laws, right of the labour, etc. We are in support of this. But these aspects, which I have raised, must be taken into consideration by the Government. Thank you.

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH (Odisha): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, the hon. Minister has brought two Amendment Bills, that is, the Merchant Shipping (Amendment) Bill and the Merchant Shipping (Second Amendment) Bill to further amend the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958. It was discussed during the tenure of the UPA Government and now the NDA Government is carrying it forward. Government is a continuous process in our country. It is good that whatever good things are there, the Government is carrying them forward and both the Houses are passing them. It is not that the Government has brought it on its own, whether it was the UPA Government or the NDA Government. These issues have been raised by the hon. Members in the past for bringing an amendment to the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958. These Amendments are for giving protection to the workers. No country in the world has progressed without communication. If we go back to 1960s, communication meant telegram, rail and road. We should understand that the nature has given us so many water bodies in the country. Now we are talking about price rise and other things. The Minister of Shipping is also looking after the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways. We are having NH-1, NH-2 and then four lanes and six lanes. But what have we done in regard to shipping and ports? In my State, we have the Paradip Port which we got after a lot of struggle. We are now having a second port at Gopalpur, Odisha. After independence, after our Governments took over our system, how many ports have been improved, especially, in the context of this price rise which we are facing? Is there any evaluation done to compare goods which are transported by road, by rail, by air and by water bodies? Is there any working done on this? If you analyse this, you will find that the cheapest will be water bodies. If that is so, I wish that States like Kerala, Odisha, Bengal, A.P., Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, or wherever there is coastal area, — over 500 kms. of coastal area is there in my State — are

[Shri Bhupinder Singh]

considered for this purpose. We are in the 21st century, almost one-and-a-half decades into the 21st century, and if we look into the history of any country in the world, no country has become a developed country without communication. It can never become No.1 without communication. So, we should consider ourselves poor in this regard. We have adequate water bodies and, — better late than never — it is high time that the Government thought about this.

Now, regarding the Bill, as I told you, many Members, both in the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha, have spoken about the need for this Amendment. It is nothing new. Like the way we want to live, as human beings, we have rich marine life under the water. Now they also have to live for the balance of nature. Sir, the hon. Minister has also mentioned about the objects of this Bill. Here, I wish to make one request to the hon. Minister that the number of our water bodies and ports should increase, and this will provide opportunities for our unemployed youth. Then, Sir, compensation part has not been mentioned if there is a casualty. What exactly the compensation amount that a family will get has not been addressed. I would request that, at the passing stage, when the Minister will speak, he will address this aspect and mention as to what exactly the compensation amount is that will be given to the family members of the workers. Thank you, Sir.

SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN (Maharashtra): Sir, I rise to support both the Bills that have been introduced. Since a lot of my colleagues have already spoken on seamen, seafarers, and maritime labour, I would like to concentrate, within the limited time that I have, on control of harmful anti-fouling systems on ships. In the recent past, environmental degradation, pollution and its serious impacts and consequences have been matters of extremely great concern to all of us worldwide. There is a feeling amongst people that not much has been done to address this serious concern. And, therefore, in the light of this feeling, the present Amendment comes as a ray of hope and assurance that the Government is concerned not only for the human lives but also maritime and aquatic lives whose safety and health this Bill seeks to address. We all know that the coastline of India is more than 7,000 kms. There are, almost 171 million people staying in this area and 3,288 marine villages with 4 million population which are, totally, dependent on the seas for their livelihood. Secondly, the rich marine diversity that we have is at the centre of the Coastal Zone Management which has come out with several figures which show that the diversity, along the coastline, is, probably, the richest in the whole world. Thirdly, Sir, we have 187 ports including 13 major ports providing sea-related activities to not only Indian vessels but also to a large number of foreign flag vessels. This shows that the coastline is very important for us demographically and

also because of the marine life that we have, its richness, and the ports which bring us economic activity. The International Convention prohibits the use of harmful organotins in anti-fouling paints which are used to coat the bottom of the ships — Sir, as we all know — to prevent sea life such as algae and molluscs attach themselves to the hull. This is a chemical which is used. But this chemical gets leached into the sea water killing precious aquatic life, harming the environment and possibly entering the food chain which is harmful for the human being also. Sir, most of the effective chemical in the paint used is the TBT which has been proven to cause deformations in oysters and sex change in whelks. Now if this can happen to aquatic life, then, this can surely have some other impact on human life and it is shocking to know that TBT has been found in high levels in sedimentation in Kochi and in Mumbai Harbours. Therefore, I think this is an extremely important topic that we have handled through this legislation.

In view of this legislation, Sir, I would only like to flag one point. Through this legislation we also need to ensure that sustainable environmental management of coastal areas is absolutely taken as a serious matter. All efforts should be made to augment marine fisheries, sea food production and to avoid public health disaster. And last, but not least, please ensure that the livelihood of small fishermen is not affected at any time. Only one point that I would like to make here is that the penalty that this Bill prescribes, I feel, is much less than it should really be. Those are just a few comments that I want to make. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI M. P. ACHUTHAN (Kerala): Sir, I support these two Bills because there is nothing to object. It is a long pending legislation, to bring the Indian laws at par with the international commitments. I don't want to repeat all the points which comrade Balagopal and Shrimati Vandana Chavan have already mentioned. The problem is on one or two issues. Comrade Balagopal mentioned about seamen arrested in France. It was not because of their fault, but the owner of the ship had not produced various documents. But there is another experience in Kerala, in India. An Italian merchant ship shot dead two fishermen in Kerala two years back. We are not able to convict them. It is still going on and the Italian Government has taken up this issue as a diplomatic issue and pressurising the Union Government to take them back. This is the attitude of the two Governments! We were mute spectators when our mariners were arrested in another country, not because of their fault. On the other hand, Italian mariners were trying to escape from the clutches of law; the Government must take a stern action to protect Indian honour and Indian law.

Another issue is that merchant shipping is a sector which has got vast potential for employment and so many institutions are coming in States like Kerala giving certifications for merchandise shipping. One problem they are facing is that those who are coming

[Shri M. P. Achuthan]

out of the institute do not get adequate facility for practical training. It is a must and Shipping Corporation is not able to provide them adequate training because the number of seats are so limited and private companies also are not willing to take them all. So the Government must find out a way for this. Another issue is, in connection with this, some private institutions are charging exorbitant fees for training. The Government must look into it and make sure that uniform fee structure is maintained in all institutions imparting training for merchant navy.

Hon. Members have mentioned about pirates. Many of our seamen working in merchant ships face, frequently, the threat of pirates, especially Somalian pirates. Still, many of our seamen are in their custody. We are not able to release them. And, we are also not able to compensate and assure their families about their safety and security. When any piracy takes place, media reports it. There will be hue-and-cry for some months and in Parliament also the issue is discussed. But, after that, we forget about them and about their families. So, the Government must take it as its responsibility to ensure the safety of our seamen working either on Indian ships or on foreign ships, because they are all our countrymen. It is the duty of our Government and the Parliament to protect their lives.

With these words, I fully support these two Bills moved by the hon. Minister. Thank you.

DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN (Tamil Nadu): Thank you, Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir. I am very happy, red flags which were flown for the past so many years and not allowing the Merchant Shipping (Amendment) Bills and also many other Bills by the opposition, that very 'opposition' is now flying a green flag so that India can develop and become the most powerful country in the world with economic development and with globalized economy in its hands.

Sir, I support these Bills. I feel that it is a high-time for us to actively participate in many international forums. I just read one portion of Article 1(a) of the United Nations International Maritime Organisation Convention. It says, "To provide machinery for cooperation among Governments in the field of Governmental regulation and practices relating to technical matters of all kinds affecting shipping engaged in international trade; to encourage and facilitate the general adoption of the highest practicable standards in matters concerning maritime safety, efficiency of navigation and prevention and control of marine pollution from ships." This clearly shows how the UN and its Conventions asking every country to come forward with certain international parameters. But, Sir, the Government is always allowing/asking its executive to go and sit in the Conventions, be

it participation or in the ratification process or bringing it into our domestic law. It is high-time that Parliament should also be taken into confidence and, whatever Convention that India enters into, whether it is maritime convention or any other Convention at the international level, bring the same to Parliament, so that the people can understand very well about such issues.

Sir, the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Seas has many conventions signed by India. We also participated in many Conventions. But, they have not brought into the domestic law.

The present Amendment Bills aims to amend the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958, which is the result of repeal of about 35 Acts into one. Therefore, it is the time for us to bring all international Conventions relating to maritime into a code, so that we can also compete in the international trade.

Sir, I now come to amendment proposed to be moved by the hon. Minister to clause 2 of the Merchant Shipping (Amendment) Bill. I will read that portion, Sir: “Indian ships which. are below 400 gross tonnage and not engaged in international voyage and which”, the words ‘Indian ships’ entitled to fly Indian Flag which are of 400 gross tonnage and above, with appropriate conditions as applicable for each type of ships and not engaged in international voyage and be substituted.” I appreciate it. This reflects the consultation with the local people who are engaged in shipping activities through the domestic ports. But, the thing which will also affect is certain cases of bilateral relationship. If you want to take smaller ships to Sri Lanka or Myanmar or to Bangladesh or Pakistan, we need to have smaller ships also to take the load, to nearby ports. Therefore, I feel that the Government should feel this. At least next time you can bring an amendment to this effect. I just quote it: “Except on bilateral agreements with neighbouring countries”. If this clause is included, then it will not affect the States which are nearby. For example, I will quote the importance of this particular thing. Our hon. Minister, Shri P. Radhakrishnan is with you. He is the only Minister from Tamil Nadu. Once, there were seventeen Ministers in the Cabinet of the Government of India. Now, we are having only one, the precious one. He is also with you, Sir. Therefore, I think, the Colachel Port is in his constituency. It has to be developed. The State Government is investing huge money. At the same time, the Central Government should also give a helping hand. Similarly, Tuticorin is having a high capacity to compete with Colombo provided this type of tonnage is taken into consideration and smaller ships are to be allowed there. The transporting ships also should be allowed there. Similarly, if we make it deeper, then we will be benefited by bringing in a competitive trade with Colombo. Colombo Port is now attracting the entire international shipping. Let me give you an example. When I was a Minister, an issue came up. The firecrackers from Sivakasi were

[Dr. E.M. Sudarsana Natchiappan]

to be taken to Colombo for exporting to the foreign countries. That means, we are not having even smaller ships allowed in Tuticorin to take the load to the world so that our market is improved. Therefore, Tuticorin Port should further be improved so that we can compete with Colombo.

Similarly, Sir, I would like to mention Talaimannar Rameswaram; it is a small stretch of 22 kms., which we call the Ramar Bridge. Without affecting Ramar Bridge, without affecting the Sethusamudram Project, we can have a transport system of smaller ships between India and Sri Lanka, from Rameswaram to Talaimannar, which is a very big ambition of the people living in the southern part of Tamil Nadu.

Sir, there is United Nations Economic and Social Cooperation Scheme. By this Scheme, the entire Asian countries are going to be connected by bridges and also by other routes. If that is taken up, then by connecting Myanmar, Arunachal Pradesh and Kolkata, it will come towards Tamil Nadu also. It has to go through Rameswaram and get linked to Talaimannar, Colombo. If this is taken up—a bridge was already in existence, by the name Indira Gandhi Bridge, between the mainland of Pamban and Rameswaram—if Rameswaram and Talaimannar is connected by a bridge, then we will have a very good potentiality of having trade between Sri Lanka and India.

Similarly, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister that many issues are to be settled in certain cases. If you look at the amendments which are carried in the Merchant Shipping (Amendment) Bill, 2013, Bill No. 21 of 2013, there are many annexures given. These annexures are giving certain specifications for various types of ships, loading tonnage and other things. These regulations are to be made after consultation with the stakeholders. On many things, we are not consulting stakeholders. We are going on the basis of certain calculations before going to the Executive and we are bringing the Bill. But when it is affected, the people are affected and the foreign country people are benefited by bringing these parameters. Therefore, I request the Minister, before notifying the amended Section 356Q, there should be a consultation of the stakeholders so that all the people are taken into consideration before coming into any type of acceptance of the international norms.

Sir, finally, I request that, again, I have to speak for Tamil Nadu because it is having very high potentiality of industrial development. Since, the Sri Lankan issue was there, the development of Sri Lanka and southern parts of India, from Ramanathapuram, Virudhunagar to Kanyakumari was stopped till now. It can revive its own growth by having good sea facilities, port facilities. Mookkaiyur is a small village where there was a port at the time of Shri Kamaraj as Chief Minister in 1957. After a cyclone, it was

abandoned; therefore, it has to be revived. It is a deep sea port. It has to be brought up; that will help us to solve the Sri Lankan problem. Our fishermen need not go to other parts of the shore for deep sea fishing but they can go to high seas, so that they can be benefited by having this facility.

Similarly, the hon. Minister is looking after the National Highways also. Therefore, I request you, Sir, that Cochin-Thondi highway that was connecting the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal is an important National Highway that has to be improved. Thondi is an ancient, Pandya's period port, that should also be revived. These are all things, which can be taken up quickly with private sector participation. There is no need for further expenditure from Indian side. Vizhinjam in Kerala is one of the examples where the State Government and private participation has brought the very big Trivandrum Port. Vizhinjam and Kochin are the two examples where we can bring in the best seafarers so that the people can be benefited. Finally, I want to say that the seafarers who are coming back to the port should also get some facilities which are available in the ship. We are now coming to an international standard of providing certain facilities to them as a seafarer, on the seas; but when they come back to the port they should also get the same facilities. Thank you very much.

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE) : Thank you very much. Shri Anil Madhav Dave.

श्री अनिल माधव दवे (मध्य प्रदेश): धन्यवाद, उपसभाध्यक्ष जी। मैं The Merchant Shipping (Amendment) Bill, 2013 और The Merchant Shipping (Second Amendment) Bill, 2013 के समर्थन के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ, जो मंत्री जी ने इस समय सदन के सामने प्रस्तुत किया है और बिल के प्रस्तुतीकरण के साथ उन्होंने उसकी प्रस्तावना में कहा है कि यह मूल रूप से प्रिंसिपल एक्ट 15 की रियो कन्वेंशन के प्रकाश के तहत बनाया गया बिल है। जहाज का जो हिस्सा पानी में डूबा रहता है, लंबे समय के अंतराल में उसके ऊपर एल्गी और अलग-अलग प्रकार के बैक्टीरिया जम जाते हैं, जो अंततोगत्वा जहाज की गति को कम करते हैं और न केवल गति को कम करते हैं, बल्कि उसका ड्रैग बढ़ाते हैं। उस ड्रैग को संभालने के लिए जहाज के इंजन को ज्यादा थ्रस्ट पैदा करनी पड़ती है, इसके लिए एक अनावश्यक ऊर्जा खर्च करनी पड़ती है। डीजल खर्च होता है, इंजन का पावर खर्च होता है। इससे बचने के लिए जहाज के जो मालिक लोग हैं, वे उसके ऊपर जो पेंट लगाते हैं, उसको हमने एन्टी-फाउलिंग सिस्टम कहा। उसके अंदर इस प्रकार के रासायनिक तत्व होते हैं, जो सबसे पहला प्रभाव उस मैरिन लाइफ के नर्वस सिस्टम पर करते हैं। अगर वह मनुष्य को भी लगेगा, तो उसका सीधा प्रभाव उसके नर्वस सिस्टम पर होता है। उसकी समस्या अपनी जगह ठीक थी, लेकिन रियो कन्वेंशन में इसको लेकर एक सहमति यह बनी कि उसके अंदर इस प्रकार की जितनी भी विषाक्त चीजें हैं, वे हटाई जानी चाहिए और उस पर जो पेंट लगाया जाएगा, वह ऐसा होना चाहिए जो मैरिन लाइफ को खराब न करे। इस बिल के माध्यम से, भारत का ध्वज लेकर विश्व के कोने-कोने में जाने वाले जहाज और भारत की समुद्री सीमा में आने वाला विश्व का कोई भी जहाज, जो किसी भी कंट्री का फ्लैग धारण करता हो और जिसका वजन 400 टन से ज्यादा है, उन दोनों पर यह लागू होने वाला है। मेरी चिन्ता का एक विषय यह भी है कि 400 टन से नीचे के लिए क्या है, क्योंकि

[श्री अनिल माधव दवे]

उसके साथ भी समस्या है। यह बिल 400 टन और उससे ऊपर के लिए है, इसलिए इस बिल के माध्यम से उसके दुष्प्रभावों को दूर करने में मदद मिलेगी और इससे उसकी सर्टिफिकेशन में मदद मिलेगी। जिसके पास सर्टिफिकेशन नहीं मिलेगा, उसको जिन क्लॉज्ज के अंदर हम सजा दे सकते हैं, उन क्लॉज्ज के ऊपर जो पेनल्टी है, वह बहुत ही कम है। यानी, यह वैसा ही है जैसे किसी कार चलाने वाले को दो रुपये का फाइन कर दिया जाए, तो कार की कीमत और फाइन में काफी अंतर है। यदि 500 टन के जहाज और 50,000 रुपये का किराया, यानी उससे आपने फाइन ले लिया, तो इसके प्रपोर्शन में बहुत अंतर है। मुझे लगता है कि फाइन का मतलब ही है, पीड़ा होना। वह पीड़ा चाहे जेल में जाने से हो या नकद देने से हो, लेकिन कुछ पीड़ा अवश्य होनी चाहिए। यहां पर मैरिन का जो कैप्टन है या मालिक है, उसको पीड़ा नहीं होनी वाली है, क्योंकि उसके लिए अधिकतम सजा एक लाख रुपये और पांच लाख रुपये है।

(श्री उपसभापति पीठासीन हुए)

महोदय, मैं चाहता हूँ कि इसमें दो-तीन चीजों के बारे में सोचना चाहिए जिन्हें ऐड करने के लिए मैं मंत्री जी से निवेदन भी करूँगा। हमें कभी न कभी एंटी रस्टिंग सर्टिफिकेशन पर भी जाना होगा, क्योंकि भारत के अंदर एंटी रस्टिंग के संबंध में कोई सर्टिफिकेशन नहीं है। यह ठीक है कि लोग इसको लगाते हैं, लेकिन मैरिन लाइफ पर इसके जो प्रभाव होते हैं, उनमें से एक प्रभाव इस रस्टिंग का भी होता है, जो जहाज के ऊपर होती है। उसके लिए प्रयत्न होता है, लोग लगाते हैं, लेकिन उसके लिए भारत में मैरिन लॉज के अंदर सर्टिफिकेशन का कोई प्रोसेस नहीं है।

दूसरा, एक बहुत बड़ा विषय यह है कि भारत की सीमा में जब जहाज आएगा, तब हम उसका निरीक्षण कर सकेंगे, उसको देख सकेंगे। हम उसकी बॉडी, जैसा हमने कहा, उसका हल और उसकी सरफेस की सर्टिफिकेशन को देख सकते हैं, लेकिन चिन्ता का एक विषय यह है कि अगर दुर्घटना हो जाए तो उसके अंदर रखे सामान के हैजर्ड का लेवल क्या है? वह लेवल वन पर है, लेवल टू पर है, लेवल थ्री पर है या लेवल फोर पर है? क्या वह यूरेनियम लेकर चल रहा है? जैसा अभी कहा गया कि पटाखे लेकर जाना है, अगर ऐसा जहाज डूबता है, तो उसका क्या होगा? इसको कहीं कवर नहीं किया गया है। मुझे लगता है कि भारत की जल सीमा में आने वाले जहाज के अंदर कौन सा माल है और उस माल की हानि करने की क्षमता कितनी है, इसका निरीक्षण-परीक्षण करने की क्षमता भी भारत के इस मंत्रालय के पास होनी ही चाहिए।

सर, यह शिपिंग और मर्चेन्ट शिपिंग के लिए है, जिसमें शिप बनता है और डिस्मेंटल होता है। मैं इस सदन को बता देना चाहता हूँ कि विश्व में मर्चेन्ट नेवी के जितने शिप्स डिस्मेंटल होते हैं, वे डेवलपिंग कंट्रीज़ और अंडरडेवलप्ड कंट्रीज़ में होते हैं। कोई भी डेवलप्ड कंट्री अपने यहां शिप डिस्मेंटल यार्ड नहीं बनाता, क्योंकि वह अपने आप में एक बहुत बड़ा हैजर्ड है, वह अपने आप में बहुत बड़ी गंदगी पैदा करने वाला है। एक 800 टन का जहाज जब किसी बंदरगाह पर डिस्मेंटल होता है तो 800 टन कचरा भारत में आ जाता है। लोग दौड़-दौड़कर वहां से गद्दे, तफिए, वॉश बेसिस, खिड़की और दरवाजे आदि बड़े शौक से लेकर आते हैं और कहते हैं ये हमने वहां से ले लिए। हम समझ नहीं रहे हैं। डेवलप्ड कंट्रीज़ के 5000 कम्प्यूटर्स सेवा के बहाने आपने आंध्र प्रदेश के अन्दर उतार दिए, वे डेड हैं, वहां के लिए वे आउट ऑफ यूज हो चुके हैं, जबकि यहां पर हमने उन्हें ई-कचरे के रूप में इकट्ठा कर लिया है। हमें आज नहीं तो भविष्य में इस मर्चेन्ट शिपिंग बिल के अन्दर कहीं न कहीं इस

बात को जोड़ना पड़ेगा कि डिस्मेंटलिंग के विषय में क्या लॉ है। भारत में इस समय जो लॉ है, वह यह है कि जिस राज्य में डिस्मेंटलिंग हो रही है, वहां का प्रदूषण निवारण मंडल उसके ऊपर ध्यान देगा। लेकिन, वह उस पर क्या ध्यान देगा? वह उसका विषय भी नहीं है, वह जानता भी नहीं है और प्रदूषण निवारण मंडल की क्या दुर्गति है, यह हम सब लोग बहुत अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं। मुझे लगता है कि इसका स्पेशलाइजेशन इस मंत्रालय के पास है, विशेषज्ञ लोग इस मंत्रालय के पास हैं इसलिए उन्हें ही पर्यावरण पर इसका जो प्रभाव हो रहा है, इसे देखना है। कभी भी G-7 कन्ट्रीज के अधिवेशन में इस पर लॉ नहीं बनेगा, क्योंकि इस लॉ को बनाने वाली सुपर पावर तो डिस्मेंटल करती नहीं है, डिस्मेंटल तो हम करते हैं। जमीन हमारी खराब है, पानी हमारा खराब होता है, डस्टबिन हम बने हुए हैं। इसलिए मुझे लगता है कि इस संबंध में कभी सोचने की आवश्यकता है। जैसा मैंने पहले कह दिया कि पार्टिकुलरली सैक्शन-436 के अंदर हमने जो पैन्टलीज डाली हैं, ये पैन्टलीज बहुत छोटी हैं, बहुत-बहुत बारीक हैं और इस पैन्टली का कोई प्रभाव उसके ऊपर होना नहीं है। इसलिए पैन्टली के क्लॉज के अंदर उसकी मात्रा अनुपात के अनुसार बढ़ाई जानी चाहिए। इसी सैक्शन के अंदर नाविकों के संबंध में उनके वेलफेयर के लिए बहुत सारी बातें कही गई हैं। जब पांच सौ टन, सात सौ टन का जहाज पानी में होता है, एक जगह से दूसरी जगह जा रहा होता है और अगर उसके अंदर कोई बीमार है या उसके अंदर इमरजेंसी डिक्लेयर हो गई, तो उसके ऊपर जो स्टाफ है उसको तीन महीने का मेडिकल प्रशिक्षण है, वह तीन महीने के प्रशिक्षण के आधार पर दवा देता है। आज हम जिस युग में चले गए हैं, मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि हमें एक डेडिकेटेड सेटलाइट फोन हर चार सौ टन से ऊपर के जहाज में रखना चाहिए, जो तत्काल टेली मेडिसिन के माध्यम से चाहे वह पेशेंट कोचीन का है, मुम्बई का है, तिरुवनंतपुरम का है जहां का भी है उसका जो डॉक्टर है, फेमिली डॉक्टर है या नेवी का डॉक्टर है, यानी शिप का जो डॉक्टर है उस डॉक्टर से सीधी बात कराकर उसको दवा मिलनी चाहिए और सेटलाइट फोन से चौबीस घंटे, 365 दिन वह दवा मिल सकती है। 20 साल का प्रशिक्षित डॉक्टर दस साल पढ़ाई करने के बाद जो दवा बताएगा और एक तीन महीने के प्रशिक्षण से जो उस नाविक को दवा मिलेगी, इन दोनों में अन्तर है। कहीं-न-कहीं हर शिप के ऊपर टेली मेडिसिन के लिए जाना चाहिए और एक डेडिकेटेड सेटलाइट फोन इसी काम के लिए रखना चाहिए। यह बहुत एडवांस भी हो जाएगा आगे जाकर के। अगर सिस्टम एप्रूव करता है तो हम न केवल उसका ब्लड प्रेशर भेज देंगे, न केवल हम उसकी हार्ट बीट भेज देंगे, न केवल हम उसका ई.सी.जी. भेज देंगे, बाकी उसकी डॉयरेक्ट बात भी करा देंगे कि तुमको लग क्या रहा है। अगर पेशेंट से डायरेक्ट बात हो जाएगी तो सीधा काम हो जाएगा और जब तक इमरजेंसी में चॉपर उसको शिफ्ट करने के लिए नहीं आता है, तब तक मुझे लगता है कि वह सेफ हैंड्स में चला जाएगा। अभी वह तीन महीने के प्रशिक्षण वाले एक मेडिकल स्टाफ के हाथ में है। तो मुझे लगता है, जब इतना बड़ा जहाज है, करोड़ों, अरबों रुपए की उसकी कीमत है और इतना सारा काम वह कर रहा है तो इसके ऊपर एक टेली मेडिसिन द्वारा वहां जो कर्मचारी काम कर रहा है उसकी हैल्थ सुरक्षित हाथों में जानी चाहिए।

अंतिम बात, जो इस बिल से बहुत संबंधित नहीं है, लेकिन फिर भी बिल के नजदीक ही है। जब मैं नितिन जी को देख लेता हूं तो एक्साइट हो जाता हूं और मुझको लगता है कि मैं उनको तो बोल ही सकता हूं। कहीं-न-कहीं इस प्रकार का बिल इनलैन्ड मेरिन के लिए भी होना चाहिए। आज अगर नदी के अंदर, आज अगर तालाब के अंदर कोई जहाज चल रहा है, आजकल बहुत क्रूज चलने लग गई हैं, सारे फेरी इधर से उधर जाते हैं। एक दिन मैंने खंडवा के कलक्टर को कहा कि देखो, नाव से कितना डीजल पानी में जाता है तो कुछ करते क्यों नहीं हो? उन्होंने कहा कि क्या करूं भाई

[श्री अनिल माधव दवे]

साहब, किस लॉ में इसको बंद करूं? अगर आप ज्यादा ही दबाव डालोगे तो सैक्शन-144 में बंद कर दूंगा। फिर मैंने कहा कि सैक्शन-144 में बंद करना इसका कोई नियम नहीं है। कहने का तात्पर्य यह है कि इनलैन्ड मेरिन के संबंध में भी एक प्रभावी लॉ हो। 2001 के अंदर इनलैन्ड मेरिन लॉ है। लेकिन उसका इम्प्लीमेंटेशन नहीं हुआ है। वह देश भर के सभी राज्यों के अंदर समान मात्रा में लागू किया जाना चाहिए। आपने मुझे बोलने का समय दिया, इसके लिए बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I would like to congratulate our good friend, Mr. Gadkari, who is supposed to be the champion of transport and roads, particularly because he has got such a big image in Maharashtra where he was a Minister. Now he has moved this Merchant Shipping (Amendment) Bill, 2013 and the Merchant Shipping (Second Amendment) Bill, 2013. It is a fact that this Bill was moved by the previous UPA Government in 2013. As Mr. Natchiappan has said, so many Bills could not be passed for one reason or the other. At least, now a good Bill has been taken by Mr. Gadkari for which I congratulate him once again.

The Bill seeks to add new provisions to the Merchant Shipping Act to comply with International Labour Organization and Maritime Labour Convention for the welfare of the seafarers and improving their working conditions. The amendments are in conformity with the International Convention and are applicable to ships engaged in commercial activities, except inland water ships, fishing vessels, warships or naval auxiliary ships.

I am also very happy that this Bill is going to benefit about 1.25 lakh serving Indian national seafarers due to the conducive and welfare provisions brought in the ILO Convention.

The Act specifies that the person in-charge of an Indian ship is required to sign an agreement, with all the details, with the seafarers employed in the ship. It is also proposed to add weekly hours of work and rest, and leave entitlements to the seafarers.

You have also provided for apprenticeship provision above the age of 16 years. Some of our friends have said that there is a little ambiguity whether it will be below 16 or above 16.

SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI: It was earlier 15 years. Now, it is 16.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: That's very good. So, apart from prohibiting children on employment in a ship, it provides for engaging boys or girls with a minimum age of 16, as apprentice in a ship. It is a very welcome step.

I am also very happy that you have raised the disputed amount limit to rupees three lakh. Originally, it is only rupees three thousand. It will help the seafarers.

You are enabling to protect marine environment and human health from adverse effects of anti-fouling systems. Besides labour welfare, the legislation also seeks to protect the environment and human health from adverse effects of anti-fouling system used in ships. It prohibits application or use of listed harmful anti-fouling system, provides for removal of organotin biocides from hulls to prevent leaching, and mandating parties to take appropriate measures for collection, handling, treatment and disposal of wastes from the removal of anti-fouling system in an environmentally sound manner. It is also a very welcome step. I appreciate this.

By acceding to the Anti-Fouling Systems Convention, all Indian flag seagoing vessels of 400 gross tonnage or more, would be issued with an international Anti-Fouling System Certificate after due verification. This will enable them to engage in international shipping activities without having to approach other Governments who have ratified the Convention for such certificate.

I am also very happy that Foreign Flag vessels, entering Indian territory, are to be certified. India will be able to ensure that all Foreign Flag Vessels entering Indian territorial waters or Exclusive Economic Zone are duly certified in accordance with the requirements of AFS Convention.

Sir, the Hindustan Shipyard, Visakhapatnam, has become sick. It was one of the lead shipyards in the country. The Defence Ministry says that will be able to finance fully and they would like to make more warships from this Shipyard. Unfortunately, it is still sick. Therefore, I call upon you – though it is under the Ministry of Defence, but it is actually your product – to take personal interest and see to it that it is revived and your Ministry also uses it for making ships because the Hindustan Shipyard is a phenomenal organization.

Lastly, Indian Flag merchant vessels of 400 gross tonnage or more, engaged in international voyage and holding Maritime Labour Certificate, will get a preferential treatment and exemption from inspection for this purpose at foreign ports. It is also a very welcome step. The Maritime Labour Convention seeks to provide for safe and secure workplace on a ship, and rights to health protection, medical care and other social welfare measures.

In conclusion, besides welcoming and supporting the Bill, I would like to congratulate the hon. Minister for bringing forward this Bill, which was actually introduced by the UPA Government. Whatever good things the Government continues, we must always take it up. Another challenge before you, as several Members said, is transportation by sea. It is also of great importance in the present-day technology-driven modern society. Therefore, to attain more prosperity and progress in this nation, you must also focus,

[Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy]

besides the road transportation, on the sea transportation. Under your leadership, you must make a mark; you must see to it that the nation makes magnificent achievement in the ports and ship-building. If you see the history of the world, India has got a big potential in ship manufacturing and also best ports. Visakhapatnam port, in particular, is really having a great potential, and, from this port, we export iron ore, coal, etc. So, you must focus on developing the Visakhapatnam Port in Andhra Pradesh to provide it a big significance. You must visit that and give all help to see to it that Visakhapatnam Port comes handy and helpful to this nation. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you Dr. Subbarami Reddy. Now, Shri Chunibhai Kanjibhai Gohel. You have only three minutes.

SHRI CHUNIBHAI KANJIBHAI GOHEL (Gujarat): Sir, every time when I get up to speak, you say, 'you have two minutes, three minutes.'

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What can I do? It is your Party decision.

श्री चुनीभाई कानजीभाई गोहेल: माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, हमारे भाग्यशाली मंत्री जी, जिन दो विधेयकों को सदन में लेकर आए हैं, मैं उनका अभिवादन और समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ।

सर, प्रश्न भले ही फ्लैग का हो, बोर्ड के मजदूरों के वेलफेयर का हो या मछलियों को पकड़ने का हो, मैं इस संबंध में सदन में एक बात बताना चाहता हूँ कि फ्लैग न होने की वजह से मछुआरों को बहुत परेशानी होती है। मैं उसका एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। लगभग दो महीने पहले, जाफराबाद (गुजरात) के पास, जाफराबाद 260 नॉटीकल माइल्स, one accident was there. At that time एक शिप निकली और उसने एक फिशिंग बोट को टक्कर मार दी। उस टक्कर के कारण पांच मछुआरे ऑन दि स्पोर्ट मर गए और टोटल बोट ऑन दि स्पोर्ट नष्ट हो गई।

सर, उस ईरान के वैसल में फ्लैग नहीं था। फ्लैग नहीं होने के कारण वहां मछुआरों को बहुत तकलीफ हुई। सब मछुआरे उस बोट को ढूढ़ने के लिए निकले, कोई मुम्बई गया, कोई कांडला गया और कोई सूरत गया कि आखिर वह वैसल कहां गया। सूरत में एक वैसल को देखा, लेकिन उसके ऊपर कोई फ्लैग नहीं था। अगर फ्लैग होता, तो हम लोग पकड़ सकते थे। सूरत पोर्ट पर जितनी भी वैसल्स खड़ी थीं, उन सभी वैसल्स को मछुआरों ने चैक किया, तो जहां वैसल पर टक्कर लगी थी, उस टक्कर से मछुआरे उस वैसल को पहचान गए। उसके चीफ ऑफीसर, उसके कैप्टन को बोला और पुलिस को लेकर गए, तब जाकर उन्होंने कन्फैस किया कि हां, उस दिन रात को हमसे एक एक्सीडेंट हुआ था और हम उसके बाद यहां आ गए।

सर, फ्लैग नहीं होने की वजह से पांच-छः दिन के बाद हमें वैसल का पता चला कि कौन सा वैसल एक्सीडेंट कर के गया था। यह बहुत बड़ी बात है। मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारे मंत्री जी ने आई.एम.ओ. के संबंध में यह बहुत अच्छा और बहुत बड़ा विधेयक यहां प्रस्तुत किया है। सर, आई.एम.ओ. में भारत, पाकिस्तान, चीन और अन्य बहुत से राष्ट्रों के लोग इसमें हैं। आई.एम.ओ. के बहुत से राष्ट्र सदस्य हैं। मैं मंत्री जी से निवेदन करते हुए हमारे केरल, तमिलनाडु, महाराष्ट्र और गुजरात के जो सदस्य

यहां बैठे हुए हैं उनसे भी कहना चाहता हूं कि जहां-जहां समुद्र का किनारा लगता है और जहां बोट्स फिशिंग करने जाती हैं, जैसे महाराष्ट्र की बोट्स पाकिस्तान के आसपास जाती हैं और केरल और तमिलनाडु की बोट्स श्रीलंका के आसपास जाती हैं, उनमें जो मछुआरे जाते हैं, वे फिशिंग करने जाते हैं। किसी देश के साथ कोई गद्दारी करने या किसी देश के साथ कोई गलत काम करने नहीं जाते हैं।

सर, मैं आपको बताऊं, श्रीलंका और पाकिस्तान के बॉर्डर पर, जहां सी का बॉर्डर है, लेकिन मछुआरे को तो पता नहीं है कि कहां फिशिंग करने जाते हैं और वह बॉर्डर किस देश का है, वहां तो कोई रेड-मार्ग नहीं है। वे वहां जाकर फिशिंग करते हैं और उस अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सीमा के पास, यदि पाकिस्तान की फिशिंग नेवी ने उसे देख लिया और पकड़ लिया, तो मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि एक ऐसा कानून बनाना चाहिए कि उस देश की नेवी के लोग उसे चैक करें और यदि उसमें कोई इल्लिगल एक्टिविटीज हैं, किसी देश के खिलाफ कोई कार्रवाई करने के लिए उस फिशिंग बोट में यदि कोई है, तो उसे पकड़ के ले जाएं, हमें उसमें कोई आपत्ति नहीं है। लेकिन जो फिशिंग करने के लिए जाते हैं और चैक करने के बाद कुछ भी नहीं मिलता है ...**(समय की घंटी)**... इसलिए मेरा मंत्री जी से इस विषय में नम्र निवेदन है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Ramdas Athawale; you have four minutes.

श्री रामदास अठावले (महाराष्ट्र) : डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, नितिन गडकरी जी जो ये वाणिज्य पोत (परिवहन) संशोधन विधेयक, 2013 और वाणिज्य पोत परिवहन (दूसरा संशोधन) विधेयक, 2013 लाए हैं, तो यूपीए के कार्यकाल में ही इन विधेयकों को यहां लाया गया था, लेकिन उन्होंने तब इनको मंजूरी नहीं दी थी। हमारी एनडीए सरकार पर यह जिम्मेदारी आई है और अच्छा काम करने की जिम्मेदारी हम निभाने वाले हैं। सर, पूरा भारत देश समुद्र से घिरा है, पानी ही पानी है चारों तरफ। चाहे हमारा महाराष्ट्र हो, गुजरात हो, तमिलनाडु हो, केरल हो, वैस्ट बंगाल हो, आंध्र प्रदेश हो, सभी एरियाज में समुद्र है, इसलिए समुद्र में जो ट्रांसपोर्टेशन है, उसे भी थोड़ा बढ़ाने की आवश्यकता है। रोडज पर ज्यादा एक्सीडेंट्स होते हैं, इसलिए जहां-जहां समुद्र है, हमारे नितिन जी तो बहुत एक्सपर्ट मिनिस्टर हैं, वे हमारे महाराष्ट्र के हैं, इसलिए लोगों का जो ट्रांसपोर्टेशन है, उसे समुद्र से बढ़ाने की आवश्यकता है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि समुद्र में, जैसा कि अभी हमारे साथी ने बताया कि जब मछलीमार मछली मारने के लिए जाते हैं, तो पाकिस्तान वाले उनको पकड़ते हैं, श्रीलंका वाले पकड़ते हैं। उनके लोग हमारे पास आए, तो हम लोग पकड़ते हैं। इस तरह यह प्रॉब्लम है, इसलिए मुझे लगता है कि इसके लिए कानून बनाने की आवश्यकता है, नियम बनाने की आवश्यकता है।

सर, 26/11 को मुम्बई में जब हमला हुआ था, तो उसमें सैकड़ों लोगों को मारने का काम पाकिस्तान के आतंकवादियों ने किया, जो समुद्र से आए थे। वे कांडला बंदरगाह से आए, गुजरात के पास से आए, कराची से आए। वे दस आतंकवादी मुम्बई में आए और उन दस आतंकवादियों ने बहुत ही गलत काम किया था, इसलिए समुद्र में भी प्रोटेक्शन के लिए बहुत बड़ी फोर्स बनाने की आवश्यकता है। पुलिस की फोर्स हो या इसी तरह की एक फोर्स तैयार करने की आवश्यकता है। इस तरह दोबारा मुम्बई या कहीं भी आतंकवादियों का हमला न हो, इसके लिए समुद्र में इस तरह की कोशिश करने की आवश्यकता है। मुझे लगता है कि जब नाविकों के प्रोटेक्शन के लिए भी कानून हैं, मछलीमारों का प्रोटेक्शन किस तरह से कर सकते हैं, उनके लिए भी कानून हैं, इसलिए इन विधेयकों को सपोर्ट

[श्री रामदास अठावले]

करने के लिए मैं आज यहां खड़ा हुआ हूं। नितिन जी जो ये दो संशोधन विधेयक लाए हैं, रिपब्लिकन पार्टी ऑफ इंडिया, जो मेरी पार्टी है, इसकी ओर से मैं इनका पूरा समर्थन करता हूं। अगर कांग्रेस के टाइम पर ये बिल पास हो जाते तो बहुत अच्छा होता, लेकिन अब बीजेपी/एनडीए को यह काम करने का मौका मिला है, इसलिए मैं नितिन गडकरी जी का हार्दिक आभार व्यक्त करता हूं और निवेदन करता हूं कि इस बिल का इंप्लिमेंटेशन होना चाहिए। कानून तो बनता है, लेकिन उस पर अमल नहीं होता है, इसीलिए गड़बड़ होती है, इसलिए कानून बनने के बाद उसको अमल में लाने की जिम्मेदारी सरकार की है, हम सब लोगों की है और जो कानून अभी बनेगा, उसको अमल में लाने के लिए हम आपके साथ हैं। वह रहे या न रहे, लेकिन मैं आपके साथ हूं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Now, Shri Husain Dalwai; take only three minutes.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : सर, टाइम बढ़ाने का प्रस्ताव कर दीजिए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He is the last speaker. Please take only three minutes, and then the Minister would reply. I am very happy that Mr. Naresh Agrawal has become very strict regarding the time. I am very happy! This is a big improvement.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : सर, यह मैंने आपसे सीखा है। हम तो जिंदगी में कभी अनुशासन में रहे नहीं।

श्री उपसभापति : मैं भी आपसे सीखता हूं।

श्री हुसैन दलवाई (महाराष्ट्र) : सर, यूपीए ने 2006 के Maritime Labour Convention के बारे में 2013 में जो बिल बनाया था, वह बिल आज हमारे गडकरी साहब यहां लाए हैं और मैं पूरी तरह से दोनों बिलों का समर्थन करता हूं। गडकरी साहब की एक खासियत है कि वे राजनीति के आगे जाकर देख सकते हैं। जब वे विधान परिषद में थे, तब मैं भी वहां पर था। वे हमेशा राजनीति के चश्मे से नहीं देखते, उससे आगे जाकर भी देखते हैं, इसलिए इस बात की तारीफ करना जरूरी है। सर, इस बिल में जो खलासी हैं, उनको ठीक ढंग से मेडिकल फैसिलिटीज़ नहीं मिलती हैं, उन्हें वे सुविधाएं मिलनी चाहिए। इसके अतिरिक्त मेडिकल ऑफिसर की क्वालीफिकेशन की बात है। यह देखना जरूरी है कि उन्हें कितना काम करना चाहिए, सप्ताह में काम के घंटे कितने होने चाहिए, लीव पीरियड कितना होना चाहिए। मैं माननीय गडकरी साहब से कहूंगा कि मैं कोंकण से आया हूं और कोंकण में बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर लोग शिप में काम करते हैं। उनको 9 महीने, 10 महीने और कभी-कभी एक साल तक पानी में रहना पड़ता है। उसके बाद जब वे घर वापस आते हैं, तब उनको एक-एक साल तक घर में खाली बैठना पड़ता है। उस वक्त उनको पगार नहीं दी जाती। इस बिल में उसका प्रोविज़न होना बहुत जरूरी है, ऐसा मुझे लगता है। दूसरा, जो बात शान्ताराम नायक साहब ने कही, वह बहुत बड़ी बात है। मेरे ख्याल से इनको कोई भी पेंशन नहीं मिलती। उनकी उम्र होने के बाद उन्हें घर में बिठाया जाता है। कितनी भी एप्लीकेशंस दी जाएं, कुछ भी करें, मेरे स्वयं के रिश्तेदार उसमें हैं, मैं बार-बार इसके बारे में कहता रहता हूं, लेकिन उन्हें कोई पेंशन नहीं दी जाती। इसलिए मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि इसका प्रोविज़न होना बहुत जरूरी है। इसके अतिरिक्त मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि महाराष्ट्र में 772 किनारे हैं, लेकिन वहां पर सेंट्रल इंस्टीट्यूट कोई नहीं

4.00 P.M.

है। उसे गुड़गांव में बनाने से क्या फायदा होगा? कोंकण से, रत्नागिरी से लोग गुड़गांव में कैसे आ सकते हैं? ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप मुणगेकर जी के गांव में करिए, उससे मुझे कोई ऐतराज नहीं है। मेरा कहना यह है कि जो फैसिलिटीज मिलनी चाहिए, वे वहां किनारे पर मिलनी चाहिए। वह बड़ा किनारा है इसलिए ये सुविधाएं किनारे पर मिलनी चाहिए। महोदय, दवे जी ने दो सूचनाएं दी हैं, वे बहुत महत्वपूर्ण सूचनाएं हैं, उनके बारे में अगर अभी कुछ नहीं कर सकते तो आगे जाकर जरूर करना चाहिए। एक तो उन्होंने कहा है कि dismantling होने के बाद बाहर से यहां कचरा डाला जाता है, वह बिल्कुल बंद किया जाना चाहिए और यहां पर कचरा बिल्कुल नहीं आना चाहिए। दूसरा, उन्होंने कहा इंटरनल वाटर ट्रांसपोर्ट होता है, उसके बारे में भी कुछ नियम होने बहुत जरूरी हैं। जो खलासी हैं, उनकी ज्यूटी के टाइमिंग ठीक नहीं होते, उनको छुट्टी नहीं मिलती, उनको अन्य सुविधाएं नहीं मिलती। ये सब सुविधाएं देना बहुत जरूरी है। इसके अलावा डीज़ल और रॉ मैटेरियल को वहीं फेंक दिया जाता है, जिसकी वजह से फिशरमेन को बहुत तकलीफ होती है और उनका बहुत अधिक नुकसान होता है। उसके बारे में एक्सटर्नल ...**(समय की घंटी)**... और इंटरनल, दोनों ही तरह की बातें होनी चाहिए। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... सर, मेरा केवल एक और सजेशन है। शिप में जो apprentice काम करेंगे, उनकी उम्र आपने 15 साल से बढ़ाकर 16 साल कर दी है, लेकिन मेरे विचार से वह तो चाइल्ड लेबर होगा। मेरा सुझाव है कि apprentice की age 18 साल तक होनी चाहिए, तब तक उनको अलग तरह से ट्रेनिंग दीजिए, उनको पानी में कितने दिन रहना होगा, उसका पीरियड फिक्स करिए क्योंकि इस तरह से छोटे बच्चों को पानी में बहुत दिन तक रखना ठीक नहीं है। वे लोग apprentice के नाम पर उनसे काम लेते हैं, इसके ऊपर कुछ अंकुश लगाना चाहिए और इस संबंध में कोई प्रोविज़न होना चाहिए। इतना कहकर मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं। धन्यवाद।

श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी : सम्माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्यों ने इस बिल का समर्थन किया, इस डिपार्टमेंट के बारे में बहुत से अच्छे सुझाव दिए, इसलिए मैं उन सबके प्रति अभार प्रकट करता हूं। एक बहुत इम्पोर्टेंट चीज़, जिसका सम्माननीय सदस्यों ने उल्लेख किया है, वह इस बिल के संबंध में नहीं है, लेकिन विशेष रूप से सोमालिया या अन्य जगहों पर जो हाइजैकिंग होती है, उसके कारण बहुत सी अड़चनें पैदा होती हैं।

मैं सदन को आपके माध्यम से बताना चाहता हूं कि अब तक जितने लोगों को हाईजैक किया गया था, उन सबको छुड़ाने में हमारी सरकार और हमारी मिनिस्ट्री सफल हुई है। हमने नेवी की तरफ से सोमालिया के क्षेत्र में स्पेशल गार्ड रखने के लिए एक naval ship भी वहां तैनात किया हुआ है और निश्चित रूप से हम इसकी चिंता करेंगे।

जहां तक इस बिल का सवाल है, उम्र के बारे में आपने जो सुझाव दिए हैं, पहले यह उम्र 15 साल थी और अब हमने इसे 16 साल किया है। एक और महत्वपूर्ण बात सभी सदस्यों ने कही है कि जिसका ग्राँस वजन 500 टन है, वे नियम शिप के लिए क्यों नहीं लागू किए गए? आप सब सदस्यों की भावना सही है और मुझे भी लगता है कि Indian Ocean में भी हम इस प्रकार के hazardous chemicals को लगाकर क्यों खराब करें? परन्तु हमारी ही पार्लियामेंट की स्टैंडिंग कमेटी ने जो सुझाव हमारे डिपार्टमेंट को दिया है, उसने रिकमंडेशन दी है कि 500 टन के शिप को आप बाजू रखिए, उसके ऊपर यह मत लगाइए। इसके कारण यह हमने नहीं लगाया है। अगर आप सब की भावना होगी, तो फिर सरकार इस पर जरूर विचार करेगी।

[श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी]

उपसभापति महोदय, यह बात सही है कि इसमें हमारा देश दुनिया में सबसे पिछड़ा हुआ है। चीन में जो goods and passenger traffic है, उसका 20 परसेंट ट्रेफिक पानी पर है और हमारे देश में यह 0.50 परसेंट है। उदाहरण के लिए अगर सोचा जाए कि हम लोग रोड से जाते हैं, तो डेढ़ रुपया खर्चा होता होगा, तो रेलवे से जाते हुए एक रुपया खर्च होता है और पानी पर से जाने में 50 पैसा खर्च होता है। हमारी नीतियां ऐसी बनी हुई हैं कि जो सबसे ज्यादा पॉल्यूशन करते हैं, उनको हम सबसे ज्यादा सब्सिडी और इंसेंटिव देते हैं और जो पॉल्यूशन नहीं करते हैं, उनके लिए हम लोग कोई नीति बनाकर उनको प्रोत्साहित करने का प्रयास नहीं करते हैं। इसलिए हमारी सरकार ने यह निश्चय किया है कि water transport को हम highest priority देंगे। पहली priority water transport को, second priority railways को और third priority roads को देंगे। आज रोड पर इतना ट्रेफिक जाम हो रहा है कि हर साल देश में पांच लाख एक्सिडेंट्स होते हैं और डेढ़ लाख लोगों की मृत्यु हो जाती है। इसलिए मुझे यह बताते हुए खुशी हो रही है कि यह जो container traffic है, इसे पानी के माध्यम से कैसे लेकर जाएं, इसकी हमने कोशिश की है। मुझे बताते हुए खुशी हो रही है कि गोवा से, नायक साहब को तो पता ही होगा कि मैं बीच में गोवा गया था और वहां से Chowgule Company को मैंने कहा कि गोवा से मुम्बई के लिए जो JNPT में ट्रेफिक जाता है, वह अब शिप पर कन्वर्ट होना चाहिए। पहले Chowgule Company की तरफ से एक शिप सप्ताह में एक बार JNPT में कंटेनर लेकर आता था, अब दो शिप जा रहे हैं। स्वाभाविक रूप से हम लोग रोड ट्रेफिक को discourage कर रहे हैं।

दूसरी बात यह सच है कि जहां समुद्र होगा, पानी होगा, वहीं पर पोर्ट होगा। नरेश अग्रवाल जी कह रहे थे कि हमारा कोई संबंध नहीं और हम कोई निर्णय नहीं कर पाएंगे। आप फरमाइए, अगर आपके पास समुद्र भी नहीं होगा, तो भी उत्तर प्रदेश में पोर्ट देने के लिए मैं तैयार हूं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : आपका समुद्र से बड़ा दिल है।

श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी : केवल दिल नहीं है, जो कही हुई बात है वह डंके की चोट पर करने की क्षमता भी है, दोनों ही बातें हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं dry port और satellite port की बात कर रहा हूं। हम already महाराष्ट्र में, औरंगाबाद और नागपुर के पास वर्धा में दो dry ports बना रहे हैं। मैं आपसे प्रार्थना करता हूं कि उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार का जहां से एक्सपोर्ट और इम्पोर्ट होता है, ऐसे दो सेंटर्स रेलवे लाइन के बाजू में 400 एकड़ की जगह पर दीजिए, हम कंटेनर को वहीं सील करेंगे और डायरेक्ट शिप में लोड करेंगे। सिर्फ उत्तर प्रदेश में ही नहीं, चाहे राजस्थान हो या जिन-जिन प्रदेशों में समुद्र नहीं है, उन-उन स्थानों पर dry port और satellite port बनाने की नीति हमने बनाई है। आप कोई भी प्रपोजल लाइए, केवल वहां एक्सपोर्ट और इम्पोर्ट का पोर्टेनर चाहिए। मैं अभी विदेश में था, Amsterdam में था, Rotterdam में था, वहां की नदियों में इतना बड़ा raft है और देश का, दुनिया का सबसे बड़ा ट्रांसपोर्ट वहां से होता है। मुझे आपको यह बताते हुए खुशी हो रही है कि वाराणसी से लेकर हल्दिया तक हम लोग 23 water ports बना रहे हैं। अभी हमने इसकी शुरुआत भी कर दी है। हल्दिया पोर्ट पर जो कोयला इम्पोर्ट करके आता है, उसे वहां से दस हजार टन के barges में भरकर फरक्का में पहुंचाने की शुरुआत भी हमने कर दी है। हम चाहते हैं कि चाहे इम्पोर्टेड कोल हो, इम्पोर्टेड आयरन ओर हो या यहां से कुछ एक्सपोर्ट करना हो, वह सब पानी के माध्यम से जाए। हमें फाइनेंस मिनिस्ट्री ने इस साल के बजट में 4200 करोड़ रुपए दिए हैं। यह वर्ल्ड

बैंक का लोन है। मैं आपको विश्वास दिलाता हूँ कि 3 महीने के अंदर काम की शुरुआत होगी। हम लोग आपको समुद्र के रास्ते कोलकाता से शिप में बैठाकर नार्थ ईस्ट तक पहुंचा देंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA (West Bengal): In regard to deep sea port, what are you going to do?

श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी : सर, मैं आपका जवाब दूंगा और यदि नहीं दे पाया तो मैं आपको इसके बारे में बता दूंगा।

मैं निश्चित रूप से कहना चाहता हूँ कि हम इसको करेंगे और यह संभव है। मुझे 'प्रधान मंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना' बनाने का सौभाग्य मिला, तब मैं सांसद और मंत्री नहीं था। जब वाजपेयी जी प्रधान मंत्री थे, उस समय मुझे राष्ट्रीय महामार्ग की योजना बनाने का सौभाग्य मिला, तब मैं महाराष्ट्र में मंत्री था। I seriously feel that रोड के बारे में हमने इतना सोचा पर इस Inland waterways के बारे में हमने सोचा नहीं है, इसलिए हम से कहीं न कहीं बहुत बड़ी गलती हुई है। इससे pollution भी कम होगा और cost भी कम होगी तथा फायदा भी होगा। मैं अभी दस दिन पहले लंदन में था, वहां पर जो hovercrafts हैं, मैं उसमें बैठकर राम सेतु देखकर आया।

माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, वहां पर उसकी स्पीड 70 to 80 km per hour है। उसने डिफेंस मिनिस्ट्री के गोवा शिपयार्ड से ज्वाइंट वेंचर किया है। यहां पर ये 70 hovercrafts बना रहे हैं। वे hovercraft कहीं भी चल सकता है, वह गंगा में चल सकता है, यमुना में चल सकता है, कोई प्रॉब्लम नहीं है। मैंने उनको हिन्दुतान में बुलाया है। वे आठ-दस दिनों में यहां आने वाले हैं। मैंने उनसे कहा है कि आप ये hovercrafts हमारे देश में बनाइए, क्योंकि वर्ल्ड में ये hovercrafts बनाने वाली सिर्फ वही एक कम्पनी है। अभी आस्ट्रेलिया में Catamaran है, जिसमें 700 लोगों के बैठने की capacity है। उसमें 100 कारें आ सकती हैं और 25 बसें या ट्रक आ सकते हैं। उसकी स्पीड 80 km per hour की है। हमने गंगा के लिए तय किया है कि 45 metre width and 5 metre draft होगा। इसलिए वाराणसी से हल्दिया तक हम तुरंत यह काम शुरू कर रहे हैं। मेरी तो यह कोशिश है कि यह इलाहाबाद तक आकर, फिर आगे कानपुर तक जाए।

आपने दूसरी बात कही है कि इसमें निश्चित रूप से बहुत बड़ा employment potential है तथा ecology and environment के हिसाब से pollution कम होने वाला है। हर साल देश में एक्सिडेंट्स से डेढ़ लाख लोगों की मृत्यु होती है, यह अच्छी बात नहीं है। इसलिए हम वाटर ट्रांसपोर्ट को इंक्रीज करके यह काम जरूर करेंगे।

आप मुझे उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार की तरफ से दो चीजों के बारे में बताइए, मुझे देने का अधिकार है। हमें कोई रोकता नहीं है, इसलिए आप चिंता मत करिए। आप जो कहेंगे, मैं रोड के लिए और इसके लिए सब करने के लिए तैयार हूँ। इसमें कोई भेदभाव नहीं होगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): आप जहां भी कहोगे, वहां आपको जमीन दिलवा दी जाएगी।

श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी : आप ही जमीन लेकर आइए। उत्तर प्रदेश में जहां आपकी सरकार कहेगी, मैं तुरंत दो ड्राई पोर्ट शुरू कर दूंगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : आप Land Acquisition Act ठीक कर दीजिए।

श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी : मैं यहां मंत्री हूँ और आप मुझे यहां बोलते हैं कि आप Land Acquisition Act ठीक करो और बाहर जाकर उसका विरोध करो।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : समाजवादी पार्टी ने इसका खुलकर विरोध किया था। आप सपोर्ट कर रहे थे, लेकिन हम लोग खुलकर विरोध कर रहे थे।

श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी : चलिए, हम इस पर जरूर सोचेंगे।

श्री वी.पी. सिंह साहब ने ट्रेनिंग के बारे में बहुत अच्छे सुझाव दिए हैं। इस क्षेत्र में विशेष रूप से बहुत potential है, लेकिन प्रॉब्लम यह है कि Indian shipping industry की स्थिति अच्छी नहीं है। एक ट्रेनिंग में यदि एक साल की apprenticeship करनी है, तो उस पर दस लाख रुपए का खर्चा आता है। आज इंडियन शिप में जगह एवेलेबल नहीं है। फॉरेन शिप वाले लेने के लिए तैयार हैं, तो उसमें वे कोई तनखाह नहीं देते। मैंने आदरणीय नजमा जी और थावर चन्द के साथ मीटिंग कराई थी कि शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स और माइनॉरिटीज के जितने लड़के हैं, उनके इस काम के लिए एजुकेशन लोन दें और हम उनका टिकट डॉलर में निकालें, उनको एक साल डॉलर में खर्चा करना पड़ेगा, क्योंकि उनको देश से बाहर दूसरे देशों में शिप में रहना पड़ेगा। इस प्रकार का प्रस्ताव है कि उनको दस लाख रुपए का लोन दिया जाए। मान्यवर, नजमा जी और थावर चन्द जी ने भी इसे मान्य किया है, उसको कैबिनेट की एप्रूवल मिलेगी। तो हमारे देश में अभी 6 लाख ऐसे लोग हैं, जिनको इसमें रोजगार मिला हुआ है। यदि यह लागू हो जाएगा, तो जो ट्रेड और बेरोजगार लोग हैं, उनको रोजगार मिलेगा। इस ट्रेनिंग को भी हम अपनी तरफ से priority देंगे, यह मैं आपको आश्वासन देना चाहता हूँ।

जहां तक Indian Coast Guard का संबंध है, उसका मेरे डिपार्टमेंट के साथ संबंध नहीं है। लेकिन आपने जो बातें रखी हैं, मैं उनको जरूर ऊपर तक पहुंचाऊंगा। इंडिया में जो 90 per cent exim Cargo है, वह शिप के द्वारा आता है।

हमारे यहां पर जो डोमेस्टिक है, वह केवल 10 परसेंट है। मैं आपसे एक दरखास्त करूंगा कि Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Belgium, Spain आदि ने नदियों को पोर्ट में कंवर्ट किया है। उन पर पूरी economy चल रही है। हमारी गंगा, यमुना आदि मिलाकर पाँच रिवर्स हैं, जिनके लिए हमने इनलैंड वाटरवेज कानून में मान्यता दी है। हम आपके सामने एक नया बिल ला रहे हैं, जिस पर आपका समर्थन चाहिए। यदि कोई भी राज्य सरकार एनी रिवर्स को नोटिफाई करके रिवर्स कहती है और उसमें इनलैंड वाटरवेज बनाने के लिए हमें अनुमति मिली, तो आंध्र प्रदेश में - जैसे आंध्र प्रदेश और तेलंगाना हैं, तेलंगाना के लोग मेरे पास आए और कहा कि हमारे पास पोर्ट नहीं हैं, सभी पोर्ट आंध्र प्रदेश में चले गए, मैंने कहा कि मैं आपको पोर्ट दे देता हूँ। उन्होंने कहा कि हमारे यहां समुद्र नहीं हैं, तो पोर्ट कैसे मिलेगा? मैंने कहा कि आप गोदावरी के पास, रेलवे और उसके बीच में कहीं भी जगह देख लीजिए, मैं वहां पर पोर्ट बनाता हूँ। वह दस हजार टन के बार्जिस में कंटेनर डालकर डायरेक्ट समुद्र में, विशाखापटनम में कहीं भी चला जाएगा, लोड हो जाएगा और आपको पोर्ट मिल जाएगा। मुझे लगता है कि हम इसको निश्चित रूप से प्रॉयरेटि दे रहे हैं।

आपने जो विशाखापटनम की बात कही, वह शिपयार्ड अब हमारे पास नहीं है, वह डिफेंस मिनिस्ट्री के पास है, लेकिन शिपिंग इंडस्ट्री की हालत अच्छी नहीं है, शिपिंग इंडस्ट्री बहुत प्रॉब्लम फेस कर रही है। हमने शिपिंग इंडस्ट्री को लगभग खत्म होने की स्थिति पर लाकर छोड़ दिया है। मैं कोशिश कर रहा हूँ कि जो शिपिंग इंडस्ट्री डॉलर में कमाती है, अगर उसको डॉलर में कर्ज़ लेने की अनुमति

देंगे तो 2 परसेंट इंट्रस्ट लेगा, जिसको वे डॉलर में वापस कर सकते हैं। हमें कहीं न कहीं ऐसे निर्णय लेने होंगे कि इस इंडस्ट्री की कैसे मदद की जाए। मैं आपसे निश्चित रूप से कहना चाहूंगा कि हमारी सरकार इस इंडस्ट्री को हाईएस्ट प्रॉयोरिटी देगी।

जहां तक दवे जी ने environment की बातें कहीं हैं, वे बिल्कुल सही बातें हैं। हमारे यहां पर ऐसी स्थिति है कि हम जो इंडियन शिप्स हैं, उन पर टैक्स लगाते हैं। उन पर यहां टैक्स लगता है, लेकिन जो बाहर से आते हैं, उनको exemption दिया गया है। इस कारण से हम अपनी इंडस्ट्री को penalize करते हैं। हमने इसमें जो कमियां हैं, उनको ढूँढ़ा है और उनको जल्द ही दूर करेंगे।

आपने पेंशन के बारे में कहा है। यह बिल्कुल सही बात है, क्योंकि ये 6-6 महीने काम करते हैं। श्री दलवाई जी, यदि तुलना करें तो छह महीने में उनको इतनी पगार मिलती है कि अगले छह महीने काम करने की जरूरत नहीं है। उनको अच्छी तनखाह मिलती है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इसके बावजूद भी मैं चाहता हूँ इसमें पेंशन मिलनी चाहिए। इसलिए हम इसकी कोशिश कर रहे हैं और इसको जरूर करेंगे कि सोशल रिस्पॉसिबिलिटी, सोशल सिक्योरिटी के हिसाब से शिपिंग कंपनी कंट्रीब्यूट करे, हम भी कंट्रीब्यूट करें जिससे कि फॉर्म होकर कोई पेंशन स्कीम बने।

आज लेबर से रिलेटिड जो अमेंडमेंट आई है, कुछ लोगों ने सवाल उठाया था, उस संबंध में मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि यह निश्चित रूप से प्राइवेट शिप के लिए भी लागू होगा।

जहां तक सैक्शन 3 के बारे में कहा गया है, मर्चेंट शिपिंग ऐक्ट में जो यंग का प्रश्न था, ऐज की बात थी, मुझे पता नहीं है, लेकिन पहले पंद्रह साल की थी, हमारी स्टैंडिंग कमेटी ने उसको एक साल बढ़ाकर सोलह साल करने की बात कही है। मुझे लगता है कि जो 16 साल की उम्र है, उस पर आप सभी लोगों का समर्थन है, इसलिए इसको इसी प्रकार से इम्प्लिमेंट करें। यदि आपको लगता है कि यह उम्र और बढ़नी चाहिए तो हम उसके बारे में भी सोच सकते हैं। यदि वह 16 साल की उम्र में वहां जाएगा, तो जो ट्रेनिंग मिलती है, उसके बाद प्रमोशन्स और अच्छी तनखाह मिलने में भी सुविधा होती है। इस फील्ड में जाने के लिए जो एजुकेशनल क्वालीफिकेशन है, उसकी बहुत ज्यादा जरूरत नहीं है और मेरा ऐसा सुझाव है कि 16 साल की उम्र ठीक रहेगी।

आपने ऐज के बारे में सवाल किया है, तो मैं बता दूँ कि ऐज के बारे में ऑलरेडी स्पेसिफाई किया गया है। हमारे लॉ में अलग-अलग प्रकार के शिप के लिए 20, 25 और 30 ईयर्स का ऑलरेडी प्रोविजन है। उसका जो फ्लीट वेसल है, हम उसी को इंडियन सी में एलाऊ करते हैं, अन्यथा को नहीं करते।

नायक साहब, आपने इमिग्रेशन के बारे में अच्छा सुझाव दिया है। मैं कहूंगा कि गोवा से मुंबई आने के लिए इसकी कोई जरूरत नहीं है। आपकी सूचना के लिए बता दूँ कि जो ECNR stamping करनी पड़ती है, उसकी जरूरत नहीं है। मैं इसको अपने डिपार्टमेंट में हर तरफ से फॉलो अप करूंगा और इस पर निर्णय लेने की जरूरत कोशिश करूंगा।

एक और बात जो आपने कही है, रूल्स के बारे में मिनिस्ट्री का जो कहना है, मैं उसको भी करूंगा।

आपने जो एयर इंडिया के बैग्रेजस के बारे में बात कही है, मैं कहूंगा कि आजकल सभी कमर्शियल प्लाइट्स हैं। इनको चालीस किलो वजन एलाऊ करो, करने के बाद प्राइवेट एयरलाइन्स ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री शान्ताराम नायक : इस पर इंटरनेशनल गाइडलाइन्स हैं, वह देख लें।

श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी : मैं देख लूंगा, लेकिन आजकल ये बिजनेस भी काफी कंपीटिटिव बन गए हैं। वे यह कहते हैं कि यदि आप एलाऊ करना चाहते हैं तो उसका जो पैसा लगता है, आप उसको सरकार की तरफ से भरकर दो। यह अच्छी बात है, मुझे मुश्किल लगती है, पर फिर भी मैं इसे वेरिफाई करूंगा।

जहां तक पेनल्टीज़ के बारे में सम्माननीया सदस्या वंदना चव्हाण जी ने कहा है, आपका सुझाव बिल्कुल सही है, पर यह 1958 का एक्ट था, फिर इसके ऊपर स्टैंडिंग कमेटी ने भी कुछ सुझाव दिए हैं। जब मैंने यह बिल देखा, तो मुझे भी यह फील हुआ कि आज के जमाने में, जब इकोनॉमी इतनी बदल गई है, तो यह पेनल्टी कम है, पर स्टैंडिंग कमेटी की जो रिकमेंडेशन थी, उसके आधार पर वह रखी गई है। आपके बाकी सजेसंस पर भी मैं जरूर विचार करूंगा।

राजपाल सिंह सैनी जी ने जिसका उल्लेख किया है, वह कार्बोवाइ फ्रेंच सरकार ने की है, हमने नहीं की है। अपने फ्रेंच एम्बेसडर को हमने बताया कि इसमें आप मदद करिए और हम निश्चित रूप से उनकी मदद करेंगे। हमारे यहां बाकी बातों के बारे में भी अगर कोई घटना होती है, तो हमारे यहां से डीजी, शिपिंग की तरफ से लगातार जितनी मदद हो सकती है, वह मदद करने की कोशिश होती है।

ऑल वेस्ट मैटीरियल की हैंडलिंग के बारे में यहां कहा गया है। अब जमाना बदल गया है। अब जमाना यह हो गया है, *the technology is available that you can convert waste into wealth*. मैं दस दिन पहले स्टॉकहोम में था। वहां जो गार्बेज और ड्रेनेज का पानी था, उससे बायोगैस तैयार करके वहां 450 बसें बायोगैस पर चलती हैं। आजकल एक देश दूसरे देश को कचरा भी एक्सपोर्ट-इम्पोर्ट कर रहा है। यह हमारे यहां भी आ सकता है, पर इसके बारे में एनवायरनमेंट मिनिस्ट्री की गाइडलाइन है। इसका पूरा उपयोग करके हम समुद्र को स्वच्छ करना चाहते हैं। मुझे बड़ा दुख होता है, मैं मुम्बई में वर्ली में रहता हूँ, मैं जब कभी सुबह या शाम को समुद्र की तरफ जाता हूँ, तो वहां इतनी गंदी स्मेल आती है कि वहां खड़ा होना अच्छा नहीं लगता। अगर मैं यह कहूँ कि पूरी दुनिया में अगर सबसे ज्यादा पॉल्यूटेड वाटर किसी समुद्र में है, तो वह हमारे देश में है। जैसे हमारा 'स्वच्छ भारत' अभियान है, वैसे ही नदियों और समुद्रों को स्वच्छ करने का अभियान चलाना देश की प्रतिष्ठा और सम्मान के लिए बहुत आवश्यक है। इसलिए हम निश्चित रूप से इसके बारे में बहुत सेंसिटिव हैं। हम ऐसे किसी कचरे को समुद्र में नहीं डालने देंगे। जो कचरा आ रहा है, जिसका दवे जी ने उल्लेख किया है, यह बात भी सच है कि दुनिया का कचरा हमारे यहां भेज दिया जाता है, जो किसी काम का नहीं है। इस कचरे से हमारे देश के लिए एक नई समस्या खड़ी न हो, इसकी चिंता करनी पड़ेगी। इसके बाद जो भी ऐसा मैटीरियल आएगा, उसके बारे में हम जरूर चिंता करेंगे।

मैं एक बात बताता हूँ कि इंडियन सायंटिस्ट्स इतने कैपेबल हैं *that we can convert waste into wealth*. जैसे आयरन ओर है, तो आयरन ओर की जो स्लैग निकलती है, वह पड़ी हुई है। हमारे एक भारतीय वैज्ञानिक ने आस्ट्रेलिया में आयरन स्लैग से एयर स्ट्रिप बनाई, रोड बनाई। जब उन्होंने मुझे प्रिजेंटेशन दिया, तो मैंने अपने टेक्निकल विंग को कहा कि इसको जांचिए। मुझे आपको बताते हुए खुशी हो रही है कि एनवायरनमेंट प्वायंट ऑफ व्यू से यह देश के इतिहास में सबसे बड़ा निर्णय है कि आज जो आयरन ओर का स्लैग है, जो कर्णाटक में है, ओडिशा में है, यह पूरा स्लैग हम सीमेंट कंक्रीट की जो रोड बना रहे हैं, उसमें यूज करने के लिए मुफ्त, फ्री ऑफ चार्ज देने के लिए तैयार हैं, जिससे कॉस्ट ऑफ कंस्ट्रक्शन भी कम हो जाएगी और एनवायरनमेंट प्वायंट ऑफ व्यू से एक प्रॉब्लम भी सॉल्व हो जाएगी। नेचुरली, जो-जो वेस्ट आता है, उसकी चिंता करनी पड़ेगी और

जो हैज़ार्डस वेस्ट है, जो पानी में जाकर पानी को खराब करेगा, तो उसके बारे में भी चिंता करनी पड़ेगी। इसके बारे में एनवायरनमेंट मिनिस्ट्री के कुछ नियम हैं और हम इसकी चिंता पूरी तरह से करेंगे।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, there is already a technology for converting waste into energy. The Non-Conventional Energy Ministry was giving subsidy for that also. I think, you may consider this point also.

श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी : सर, मैं आपका आभारी हूँ। मैं उद्योगपति नहीं हूँ, मैं इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट नहीं हूँ, न ही मेरा कोई धंधा है। मैं अपने क्षेत्र में कोऑपरेटिव में किसानों के साथ ग्रीन पावर के पांच पावर प्रोजेक्ट्स चलाता हूँ और जैसा आप कह रहे हैं, मैं बायो मास से 80 मेगा वाट ग्रीन पावर तैयार करता हूँ। हमारे यहां 20,000 किसान उसके मालिक हैं। मैं आपकी बात को बिल्कुल साराहता हूँ। इस देश की पहली बस, जो 100 परसेंट किसानों द्वारा तैयार की हुई फ्यूल, एथनॉल, एब्सॉल्यूट अल्कोहल पर चल रही है, स्कैनिया कंपनी की यह पहली बस मैंने अपने नागपुर शहर में शुरू की है। मैं सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्रालय का भी मंत्री हूँ, तो मेरा प्रयास है कि आने वाले समय में बायो गैस, बायो डीजल, एथनॉल और इलेक्ट्रिक, इनका प्रयोग अधिक हो। हमारे हिन्दुजा जी ने लंदन में इलेक्ट्रिक बस लांच की है, मैं अभी स्वयं उस पर बैठ कर आया हूँ। अब भारत में भी हमारी एग्जिस्टिंग डीजल बसेज को इलेक्ट्रिक बसेज में कन्वर्ट करने की बात भी चल ही है। जब मैं मोटर व्हीकल ऐक्ट पर आपके सामने आऊँगा, तब आपको डिटेल में बताऊँगा। इसकी सब तैयारी हो चुकी है। अब हमको पॉल्यूशन को रोकना है। मैंने अभी जिन चारों फ्युअल्स की बात की है, उसमें 95% एमिशन कार्बन डाइऑक्साइड से है। इसलिए आपकी बात पर प्रायोरिटी से काम होगा, इतना मैं आपको विश्वास दिलाना चाहूँगा।

सर, अब मैं वॉटर ट्रांसपोर्ट के बारे में बताना चाहूँगा। मैंने प्रधान मंत्री जी से रिक्वेस्ट की है कि जिस तरह प्रधान मंत्री सड़क योजना बनी है, वैसे ही प्रधान मंत्री जलमार्ग योजना भी बनाई जानी चाहिए। मुझे लगता है कि यह देश के लिए बहुत आवश्यक है।

श्री भूपिंदर सिंह (ओडिशा): एक रिक्वेस्ट हमने भी की है।

श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी : जो रिक्वेस्ट आपने की है, वह कुछ-कुछ तो मेरे हाथ में है, लेकिन कुछ काम आपकी सपोर्ट के बिना नहीं होगा। इसके लिए स्पेशल हेड बनाना पड़ेगा।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : यहां पर सुप्रीम कोर्ट के वकील भी बैठे हुए हैं।

श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी : जिस प्रकार प्रधान मंत्री सड़क योजना बनाई गई, उसी प्रकार प्रधान मंत्री जलमार्ग योजना के लिए मैंने माननीय अर्थ मंत्री श्री अरुण जी और प्रधान मंत्री जी से रिक्वेस्ट की है। इससे देश का चित्र एकदम बदल जाएगा, इसलिए मैं आपकी बात पर जरूर विचार करूँगा।

आपने तमिलनाडु के Colachel Port के बारे में बताया है, यह बहुत इम्पोर्टेंट है। यह पोर्ट कन्याकुमारी के पास है और एशिया में दूसरे नम्बर पर नेचुरल गैस यहीं पर है, 20 मीटर ड्राफ्ट है। बाकी जगह पर हमको ड्राफ्ट स्वयं बनाना पड़ता है। 14 मीटर या 12 मीटर ड्राफ्ट के लिए भी 1000-2000 करोड़ रुपये लग जाते हैं, लेकिन यहां पर पहले ही यह अवेलेबल है।

हमारे पुत्री राधाकृष्णन जी ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: There is a proposal at the Vizhinjam Port.

SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI: I want to know whether it is a major port or a minor port.

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Vizhinjam is a major port. The deepest draft is there. The International Waterways are there. That proposal is pending.

SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI: I will verify it because I do not know exactly about it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Minister, Vizhinjam proposal has been pending with the Government for a considerable period of time. If you can do it, kindly do it quickly.

श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी : सर, मैं आपसे क्षमा मांगता हूँ, मुझे यह मालूम होना चाहिए था, लेकिन अभी उस पोर्ट के बारे में मेरे पास कोई जानकारी नहीं है। अगर वहां ड्राफ्ट है और अच्छा पोर्ट है, तो इसको अनुमित देने के बारे में जरूर कोई न कोई उचित कार्यवाही की जाएगी।

श्री उपसभापति : धन्यवाद।

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Sir, there is Sagar Island in West Bengal. There is a proposal for deep sea port near Sagar Island. It is still pending. What is its position now?

श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी : सर, उसमें अड़चन यह है कि वहां पर एक बड़ा ब्रिज बनाने की जरूरत पड़ेगी, जिसकी कीमत 3000 करोड़ रुपये तक आएगी। अभी जब मैं बेल्जियम गया था, तो मैंने वहां देखा कि उन्होंने push block technology से समुद्र के अन्दर टनल्स बनाई हैं। यहां पर भी जब हम वैसी ही टनल या ब्रिज बनाएंगे, तभी वह पोर्ट हम यूज कर सकते हैं। इसके लिए मैंने योजना भी तैयार कर ली है। यह जो टनल है, यह पीपीपी मॉडल में तैयार होगी। जो भी मैटीरियल वहां से जाएगा, उस पर प्रति टन के हिसाब से चार्ज देना पड़ेगा, उसी से उसकी कॉस्ट वसूल होगी। जो पोर्ट बनेगा, उसमें इन्वेस्टर पीपीपी मॉडल में काम करेगा। इसके लिए हमने योजना बना ली है और इसे हम जरूर करेंगे। यह बहुत इम्पोर्टेंट है, you are absolutely correct, लेकिन सरकार उस पर इतना पैसा नहीं लगा सकती। टनल बनाए बिना उस पोर्ट का कोई उपयोग नहीं हो सकता।

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, thank you for giving us this assurance. If you can provide us with a timeline, we will be more than happy. Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I think you have replied to every point made by every Member. You deserve kudos for that.

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Sir, a survey has already been done.

SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI: Sir, many issues are not related to the Bill. Since I am a newcomer, I was asking my senior Minister about the procedure. I am supposed to do that.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Tamil Nadu): Sir, this is his maiden Bill.

श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी : सर, Colachel Port के बारे में पुत्री राधाकृष्णन जी और मैं चेन्नई गए थे। मैंने तमिलनाडु के चीफ मिनिस्टर को भी इसके लिए पत्र लिखा है। अगर उन्होंने मुझे कोऑपरेट किया, तो मैं Colachel Port का काम तुरन्त ही शुरू करवा दूंगा।

बंगाल के बारे में आप चिन्ता मत करिए, मैं जो कहता हूँ, उसी तारीख पर काम शुरू होता है, मुझे जानने वाले इस बात को जानते हैं, इसलिए आप चिन्ता मत कीजिए। मैं आपको जो तारीख दूंगा और उस तारीख से पहले ही वहां पर काम शुरू कर दूँगे।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You covered all the points ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री भूपिंदर सिंह : सर, ...(**व्यवधान**)... उड़ीसा के लिए ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी : सर, मैं आपसे प्रार्थना करूँगा कि ...(**व्यवधान**)... इसके लिए अलग से कोई समय रखिए। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री भूपिंदर सिंह : उड़ीसा के लिए क्या कर रहे हैं? ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have covered all the points.

श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी: सर, हम existing 12 ports की कैपिसिटी डबल कर रहे हैं। इसमें निश्चित रूप से आप सब ने जो अपेक्षा वक्त की है कि हमारा ...(**व्यवधान**)... आप इस पर Half-an-Hour Discussion भी रखिए। मैं इसके ऊपर पूरा जवाब दूँगा।

सर, आखिर में एक ही मुद्दा है, जिसको बहुत से लोगों ने उठाया था, आपने भी कहा। मैं रामेश्वरम गया था। तब मेरे राज्य मंत्री मेरे साथ थे। उस समय वे फिशरमेन जिनको श्रीलंका में सजा हुई थी, उनके परिवार के लोग मुझसे और राधाकृष्णन जी से मिले। उन्होंने हमसे मिल कर स्थिति बताई। मैं उनके पत्र लेकर दिल्ली आया। उसके बाद मैं सुषमा जी से मिला और मैंने प्रधान मंत्री श्री नरेंद्र मोदी जी से प्रार्थना की तथा मैंने कहा कि उनको इस प्रकार से केसेज में डाल कर उनको सजा हुई, यह अच्छी बात नहीं हुई है। हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने और सुषमा जी ने, दोनों ने प्रयास किए, हमारी सरकार ने इसको बहुत सीरियसली लिया और इसके बाद उन लोगों को रिहा किया गया। तो मैं आपको विश्वास दिलाना चाहता हूँ। मैं अम्मा जी को भी धन्यवाद देता हूँ। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री भूपिंदर सिंह: सर, उड़ीसा के बारे में ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I think you have covered all the points.

श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी: सर, यह जो बिल है, इस पर बहुत अच्छे सुझाव दिए गए। नेक्स्ट टाइम और अच्छा समय दीजिए, आप जितने सवाल पूछेंगे, मैं उनकी तैयारी करके जवाब दूँगा।

मैं एक बार फिर से सदन से और सम्माननीय सदस्यों से अपील करता हूँ कि यह देश के इंटरैस्ट में है और environment के point of view से एक महत्वपूर्ण बिल है। आप सब लोग इसको मंजूरी दे दें, मैं आपसे यही प्रार्थना करता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In fact, I thank you on behalf of all the Members for replying to every Member and every point. The motions are already moved. I shall now put the motion regarding the consideration of the Merchant Shipping (Amendment) Bill, 2013 to vote. The question is:

That the Bill further to amend the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958, be taken into consideration.

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up Clause-by-Clause consideration of the Bill. In Clause 2, there are six Amendments (Nos.3 to 8) by Shri Nitin Jairam Gadkari.

Clause 2 – Insertion of new Part XIB

SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI: Sir, I move:

3. That at page 2, line 12, *for* the words "in a manner consistent are operated" the words "are operated in a prescribed manner consistent" be *substituted*.
4. That at page 2, lines 34 and 35, the words "as set out in the Annexure" be *deleted*.
5. That at page 3, lines 24 and 25, *for* the words "Indian ships, which are below 400 gross tonnage and not engaged in international voyage and which", the words "Indian ships entitled to fly Indian flag which are of 400 gross tonnage and above, with appropriate conditions as applicable for each type of ships and not engaged in international voyage and" be *substituted*.
6. That at page 4, line 1, *for* the words "A surveyor or any person authorised by the Director-General", the words "Any person authorised by the Director-General as surveyor" be *substituted*.
7. That at page 4, line 15, *for* the words "The surveyor or any person, authorised by the Director-General", the words "Any person authorised by the Director-General as surveyor" be *substituted*.
8. That at page 4, *for* lines 40 to 48, the following be *substituted*, namely:-
 - "(a) appropriate measures for operation of ships under the proviso to sub-section (2) of section 356P;
 - (b) the standards, requirements and measures to ensure compliance under section 356R;
 - (c) procedure and conditions and the fees which may be levied for inspection and issuance of international Anti-Fouling Systems Certificate under section 356S;

- (d) procedure and the fees which may be levied for issuance of Anti-Fouling Systems Certificate for foreign ships in India and Indian ships in foreign countries under section 356T;
- (e) procedure for collection handling and disposal of wastes under section 356U;
- (f) the format or record of Anti-Fouling Systems, the manner in which such record shall be maintained under section 356V;
- (g) any other matter which is required to be or may be prescribed".

The questions were put and the motions were adopted.

Clause 2, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In clause 3, there are five Amendments (Nos.9 to 13) by Shri Nitin Jairam Gadkari.

Clause 3 – Amendment of section 436

SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI: Sir, I move:

- 9. That at page 5, line 8, *for* the word “five lakh”, the word “fifteen lakh” be *substituted*.
- 10. That at page 5, line 10, *for* the word “one lakh”, the word “three lakh” be *substituted*.
- 11. That at page 5, line 13, *for* the word “fifty thousand”, the word “one lakh and fifty thousand” be *substituted*.
- 12. That at page 5, line 18, *for* the word “fifty thousand”, the word “one lakh and fifty thousand” be *substituted*.
- 13. That at page 5, line 21, *for* the word “*fifty thousand*”, the word “one lakh and fifty thousand” be *substituted*.

The questions were put and the motions were adopted.

Clause 3, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 4 – Insertion of Annexure

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In clause 4, there is one Amendment (No.14) by Shri Nitin Jairam Gadkari.

SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI: Sir, I move:

- 14. That at page 5 to 11, clause 4 be *deleted*.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause 4, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 1 – Short title and commencement

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In clause 1, there is one Amendment (No.2) by Shri Nitin Jairam Gadkari.

SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI: Sir, I move:

2. That at page 1, line 2, *for the figure “2013”, the figure “2014” be substituted.*

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Enacting Formula

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In the Enacting Formula, there is one Amendment (No.1) by Shri Nitin Jairam Gadkari.

SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI: Sir, I move:

1. That at page 1, line 1, *for the word “Sixty-fourth” the word “Sixty-fifth” be substituted.*

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Enacting Formula, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Title was added to the Bill.

SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI: I move:

That the Bill, as amended, be passed.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now we shall take up the Merchant Shipping (Second Amendment) Bill, 2013. The question is:

That the Bill further to amend the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958, be taken into consideration.

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In clause 3 there are three amendments (Nos. 3, 4 and 5) by the Minister.

Clause 3 - Insertion of new sections 88A and 88B

SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI: Sir, I move:

3. That at page 1, line 14, *after* the words "Director-General of Shipping", the words "or by any officer, authority or organisation authorised by him in this behalf" be *inserted*.
4. That at page 2, line 8, *for* the words "on Maritime Labour Standards signed in Geneva", the words "of Maritime Labour Organisation on Maritime Labour Standards signed in Geneva" be *substituted*.
5. That at page 2, lines 11 and 12, for the words "works on board in any capacity by any person", the words "work on board in any capacity of any person" be *substituted*.

The questions were put and the motions were adopted.

Clause 3, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 4 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In clause 5 there is an Amendment (No.6) by the Minister.

Clause 5 - Amendment of Section 92

SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI: Sir, I move:

6. That at page 2, *for* lines 31 to 35, the following be *substituted*, namely:-
 - (a) for sub-section (1), the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:-

"(1) The apprenticeship of any person to the sea service shall be by contract in writing between the apprentice or if he is a young person, then, on his behalf by his guardian, and the master or owner of the ship requiring the apprentice.";

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause 5, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 6 and 7 were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In clause 8 there is an Amendment (No.7) by the Minister.

Clause 8 - Amendment of Section 101

SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI: Sir, I move:

7. That at page 3, *after* line 7, the following be *inserted*, namely:-

(iv) after clause (k), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:-

"(kk) the terms of agreement with the crew shall be determined after consultation with such organisations in India as the Central Government may, by order, notify to be the most representative of the employers of seamen and of seamen,"

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause 8, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In clause 9 there is an Amendment (No.8) by the Minister.

Clause 9 - Substitution of new Section for Section 109

SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI: I move:

8. That at page 3, *after* line 13, the following proviso be *inserted*, namely:-

"Provided that the Director-General of Shipping,-

(i) for giving effective training; or

(ii) for performing a specific nature of duty,

at night, may, by order permit engagement of any young person in night work which shall not be detrimental to the health or well being of such young person."

The question was put and the motion was adopted

Clause 9, as amended' was added to the Bill.

Clauses 10 and 11 were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In clause 12 there is an Amendment (No.9) by the Minister.

Clause 12 - Substitution of new Section for Section 132

SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI: Sir, I move:

9. That at page 3, *for* lines 23 and 24, the following be *substituted*, namely:-

'12. In section 132 of the principal Act, in sub-section (1), for clause (a), the following clause shall be *substituted*, namely:-

"(a) where the amount in dispute is up to five lakh rupees or such higher amount not exceeding ten lakh rupees, as the Central Government may, by notification, specify, at the instance of either party to the dispute;"'

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause 12, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 13-15 were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In clause 16 there is an Amendment (No. 10) by the Minister.

Clause 16 - Insertion of new Section 218A

SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI: Sir, I move:

10. That at page 4, line 19, after the words "Maritime Labour Convention", the words "and in consultation with such organisations in India as the Central Government may, by order, notify to be the most representative of the employers of seamen and of seamen;" be inserted.

The question was put and the motion was adopted

Clause 16, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 17 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 1, there is one amendment (No. 2) by Shri Nitin Jairam Gadkari.

Clause 1 – Short Title and Commencement

SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI: Sir, I move:-

3. That at page 1, line 2, for the figure "2013", the figure "2014" be *substituted*.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In the Enacting Formula, there is one amendment (No. 1) by Shri Nitin Jairam Gadkari.

Enacting Formula

SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI: Sir, I move:-

1. That at page 1, line 1, *for* the word "Sixty-fourth" the word "Sixty-fifth" be *substituted*.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

The Enacting Formula, as amended, was added to the Bill.

The Title was added to the Bill.

SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI: Sir, I move:

That the Bill, as amended, be passed.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me tell you, the Minister replied to every point. He was well prepared on the Bill. I have to say that.

We shall now take up the next Bill, The Indian Institutes of Information Technology Bill, 2014. Shrimati Smriti Zubin Irani to move.

The Indian Institutes of Information Technology Bill, 2014

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): Sir, I beg to move:

That the Bill to declare certain institutions of information technology to be institutions of national importance, with a view to develop new knowledge in information technology and to provide manpower of global standards for the information technology industry and to provide for certain other matters connected with such institutions or incidental thereto, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

मान्यवर, आपके माध्यम से सदन के सामने मैं यह निवेदन रखना चाहूंगी कि ट्रिपल आईटी, ग्वालियर, इलाहाबाद, जबलपुर और कांचीपुरम के छात्रों को इस सदन के माध्यम से विद्या का आशीर्वाद प्राप्त हो। यह तो पूरी दुनिया ने माना है कि सॉफ्टवेयर डेवलपमेंट में हिन्दुस्तानियों ने एक अहम भूमिका विश्व भर में अदा की है, लेकिन यह भी एक सत्य है कि हार्डवेयर प्रॉडक्शन आज भी हमारे देश के लिए एक चुनौती बनी हुई है।

सर, आपके माध्यम से इस सदन में यह कहते हुए मुझे बहुत प्रसन्नता है कि प्रधान मंत्री जी के "डिजिटल इंडिया" और "मेक इन इंडिया" के आह्वान के बाद कई भारतीय ऐसे हैं, जो भारत लौट रहे हैं ताकि वे हार्डवेयर इंडस्ट्रीज में अपनी मैनुफैक्चरिंग शुरू कर सकें। इसलिए आज जब मैं इस बिल को आपके माध्यम से इस सदन में प्रस्तुत करती हूँ, तब मैं इस चिंता को भी जोड़ती हूँ कि "डिलॉएड" की एक रिपोर्ट में यह पाया गया है कि साल 2020 में यह संभावना उत्पन्न होती है कि भारत का इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स इम्पोर्ट बिल भारत के ऑयल इम्पोर्ट बिल्स से भी ज्यादा होगा। इसलिए आज भारत को उच्च शिक्षा में कुछ ऐसे संस्थानों की दरकार है, जिनके माध्यम से हमारे छात्रों के बीच नई नॉलेज का संचार हो, हमारी रिसर्च कैपेसिटी और भी सुदृढ़ हो और हम अपनी फैकल्टीज को भी तैयार कर सकें ताकि ग्लोबल स्टैंडर्ड की मैनपावर हमारे देश में राष्ट्र के निर्माण में अपना योगदान दे सके।

मान्यवर, आपके माध्यम से मैं इस सदन के सभी सम्मानित सदस्यों से यह निवेदन करती हूँ कि आज आप अपना मार्गदर्शन एवं योगदान दें ताकि यह बिल आपकी उपस्थिति में पास हो सके।

The question was proposed.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Dr. Bhalchandra Mungekar.

DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR (Nominated): Sir, I thank you very much for your kind permission to participate in the discussion on this important Bill. I stand to support the Bill. After going through its contents, I feel it is extremely important. I am very happy that the Minister has introduced this Bill.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN, (SHRI P. RAJEEVE) *in the Chair.*]

Sir, the Eleventh Five Year Plan, which was prepared during UPA-I, was historical in more ways than one. I do not wish to mention the salient features of the Eleventh Five Year Plan. But, one important thing that took place during the Eleventh Plan was the expansion of higher and technical education in the country. In 2006 and 2007, the Gross Enrollment Ratio in India was hardly 11.5 per cent or 12 per cent. It means, amongst the college-going group students, hardly 12 per cent were registering themselves in the colleges in higher education. But, by the same time, in China, the Gross Enrollment Ratio was nearly 25 per cent and in developing countries it was around 30 per cent, in industrialized countries they were having around 75 to 80 per cent and when we were wanting to meet the challenges of the 21st century and provide the skilled manpower, highly technical and well-equipped, the Gross Enrollment Ratio in the higher education, namely, at 12 percent was abysmally low and totally disappointing. It was, in this context, that the then Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singhji, under his own initiative, took upon himself and initiated the plan of expansion of higher education system in the country. At that time, it was decided to establish 15 Central Universities, 15 world class universities and 20 IIITs. Then out of 625 districts in the country, the Gross Enrollment Ratio in 370 backward districts in the country was less than 12 per cent. The reason was that there was great unevenness in the Gross Enrollment Ratios. For example, advanced States such as Maharashtra, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Gujarat were having the GER above national average, while States like Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Orissa, were having lower than 12 per cent. Men were enrolling more than women and the backward classes such as Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes, were having still lower than the average Gross Enrollment Ratio of 12 per cent. Now, as regards the plan of expansion of higher and technical education, where these 20 IIITs were proposed to be formed, I am extremely happy to say that out of these existing 20 IIITs, four are proposed to be upgraded and they have to be made centres of excellence. Sir, my memory goes back and I pay tribute to Late Shri Rajiv Gandhi. I remember when I was doing my college years in the early 1960s, when a small automatic addition machine was introduced in

[Dr. Bhalchandra Munekar]

the LIC, people were resisting, because we were thinking that these facets machines would be replacing the manpower and they would create some sort of unemployment. In the course of time, we realized that without going to technology and higher and higher levels of technology, it would be impossible for the country to develop at a much higher rate. That is why, appropriately, late Shri Rajiv Gandhi had a dream of leading the country to the 21st century and this entire communication and information technology era began with late Shri Rajiv Gandhi. I do not remember, but I think in 1998, when I first talked to my wife from a remote district village in Sawantwadi to Mumbai by paying one rupee on PCO; it was so thrilling because earlier it was not possible even to talk because there was no communication other than a trunk call and we were to wait for telephone connection for indefinite amount of time. Now, after paying my tribute to late Shri Rajiv Gandhi, I also appreciate the Minister that out of these four IIITs, one is named after Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee. We all know that certain personalities transcend the political boundaries. One among them, during the recent time, is obviously Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee. The country cannot produce many Atal Bihari Vajpayees. We don't get Vajpayees every now and then. That is why I appreciate that an IIIT at Gwalior is being named after Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee.

Sir, this Bill and the provisions of the Bill are dealing largely with logistics. Since I was deeply involved in framing the rules and regulations as a Member of the Planning Commission, I think that all of them are appropriate. They are just in conformity with the regulation and management of the IIITs and in order to subserve the purpose of dissemination of knowledge, spirit of knowledge, restoring knowledge and creating highly sophisticated skilled manpower. We have been talking, time and again, about our performance with reference to China. Unfortunately, for China they did not give sufficient importance to English. For one reason or the other, I am not going to the logistics of that, we kept English at the important place and we could get the results and the fruits of introducing this IIIT education, and English helped us a lot.

Sir, I would like to raise certain general issues. One issue has been agitating me since I joined the Rajya Sabha in May, 2010 Sir we are talking of centres of excellence. What exactly do we mean by 'centres of excellence'? After having worked in the Planning Commission for five years and for five years as Vice-Chancellor, to the best of my knowledge, I am open for correction, the Government of India or the Ministry of HRD or the Planning Commission have not decided definite and tangible norms of centres of excellence. We have been talking about global standards. What are the global standards we are talking about? There is competition between Oxford and Cambridge to go to the global standards. But global standards from whose point of view? Global

standards among Asian countries or global standards within the developing countries or global standards *vis-à-vis* the developed countries? These are the mystique concepts. I am not criticizing the Ministry. I know that they have taken over just six months before. My only point is : for the country as a whole, for the academic community, rather than going to medieval India, it is necessary to decide the objective global standards and the objective norms of centres of excellence. By merely naming or giving or upgrading any particular institute as a centre of excellence does not make it a centre of excellence. For example, please bear with me, Sir, and I seek the indulgence of the House, each one of us, including the top officials and the executives of the country one lamenting that not a single university in India is coming in the list of top 500 universities or 600 universities. I mean, it is highly undesirable to expect this in view of the actual facts. I have raised a question. At this moment of time, minimum of one-fourths of the State universities are today without a regular Vice-Chancellor. Fifty per cent of the universities in the country, for the problems known to the State Governments and the Central Government, do not have even 50 per cent regular teaching staff. The Central Universities are also in pathetic conditions, which are functioning under our nose. What I mean to say is, this should not be taken as a criticism, this should not be taken as an attempt on my part to criticize the Ministry, because I was part and parcel of the system to rectify the system. That is why by merely calling some institutes as centres of excellence and upgrading them will not make these institutes centres of excellence. Sir, sometimes, we make a regular State University as a Central University or a regular engineering college as an IIT. This is highly unbecoming. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, in the last year of the First Five Year Plan, established seven or eight IITs and seven IIMs. Even the best possible engineering college cannot become an IIT, because IIT has its own culture. An IIT is made over a period of time. An IIT is not a matter of upgradation. Therefore, my point is that as far as this Centre of Excellence is concerned, we have to decide what exactly the objectives and criteria are.

The next point is that we have to take stock of the situation and exactly see what the status of these universities or academic institutions which are, presently, serving as Centres of Excellence is and in what respect they are different. Is it the composition of their Academic Council or is it the faculty or is it the Board of Studies? What makes them Centres of Excellence? Or again is it in the qualifications of teaching staff or in conducting examinations or in conducting seminars or in making them more and more employable? I was shocked to know something. The other day, in a meeting of the Standing Committee on HRD, the UGC Chairman had come as a witness, and I wish to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to this. They had given the Vision Statement of the University Grants Commission established in 1956. The Vision Statement of the UGC has nothing to do with the requirements of the Indian economy today. Everything

[Dr. Bhalchandra Munekar]

is there in the Vision Statement, except the employability. I don't mind if tomorrow somebody becomes Einstein or somebody becomes Bertrand Russell. Basically, after spending 20 or 25 years in school or college, somebody must be able to earn for his or her livelihood. When, on the one hand, we are tackling the problem of unemployment and on the other for getting employability I don't mind creating knowledge for the sake of knowledge but this knowledge is also with a purpose, that it is likely to make a person self-sufficient. For example, if somebody asks me what has been the greatest achievement of India during the last 60 years, that is, after independence. There are many, and I can give one-hour lecture on this. This is not the time for that, nor is it relevant now. But if the single achievement of India is to be identified, then, looking into the abilities and the capacities that women in this country have proved after independence, there is no parallel in this world to that. From that point of view, for making our people and the younger generation self-sufficient, is most important. We are talking of demographic dividend – what steps are taken for this demographic dividend? Demographic dividend doesn't depend upon age profile. Demographic dividend depends upon getting equivalent employment and job opportunities to the younger generation proportionate to their aspirations. You cannot have an M.A. second-class degree for clerical examination. By the way, there is nowhere in any other country the post of clerk. Clerk was the post invented by the Britishers. Similarly, there is nowhere in the world a B.Com. degree. There is B.Sc. degree in Economics. B.Com. degree was introduced by the Imperial Government just to make the audits of the East India Company. Now, B.Com. means accounting and auditing. My point is, taking into account these requirements, the Minister should look into this aspect.

The last point is, the basic motto of the Education Policy that we decided, during the Eleventh Five Year Plan, was Expansion, Equity and Excellence. We are able to do expansion to some extent. And as for excellence, this Bill is trying to move towards it. But the most important concept is equity. One of the greatest challenges in the field of education, in the field of job and in the field of political decision-making process is that the country has to grow on the concept of equity. And, according to me, we are sowing the seeds of disequilibrium in the social system. Sir, I am very happy that this Bill is providing for reservations in admissions for the disadvantaged sections of the society. It is in Clause 8 (3). It says, "Provided that every such Institute shall be a Central Educational Institution for the purposes of the Central Educational Institutions (Reservation in Admission) Act, 2006." It was also there during the period 2006. I am very happy about it because along with the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes 27 per cent reservations were provided to the OBCs at that time. But then, the institutes are having authorities, Board of Governors, Senate, Finance Committee, Building and Works

Committee, Research Council and such other authorities as may be declared by the Statutes to be authorities of the institute. In fact, I was to move the amendment to this. I want to suggest to the Minister and also to this House, they may provide reservation in the authorities. In the hope I did not make the amendment -- but I hope that in each Board of Governors, Senate there has to be some sort of reservation for the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and socially and educationally backward classes. Sir, I will justify this point within two minutes and then I will close. Clause 35 says, "Subject to the provisions of this Act and the Statutes, the Ordinances of every Institute may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely:- (a) the admission of the students to the Institute." I am raising a general point and my general point is, Unfortunately, in 1946, Dr. Ambedkar has commented, when minorities were claiming some share in political power and religious communities were clamouring for monopolizing power. At that time Dr. Ambedkar commented that and I quote, "Unfortunately, for the minorities in India, a new doctrine of nationalism has evolved. Monopolizing the whole power by the majority is called nationalism, and any claim for sharing some power is called communalism." Sir, there is a distinction between the State and the society. As you very well know, there is a distinction between the relations of production and forces of production. Forces of production move faster and relations of production lag behind. State is moving faster and society lags behind. Now the question is, I am very happy that in the admissions the reservations have been provided, but then, I have also known that in a number of educational institutions where these reservations are provided, after a provision of the reservation, they are not satisfactorily implemented. I can give the list of the universities. It is thought that the provision for reservation for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and OBCs means inefficiency. This myth must be destroyed lock, stock and barrel. Historically, it is not proved anywhere, by any evidence that the reservation for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and the OBCs – OBC is not a standard technical term but socially and educationally backward classes, creates inefficiency. Thirty years ago, this was referred to women also and now women not only entered, but they even excelled everywhere. Sir, from that point of view, Minister Madam, it is necessary to see and ensure that it is not only sufficient to make provisions for reservations, but also to strictly implement the reservation policy in letter and spirit. With this, I thank you very much and I support the Bill.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE): Thank you, it was very informative. You were the former Vice-Chancellor. Now, Shri Tarun Vijay.

SHRI TARUN VIJAY (Uttarakhand): Respected Vice-Chairman, Sir, I rise to support a Bill that is going to change India's standing in knowledge, plan in a big way. The Bill is titled, 'The Indian Institutes of Information Technology Bill, 2014' and the

5.00 P.M.

[Shri Tarun Vijay]

mission statement itself says it all. It says that this Bill is being brought with a view to developing new knowledge in information technology and to provide manpower of global standards for the information technology industry. This is a great nation. हम लोग सॉफ्टवेयर के क्षेत्र में पृथ्वी का स्वाभाविक नेतृत्व करते हैं। स्वाभाविक रूप से भारत के नागरिक चाहे वे तमिलनाडु से हैं, उत्तराखंड से हैं, बिहार से हैं या गुजरात से, सम्पूर्ण विश्व की सॉफ्टवेयर इंडस्ट्री का नेतृत्व कर रहे दिखते हैं, लेकिन बीच के माहौल में स्थिति ऐसी हुई कि श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी के समय ITs का प्रवाह शुरू हुआ।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE): Not from Kerala?

श्री तरुण विजय: जी, सभी राज्या केरल तो बहुत brilliant है। उस समय श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी के समय ITs का प्रवाह प्रारम्भ हुआ। मुझे खुशी है कि उस विवाह को डा. मनमोहन सिंह जी के समय में भी जारी रखा गया और ज्ञान के क्षेत्र में, प्रज्ञा के क्षेत्र में जो एक गंगा बही, उसे लगातार निरंतरता प्राप्त होती रही, लेकिन दिक्कतें हुई। जो एफ.सी. कोहली साहब हैं, जो टीसीएस के वाइस प्रेजिडेंट रहे और भारत में आईटी के जनक माने जाते हैं, 70 के दशक में वे भारत में आईटी लेकर आए थे। उनका यह कहना है कि आप जितने भी विश्वविद्यालय या विद्यालय खोल दें, लेकिन जब तक उनमें इस विद्या में निष्णात, कुशल faculty नहीं मिलेगी, तब तक केवल नाम बदलने से आपको उपलब्धि प्राप्त नहीं होगी। इसलिए जब हम excellence की बात करते हैं, जब हम higher knowledge की बात करते हैं तो यह भी बात होनी चाहिए कि हमें faculty कहां से मिलेगी। सर, आप उत्तर प्रदेश में मेरठ के क्षेत्र में चले जाइए, दक्षिण में चले जाइए, कर्णाटक, आंध्र प्रदेश, केरल, तमिलनाडु, हर जगह शहर से शहर जाते समय सड़क के दोनों ओर आपको इन्फार्मेशन टेक्नोलॉजी और इंजीनियरिंग, ये तमाम कॉलेजेज और हायर एजुकेशन के सेंटर्स देखने को मिलेंगे। कई बार उन्हें देखकर लगता है कि भारत का वित्त और भारत की विद्या विंध्य के पार ज्यादा है। लेकिन सबकी एक ही शिकायत है कि faculty नहीं है, सही अध्यापक नहीं मिलते हैं, साइंस और टेक्नोलॉजी में अच्छे पढ़ाने वाले लोग नहीं मिलते हैं। विश्व के जो श्रेष्ठतम विद्यालय हैं, यूनिवर्सिटीज हैं, उनमें भारत के विश्वविद्यालय नहीं आते हैं। प्रोफेसर अशोक झुनझुनवाला, आईआईटी मद्रास के विश्वविख्यात वैज्ञानिक हैं। उनका यह कहना है, "भारतीयों की जीन्स में है, विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी।" दुनिया का नेतृत्व करने में भारत के लोग, भारत के नौजवान समर्थ हैं, लेकिन क्या हम उन्हें, भारत की जो मूलभूत समस्याएं हैं, उनके समाधान के लिए अपनी विद्या का उपयोग करने के लिए लगा रहे हैं। And, I must quote a few lines from what he has said. He said, "Science and technology has to play a major role in not only India's industrial growth, but also to solve many basic problems of lives of people of India like water, sanitation, food, power, housing and transport. There is little doubt that India's young scientists are bright and capable as good as anywhere else in the world. They have proven themselves in India and abroad and drive R & D for most large US and European companies. However, so far, their capabilities have been inadequately harnessed for India." सर, यह जो विधेयक है, यह इस कमी को पूरा करने की दिशा में एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण कदम है। यह जो विधेयक है, इसमें जो प्रावधान

दिए हुए हैं, उन प्रावधानों से भारत पुनः सॉफ्टवेयर के क्षेत्र में आगे बढ़ने की स्थिति में पहुंचा है। मैं एक कोट करना चाहूंगा। टॉम फ्रीडमैन दुनिया के बहुत बड़े लेखक हैं, स्तम्भकार हैं। पिछले दिनों उन्होंने एक पुस्तक लिखी। उस पुस्तक का पहला पैराग्राफ बंगलुरु से शुरू होता है। वे कहते हैं कि there was a time when American mothers were telling their children, 'Tom, finish your breakfast, Indians are starving.' But the time has come now when the American mothers are telling their children, 'Tom, work hard, finish your homework, Indians are coming.' Sir, this kind of a change has been brought by the young people of India. सारी दुनिया में कोई ऐसा प्रोग्राम नहीं है, कोई ऐसा सॉफ्टवेयर का प्रोजेक्ट नहीं है, जिसमें आप किसी न किसी भारतीय का नाम न देखते हों। ललिता रामकृष्णन होंगी, सुधीर मिश्रा होंगे, रामलिंगम होंगे, कोई भी होगा, लेकिन दो, तीन, चार, पांच, सात — चाहे वह फोटोशॉप है, चाहे वह adobe है, चाहे वह Microsoft का कोई भी प्रोग्राम है, हिन्दुस्तानी का नाम उसमें खुदा हुआ रहता है, जो बताता है कि भारत का ज्ञान और विद्या हमारे मानस में प्रारम्भ काल से अंकित है, लेकिन दूसरे देश हमें आगे लेकर जा रहे हैं। हम लोग देखते हैं कि चीन की जो डोमेस्टिक सॉफ्टवेयर इंडस्ट्री है, वह भारत से कई गुणा बढ़ गयी है। हमारी सॉफ्टवेयर इंडस्ट्री 111 बिलियन तक ही पहुंची है। Now, the China's domestic software industry has started to attract more local consumers with revenues touching US \$ 311 billion in the first months of this year. In terms of certain criteria and standards, a number of domestic developers are nearing or even overtaking their foreign counterparts.

सर, जब भारतीय लोग बाहर जाते हैं, तो उनकी क्या स्थिति है? दुनिया में हम नाम कमा रहे हैं। But, globally, there are 18.5 million software developers, of whom 11 million are professional developers and 7.5 million hobbies developers who are called amateurs. There are 29 million skilled IT workers including professional software developers and 18 million operations and management skilled workers. अब इसमें दिक्कत क्या है? अमेरिका के पास 19 परसेंट है, चीन के पास 10 प्रतिशत इसका हिस्सा है और भारत के पास 9.8 प्रतिशत हिस्सा है। अमेरिका के पास में पूरे ग्लोबल आईटीज़ स्किल्ड वर्कर्स का 22 प्रतिशत है जबकि भारत के पास 10.4 प्रतिशत है और चीन हमसे पीछे है, जो 7.6 प्रतिशत हिस्सा रख रहा है। यह जो विधेयक है, इसी कमी को पूरा करने की दिशा में है। यह जो विधेयक है, यह सिद्ध कर देगा कि हम उन भारतीयों को भी इस विद्या में आगे बढ़ने का समान मौका दें, ताकि जो गैप लगातार बढ़ रहा है, चाहे अमेरिका है, चाहे चीन है, वे हमसे आगे बढ़ते जा रहे हैं, उस गैप को हम पूरा करें और विश्व में भारत की विद्या का हम एक बार फिर से ध्वज फहराएं। हम बहुत अच्छा कर रहे हैं। Export revenue is estimated to be gross US\$ 86 billion in 2013-14. लेकिन यह जो एक्सपोर्ट रेवेन्यू है, यह चीन के मुकाबले में बहुत ही कम रहती है। दूसरी तरफ स्थिति यह है कि जहां हम ब्रेन ड्रेन की बात करते हैं, माननीय मंत्री महोदया श्रीमती स्मृति जी ने बिल्कुल सही कहा है कि जो ब्रेन ड्रेन है, अब यह ब्रेन गेन में परिवर्तित हो रहा है। बहुत से ऐसे लोग हैं, हमारे मित्र हैं जो अमेरिका में 23-24 साल रहे और अब भारत में आ रहे हैं क्योंकि यहां पर उनको प्रज्ञा प्रवाह का जीवन्त एक दर्शन हो रहा है और यह जो दर्शन हो रहा है, यह उनका उत्साह बढ़ा रहा है। इसमें एक बात मैं जरूर कहना चाहूंगा कि जो Global Initiative for Academic Network है, जो माननीय मंत्री महोदया ने मानव संसाधन मंत्रालय के माध्यम से किया है, उसके माध्यम से भी पूरे विश्व के जो अकादमिक

[श्री तरुण विजय]

हैं, वे भारत में आकर अपना ज्ञान दान दे रहे हैं। मैं आपको एक सुझाव देना चाहूंगा कि भारत पूर्व का नक्षत्र है, भारत वह देश है जिसने प्रारम्भ से विश्व को ज्ञान दिया है,

"एतद्देश प्रसूतस्य सकाशादग्रजन्मनः।

स्वं स्वं चरित्रं शिक्षेरन्, पृथिव्यां सर्वमानवः॥"

पूरी पृथ्वी से लोग भारत में पढ़ने के लिए आते थे। दो हजार साल पहले जब केंब्रिज नहीं था, हार्वर्ड नहीं था, भारत में तक्षशिला विश्वविद्यालय था, जिसमें 30 लाख पुस्तकें थीं।

Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, just imagine, if India had three million handwritten books 2,000 years before, how many years they would have worked to create a society that created such a genius and intelligent people who hand wrote three million books for Takshashila University. That was India. India had always been known for its Vidya, for its Jnana, for its Prajna, never known for its military power, for its sword power. हमने विश्व में अपनी धाक जमाई है, तो विद्या और करुणा के बल पर जमाई है, वह आज पुनः जमाने की आवश्यकता है। Let the East rise. For me, the EAST is empowering academics in science and technology. E for empowering, A for academics, S & T for science and technology. Let India rise to give the light of science and technology to the entire world. यह भारत का प्रकाश ज्ञान का विज्ञान का, यह समस्त विश्व को प्रकाशित करे और इसके लिए सरकार जो काम कर रही है, वह स्किल्ड डेवलपमेंट का एक बड़ा काम कर रही है जिसके अंतर्गत 500 million youth will be skilled by 2022; 10 million youth will be trained in IECT sector, a great step forward. But, the problem is, according to CII, we will be having a shortage of 3.5 million skilled IT youngsters in the next two years. 3.5 million! 35 लाख से ज्यादा की अभी हमारे पास कमी है, यह सीआईआई का आकलन है। इस कमी को कैसे पूरा करेंगे। उस कमी को पूरा करने के लिए आवश्यकता है कि बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर हम लोग आई.टी. के सेक्टर में इसके ज्ञान-ध्यान के काम को आगे बढ़ाएं।

सर, इसी में साइबर सिक्योरिटी और साइबर टेरेरिज्म का मुद्दा आता है। यह भी आई.टी. के क्षेत्र का बहुत बड़ा मुद्दा है। यह मैं नहीं कह रहा हूँ बल्कि भारत सरकार के दस्तावेजों ने साइबर सिक्योरिटी और साइबर टेरेरिज्म के संबंध में बहुत ही गंभीर चिंता जताई है। As per the cyber crime data maintained by National Crime Records Bureau, every year the crime is increasing. A total of 1,791, then 2,876, and 4,356 cyber crime cases were registered under Information Technology Act during the years, 2011, 2012 and 2013, respectively. The Government has used the words "all the Ministries and Departments of Central Government and State Governments have been asked to implement the crisis management plan to counter cyber-attacks and cyber-terrorism." The cyber terrorism is a great threat to the Indian security. Sir, I must say that our young scientists have worked wonders in this field, especially, I would like to mention about NIC. The NIC has done a commendable work in this field, but, it has gone unsung; it has gone unmentioned so far. It has a national

network of more than 60,000 end users, more than two million users access NIC portals every day for information and services; and more than 90 million emails per month are circulated. It has the largest video-conferencing network in the country, facilitating more than 25,000 conference hours per month.

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE): Tarunji, there is one more speaker from your party.

SHRI TARUN VIJAY: This kind of a situation demands more skilled youngsters from our universities. This Bill will facilitate to provide that. But, Sir, can I request the Government, through you, that we must empower NIC more? We are depending completely on Google, which is a security threat to India. I have taken up the Google's case here in this august House last year also, and hon. Minister of Defence, Shri Antony was very kind. He initiated the investigations against it. There is an FIR by Government of India against Google today, and the CBI is investigating against Google. It is a potential security threat. हमारा सारा डाटा, हमारी सारी ई-मेलज और हमारा सारा सामान अमरीका जाता है। क्या हम भारत की ई-मेलज सेक्टर में NIC को मजबूत नहीं कर सकते? वीसा और मास्टर कार्ड है, क्या हम भारत के रुपए, भारतीय पद्धति से, भारत के क्रेडिट कार्ड, अपने सिक्क्योरिटी सिस्टम के साथ स्थापित नहीं कर सकते? यह काम होगा हमारी यूनिवर्सिटी में जाने वाले हायर लर्नर्स का। वैसे भी e-development of India is the engine for transition into developed nation बहुत तेजी से बढ़ रहा है। e-government है, e-industry है, e-innovation है, R&D है, e-learning है, e-security है, e-inclusiveness है, यह सब anti-corruption instrument बहुत बढ़ा है। हम जितने e-governance में जाते हैं, उतनी ही transparency आती है। भारत में जो anti-graft movement है, transparency स्थापित करने की movement है, वह IT के माध्यम से आती है। भारत की सुरक्षा मजबूत करने का जो मामला है, जैसा कि मैंने बताया है, यह गूगल के माध्यम से होता है, इसके लिए हम अपने NIC को मजबूत करें, सर्वे ऑफ इंडिया को मजबूत करें, ताकि गूगल अर्थ के बजाय हम भारत के नक्शों के लिए सर्वे ऑफ इंडिया को इन्टरनेट पर एक्सस करें।

माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह विधेयक की e-governance, anti-corruption और भारत के ज्ञान और विज्ञान के क्षेत्र में बहुत बड़ा क्रांतिकारी कदम है। मैं इसका पूरी तरह से समर्थन करता हूँ। मैं राष्ट्र कवि श्री रामधारी सिंह दिनकर, के दो शब्द कहना चाहूंगा।

"एक हाथ में कमल, एक में ज्ञान दीप्त विज्ञान,
लेकर उठने वाला है धरती पर, हिन्दुस्तान।"

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश) : धन्यवाद श्रीमन् । इतने योग्य लोग बोल रहे थे कि हमारी समझ से बाहर हो गया, क्योंकि मैं तो समझ रहा था कि पता नहीं, कितनी बड़ी डिबेट होगी। मैं इस बिल का इस वजह से समर्थन कर रहा हूँ क्योंकि उत्तर प्रदेश का पहली बार किसी बिल में नाम आया है। स्मृति जी, आप भी बड़ी भाग्यशाली हैं कि यह बिल उत्तर प्रदेश के बारे में है। न आप अमेठी से चुनाव लड़तीं, न इस पोजीशन पर पहुंचतीं। आप अमेठी से चुनाव लड़ी हैं, प्रधान मंत्री उत्तर प्रदेश से हैं, देखिए अब डिफेंस मिनिस्टर भी हो गए हैं। ये भी उत्तर प्रदेश से हैं। हमारा दिल बढ़ा है,

[श्री नरेश अग्रवाल]

हम बाहर वालों को अपने घर में बसा लेते हैं। प्रधान मंत्री जी हो गए, मनोहर जी हो गए और आप भी हैं, आपने कम से कम उत्तर प्रदेश का ख्याल तो रखा। मैं चाहूंगा कि आप जितना ज्यादा ख्याल रखेंगी उतनी ही और आगे बढ़ती जाएंगी। हम लोग तो यही कह सकते हैं कि वैसे तो हमारा स्टेट बहुत बड़ा है, लेकिन आपकी एजुकेशन, सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की एजुकेशन से हम अभी भी बहुत पीछे हैं, इसलिए पहले तो मैं यह चाहूंगा कि आप बिल में दो चीजें और जोड़ लें। एक जो आपने बोर्ड ऑफ गवर्नर्स बनाया है, उसमें कम से कम लोकल एमपी को डाल दीजिए। आपने इसमें उन सभी लोगों के लिए कर दिया है, लेकिन इसमें लोकल एमपी का भी तो कोई रोल होगा। आपको जहां लगे, वहां लोकल एमपी को डाल दीजिए। जो काउंसिल है, जिसकी आप चेयरमैन हैं, जिससे उनको मॉनिटर कर सकें, आप इसमें कम से कम दोनों सदनों से दो-तीन मैम्बर्स को भी डाल दीजिए, ताकि आपको भी समर्थन के लिए और लोग मिल सकें, आपके साथ लोग हो सकें। मैं चाहूंगा कि आप इन दो चीजों को अवश्य कर लें, बाकी आपका बिल बहुत ही अच्छा है। मैं आपसे यह कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर आपने हमारा एजुकेशन सिस्टम नहीं चेंज किया, तो उचित नहीं होगा। अभी तरुण विजय जी बहुत तेजी से बोल रहे थे। आप आज वर्ल्ड की सौ टॉप यूनिवर्सिटीज उठा लीजिए, उसमें हिंदुस्तान की एक भी यूनिवर्सिटी नहीं है। हमारी आईआईटीज बहुत फेमस हैं, हमारे पास बहुत यूनिवर्सिटीज हैं। इसमें प्राइवेट सेक्टर का बहुत बड़ा योगदान है। आज आपको यह मानना पड़ेगा कि यदि एजुकेशन सेक्टर में निजी क्षेत्र का इतना बड़ा योगदान नहीं होता तो शायद हमारी लिटरसी की दर इतनी नहीं बढ़ी होती। लेकिन हमें यह सोचना पड़ रहा है कि क्या हमारा स्तर अच्छा है? हम क्यों नहीं विश्व के स्तर पर स्वयं को कंपीट कर पा रहे हैं? मैं देखता हूं कि विश्व की किसी भी कंट्री में चले जाइए, आप इंजीनियरिंग क्षेत्र ले लीजिए, मेडिकल क्षेत्र ले लीजिए, स्किल्ड लेबर का क्षेत्र ले लीजिए, आपको सबसे ज्यादा हिंदुस्तान के लोग मिलेंगे, वहां सबसे ज्यादा हमारा ब्रेन होगा, लेकिन मैं यह नहीं समझ पाया कि अपने देश से हम ब्रेन को जो बाहर जाने दे रहे हैं, उसको रोकने के लिए हमने क्या प्रावधान किए हैं, हम इसको कैसे रोकें? आपकी आईआईटी से जो नब्बे परसेंट लोग पास होकर निकलते हैं, मेडिकल से जो तमाम टॉप लड़के निकलते हैं, हम उनको गवर्नमेंट ऐड से पढ़ा रहे हैं, सब्सिडी देकर पढ़ा रहे हैं, लेकिन वे बाहर चले जाते हैं। आपकी पांच या सात सरकारी आईआईटीज हैं, एक यूपी में भी है, मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि उनके कितने परसेंट लड़के देश में रुक रहे हैं? यदि आप सारा ब्रेन विश्व के दूसरे देशों में भेज रहे हैं, तो फिर हिंदुस्तान में रखना किसको चाहते हैं? आप कोई तो ऐसा नियम बनाइए, कोई तो ऐसा सिस्टम कीजिए कि इस पर रोक लगे। जब गुलाम नबी जी थे और इस पर बोल रहे थे, तो मैंने उस समय मेडिकल पर गुलाम नबी जी से कहा था कि जो डॉक्टर बन जाता है, वह गांव में जाना ही नहीं चाहता है। देश की साढ़े सत्तर परसेंट आबादी गांवों में रहती है, लेकिन मेडिकल में पढ़ने के बाद, यदि आप उस डॉक्टर से यह कहें कि दूर गांव की सीएचसी या पीएचसी में आपकी पोस्टिंग की जाती है, तो वह डॉक्टर जाने के लिए तैयार नहीं है। हम जिनको तैयार कर रहे हैं, वे हमारी कंट्री को क्या दे रहे हैं? क्या इस पर कभी विचार हुआ है? मैं तो तरुण विजय जी के लिए कहूंगा कि ये बहुत बड़े संपादक हैं, आप कम से कम इस पर भी थिसिस कर लें। हमारे भाई यूनिवर्सिटी के वाइस चीसी थे, हम तो मजदूर, किसान आदमी हैं, बहुत ज्यादा नहीं जानते, तजुर्बे के हिसाब से बोल देते हैं। आप लोग कहते हैं कि नरेश जी हरेक बात पर बोलने के लिए खड़े हो जाते हैं, लेकिन मैं इस पर चिंतित हूं। मैं एक मिडिल कॉलेज चलवा रहा हूं और हमारा गाजियाबाद में इंजीनियरिंग कॉलेज है, मैनेजमेंट कॉलेज है। मैं यह कोशिश करता हूं कि अच्छा स्तर आए, लेकिन

हमारे सामने फैकल्टी की जो प्रॉब्लम हो रही है, उसका हल कैसे हो? यदि इस तरह से फैकल्टी की प्रॉब्लम बनी रही, अच्छी फैकल्टी नहीं मिली, तो इंडिया एजुकेशन के मामले में विश्व स्तर पर गिरता चला जाएगा। आपको इसको रोकना पड़ेगा। आप इसके लिए चाहे कोई बिल लाइए, पर लाइए। मैं यह भी कहता हूँ कि बहुत से बिल अच्छे नहीं होते हैं, मैंने कई बार इस बात को कहा है कि देश में कभी-कभी बहुत से कानून अच्छे नहीं होते हैं, कानून वे अच्छे होते हैं, जो अफेक्टिव हों। कम कानून और इफेक्टिव कानून देश को संबल देते हैं, लेकिन ज्यादा कानून कभी भी देश को संबल नहीं देते हैं। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि आप और अमेंडमेंट्स लाएँ, लेकिन इतने दिनों में मैं यह देख रहा हूँ कि रोज बिल्स में अमेंडमेंट्स आ रहे हैं।

सर, मैंने पिछली बार भी कहा था कि आईएएस का सिर बड़ा खतरनाक होता है। जब आप सत्ता में हों, आप सत्ता में हैं और हम भी रह चुके हैं, हम तो भूल गए, लेकिन जब हम सत्ता में होते हैं और जब हमारी कार का दरवाजा ये आईएएस खोलते हैं तो बड़ा अच्छा लगता है, लेकिन जैसे ही हम सत्ता से हटते हैं, तो ये ढूँढ़े नहीं मिलते कि कहां हैं। इसलिए इनके चक्कर में ज्यादा नहीं पड़ना चाहिए। हमको यह देखना चाहिए कि कंट्री की रीयलिटी क्या है। अगर हमने कंट्री की रीयलिटी को नहीं देखा, अगर हमने सत्यता को नहीं पहचाना, तो यह अच्छी बात नहीं होगी। यही तो मुश्किल है कि जब हम पद पर बैठ जाते हैं, बीजेपी वाले जब कल तक विपक्ष में थे, तब उनकी आँखें बहुत खुली थीं, वे एक-एक चीज़ को देख कर रोज हाउस में एकदम पारदर्शिता की बात करते थे, लेकिन सत्ता में आते ही ये उन्हीं चीज़ों के लिए हां करने लगे, जिनका कल तक ये विरोध करते थे। ये परिवर्तन क्यों? मैं बहुत खुश हूँ कि आज नितिन गडकरी जी ने एक-एक चीज़ को स्वीकार किया। मैं जब पहली बार ऊर्जा मंत्री हुआ, तो एक बार काउंसिल में हमारे क्वेश्चंस थे। जब तमाम आईएएस हमें क्वेश्चंस के लिए तैयारी कराने आए, तो वे हमसे कहने लगे कि इसको एक्सेप्ट मत कीजिएगा, उसको एक्सेप्ट मत कीजिएगा, लेकिन मैंने कहा कि हम तुम्हारी गलतियों को क्यों नहीं एक्सेप्ट करेंगे, हम तुम्हारी गलतियों को क्यों ओढ़ेंगे? मान्यवर, आप विश्वास मानिए, मैं जब तक ऊर्जा मंत्री रहा, जब तक ट्रांसपोर्ट और टूरिज्म मिनिस्टर रहा, मैंने सदन में कभी भी एक्सेप्ट करने में देरी नहीं की। तुम गलती करो और हम तुम्हें बचाएँ! हम तुमको क्यों बचाएँ? हमारा काम तुमको बचाना नहीं है, हमारा काम पब्लिक की सेवा करना है। हमारा काम तुम सबके लिए ब्लैक मनी पैदा करना नहीं है। एक बोल्ट मिनिस्टर वही होता है, जो गलतियों को स्वीकार करे। एक बोल्ट मिनिस्टर वही होता है, जो विभाग की कमियों को स्वीकार करे। आप मानिएगा, हम यह बात तजुर्बे से कह रहे हैं। आज हमको पदों पर बैठे हुए लगातार 35 वर्ष हो गए। मैं सन् 1980 से लगातार चुन कर आ रहा हूँ। मैं कभी चुनाव नहीं हारा हूँ, बराबर जीतता रहा हूँ और मेरा तजुर्बा काफी बड़ा है। मैं आपसे कहता हूँ कि बड़ा वही बनता है, जो गलतियों को स्वीकार करता है। जो गलतियों को छिपाता है, वह गलती करता चला जाता है। जो गलतियों को स्वीकार कर लेगा, उसको हरदम लोग बड़ा मानेंगे। इस देश में जितने भी बड़े व्यक्ति हुए हैं, मैंने पिछली बार गांधी जी का किस्सा सुनाया था, अब जैसे विवेकानंद जी हैं, जितने भी देश में बड़े लोग हुए हैं, सबने अपनी गलती को स्वीकार करने में कभी एक मिनट भी देरी नहीं की है। जो गलती को स्वीकार करता है, वह भविष्य में बड़ा बन जाता है। अभी यह आपको तय करना है। मैं नहीं कहूँगा कि आप मोदी जी के कंपीटिटर बनें, यह मैं कभी नहीं कहूँगा, लेकिन यह ठीक है, आप आगे बढ़ें। हमारे भाई संजय सिंह जी हँस रहे हैं, वे हमारे यूथ विंग के अध्यक्ष भी रहे हैं।

[श्री नरेश अग्रवाल]

मैं आपसे एक चीज और पूछना चाहता हूँ। माननीय सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने अभी एक जजमेंट दिया कि सुपर स्पेशियलिटी में रिजर्वेशन नहीं होगा। अब आप हमें बताएँ कि इस पर गवर्नमेंट का क्या रुख होगा? आप आईआईआईटी का बिल लाई हैं, मैं आपसे यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जो सुपर स्पेशियलिटी है, इसमें सुप्रीम कोर्ट के आदेश के बाद सरकार रिजर्वेशन की पॉलिसी क्या रखेगी? कहीं ऐसा तो नहीं है कि इस आईआईआईटी को आप विशेष श्रेणी का दर्जा दे रही हैं, तो कहीं इसमें रिजर्वेशन खत्म हो जाए, क्योंकि माननीय सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के जजमेंट के बाद, जब जजमेंट हो गया, तो उसके बारे में फॉलो करना पड़ेगा कि इससे कैसे बचना है? मैं चाहूँगा कि अगर आप इसको भी क्लियर कर दें, तो शायद बहुत अच्छा होगा।

अब आईटी की बात है, अभी हमारे मुख्य मंत्री जी ने लखनऊ में जमीन दी, शिव नागर जी लखनऊ में एक आईटी इंस्टीट्यूट खोल रहे हैं। अगर आप आज उत्तर प्रदेश के लिए घोषणा करिए कि आप उत्तर प्रदेश को एक और आईआईटी देंगी, तो हम आपको इसके लिए जमीन देंगे। हम आपको उत्तर प्रदेश की तरफ से जमीन मुफ्त दिलाएँगे, आप उसे एक आईआईटी दीजिए। इतने बड़े उत्तर प्रदेश में, जहां 21 करोड़ आबादी है, वहां पहले दो इंजीनियरिंग इंस्टीट्यूट थे — एक रुड़की और एक कानपुर। अब रुड़की उत्तराखंड में चला गया, अब सिर्फ एक कानपुर रह गया है। आप यहीं कहीं दिल्ली के पास दे दीजिए या आप वेस्टर्न उत्तर प्रदेश में दे दीजिए या ईस्टर्न उत्तर प्रदेश में गोरखपुर साइड में कहीं दे दीजिए। न हो, तो अमेठी में दे दीजिए, अबकी बार राहुल गांधी से आपका और अच्छा चुनाव हो जाएगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... संजय जी अमेठी के हैं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री पी. राजीव) : नरेश जी, कृपया समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : हमने तो कुछ पढ़ा-लिखा था नहीं, हम तो ऐसे ही बोलने के लिए खड़े हो गए थे। हमारे भाई जी कितने कागज लाए थे, हमारे पास तो कोई कागज ही नहीं था, मैंने तो बिल भी नहीं पढ़ा, मैंने तो सिर्फ आप लोगों की बातें सुन ली और उन पर बोल रहा हूँ।

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE): You are an expert.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : अंत में मैं यह कहना चाहूँगा कि बहुत से अखबारों में, न्यूजपेपर्स में यह आ रहा है कि यह सरकार शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में बहुत बड़ा बदलाव करने जा रही है। अखबारों में तमाम लेख भी आ रहे हैं, लेकिन आप क्या बदलाव कर रहे हैं, इसके बारे में मुझे कुछ नहीं पता। कोई कहता है कि इसके लिए आरएसएस में एक थिंक टैंक बनाया गया है, एक थिंक ग्रुप बनाया गया है। अब आरएसएस में कौन सा थिंक ग्रुप बना है, इसके बारे में तरुण विजय जी ज्यादा जानते होंगे, वे पांचजन्य के सम्पादक भी हैं।

देश के सामने आज एक संशय की स्थिति खड़ी है, इसलिए मैं आपसे जानना चाहूँगा कि कहीं आप देश का इतिहास बदलने तो नहीं जा रहे हैं। कहा जाता है कि हिन्दुस्तान की आजादी की लड़ाई में कभी भाजपा के किसी नेता भी ने भाग नहीं लिया, तो हो सकता है कि आपको आजादी की लड़ाई का पता ही न हो, इसलिए पता नहीं आप कौन सा इतिहास बना दें।

श्री तरुण विजय : उस समय भाजपा जन्मी ही नहीं थी, तो वह उसमें भाग कैसे लेती? राष्ट्रीय स्वयं सेवक संघ ने उसमें भाग लिया था। डा. हेडेगवार एक क्रांतिकारी थे और अनुशीलन समिति के सदस्य भी थे। अंग्रेजों के द्वारा कई बार जेल भी भेजे गए।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : भगवान करे कि आप बड़े बनें, क्योंकि आपने सत्यता स्वीकार तो की, हम तो यही बात कह रहे थे, आपने सुनी भी है। हमने ऐसा भी नहीं कहा कि यह बात असत्य है, लेकिन मैं आपसे यह कह रहा हूँ कि शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में जो परिवर्तन की बात हो रही है, आप जिस आमूलचूल परिवर्तन की बात कर रहे हैं, *from ground to sky* परिवर्तन की बात कर रहे हैं, इस पर पहले आप बड़ा चिन्तन कर लीजिएगा। यह देश बहुत सारे संप्रदायों से मिल कर बना है, जहाँ पर बहुत सारी अलग-अलग भाषाएँ हैं, अलग-अलग सोच है, हर जगह के संस्कार भी अलग-अलग हैं, हर 25 किलोमीटर पर भाषा बदल जाती है, वेशभूषा बदल जाती है, संस्कार बदल जाते हैं, देवी-देवता भी बदल जाते हैं। कम से कम इन चीजों को ध्यान में रखकर अगर आप शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में आगे बढ़ेंगे, तो हमारी शुभकामनाएं आपके साथ रहेंगी। **...(समय की घंटी)...** मैं चाहूंगा कि इसमें कहीं न कहीं आप सफल हैं। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, for the last 190 days, I have been trying to find at least half a reason to agree with something that the HRD Ministry does. For the last 180-190 days, their best friend has been Mr. Controversy. Whatever they try to do either controversy has followed them or they have followed controversy. Be it on Teachers Day, where we are still not sure whether it was mandatory for the students to listen to their speech or they were given a choice. It was not clarified whether the Prime Minister's speech was compulsory or not compulsory. Then, there was a big controversy about who had what degree, or, did not have a degree.

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*.)

Then, there was another controversy about which third language came and which third language went. Then, there was one more controversy about one Mr. Dinanath Batra. If you remember, he was the person who was responsible for the banning of Doniger's book of Penguin India. There was a controversy as to how many meeting he was having and what agenda he was making out for the HRD. Then, there was a controversy and a concern where members of Vidya Bharati, a big educational network of the RSS, were having meeting upon meeting. Of course, it is the Minister's prerogative to meet whoever she wants, whenever she wants. That is the prerogative of the Minister. But there was a concern **...(Interruptions)...**

SHRI TARUN VIJAY: I am on a point of order, Sir. Hon. Member has named certain people. They are not Members of this august House. So, kindly have them deleted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You cannot take the name of any person who cannot come and defend here. **...(Interruptions)...**

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: I am not saying anything bad. I just said that he had a meeting. **...(Interruptions)...**

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN (Uttar Pradesh): He is just mentioning names. He has not said anything adverse. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: I have not made any allegations. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): It was just a reference, not an allegation. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; okay. It is alright. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: My precious time is being wasted. ...(*Interruptions*)...

You know, Sir, when I mention that abbreviation, I know it is a touchy issue. But I have mentioned it in the past. And, I will mention it till I feel and the country feels that this educational system of ours is untouched, at least, in terms of making the majority voice the only voice.

Today, after all these controversies, I am actually delighted that I can stand up here and say, "Good, it is a good move. It is a very good move." In fact, different people get their inspirations from different people. And, that is fair enough. So, I heard the inspiration which inspired this Bill when the Minister was speaking about it. I also have got my inspiration from a different source. In the last three years, we haven't had a slogan for West Bengal, no fancy slogans. But there are three or four points in the world of IT which I want to share. So it may inspire everybody to move in this direction. For example, three years ago, there were 90,000 people employed in Bengal in the IT sector; today that figure is 1,20,000. Three years ago, IT export out of Bengal was 8,000; today, it is 11,000. Today, you all have come up with this Bill for the IIITs. In June, my colleague, the Finance Minister, Dr. Amit Mitra, announced in Bengal, the IIIT in Bengal, which started at Kalyani, and now it is working in a temporary campus. The IIIT is on a different mode; this is on the PPP mode; it will now move; it has a tie-up with BESU; and it is on 50 acres. It is already working in a temporary accommodation for the last four months, and, next year, it will be on a fifty-acre plot. So, this is an inspirational story from Bengal.

Specifically to the Bill, I have a couple of suggestions. One, it may be a good idea -- like they do in some international universities -- to provide students, when they join, with some soft loan to meet their fees and hostel charges. Some of them cannot meet those fees and hostel charges. It may be a nice idea to provide them a soft loan and then, over a period of time, when they get a job, they give post-dated cheques. So, they, in effect, are earning their education after they get a job. This is number one.

And, the second suggestion I have is, again, to protect the students. There are a lot of big ideas which are technological ideas, which will perhaps come out of these

institutes. Is there a way – which the Minister could kindly consider – to see that the patent, when created, is held not only by the institution but the young boy or the young girl who has created that also has some right on that patent?

I am very, very happy to note that one of the strong recommendations of the Standing Committee, of which I was a part, along with Dr. Mungekar and many others, that there should be some State Government representation on that body, on the main body, has been accepted. That has been done. We appreciate that.

And the last point, Sir, before I conclude, is that this is one model where this is a Centrally-funded model. But in the other model, which is State, Centre and PPP, there are lots of issues, especially, who gives the land. I would urge the Ministry not to rush into that because that is a pretty complicated affair. I would urge you to get the States on board so that at the end of it all, everyone lives happily ever after. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI PAUL MANOJ PANDIAN (Tamil Nadu): Thank you, Sir, for giving me this opportunity.

I wish to rise and speak on the Indian Institute of Information Technology Bill, 2014 which seeks to statutorily confer corporate body status on four existing Indian Institute of Information Technologies, IIITs, and declares them to be institutions of national importance.

Sir, with regard to the features of the Bill, the clauses provide for the governance structure of the IIITs and, broadly, Sir, the Board of Governors -- as the previous Member spoke about the structure with regard to the Board of Governors -- the Senate and the other bodies which are carrying out the entire functions of the IIITs.

Sir, I wish to make certain suggestions on the Bill. One of my suggestion is, the Research Council is an important authority provided under Clause 22 of the Bill. This is entrusted with the crucial task of providing an interface between the research-funding organizations, the industry and civil society, in identifying potential area of research and organizing and promoting research in such institutes. Sir, a suggestion in this regard is that research funding should not be made available only for the faculty of the Institute, but be also made available to the students.

Sir, there is a notable absence in the Bill. There must be a specific provision for participation of the students, to voice their views. Here, the participation of the students in the decision making process and the governing process becomes absolutely essential. Given that the students are going to be the most affected category, apart from the organizational structure, the students must also be given an opportunity to voice their views.

[Shri Paul Manoj Pandian]

Sir, another important aspect is the independence of the Institute. It has been declared as an institute of national importance, but whether it is under the control of the UGC or the AICTE is not specified in the Bill. Therefore, I would suggest to the hon. Minister to explicitly state in the Bill that this Institute is not subject to the AICTE or the UGC.

Then, Sir, the fourth aspect is, clause 18 (1)d of the Bill provides that the Board of Governors can nominate two Members. Can an absolute discretion be given to the Board of Governors to nominate without prescribing qualifications for the persons to be nominated on the Board? So, that is one of my point for consideration.

Sir, another point relates to clause 47 of the Bill, which deals with the Right to Information Act and how it is applicable. I would like to read out clause 47 of the Bill. And Clause 47 should be worded in the manner in which I would like to suggest. Here, Clause 47 reads that the provisions of the Right to Information Act, 2005 shall apply to each Institute defined in clause (h) of Section 2 of the Right to Information Act. However, I would suggest, we say, “the provisions of the Right to Information Act, 2005 shall apply to each institute and each institute shall be a public authority, as defined under Section 2(h) of the Right to Information Act.” I feel that the wordings, if applied, would give meaning.

Sir, clause 22(e) requires the Research Council to provide for incubation of technology applications emerging from research and to protect and utilize the intellectual property obtained from research in the Institute. In addition, a provision should be included to provide an avenue to start funding for extremely innovative applications, which have demonstrated potential for commercial and social applications. As stated by my friend, Mr. Derek, the innovative applications must be patented and they must also be protected by registration with the trademarks and patents. In cases of applications developed through public-private partnership, the sharing ratio should be clearly determined and interests of the institutions must be protected.

Sir, another aspect is that the Bill does not contain any procedure or provision for removal of a Director or a Registrar. It provides for administration through the Board of Governors and it comprises in its structure the Director and talks about the Registrars, but the Bill does not provide any mechanism for the removal of a Director or a Registrar. For all other functionaries the Bill provides that they would be subject to the statutes which are enacted by the universities. But in the present Bill, the Registrar or the Director of the IITs, of these four, have not been specifically stated. There is no mode of removal prescribed in this Bill. That would create legal complications too.

Lastly, Sir, with regard to reservation, I would suggest that the reservation for women in the body faculty and from the student body is desirable. That too should be considered.

With these suggestions, I support the Bill. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI AMBETH RAJAN (Uttar Pradesh): Hon. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I am very thankful to my Party National President, Kumari Mayawati ji for giving me an opportunity to take part in this discussion.

I also thank you for permitting me to submit our party view on "The Indian Institute of Information Technology Bill, 2014".

Sir, education gives empowerment. Technology-based education is a tool which gives more empowerment to human beings.

Sir, I am straightaway coming to clause 2 of the Bill which states about certain institutions whose names and other details are mentioned in the one and lone Schedule to this Bill.

Sir, a perusal of the Bill makes me wonder why there are so many power centres, that is, Board of Governors, Senate and Council. I also wonder about their constitutions. There is no mention about SCs/STs in these clauses of this Bill.

There are ten sub-clauses, that is, (a) to (j) to sub-clause (2) of clause 13 which deals with Board of Governors. There is not even a single provision mentioning about the representation of SCs/STs in the Board of Governors. I would like to know whether Government is of the view that SCs/STs do not deserve to be part and parcel of these institutions of national importance. Why not even a single eminent academician from SC/ST community has not come to the mind of the Government? I need Government must show a pro-active approach towards SCs/STs.

Same is the case for Senate also. Clause 16 deals with this. The composition of Senate is also not satisfactory. Clause 16(1)(f) states that "three persons from amongst educationists of repute or persons from another field related to the activities of the Institute who are not in service of the Institute, nominated by the Board of Governors." In this regard, I wish to suggest to the Minister that out of three, one person should belong to SC/ST category. Government must bring an amendment to this and display generosity. I hope Minister will look into this matter.

Then I come to the Council. Clause 40 deals with the Council. This Council is created to act as a bridge between Institutes and Central Government. Sub-clauses (i) to (ix) of clause 40(2) deals with the composition of the Council. Here also, there is no representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. At least, at this stage please bring an amendment to sub-clause (viii), that is, Visitor can nominate three persons to the Council. Out of these three persons, one should be from SC/ST category.

[Shri Ambeth Rajan]

Now I come to clause 8 of the Bill. Clause 8 has been so loosely constructed that there is more ambiguity than clarity. Clause 8 should have been drafted in a very categorical terms. Unless the specific provisions are provided, there are chances of students belonging to SC/ST/OBC category getting marginalized. Thus, they will be deprived of admission in these institutes. There is also need for amending the Central Educational Institutions (Reservation in Admission) Act, 2006. This Act is a brief one. There must be an amendment in the Schedule to the Act. In the Schedule, in total, there are eight institutions. I would like to know whether Government proposes to include these four names in the Schedule of this Act. Government should have brought this amendment along with this Bill also. Sir, there is no clarity regarding the faculty also. So, with these words, I request our Minister to look into all these issues. Thank you.

SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE (West Bengal): Sir, I rise here to support the Bill with some suggestions. As a student of politics, I learned from my initial days in the political field that education is a theatre where battle of ideas is performed. Not only this, I have learned from great teachers of mine the ideals of the ruling class in every epoch, that is, the class which has at its disposal the means of material production, also, in turn, controls the means of mental production.

When I stand here to support the Bill with some suggestions, Sir, the question of access comes to my mind. It has been dealt at length by many hon. Members, starting from Dr. Mungekar to respected Tarun Vijay and others. This question of access is very important when we speak about higher education. I don't want to talk about the developed countries. But even compared to developing countries, as far as the enrolment of students in the age-group of 17-23 years in higher education is concerned, unfortunately, even after so many years of independence, our country is still lagging behind. Enrolment of this age group in higher education is not very fine. So, whenever we try to discuss anything related to higher education, this comes into fray.

Now, when we talk about these research-led institutes, the experience of the Central Universities is there. I am in complete agreement with the functions that have been mentioned in the Bill. But we must remember about the experience of the Central University Bill that was passed in the Fourteenth Lok Sabha. What happened after that? Many universities were created without any infrastructure, and more importantly, there was a motive of centralisation. Sweeping powers were there in the hands of the Vice-Chancellors. We have seen not only in the newly-established institutions, but unfortunately, in the existing institutions also. The case of Delhi University is there, where the Vice-Chancellor has been at the helm of affairs. It was an attack on the democratic

curriculum. It was a completely centralisation tendency. So, I just want to mention, as the Minister is here, that this aspect has to be kept in mind. Though the intentions are good, we have to make sure that the misuse must not be there.

Now, generally, the Bill deals with the importance of IIIT. I don't want to go into that. The research-led institutions have defined objectives of promotion of Indian economy, but I have some reservations on the way the growth is put forward. The growth must be an inclusive one. The question of access comes into fray again and there is also the question of weaker sections. There has been no provision regarding the reservation policy of SCs/STs, minorities and OBCs in the Board of Governors. This is important because we have to ensure social justice. Dr. Mungekar was dealing, at length, with the issue that in a country like ours, where nothing can be straight-jacketed, where unity lies in diversity, the question of social justice, the question of putting greater emphasis on the social justice, is the need of the hour, and I believe that the Government will take adequate measures so that these issues can be addressed.

Now, I come to the main stakeholders. I come from the student movement. I still happen to be a part of the student movement. The main stakeholders are the students. Definitely, other people are there. They have their own roles. Very important roles are there. But the students are the main stakeholders. There is no provision for the students in any form in any forum. Now, how can they raise questions on different issues? In many such institutions, particularly these institutions of technical and professional learning, students, at times, are subjected to mental and physical torture. But no redressal forum is there for the students in this Bill. So, the one question that definitely comes into fray is regarding formation of Lyngdoh Committee. Lyngdoh Committee was formed during the UPA Government's time. There have been many undemocratic suggestions, but the most democratic suggestion made by the Lyngdoh Committee was that you must have elections in Government, Government-aided and even in private institutions. So, this question is very important because in the Senate, or in the Syndicate, the point regarding students' representation must be mentioned in the Bill.

Now, we have been hearing about 'Make in India'. I also want to congratulate the Minister. She spoke about 'Think in India'. This is important because this question of brain-drain that is happening has to be resolved. But if you want to make this into reality, you have to invest in youth. Investing in India's youth is the necessity of the time and in a greater way, you have to invest in it.

Now, Tarunji was speaking about our glorious past, about Takshashila and Nalanda. Takshashila and Nalanda were not only the universities, but they were also areas where battles of ideas were performed and battles of ideas continued throughout the country. As a student of literature, I just want to mention that when *Illiad* was being completed,

[Shri Ritabrata Banerjee]

Homer was trying to write *Odyssey*. He ended *Illiad* in that fashion through *Odysseus*, who was living. *Odysseus* had said at that time, “If I ever lived to tell my story, let people say I walked with giants. Men rise and fall like the winter wheat, but these names will never die. Let them say I lived in the time of Hector, tamer of horses. Let them say I lived in the time of mighty Achilles”. So, if we can create manpower, it is the question of investing in our country. Fifty-four per cent of the Indian population has an average age of 25 years. So, you must look upon this population as a resources, not as a liability, and, therefore, let the battle of ideas continue.

Lastly, I have just one suggestion. I want to present one slogan before the Government, ‘Let equitable access to quality education be the thrust of the Government’. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH (Odisha): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, on behalf of my Party, I stand here to support the IIIT Bill, 2014 but I would like to express my concern regarding one thing.

Sir, when we were students during the 70s, our teachers and professors used to say, 'knowledge is power'. From 1980 onwards, 'knowledge' alone is no more power, it is information that is strength of an individual. Apart from knowledge, it is the information also which is the real strength of the individual. Without information, not only the individual of our country — but also the State is the poorest, the country is the poorest. If there is lack of information, there is lack of technology, there is lack of vision.

We are talking of IIITs today. Sir, the IITs were the best institutions which were started in this country immediately after Independence. What is the fate of those IITs? Around fifteen, twenty years ago, IIT, Delhi or Roorkee ranked amongst the top 60 or 70 institutions in the world. But what is the position today? We have no place in even amongst top 300 best universities of the world. It is the main question.

Many things have been taken care of. Now, if you see the whole of Eastern India, you will find that around six, seven years ago, only my State, Odisha -- under the leadership of our Chief Minister, hon'ble Shri Naveen Patnaik -- started on its own, with its funds, an IIIT in our State. I would like to tell the hon. Minister that the institution, which we started, is emerging as the premier institute in the whole of eastern India. The States of Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh also had taken up the information technology in the form of IT sector. We have a Ministry; we have a Secretary and a Director for the Information Technology since long in Odisha. But the point is that the cases of States of Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka were cleared by the UPA Government but the case of Odisha is still pending. This is the case of Information Technology Investment

6.00 P.M.

Region (ITIR). For the last two years, we have been approaching the Government of India. Madam, I request you to respond to my call. When the cases of Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka have been cleared, why is the case of our State, Odisha, pending for the last two years before the Government of India?

Madam, as you rightly said, in software, we have a place but in hardware, we are missing. So, it is time that we should fully equip ourselves, and, through these IIITs, we should create skilled youth. Sir, in Odisha, we have more than 110 engineering colleges. Where from the information technology comes? Firstly it is the Physics, then, Electronics, then, Electrical Engineering, and, then, it is Information Technology. It all starts from physics. I am sorry to say, Sir, in our regular colleges, we do not have teachers to teach physics. The whole House should express concern about this. I am not going to make this Government responsible for this situation; I am not saying that the hon. Minister can get things done overnight but it is time to do this, otherwise, if we do not think about faculties, it will be too late. Without having faculties, we are demanding the IIITs for every State. Sir, twenty IIITs in PPP mode have already been sanctioned by the UPA Government. Odisha is one among them as we had requested for it. Sir, as I told you, Odisha deserves two more IIITs in the PPP mode. (*Time-bell-rings*) मैडम, चंद्रभागा, कोणार्क (उड़ीसा) से सूर्य उदय होता है। वहां से हमारी संस्कृति है। हम सूरज को रोज सुबह उठकर प्रणाम करते हैं। यही भारत की पहचान है और यही भारत की संस्कृति है। उपसभापति महोदय, मैं उम्मीद करूंगा कि सरकार थोड़ा ईस्ट की तरफ ध्यान दे। ईस्टर्न इंडिया की तरफ ध्यान दे। उड़ीसा भी इंडियन मैप के अंदर एक प्लेस है, एक जगह है, जिस पर ध्यान देने की जरूरत है। हम देखते हैं कि it is missing in all fields, in every department of the Government of India. I expect हम दो, आई.आई.आई.टी. पी.पी.पी. मोड पर मांग कर रहे हैं। मुझे आशा है कि उसके ऊपर मंत्री महोदया ध्यान देंगी। धन्यवाद।

DR. ASHOK S. GANGULY (Nominated): Thank you, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, and, through you, the hon. Minister. While I support this Bill, I share with you, hon. Minister, and with this House the burden of my exposure to this country's educational system, and to attribute tribute the success of whatever I have achieved. So, it is a burden of gratitude that I share with you. The term 'excellence', I think, needs to be thought about. Why do we complain about not having institutions which are considered excellent? But we have people, Indians, who are outstanding and excellent. I had the privilege of being the Chairman of one of the IITs for five years where and are able to share my experience.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I had also this privilege. ...(*Interruptions*)... I was Chairman of the Delhi IIT for four years.

DR. ASHOK S. GANGULY: I was for five years. It was another IIT, I don't wish to name the IIT, but I will share with you, if you wish, that the Joint Secretary from the Human Resources Department wanted to run the Board of Governors, and the only way you could deal with it is to befriend him to prevent him. However, the point is that I wondered we had outstanding teachers, but one of the things that led to the excellence of the institutions in India, including the one I attended, was because of the toughest talent filter in selection of the candidates who were selected by to these institutions. It is the joint entrance exams., we can criticize places like Kota and other places, but one of the toughest filters in this country, which selects people to enter IITs and which must also be remembered very seriously is that those who passed through these filters, even if they were not taught well, would succeed in the world. We must respect the system that we have in our country. However, I must also share with the hon. Minister -- I am also associated with the IT industry -- the software industry in this country grew by stealth rather than by Government initiative. Today, we are proud of it; today, we want to support it. We want it to be a part of the system that we want to introduce in the country. But it grew by stealth. I must also share with the hon. Minister the fact that between 100 to 150 thousand so-called engineers who are recruited by some of the leading IT companies every year in this country have to be retrained. So, I think, while we are promoting Centres of Excellence, we have to ask ourselves the question that if these companies, because of global competition, have to retrain 100 to 120 thousand engineers every year, what are the education institutions doing? Why are we calling them Centres of Excellence? Hon. Minister, you have to define what 'excellence' means. Do go ahead with this Bill, but please, the larger issue is that you have to define what 'excellence' means and how these institutions will be judged in order to carry this great title. I must also mention to you that there are a lot of fly-by-night institutions in this country who have no authorization. Their business proposition is of the meanest kind. They work on the weaknesses of the parents and students, and exploit by calling themselves institutes of excellence, institutes of engineering etc. I am finishing, Sir. I am supporting the Bill. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: One second, please. It is 6.00 pm now. Should we extend the time and pass it today ?

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI : Please, Sir.

SHRI D. RAJA: We can have it tomorrow, Sir.

DR. ASHOK S. GANGULY : It is a very important subject. I would support the proposition to extend.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is the say of the Government?

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: I would request the House through you to please extend the time to discuss it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In fact, there are only four speakers. Maybe, it will take twenty five minutes.

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Sir, I will answer to the best of my ability in a short time so that the House can pass it today!

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is okay. Let us pass it. Half an hour more and let us pass it. Your time limit is over, one more minute.

DR. ASHOK S. GANGULY: You are saying one more minute. May I have the honour of your sharing the time with me? Give me the humble honour of sharing the time.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You take that much time also!

DR. ASHOK S. GANGULY: I think, the final point that I want to share, through you, Sir, with the hon. Minister is this. Kindly give appropriate autonomy ...*(Interruptions)*... My final point, Madam Minister, is that kindly define the right to have autonomy to the institutions which you are declaring as centres of excellence. The institutions must carry that burden with pride but they must also deliver with seriousness. What is excellence ? Kindly define it in the Bill if you are able to. Thank you for bearing with me. I am very grateful to you.

SHRI D. RAJA : Sir, Jawaharlal Nehru, the first Prime Minister of India, spoke about the 'tryst with destiny'. I tried to understand what he meant by 'tryst with destiny'. When the Kothari Commission on Education gave its Report, the first line in the Report said: The destiny of the nation is shaped in classrooms. Whatever we do will shape the future of the nation. As an Indian, I do have pride in our past but as Shakespeare said: "Was is not is." We cannot go back to Takshashila, we cannot go back to Nalanda or we cannot go back to Kanchipuram where we had one of the ancient universities. We will have to look forward. Only then can we build a new India as we understood by our Constitution. We, the people of India, will have to strive for securing justice, social, economic and political. It is easy to understand political justice but it is very difficult to understand the economic justice and social justice.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY) *in the Chair.*]

We are talking about 'Make in India'. Let us make India, a modern India. Economic development should take place but economic development should be inclusive one, faster one. Economic development will have to take place with the objective of social justice.

[Shri D. Raja]

In the same way, when we talk of social justice, there must be equal access to education. When I say access to education, it means at all levels, from nursery to higher education. There must be equal access to all children and all students. But it is not happening. The previous Government brought the Right to Education Act. It took such a long time to have such an Act. I have my own views on the limitations of the Act. Despite all the limitations, we have the Right to Education Act. But the Right to Education Act is not applied at all levels, particularly at higher education level.

The Bill seeks to provide four existing IIITs with independent statutory status. Agreed. It proposes to declare them as institutions of national importance to enable them to grant degrees to their students. Two institutions are in Madhya Pradesh. One is in Uttar Pradesh. And one is in Kancheepuram. I am not getting into a debate on this. Ever since the BJP came to power, there has been a genuine apprehension that the economic policies are increasingly becoming right wing and so also the social policies, particularly policies on education and culture. This is a genuine apprehension. You cannot dismiss this apprehension because things are happening in such a way. I am not entering into a debate or a duel right now. When the Parliament will have an opportunity to discuss the entire educational policy in a comprehensive manner, we will discuss that. But this is the apprehension. The Minister happens to be the youngest Minister in the Cabinet holding a very sensitive portfolio of HRD. How are you going to develop our human resource? Again, I am not entering into a debate here. We have been demanding six per cent of the GDP to be spent on education. Neither the previous Government nor the present Government is spending that much budgetary allocation on education. In fact, we should demand ten per cent or more. But that is a different issue. As Dr. Mungekar says, that demand was made in 1966.

Clause 8 of the Bill says, "Provided that every such Institute shall be a Central Educational Institution for the purposes of the Central Educational Institutions (Reservation in Admission) Act, 2006." I want the Minister to clarify whether it is really applied in admitting students and whether it is applied in recruiting the faculty members. I am not very sure if this is implemented. The Minister can clarify this. I want to know whether reservation policy is applied or not in admission of students and in recruitment of faculty members. You can categorically give an answer. You explain it to us.

Now, I come to other issues. They relate to constitution of Board of Governors, Senate, Council, etc. I think there is a need to give adequate representation to the SCs, the STs, the OBCs and also women for obvious reasons. Why am I saying this? These are all institutions of national importance at higher level.

I have seen it in public sector undertakings and public sector banks wherever there is a Board of Governors, there is no representative from the SC or the ST. I have asked the question umpteen times and the routine answer given is non-availability of suitable candidates. Sometimes, I feel ashamed of hearing this reply. After so many years of independence, we do not get a suitable candidate to become a member of the Board of Governors from amongst the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. I think the young Minister will not give the same routine answer. If there is a will, there can be a way. If you have the determination and if you are sincere and committed to the cause of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, you can find a way. But, that is where I demand and expect that the new Minister will give a categorical assurance that there will be adequate representation of SCs, STs and OBCs. So, I need a categorical assurance. Otherwise, what is the point in giving statutory status and giving them the power to grant degrees?

Sir, I would take half a minute. There is a mindset. I have seen it. I happen to be a Member of the Parliamentary Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. I have seen that there is a mindset. The mindset is that you give a routine answer as non-availability of suitable meritorious candidates. This is a mindset. Minds can change, but mindset cannot change. How to break this mindset? If you have the will power to break this mindset, then you give a categorical assurance.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): Okay. Thank you, Mr. Raja.

SHRI D. RAJA: This is where this Bill has a lacuna and you will have to consider this point. In this regard, I moved an amendment also because the Minister will have to address this concern. It is a serious concern. What we do will have far-reaching implications not only on these four institutions but also on other institutions. That is why the question of social justice is important. Unless we address this question, whatever we do will not help the nation to progress. Thank you.

डा. संजय सिंह (असम): सम्माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपका आभारी हूँ कि आपने मुझे भारतीय सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान विधेयक, 2014 पर बोलने का वक्त दिया। जब मैं 35-40 साल पहले विद्यार्थी था तब भी यही चर्चा थी कि विद्या में आमूलचूल परिवर्तन होना चाहिए और 2014 में भी यही आमूलचूल परिवर्तन की चर्चा है। मैं समझता हूँ कि आने वाले समय में भी यह आमूलचूल परिवर्तन रुकेगा नहीं क्योंकि समय बदलेगा, जनरेशन बदलेगी, देश की आवश्यकता बदलेगी। आज हमारा देश आई.टी. और टेलीकाम सेक्टर में विश्व में बहुत ऊँचे स्थान पर पहुंच चुका है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस देश में बहुत सारी इंटरनेशनल क्लॉस की बहुराष्ट्रीय कम्पनियां गुड़गांव में, हैदराबाद में, बेंगलुरु में, हर जगह पर अपना दफ्तर बनाना चाहती हैं। स्वर्गीय प्रधान मंत्री श्री राजीव गांधी का सपना था और उन्होंने जब इसकी शुरुआत की थी तो उनकी हंसी भी उड़ाई

[डा. संजय सिंह]

गई थी, लेकिन आज वही दुनिया में एक उत्कृष्ट स्थान पर और साफ्टवेयर इंडस्ट्री में बहुत इन्कम जेनरेटिंग एजेंडा बन चुका है। मैं समझता हूँ कि आने वाले समय में इसमें और भी ज्यादा बढ़ोतरी होगी। मैं माननीया मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्री से निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि मैं अमेठी का निवासी हूँ। मैं वहां का जनप्रतिनिधि भी था, माननीय राजीव गांधी जी भी वहां के जनप्रतिनिधि थे, श्रीमती सोनिया गांधी जी और राहुल गांधी जी भी वहां के जनप्रतिनिधि हैं और हमारी मंत्री जी की भी वह कर्मस्थली बन चुकी है। इलाहाबाद ट्रिपल आईटी का एक एक्सटेंशन सेंटर अमेठी में बना हुआ है, लेकिन आज भी अमेठी का यह सेंटर उपेक्षित है। उसको इसमें जोड़कर न लाये बिना यह बिल अधूरा है। आज मैं यही चाहता हूँ कि वैसे भी centre of excellence हो, बहुत सारे ट्रिपल आईटीज़ खुलें। मैं असम का जनप्रतिनिधि हूँ और आए दिन बेंगलुरु में, दिल्ली में बहुत सारे लड़के-लड़कियों के साथ दुर्यवहार होता है। मैं समझता हूँ कि वहां पर शिक्षा की गुणवत्ता की आवश्यकता है और बहुत सारी संस्थाओं की आवश्यकता है। आज हमें यह देखना होगा कि हमारे देश की कितनी जनसंख्या है, हमारे देश में कितना unemployment है, देश में कितने नौजवानों की संख्या है और कितने टेक्नीकल इंस्टिट्यूशन्स की संख्या है। हमारा कितना प्राइवेट सेक्टर में है तथा कितना सरकारी सेक्टर है। हमें सरकार की तरफ से इन सारी चीजों को भी देखना होगा कि इनकी कैसे मैचिंग हो, जो कि ग्राउंड रियल्टी है, जो ग्राउंड की आवश्यकताएं हैं, जो देश के बड़े-बड़े शहरों में, देश के कोने-कोने में यूनिवर्सिटीज हैं, महाविद्यालय हैं, कॉलेज हैं। अगर दुनिया की मार्केट में slump आता है, तो बहुत सारा IT सेक्टर, बहुत सारे कॉलेजेज के लोग उसे सरेंडर कर रहे हैं और बहुत से अन्य विषयों की तरफ जा रहे हैं। आज गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से ऐसी इन्फॉर्मेशन हमारी संस्थाओं को, विश्वविद्यालयों को होनी चाहिए कि आज कितने विद्यार्थी हैं, कितना रोजगार है और उस हिसाब से कितनी आवश्यकता है? इस हिसाब से सरकार और मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय अगर इस बारे में स्टडी करें, रिसर्च करें तथा यह सूचना दें, तो उचित होगा।

महोदय, मैं एक बार इजराइल में था। वहां पर मैंने इतना बढ़िया सिस्टम देखा कि जब बच्चा पैदा होता है, उसका एप्टीट्यूड टेस्ट होता है और उसी हिसाब से उसको शिक्षा दी जाती है। वहां पर उसको उसी हिसाब से एंशोर किया जाता है और डिग्री होल्डर होने के बाद उसको 100 per cent employment दिया जाता है। वहां न कहीं संस्थाएं ज्यादा हैं, न कहीं विषय सरेंडर होते हैं और न कहीं किसी तरह का frustration है। यह सही है कि इजराइल के हिसाब से हमारा देश बहुत बड़ा है, लेकिन इसकी शुरुआत कहीं से हो, कुछ एरिया से हो, कुछ स्टेट्स से हो, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि आने वाले समय में इसकी दिक्कतें कम होंगी और देश को तमाम इस तरह की समस्याओं से निजात मिलेगी।

महोदय, आज मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि अमेठी को इग्नोर न करें और वैसे भी ये जो चार IIITs हैं, उनमें केवल विद्यार्थियों की संख्या ढाई, तीन हजार ही होती है। आज इस पर और भी विचार करना चाहिए और IIIT खुलने चाहिए तथा अन्य तमाम विश्वविद्यालयों में IT सेक्टर के लिए बात होनी चाहिए। आज हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी भी कहते हैं कि पहले कभी हमारा देश किसानों का देश था, सपेरो का देश था और आज माउस से खेलने लगा है। आज IT सेक्टर को, टेक्नीकल सबजेक्ट को इतनी अहमियत दी जा रही है, आज दुनिया में इसकी competitiveness बढ़ रही है, तो इस हिसाब से सेन्टर ऑफ एक्सिलेंस भी बढ़े, क्वांटेटी ऑफ

क्वालिटी एजुकेशन भी बढ़े और ऐसे बहुत सारे लोगों को मौका दिया जाए। आज दुनिया में हमारे बहुत सारे विद्यार्थी पढ़ने जाते हैं। अभी प्रधान मंत्री जी बहुत सारे देशों में गए हैं। वहां पर उनको भारतीय विद्यार्थी भी मिले और ये सब चीजें हुईं। हमारे लिए यह बहुत अच्छी बात है कि भारत का झंडा दुनिया के हर देश में फहरे, लेकिन वास्तव में यह गर्व की बात नहीं है। वास्तव में जो हमारे देश का विद्यार्थी एक्सिलेंस के लिए विदेशों में जाता है, वह लौटकर यहां नहीं आता है और वहीं पर रुक जाता है, उसको इस देश में ही होल्ड करने का, इस देश में ही रोकने का काम होना चाहिए। इसके लिए देश में एजुकेशन का इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर बढ़े, ताकि यहीं उसको खपाया जा सके, तो मैं समझता हूं कि और गर्व की बात होगी। मैं उम्मीद करूंगा कि माननीय मंत्री जी इन सभी विषयों के साथ-साथ अमेठी को बिल्कुल इग्नोर नहीं करेंगी और राजीव गांधी इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ इन्फॉर्मेशन टेक्नालाजी, अमेठी को इसमें जोड़कर इस बिल को लाएंगी, तो मैं समझता हूं कि बहुत अच्छी बात होगी। धन्यवाद।

श्री बसावाराज पाटिल (कर्णाटक) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, भारतीय सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान विधेयक, 2014, जो 4 ITs को एक राष्ट्रीय दर्जा देने की दृष्टि से लाया गया है, मैं इसका समर्थन करता हूं। यह माननीय शिक्षा मंत्री का देश को एक नया रूप देने का, पहले कदम का पहला बिल यहां पर आया है, लेकिन देश की दिशा का निर्णय होता है, शिक्षा के क्षेत्र से। हम कई बार सुनते हैं और पार्लियामेंट में भी आता है, मैकाले को हम गालियां देते हैं, लेकिन उसके बदले में हम कुछ देने में असफल होते हैं। इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए, मैं माननीय शिक्षा मंत्री से यह विनती करना चाहता हूं कि देश आप से बहुत उम्मीद करता है। इसका कारण यह है कि यह देश को दिशा देने का क्षेत्र है, यह ज्ञान का क्षेत्र है। इसकी कीमत अनमोल होती है, इसका कोई मूल्य नहीं लगा सकता है, परंतु आज इस देश के ज्ञान का क्या हो रहा है? आईआईटी से विद्यार्थी पास होते हैं, लेकिन 92 परसेंट लोग विदेशी कंपनियों में नौकरी करने के लिए चले जाते हैं। देश के जितने भी तेज दिमाग के इंजीनियर होते हैं, वे विदेश चले जाते हैं, उनकी कंपनियों में चले जाते हैं। देश के जितने भी प्रसिद्ध डॉक्टर्स होते हैं, वे विदेश चले जाते हैं। हमारे देश में जो बचे हुए इंजीनियर्स या डॉक्टर्स होते हैं, उनकी क्या हालत होती है? अभी तरुण विजय जी ने बताया कि तीन साल के बाद साढ़े तीन लाख लोगों की जरूरत होगी। मैं सच बात कहना चाहता हूं कि आज भारत में 52 लाख इंजीनियर्स रोड पर अपने भविष्य के बारे में सोचने के लिए खड़े हैं। एक तरफ हम कृषि और गांव को सुधारना चाहते हैं, लेकिन दूसरी तरफ का आंकड़ा यह बताता है कि गांव की जनसंख्या केवल पंद्रह साल के अंदर तीस प्रतिशत घटने वाली है। ऐसे कई सवाल देश के सामने खड़े होकर हमसे उत्तर पूछ रहे हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में आपने यह जो शुरुआत की है, उसमें आप आईआईआईटी की गुणवत्ता का एक महान उद्देश्य लेकर आई हैं। इसके साथ ही मैं चाहूंगा कि सभी क्षेत्रों में गुणवत्ता आए। मैं Industry Committee में था, एक अधिकारी ने मुझसे कहा, "पाटिल जी, देखिए, ऐसे तो हमें कई पोस्ट्स चाहिए।" मैंने कहा, "इतने लाख इंजीनियर्स हैं, क्या आपको दो, तीन हजार नहीं मिलेंगे?" He told they have got degree, they have no skill उनके पास डिग्री है, गुणवत्ता नहीं है। अभी हमारे कर्णाटक में साढ़े चार लाख टीचर्स ने परीक्षा दी, लेकिन फर्स्ट क्लास से ज्यादा नंबर लिए हुए जो टीचर्स परीक्षा में बैठे थे, उनका साढ़े पांच परसेंट का रिजल्ट आया। यह टीचर बनने के लायक वालों की संख्या थी। हमें इसके बारे में गंभीरता से सोचना होगा। यह गुणवत्ता क्या चीज है, excellence क्या चीज है, इसको कैसे बनाए रखना चाहिए, इन चीजों को ध्यान में रखकर, इस बिल के अंदर जो उद्देश्य उल्लेखित किए गए हैं, मैं उस ओर ध्यान दिलाऊंगा। Global leadership यानी हम आईआईआईटी से विश्व को एक नेतृत्व देने लायक व्यक्तियों का इंचार्ज तैयार करते हैं, इसलिए हम इनको राष्ट्रीय

[श्री बसावाराज पाटिल]

स्तर के इंस्टीट्यूट मानते हैं। साथ ही साथ forefront, यानी विश्व के अंदर, इस क्षेत्र में सबसे आगे अपनी धाक जमाना चाहते हैं। इन सभी चीजों को ध्यान में रखते हुए, हम इन बातों को सोचें। श्री देरेक ओब्राइन जी चिंता न करें, किन्हीं से कैसा आता है, लेकिन अगर सभी की सहमति से देश का भला होता है, तो अपनी संस्कृति, अपने मूल्य और यहां के लोगों की कीमत को बनाए रखते हुए इस ओर गौरव से आगे बढ़ने की कोशिश करनी चाहिए। इन चीजों को ध्यान में रखकर नरेश अग्रवाल जी ने भी अपने मन की शंका स्वयं को गांव का आदमी कहते हुए बताई थी और कहा था कि विश्व के प्रसिद्ध सौ विश्वविद्यालयों में भारत के एक भी विश्वविद्यालय का नाम नहीं आता है। माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, इन चीजों को ध्यान में रखकर माननीय मंत्री जी द्वारा यह जो पहली शुरुआत की गई है, उसके लिए सदन के सभी लोग इस बिल का समर्थन कर रहे हैं। जैसे अभी डी. राजा जी ने ओबीसी, एस.सी., एस.टी., वूमन की एक बात कही, मैं इसके साथ ही साथ यह भी कहूंगा कि पं. दीनदयाल जी ने एक बात कही है, 'the last man', सबसे आखिरी आदमी, यानी गरीबी में नीचे से आखिरी लाइन में जो आदमी खड़ा है, हमारा कोई भी नियम, कोई भी कानून, कोई भी बिल, यदि उसमें उसके लिए कोई जगह नहीं है, तो इसकी कोई कीमत नहीं है। इस चीज को समझते हुए माननीय मंत्री जी इसको लागू करें, यह कहते हुए मैं इसके समर्थन में अपनी ये बातें रखूंगा। धन्यवाद।

SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN (Maharashtra): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I stand on behalf of the Nationalist Congress Party to support the IIIT Bill. The present Bill is definitely an important step in India's path of digital revolution initiated by the then Prime Minister, late Shri Rajiv Gandhi. I still remember the days when I was in college when 'IT' and 'computer' words were foreign to all of us. Therefore, the people thought that we were dreaming the impossible. The hon. Minister has rightly said that India is a global hub for software development and, if I may add, business process manufacturing, and hardware is something where we are lacking. We have a great potential. Therefore, I request the hon. Minister to make sure that the graduates who graduate from IIITs or IITs or IIMs are trained to start up units, and there is an enabling atmosphere and their businesses are incentivised.

I would like to make three bullet points here so that I do not exceed my time. First, I urge the hon. Minister to make an effort to bridge the disconnect between academia, industry and the Government. The curriculum should be structured in tune with the growth of industry or perhaps a step forward. Whatever was new yesterday in IT, becomes old tomorrow. Therefore, there has to be a dynamic process of making the curriculum updated. Second, the research in the academy should cater to the needs of the industry and the Government. Third, tremendous amount of research happens in several universities, but this is not channelized for creative work. Therefore, I urge the Minister that this research is channelized in a manner beneficial to the industry and the Government. My second main point is, ensure world-class faculties in IIITs. Shri Tarun Vijay, Shri Naresh Agrawal and Shri Bhupinder Singh stressed upon this need. In the

current scenario, there are approximately 36.5 per cent positions in 16 IITs, which lie vacant. There are 40.8 per cent vacancies, which lie vacant in 30 NITs. Therefore, I feel that teaching profession should be made attractive as far as possible. I am very tempted to elaborate but I will not. The last point which I wish to make is, we need to include industry- oriented faculty in IIITs. One of the reasons for lack of quality industry- oriented faculties in Indian universities is that the AICTE regulation mandates PhD for permanent position of Professors and Associate Professors. In today's scenario, not many are attracted to pursue a rigorous doctoral programme. In the global business schools, like the University of Chicago, there is a practice of having two categories of Professors, one, who is a PhD and the other who is a Clinical Professor, who is not PhD, but has outstanding corporate exposure and teaching delivery skills. This model could be replicated in these universities. This is an ambitious legislation. Certainly, these Institutes will remarkably add to the iconic position we already hold on the global canvas. Lastly, I really wish that out of the four places that the universities are coming in, if Maharashtra would have been one, it would have really made us happy. Thank you.

SHRI K.T.S. TULSI (Nominated): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I wish to support the Indian Institutes of Information Technology Bill, 2014. I welcome the declaration of these Institutes as Institutes of national importance. I am sure this Bill will eventually help us in creating manpower of global standards. Sir, nearly ₹ 650 crore of grant-in-aid was sanctioned in the Eleventh Plan for these Institutes, when they were established. Though these Institutes were fully funded by the Central Government, yet they did not enjoy the statutory status. This Bill will not only give an independent status, but will also enable them to confer their own degrees and that is the reason I wish to welcome this Bill. The Bill was originally moved in 2013 in Lok Sabha, but lapsed with the dissolution of the 15th Lok Sabha and everyone knows very well the reasons for that. I hope the Bill will hopefully transform India's *jansankhya* into *janshakti*. The Bill has a futuristic approach. The Government must not intrude into the independence of these Institutes, as has been rightly pointed out. They must refrain from doing so. Only then will these Institutes be able to produce scientists that will make India proud and only then will we be able to prevent migration of our scientists from India to other countries. Thank you very much.

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, just a minute. There is no mention about reservation in admissions for persons who are disabled. Differently-abled persons form a separate class. They really need to be supported by the Government by giving a provision for special reservation for differently-abled persons. I hope that the hon. Minister would consider including it specifically.

SHRI TARUN VIJAY : Sir, I support this.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Mr. Minister.

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*.)

श्रीमती स्मृति ज़ुबिन इरानी : सर, आज आपके माध्यम से सर्वप्रथम तो मैं सदन के सभी सम्मानित सदस्यों को धन्यवाद देना चाहूंगी कि उन्होंने अपने वक्तव्यों के माध्यम से इस सदन में एक कंसेंसस का माहौल बना दिया। मेरे कुलीग श्री रीताब्रता जी ने आज हमें यह बात बतलाई कि कैसे वे पॉलिटिक्स के छात्र हैं। मेरा राजनीति पर शिक्षा प्राप्त करने का सौभाग्य नहीं रहा है, लेकिन आज आंखों देखा जो हाल मैंने इस सदन में स्वयं अनुभव किया है, उसके चलते मैं कहना चाहूंगी कि भारत के इतिहास में शायद यह उन सुनहरे पलों में से एक है, जहां पर लेफ्ट, राइट और सेंटर एक साथ चले हैं, ताकि इस देश में विद्यार्थियों को शिक्षा का आशीर्वाद मिल सके।

मैंने बाहर भी और लोक सभा में भी यह आग्रह किया था, जिसे आज फिर से मैं इस सदन में दोहराती हूँ कि मुझे इस संसद का एक प्रतिनिधि होने का गर्व इस नाते भी हो रहा है, क्योंकि आज जितने भी महानुभावों ने आपके माध्यम से अपने वक्तव्यों को राष्ट्र के सामने प्रस्तुत किया है, उन्होंने इस बात का संकेत देश को दिया है कि शिक्षा में राजनीति नहीं, बल्कि राष्ट्रीयता ही अपनाई जाएगी।

आज एक एप्रिहेंशन है, जैसा कि देरेक ओब्राइन जी और डी. राजा जी ने कहा कि क्या शिक्षा के किसी भी मूल्यांकन में अथवा किसी भी बदलाव में मेरी अपनी राजनीतिक अथवा आइडियोलॉजिकल जो विशेषताएं हैं, अथवा मेरा जो अनुभव है, क्या मात्र उसकी छाप ही शिक्षा नीति पर दिखाई देगी? मैं आपके माध्यम से सदन को आश्वस्त करना चाहती हूँ कि शिक्षा के जितने भी आयाम, जितने भी संस्थान, जितने भी कदम भारत सरकार उठाएगी, उनको लेकर मेरा दायित्व है कि वे सारे कदम संविधान की मर्यादा में ही उठाए जाएं। यह भी एक सत्य है कि भारत सरकार की एक प्रतिनिधि होने के नाते मेरा यह दायित्व बनता है कि मैं हर वर्ग, हर समुदाय और हर व्यक्ति विशेष की बात, जो शिक्षा से सम्बन्धित है, उसे सुनूँ।

श्री देरेक ओब्राइन जी, जो मेरे एक कुलीग हैं, उन्होंने एक कटाक्ष करते हुए कहा कि we are surrounded by controversies. Sir, controversy would evade me if I maintain the *status quo*. If I challenge the *status quo*, then, controversy is bound to follow. There were equal murmurs in the halls of power when I spent one-and-a-half hours with the Chief Minister of West Bengal, Sushri Mamata Banerjee, discussing issues pertaining to education in Kolkata.

Let me just say that today many Members of Parliament raised their concerns about the reservation policy *vis-à-vis* the Indian Institutes of Information Technology. My senior colleague and leader, Shri D. Raja, asked expressedly as to whether the reservation policy shall be applicable within these institutions *vis-à-vis* admissions *vis-à-vis* recruitment of teaching and non-teaching staff. I assure you, Sir, that the reservation policy will be applicable.

डा. भालचंद्र मुणगेकर जी ने एक चिन्ता व्यक्त की, which resonated in D. Rajaji's statement which was about ensuring equal participation of women. I, proudly, say that in the

independent history of India, I had the privilege of appointing, for the first time, two women to the IIT Council and, in the last eleven appointments of NIT Chairpersons, I am pleased to share with the House that six of those Chairpersons appointed were women. Equal concern was expressed about students who are differently-abled. We find a special place in our hearts for these students and I must share with the House that, be it school or higher education, I have in my conversations with institutional heads even discussed and provided additional aid to institutions so that barrier free access can be provided to students who are differently and specially-abled, including giving them new scholarships. Sir, through you, I would like to highlight certain concerns expressed by Members like Vandana Chavanji, who wants to ensure that our academia and our institutions are working in tune and in tandem with industry. We are in the process of operationalising a council for industry-academia and higher education Government collaboration and all the concerns expressed by the hon. Member, *vis-à-vis* her statement in this House are concerns that I hope to meet through that Council which includes giving impetus to research, giving impetus to new faculty and I may also add that we are looking forward, exploring avenues of appointing and inviting industry experts as adjunct faculty into our institutions.

सर, यहां पर श्री तरुण विजय जी ने एक चिन्ता व्यक्त की। उन्होंने कहा कि हमारे इन्फॉर्मेशन टेक्नोलॉजी सेक्टर के संदर्भ में साइबर सिक्युरिटी और साइबर क्राइम एक बहुत बड़ी चिन्ता का और चुनौती का विषय बन रहा है। मैं आपके माध्यम से तरुण जी को अवगत कराना चाहती हूँ कि IIIT, इलाहाबाद में already Masters और PhD. के प्रोग्राम्स Cyber Laws and Information Security में चल रहे हैं। हमारा यह प्रयास रहेगा कि यही सारे सब्जेक्ट्स बाकी IIITs में भी हम विधिवत पढ़ाने का प्रयास करें। लेकिन, आज मैं यह आश्वासन आपको इसलिए नहीं दे पा रही हूँ, क्योंकि आज इस बिल के passage के बाद IIITs ऑटोनेमस हो जाएँगे। इसलिए, तरुण जी ने आपके माध्यम से सदन में आज अपनी एक भावना को जो व्यक्त किया है कि साइबर सिक्युरिटी के संदर्भ में हम कुछ पढ़ाई को, अपने स्टूडेंट्स को तथा academia को सशक्त करें, वह जो आपका एक निवेदन है, उसे हम IIITs Council के समक्ष रखेंगे और मुझे पूर्ण विश्वास है कि काउंसिल भी आपके इस निवेदन को स्वीकार करेगी।

सर, यहां पर डा. अशोक गांगुली जी ने एक चिन्ता क्यों की, जो शायद अभी सदन में उपस्थित नहीं हैं, कि ऑटोनामी का क्या होगा? तो मैं उन्हें कहना चाहूँगी कि इस बिल के passage के बाद IIITs will become institutions of national importance and will be completely autonomous. The only function UGC will have is to ensure uniformity of nomenclature of courses, thereby the University Grants Commission will only notify the nomenclatures of all courses.

मुणगेकर जी ने एक चिन्ता व्यक्त की थी कि यूजीसी का जो मैनडेट है, उसे रिवाइज करने की और स्टडी करने की जरूरत है। तो मैं आपके माध्यम से उन्हें अवगत कराना चाहती हूँ कि

[श्रीमती स्मृति ज़ूबिन इरानी]

मंत्रालय में we have already constituted Committees to look into the review of the functioning mandate and the possible way forward for not only UGC, but also AICTE and NCTE.

सर, नरेश जी अभी यहां उपस्थित नहीं है। उन्होंने एक कटाक्ष किया था कि वे उत्तर प्रदेश के हैं और उत्तर प्रदेश सबका स्वागत करता है। शायद मेरे व्यक्तिगत जीवन के एक पहलू के बारे में उन्हें ज्ञात नहीं है कि मेरे दादा जी मुरादाबाद के हैं, इसलिए मैं बेटी उन्हीं के प्रदेश की और उत्तर भारत की हूँ, भले ही बहू बनने का सौभाग्य मुझे मुम्बई में प्राप्त हुआ। लेकिन, मैं इस बात का आश्वासन निश्चित रूप से देना चाहती हूँ कि शिक्षा के वे सारे आयाम, जिनसे हमारे छात्र प्रगति कर सकें, उनके संदर्भ में हम निरन्तर प्रदेश की सरकारों के साथ समन्वय बनाकर काम करते हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार भी समन्वय हेतु अपने जो-जो विचार हमारे सामने प्रस्तुत करेगी, मैं इस बात का निश्चित आश्वासन दे सकती हूँ कि उन बातों पर हम लोग मिल कर विचार करेंगे और आगे का रास्ता भी क्या अख्तियार करना है, उसके ऊपर परिचर्चा के माध्यम से किसी निष्कर्ष पर पहुँचेंगे।

भूपिंदर सिंह जी ने ओडिशा के संदर्भ में मेरे सामने एक निवेदन प्रस्तुत किया है। मैं उन्हें अवगत कराना चाहती हूँ कि उसका डीपीआर आज तक हमें नहीं मिला है। हमने प्रदेश की सरकार को डीपीआर के बारे में दोबारा सूचना पहुँचायी है। जब डीपीआर की पूरी व्यवस्था प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा हो जाएगी और जब इंडस्ट्री पाटर्नर प्रदेश सरकार निर्धारित कर देगी, तब हम उनके साथ मिल कर इस पर आगे कार्रवाई करेंगे।

Sir, I know time is of the essence. I would, through you, also thank the Members of this House. I have been a Member of this House and have been privileged for the past three years. And, this is my maiden Bill in this House. I would like to thank all the hon. Members who have, across party lines, supported this. Sir, I also thank them on behalf of the students of IIIT, Kanchipuram. These are the students who are waiting for their degrees since 2008. Today, विद्या का आशीर्वाद विशेषतः ट्रिपल आईटी, कांचीपुरम के विद्यार्थियों को भी मिलेगा। उसके लिए मैं अपनी ओर से और विद्यार्थियों की ओर से भी सदन का आभार व्यक्त करती हूँ। धन्यवाद।

SHRI A. NAVANEETHA KRISHNAN : Sir, I have a point to make. I sought special reservation in admission for differently-abled persons. I am not asking for facilities to access institution. So, there must be special reservation for differently-abled persons in admission.

SHRI D. RAJA : Sir, I am thankful to the hon. Minister for such a reply. She has categorically assured and informed that the policy of reservation will be applied in recruitment of teaching and non-teaching members. Now, my question is with regard to my amendment. I would like to know what about the Board of Governors, Senate,

Council and other bodies. I would like to know whether the hon. Minister is assuring us that there will be adequate representation for SC/ST and OBCs.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is what she said.

SHRI TARUN VIJAY : Sir, while thanking the hon. Minister for her assurances, may I request whether she would consider renaming Kanchipuram IIIT after the revolutionary Subramanya Bharati whose birthday falls on the 11th December?

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): Sir, there was a demand to include a representative of students. Actually, they are the most beneficiaries of this institution. I request the hon. Minister to consider this.

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH : Sir, actually, I had spoken for ITIR. We have given proposal for this two years ago. We have a 215 acre IT Park in Odisha.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You send the DPR. That is what she said. She said that the Government of Odisha has not sent the DPR. You send it.

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Sir, ITIR do not come under my Ministry.

But, in terms of the concern expressed by the hon. Members *vis-a-vis* the governance structure, let me assure them that the governance structure of IIIT is the same as you see in the IITs and the NITs. I assure you that all stakeholders are consulted and the best of academic and industry experts are subsumed in the governance structure. Hence, the assurance that I had given *vis-a-vis* the reservation policy pertains to admissions and the teaching and non-teaching faculty is already available in the IITs and the NITs.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This is very clear. Hon. Minister, would you like to say something about the disabled?

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Sir, reservation in admission is already provided for students who are specially-abled.

SHRI TARUN VIJAY: Sir, what about naming Kanchipuram IIIT after Subramanya Bharati?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is different. That is not connected with this.

SHRI PAUL MANOJ PANDIAN : Sir, with regard to administrative structure, apart from the Board of Governors, I sought representation for the benefit of students also. What is the reply of the hon. Minister on that? And, she has not said anything about protection of innovation applications.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Now, the question is:

That the Bill to declare certain institutions of information technology to be institutes of national importance, with a view to develop new knowledge in information technology and to provide manpower of global standards for the information technology industry and to provide for certain other matters connected with such institutions or incidental thereto, 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 to 11 were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall, now, take up clause 12 of the Bill. There is one amendment (No. 1) by Shri D. Raja. Mr. Raja, hon. Minister has given assurance.

SHRI D. RAJA : Yes; I appreciate her assurance.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You should also thank to her.

SHRI D. RAJA: But, if that is not happening on the ground, the hon. Minister must, with an open mind, revisit that issue.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why? Don't dilute the assurance given on the Floor of the House. Hon. Minister has given a categorical assurance. If you ask something more, you are diluting that assurance. It is an assurance; it will remain as an assurance. And, if an assurance is violated, you know what to do. It is an assurance. You take it as an assurance. And, I thank the hon. Minister for responding so quickly to these demands.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, all assurances should be implemented within six months.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Whatever it may be. I said that it is an assurance.

SHRI D. RAJA: This is what I said. If assurance is not implemented, the Minister should revisit the issue.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can't contemplate a situation where the assurance is not implemented. It has to be implemented.

SHRI D. RAJA: I agree that she has given a categorical assurance. Because of that assurance, I am not insisting.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Take it at the face value. Why do you doubt the Minister?

SHRI TARUN VIJAY: Sir, he is not pressing.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is what I am saying.

SHRI D. RAJA: Please listen to me. Because the Minister has given such a categorical assurance, I am not insisting. This is what I said. The Chair should listen to me also. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, all right. Thank you. Mr. Raja has not moved his amendment. Therefore, I shall now put Clause 12 to vote.

Clause 12 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 13-50 and the Schedule were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Sir, I move:

That the Bill be passed.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It was a maiden Bill, done very well.

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Sir, thank you very much. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have had the honour of having you in the Chair when I had made my maiden speech also.

SPECIAL MENTIONS

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Most welcome.

Now, Special Mentions. I think, hon. Members, you will lay them on the Table.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, no, we would like to read them. ...*(Interruptions)*...

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN, (SHRI P. RAJEEVE) *in the Chair*]

Need to allow regional languages in High Courts

श्री मनसुख एल. मांडविया (गुजरात): महोदय, हिन्दी हमारी राजभाषा है और देश के अधिकांश लोगों के द्वारा बोली व समझी जाने वाली सर्वमान्य भाषा के रूप में प्रतिष्ठित है। हमारे राष्ट्रपिता महात्मा गांधी जी ने हिन्दी को बढ़ावा देने के लिए जोर दिया था।

महोदय, कई राज्यों के हाई कोर्ट की न्यायिक प्रक्रिया में आज भी अंग्रेजी का प्रयोग किया जा रहा है। अभी शिक्षा का स्तर काफी आगे बढ़ चुका है और मीडिया की वजह से लोगों में जागरूकता आने के साथ-साथ न्यायिक प्रक्रिया के प्रति लोगों का रुझान और जागरूकता काफी बढ़ गई है। ऐसे में वे ज्यादा से ज्यादा जानकारी प्राप्त करना चाहते हैं।

महोदय, कई राज्यों ने केंद्र सरकार से अनुरोध किया था कि उनके राज्य की भाषा में हाई कोर्ट की प्रोसिडिंग करने की अनुमति उन्हें प्रदान की जाए, परन्तु माननीय उच्चतम न्यायालय इसके बारे में अनुमति नहीं दे रहा है, जो कि काफी दुःखद है।

महोदय, सरकार भारतीय संविधान की धारा 348 (2) में आवश्यक संशोधन करके संबंधित राज्यों के हाई कोर्ट को उनके राज्य की भाषा में हाई कोर्ट का कामकाज करने की अनुमति दिलाने की व्यवस्था करे, जिससे लोगों को न्यायिक प्रक्रिया के बारे में और अपने केस के निपटारे की पूरी जानकारी उनकी भाषा में उपलब्ध हो सके।

श्री आलोक तिवारी (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं इस विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Telangana): Sir, I associate myself with the subject.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I too associate myself with the subject.

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I too associate myself with the subject.

Need to legalise betting in sports in the country

SHRI K.T.S. TULSI (Nominated): Over the centuries, betting has been a common human behaviour like drinking. Number of references are available with regard to this human weakness in the world of sports.

Sports betting is the activity of predicting sports results. While a few States in the United States have made it illegal to operate a betting scheme, in Europe and United Kingdom it is not criminalized. In 1919, Chicago White Sox and Cincinnati Reds produced the biggest sports scandal, as a result of which 8 players of White Sox were banned for rest of their lives. Neither this nor the 1906 betting scandal in professional American football brought about a demise of big money in betting.

In fact, in 2008, in UK there was three billion pounds ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE): Please read as it is in the text.

SHRI K.T.S. TULSI: The Hansie Cronje affair began in 1996 to throw a match during a test in Kanpur, in which Hansie Cronje was alleged to have been paid a total of 65,000 pounds.

Betting in cricket was first examined by Chandrachud Commission in 1997. Twenty seven players, administrators and journalist appeared before the Commission. Since the Commission did not have legal sanction for imposition of punishment, the matter just fizzled out.

I believe that the share-markets ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE): Tulsiji please read as it is in the text.

SHRI K.T.S. TULSI: I want to assure this House that legalised betting in sports is not going to make us a nation of gamblers. The deep-rooted belief against gambling and social consequences have not been able to eliminate match fixing or spot fixing even when it is illegal.

Cricket may be a gentlemen's game, but betting, which is already rampant, is not going to kill its spirit.

We need to consider legalised betting and let the country earn revenue from this human weakness. From the money earned from betting, we can augment infrastructure for other sports and tourist facilities.

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE): Shri Devender Goud T.; not present.

**Need to stop construction of Mekedatu Reservoirs on the River Cauvery
and set up Cauvery Management Board and the
Cauvery Water Regulation Committee**

SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ (Tamil Nadu): According to the final orders of Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal, no State shall take any decision or action without consulting the riparian States. However, the Government of Karnataka, in violation of the said orders, is going ahead with the construction of two reservoirs at Mekedatu. The Government of Karnataka had even called for an Expression of Interest for it. Our beloved leader had already demanded the Government of India not to grant techno economic clearance ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE): Please read as it is in the text approved by the hon. Chairman.

SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ: ...*(Interruptions)*...and environmental clearance for the above till the Cauvery Management Board and the Cauvery Water Regulation Committee are formed. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE): Please let him complete. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is approved by the hon. Chairman.*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): If you read the text only, we will decide whether to associate or not ...*(Interruptions)*... Please read only the text.

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE): Please read as it is in the text approved by the hon. Chairman. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA : Please give us a copy of it ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ: The Pro-term Supervisory Committee formed, was not effective. Our beloved leader had also demanded for setting up of Cauvery Management Board and the Cauvery Water Regulation Committee. The hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu has also again demanded for setting up of the said Board and the Committee and to stop the construction of the said reservoirs at Makedatu. Therefore, I urge the Government of India to intervene in the matter and direct the Government of Karnataka to forthwith stop all activities for the construction of the said reservoirs, and also urge the Government to set up the said Board and the Committee urgently, so that such issues are not occurred again and again.

SHRI A. NAVANEETHA KRISHNAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

DR. V. MAITREYAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI K.R. ARJUNAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI PAUL MANOJ PANDIAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

Need for Shatabdi Express between Thiruvananthapuram and Chennai with limited stops

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH (Tamil Nadu): On behalf of the people of South India, I request the Railway Minister to announce a Shatabdi Express between Thiruvananthapuram and Chennai with only five stops at Nagercoil, Tirunelveli, Madurai, Thiruchirappalli and Villipuram, that is, an A.C. Chair Car train which starts by 6.00 a.m. from Thiruvananthapuram and reaches Chennai at 4.00 p.m. *via* Tirunelveli. Sir, we urge the Centre to immediately sanction the proposals laid before the General Manager, Southern Railway to look into this urgently and sanction a day-train which connects two State Capitals, namely, Chennai and Thiruvananthapuram and vice-versa, which runs through Nagercoil, Tirunelveli, Madurai, Trichy and Villupuram.

Sir, this train would be a great boon for travellers from the South and it will be a profitable one for the Railways also. We do not have any ticketless travellers at all in Tamil Nadu, and Railways too would be benefited. But the people at large would

be greatly benefited as waitlisted passengers are three times more than the reserved passengers in all South-bound trains from Chennai. So, I urge the Government to speedily sanction this train. Thank you, Sir.

**Need for alternative arrangements for transporting rice to
ease impending food crisis in Mizoram**

SHRI RONALD SAPA TLAU (Mizoram): Sir, I rise to state that my constituency Mizoram is on the brink of virtually facing a famine in two months as the only railway link from Assam to my State has been completely shut down. Since only 15 per cent of the total monthly rice demand of 1,23,310 MT is produced from the hilly State of Mizoram, the remaining 85 per cent comes from outside from the FCI through rail transportation. While I support the broad-gauge construction idea, it is very disturbing to know that there was no coordination between the Railway Ministry and the FCI whatsoever for an alternative arrangement to maintain this supply chain. If there was only a timely well-planned coordination strategy, this crisis could have been avoided.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE): Please read from the text.

SHRI RONALD SAPA TLAU: Yes, Sir. The need of the Mizo people apparently did not occur in their calculation. With this, Railway service to be cut off for nearly two years, the people of Mizoram have no way of surviving with only 18,500 MT of rice locally grown. If there was only a timely well-planned coordination between the Railway Ministry and the FCI, this crisis could have been easily avoided.

Sir, the State Government had, all along, been trying its best to make alternative arrangements on its own, even met the concerned Ministers in Delhi, but only to find out its futility. The people of Mizoram are now insecure, worried, frustrated and feeling very alienated with the inhuman manner the Central Government is treating them. There is even a danger of unwanted atmosphere in the hill among the general public unless the Central immediately steps in to provide a viable alternative of transporting this rice supply. Hence, this very serious and pressing issue be resolved immediately by the FCI, by taking it up on a war-footing basis, to transport the required amount of rice through viable means to avoid escalation of crisis in Mizoram. Thank you, Sir.

**Need to take immediate steps to fill vacant
Government positions in the country**

PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA (Karnataka): Sir, it is a matter of urgent national importance that key positions in the Government have been lying vacant for a while, but suitable replacements have not yet been found and no succession plan has been put in place. Importantly, the key positions, which are lying vacant and where the incumbents are to demit office soon, are from the security establishments, transparency and anti-corruption bodies.

7.00 P.M.

[Prof. M.V. Rajeev Gowda]

Even the much-talked-about Lok Pal has not been set up as the modalities are still being worked out despite the Lok Pal Act having been passed during the UPA term. The Central Information Commission, CIC, the apex transparency body under the Right to Information Act, has been headless since August 22. The Central Information Commission is working with seven Information Commissioners, even though the sanctioned strength is ten.

Even the Central Vigilance Commission has been headless since September end. The body is working with only one Vigilance Commissioner. The positions of two Special Director Generals in the CBI are also vacant. The Indo-Tibetan Border Police is also faced with similar problems.

The CBDT, a constituent of the Special Investigation Team on black money, comprises a Chairman and six members, but has five vacancies with only the Chairperson and just a Member (Revenue & Vigilance). Moreover, no interlocutors have been appointed for China and Pakistan, more than 10 public sector undertakings remain headless, Directors of Indian Institutes of Technology and Vice-Chancellors of Central Universities have not been appointed and several Joint Secretary positions in key Ministries have been left vacant.

I request the Government to take immediate steps to fill these vacant positions.

Thank you.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

**Need to grant status of autonomy to North East Indira Gandhi Regional
Institute of Health and Medical Sciences (NEIGRIHMS) in Shillong**

SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM (Meghalaya): Thank you, Sir, It was with great expectations that the people of the North-East States welcomed the establishment of North East Indira Gandhi Regional Institute of Health And Medical Sciences, Shillong, by the Central Government modelled on the nation's premier healthcare institutions like AIIMS, New Delhi, PGIMER, Chandigarh, and JIPMER Puducherry. Similar healthcare institutions at the State capitals of Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Bihar and Odisha are similarly vested with autonomous powers. Unfortunately, the growth and expansion of NEIGRIHMS has been consistently stymied by the *ad hocism* on the part of the Ministry

of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India, through withholding granting of autonomy powers. The then Union Minister for Health and Family Welfare, Government of India, while presiding over the Governing Council Meeting of NEIGRIHMS in February, 2012 had endorsed the need for granting autonomy for NEIGRIHMS on a par with the other pioneering healthcare institutions of the nation. NEIGRIHMS had followed this up with a status note during October, 2012, reiterating the long overdue claim of NEIGRIHMS for autonomy. For us in the North-East, hopes have now been rekindled with the NDA Government at the Centre embarking on an ambitious expansion of the network of nation's premier healthcare institutions. Hopefully, this will augur well for NEIGRIHMS to be accorded the status of an autonomous institution well before the launch of the expansion plans for the newly proposed healthcare institutions across the country.

Thank you, Sir.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA (Karnataka): Sir, I too associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

**Need to make efforts for a democratic secular federal
world Government to secure human rights for all**

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH (Odisha): Sir, time has come to go in for a democratic secular federal world Government to secure all human rights including the right to life, personal liberty and human dignity to one and all irrespective one's social origin or national citizenship. It is a fact of life that there is no security of life and personal honour for each and everybody in the world. This is principally because there is no global authority or global government to ensure all the human rights such as right to life, right to education, right to employment, etc. as listed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 1948. In 2014 even the citizens of the most powerful country in the world, namely, the USA are not free to enjoy their human rights in full. As there is no world order in the true sense of the term, there is no criminal law to punish crimes committed by cross-border criminals. Similarly, crimes committed by sea pirates of Somalia are going scot free. The UN, as a world organization, has singularly failed to maintain international peace and security because the UN has been weakly, unequally and inequitably structured. The provision of Veto Power enjoyed by five selected countries – USA, UK, France, Russia and China – is against all ethics of democratic principles of equity, equality, liberty and human dignity. The League of Nations of 1919 failed because of the impracticable principles of unanimity. In the same manner, the United

Nations of 1945 has failed for the lack of adequate powers and want of democratic norms. So, we must move towards formation of World Government by taking the mass use of present day special media and highlighting the basic principles upon which the Swiss Federal Secular Republican Democracy is based.

SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY (Odisha) : Sir, I associate myself with what the hon. Member has said.

**Need to provide facilities in E.S.I. Hospital and Medical College at
Gulberga so as to give medical services to people in
Hyderabad-Karnataka region**

SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL (Karnataka): Sir, at Gulberga, the ESI Hospital and Medical and Nursing college, spread over 50 acres of land, has been completed by the Labour Ministry, at a cost of ₹ 1,000 crore. About ₹ 200 crores have been spent on other things and the inauguration has taken place eight months back. But there is no hospital service and the medical college is on the verge of closing. Urgent action is needed on the matter in order to provided medical services to the people of Hyderabad-Karnataka region, who are presently availing medical facilities from Solapur-Maharashtra and Hyderabad-Telangana region.

I request that immediate action be taken in this matter in order to provide medical facilities to the people of Hyderabad-Karnataka region. It will save crores of rupees, which are spent out of State to avail medical facilities, despite the region itself having such a big infrastructure.

**Need to give compensation to innocent Muslim youth recently acquitted of
charges of terrorism in Kurla, Mumbai and
to bring Communal Violence Bill**

चौधरी मुनव्वर सलीम (उत्तर प्रदेश) : माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, एक लंबे अरसे से हिन्दुस्तान के अलग-अलग हिस्सों से फ़िरकापरस्त ज़हनीयत और नारों की गूँजों ने दहशत का माहौल बना दिया है। ये हालात मुल्क की सेहत के लिए यक़ीनी तौर पर खतरनाक हैं। हिन्दुस्तानी मुसलमान ने बापू के आश्वासन पर भरोसा किया है और सेक्युलर हिन्दुस्तान ही उसकी पसंद है। जंग-ए-आज़ादी से लेकर तामीर-ए-हिन्द तक मुसलमानों का तारीखी योगदान कोई फ़रामोश नहीं कर सकता।

मान्यवर, कुछ शरपसंद, फ़िरकापरस्त ज़हनीयत से लबरेज़ लोग ऐसे नफरत भरे अंग्रेज़ी नारों का इस्तेमाल करते हैं जो संविधान की मूल भावना, धर्मनिरपेक्षता के विपरीत होते हैं। अफ़सोसनाक बात तो यह है कि बहुत सारे मुक्रामात पर यह देखने में आता है कि खुद सरकारी ओहदों पर फ़ायज़ लोगों का आचरण भी सांप्रदायिक होता है और सरकारी अफसरान के बीच ऐलानिया ऐसी भाषा का इस्तेमाल होता है जो कानून, संविधान और मर्यादा के विपरीत होती है।

ہم جاننا चाहتے ہیں کہ ایسے تत्वوں کے বিরुद्ध हिन्दुस्तान के किस हिस्से में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है? मान्यवर, मैं सोचता हूँ कि अगर राज्य सरकार की स्वायत्तता के संशोधन के साथ कम्युनल वायलेंस बिल पास कर दिया जाता तो संभवतः मज़हबी उन्माद भड़का कर मुल्क को कमज़ोर करने वाले इन तत्वों पर ज़रूर कंट्रोल किया जा सकता था। हालांकि संविधान और भारत के कानून ने हिन्दुस्तानी अल्पसंख्यकों के लिए संरक्षण का प्रावधान किया है, लेकिन इन भाषायी नफरत के बीज बोने वालों के खिलाफ क्या कोई कार्यवाही हुई है और कहाँ हुई है, इसको देश जानना चाहता है। हम आपके माध्यम से भारत सरकार से कहना चाहते हैं कि देश के बहुत सारे हिस्सों में नफरत की हवाएं चलाने की कोशिशें हो रही हैं। उन पर नियंत्रण किया जाना चाहिए। यदि किसी मज़हब में पैदा होने के कारण किसी को अहंकार हो जाए और किसी को खौफज़दा कर दिया जाएगा तो इससे सद्भावना के मूल सिद्धांत की मंशा समाप्त हो जाएगी और यह सोच देश की सेहत के लिए घातक सिद्ध होगी।

मान्यवर, महाराष्ट्र के कुर्ला क्षेत्र में आतंकवाद के आरोपों में गिरफ्तार उन 8 मुस्लिम नौजवानों को, जिन्हें मेट्रोपोलिटन मजिस्ट्रेट कुर्ला, मुम्बई द्वारा 13 वर्ष बाद बाइज़्जत बरी किया गया है, उसके लिए मैं भारत की न्याय व्यवस्था को सलाम करता हूँ, लेकिन मैं आपके द्वारा भारत सरकार से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हम उन्हें उम्र के 13 वर्ष तो नहीं लौटा सकते, लेकिन उनको आर्थिक सहायता देकर उनकी आने वाली नस्लों को मामूली मदद जरूर पहुंचा सकते हैं। किन्तु इस प्रकार के धिनौने इल्जाम में इनको गिरफ्तार करने वाले ऐसे अधिकारियों को, समृद्ध और सद्भावी भारत बनाए रखने के लिए, हमेशा के लिए नौकरी से बाहर निकाला जाए और इन अधिकारियों पर आपराधिक मामला भी चलाया जाए। धन्यवाद।

† چودھری منور سلیم (اترپردیش) : ماننپے آپ سبھاادھیش مہودے، ایک لمبے

عرصے سے ہندوستان کے الگ الگ حصوں سے فرقہ پرست ذہنیت اور نعروں کی گونجوں نے دہشت کا ماحول بنادیا ہے۔ یہ حالات ملک کی صحت کے لئے یقینی طور پر خطرناک ہیں۔ ہندوستانی مسلمان نے باپو کے آسوا سن پر بھروسہ کیا ہے اور سیکولر ہندستان ہی اس کی پسند ہے۔ جنگ آزادی سے لیکر تعمیر ہند تک مسلمانوں کا تاریخی یوگدان کوئی فراموش نہیں کرسکتا۔

مانپور، کچھ شریسند، فرقہ پرست ذہنیت سے لبریز لوگ ایسے نفرت بھرے انگریزی نعروں کا استعمال کرتے ہیں جو سنودھان کی مول بھاؤنا، دھرم نریپیکشتا کے وپریت ہوتے ہیں۔ افسوسناک بات تو یہ ہے کہ بہت سارے مقامات پر یہ دیکھنے میں آتا ہے کہ خود سرکاری عہدوں پر فائز لوگوں کا آچرن بھی سامپرڈائنکتا ہوتا ہے اور سرکاری افسران کے بیچ اعلانیہ ایسی بھاشا کا استعمال ہوتا ہے جو قانون، سمودھان اور مزیداد کے وپریت ہوتی ہے۔

ہم جاننا چاہتے ہیں کہ ایسی چیزوں کے خلاف ہندوستان کے کس حصے میں کیا کارروائی کی گئی ہے؟ مانیور، میں سوچتا ہوں کہ اگر راجیہ سرکار کی سوائٹا کے سنشودھن کے ساتھ کمیونل وائلنس بل پاس کر دیا جاتا تو سمبھاوت مذہبی انماد بھڑکا کر ملک کو کمزور کرنے والی ان چیزوں پر ضرور کنٹرول کیا جاسکتا تھا۔ حالانکہ سنودھان اور بھارت کے قانون نے ہندوستانی الپ-سنخیکوں کے لئے سنرکشن کا پراودھان کیا ہے، لیکن ان بھاشانی نفرت کے بیج بونے والوں کے خلاف کیا کوئی کارروائی ہوئی ہے اور کہاں ہوئی ہے، اس کو دیش جاننا چاہتا ہے۔ ہم آپ کے مادھیم سے بھارت سرکار سے کہنا چاہتے ہیں کہ دیش کے بہت سارے حصوں میں نفرت کی ہوائیں چلانے کی کوششیں ہو رہی ہیں۔ ان پر نینترن کیا جانا چاہئے۔ اگر کسی مذہب میں پیدا ہونے کے کارن کسی کو ابنکار ہو جائے اور کسی کو خوفزدہ کر دیا جائے گا تو اس سے سدبھاؤنا کے مول سدھانت کی منشا ختم ہو جائے گی اور یہ سوچ دیش کی صحت کے لئے گھاتک سدھ ہوگی۔

مانیور، مہاراشٹر کے کرلا چھیتر میں آتک واد کے آروپوں میں گرفتار ان 8 مسلم نوجوانوں کو، جنہیں میٹروپولیٹن مجسٹریٹ کرلا، ممبئی کے ذریعے 13 سال بعد باعزت بری کیا گیا ہے، اس کے لئے میں بھارت کی نیائے ویوستھا کو سلام کرتا ہوں، لیکن میں آپ کے ذریعے بھارت سرکار سے یہ کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ ہم انہیں عمر کے 13 سال تو نہیں لوٹا سکتے، لیکن ان کو آرتھک مدد دے کر ان کی آنے والی نسلوں کو معمولی مدد ضرور پہنچا سکتے ہیں۔ لیکن اس طرح کے گھناؤنے الزام میں ان کو گرفتار کرنے والے ایسے ادھیکاروں کو، سمردھ اور سدبھاؤنا بھارت بنائے رکھنے کے لئے، ہمیشہ کے لئے نوکری سے باہر نکالا جائے اور ان ادھیکاریوں پر اپرادھک معاملہ بھی چلایا جائے۔ دھنیواد۔

श्री अरविन्द कुमार सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य के वक्तव्य से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ ।

श्री आलोक तिवारी (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य के वक्तव्य से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ ।

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Telangana): Sir, I would like to associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

**Need for inclusion of Srirangam in National Heritage City
Development and Augmentation Yojana**

DR. V. MAITREYAN (Tamil Nadu): I wish to make an appeal to the Government to include the holy town of Srirangam in Tamil Nadu in the National Heritage City Development and Augmentation Yojana. Srirangam is an island lying on the banks of Cauvery and Kollidam rivers in Trichy district of Tamil Nadu.

Srirangam is famous for Sri Ranganathaswamy temple which is one of the most important Vaishnavite Shrines in the country and is soulfully called 'Boologa Vaikundam' that is Earthly Heaven. Srirangam has a hoary past steeped in rich tradition and distinctive culture that made this temple town glorious since ancient times. Everyday, devotees and tourists throng this town from all parts of India as also abroad to see the awe-inspiring holy town and the revered temple that stands majestically amidst a sprawling land of 156 acres. The number of devotees to the town increases greatly during the festivals like Vaikunta Ekadashi. The economy of Srirangam has begun thriving based on tourism as a result of various socio-economic packages and infrastructure developments provided by Tamil Nadu Government. In view of these unique characteristics, Srirangam deserves all attention from the Centre for conservation and revitalisation of the rich heritage. Central funding will rapidly enhance the quality of life besides improving the physical, social and economic structures. Bolstering the heritage status of Srirangam will go a long way in preserving the hubs of tradition and culture across the country. Our party leader, respected Dr. Puratchithalaivi Amma, has already demanded inclusion of Srirangam in the National Heritage City Development and Augmentation Yojana. Therefore, I request the Government to include Srirangam in the Yojana on priority. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI A. NAVANEETHA KRISHNAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I would like to associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI PAUL MANOJ PANDIAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I would like to associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I would like to associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I would like to associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI K.R. ARJUNAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I would like to associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I would like to associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Telangana): Sir, I would like to associate myself with you. It is not about Tamil Nadu alone but whole of India ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE): The House stands adjourned till 11.00 a.m. tomorrow, Tuesday, the 2nd December, 2014.

*The House then adjourned at fourteen minutes past
seven of the clock till eleven of the clock on
Tuesday, the 2nd December, 2014*

Need to provide facilities in E.S.I. Hospital and Medical College at Gulberga so as to give medical services to people in Hyderabad-Karnataka region (page 448)

Need to give compensation to innocent Muslim youth recently acquitted of charges of terrorism in Kurla, Mumbai and to bring Communal Violence Bill (pages 448-450)

Need for inclusion of Srirangam in National Heritage City Development and Augmentation Yojana (pages 451-452)

