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Thursday

4 December, 2014

13 Agrahayana, 1936 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

RAJYA SABHA

OFFICIAL REPORT

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RAJYA SABHA

Thursday, the 4th December, 2014/13th 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 of the House.
...(Interruptions)...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी (मध्य प्रदेश) : उपसभापति जी, जब तक इस मसले पर फैसला नहीं हो जाता, हाउस नहीं चलेगा।...(व्यवधान)...

Report and Accounts (2013-14) of Delhi Urban Art Commission, New Delhi and related papers

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT; THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): Sir, I lay on the Table, under Section 19 and sub-section (4) of Section 20 of the Delhi Urban Art Commission Act, 1973, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (a) Annual Report of the Delhi Urban Art Commission (DUAC), New Delhi, for the year 2013-14.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the Delhi Urban Art Commission (DUAC), New Delhi, for the year 2013-14, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Review by Government on the working of above Commission.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 924/16/14]

Report and Accounts (2013-14) various Science Institutes and related papers

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; AND THE MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Institute of Bioresources and Sustainable Development (IBSD), Imphal, Manipur, 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. 932/16/14]

- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Immunology (NII), New 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. 933/16/14]

- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Centre for Cell Science (NCCS), Pune, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 934/16/14]

- (iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Rajiv Gandhi Centre for Biotechnology (RGCB), Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala, 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. 935/16/14]

- (v) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Biomedical Genomics (NIBMG), Kalyani, West Bengal, 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. 936/16/14]

- (vi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Regional Centre for Biotechnology (RCB), Gurgaon, Haryana, 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. 937/16/14]

I. Notification of the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change

II. Report and Accounts (2011-12) of Central Zoo Authority, New Delhi

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): Sir, I lay on the Table:—

- I. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change Notification No. G.S.R. 497 (E), dated the 11th July, 2014, regarding reappointing of the United India Insurance Company Limited as a Fund Manager under the Environment Relief Fund Scheme, 2008, for a period up to 31st December, 2014, under sub-section (3) of Section 23 of the Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 910/16/14]

- II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—
- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Central Zoo Authority (CZA), New Delhi, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Authority.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 911/16/14]

Reports and Accounts (2013-14) of ACL, Bangalore, SCL, Chandigarh and PRL, Ahmedabad and related papers

उत्तर पूर्वी क्षेत्र विकास मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री; प्रधान मंत्री कार्यालय में राज्य मंत्री; कार्मिक, लोक शिकायत और पेंशन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा अंतरिक्ष विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (डा. जितेन्द्र सिंह) : महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:—

- I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) (b) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013:—
- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Antrix Corporation Limited (ACL), Bangalore, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 940/16/14]

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

- (1) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Semi Conductor Laboratory (SCL), SAS Nagar, Chandigarh, 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. 939/16/14]

- (2) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Physical Research Laboratory (PRL), Ahmedabad, 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. 938/16/14]

**Report and Accounts (2013-14) of BHEL, New Delhi and ARAI, Pune
and related papers**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND
PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA): Sir, I lay on the Table:—

- I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) (b) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013:—

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL), New Delhi, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1051/16/14]

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

- (a) Forty-fourth Annual Report and Accounts of the Automotive Research Association of India (ARAI), Pune, 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. 912/16/14]

Report (2013-14) and related papers of DDA, New Delhi

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT;
AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN
POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO BARAL) : Sir, I lay on the Table,
under Section 26 of the Delhi Development Act, 1957, a copy each (in English and Hindi)
of the following papers:—

- (a) Annual Report of the Delhi Development Authority (DDA), New Delhi, for
the year 2013-14.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Authority.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1154/16/14]

MESSAGE FROM LOK SABHA**The School of Planning and Architecture Bill, 2014**

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report to the House the following message
received from Lok Sabha, signed by the Secretary-General of the Lok Sabha:

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct
of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose the School of Planning and
Architecture Bill, 2014, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the
3rd December, 2014."

Sir, I lay a copy of the Bill on the Table.

STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS**Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Seventy-second
Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Finance**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING; AND THE
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (RAO INDERJIT SINGH):
Sir, I make a statement regarding Status of implementation of recommendations contained
in the Seventy-second Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing
Committee on Finance on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations
contained in the Thirty-second Report (15th Lok Sabha) on Appraisal of BPL Criteria.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we will take up Zero Hour submissions. Shri D. Raja. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Raja make your submission ...*(Interruptions)*... You start making it. ...*(Interruptions)*... I can hear you. You start speaking ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, how can I speak? ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, the House is not in order, how can I speak? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned for fifteen minutes.

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

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT; THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, hon. Prime Minister is here in the House; he would like to say something.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, hon. Prime Minister; please.

**Statement by Prime Minister on alleged indecent
remarks by Minister**

प्रधान मंत्री (श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी) : आदरणीय उपसभापति जी, जिस बयान को लेकर विवाद चल रहा है, आप सबको मालूम है कि जब इस बयान के विषय में मुझे जानकारी मिली, उसी दिन सुबह मेरी पार्टी की मीटिंग थी, संसद सदस्यों की मीटिंग थी और उसमें मैंने बहुत कठोरता से इस प्रकार की भाषा को disapprove किया था। और मैंने यह भी कहा था कि हम सबको इन चीजों से बचना चाहिए, चुनाव की गर्मागर्मी में भी हमें बचने की कोशिश करनी चाहिए। मैंने हाउस में विषय उठने से पहले ही हमारे सभी सांसदों के सामने यह विषय रखा था और उसी के तहत मंत्री जी, जो कि नई हैं, सदन में पहली बार आई हैं, उनके बैकग्राउंड से भी हम सब भली-भांति परिचित हैं, उन्होंने क्षमा मांगी। ...*(व्यवधान)*... उन्होंने क्षमा मांगी और मैं मानता हूँ कि क्षमा मांगने के बाद इस सदन में इतने वरिष्ठ लोग बैठे हैं, इतने अनुभवी लोग बैठे हैं कि क्षमा के प्रति उनका भाव क्या रहता है, हम उससे भली-भांति परिचित हैं। मैं सदन से आग्रह करूंगा कि जब मंत्री जी ने क्षमा मांगी है ...*(व्यवधान)*...

एक माननीय सदस्य : मंत्री जी ने क्षमा कहाँ मांगी? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर (हिमाचल प्रदेश) : उन्होंने क्षमा नहीं मांगी है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Please... ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU : What is this? ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी : मैं सदन से आग्रह करूंगा, प्रार्थना करूंगा कि जब मंत्री जी ने क्षमा मांगी है और हम सबके लिए यह संदेश भी है, आगे से हम भी, सभी लोग इन सारे Do's and Don'ts के विषय में कोई मर्यादाएं न तोड़ें और मैं सदन से आग्रह करूंगा कि हम देश हित में अपने कार्य को और आगे बढ़ाएं।

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर : सर, उन्होंने क्षमा मांगी ही नहीं है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, in view of the hon. Prime Minister's statement—the House is not going on for the last three days — I request that the usual Business may be taken up, and, then, we proceed further.

SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: No. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Anand Sharma. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा (राजस्थान) : माननीय उपसभापति महोदय ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; I hope it would be. ...*(Interruptions)*...

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी) : नहीं, नहीं, सर, यह डिस्कशन तो तीन दिन से चल रहा है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडु : सर, बहस तो तीन दिन से चल रही है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Anand Sharmaji, in view of hon. Prime Minister's statement and the request by the Parliamentary Affairs Minister, what you have to say?

श्री आनन्द शर्मा : उपसभापति महोदय, यह सदन है, इस सदन की कुछ परंपराएं हैं, नियम हैं माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी को सदन ने सम्मान से सुना। प्रधानमंत्री जी ने अपने विचार व्यक्त किए और जो कहा गया, इन्होंने भी उसको नकारा, पर एक बुनियादी प्रश्न समूचे विपक्ष के सामने और देश के सामने है। मैं प्रधानमंत्री जी से बड़े सम्मानपूर्वक यह आग्रह करना चाहता हूँ कि इसे आप सोचें, सुनें। मंत्री का अनुभव, यह व्यक्ति की बात नहीं है, हमारा कोई व्यक्तिगत, किसी भी विपक्षी दल का आपके किसी मंत्री के साथ दुर्भाव नहीं है और हम भी संसद का, संविधान का, कानून का सम्मान करते हैं। चूंकि यह विषय उठा है और यह पहली बार नहीं है कि ऐसी बातें कही गईं, जो मंत्रिमंडल के सदस्यों द्वारा नहीं कही जानी चाहिए। समूचे प्रतिपक्ष की इसमें यह भी राय है कि जो भी चाहे वे सांसद हैं, मंत्री हैं, प्रधानमंत्री हैं, वे भारत के संविधान की शपथ लेते हैं और संविधान इस तरह के वक्तव्य को स्वीकार नहीं करता, न हमारी दंड संहिता स्वीकार करती है, इसलिए हमारा, पूरे प्रतिपक्ष का आपसे यह आग्रह रहेगा कि संविधान का सम्मान बनाए रखने के लिए आपको इस पर कड़ी कार्रवाई करनी चाहिए और मंत्री को हटाना चाहिए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: See, now in view of the fact that the hon. Prime Minister himself has said in the House that he does not approve of the statement and he also rejects it, I think, we should take up the normal Business. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO (Telangana): No; no. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why no; no? ...*(Interruptions)*... Why? ...*(Interruptions)*... I think let us solve it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर : सर, उन्होंने माफी नहीं मांगी है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

शहरी विकास मंत्री; आवास और शहरी गरीबी उपशमन मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्री (श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडु) : सर, इस पर एक-दो दिन चर्चा हुई। ये रोज़ मांग कर रहे थे कि प्रधान मंत्री जी यहां आकर जवाब दें। प्रधानमंत्री जी यहां आए और बोले, इसलिए इस मामले को अब छोड़ देना चाहिए। We are House of Elders. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I think we should take up. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: We are House of Elders. ...*(Interruptions)*... We must take up the regular business and discuss. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is Zero Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU:public issues. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is Zero Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE; THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS; AND THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND THE LEADER OF THE HOUSE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Sir, demand of the Opposition was that the hon. Prime Minister should come and make a statement. The Prime Minister has done so. On behalf of the Opposition, Shri Anand Sharma has stated a position. After this, I think let us get on with the work of the House ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): We are not discussing the Business. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is Zero Hour.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Because to go on and on with this and not allowing the House to function may not be appropriate. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Business before the House is Zero Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सीताराम येचुरी (पश्चिमी बंगाल) : माननीय उपसभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से यही गुज़ारिश करना चाहूंगा कि यह बड़ी अच्छी बात है कि प्रधानमंत्री यहां आए और हमने बड़ी विनम्रता से उनको सुना। उन्होंने जो भावना प्रकट की, हमने वह भी सुनी, लेकिन मैं आपके माध्यम से प्रधानमंत्री जी को सूचित करना चाहता हूं कि यहां पर सवाल यह उठा है कि मंत्री महोदया ने जो भी कहा, उसके बारे में उन्होंने जो आपत्ति जताई, वह एक बात है, उसके लिए वे कहते हैं कि माफी मांगी। जहां तक हमने सुना, वह माफी नहीं थी, वह “खेद प्रकट” था। चाहे वह जो भी है ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री विजय गोयल (राजस्थान) : सर, आप इस पर दोबारा डिबेट शुरू कर रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह अच्छा थोड़े ही लगता है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सीताराम येचुरी : सर, अगर प्रधानमंत्री ने कहा कि उन्होंने माफी मांगी है, तो हम मान लेते हैं कि वह माफी है। सर, हमारा यही कहना है कि पहले दिन से यही सवाल उठ रहा है, जिसका जवाब नहीं मिल रहा है। माफी मांगने का मतलब है कि गुनाह किया, ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, let us close it. ...*(Interruptions)*... No discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*... Okay. Shri D. Raja. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सीताराम येचुरी : गुनाह करके उन्होंने संविधान का उल्लंघन किया। उन्होंने उसी संविधान का उल्लंघन किया है, जिसकी शपथ लेकर वे मंत्री बनी हैं, तो वे मंत्री कैसे बनी रह सकती हैं? वे जब तक इस्तीफा नहीं देंगी, जब तक उनको हटाया नहीं जाएगा, ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Let us now close it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी (बिहार) : सर, ये कुछ बोलना चाहते हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, ये सीनियरमोस्ट लीडर हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Zero Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri D. Raja. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri D. Raja. Zero Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri D. Raja. Zero Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*... Why discussion? ...*(Interruptions)*... Then, I will have to allow everybody. ...*(Interruptions)*... There is no end to it. ...*(Interruptions)*... Then, you will lose your Zero Hour notices. I will not be responsible. ...*(Interruptions)*... The point is ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्रीमती जया बच्चन (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सर, हमने जीरो ऑवर का नोटिस दिया था। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह बहुत अच्छी बात है कि अभी यहां प्रधानमंत्री जी मौजूद हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, मैं आपसे कहना चाहती हूं कि दो दिनों से टेलिविज़न पर एक रिलिजियस ऑर्गेनाइजेशन के ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please Jayaji, you give notice for that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्रीमती जया बच्चन : सर, उन्होंने कहा कि ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You give separate notice for that. ...*(Interruptions)*... You give separate notice Jayaji ...*(Interruptions)*... You give notice. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mrs. Jaya Bachchan, please give a notice. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, he wants to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will call him. Now, the point is this. Yesterday, there was a complaint from the hon. Members of this House that their Zero Hour submissions could not be taken up. They are agitated over it. Now, Zero Hour notices admitted by the hon. Chairman are with me. If you utilize the time for discussing the same issue which we have been discussing for three days, you will be losing the Zero Hour. Don't blame us. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is the point. ...*(Interruptions)*... I don't know; what you want to do, you do. ...*(Interruptions)*... See, on one side, you say that you are not getting an opportunity to make Zero Hour submissions. On the other side, you yourselves want a discussion on this. How can all of you decide who is to speak and who is not to speak? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Sir, we have been complaining. Our complaints are not being accepted. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री उपसभापति : शरद यादव जी, आप इतने एक्सपीरिएन्स्ड लीडर हैं। हमने इसको तीन दिन डिस्कस किया है, अब फर्दर डिस्कशन से क्या फायदा है?**(व्यवधान)**. ओ.के., आप बोलिए।**(व्यवधान)** After Mr. Sharad Yadav has spoken, I will take up Zero Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will take up Zero Hour after Mr. Sharad Yadav has spoken. I said, after Sharad Yadavji. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री शरद यादव : सर,**(व्यवधान)**

संचार और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री (श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद) : आप कितनी बार यह मामला उठाएंगे, तीन दिन से चल रहा है।**(व्यवधान)**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I agree. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no. After Mr. Sharad Yadav has spoken, I will be taking up Zero Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sharad Yadavji, say it in two sentences, उसके बाद में जीरो ऑवर लेंगे**(व्यवधान)** I have called Mr. Sharad Yadav to speak. Therefore, he will be allowed. After that, the Zero Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down, sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... After that Zero Hour ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; not possible ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, it cannot be restricted ...*(Interruptions)*... You have to consider all Members equally. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All Members are equal. What are you talking? Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... All Members are equal. Who told you all Members are not equal? ...*(Interruptions)*... I cannot allow everybody. What are you talking? You have been discussing it for three days and you want to extend it further. I am not ready for that ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, how can you deny ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. All Members are equal. Don't cast aspersions on the Chair. Don't cast aspersions on the Chair. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, I will not agree. शरद यादव जी, बोलिए।*(व्यवधान)* He is a very senior Member. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, I agree, but why do you stop with that? You must allow ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will have to stop there because I have to run the business approved by the Chairman. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes, I will stop there. Sharad Yadavji. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes, I would stop there. You cannot have a discussion on the same subject every day. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Why not, Sir? ...*(Interruptions)*... Why are you allowing one side all the time? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is not just one side. What do you want? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, you don't ...*(Interruptions)*... You must give us opportunity.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. I cannot give opportunity to everybody. There are 245 Members.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, I am also a Member of the House.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, you are a Member. I know that. So, now, take your seat. Be disciplined. Mr. Sharad Yadav. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have called Sharad Yadavji. So, you allow him to speak. After that I will go for Zero Hour. This is not a discussion. I cannot convert it into a debate. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, this is a very genuine issue. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: After the hon. Prime Minister's statement ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, I am prepared to listen to you, but kindly don't deprive the rights of the Members. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What are you saying? Whose right has been deprived by me or by anybody? ...*(Interruptions)*... Actually, you are depriving the right of fifteen Members who have given notice. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, why are you arguing that way? Suppose I say, they are depriving the right of 71 per cent who did not vote for them, then? ...*(Interruptions)*... That is not the argument. You decide whether he will speak or not.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right, you have made your point. I have called the Member to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: For that the House has to ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Agreed, but let the Chair decide what he wants to ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री उपसभापति : शरद जी, आप बोलिए।

श्री शरद यादव (बिहार) : हाउस ऑर्डर में हो तो बोलूँ।*(व्यवधान)*

श्री उपसभापति : हां, बोलिए। I permitted you, आप बोलिए।

श्री शरद यादव : सर, जो ट्रेजरी बैंक से*(व्यवधान)*

श्री विजय गोयल : उपसभापति जी, हमने जीरो ऑवर*(व्यवधान)*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Now, please. I have permitted him to speak.

श्री विजय गोयल : सर, जीरो ऑवर में हमारा भी अधिकार है।*(व्यवधान)* ऐसे तो यह डिबेट कभी खत्म नहीं होगी।*(व्यवधान)*

श्री उपसभापति : शरद जी, आप बोलिए। ...*(Interruptions)*... Don't disturb ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री विजय गोयल : उपसभापति जी, प्रधानमंत्री जी के कहने के बाद यह उचित नहीं लगता कि शरद जी जैसे सीनियर मेंबर इस मामले में*(व्यवधान)*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Okay ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री शरद यादव : यह समझ लीजिए कि इस तरह से कोई नहीं बोल पाएगा।*(व्यवधान)* आप इस पर मेरे बाद बोलिए।*(व्यवधान)*

श्री विजय गोयल : उपसभापति जी, इसके बाद इसकी क्या गारंटी है कि हमको बोलने देंगे?*(व्यवधान)*

श्री शरद यादव : आप यह बताइए कि यह किसकी जिम्मेदारी है?*(व्यवधान)* यह नहीं हो सकता।*(व्यवधान)*

श्री विजय गोयल : हम पिछले तीन दिन से इस प्रश्न को लगातार उठाते आए हैं*(व्यवधान)*

श्री उपसभापति : शरद जी, आप बोलिए।

श्री शरद यादव : सर, यह बिल्कुल वाजिब बात नहीं है कि ट्रेजरी बेंच के लोग, ...*(व्यवधान)*... प्रधानमंत्री जी को हमने सुना। ...*(व्यवधान)*... सुनिए, सुनिए। हमने प्रधानमंत्री जी को शांति से सुना। अब आप बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... यह ठीक बात नहीं है। आप फिर सदन नहीं चला पाएंगे। यह क्या बात है? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति : शरद जी, आप बोलिए, आप बोलिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री विजय गोयल : उपसभापति जी ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री शरद यादव : यह गलत बात है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Vijay Goel, please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री शरद यादव : ऐसे हाउस नहीं चलेगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will have to adjourn the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will have to adjourn the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have called him. He is to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let him speak. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let him speak. ...*(Interruptions)*... Why are you not allowing him? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM (Andhra Pradesh): Please allow him to speak. That is our request. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: See, I have called Sharad Yadavji. I request all of you. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have not allowed you. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have not allowed you. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री शरद यादव : सर, मेरी आपसे विनती है कि इस हाउस की परंपरा है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... वेंकैया जी बोल रहे थे कि प्रधानमंत्री जी के बयान के बाद कोई दूसरा आदमी नहीं बोलेगा। इस सदन की परंपरा यह है कि यहां जो भी वक्तव्य हो, उस पर सफाई में मेंबर्स सवाल पूछ सकते हैं। मैं आपके माध्यम से यही निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि यह जो ऐसा बयान है, यह एक नहीं है, लगातार बयान होते रहे हैं। प्रधानमंत्री जी कहते हैं कि “सबका साथ, सबका विकास”, लेकिन पार्टी के जो लोग बाहर हैं वे रोज ...*(व्यवधान)*...

एक माननीय सदस्य : अच्छे दिन!

श्री शरद यादव : अच्छे दिन की बात छोड़िए। वे रोज ऐसी बात करते हैं, जिससे समाज में तनाव और विग्रह बढ़े। मैं इतना ही निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि यह कोई एक मामला नहीं है, कई मामले होने के बाद यह स्थिति आई है कि ओथ लेने के बाद, इस सदन में, महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी के यहां, ...*(व्यवधान)*... तो इस ओथ का क्या मतलब? ...*(व्यवधान)*... या तो इसको जलाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... इसको जला दीजिए, नहीं तो इस कसम का कोई मतलब है? ...*(व्यवधान)*... देश के सर्वोच्च सदन में कसम होती है, राष्ट्रपति जी के यहां होती है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... अब जो प्रधान मंत्री जी कह रहे हैं ...*(व्यवधान)*... लेकिन माफी बहुत सी ऐसी चीजों पर होती है, माफी उन चीजों पर होती है, जो संविधान के दायरे में कोई बात गलत कह दी हो। ...*(व्यवधान)*... लेकिन यह बात ऐसी कही गई है कि हिन्दुस्तान में जो 70 फीसदी इस तरफ हैं ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडु : सर, मैं शरद जी का बहुत सम्मान करता हूं। यह विषय अभी चर्चा में नहीं है, ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, let us close it, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let us close it, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडु : बहुत मौका मिलेगा, आगे बहुत मौका मिलेगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आज का वर्तमान का विषय, मैंने कहा कि समाप्त हो चुका। मैंने इतना ही कहा। मैंने किसी को नहीं बोला कि चर्चा नहीं हो सकती। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आज का विषय समाप्त हो गया। आज की बात का, ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप बोले कि नोटिस दिया ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडु : आपकी पार्टी वाले कितना बोले, हमारी पार्टी वाले क्या बोले ...*(व्यवधान)*... बाद में चर्चा विस्तार से करेंगे। आप तो बहुत अनुभवी हैं। इस विषय को समाप्त करके आगे बढ़िए। डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Sharadji, please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...
Now, Shri D. Raja. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री शरद यादव : यह एक बयान नहीं है, कई बयान हुए हैं। मैं उनका नाम यहां नहीं ले रहा हूं। मैं नहीं चाहता कि विग्रह, विवाद बढ़े। ...*(व्यवधान)*... लेकिन इस तरह के बयान में एक नहीं, बीसियों हो चुके हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... बीसियों मामले होने के बाद यह स्थिति आई है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... मेरा एक सवाल है कि यह विषय जो सदन में उठा है ...*(व्यवधान)*... वह असंवैधानिक है, सारी मर्यादाओं को तोड़ कर हुआ है।

श्री उपसभापति : ठीक है, हो चुका। श्री डी. राजा। ...*(व्यवधान)*... Okay, now let me start Zero Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri D. Raja. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री शरद यादव : इसलिए प्रधानमंत्री जी की जिम्मेदारी है। जो सदन की ओर से मंत्री को हटाने की मांग हो रही है, उन्हें हटाएं। यही मेरा आपसे निवेदन है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Zero Hour. Shri D. Raja. ...*(Interruptions)*... Zero Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO: No; no. No Zero Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. D. Raja, are you ready to speak on the subject you have given notice for? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA: I am not able to hear anything, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am not able to hear anything. ...*(Interruptions)*... The House is not allowing to hear me anything. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Then I will have to adjourn the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... What can I do? ...*(Interruptions)*... The House is adjourned to meet at 1200 hours.

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

The House re-assembled at twelve of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

ORAL ANSWER TO QUESTION

Protection programme under the POSCO Act

*161. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government seeks to ensure protection of victims and witnesses under the Prevention of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, considering that in most cases, witnesses are also children themselves, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) if not, then the reasons therefor and the means by which Government seeks to ensure effective prosecution and adjudication under the POCSO Act?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) and (b) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012 which came into effect from 14th November, 2012 is a comprehensive law to provide for the protection of children from the offences of sexual assault, sexual harassment and pornography, while safeguarding the interests of the child at every stage of the judicial process by incorporating child-friendly mechanisms for reporting, recording of evidence, investigation and speedy trial of offences through designated Special Courts. The statement of OBJECTS and REASONS of the POCSO Act, 2012 clearly mentions that “the interests of the child both as a victim as well as a witness need to be protected”, thereby providing protection of child victim as well as witness under this Act. On reporting of the offence, care and protection is to be provided within 24 hours and matter is reported to Child Welfare Committee (CWC) within same period. The media is barred from disclosing the identity of the child unless specifically permitted by the Court. It shall be ensured that child does not come into contact of accused and will not be detained at police station during night. The statement of the child will be recorded in the presence of a parent or any person in whom child has trust or confidence. The Act specifically stipulates that the dignity of the child is maintained all the time.

In addition, provisions under other relevant legislations such as Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 and Amendment Act, 2006 (Section 21), Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 and Criminal Law Amendment Act, 2013, Indian Evidence Act, 1872 also takes care of protection of all victims and witnesses including a child.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 161. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा : माननीय सभापति महोदय ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is Question Hour, Sharmaji. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा : इस सदन में इस बात का ध्यान खींचते हुए मेरा आपसे एक आग्रह है कि हमें अपनी बात कहने का अवसर दिया जाए और आप हमारी बात सुन लें ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have already said it. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा : नहीं सर ...(व्यवधान)... देखिए ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी : कितनी बार अवसर दिया जाए और कितने समय अवसर दिया जाए? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा : सर, आप सभापति हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी : सर, ये कहना क्या चाहते हैं? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा : आप सभापति हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी : बार-बार एक ही मुद्दा, बार-बार एक ही विषय ...(व्यवधान)... ये न कुछ कहना चाहते हैं, न कुछ सुनना चाहते हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा : हमारी आपसे अपेक्षा है कि सदस्यों की भावनाओं का सम्मान किया जाए। ...(व्यवधान)... सदन को अधिकार है, समूचे विपक्ष की एक ही बात है ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी : सर, प्रश्नकाल नहीं चलेगा, जीरो ऑवर नहीं चलेगा ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा : जो परिस्थिति यहां तीन दिन से चल रही है, उसमें कोई परिवर्तन नहीं है। प्रधानमंत्री ने भी कहा है ...(व्यवधान)...

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

श्री आनन्द शर्मा : पूरे विपक्ष की एक बात है, सदन का बहुमत है और सदन के बहुमत का सम्मान होना चाहिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have already spoken. ...(Interruptions)... You cannot monopolize the time of the House here. ...(Interruptions)... बैठ जाइए, बैठ जाइए। Please sit down. Sharmaji, please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... This is Question Hour. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, please take the Question Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*... I request Anand Sharmaji. ...*(Interruptions)*... The entire country is watching us. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद : सर, यह क्या हो रहा है? यह क्या हो रहा है? ...*(व्यवधान)*... पी.एम. ने बोल दिया, पी.एम. के बोलने के बाद भी ...*(व्यवधान)*... यह क्या तरीका है? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, please keep quiet. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please keep quiet. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is disgraceful behaviour on the part of Members who are in the well of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... Utterly disgraceful behaviour unbecoming a Member of Rajya Sabha. ...*(Interruptions)*... The House is adjourned for fifteen minutes.

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

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

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question 161 ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Question 161, Sir ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please don't do this. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please don't do this and don't come into the Well. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is unbecoming of a Member to come into the Well. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : माननीय सभापति जी, आप नाराज़गी में ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Sir, we also have some rights. They cannot hold the House to ransom. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Why is ...*(Interruptions)*... Just one minute. Please listen to me. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Sir, this is an issue of child safety. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please go back to your places. ...*(Interruptions)*... Allow the Question Hour to run. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is a very sad state of affairs. ...*(Interruptions)*... The House is adjourned till 2.00 p.m.

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

The House reassembled at two of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

Implementation of the ICDS scheme

*162. SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the current status and procedure for implementation of the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) scheme in the country; and

(b) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to bring any changes in the current form of the scheme, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) Ministry of Women and Child Development is administering the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS), a Centrally sponsored scheme. The scheme aims at holistic development of children below 6 years of age and pregnant women and lactating mothers by providing a package of six services comprising (i) Supplementary Nutrition, (ii) Pre-school non-formal education, (iii) Nutrition and Health Education, (iv) Immunization, (v) Health check-up and (vi) Referral services. The last three services namely immunization, health check-up and referral services are delivered through public health system.

The scheme is implemented through the State/UT Governments. The Government of India lays down the policy guidelines and releases funds to the States/UTs in the prescribed cost sharing ratio for implementation of the scheme.

The services are delivered at the AWC which is manned by the AWW/AWH being the front line honorary workers. Their work is monitored/guided and supervised by a Supervisor who is incharge of 25 AWCs. Community Development Block in the State is the unit for sanction of an ICDS Project in rural/tribal areas, irrespective of number of villages/population in it. For each such block, one Project has been sanctioned under Child Development Project Officer. At the district level, the programme is managed and controlled by one District Programme Officer who reports to the State Mission Directorate at the State level headed by a Principal Secretary/Secretary of the State Government. The manpower provided at the various levels is sanctioned by the Government of India in a prescribed manner. However, their recruitment, promotion and all other administrative matters are dealt with by the concerned State Government.

The responsibility for implementation of ICDS Scheme including providing supplementary nutrition and other services and management thereof rests with States/UTs.

The Government releases grants-in-aid to the States/UTs on the cost sharing ratio at 90:10 in respect of ICDS (General) and 50:50 in respect of ICDS (SNP) for all States/UTs except NER where the ratio is 90:10. The cost sharing ratio for new components under the restructured ICDS is 75:25 for all States/UTs except NER where the ratio is 90:10.

Funds are released to the States/UTs from time to time. States/UTs in turn, release the funds to District level functionaries for effective and timely implementation of the scheme.

The procedure for implementation of the ICDS scheme is that the States/UTs submit their Annual Programme Implementation Plans (APIPs) for the next financial year as introduced by the Government of India during the 12th Five Year Plan as one of the key component of restructured scheme. The APIP is considered and approved by the Empowered Programme Committee at the national level. Submission and approval of APIP is compulsory for release of second or any subsequent installment of funds.

As regards the status of the scheme, the ICDS Scheme was universalized in 2008-09 preceded by rapid expansion in the years 2005-06–2008-09, so as to cover all habitations, including SC/ST and minority population, across the country with the approval of 7076 ICDS Projects and 14 lakh Anganwadi Centres. Against 7076 sanctioned ICDS Projects and 14 lakh sanctioned Anganwadi Centres, 7067 ICDS Projects and 13.42 lakh Anganwadi Centres are operational as on 30.09.2014. The services are currently being provided to 1051.52 lakh beneficiaries of which 852.39 lakh are children under six and 199.13 lakh are P and L Mothers. Pre-school education is provided to 363.65 lakh children of 3-6 years {184.10 lakh boys and 179.56 lakh girls}.

An Anganwadi Centre can be set up in a rural/urban area for population of 400/800 and one mini-AWC for a population of 150-400. There is also a provision for opening of an AWC in habitations having no AWC where child population is not less than 40 irrespective of overall population of the area/habitation. Scheduled/Tribal blocks are given special focus under ICDS Scheme and the population norms for setting up of AWC and Mini-AWC in Tribal/Reverine/Desert, Hilly and other difficult areas are relaxed. In these areas, one AWC can be set up for a population of 300-800, and one Mini-AWC can be set up for population of 150-300.

In order to improve the performance of ICDS, the Government has introduced 5-tier monitoring and review mechanism at different levels (National/State/District/Block/Anganwadi) by involving public representatives for monitoring the status of Anganwadi Centres. As per these guidelines, State level monitoring and Review Committee on ICDS is required to monitor and review the issues relating to implementation of ICDS Scheme including method of delivery of supplementary nutrition, etc.

(b) In order to address various programmatic, management and institutional gaps and to meet administrative and operational challenges, Government approved the Strengthening and Restructuring of ICDS Scheme in September, 2012 with an overall budget allocation of ₹ 1,23,580 crore during 12th Five Year Plan. Restructured and Strengthened ICDS has been rolled out during the year 2012-13 to 2014-15 in a phased manner.

The key features of Strengthened and Restructured ICDS *inter-alia* include addressing the gaps and challenges with (a) special focus on children under 3 years and pregnant and lactating mothers, (b) strengthening and repackaging of services including care and nutrition counseling services and care of severely underweight children, (c) a provision for an additional Anganwadi Worker cum Nutrition Counselor for focus on children under 3 years of age and to improve the family contact, care and nutrition counseling for P and L Mothers in the selected 200 high-burden districts across the country, besides having provision of link worker, 5% creche cum Anganwadi centre (d) focus on Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE), (e) forging strong institutional and programmatic convergence particularly, at the district, block and village levels, (f) models providing flexibility at local levels for community participation, (g) introduction of APIP, (h) improving Supplementary Nutrition Programme including cost revision, (i) provision for construction and improvement of buildings of Anganwadi centres, (j) allocating adequate financial resources for other components including Monitoring and Management and Information System (MIS), Training and use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT), (k) to put ICDS in a mission mode etc. and (l) revision of financial norms etc.

The goal of ICDS Mission is to attain three main outcomes namely, (i) Prevent and reduce young child under-nutrition (% underweight children 0-3 years) by 10 percentage point; (ii) Enhance early development and learning outcomes in all children 0-6 years of age; and (iii) Improve care and nutrition of girls and women and reduce anemia prevalence in young children, girls and women by one fifth.

Currently, there is no proposal to bring any further change in the ICDS Scheme.

Government run orphanages

*163. SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of Government run orphanages in the country;
- (b) the budgetary support provided by Government to these orphanages; and
- (c) the steps taken by Government, if any, to ensure that children are provided clean, healthy and safe living and timely access to safe medication?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) There are 413 State Government run Children's Homes and Specialized Adoption Agencies (SAAs) which house children including orphans and are being provided financial assistance under the Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS).

(b) The budgetary support provided in the year 2013-14 to these Children's Homes and Specialized Adoption Agencies (SAAs) was ₹ 44.05 crores.

(c) Section 34(3) of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 (JJ Act) provides for mandatory registration of all Child Care Institutions (CCIs) housing children in need of care and protection. The objective is to provide minimum standards of care for the services provided to children in these Homes. The Model Rules under the JJ Act, 2000 provide for standards of physical infrastructure for homes like separate facilities according to age group of children, standards of accommodation, adequate lighting, ventilation, drinking water, toilets and other facilities like clothing, bedding, nutrition, medical facilities, education and vocational training. State Governments/UT Administrations are required to run the homes as per the provisions of the Rules.

Under Rule 63 of the Model Rules, 2007, the State Governments/UT Administrations are required to set up 'State, District or City level Inspection Committee' to visit and oversee the conditions in the institutions and appropriateness of the processes for safety, well-being and permanence; review the standards of care and protection being followed by the institutions; look at incidences of violation of child rights; look into the functioning of the Management Committee and children's committee; and make suggestions for improvement and development of the institutions. The Inspection Committee is required to carry out inspections at least once in three months and submit reports to the concerned authorities. To ensure that children in all the Homes receive the best of care, and are not

subject to abuse and neglect, the Ministry of Women and Child Development has been strongly urging the State Governments/UT Administrations from time to time to identify and register all CCIs under the JJ Act and set up functional inspection committees, where not available.

The Ministry of Women and Child Development (MWCD) is implementing a centrally sponsored Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS). Financial assistance under ICPS is provided to States/UTs for setting up and maintenance of various types of Homes, including Children Homes and Specialised Adoption Agencies. The Scheme has been revised recently, key features of the revised Scheme include: increased child maintenance grant from ₹ 750 to ₹ 2000 per month per child (₹ 1400 for food and ₹ 600 for clothing, medicine, soap, oil, etc.), increased financial norms for construction and maintenance of a new home for 50 children from ₹ 77.61 lakh to ₹ 129.85 lakh, increased financial support for a special unit of 10 children for children with special needs from ₹ 4.22 lakh to ₹ 10.48 lakh, flexibility in staffing pattern, enhanced salaries from a range of ₹ 2000 to ₹ 20,000 p.m. to a range of ₹ 6,000 - ₹ 35,000 p.m. and enhanced cost of construction from ₹ 600 per sq. feet to ₹ 1000 per sq. feet or as per PWD norms, whichever is lower.

Chinese objection on India's presence in South China sea

*164.SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that China has raised strong objections to India's presence in the South China sea;
- (b) the action taken by Government to counter Chinese objections and safeguard Indian interests in the region; and
- (c) whether there would be any reflection of this move on Indo-China relations?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ):

(a) and (b) China, which is a party to the South China Sea dispute, has raised its concerns on India's hydrocarbon exploration and exploitation projects in the South China Sea off the coast of Vietnam. Government has clearly conveyed that such activity by Indian companies is purely commercial in nature. India's position on South China Sea issue is consistent and has been reiterated bilaterally and in multilateral fora on several occasions. India supports freedom of navigation in international waters while maintaining that sovereignty issues must be resolved peacefully by the countries which are parties to the

dispute in accordance with accepted principles of international law, including the United Nations' Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) 1982.

(c) During the recent State visit of Chinese President Xi Jinping, both sides agreed to build a Closer Developmental Partnership which would form a core component of the Strategic and Cooperative Partnership for Peace and Prosperity. A closer relationship between India and China will be conducive not only to the common interests of both sides, but also to stability and prosperity of the region and the world.

Training of Pakistani soldiers by China along Indian border

*165. SHRI ALOK TIWARI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pakistani soldiers are being trained by Chinese army along Indian border as per the recent reports, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether heavy guns, mortars and sniping equipments have also been deployed along Indian border by Chinese and Pakistani forces in Pakistan occupied Kashmir (PoK) and border along Rajasthan, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has taken up the matter with Chinese and Pakistani Governments; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the response of Chinese and Pakistani Governments, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ):

(a) and (b) China and Pakistan have stated that their bilateral defence cooperation is an important component of their strategic cooperation. China has long been providing Pakistan with military assistance and equipment. Chinese persons have been visiting Pakistan for conducting acceptance tests on the military equipment supplied by them and subsequently training Pakistani soldiers on the same. Both countries regularly hold joint exercises between their Armies, Navies and Air Forces.

(c) and (d) Government has clearly conveyed India's consistent position that Pakistan is in illegal occupation of parts of the Indian State of Jammu and Kashmir since 1947 and has conveyed its concerns to China about their activities in Pakistan Occupied Kashmir and asked them to cease such activities. China has conveyed that it regards Kashmir as a bilateral matter to be settled between India and Pakistan.

Government keeps a constant watch on all developments having a bearing on India's security and takes all necessary measures to safeguard it.

Convergence of ECE with primary education

*166. SHRI DEREK OBRIEN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the steps being taken for convergence of Early Childhood Education (ECE) with primary education to ensure easy transition for the child from pre-school to mainstream education and to arrest drop-outs;

(b) whether any minimum specifications have been laid down for ECE centres if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the measures being taken to improve working conditions of existing Anganwadi workers engaged in imparting ECE under ICDS?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) and (b) The common goal of Early Childhood Education (ECE) and primary education is to prepare the child for further advancement in the educational system. The curriculum and pedagogy in Early Childhood Education are intended to provide opportunities to stimulate the different domains of development and to facilitate transition to the formal education system.

The Ministry of Women and Child Development, the Ministry of Human Resource Development and the State Governments have worked closely with each other to develop the National ECCE Policy with the National Curriculum Framework and a Quality Standard Framework for ECCE. The latter provides minimum specifications for infrastructure, indoor and outdoor spaces, developmentally and age appropriate curriculum, adequate play materials, trained staff and facilities for drinking water, toilets and safety in the ECCE centres.

At the implementation level, the respective Departments are expected to build on the conceptual synergies and promote approaches that will enable children to make the transition easily from the Anganwadis to the school system and to make them better learners.

The convergence in many instances has been facilitated by co-location of Anganwadi Centres and primary school campus or establishment of Anganwadi Centres in close proximity with schools.

(c) The measures taken to improve the working conditions of Anganwadi workers are as follows:

- (i) Enhancement the honoraria of Workers, w.e.f. 1.4.2011 to around ₹ 3000/- for Anganwadi Workers (AWWs), ₹1500/- for Anganwadi Helpers of AWCs. The honorarium of workers of Mini-AWCs has further been enhanced to ₹2250/- p.m. w.e.f. 04.7.2013. Most States/UTs provide additional honoraria to AWWs/AWHs from their own resources.
- (ii) Paid maternity leave upto 180 days.
- (iii) Govt. of India has introduced “Anganwadi Karyakarti Bima Yojana” to Anganwadi Workers/Anganwadi helpers” w.e.f. 1.4.2014 under Life Insurance Corporation’s Social Security Scheme.
- (iv) Scheme of Award has been introduced at National as well as State level to recognize and motivate Anganwadi workers.

Job oriented skill training for rural youth

†*167. SHRIMATI KAHKASHAN PERWEEN: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has prepared any plan to impart job-oriented skill training to rural youth; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) The Ministry of Rural Development is undertaking a placement linked skill development scheme for rural poor youth called Pandit Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (erstwhile known as Aajeevika Skills).

(b) DDU-GKY provides for:-

- Market-led, placement-linked training programme for rural youth undertaken in a PPP mode.
- Mandatory assured placement to 75% of the trained candidates.
- Focus on rural youth from poor families in the age group of 15 to 35 years.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- Minimum Salary of ₹6000 per month (after a three month training course).
- Post-placement support to candidates.

Shelter housing through HUDCO

*168. SHRI PANKAJ BORA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received complaints on illegal constructions from different corporations and other bodies, if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon; and

(b) whether Government has planned to construct shelter-housing through Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO), if so, details therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) Land and colonization being the State subjects, it is the primary responsibility of State Governments and Urban Local Bodies to check illegal constructions.

(b) No, Sir.

Cost overrun of Central projects

*169. SHRI A.W. RABI BERNARD: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether more than 110 Central infra projects have been delayed resulting in cost over runs of more than ₹ 1.57 lakh crore and leading to higher charges for end users, if so the details thereof; and

(b) whether the Government has decided to review Model Concession Agreements for PPP projects across the sector to assess the possibility of moving from a cost run basis to pre-determined rates while awarding contracts and if so the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAOINDERJEET SINGH): (a) As per 346th Flash Report of August, 2014 released by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, out of 720 Central sector infrastructure projects costing ₹ 150 crore and above, 295 projects were delayed. The original cost of the 295 delayed projects is ₹ 5,48,838 crore and anticipated cost is

₹ 6,50,274 crore, thus leading to a total cost overrun of ₹ 1,01,436 crore. Sector-wise cost overruns are tabulated below:

Sl. No.	Sectors	No. of delayed projects	Cost Overruns (₹ crore)
1.	Atomic Energy	4	6,284
2.	Civil Aviation	3	53
3.	Coal	34	10,242
4.	Steel	16	5,954
5.	Petroleum	43	16,320
6.	Power	64	12,874
7.	Railways	32	46,766
8.	Road, Transport and Highways	92	1,975
9.	Shipping and Ports	3	959
10.	Telecommunications	3	10
11.	Urban Development	1	-
TOTAL		295	1,01,436

Out of 295 delayed projects, 62 projects have overall delay in the range of 1-12 months, 66 projects have delay in the range of 13-24 months, 98 projects have delay in the range of 25-60 months and 69 projects have delay of 61 months and above.

(b) No, Sir.

Biodiversity of Maguri Motapung Wetland, Assam

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

(a) whether Government is aware that rich biodiversity of the historical Maguri Motapung Wetland, which has been declared as important bird area in Tinsukia district of Assam and is in danger due to burning of gases by a private oil company and its oil pipelines;

(b) if so, the details of damages to the wetland since the setting up of the oil company;

(c) the reasons for allowing construction work of this company in violation of Environmental Impact Notification 2006; and

(d) the corrective steps taken by Government for conservation of Maguri Motapung Wetland and its rich biodiversity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (c) As informed by the Forest Department of the State Government of Assam, there are no reports of any threat to rich bio-diversity of Maguri Motapung Wetland due to burning of gases and oil pipe lines of Oil India Limited in the area.

Based on the proposal submitted by the project proponents, Environmental Clearance for the project relating to crude oil and gas pipe lines originating from Baghjan in Tinsukia District of Assam, was granted in January, 2012 as required under the Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) Notification, 2006. Further, the proposal of Oil India Limited forwarded by the State Government for use of non-forest land falling within 10 km of Dibru-Saikhowa National Park and Bherjan-Borajan-Padumoni Wild Life Sanctuary was approved by the Standing Committee of National Board of Wild Life in their meeting held on 12-13 August, 2014, as per the recommendations of the site inspection team.

(d) To suggest corrective steps for conservation of Maguri Motapung wetland, a study has been undertaken by International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development, Kathmandu. In order to conserve lakes and wetlands in integrated manner, all the States/ Union Territories including Assam, have been asked to take adequate measures, which include identification and notification of priority wetlands, constitution of wetland authorities, development of integrated management plans, etc.

Regular Heads for PSUs

*171. SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) which do not have regular Heads/CMDs/CEOs at present; and

(b) the date of occurrence of each vacancy and reasons for the same remaining vacant, and the steps taken to fill up the vacancies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Sir, out of a

total of 64 Schedule 'A' and 68 Schedule 'B' CPSUs, the post of CMD is vacant in 9 Schedule 'A' and 10 Schedule 'B' CPSUs. Out of the above 19 vacant posts, a conscious decision has been taken not to fill up 02 vacancies of CMDs at present. Thus, there are effectively 17 vacancies of CMDs. The details of these vacancies, date of occurrence of each vacancy and the reasons for the same remaining vacant are given in Statement (See below).

The filling up of the posts is a continuous process. At any point of time, some vacancies may exist because some of them may be unanticipated. The Government has taken several steps to fill up the vacant posts in Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs). Timelines have been prescribed for all the stakeholders in the appointment process *vide* DoPT's instructions dated 22.10.2014. Review meetings are regularly held to monitor the status of Board level vacancies. In the quarter from July-October, 2014, three such meetings were held with concerned Ministries/Departments on 31.07.2014, 13.09.2014 and 14.10.2014.

Statement

Vacancy position of CMD/MD in Schedule 'A' & 'B' PSUs

Sl. No.	Post	Sch. of PSEs	PSU	Date of Vacancy	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	CMD	B	Cement Corporation of India Ltd. (CCI)	01.10.2014	Due to superannuation of previous incumbent. The PESB has made its recommendation.
2.	CMD	A	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL)	01.07.2014	Due to superannuation of previous incumbent on 30.06.2014. The PESB has made its recommendation and the proposal is under submission to the ACC.
3.	CMD	B	Project and Equipment Corporation of India Limited (PEC)	01.07.2014	Unforeseen vacancy on account of non extension of tenure of the previous incumbent. The PESB has made its recommendation on 11.11.2014.

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	CMD	A	Coal India Limited (CIL)	26.06.2014	Unforeseen vacancy on account of resignation of previous incumbent. The PESB has made its recommendation on 18.11.2014.
5.	CMD	A	Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL)	01.06.2014	Due to superannuation of previous incumbent on 31.05.2014. The PESB has made its recommendation and the Department have sought CVC clearance in respect of recommended candidate.
6.	CMD	B	British India Corporation Ltd. (BIC)	03.03.2014	Unforeseen vacancy on account of non-extension of tenure of previous incumbent. The PESB has made its recommendation on 13.07.2014. However, the recommended candidate has refused to join and the ACC has scrapped the panel on 13.11.2014.
7.	Chairman A		Airport Authority of India (AAI)	24.01.2014	Unforeseen vacancy on account of non-extension of tenure of previous incumbent. The PESB has made its recommendation on 25.09.2014.

1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	CMD	A	Power Finance Corporation Limited (PFC)	13.09.2013	Unforeseen vacancy on account of non-extension of tenure. The PESB has made its recommendation and CVC clearance for the recommended candidate has been sought.
9.	CMD	B	Odisha Mineral Development Corporation (OMDC)	15.07.2013	Newly created post. The PESB has made its recommendation.
10.	CMD	B	Bridge and Roof Company Limited (B and R)	11.07.2013	Unforeseen vacancy due to non-extension of tenure of previous incumbent. The PESB has made its recommendation and vigilance clearance has also been received. Details of a criminal case filed against the recommended candidate have been sought from the Department.
11.	CMD	A	National Textiles Limited (NTC)	01.06.2013	Due to superannuation of previous incumbent. The PESB has made its recommendation. The proposal is under submission to ACC.
12.	CMD	B	Scooter India Ltd. (SIL)	23.04.2013	Unforeseen vacancy due to unwillingness of the previous incumbent for extension of tenure. The PESB has made its recommendation on 16.09.2014.

1	2	3	4	5	6
13. CMD	B	Pawan Hans Limited (PHL)	01.03.2012	Unforeseen vacancy due to resignation of previous incumbent. The ACC had scrapped the PESB recommended panel on 12.07.2014. The PESB has made its fresh recommendation on 30.09.2014.	
14. CMD	B	Brahmaputra Valley Fertilizers Corporation Limited (BVFCL)	01.12.2011	Due to superannuation of previous incumbent on 30.11.2011. Selection to the post through Search-cum-selection Committee method has been approved.	
15. CMD	A	National Hydro Power Corporation (NHPC)	01.01.2011	Due to superannuation of previous incumbent on 31.12.2010. The PESB recommended panel has been twice scrapped by the ACC on 22.06.2011 and 12.11.2014.	
16. CMD	A	Metals and Minerals Trading Corporation of India Limited (MMTC)	01.10.2010	Due to superannuation of previous incumbent. The ACC has scrapped the previously recommended panel by PESB on 14.07.2014. The PESB has made its fresh recommendation on 16.10.2014.	
17. CMD	B	National Jute Manufactures Corporation Limited (NJMC)	September, 1999	The ACC has thrice scrapped the PESB recommended panel. The PESB has made its fresh recommendation and the proposal is under submission to the ACC.	

Levy on use of High Speed Diesel

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

- (a) whether Government of Delhi imposed a levy on use of High Speed Diesel for upgrading the environment, if so, when the levy started;
- (b) the amount of levy collected up to 31st March, 2014; and
- (c) the above funds that have been used by Delhi Pollution Control Committee and in what manner?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (c) The Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi (GNCTD) has adopted a policy of charging ₹ 0.25 per litre of diesel sold from 2008 onwards and created an “Air Ambience Fund”. The fund is being utilized for the development and use of clean air technologies, waste management, and such other related activities, which promote clean air policies to reduce air pollution and specially vehicular pollution in the National Capital Territory of Delhi. The fund is being administered by the Secretary, Department of Environment and Forests and Chairman, Delhi Pollution Control Committee.

The total amount credited to this fund is to the tune of ₹ 175.45 crore till 31st March, 2014. Delhi Pollution Control Committee has utilized ₹ 49.57 crore for payment of subsidy to the Customers of Battery Operated Vehicles (Scooter and Car) in Delhi and payment of Value Added Tax (VAT) to GNCT, Delhi up to 31st March 2014.

Economic development of North Eastern Region

*173.DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the North Eastern Region is affected adversely due to the coal issue and Supreme Court’s judgement; and
- (b) if so, the policy changes that were made to protect the economic development of the region and supporting financial packages to State Governments in the regions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) As informed by the Ministry of Coal, 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 the case of 42 coal blocks (37 producing and 05 likely to come under production), cancellation shall take effect from 31.03.2015. Namchik Namphuk coal block situated in the State of Arunachal Pradesh, allocated to M/s. Arunachal Pradesh Mineral Development and Trading Corporation Ltd. (APMDTCL) on 28.10.2003, is also in the list of the above 42 coal blocks. Production from this block commenced in April, 2007. However, on the directions of Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA), on account of involvement of insurgents in illegal coal mining from the said coal block, coal production from this block was suspended and stopped with effect from 24.05.2012.

Further, as informed by the Ministry of Coal, for management and reallocation 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.

Reviving India-Nepal Joint Commission

*174.SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any steps to revive India-Nepal Joint Commission; and

(b) whether Government signed any agreement in the field of energy and security with Nepal in the last three months and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ):

(a) The India-Nepal Joint Commission was revived after a gap of 23 years, when its third meeting was held in Kathmandu on 25-26 July 2014. The Joint Commission was co-chaired by the External Affairs Minister of India and the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Nepal. The Joint Commission reviewed the entire gamut of bilateral relations including political and security issues, economic cooperation and infrastructure, trade and transit, power and water resources, culture, education and media.

(b) Following agreements in the field of energy and security with Nepal have been signed by Government of India or Indian PSUs in the last three months:

- Agreement on “Electric Power Trade, Cross-Border Transmission Interconnection and Grid Connectivity”, signed on 21 October 2014 in Kathmandu by the Power/Energy Secretaries of the two sides. The agreement is an enabling arrangement that will further strengthen cross-border electricity transmission and power trade between India and Nepal.
- Project Development Agreement (PDA) for the 900 MW Arun-III hydropower project, signed on 25 November 2014, between the Indian PSU M/s SJVN and the Investment Board of Nepal.
- Agreement on a Line of Credit of US\$ 1 billion to Government of Nepal, signed on 25 November 2014 in Kathmandu between EXIM Bank of India and Ministry of Finance of Nepal. The Line of Credit will be utilized by the Government of Nepal for hydropower, irrigation and infrastructure projects.
- MOU on the “Establishment of the National Police Academy at Panauti”, signed on 25 November 2014 in Kathmandu by Secretary (Border Management), Ministry of Home Affairs of India and Secretary, Ministry of Finance of Nepal. Under the MOU, the National Police Academy of Nepal, which will cater to training of about 400 police officers, will be constructed at Panauti near Kathmandu with assistance from Government of India of about INR 550 crores.

Increase in atomic energy capability

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

(a) whether the Prime Minister had asked the scientists of the Department in July, 2014 to work on a set target to increase the atomic energy capability of the country, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether the Department is working towards the set target, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) The Hon’ble Prime Minister during his visit at the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre on July 21, 2014 had asked for tripling of the present nuclear power capacity in next ten years.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) Yes, Sir. The current nuclear installed capacity in the country amounts to 4780 MW, which will increase to 10080 MW with the completion of ongoing construction and commissioning activities for seven reactors. In addition, eleven reactors based on indigenous technologies with a total generation capacity of 6900 MW and eight reactors based on imported technologies with a total generation capacity of 10500 MW are currently scheduled for start of construction during the Twelfth Plan. With the progressive completion of the reactors under construction and the planned projects, the target set by the Hon'ble Prime Minister will be met.

Cluster approach for MSMEs

*176. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has adopted the cluster approach for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs);
- (b) if so, the details thereof with objectives and strategy for development of MSMEs and the areas/sectors, where this approach is being used;
- (c) the details of assistance provided by Government to these clusters; and
- (d) to what extent, the same has been utilized by the clusters for their growth?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises has adopted the cluster development approach as a key strategy for enhancing the productivity and competitiveness as well as capacity building of Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) in the Micro and Small Enterprises - Cluster Development Programme (MSE-CDP) and for traditional industries (Khadi, Coir Based Industries and Village Industries) under Scheme of Fund for regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI), which address the needs of the units through well defined clusters. This will enable in achieving the economy of scale in terms of deployment of resources as well as processing on the specific needs of similar industries.

The objectives of the scheme under MSE-CDP are to support the sustainability and growth of MSEs by addressing common issues such as improvement of technology, skills and quality, market access, access to capital, etc., build capacity of MSEs for common supportive action, create/upgrade infrastructural facilities in the new/existing industrial areas/ clusters of MSEs and to set up common facility centres (for testing, training centre, raw material depot, effluent treatment, complementing production processes, etc.

Under the Scheme of Fund for regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI) the objectives are to organize the traditional industries and artisans into clusters to make them competitive and provide support for their long term sustainability and economy of scale by imparting necessary skills, improvement in marketing infrastructure, by making provision for common facilities centre and providing improved tools and equipments for artisans etc.

The MSE-CDP scheme covers a wide range of areas /sectors with main focus on manufacturing/processing. Whereas SFURTI mainly covers traditional industries (Khadi, Coir Based Industries and Village Industries) with focus on mineral based, forest based, agro based and food processing, polymer and chemical based, rural engineering and biotechnology, hand-made paper and fibre, service and textile industries etc.

(c) Under Micro and Small Enterprises - Cluster Development Programme

So far, three hundred eighty two diagnostic studies have been completed in various clusters in country with Government of India assistance of ₹255.18 lakh.

Two hundred twenty one “Soft Interventions” have been under taken and completed which provide awareness on various schemes of Central /State Government, skill upgradation, capacity building, exposure to other clusters, programme on technology upgradation, marketing support etc. with Government of India assistance of ₹ 2634.89 lakh.

Twenty nine “Common Facility Centres (Hard Interventions)” have been setup to facilitate Micro and Small Enterprises to avail Common Facility Services within the cluster at competitive price with Government of India assistance of ₹ 5256.49 lakh.

One hundred seventeen “Infrastructure Development Centres” have also been set up with Government of India assistance of ₹ 15180.41 lakh.

Under Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI)

A total of ₹ 82.09 crore (₹ 62.94 crore for khadi and village industries (KVI) clusters and ₹ 19.15 crore for coir clusters) had been provided for development of 101 clusters to the implementing agencies *i.e.* KVIC and Coir Board during Eleventh Five Year Plan. It is envisaged under the revamped SFURTI to have 3 types of clusters as follows:

Type of clusters	Numbers	Outlay (₹ in cr.)	Artisans to be covered
Heritage Clusters	2	16.00	1000-2500 artisans per cluster (500-1200 artisans for NER, Hill, LWE affected area)
Major Clusters	10	30.00	500-1000 artisans per cluster (250-500 artisans for NER, Hill, LWE affected area)
Mini Clusters	59	88.50	Up to 500 artisans per cluster (Up to 250 artisans for NER, Hill, LWE affected area)
TOTAL	71	134.50*	

*₹ 14.94 crore also kept for thematic interventions, administrative, scheme management, monitoring and evaluation.

SFURTI Scheme has been revamped in Twelfth plan and 71 clusters with an outlay of ₹ 149.44 crore are proposed to be developed in the 1st phase;

(d) The interventions are found to be very effective resulting in generation of employment opportunities, enhanced profitability, increase in export, increase in turnover, product diversification and are even able to manufacturing products of high precision with the help of better machines and tools to compete in the global market *i.e.* in other words cluster units are able to utilize it to the maximum extent possible.

Quota for Indian Haj pilgrims

†*177. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether quota has been fixed for Indian Haj pilgrims;
- (b) whether the number of all the Haj pilgrims of various countries has been reduced keeping in view the security of Haj area and safe journey of Haj pilgrims, if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the efforts being made by Government to restore quota of the Indian Haj pilgrims?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ):
(a) Haj quota is fixed on an yearly basis by Saudi Arabian Government. As per annual

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Bilateral Haj Agreement signed between Government of India and Saudi Arabia, the quota allocated to India for Haj-2013 and Haj-2014 was 1, 36,020.

(b) Yes, from Haj-2013, Saudi Government has imposed a 50% reduction for local (Saudi) applicants and 20% reduction on all foreign Haj pilgrims to facilitate the infra-structure work being carried out around the “Haram Sharif. The renovation and redevelopment has the objective of keeping the area safe and secure for the pilgrims by increasing the capacity of Tawaf (circumambulation area) in the Holy Mosque and Holy Shrines.

(c) During Haj-2013, former Minister of State for External Affairs had written to Dr. Bander Bin Mohamed Hamzah As’ad Al-Hajjar, Minister of Haj, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and conveyed our concern about the 20% reduction in India’s quota and requested for reconsideration of the decision. Our Minister of State had requested for allocation of 10,000 additional seats for Indian Haj pilgrims. On June 21, 2013, the Government of Saudi Arabia formally conveyed its inability to accede to our request.

Minister of External Affairs had also written to Minister of Haj, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in July 2014 to request allotment of 10,000 additional seats for Haj-2014. However, the Government of Saudi Arabia responded that there was no change in the policy of reducing the quota for foreign and local Haj pilgrims.

Financial assistance to States for preservation of forests

*178. SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government provides financial assistance to States for growth, protection and preservation of forests; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT FORESTS, AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change, Government of India provides Grants-in-aid to the Governments of States and Union Territories for growth, protection and preservation of forests under Intensification of Forest Management Scheme (IFMS). The aim of the scheme is to supplement the efforts of the States and Union Territories towards protection and management of forests. Funds under the scheme are utilized for patrolling of the forests, establishment of camps, building watch towers for detection and monitoring of forest fires, creation and maintenance of fire lines, survey and demarcation of forest areas and strengthening forest infrastructure etc.

In addition to this, afforestation is taken up for improving the forest cover in the country under various Centrally Sponsored Schemes such as National Afforestation Programme (NAP), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) and National Bamboo Mission (NBM) etc. Grants are also provided under Thirteenth Finance Commission, Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA), and different State Plan/ Non- Plan Schemes including externally aided projects. National Afforestation Programme (NAP) of the Ministry of Environment, Forests & Climate Change is a 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme for afforestation and tree plantation and eco-restoration of degraded forests and adjoining areas in the country. The Scheme is being implemented through a decentralized mechanism of State Forest Development Agency (SFDA) at State level, Forest Development Agency (FDA) at Forest Division level and Joint Forest Management Committees (JFMCs) at Village levels. An amount of ₹2500 crores has been approved for NAP in the Twelfth Five Year Plan. The details of funds released during the financial year 2014-15 are given in Statement.

Statement

The details of funds released during the financial year 2014-15

(₹ in lakhs)				
Sl. No.	States/ Union Territories	Intensification of Forest Management Scheme (IFMS) (As on 01.12.2014)	National Afforestation Programme (NAP) (As on 26.11.14)	Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA) (As on 12.11.2014)
1	2	3	4	5
States				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	228.00	13500.00
2.	Bihar	0.00	700.00	0.00
3.	Chhattisgarh	411.96	1000.00	19300.00
4.	Gujarat	349.71	1050.00	6500.00
5.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00
6.	Haryana	149.56	550.00	0.00
7.	Himachal Pradesh	365.90	73.00	8600.00

1	2	3	4	5
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	359.00	3400.00
9.	Jharkhand	260.16	600.00	17500.00
10.	Karnataka	0.00	1067.00	6500.00
11.	Kerala	183.76	282.00	0.00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	701.07	1050.00	0.00
13.	Maharashtra	228.02	1750.00	11900.00
14.	Odisha	220.50	900.00	0.00
15.	Punjab	0.00	187.00	4100.00
16.	Rajasthan	205.09	335.00	6000.00
17.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	425.00	0.00
18.	Telangana	0.00	203.00	3500.00
19.	Uttar Pradesh	218.36	1200.00	0.00
20.	Uttarakhand	332.57	250.00	0.00
21.	West Bengal	115.46	50.00	0.00
TOTAL		3742.12	12259.00	100800.00

NE States

1.	Assam	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	219.59	0.00	0.00
3.	Manipur	0.00	400.00	0.00
4.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Mizoram	256.27	750.00	0.00
6.	Nagaland	0.00	550.00	0.00
7.	Sikkim	0.00	300.00	0.00
8.	Tripura	243.84	450.00	800.00
TOTAL		719.70	2450.00	800.00

1	2	3	4	5
Union Territories				
1.	Andman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00
6.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	400.00
7.	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL		0.00	0.00	400.00
GRAND TOTAL		4461.82	14709.00	102000.00

Progress in infrastructure projects

*179. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government reviewed progress of projects in the infrastructure sector like Roads, Railways, Power, Telecom, Coal recently, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the assessment report on different infrastructure reports; and

(c) the concrete steps that have been taken to expedite implementation of these infrastructure projects as per schedule to avoid time escalation and cost escalation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir, Government reviews from time-to-time the progress and achievements *vis-a-vis* targets for the year 2014-15 in respect of infrastructure sub-sectors like Road, Railways, Power, Telecom and Coal. The cumulative achievements up to October, 2014 against the targets are given in Statement-I (*See* below).

(c) Various steps are being taken by the Implementation Ministries to complete the targeted works in time to avoid cost and time overrun. The details of sector-wise measures being taken are given in Statement-II.

Statement-I*Cumulative achievements against the target*

Sector	Targets	Achievements	Percentage of target achieved
1	2	3	4
Roads			
Road Length to be Awarded (Km)	8500	3419	40
Completion of construction (Km)	6300	1984	31
Collection of Toll Revenue by NHAI (₹ Crore)	6500	3584	55
Railways			
Construction of new line (Km)	300	41	14
Doubling	710	237	33
Gauge conversion	450	68	15
Electrification	1350	371	27
Power (Thermal and Hydro)			
Capacity Addition (MW)	17,830.30	9578.4	54
Transmission lines (CKM)	20,882	11,715	56
Power Generation (Billion Unit)	1023	621	61
New and Renewable Energy			
Capacity Addition (MW)	3770	1439.11	38
Telecom			
Providing mobile connectivity in LWE districts (award of projects)	Set up 500 Towers by March, 2015	Work awarded on 5.9.2014	
Implementation of National Optical Fibre Network (NOFN) and Government User Network	Connectivity to 50,000 Panchayats through 100 Mbps bandwidth by March 2015 and 2,50,000 gram panchayats by December, 2016	Tenders for 39,500 panchayats finalized. OFC laying completed in around 2000 panchayats.	

1	2	3	4
Providing mobile connectivity in uncovered villages in Himalayan States	Preparation of DPR for 954 towers	List of villages to be covered finalized and technical consultant also finalized.	
Total Domestic production (Million Tons)	Coal 630.25	313.97	50

Statement-II

Steps taken to expedite implementation of projects in infrastructure sectors are as follows:

General : There have been attempts by Ministry of Environment and Forest (MoEF) to streamline procedures for according clearances to various infrastructure projects which have helped in their speedy implementation. For instance, Ministry brought out amendment vide S.O 2259(E) dated 22.08.2013 to the EUIA Notification, 2006. According to which only following Road projects require Environmental clearance:

- (i) New National Highways, State Highways and Expressways
- (ii) Expansion of National greater than 100 km involving additional right of way or land acquisition greater than 40 m on existing alignments and 60 m on re-alignments or bypasses.”
- (iii) State Highways project in hilly terrain (above 1,000 m AMSL) and or ecologically sensitive areas

All Highway expansion projects are exempted from Scoping process and they can prepare the EIA and EMP report on the basis of model TORs specified by Ministry of Environment and Forests.

Similar measures have been taken for the projects of other sectors also.

Roads:

A Group of Infrastructure (GoI) has been constituted under the chairmanship of Hon’ble Minister (RT & HS) for coordination in the line Ministries and to resolve inter-Ministerial issues. The first meeting of GoI was held on 12.8.2014 and was attended

by the representatives of the Ministry of Railways and Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC) where the issues regarding streamlining the clearance process from Ministry of Railway/MoEFCC with regard to the road projects were taken up.

A company under NHAI has been mandated to develop wayside amenities with the help of private sector. 1 Lane of all toll plazas on National Highways to have the facility of ETC by March 2015. States have been requested to adopt the same for State Highways

Railways: Guidelines for FDI have been prepared and issued. 20 projects in 10 areas within the railways such as track, signaling, locomotives, wagons and coaches, electrification etc. have been identified under FDI. Regarding station redevelopment on priority, the process of appointing consultants have been initiated. A core committee consisting of Research, Design and Standards Organization (RDSO) Officers and Production units has been formed to work on reducing weight of coaches and wagons.

Power: The Central Electricity Authority (CEA) is monitoring the progress of construction of power projects through frequent site visits and interaction with the developers and equipment suppliers. In addition, CEA holds review meeting periodically with the developers and other stakeholders to identify issues critical to commissioning of projects and helps in resolving them. 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 at commissioning during the Twelfth plan and beyond along with the associated transmission systems..

Telecom: Regular monitoring and review of various projects is being undertaken at various levels to expedite the implementation of the projects in the telecom sector.

Coal: With a view to fast track implementation of ongoing projects, the coal companies are in regular touch with the local State Govt. authorities for addressing the issues related to land acquisition, R & R, environment and forestry clearance etc. The Ministry of Coal is also in regular touch with State administration of the concerned coal producing States for discussing about the pending issues which are coming in the way of implementation of projects. Further, Ministry of Coal has also placed all the ongoing projects of coal companies in the web portal of Project Monitoring Group in the Cabinet Secretariat with a view to sort out the pending issues on regular basis through this platform with the concerned Central Ministries as well as State Governments concerned. In addition,

Ministry of Coal periodically reviews the status/progress of implementation of major ongoing projects costing more than ₹500 crore or 3 million tonne per annum coal production capacity. Coal companies also furnish the status of the ongoing projects to Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation periodically for monitoring by this Department which brings out exceptional reports and flash reports for consideration of the concerned Ministry.

Certification process of disabled persons

*180. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of persons issued certificates of disability for availing benefits under the Persons with Disabilities Act, 1995;
- (b) whether there is a mismatch on the census data on the number of disabled and the number of certified disabled in the different States of India, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of Medical Authorities notified under the PWD Rules, 2009 for the certification of disabilities, district-wise;
- (d) the details of medical Officers designated as competent authorities for certification of disabilities under PWD Rules, 2009, district-wise; and
- (e) whether directives to the State Governments for simplification of certification procedures are issued?

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI THAAWAR CHAND GEHLOT): (a) and (b) As per information available from Office of Chief Commissioner for Persons with Disabilities, as on 7.10.2014, disability certificates were issued to 1,19,93,210 persons with disabilities by various States/UTs as against 2.68 crore of persons with disabilities as per Census 2011. Under Section 2(t) of Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995, person with disability means a person suffering from not less than 40 per cent of any disability as certified by a medical authority. Status of issuance of disability certificates by various States/UTs as on 7.10.2014 is given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) The State Governments are responsible for notifying medical authorities for issuance of Disability Certificates for persons with disabilities. As per information available with this Ministry, so far 32 States/UTs have notified medical authorities for this purpose. However, details of the Medical Authorities notified/designated by the States at District/State level are not compiled centrally.

(e) The States have been requested from time to time to take steps to (i) amend their relevant rules, (ii) notify appropriate medical authorities and (iii) to issue instructions to all their field units for implementation of the simplified procedure of issuance of disability certificates in terms of the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Amendment Rules, 2009. In addition, Chief Commissioner for Persons with Disabilities is also continuously pursuing the matter with State Commissioners as a result of which there has been about 5 % increase in coverage of issuance of disability certificates by the State/UTs since March, 2014.

Statement

*Comparison of latest State-wise status of issuance of Disability Certificates
between 2001 and 2011 Census as on 07.10.2014*

Sl. No.	State	Total disabled population as per Census 2011	No. of persons issued Disability Certificate	
			Total	% age
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2266607	1070386	47.22
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	26734	2292	8.57
3.	Assam	480065	185605	38.66
4.	Bihar	2331009	953351	40.90
5.	Chhattisgarh	624937	227193	36.35
6.	Delhi	234882	64466	27.45
7.	Goa	33012	17274	52.33
8.	Gujarat	1092302	333738	30.55
9.	Haryana	546374	308016	56.37
10.	Himachal Pradesh	155316	72027	46.37
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	361153	117676	32.58

1	2	3	4	5
12.	Jharkhand	769980	459007	59.61
13.	Karnataka	1324205	764395	57.72
14.	Kerala	761843	422087	55.40
15.	Madhya Pradesh	1551931	646898	41.68
16.	Maharashtra	2963392	864100	29.16
17.	Manipur	54110	21663	40.04
18.	Mizoram	15160	8362	55.16
19.	Meghalaya	44317	27626	62.34
20.	Nagaland	29631	1532	5.17
21.	Odisha	1244402	761758	61.21
22.	Punjab	654063	333180	50.94
23.	Rajasthan	1563694	420043	26.86
24.	Sikkim	18187	9756	53.64
25.	Tamil Nadu	1179963	1075189	91.12
26.	Tripura	64346	66539	103.41
27.	Uttar Pradesh	4157514	1720141	41.37
28.	Uttarakhand	185272	85208	45.99
29.	West Bengal	2017406	899013	44.56
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	6660	7019	105.39
31.	Chandigarh	14796	19556	132.17
32.	Daman and Diu	2196	328	14.94
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3294	2523	76.59
34.	Lakshadweep	1615	1302	80.62
35.	Puducherry	30189	23961	79.37
TOTAL		26810557	11993210	44.73

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS**Electricity produced from Kudankulam Power Station**

1241. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Electricity Production from Kudankulam Atomic Energy Plant has started in its full capacity;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the proportion in which the electricity produced from the Kudankulam Atomic reactor is distributed within Central Pool and other States, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) The Kudankulam Nuclear Power Project (KKNPP 1 and 2) comprises two units of 1000 MW each. Of these, KKNPP-1 was synchronised to the grid in October, 2013 and achieved full power (1000 MW) on June 07, 2014 as a part of its commissioning activities. The unit has so far produced 'infirm' power and is yet to commence generation of power on commercial basis. Kudankulam Nuclear Power Project - Unit 2 is at an advanced stage of commissioning.

(c) Electricity generated by KKNPP - Unit 1 has been allocated to the beneficiary States of the Southern Electricity Region by the Ministry of Power as follows:

State	Allocation (MW)	
	Prior to commercial operation	From the date of commercial operation
Andhra Pradesh	0.00	50.0
Karnataka	260.00	221.0
Kerala	156.47	133.0
Tamil Nadu	544.12	562.50
Pondicherry	39.41	33.50

High cancer mortality around atomic energy hubs

1242. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.:

SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether cancer is behind 70 per cent deaths in India's atomic energy hubs across the country over the last 20 years; and

(b) if so, whether such high cancer mortality is alarming and needs to be analysed further to check if it occurred among people who were in touch with radioactive material, if so, the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) No, Sir. This is not true. There was, however, a report in the Times of India citing such an incorrect information, The Department of Atomic Energy (DAE) has tried in vain with Times of India for a prominent publication of DAE's response to the erroneous news item and then made a press release on 18.09.2014. DAE has subsequently filed a petition against Times of India and its reporters with the Press Council of India. The Times of India published on 26.10.2014 a small note on page 7 to cite DAE contention.

(b) Does not arise.

Assistance of foreign nations in Atomic energy project

†1243. SHRI VIJAY GOEL:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of Atomic energy projects are going on in the country with assistance of USA and European countries, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether apprehensions are being expressed for supply of outdated and abandoned technology for the projects by foreign countries; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and precautionary measures being adopted by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) At present, Kudankulam Nuclear Power Project (KKNPP 1 and 2 -2x1000 MW) is being implemented in technical cooperation with Russian Federation. In the Twelfth Five Year Plan, start of work on projects in technical cooperation with the USA, France and Russian Federation is planned.

(b) There have been some reports in this regard in the media. These reports are unfounded. The technologies for reactors under construction and those for reactors being proposed for inclusion in the projects under Civil Nuclear Cooperation with Russia, USA and France are current and not outdated /abandoned. The Reactors of such designs

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

are under construction in other countries in the world at present. The Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB) is the competent authority that gives final approval for any nuclear technology to be deployed in the country. The Government of India is completely confident in this matter that only tested, proven and safe nuclear and nuclear related technology would be allowed to be deployed in the country after all requisite safeguards in this regard are taken, as stipulated by the AERB.

(c) The nuclear power projects being set up and currently under discussions with foreign cooperation are Light Water Reactors (LWRs) of 1000 MW or larger capacity. These comprise Voda Voda Energo Reactor (VVER) of Russian Federation, Evolutionary Power Reactors (EPRs) of France, Advance Passive (AP)-1000 reactors and Economic Simplified Boiling Water Reactors (ESBWR) of USA. These technologies are licensed by the Nuclear Regulatory authorities in the respective countries of origin. Each technology employs the state-of-the-art design and safety features meeting the current international standards. The nuclear power reactors in India are set up only after an extensive review and clearance, at each stage, by Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB).

Plans for people affected by land acquisition

1244. SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether in order to compensate and also to pacify locally affected persons, whose land would be taken up for nuclear power plants, the Department of Atomic Energy intends to provide job to them in such plants;

(b) if so, the details of action plan, if any, in this regard; and

(c) whether the Department also plans to come up with other innovative plans, like providing electricity at concessional rate, open hospitals and educational institutions etc. for locally affected people where new nuclear power plants are being set up, as measures of confidence building?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) No Sir. However, Compensation and rehabilitation package for land losers and other affected persons is provided as per the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013. This includes either provision of employment as envisaged under the Act or onetime payment of 5 lakh, or payment of the monthly amount as provided in the Act,

for a period of 20 years to each affected family. Initiatives for skill and competency development of the local people, in association with the local Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) and other institutes, to enhance their employment potential have been taken up.

(c) Under the corporate social responsibility programme, the Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited (NPCIL) is implementing welfare programmes comprising education and skill development, provision of drinking water, health care, sanitation facilities and infrastructure development including construction/up gradation/renovation of school buildings, construction of roads etc. at the existing nuclear power plant sites. Similar programmes are proposed to be taken up at new project sites also. However, for the Department of Atomic Energy, providing electricity at concessional rate for local affected people is not feasible since electricity distribution and grid management are under the purview of the respective State Governments.

Expectation from partner countries in nuclear energy

†1245. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether India expects its partner countries to fulfil their commitments related to nuclear energy; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the response received till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. India has signed civil nuclear cooperation Agreements for supply of nuclear power plants with Russia, USA and France. The details are as follows:

- (i) **Russia :** Two units of 1000 MWe each have been set up at Kudankulam in Tamil-Nadu with Russian collaboration. An agreement has been signed for construction of two additional nuclear power plants at Kudankulam.
- (ii) **USA :** A pre-Early Works Agreement (EWA) has been signed between Nuclear Power Corporation of India Ltd. (NPCIL) and Westinghouse Corporation of USA for study and evaluation of various safety related documents regarding the AP 1000 reactors.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (iii) **France:** Talks between NPCIL and AREVA, France to set up European Pressurised Reactor (EPR) nuclear power plants in India are ongoing.

Apart from the above, France, Russia and Kazakhstan have been satisfactorily supplying uranium pellets/ uranium ore concentrate for use in the safeguarded Indian nuclear reactors.

Deaths and suicides in Atomic Energy Centres

†1246. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of deaths occurred in the nineteen Atomic Energy Centres in the past twenty years and the details of the causes thereof;
- (b) whether Government would conduct an investigation to find out the relationship between radiation and cancer;
- (c) the number of officials in the Atomic Energy Centres who have committed suicides and the reasons therefor;
- (d) whether there is any arrangement for regular health check up of officials working in the Atomic Energy Centres and if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the steps taken to make the services of the officials of Atomic Energy Centres more useful?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Sir, the number of deaths of employees in service in the centres of the Department of Atomic Energy (DAE) in the last twenty years is 2564. The reported causes of deaths include *inter-alia* various medical reasons, such as, cardiac arrest, asthma, alcoholism, diabetes, malaria, cancer etc., and accidents and suicides. This death rate (about 130 deaths per year) among the total DAE employees of well over 40000 in the 19 centres of DAE is not abnormal, considering the reported annual death rate in India being 6 to 8 per thousand population.

(b) Scientific studies through epidemiological surveys of health assessment in respect of employees working in the proximity of radiation and staying in the residential complex nearby the facility and villages around the atomic energy centres, have been carried out by reputed local medical colleges. The analysis of such studies has been carried out by the Tata Memorial Hospital (TMH), Mumbai, a premier cancer research

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

centre in the country. These studies have shown that there is no statistically significant excess in the prevalence of cancer in the radiation workers as compared to that of the non-radiation workers.

Further, a number of international groups, which have studied the possible causal effect of radiation among nuclear power plant employees to cause cancer and cancer related deaths have consistently failed to reveal any possible association at all. A recent update of a well conducted cohort study from Canada estimating cancer incidence from 1956-1994, published in the *Journal of Cancer* reported no evidence of increased cancer risk among Canadian nuclear workers.

(c) During the last twenty years, there were 69 deaths on account of suicides at the Centres of DAE, attributable generally to personal reasons. The suicide cases among DAE employees of well over 40000 work out to an annual rate of about 8.5 cases per 100000. This is lower than the suicide rate of 11.4 per 100,000 noted by National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), that was cited as an underestimate in a review in the Indian Journal of Psychiatry (2012), and is distinctly much lower than the estimates of national average of over 30 suicide cases per 100000.

(d) Yes Sir. Medical examination of occupational workers at each of the DAE Centres is carried out regularly, in accordance with regulatory requirement prescribed by the Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB).

(e) The Department of Atomic Energy (DAE) is pursuing a roadmap for enhanced rate of growth of nuclear share in the national energy-mix, providing a carbon-free technology, that aims to make use of abundant indigenous thorium resources for achieving energy independence for the country. As a part of the mandate of DAE, radiation technologies and radioisotope products have been successfully and extensively deployed for diverse applications for societal benefits in Agriculture, Food safety and longer preservation, Health care and Industry. These applications have made considerable impact in terms of availability of improved crop varieties especially oil seeds and pulses (e.g. groundnut, black gram, etc.), food safety and enhancement of shelf-life of certain fruits and vegetables, facilitating spices export, diagnosis and treatment of several health conditions, particularly cancer, and industrial radiography. DAE has transferred various technologies developed and the know-how generated from the DAE programmes and allied spin-off developments, including water purification technologies to Indian industries and entrepreneurs. The Department also has interactions with academia and educational

centres to support human resources development. Study visits by students and teachers from educational institutions to DAE centres like BARC and nuclear power plants of NPCIL are regularly arranged. The Department participates in national scientific events such as exhibitions and science fairs to disseminate information on the DAE programme deliveries and for facilitating subsequent academic interactions with the nearby DAE Centre(s).

Nuclear power plants under construction

1247. SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of sanctioned Nuclear Power Plants that are under construction and still not commissioned, the details of capacity, location and dates of projects clearance; and

(b) the country which is giving the technical assistance and fuel in the above Nuclear Power Projects, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) At present there is one nuclear power project under commissioning and three are under construction. The details are:

Project	Location	Capacity (MW)	Being set up in cooperation with	Date of Sanction
KKNPP 1 & 2*	Kudankulam, Tamil Nadu	2 x 1000	Russian Federation	December 07, 2001
KAPP 3&4	Kakrapar, Gujarat	2 x 700	Indigenous	October 16, 2009
RAPP 7&8	Rawatbhata, Rajasthan	2x700	Indigenous	October 16, 2009
PFBR	Kalpakkam, Tamil Nadu	500	Indigenous	September 15, 2003

*KKNPP-1 was connected to the grid in October 2013, Unit -2 under commissioning.

(b) Among the reactors currently under construction and commissioning, fuel supply for lifetime is built in the contract for KKNPP-1and2 being built with Russian technical assistance. Initial fuel load and five reloads for these units have been procured. In respect of KAPP Units 3and4 and RAPP Units 7and8 the fuel supply will be ensured from indigenous and imported sources. Decisions on use of indigenous/imported fuel in respect of these reactors will be taken by the Government at an appropriate time. PFBR is a totally indigenous project and Government has already allocated fuel for PFBR.

Project for development of Assam

1248. SHRI PANKAJ BORA: Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any project have been launched for the development of Assam since the inception of the Ministry; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) The details of projects sanctioned under Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources (NLCPR), Social and Infrastructure Development Fund (SIDF) and North Eastern Council (NEC) since the inception of the Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region is given as under:

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Total No. of projects sanctioned	No. of ongoing Projects	No. of projects completed
1	NLCPR	428	221	207
2	NEC	202	83	119
3	SIDF	08	08	-

The Ministry also sanctioned 62 projects under Special packages for the Development of Bodoland Territorial Council (BTC) in Assam out of which 41 projects have been completed.

Creation of and allocation of Budget for the DONER

1249. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state:

(a) in which year the Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region (DONER) was created and the allocation of Budget during the inception (first) and last (2013-14) financial year;

(b) whether the Ministry has prioritised any sector(s) or defined any strategy to ensure desired goal; and

(c) if so, those prioritised sector(s) or the strategies defined, and the sector(s) in which the Ministry has achieved the significant successes till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Department of Development of North Eastern Region was upgraded to a Ministry in May, 2004. The budget allocation during first and last financial year (2013-14) are as under:

Year	Plan	Non-Plan
2004-2005	₹ 1,185.00 crore	₹ 9.70 crore
2013-2014	₹ 2,006.00 crore	₹ 24.97 crore

(b) and (c) The sectors which have been identified for funding, number of projects undertaken including their value under Non Lapsable Central Pool of Resources (NLCPR) schemes, including special Bodo Territorial Council (BTC) package, since 1998-99 and through North Eastern Council (NEC) during Eleventh & Twelfth Five Year Plan are indicated below:

(i) Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources (NLCPR):

Sectors	Number of projects undertaken	Cost of project (₹ in crore)
1	2	3
Agriculture and Allied	05	23.60
Education	166	1439.20
Flood control and Irrigation	174	557.54
Health	54	667.32
Miscellaneous	136	1060.74
Power	228	2492.46
Road and Bridges	631	5825.83
Sports	42	343.61
Tourism and Culture	06	179.01
Water Supply	157	1626.07
TOTAL	1599	14215.38

(ii) North Eastern Council:

Agriculture and Allied	104	492.49
Power and Renewable and Rechargeable Energy (RRE)	73	646.47

1	2	3
Irrigation, Flood Control and Water Supply and Management (WSM)	71	311.37
Industries	54	131.60
Tourism	70	140.77
Transport and Communication	32	2673.11
Medical and Health	49	337.73
Human Resource Development and Employment	95	320.03
Science and Technology	52	162.47
Information and Public Relation	16	75.20
TOTAL	616	5291.24

The strategy of the Ministry is to support those projects that fill the gap in infrastructure development in North Eastern Region.

Measures for socio-economic development of people of NER

1250. SHRI K.C. TYAGI: Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has identified measures which are found to be necessary to be implemented on short-term basis respectively with a view to enhance the pace of socio-economic development of the people of the North-Eastern Region (NER);

(b) if so, the salient details thereof indicating projected scenario consequent to their implementation and;

(c) the details of the status of their implementation as on 31st October 2014 indicating respective dates of their commencements, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) Various measures have been taken with a view to enhance the pace of socio-economic development of the people of the North-Eastern Region (NER). The North East States are categorized as Special Category States and receive central assistance on a liberal 90:10 sharing pattern.

The Central Government is also supplementing development efforts of States in NER through Special Central Assistance (SCA) and Special Plan Assistance (SPA) through State Plans. The establishment of NEC in 1971 as an advisory body for socio-economic development of North East States; the earmarking (since 1998-99) of at least 10% of Plan Budgets of Non-Exempted Central Ministries/Departments for expenditure in the NER; creation of the Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources (NLCPR) in 1997-98 from the accruals of the unutilized segment of 10% earmarked funds of non-exempted Ministries/Departments are examples of policy initiatives of Central Government for the development of the NER. Government has announced a fiscal package of incentives under North East Industrial Investment Promotion Policy (NEIIPP), 2007 with effect from 1st April, 2007 with the objective to promote industrialization in the States of NER. Within these policies, the Government has implemented various short-term, medium-term and long-term measures as ongoing processes to enhance the pace of socio-economic development of North-Eastern Region. In the current year's Budget 2014-15, the Government made an allocation of ₹ 53,705.72 crores for the North Eastern Region. This is being utilised for the various ongoing schemes as well as new schemes.

Steps taken for early clearance of pending projects

1251. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI:

SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of proposals received from various States for environmental and forest clearances of the projects viz. irrigation dam, power, mining, highways and infrastructure, etc. and are pending with the Ministry for clearance, State and UT-wise;

(b) the reasons for pendency along with the period since when they are pending. State/year and project-wise;

(c) the number of projects cleared during each of the last three years, State and UT-wise; and

(d) the steps taken/strategy proposed by Government for an early clearance of pending projects in the country and formulation of a viable policy for clearing such proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) The State/UT-

wise details of proposals pending with the Ministry for grant of environment clearance and forest, clearance are given in Statement-I and II (*See below*). The applications for grant of Environmental Clearance, for the category of projects as stated in the Schedule of Environmental Impact Assessment Notification 2006, are considered in the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change as per provisions of the Environmental Impact Assessment Notification 2006 as amended from time-to-time. This Notification *inter-alia* provides timelines for various stages of consideration of project proposals for grant of environment clearance. Some delays occur essentially on account of delay in receipt of requisite information from the Project Proponents and delay in conduct of Public Hearing by the concerned District level authorities.

Diversion of forest land for non-forest purpose requires prior approval of Central Government under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980. Approval under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for diversion of forest land for non-forest purpose is accorded only after examining all feasible alternatives and after Central Government is satisfied that diversion of forest land is unavoidable and bare minimum. Central Government while according approval under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for diversion of such forest land stipulates appropriate conditions to mitigate impact of diversion of forest land. These conditions *inter-alia* include transfer and mutation of equivalent non-forest land for compensatory afforestation and realization of funds from the user agency for raising compensatory afforestation, NPV, implementation of wildlife conservation plan, catchment area treatment plan, etc.

(c) During the last three years the Ministry has accorded environmental clearance to 1884 proposals of various sectors. The State/UT-wise details are given in Statement-III (*See below*).

(d) (I) The Ministry has taken a number of initiatives for expediting the decision making in Environment Clearance process which include, (i) On-line submission of applications for grant of Term of Reference/ Environment Clearance, (ii) increased frequency of meetings of Expert Appraisal Committees for consideration of projects in different sectors, (iii) regular monitoring of the status of the pending projects, (iv) Constitution of State/Union Territory level Environment Impact Assessment Authorities (SEIAAs) in 26 States/ UTs to deal with the Category 'B' projects, (v) Guidelines for Categorization of B Category projects into B1 and B2 Category etc.

- (II) Following initiatives have been taken for granting of early forest clearance to various sector projects:
1. Launched a web portal for online submission and monitoring of the Forest Clearance proposals;
 2. Accorded General approval under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for diversion of forest land required for construction and widening of two lane roads by the Border Roads Organization and other agencies whom the Ministry of Defence entrusts the job, in the area falling within 100 kilometers aerial distance from the Line of Actual Control (LAC) and widening of link roads, between Border roads in the area within 100 kilometer aerial distance from the LAC and National Highways/State Highways/Other State Roads.
 3. Extended the general approval under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for diversion of upto 5 hectares of forest land for construction of all categories of public roads by Government Departments in 117 LWE affected districts to projects involving diversion of forest land, not located within the protected areas, for construction of two lane public roads by Government Departments in these 117 LWE affected districts irrespective of the area of forest land involved in such projects.
 4. Extended the general approval under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for underground laying of optical fibre cables, telephone lines and drinking water supply pipelines along the roads within existing right of way not falling in National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries, without felling of trees, where the maximum size of the trench is not more than 2.00 meter depth and 1.00 meter width to the underground laying of CNG/ PNG pipelines also.
 5. Notified the Forest (Conservation) Second Amendment Rules, 2014 to provide for *inter-alia* constitution of Regional Empowered Committee (REC) at each of its Regional Offices and delegation of power to these RECs to finally dispose of proposals, other than those related to mining, regularization of encroachment and hydel projects, involving diversion of upto 40 hectares of forest land, and all proposals related to linear projects such as roads, railway lines etc. irrespective of the area of forest land.
 6. With a view to ensure, speedy laying of transmission line projects, the general dispensation available for undertaking compensatory afforestation over

degraded forest lands so far available to the transmission lines upto 220 KV has been extended to all kinds of transmission lines.

7. Amended the guidelines to provide that in case of linear projects in-principle approval under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 may be deemed as the working permission for tree cutting and commencement of work, if the required funds for compensatory afforestation, NPV, wildlife conservation plan, plantation of dwarf species of medicinal plants, and all such other compensatory levies specified in the in-principle approval are realised from the user agency, and non-forest land for creation of compensatory afforestation, wherever required to be provided by the project proponent, has been transferred and mutated in favour of the State Forest Department.
8. Filed an application before the Supreme Court for regularization of the institution of Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA).
9. Issued guidelines to the effect that in case of proposals seeking forest clearance for prospecting in forest land which experience permanent change in the land use due to prospecting activity shall only be considered for the purpose of the compensatory afforestation and the Net Present Value, Such proposals have been exempted from the requirement of the submitting requisite certificates under the Forest Rights Act, 2006. It has also been clarified that site inspection from Regional Office in case of these proposals is insisted only if the actual area of the forest land proposed to be utilized for construction of new roads/paths and for drilling of bore holes/sample collection pits etc. is more than 100 hectares.
10. Advised the States/ UTs to not to impose additional conditions over and above the conditions stipulated in the Forest Clearance accorded by the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change.
11. Rationalized the guidelines for diversion of forest land for entry/ exit of patrol pumps/ fuel stations to make in compatible with the guidelines issued by the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways, keeping in view the passenger safety.
12. Advised States and Union Territories to identify in advance compact/ sizeable blocks of non-forest land or revenue forest land free from encumbrance/

encroachments which are suitable for creation of compensatory afforestation and also from management point of view. It has also been stated in the said letter that land available in the land bank may be made available to user agencies seeking prior approval of Central Government under the aforementioned Act on realization of appropriate fee/ land cost.

13. Advised the States and Union Territories that investigations and surveys carried out in connection with development projects such as transmission lines, hydro-electric projects, seismic surveys, exploration for oil drilling, mining etc. in wildlife sanctuaries, national parks and sample plots demarcated by the Forest Department also will not attract the provisions of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 as long as these surveys do not involve any clearing of forest or cutting of trees, and operations are restricted to clearing of bushes and lopping of tree branches for purpose of sighting.
14. Issued guidelines to the effect that in further modification of the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change's letter dated 3rd August 2009, proposals seeking prior approval of the Central Government under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for diversion of plantations which were notified as "forest" on a day-less than 75 years prior to the 13th day of December 2005 and are located in villages having no recorded population of Scheduled Tribes, as per the Census-2001 and the Census-2011, are exempted from the requirement of initiation and completion of process for recognition and vesting of forest rights of Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers as stipulated in clause (a), read with clause (d) and clause (g) in second para of the Ministry's said letter dated 3rd August 2009. In such cases a certificate from the concerned District Collector to the effect that the forest land proposed to be diverted is plantation which was notified as "forest" less than 75 years prior to the 13th day of December 2005 and is located in villages having no recorded population of Scheduled Tribes, as per the Census-2001 and the Census-2011, will only be sufficient to meet requirement of clause (a), read with clause (d) and clause (g) in second para of Ministry's letter of even number dated 3rd August 2009.

State-wise details of pending project proposals for consideration for grant of Environment Clearance

[illegible]

29.	Rajasthan	2	1	1	1	18	1	23
30.	Sikkim		1					2
31.	Tamil Nadu	2	25			2	4	33
32.	Telangana				1			1
33.	Tripura							
34.	Uttarakhand	3		1			2	6
35.	Uttar Pradesh	2		1		3		6
36.	West Bengal	4	4		11			19
	TOTAL	48	93	12	29	86	12	329

Statement-II

State-wise and sector-wise details of pending project proposals for consideration for grant of Forest Clearance

Sl. No.	State/ Union Territory	Industrial	Infrastructure	Mining	Power	Hydel	Others
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands		2				
2.	Andhra Pradesh and Telangana		1	13			1
3.	Arunachal Pradesh			1			3
4.	Assam						
5.	Bihar		6				
6.	Chandigarh						
7.	Chhattisgarh		1	2			

Sl. No.	State/ Union Territory	Industrial	Infrastructure	Mining	Power	Hydel	Others
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli						
9.	Daman and Diu						
10.	Delhi						
11.	Goa		4				
12.	Gujarat						1
13.	Haryana		2				
14.	Himachal Pradesh	1	1				
15.	Jammu and Kashmir						
16.	Jharkhand			5			
17.	Karnataka		1	4	1		5
18.	Kerala						
19.	Lakshadweep						
20.	Madhya Pradesh	1	12	5			8
21.	Maharashtra		4	3			
22.	Manipur		1				
23.	Meghalaya			1			
24.	Mizoram						

[illegible]

Statement-III

*State/UT -wise details of the projects granted environment
clearance during last 3 years*

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Total
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	7
2.	Andhra Pradesh	210
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	13
4.	Assam	80
5.	Bihar	35
6.	Chandigarh	1
7.	Chhattisgarh	81
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	16
9.	Daman and Diu	4
10.	Delhi	5
11.	Goa	3
12.	Gujarat	256
13.	Haryana	47
14.	Himachal Pradesh	25
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	14
16.	Jharkhand	125
17.	Karnataka	116
18.	Kerala	40
19.	Lakshadweep	
20.	Madhya Pradesh	76
21.	Maharashtra	117
22.	Manipur	3
23.	Meghalaya	7
24.	Mizoram	1
25.	Nagaland	

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Total
26.	Odisha	137
27.	Puducherry	2
28.	Punjab	81
29.	Rajasthan	100
30.	Sikkim	1
31.	Tamil Nadu	115
32.	Telangana	
33.	Tripura	2
34.	Uttar Pradesh	55
35.	Uttarakhand	39
36.	West Bengal	70
TOTAL		1884

Pollution level in metropolitan cities

1252. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) the level of pollution in the metropolitan cities of the country;
- (b) the details of the model list of all the desirable and undesirable elements found to be above or below the norms;
- (c) the effective steps taken by Government to control pollution; and
- (d) the future plan chalked out by Government to control pollution?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) The ambient air quality is monitored by the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) in association with various State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs)/Pollution Control Committees (PCCs) for UTs and National Environmental Engineering Research Institute (NEERI).

The monitored data for ambient air quality as processed by CPCB for the last 3 years (2010, 2011 and 2012) reveal that levels of Sulphur Dioxide (SO₂ - annual average - 50 µg/m³) are within the prescribed air quality norms in all the 45 metro cities except

one and that of Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂ - annual average - 40 µg/m³) are within norms in 37, out of 45 metro cities, monitored during 2012. However, the levels of fine particulate matter (PM₁₀ - annual average - 60 µg/m³ exceeded) the prescribed norms in 42 out of 45 metro cities monitored during 2012 are given in the Statement (*See below*). A fluctuating/mixed trend is being observed in case of NO₂, SO₂, and PM₁₀ while NO₂ is an upcoming pollutant.

(c) and (d) The Government has taken various measures to contain air pollution which *inter-alia* include, supply of cleaner fuels as per auto fuel policy, use of gaseous fuel for public transport, pollution under control (PUC) certificate for in use vehicles, stringent source specific emission standards, strict compliance of source specific emission standards, use of beneficiated coal in thermal power plants, strengthening public transport, expansion of metro train system, implementation of revised emission norms for gensets, implementation of city specific action plan in 16 cities, etc.

Statement

*Air quality status of 46 million plus cities for 2010, 2011, 2012
(annual average (µg/m³))*

State	City	2010			2011			2012		
		SO ₂	NO ₂	PM ₁₀	SO ₂	NO ₂	PM ₁₀	SO ₂	NO ₂	PM ₁₀
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad (GH)	5	24	79*	5	29	86*	4	28	79*
	Visakhapatnam (GVMC)	7	16	71*	6	11	90*	6	12	97*
	Vijayawada	6	14	93*	13	20	80*	12	13	65*
Bihar	Patna	7	40	181*	5	47*	174*	6	36	166*
Chhattisgarh	Raipur	15	43*	289*	14	42*	293*	14	40	268*
Delhi	Delhi (DMC)	5	55*	261*	5	57*	222*	5	59*	237*
Gujarat	Ahmedabad	15	21	95*	13	25	79*	12	24	83*
	Rajkot	13	17	96*	13	18	98*	13	17	99*
	Surat	16	24	76*	17	26	94*	16	26	97*
	Vadodara	17	29	93*	17	29	88*	16	33	102*
Haryana	Faridabad	18	29	164*	21	44*	177*	12	38	184*

<i>Written Answers to</i>		[4 December, 2014]				<i>Unstarred Questions</i>				73
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar	@	@	@	@	@	@	@	@	@
Jharkhand	Dhanbad	15	36	184*	16	35	202*	17	40	178*
	Ranchi	19	35	172*	18	35	170*	18	35	202*
Karnataka	Bangalore (BBMP)	14	31	89*	16	29	94*	14	28	121*
Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	9	18	133*	3	17	175*	3	21	173*
	Gwalior	12	20	308*	12	20	309*	13	27	329*
	Indore	14	18	120*	12	14	142*	12	20	143*
	Jabalpur	2	25	135*	2	25	73*	2	24	75*
Maharashtra	Aurangabad	6	21	75*	9	31	83*	9	32	80*
	Mumbai	4	19	97*	5	35	119*	5	20	117*
	Nagpur	7	33	113*	8	34	106*	10	32	103*
	Nashik	21	26	76*	25	27	101*	24	27	95*
	Pune	29	39	82*	32	58*	113*	22	44*	93*
	Vasai-Virar	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Thane	14	14	50	16	13	56	20	12	72*
	Navi Mumbai	20	39	113*	17	44*	129*	17	43*	120*
	Kalyan Dombivali	-	-	-	-	-	-	52*	87*	114*
	Pimpri Chinchwad	NA	NA	NA	30	49*	139*	22	47*	89*
Punjab	Amritsar	14	36	219*	14	36	210*	15	39	202*
	Ludhiana	9	32	214*	11	28	221*	11	27	228*
Rajasthan	Jaipur	6	37	164*	7	42*	147*	9	52*	187*
	Jodhpur	6	22	181*	5	23	168*	6	24	189*
	Kota	10	29	132*	7	31	139*	8	32	156*
Tamil Nadu	Chennai	9	15	59	12	19	65*	12	21	57
	Coimbatore	5	27	78*	4	33	86*	3	27	68*
	Madurai	11	25	47	11	24	45	14	30	48

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Uttar Pradesh	Agra	5	20	185*	5	22	165*	5	23	196*
	Allahabad	4	24	218*	6	23	260*	4	32	317*
	Ghaziabad	30	37	290*	31	39	231*	30	34	248*
	Kanpur	7	34	203*	8	33	184*	8	34	215*
	Lucknow	8	34	204*	8	33	189*	8	32	211*
	Varanasi	18	20	127*	17	20	127*	18	21	138*
	Meerut	8	47*	166*	5	45*	122*	4	43*	129*
West Bengal	Kolkata	11	62*	99*	13	66*	115*	12	70*	135*
	Howrah	12	75*	118*	12	62*	131*	13	40	186*
15 States 1 UT	46 cities		5	39		11	41	1	8	42

NB NA - no monitoring station in the city; @ monitoring station sanctioned but not yet operational; RIRUO - Residential/ industrial/ other area, ES - Economically sensitive area; *Concentration exceeding NAAQS of 50 ug/m³ for SO₂, 40 ug/m³ for NO₂, and 60 ug/m³ for PM₁₀ for Residential/ industrial/ other area and 20ug/m³ for SO₂, 30 ug/m³ for NO₂ and 60 ug/m³ for Ecologically sensitive area, Low, moderate, high, critical classification based on Pollution Level Classification, Chapter 2, Table 21 of NAAQS Report, CPCB 2012, Data of monitoring station with monitoring days 250 has only been considered.

*No. of million plus cities with operating NAMP stations
and exceeding National Standard (NAAQS-2009)*

Year	No. of million plus cities (46 cities as per Census 2011)			
	with operating NAMP stations	Exceeding/violating NAAQS 2009		
		SO ₂	NO ₂	PM ₁₀
2010	43	0	5	39
2011	44	0	11	41
2012	44	1	8	42

Amendment in Environment Protection Act

1253. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to amend the Environment Protection Act and/or legislations regarding air and water pollution;

(b) the legislations Government proposes to amend and the details of the proposals;

- (c) whether State Government has been consulted in this regard; and
- (d) whether any amendment Bill or Bills are proposed to be introduced in the Winter Session of Parliament in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (d) A High Level Committee (HLC) was recently set up to review the six major Environment and Forests-related laws administered by the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change including Environment Protection Act and the legislations regarding air and water pollution. The State Governments were consulted by the HLC. Comments/suggestions were also invited from the public at large through electronic media. The Committee has submitted its report to the Government on 18th November, 2014.

Incidents of animals' death in zoos

†1254. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the incidents of animals' deaths in the zoos of the country have increased during last few years, if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and
- (b) the steps taken by Government to curb these incidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) No, Sir. There are no reports indicating increase in animal deaths in zoos of the country during last few years.

(b) The Central Zoo Authority has developed "Standards, Guidelines and Protocol on Diseases, Diagnosis and Care of Wild Animals in India Zoos" for providing emergency and specialized treatment and veterinary care to the zoo animals. Zoos are also utilizing the services of State Animal Husbandry Department and Veterinary Colleges.

Drainage of industrial water into Sutlez

†1255. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA:

SHRI VIJAY GOEL:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that polluted water and industrial waste are being discharged into the Sutlez and its tributaries, if so, the reasons therefor;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether it is a fact that polluted water is being discharged into Rajasthan's canals at Harike; and

(c) whether Government of India proposed to take legal action against industrial and civil authorities of Punjab, who is directly responsible for polluting the canal water being supplied to Rajasthan, if so, by when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (c) Indira Gandhi Canal originates from Harike Barrage at Sultanpur, a few kilometres downstream of confluence of river Satluj and Beas in Punjab. As per survey conducted by Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) treated/partially treated municipal and industrial waste water from cities and towns of Punjab, including Ludhiana, Jalandhar and Phagwara is discharged into river Satluj upstream of Harike. Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs) installed at Ludhiana, Jalandhar and the Common Effluent Treatment Plant installed at Leather Complex, Jalandhar are not meeting the prescribed norms.

CPCB has communicated to Punjab State Pollution Control Board for action against the STPs installed in the towns of Ludhiana and Jalandhar and Common Effluent Treatment Plant (CETP) installed at Leather Complex, Jalandhar under Section 33(A) of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and to run the STPs at full capacity with optimum performance and discharge only treated water into the drains.

National air quality norms

†1256. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been decided to issue the national air quality norms, prepared by the expert group constituted by the Central Pollution Control Board, for the common people, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it has been planned to introduce quality index for the selected cities on the daily basis and the include other cities; and

(c) if so, the names of the present cities of Madhya Pradesh included and the names of the other cities to be included in future?

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

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

The revised national ambient air quality norms have been notified in November, 2009 by the Government while considering the proposal made out by the expert group constituted by the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB).

(b) and (c) The CPCB has undertaken a task of introduction of Air Quality Index (AQI), a tool for public information on the status of ambient air quality. The AQI has been loaded on the website of CPCB for suggestion and comments of public. At this stage, it is not possible to indicate timeframe to formalise AQI in the cities of Madhya Pradesh or elsewhere in the country.

Reconstitution of Prime Minister's council on climate change

1257. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:

SHRI D. RAJA:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has reconstituted the Prime Minister's council on climate change; and

(b) if so, the details of the members of the new council and what are the functions of the council?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) The Government has reconstituted the Prime Minister's Council on Climate Change on November 3, 2014. The composition of the reconstituted council is given in Statement (See below). The functions of the council are to evolve a coordinated response to issues relating to climate change at the national level, to provide oversight for formulation of action plans in the area of assessment, adaptation and mitigation of climate change, and to periodically monitor key policy decisions.

Statement

*Composition of the reconstituted Prime Minister's
Council on Climate Change*

1.	Prime Minister	Chairperson
2.	Minister of External Affairs	Member
3.	Finance Minister	Member
4.	Minister of Environment, Forests and Climate Change	Member

5.	Minister for Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation	Member
6.	Minister for Agriculture	Member
7.	Minister for Urban Development	Member
8.	Minister for Science and Technology	Member
9.	MoS (Power, Coal and NRE)	Member
10.	Cabinet Secretary	Member
11.	Foreign Secretary	Member
12.	Secretary, Ministry of Environment Forests and Climate Change	Member
13.	Dr. R. K. Pachauri, Director General, TERI	Member
14.	Shri Nitin Desai, Distinguished Fellow, TERI	Member
15.	Shri Chandrashekhar Das gupta	Member
16.	Shri Ajay Mathur, Director General, BEE	Member
17.	Shri J.M. Mauskar	Member
18.	Principal Secretary to PM	Member Convenor

Identification of polluted river stretches

1258. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government identified those river stretches which are critically polluted;
- (b) if so, the details of the river stretches which are critically polluted; and
- (c) whether Government has conceived/formulated any plan/mechanism to clean these river stretches, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (c) The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) is monitoring the water quality of aquatic resources in the country under its National Water Quality Monitoring Programme. The present network of water quality monitoring stations comprises of 2500 stations in 28 States

and 6 Union Territories spread country wide. Based on the water quality data, CPCB has identified 150 polluted river stretches on 121 rivers having Bio-chemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) concentration in the range of 3-30 milligram per litre (mg/l) as against a standard of 3mg/l.

As a follow up of the identified stretches, the CPCB awarded the work of comprehensive study on identified polluted river stretches to respective State Pollution Control Boards/Pollution Control Committees in a phased manner. So far 29 stretches have been taken up for the comprehensive study. The Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change (MOEF and CC) has formulated river action plans to restore water quality of rivers. The river action plans have been taken up for 40 rivers by MOEF and CC through State Government to intercept, divert and treatment of municipal wastewater from urban Centres. With respect to industrial pollution control consent mechanism and enforcement of industry specific measures such as implementation of 'Zero Liquid Discharge' setting up Online Monitoring and Bio-remediation of drains discharge in rivers and streams.

Mid-size polluting industries around National Parks

1259. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government recently allowed mid-size polluting industries to operate within five km of National Parks and Sanctuaries, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether this directive is in conflict with the 10 km restrictive limit ordered by the Supreme Court; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (c) No Sir. The Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change *vide* Gazette Notification dated 25.06.2014 amended the "General Condition" of the EIA Notification, 2006 in order to delegate more powers to State level Environment Impact Assessment Authorities(SEIAAs). The said amendment *inter-alia* provides that only those category 'B' projects will be appraised at the Central level as category 'A' projects which are located in whole or in part within 5 km from the boundary of Protected Areas notified under the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972. This implies that category 'B' projects located between 5 km and 10 km from the boundary of the Protected Areas could now be dealt with by the concerned SEIAAs subject to stipulations stated in the aforesaid amendment notification.

Exemption of construction projects from environmental clearances

1260. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Environmental Impact Assessment Notification of 2006 been toned down to exempt certain categories of buildings and construction from seeking environment clearances, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether this move is motivated solely to allow Foreign Direct Investment in construction; and

(c) whether Government believes that construction projects of less than 20,000 square metres are incapable of leaving any adverse environmental impact and thus require no monitoring?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (c) No Sir. Prior Environmental Clearance (EC) is mandatory for all the projects listed in the schedule of the Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) Notification, 2006 including Building and Construction projects.

Ban on polythene bags

1261. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many State Governments have banned the use of polythene bags;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the use of Polythene bags is still going on in most of the States;

(c) whether Government is encouraging the use of paper bags for which a number of trees will have to be cut; and

(d) the details of remedial measures Government is taking to sort out the problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) As per the available information, the States of Sikkim, Nagaland, Haryana, Himachal

Pradesh, Tripura, Rajasthan, Jammu and Kashmir and Delhi and Union Territories of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep and Chandigarh have banned use of plastic carry bags.

(c) and (d) This Ministry does not have any proposal to encourage use of paper bags in place of plastic carry bags. The Plastic Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2011 notified by this Ministry restricts manufacture, sale and usage of plastic carry bags. As per these Rules, no person shall manufacture, sale and use plastic carry bag of less than 40 micron in thickness. The manufacturers of plastic carry bags of more than 40 microns in thickness are required to obtain registration from the concerned State Pollution Control Board (SPCB) or Pollution Control Committee (PCC). The carry bags should bear the names of manufacturer, registration number and thickness of the bag printed on it. Retailers are required to charge consumer for price of every plastic carry bags as notified by the concerned municipal authority. The Rules also provide for plastic waste management system to be established by the municipal authorities for collection, storage, transportation, processing and disposal, including channelization of plastic waste to the recyclers, in areas under their jurisdictions. For setting up of plastic waste collection centres, the Municipal Authority may ask the manufacturers of plastic carry bags, either collectively or individually in line with the principle of Extended Producer's Responsibility (EPR) to establish such collection centres.

The SPCBs and PCCs have been requested to issue directions to Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) to prepare time-bound Action Plans for management of municipal solid waste including plastic waste. Guidelines for formulation of such plans have been circulated to all SPCBs and PCCs by Central Pollution Control Board.

Conservation and development of forests

1262. SHRI JUGUL KISHORE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has become successful to keep a check on the deforestation during the last two years;

(b) the steps taken by Government for the conservation and development of forests; and

(c) the details of funds allocated/released/utilized for this purpose in all the States including Uttar Pradesh?

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

Survey of India carries out biennial assessment of forest and tree cover of the country. As per India State of Forest Report (ISFR), 2013 published by Forest Survey of India, the total forest and tree cover of the country is 789,163 sq. km (78.92 million ha) constituting 24.01% of the geographic area. Of this, forest cover is 697,898 sq. km (21.23%) and tree cover is 91,265 sq. km (2.78%). As per this report, there is an increase of 5871 sq. km in the forest cover of the country as compared to the ISFR, 2011 assessment.

The Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change provides Grants-in-aid to Governments of States and Union Territories under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes of National Afforestation Programme (NAP) and Intensification of Forest Management Scheme (IFMS) for conservation and development of forests. In addition to this, afforestation is also undertaken for improving the forest cover under other Centrally Sponsored Schemes such as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP), National Bamboo Mission (NBM), etc. Grants are also provided under the Thirteenth Finance Commission, Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA) and externally aided projects for development and conservation of forests.

(c) The details of funds allocated, released and utilized during the financial year 2013-14 and funds allocated and released during 2014-15 are given in Statement-I and II (See below) for IFMS and NPA respectively.

Statement-I

Details of funds allocated, released and utilized

(₹ in lakhs)						
Sl. No.	States/Union Territories	Fund Allocation 2013-14	Fund Released 2013-14	Fund Utilized 2013-14	Fund Allocation 2014-15	Fund Released 2014-15 (as on 1.12.2014)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
States						
1.	Andhra Pradesh	351.36	38.21	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.	Bihar	127.30	43.32	47.74	0.00	0.00
3.	Chhattisgarh	881.07	253.25	380.081	727.44	411.96
4.	Gujarat	576.27	345.76	345.76	582.86	349.71

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5.	Goa	101.94	61.17	32.20	0.00	0.00
6.	Haryana	204.86	153.64	153.64	249.27	149.56
7.	Himachal Pradesh	508.41	364.41	364.40	510.22	365.90
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	294.67	105.24	101.67	0.00	0.00
9.	Jharkhand	662.47	254.88	386.00	452.73	260.16
10.	Karnataka	569.13	324.47	341.47	0.00	0.00
11.	Kerala	450.37	254.76	223.41	384.28	183.76
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1240.26	744.16	740.30	1174.88	701.07
13.	Maharashtra	223.44	95.96	95.96	380.03	228.02
14.	Odisha	338.75	203.25	203.25	367.50	220.50
15.	Punjab	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
16.	Rajasthan	306.55	145.02	156.20	388.04	205.09
17.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18.	Telangana	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19.	Uttar Pradesh	282.90	138.29	169.74	363.93	218.36
20.	Uttarakhand	434.87	299.33	307.29	469.98	332.57
21.	West Bengal	0.00	0.00	0.00	309.73	115.46
TOTAL		7554.62	3825.12	4049.11	6360.89	3742.12
NE States						
1.	Assam	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	322.76	219.59
3.	Manipur	409.53	294.86	294.86	0.00	0.00
4.	Meghalaya	340.04	244.83	244.83	0.00	0.00
5.	Mizoram	505.04	284.74	363.63	355.93	256.27
6.	Nagaland	324.27	145.92	145.92	0.00	0.00
7.	Sikkim	234.69	166.50	168.98	0.00	0.00
8.	Tripura	451.22	131.80	184.81	364.00	243.84
TOTAL		2264.79	1268.65	1403.03	1042.69	719.70

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Union Territories						
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	51.77	13.04	6.51	0.00	0.00
2.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL		51.77	13.04	6.51	0.00	0.00
GRAND TOTAL		9871.18	5106.81	5458.65	7403.58	4461.82

Statement-II*Details of funds allocated, released and utilized*

(₹ in lakhs)						
Sl. No.	States/Union Territories	Fund Allocation 2013-14	Fund Released 2013-14	Fund Utilized 2013-14	Fund Allocation 2014-15	Fund Released 2014-15 (as on 26.11.2014)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
States						
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1106.00	375.00	608.00	456.00	228.00
2.	Bihar	1281.00	1284.00	1650.00	1400.00	700.00
3.	Chhattisgarh	2199.00	2138.00	2064.00	2000.00	1000.00
4.	Gujarat	2336.00	1168.00	1667.00	2100.00	1050.00
5.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6.	Haryana	1806.00	1794.00	1661.00	1100.00	550.00
7.	Himachal Pradesh	522.00	261.00	238.00	517.00	73.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	1344.00	811.00	949.00	871.00	359.00
9.	Jharkhand	1682.00	902.00	1287.00	1200.00	600.00
10.	Karnataka	1775.00	926.00	926.00	2135.00	1067.00
11.	Kerala	1397.00	699.00	842.00	1062.00	282.00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	2524.00	2210.00	1934.00	2100.00	1050.00
13.	Maharashtra	3258.00	3233.00	3262.00	3500.00	1750.00
14.	Odisha	1071.00	536.00	709.00	1800.00	900.00
15.	Punjab	323.00	200.00	184.00	374.00	187.00
16.	Rajasthan	562.00	281.00	355.00	670.00	335.00
17.	Tamil Nadu	568.00	321.00	490.00	850.00	425.00
18.	Telangana	0.00	0.00	0.00	407.00	203.00
19.	Uttar Pradesh	2200.00	2015.00	2176.00	2400.00	1200.00
20.	Uttarakhand	712.00	601.00	690.00	500.00	250.00
21.	West Bengal	382.00	296.00	172.00	284.00	50.00
TOTAL		27048.00	20051.00	21864.00	25726.00	12259.00

NE States

1.	Assam	598.00	299.00	299.00	0.00	0.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	51.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Manipur	1212.00	1212.00	1212.00	800.00	400.00
4.	Meghalaya	900.00	450.00	817.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Mizoram	1202.00	1194.00	1202.00	1500.00	750.00
6.	Nagaland	982.00	982.00	982.00	1100.00	550.00
7.	Sikkim	754.00	377.00	377.00	600.00	300.00
8.	Tripura	1455.00	1199.00	1335.00	1020.00	450.00
TOTAL		7103.00	5713.00	6275.00	5020.00	2450.00

Union Territories

1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	TOTAL	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	GRAND TOTAL	34151.00	25764.00	28139.00	30746.00	14709.00

Centre for zoo sciences

1263. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to set up a centre for zoo sciences to bring about a turnaround in the functioning of zoos across the country and make them more visitor friendly; if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the endangered species in various zoos are not kept in a safe and healthy environment; and

(c) if so, to what extent setting up of a centre for zoo sciences will provide safe and healthy environment for endangered species in various zoos across the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) The Central Government proposes to set up a Centre for Zoo Sciences to bring turn around in the functioning of zoos across the country and make them more visitor friendly. The Centre will also assist the Indian zoos in their development and management on scientific lines.

(b) and (c) The endangered species in various zoos are kept in safe and healthy environment. The proposed Centre will function as a referral centre to advise and guide various zoos on captive wild animal housing, zoo designing, master planning, disease diagnosis, visitor facilitations, marketing, training and other related issues.

Death of aquatic creatures due to pollution in Narmada

†1264. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that aquatic creatures are dying due to increasing pollution in Narmada river, especially around Maheshwar Narmada Ghat in Khargone district and it is causing adverse effect on the health of the people as well;

(b) whether Government has got its reasons investigated; if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to make river Narmada free from pollution?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) No Sir. Madhya Pradesh Pollution Control Board (MPPCB) is monitoring the water quality of river Narmada at 23 locations. The analysis of the water quality carried out by MPPCB indicates that the quality of water generally falls between Class 'A' and 'B' except at two locations at which it is Class 'C' as per the designated best use classification, which means this water is suitable for drinking purpose after conventional treatment followed by disinfection.

(c) It is the responsibility of the State Government/concerned local bodies to set up proper facilities for collection and treatment of sewage being generated and ensure that untreated sewage does not fall into the rivers, thereby polluting them. This Ministry is supplementing the efforts of the State Governments in abatement of pollution in identified stretches of various rivers under the National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) for implementation of projects on a cost sharing basis between the Central and State Governments. The projects undertaken under NRCP mainly relate to interception and diversion of sewage, construction of sewage treatment plants, community toilets, crematoria, etc. Under NRCP, for pollution abatement of river Narmada, schemes have been taken up in the towns of Jabalpur and Hoshangabad at sanctioned costs of ₹1.34 crore and ₹12.99 crore respectively. The works for Jabalpur town have been completed.

Agreement to limit emission of greenhouse gases

1265. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government studied agreement made between China and the

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

United States on time-table to limit emission of greenhouse gases, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it would have any impact on the BASIC (Brazil, South Africa, India and China) group and on the run-up to Paris conference scheduled in December, 2015; and

(c) whether India will pursue independent stand along with other similarly placed countries in view of less global greenhouse gas emission, keeping a balance on economic growth and environmental issue, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) The Government is aware about the joint announcement between China and the United States on time-table to limit emission of greenhouse gases.

(b) and (c) India has been actively engaging with various like-minded groups during the international negotiations to protect its own interest.

Erosion of coastal land in Gujarat

1266. SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government is seized of the matter of continuous rise of sea level in coastal Gujarat resulting in rapid erosion of coastal land there;

(b) if so, whether Government has consulted Government of Gujarat and prepared any action plan in this regard;

(c) if so, the updated status of action taken by Government in this regard; and

(d) whether Government has conducted any scientific study to assess the impact of such erosion on coastal ecology and in lives of poor people of coastal Gujarat, if so, the details thereof and the action taken on findings of such study?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (d) Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change through the National Center for Sustainable Coastal Management, Chennai in association with the Institute of Ocean Management, Anna University, Chennai has conducted a study regarding “assessment of shore line change for the Entire Coast of mainland India, extending from Gujarat in the West Coast to West Bengal in the East Coast”. The shoreline change was assessed for a period of 38 years from 1972 - 2010. Accordingly, the coastline of India has been classified into high, medium and low erosion stretches as well as stable coastline stretch. The study

has revealed that, on an average, around 40% of the Indian coast is subjected to coastal erosion (either high, medium or low). According to the study, erosion occurred in 46.30 percent of the coastal length in the State of Gujarat.

According to the CRZ Notification, 2011, Port and harbour projects are not permitted in high eroding stretches of the coast, except projects classified as strategic and defence related. In low and medium eroding as well as stable coasts, the projects are considered based on comprehensive EIA studies.

Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change has granted clearance on 10.12.2013 under Coastal Regulation Zone Notification, 2011 to the proposal of Government of Gujarat for erosion /coastal protection work in Valsad, Pardi and Umargam Taluka, District Valsad and Jalalpore, Gandevi, Choryasi Taluka, Districts Surat, Navsari and Valsad.

Forest land used for industrial purposes

1267. SHRI K. N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the total area of forest land converted for industrial and other purposes for the last five years, including 2014, year-wise and State-wise; and

(b) whether any area of forest land has been taken up by Government for the use of private parties or handed over to private parties on lease or on any other terms in 2014, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) Section-2 of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 *inter-alia* provides that notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time being in force in a State, no State Government or other authority shall make, except with the prior approval of the Central Government, any order directing that any forest land or any portion thereof may be used for any non-forest purpose. The user agencies, including private parties, who intend to use of forest land for non-forestry purposes therefore, require prior approval of Central Government under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980.

The State/UT Governments, after obtaining the final approval of the Central Government under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 releases the forest land to the user agency concerned, including private parties, in whose favor the diversion is accorded under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980. Detail of the total area of forest land diverted for industrial and other purposes in favour of various user agencies, including private parties, during the last five years, year-wise and State-wise including 2014 are given in Statement.

Statement*State-wise and year-wise details of total area of forest land converted for industrial and other purposes in the last five years*

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014 (01.12.2014)	
		Number of cases	Area Diverted (ha)	Number of cases	Area Diverted (ha)	Number of cases	Area Diverted (ha)	Number of cases	Area Diverted (ha)	Number of cases	Area Diverted (ha)	Number of cases	Area Diverted (ha)
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	2	0.19	0	0	2	0.23	2	9.49	12	26.1	3	3.96
2.	Andhra Pradesh	36	4,341.60	27	5,670.63	38	1,923.33	27	1037.023	28	2,747.56	10	2442.516
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	17	1,111.81	44	1,431.23	17	863.39	19	776.73	12	4,373.82	10	1297.956
4.	Assam	17	306.99	4	210	7	6.54	2	179.15	13	436.88	1	235
5.	Bihar	13	112.94	30	725.8	36	3,109.51	14	274.87	22	413.293	27	207.926
6.	Chandigarh	0	0	2	0.1	3	0.21			1	0.72	2	40.232
7.	Chhattisgarh	25	1,453.85	30	4,291.39	21	3,579.31	13	4,191.88	15	4,184.48	14	2598.18
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2	0.02	5	1.99	9	2.88			3	0.108	4	1.5
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	1	3.95					0	0
10.	Delhi	0	0	1	0.94	2	15.8					3	3.154
11.	Goa	13	640.8	8	239.94	2	92.5					0	0
12.	Gujarat	131	3,291.34	133	1,252.51	72	1,807.35	24	691.5	14	678.7395	19	506.52
13.	Haryana	193	740.54	299	395.33	289	171.43	428	570.3	348	815.53	259	261.57
14.	Himachal Pradesh	81	881.76	147	1,277.38	161	609.36	228	1,656.96	138	1044.72	7	294.91
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0					0	0

16.	Jharkhand	24	1,006.96	58	4,920.82	44	3,244.04	27	3,965.99	31	4,201.89	14	2723.92
17.	Karnataka	31	1,129.98	25	1,301.58	28	171.87	23	290.1	1	140	4	310.852
18.	Kerala	6	15.25	4	1.18	4	13.65	7	1.57	8	35.94	0	0
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0					0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	64	2,528.44	55	2,698.02	52	1,774.65	24	4,964.24	35	3,438.87	29	9012.92
21.	Maharashtra	62	2,612.96	65	2,443.37	63	1,343.12	26	1,790.15	17	1,845.11	14	2321.49
22.	Manipur	0	0	4	691.79	2	428.5	1	4.8	2	730.82	3	1143.335
23.	Meghalaya	3	4.87	0	0	3	7.44	10	400.3	1	0.98	0	78.58
24.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	2	253.38			3	482.2	5	0
25.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0					48	4442.58
26.	Odisha	24	3,645.29	19	2,677.04	28	3,821.75	18	1,931.64	10	5,463.20	0	0
27.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0					175	477.89
28.	Punjab	173	56,277.14	243	273.4	296	194.95	278	550	262	759.16	12	709.17
29.	Rajasthan	56	806.87	32	2,640.32	36	1,044.87	34	323.96	33	3511.94	1	0.4
30.	Sikkim	24	773.27	11	385.23	25	103.59			1	143.49	0	0
31.	Tamil Nadu	21	25.58	17	432.56	13	25.07	11	42.44			0	0
32.	Tripura	20	24.94	15	19.85	13	36.21	10	94,3082	16	104.32	1	172.856
33.	Uttar Pradesh	86	362.09	107	429	191	328.52	114	939.85	139	1426.87	19	612.49
34.	Uttarakhand	442	3,023.61	435	1,789.32	233	1,127.33	180	517.32	141	4,655.70	15	2134
35.	West Bengal	6	21.81	10	190.65	12	67.17	2	14.06	11	54.49	7	134.119
TOTAL		1572	85,140.86	1830	36,391.37	1705	26,171.88	1522	25218.631	1317	41716.921	704	32168.026

Status of forest cover in Gujarat

1268. SHRI AHMED PATEL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) the present status of forest cover in the State of Gujarat;
- (b) how it compares with the forest cover of ten years back in the State; and
- (c) what strategy Government proposes to adopt to increase the forest cover substantially in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) The forest cover in the State of Gujarat as per India State of Forest Report-2013 is 14653 square kilometres and forest cover of Gujarat as per State of Forest Report (SFR)-2003 was 14,946 square kilometres. Therefore, there is a marginal decrease of 293 square kilometres in forest cover of Gujarat over a period of 10 years from 2003 to 2013.

(c) To improve and increase the forest cover, afforestation in the country including Gujarat is taken up under various Centrally Sponsored Schemes such as National Afforestation Programme (NAP), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP), National Bamboo Mission (NBM) and under Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA), 13th Finance Commission Grant, different State Plan/Non- Plan Schemes including externally aided projects. National Afforestation Programme (NAP) of the Ministry of Environment and Forests is a 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme for afforestation and tree plantation and eco-restoration of degraded forests and adjoining areas in the country. The Scheme is being implemented through a decentralized mechanism of State Forest Development Agency (SFDA) at State level, Forest Development Agency (FDA) at Forest Division level and Joint Forest Management Committees (JFMCs) at Village levels. An amount of ₹ 220.29 crores has been released to the State of Gujarat under the above scheme since its inception in 2002.

Further, under Green India Mission, an amount of ₹ 133.80 lakh was sanctioned as grants to Government of Gujarat during the financial year 2011-12 for undertaking enabling activities such as institutional strengthening, training, identification of landscapes and preparation of Perspective Plan.

Steps taken to save the Asiatic lions from fluorosis

1269. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has seen a recent study which states that Asiatic lions of Gir Sanctuary in Gujarat appears to be suffering from fluorosis due to water contamination;

(b) if so, the details and facts in this regard along with reaction of Government; and

(c) the preventive steps taken by Government to save the lions from bones deformities and tooth decay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (c) Information is being collected from the State Government of Gujarat and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Environmental clearances for 400 projects of Maharashtra

1270. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Expert Appraisal Committee-1 and the State Expert Appraisal Committee-2 appraise projects for environmental clearance for Mumbai Metropolitan region and Maharashtra respectively;

(b) if so, projects cleared by these two committees during last four months *i.e.* since July, 2014;

(c) whether nearly 400 projects are still awaiting appraisal, if so, reasons thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to accelerate appraisal of pending projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) The Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change has constituted three State Expert Appraisal Committees (SEACs) for the State of Maharashtra. Out of these three, SRAC-I is for Industries, Mining and River valley projects; SEAC-II is for Building Construction

and Area Development projects in Mumbai Metropolitan Region; and SEAC-III is for Building Construction and Area Development projects in Non-Mumbai Region respectively. At present, SEAC-I and SEAC-III are functional and appraising projects for consideration for environment clearances, which are within its scope. The tenure of SEAC-II has however expired in July, 2014 and hence therefore projects under the scope of SEAC-II are being considered in the Ministry as Category 'A' projects in accordance with the provisions prescribed in EIA Notification, 2006.

(b) A total of 558 projects have been cleared for environmental clearances by State Environment Impact Assessment Authority (SEIAA), Maharashtra since July, 2014, based on the recommendations of the SEACs of Maharashtra.

(c) A total of about 390 projects are pending appraisal for environmental clearances due to various reasons. Out of this 390, about 200 are pending for issues such as non-compliance of environmental conditions or violations of environmental conditions and 190 are new applications received for consideration for appraisals.

(d) The Ministry has taken various steps to facilitate timely decision on the projects by constituting sector specific Expert Appraisal Committees (EACs) including EAC for appraisal of thermal, hydro and nuclear power projects, regular meeting of the EACs, preparation of sector specific technical guidance manuals which are posted on the Ministry's website, to prepare EIA reports addressing all the related issues. The EIA Notification, 2006 prescribes a time limit of 105 days from the day of receipt of complete information for according environmental clearance. As and when complete information is submitted by the project proponent, the proposal is considered for environmental clearance.

The Ministry has also enabled web based online submission of applications for consideration of projects for environmental clearances to facilitate timely clearances of projects.

Negotiations for carbon emission caps

1271. SHRI A.U. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether China has indicated its willingness to abide by carbon emission caps as early as 2016;

(b) if so, whether India carries a risk to be isolated in future climate negotiations on its stand of not agreeing for emission caps; and

(c) the way Government plans to tackle this situation strategically, if situation arises in future climate negotiations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) The Government is not aware of any such move by China.

(c) India has been actively engaging with various like-minded groups during the international negotiations to protect its own interest.

New Air Control Index

1272. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's Central Pollution Control Board has defined a new Air Control Index (AQI), if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of the pollution level of mega cities of India as per this AQI, city-wise; and

(c) in what manner Government proposes to regulate and monitor the source of pollution including industry and transport?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) The ambient air quality is monitored by the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) in association with various State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs)/Pollution Control Committees (PCCs) for UTs and National Environmental Engineering Research Institute (NEERI) at 580 manual station in 244 cities, towns and industrial areas in respect of Sulphur Dioxide (SO₂), Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₁₀) and Particulate Matter less than or equal to 10 micron (PM₁₀) apart from real time monitoring in 16 cities.

The CPCB has undertaken a task of introduction of Air Quality Index (AQI), a tool for public information on the status of ambient air quality. The AQI has been loaded on the website of CPCB for suggestion and comments of public. It is not possible to indicate pollution level of mega cities as per AQI, as of now.

(c) The institutional mechanism of pollution control boards/committees for UTs is in place for monitoring and regulating the industrial pollution in accordance with the provisions of The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, Air (Prevention

and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. As far as transport sector is concerned, the provision of the Motor Vehicle Act including Pollution Under Control (PUC) Certificate are implemented through Regional Transport Authorities in various States and UTs.

Rules for Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS)

1273. SHRI ALOK TIWARI:

SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Biodiversity Authority has notified the guidelines and rules for Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS) that would allow it to collect from domestic and foreign companies certain percentage of the ex-factory gross sales of products, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the reasons for deliberate delay by Ministry in this regard; and

(c) the details of estimated loss due to non notification of guideline and rules for ABS?

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

(b) There has been no deliberate delay by the Ministry in this regard.

(c) There has been no loss due to non-notification of ABS Guidelines, since benefit sharing is determined on case by case basis as provided under Rule 20(3) of the Biological Diversity Rules, 2004.

Unnatural death of wild animals

1274. SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of wild animals died due to unnatural causes during the last two years, year-wise and State-wise;

(b) whether poaching had been one of the main reasons, apart from accidents, for such unnatural deaths of hippos/elephants/tigers, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by Government to punish the guilty and to protect the wildlife?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) The management and protection of wild animals in the State/Union Territory is carried out by the concerned State/Union Territory Government. Details of death of wild animals due to unnatural causes are not collated in the Ministry.

(b) Yes, Sir. Poaching is one of the main reasons apart from accidents for unnatural deaths of elephants and tigers. Hippo is not found in wild in India. Details of tiger and elephant mortality due to poaching, poisoning and electrocution, as reported by the State Governments, during last two years and the current year are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) Appropriate legal action is taken against the offenders in accordance with the provisions of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972. The Act authorizes officers of the States in this regard.

Statement

*Death of tiger mortality including poaching/seizure of body parts as reported
by State Government during last two years and current year*

Year	Tiger death	No. of Cases
2012	Confirmed poaching/seizure cases	46
	Death due to natural and other causes	27
	Cases under scrutiny/investigation	16
	TOTAL	89
		(Inside Tiger Reserves-38 Outside Tiger reserves-51)
2013	Confirmed poaching/seizure cases	15
	Death due to natural and other causes	9
	Cases under scrutiny/investigation	44
	TOTAL	68
		(Inside Tiger Reserves-36 Outside Tiger reserves-32)
2014	Confirmed poaching/seizure cases	6
	Deaths due to natural and other causes	6
	Cases under scrutiny/investigation	49
	TOTAL	61
		(Inside Tiger reserves - 39 Outside Tiger reserves - 22)

*Death of elephant due to train accidents/poaching/poisoning/electrocution as reported
by State Governments during last two years and current year.*

State	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Elephant casualties in train accidents			
Assam	10	0	0
West Bengal	4	9	2
Tamil Nadu	0	0	0
Jharkhand	0	1	0
Kerala	0	1	0
Odisha	10	1	0
Tripura	0	0	0
Uttarakhand	2	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	0	1	0
TOTAL	16	13	2
Elephant deaths by poaching			
Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0
Assam	2	5	1
Chhattisgarh	0	0	Information not received from State
Jharkhand	0	2	0
Karnataka	0	Information not received from State	Information not received from State
Kerala	0	Information not received from State	Information not received from State
Maharashtra	0	0	0
Meghalaya	0	3	0
Nagaland	0	0	0

State	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Odisha	4	0	1
Tamil Nadu	Information not received from State	Information not received from State	Information not received from State
Tripura	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	0	Information not received from State	Information not received from State
Uttarakhand	0	Information not received from State	Information not received from State
West Bengal	1	4	0
TOTAL	7	24	2
Elephant casualties by electrocution			
Andhra Pradesh	0	1	1
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0
Assam	11	7	4
Chhattisgarh	4	Information not received from State	Information not received from State
Jharkhand	3	1	0
Karnataka	14	Information not received from State	Information not received from State
Kerala	4	Information not received from State	Information not received from State
Maharashtra	0	0	0
Meghalaya	9	3	2
Nagaland	0	0	0
Odisha	13	6	1
Tamil Nadu	Information not received from State	Information not received from State	Information not received from State

State	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Tripura	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	0	Information not received from State	Information not received from State
Uttarakhand	3	Information not received from State	Information not received from State
West Bengal	1	6	3
TOTAL	59	24	11

Change in forest types of India

1275. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry considers need for revision of the forest types of India, which was published in 1960's;

(b) whether any institution of the Ministry like ICFRE/Wildlife Institute has undertaken any study to find out the changes, if so, the details thereof along with the key findings; and

(c) the action plan to implement the findings, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (c) There is no proposal for revision of forest types of India. However, Forest Survey of India, Dehradun has carried out a project on mapping of the forest types for the entire country and the forest types of the States and UTs have been brought out in the form of a national atlas in the year 2011. The salient findings of the project are as follows:-

- (i) About 41.87% of India's forest cover falls in the Tropical Dry Deciduous type group. Tropical Moist Deciduous type group (19.73%) and Tropical Semi Evergreen type group (13.79%)
- (ii) Sub Tropical Dry Evergreen type group is the smallest (0.03%) followed by Tropical Dry Evergreen type group (0.13%)
- (iii) 178 out of 200 forest types have been mapped. 22 forest types could not be mapped due to various reasons including some limitations of the data used in the study, limitation of ground truthing and in a few cases due to possible disappearance of the forest type of degradation stages. The details of forest cover area under different forest type groups are given in Statement (*See below*).

Indian Council of Forestry Research and Education (ICFRE), Dehradun has also revisited Forest Types of India in the year 2012-13 to assess the change. The Outcome of the study is in the form of a book title “Forest Types of India: Revisited” published by ICFRE in May, 2013.

Statement

Details of forest cover area under different forest type groups

Sl. No.	Type Groups	Area (in square kilometres)	Percentage of the total
1.	Group 1-Tropical Wet Evergreen Forests	20,927.31	2.92
2.	Group 2-Tropical Semi Evergreen Forests	98,668.93	13.79
3.	Group 3-Tropical Moist Deciduous Forests	141,185.85	19.73
4.	Group 4-Littoral and Swamp Forests	4964.19	0.69
5.	Group 5- Tropical Dry Deciduous Forests	299,574.25	41.87
6.	Group 6-Tropical Thorn Forests	16,123.84	2.25
7.	Group 7- Tropical Dry Evergreen Forests	928.01	0.13
8.	Group 8-Subtropical Broadleaved Hill Forests	19,217.04	2.69
9.	Group 9-Subtropical Pine Forests	18,826.92	2.63
10.	Group 10-Subtropical Dry Evergreen Forests	196.06	0.03
11.	Group 11-Montane Wet Temperate Forests	4,963.88	0.69
12.	Group 12-Himalayan Moist Temperate Forests	29,462.20	4.12
13.	Group 13-Himalayan Dry Temperate Forests	5,976.21	0.84
14.	Group 14-Sub Alpine Forests	13,497.31	1.89
15.	Group 15-Moist Alpine Scrub	1,675.38	0.23
16.	Group 16-Dry Alpine Scrub	3,080.82	0.43
	SUB-TOTAL	679,268.20	94.93
17.	Plantation/TOF (Tree Outside Forests)	36,294.33	5.07
	TOTAL	715,562.53	100

Villages relocated due to Tiger Projects

1276. SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state how many villages have been relocated in 'Tiger Projects' and funds allocated for the above by National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA) in last three years and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): Subject to the availability of budgetary allocation under the ongoing Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Project Tiger, funding support is provided to States for voluntary village relocation, on mutually agreed terms and conditions, as per the provisions contained in the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, read with the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006, with an enhanced package of ₹10 lakhs/family. The details of villages relocated, including last three-years and the current year, since the launch of Project Tiger, as reported by States, are given in the Statement-I (*See below*). The details funds allocated for the village relocation under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Project Tiger during last three years and the current year are given in Statement-II. (*See below*).

Statement-I

Details of voluntary village relocation done from tiger reserves having villages in the core/critical tiger habitat since the launch of the Project Tiger (including last three years and the current year)

(As on 30.11.2014)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of the Tiger Reserve	No. of Villages in the notified Core (CTH)	No. of Families in the notified Core (CTH) as reported by States	No. of Villages relocated from the notified Core (CTH) since the inception of the Project Tiger (including last three years and the current year)	No. of Families relocated from the notified Core (CTH) since the inception of the Project Tiger
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Nagarjunsagar-Srisaïlam	28	1731	0	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Namdapha	3	77	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3.	Chhattisgarh	Achanakmar	25	3553	6	249
4.	Chhattisgarh	Indravati	56	1440	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	Udanti-Sitanadi	51	4877	0	0
6.	Jharkhand	Palamau	3	633	0	0
7.	Karnataka	Bhadra	16	736	11	420
8.	Karnataka	Biligiri Ranganatha Swamy Temple	10	396	0	0
9.	Karnataka	Dandeli-Anshi	51	3910	0	0
10.	Karnataka	Nagarahole	41	1803	6	496
11.	Madhya Pradesh	Bandhavgarh	14	1957	2	337
12.	Madhya Pradesh	Kanha	35	1918	34	1870
13.	Madhya Pradesh	Panna	16	2514	13	983
14.	Madhya Pradesh	Sanjay-Dubri	40	5137	0	0
15.	Madhya Pradesh	Satpura	42	4110	13	909
16.	Maharashtra	Melghat	33	4938	10	838
17.	Maharashtra	Pench	1	118	0	0
18.	Maharashtra	Sahyadri	62	2534	49	1646
19.	Maharashtra	Tadoba-Andhari	6	1095	2	455
20.	Mizoram	Dampa	1	227	1	227
21.	Odisha	Satkosia	5	132	0	0
22.	Odisha	Similipal	6	287	3	116
23.	Rajasthan	Mukundara Hills	14	0	0	0
24.	Rajasthan	Ranthambhore	65	1785	3	1238
25.	Rajasthan	Sariska	29	2533	3	542
26.	Tamil Nadu	Anamalai	35	1738	0	0
27.	Tamil Nadu	Kalakad-Mundanthurai	7	527	0	0
28.	Tamil Nadu	Mudumalai	8	546	1	19
29.	Telangana	Kawal	37	2752	6	0
30.	Uttar Pradesh	Dudhwa	4	1056	0	0
31.	Uttarakhand	Corbet	0	181	0	0
32.	West Bengal	Buxa	7	1229	0	0
TOTAL			751	56470	157	10345

Statement-II

Details of funds allocated for voluntary village relocation under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Project Tiger during last three years and the current year

(₹ in lakhs)					
Sl. No.	Name of Tiger Reserve	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
1.	Achanakmar (Chhattisgarh)	260.810	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.	Nagarahole (Karnataka)	944.937	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Bandhavgarh (Madhya Pradesh)	2069.99	0.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Kanha (Madhya Pradesh)	1608.000	3857.00	2800.00	2415.00
5.	Dampa (Mizoram)	0.00	227.00	0.00	0.00
6.	Ranthambhore (Rajasthan)	(-) 600.00	2600.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Sariska (Rajasthan)	600.00	1079.117	0.00	0.00
8.	Melghat (Maharashtra)	739.190	0.00	0.00	2000.00
9.	Tadoba-Andhari (Maharashtra)	2264.135	0.00	2164.00	0.00
TOTAL		7787.062	7763.117	4964.00	4415.00

Impact of GM crops

1277. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of each of 13 Genetically Modified (GM) crops ready for field trials, and how does some of the above crops helps in food security;

(b) whether it is a fact that GM crops would harm soil, human health and environment; and

(c) if so, whether any long-term impact assessment study on human health and soil of above GM crops had been made; and if so, the outcome of the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) The Genetic Engineering Appraisal Committee (GEAC) has recently approved twelve Genetically Modified (GM) crops for experimental field trials for the purpose of generating biosafety data these are: cotton, rice, castor, wheat, maize, groundnut, potato, sorghum, brinjal, mustard, sugarcane, and chickpea. GM crops have beneficial traits such as insect

resistance and herbicide tolerance, stress tolerance, fungal resistance, disease resistance, salt tolerance, drought tolerance, enhance yield and nutrition etc., that may help in food security.

(b) and (c) In view of various concerns related to the safety, efficacy and agronomic performance of transgenic seeds, extensive evaluation and regulatory approval process takes place before any GM plant is approved for commercial cultivation. GM crops particularly GM corn, canola, soybean and cotton are being cultivated and consumed by human beings as well as animals in many countries world over as food, feed and processed products. There is no scientific evidence to prove that GM crops would harm soil, human health and environment.

Cancellation of slate mining in Himachal Pradesh

1278. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that hundreds of families of village of Khaniara in Himachal Pradesh depending on mining of slates on the Dhauladhar mountains, have been rendered unemployed due to cancellation of *ad hoc* permission for mining;

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

(c) the steps taken/being taken by Government to reinstate their employment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (c) Final approval under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for diversion of 25 ha of forest land for slate mining in favour of Industries Department, Himachal Pradesh in Dharamshala Forest/ Division was accorded by the Central Government on 31.10.2002. Mining activities in the said area have been suspended due to non-payment of ₹ 1,64,25,000/- towards the cost of Net Present Value (NPV) in accordance with the Hon'ble Supreme Court Order dated 30.10.2002 and 15.09.2006 passed in IA. no. 566 in WP (C) no. 202 of 1995 wherein it is specifically directed that NPV shall be recovered in all cases where final approval under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 was accorded after 30.10.2002 irrespective of the date of 'in-principle approval'. In the extant case, final approval was accorded on 31.10.2002 and hence the payment of NPV is mandatory. The suspension of the mining activities will be withdrawn once the requisite payment of NPV is realized from the User Agency.

Tigers missing from Maharashtra

1279. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether, as per latest reports, more than 40 tigers have gone missing across three sanctuaries in Maharashtra State compared to 2010 estimates;
- (b) the names of three tiger reserves from where these tigers have been reported missing with numbers of tigers missings from each; and
- (c) the steps Government is taking to stop the missing of tigers from the tiger reserves and a detailed report thereon?

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

- (c) Question does not arise.

Action taken for disposal of plastic waste

1280. SHRI GARIKAPATI MOHAN RAO: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that plastic waste has become a major menace for the country;
- (b) if so, whether Government has formulated any action plan to deal with plastic waste in the country, if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the action taken by Government for disposal of plastic waste in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) Uncollected plastic waste litters the surroundings and results in environmental and health hazards.

(b) and (c) The Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change has notified the Plastic Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2011 to manage plastic waste in the country. These Rules prohibit manufacture, sale stocking and use of plastic carry bags of less than 40 micron in thickness. The Rules also provide for plastic waste management system to be established by the municipal authorities in areas under their jurisdictions. The State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs) and Pollution Control Committees (PCCs) have been requested to issue directions to Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) to prepare time-bound Action Plans for management of municipal solid waste including plastic waste. Guidelines for formulation of such plans have been circulated to all SPCBs and PCCs by Central Pollution Control Board.

Pollution due to dust emanating from Raigarh Steel Plant

†1281. DR. BHUSHAN LAL JANGDE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Chhattisgarh after being named Vananchal is polluted in comparison to other States;

(b) whether due to dust and other pollutants emanating from Raigarh Steel Plant even during day time environment is blurred;

(c) whether roofs of the houses gather dust and environment gets blurred where there are cement factories located in Chhattisgarh; and

(d) whether Government will take any stern action to solve this problem of polluted environment so that polluted environment is done away with?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (d) The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) is monitoring ambient air quality at Chhattisgarh at 10 locations under its National Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Programme. The Ambient Air Quality data of Chhattisgarh for the period of 2010 to 2012 indicated that the Sulphur Dioxide is within the National Ambient Air Quality Standards for all monitored cities *i.e.* Bhilai, Bilaspur, Korba except for Raipur city which had shown exceedence of the standard for the year 2010 to 2012. The Particular Matter (PM₁₀) concentration exceeded the prescribed standard at all the monitoring locations all the times during 2010-2012. The CPCB has a network of 580 stations covering 28 States and 5 Union Territories.

As reported by CPCB, there is no plant named Raigarh Steel Plant in Chhattisgarh. However, there are a few iron and steel plant operating in Raigarh area of Chhattisgarh. These units were inspected by CPCB under Environment Surveillance Squad (ESS). Directions under Section 5 of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 were issued to M/s MPS Steel and Power Ltd., Jamgaon, Raigarh by CPCB on 14.2.2012 to take corrective environmental measures. Directions under Section 18(1)(b) of Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 were also issued to Chhattisgarh Environment Conservation Board by CPCB on 12.3.2010 to direct M/s Jindal Steel and Power Ltd., Raigarh, Chhattisgarh to ensure compliance.

Further, spreading of cement dust in the vicinity of cement plant has been occasionally reported. To ensure compliance of the norms, CPCB is inspecting industries under its ESS programme and action is taken against non compliant units.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Status and progress of NAPCC

1282. SHRI A.U. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) the current status and progress of the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC);
- (b) the extent to which it has succeeded in meeting its objectives, the details thereof;
- (c) whether any detailed implementation plans have been submitted by Ministries to the PM's Council on Climate Change since its inception, if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) when was the last meeting of the PM's Council on Climate Change held, the details therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) The progress of eight National Missions under National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) are being regularly monitored by the Executive Committee on Climate Change (ECCC) and Prime Minister's Council on Climate Change (PMCCC). Summary of the progress made under National Missions as on November, 2014 is given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) Formats for monitoring the progress of each mission till 2017 have been developed, which has been endorsed by ECCC. Concerned Ministries are submitting the information based on the endorsed monitoring formats regularly to ECCC.

(d) Last meeting of PMCCC was held on February 22, 2011, wherein Green India Mission document was considered and endorsed.

Statement*Summary of the progress made under National Missions*

Sl. No.	Mission	Objective	Progress as on November, 2014
1.	National Solar Mission	To install 20,000 MW and 2,000 MW of grid and off-grid solar power respectively by 2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Installed 2,970 MW of grid-connected solar generation capacity

Sl. No.	Mission	Objective	Progress as on November, 2014
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Installed 364 MW of off-grid solar generation capacity
2.	National Mission for Enhanced Energy Efficiency	To achieve growth with ecological sustainability by devising cost-effective energy efficient strategies for end-use demand-side management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Perform, Achieve and Trade (PAT) cycle-1 is being implemented, which covers 478 plants in 8 energy intensive industrial sectors • Distributed 2.58 million Light Emitting Diode (LED) bulbs (7 watts)
3.	National Mission on Sustainable Habitat	Promotes energy efficiency in buildings, management of solid waste and modal shift to public transport including transport options based on bio-diesel and hydrogen	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy Conservation Building Code 2007 made mandatory for new as well as old buildings • Sanctioned 760 water supply projects under ongoing programmes • 10,000 buses have been provided in 2014-15 to promote public transport
4.	National Water Mission	Conservation of water minimizing wastage and enhancing water use efficiency by 20%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revised National Water Policy (2012) adopted by National Water Resources Council • National Water Resources Information Centre has been set up • Master Plan for Artificial Recharge to promote ground water in India has been prepared.

Sl. No.	Mission	Objective	Progress as on November, 2014
5.	National Mission for Sustaining the Himalayan Ecosystem	Evolving management measures for sustaining and safeguarding the Himalayan glaciers and mountain eco-system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Established 6 new centres relevant to climate change in existing institutions in Himalayan States Created an observational network to monitor the health of the Himalayan ecosystem
6.	Green India Mission	Increase forest/tree cover on 5 million hectare of forest/non-forest lands and improved quality of forest cover on another 5 m ha (Total 10 m ha during mission period)	Implementation guidelines have been finalized after extensive consultations with State Governments and civil society
7.	National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture	Develop strategies to make Indian agriculture more resilient to climate change such as development of new crop varieties resistant to heat, fire, drought etc., new credit and insurance mechanisms and improving productivity of rain-fed agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developed 11,000 hectares of degraded land 1 million hectares brought under micro-irrigation to promote water efficiency Created 5.4 million Metric Ton agricultural storage capacity
8.	National Mission on Strategic Knowledge for Climate Change	Enhancing research and developing new climate resilient technology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Established 12 thematic knowledge networks Developed 3 regional climate models Trained 75 high quality climate change professionals

Thermal Power Projects suffering from environmental clearances

1283. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that large number of Thermal Power Projects in the country are suffering for want of environmental clearances, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the number of projects awaiting environmental clearances, State-wise, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to complete the environmental approvals to thermal power projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (c) Applications for grant of environmental clearance in respect of 12 Thermal Power Projects are being appraised under Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) Notification, 2006. The proposals having requisite necessary information and documents are appraised in accordance with the stipulated time-frame of the EIA Notification, 2006. The State -wise list is given in Statement (*See below*).

Statement

List of Thermal Power Projects under appraisal for EC as on 30.11.2014

Sl. No.	Project Details
Andhra Pradesh	
1.	Name: Dr. Narla Tata Rao Thermal Power Station (Dr. NTTPS) Stage - V (1x800 MW) at Ibrahimpatnam (M), Krishna, Andhra Pradesh. Company: M/s Andhra Pradesh Power Generation Corporation Ltd. (APGENCO)
Chhattisgarh	
2.	Name: Expansion by addition of 2x660 MW (Unit 5 and 6) Imported Coal Based TPP at Korba Tehsil & Distt., Chhattisgarh. Company: M/s Lanco Amarkantak Power Ltd.
3.	Name: Expansion by addition of 1x660 MW (Phase-II) Imported Coal Based TPP at Villages Bade: Bhandar, Chote Bhandar, Sarvani and Amali Bona. Taluk Pussore, Distt. Raigarh Chhattisgarh. Company: M/s Korba West Power Company Ltd.

Sl. No.	Project Details
Gujarat	
4.	Name: GIPCL-SLPP Station-III: 2x300MW Expansion Power Project at village Nani Naroli, Taluka Mangrol, District Surat, Gujarat. Company: M/s Gujarat Industries Power Company Limited
5.	Name: Expansion by addition 2x830 MW (Phase-II) Supercritical Imported Coal fired Based Thermal Power at Village Tunda Wand, Mundra Taluk, Kutch Distt., Gujarat. Company: M/s. Coastal Gujarat Power Ltd.
Karnataka	
6.	Name: Expansion of the Raichur TPP by addition of 800 MW (Super Critical) Coal Based Thermal Power Plant at Village Edlapur, Raichur Distt., Karnataka. Company: M/s Karnataka Power Corporation Ltd.
Maharashtra	
7.	Name:-5x660 MW Dondaichal Coal Based Thermal Power Plant at village Vikharan, Methi and Varjhadi, Sindhkheda Taluk, Dhule Distt., Maharashtra. Company: M/s Maharashtra State Power Generation Co. Ltd.
Odisha	
8.	Name: 2x660 MW coal based TPP at villages Ghantbahal, Mohda and Bhalegaon, Tehsil Titilagarh, District Bolangir, Odisha. Company: M/s Sahara India Power Corp. Ltd.
9.	Name: (175+3x27) 256 MW CFBC Imported Coal based Thermal Power Plant at Meramandali, Distt. Dhenkanal, Odisha. Company M/s Bhushan Steel Ltd.
10.	Name: (165+20) 185MW CFBC Imported coal based TPP of Meramandali, Distt. Dhenkanal, Odisha. Company: M/s Bhushan Energy Ltd.
Rajasthan	
11.	Name Environmental Clearance for Chhabra Second unit of Supercritical Coal Based Thermal Power Plant Stage - II (2x660 MW Unit 5 and 6) at village Chowki-Motipura at Chhabra, in Baran Distt., Rajasthan. Company: M/s Rajasthan Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Ltd.

Sl. No.	Project Details
	Uttar Pradesh
12.	Name: 2x660 MW Bilhaur Super TPP at Bilhaur, Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh. Company: M/s NTPC Ltd.

Agreement for international child sexual abuse rackets

1284. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has considered signing an Memorandum of Understanding with Britain to investigate international child sexual abuse rackets, considering Government has been unsuccessful in securing the extradition of convicted British sexual offenders in the past;

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

(c) whether Government seeks to train specialist prosecutors to deal with international sex offenders?

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

(b) and (c) Government of India has signed Extradition/Mutual Legal Assistance Treaties with several countries including the United Kingdom, through which exchange of legal assistance in criminal matters are carried out through diplomatic channels as well as between the Central Authorities in the respective countries. This includes assistance and exchanges to investigate internal child sex abuse cases. Ministry of Law and Justice and our law enforcement authorities participate in such exchange of assistance on behalf of the Government and in developing the necessary capacities.

Information exchange with US on citizens

1285. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and the US would exchange information on their respective citizens who may be going to Syria, Iraq or any other new terror hotspot, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether the cooperation would stretch to the defence forces who would now exchange their own information and intelligence, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [(GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH)]: (a) and (b) During the visit of Prime Minister to the United States from September 26-30, 2014, India and the United States pledged to consult closely on global crises, especially unfolding events in Syria and Iraq. The two leaders also committed to exchange information about nationals returning from these conflict zones, and to seek cooperation in protecting and responding to the needs of civilians stranded in the middle of these conflicts. The leaders also reaffirmed their deep concern over the continued threat posed by terrorism, most recently highlighted by the dangers presented by the ISIL, and underlined the need for continued comprehensive global efforts to combat and defeat terrorism.

Complaints received by Indian Mission abroad

1286. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Missions abroad have received complaints from Indian citizens about the problems/hardships being faced in the countries, where they are dwelling;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the number of such complaints reported during each of the last three years and the current year; and

(c) the details of the steps taken by Government to address their problems through the diplomatic channels, country-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [(GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH)]: (a) Indian Missions and Posts abroad do receive complaints from Indian nationals about various problems being faced by them in the country of their residence.

(b) The complaints mainly pertain to:

(i) non-payment/delayed payment or underpayment of salaries;

(ii) non-renewal of visa/labour permit on time;

(iii) withholding of passports by sponsor/employer;

(iv) physical/sexual abuse by employer;

(v) termination of employment in an arbitrary manner;

(vi) unsatisfactory living conditions including sub-standard food at the camp site;

- (vii) refusal of employers to pay for medical treatment, denial of leave and air ticket to the hometown as stipulated in their work contract, etc.;
- (viii) complaints from bereaved families in India over delay in transportation of mortal remains of the Indian worker as well as non-payment of death-related compensation by employer;
- (ix) complaints by Indian nationals over delayed consular services extended by the Mission/Post;
- (x) complaints from Indian women who are victims of domestic violence or deserted by their Indian/foreign husbands.
- (xi) Indian students in some countries have complained about cheating by the local educational institutions as well as discriminatory treatment leading to failure in completing their education;
- (xii) Indian nationals approach Missions when they are victims of attacks/assaults/thefts/fraud overseas.

The number of complaints received by the Indian Missions, based on the information received so far, are separately given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) Whenever a complaint or petition is received by the Indian Missions/Posts abroad, the officials immediately take up the matter with the concerned authorities in the local Government for redressal. The issue is also taken up with the local Foreign Office through Note Verbale and, if required, by arranging meetings with the concerned local authorities including universities, law enforcement authorities, etc. Many a time, our Mission/Post officials take up the matter directly with the employer also. The issues concerning protection of the interests of Indian nationals are regularly raised during meetings with local dignitaries and during bilateral meetings. As regards complaints by Indian nationals over consular services, these are settled expeditiously through the grievance redressal system, including in Open House Meetings conducted by the Heads of Mission.

In recent years, Indian Missions/Posts abroad have taken the following steps to safeguard the interests of the Indian nationals:

- (i) Establishment of a dedicated Community Welfare Wing with designated Welfare Officers in all Indian Missions/Posts abroad;
- (ii) Appointment of Student Welfare Officers in the Indian Mission/Post abroad;

- (iii) Setting up of 24x7 Emergency Helpline for distressed Indian nationals;
- (iv) More proactive approach in reaching out to Indian communities overseas and ascertaining their problems and hardships;
- (v) Establishment of Indian Community Welfare Fund (ICWF) in all Indian Missions/Posts abroad. The aim of establishing the ICWF is to help the Indian Missions abroad to meet contingency expenditure incurred by them for carrying out various on-site welfare activities such as boarding and lodging, emergency medical care, legal assistance, air-passage to distressed and stranded Indian workers including housemaids and transportation of mortal remains, wherever required;
- (vi) Compulsory Attestation of Service Agreement of all household workers which includes mandatory insurance cover and provision of mobile phone by the employer;
- (vii) Assistance to jailed/detained Indian nationals;
- (viii) Financial assistance to Indian women duped by their NRI husbands;
- (ix) Shelter Homes for distressed Indian Housemaids. During their stay at the shelter, the entire expenditure on their boarding, lodging and medical treatment is met by the Mission from the ICWF;
- (x) Assistance and settlement of labour disputes between expatriate Indian nationals and the local employer through amicable negotiations and correspondence; and
- (xi) Signing of Memorandum of Understanding with foreign Governments to ensure better protection and welfare of Indian workers.

Statement*Complaints received by Indian Mission abroad*

Sl. No.	Name of Country	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total
1.	Afghanistan	319	156	87	61	623
2.	Algeria	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Angola	0	1	0	1	2
4.	Argentina	0	0	0	0	0

Sl. No.	Name of Country	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total
5.	Armenia	0	0	2	0	2
6.	Austria	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Australia	1	2	5	0	8
8.	Azerbaijan	0	0	1	2	3
9.	Bahrain	1158	825	838	756	3577
10.	Belarus	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Bangladesh	35	38	47	47	167
12.	Belgium	0	0	0	0	0
13.	Bhutan	7	18	7	17	49
14.	Botswana	0	0	0	0	0
15.	Brazil	0	0	0	0	0
16.	Brunei	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Bulgaria	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Cambodia	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Canada	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Chile	0	0	0	0	0
21.	China	3	2	3	1	9
22.	Colombia	0	0	0	0	0
23.	Congo (Dem. Rep.)	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Cote d'Ivoire	0	0	0	0	0
25.	Croatia	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Cuba	0	0	0	0	0
27.	Cyprus	0	0	0	0	0
28.	Czech Republic	0	0	0	0	0
29.	Denmark	0	0	0	0	0
30.	Egypt	0	0	49	32	81
31.	Ethiopia	0	7	9	4	20

Sl. No.	Name of Country	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total
32.	Fiji	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Finland	0	0	0	0	0
34.	France	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Germany	0	0	0	2	2
36.	Ghana	0	12	14	0	26
37.	Greece	0	0	0	0	0
38.	Guatemala	0	0	0	0	0
39.	Guyana	0	0	3	1	4
40.	Hungary	0	0	0	0	0
41.	Iceland	0	0	0	0	0
42.	Indonesia	0	1	0	0	1
43.	Iran	22	34	57	49	162
44.	Iraq	0	0	0	0	0
45.	Ireland	0	0	0	0	0
46.	Israel	0	0	0	0	0
47.	Italy	0	0	0	0	0
48.	Jamaica	0	0	0	0	0
49.	Japan	0	0	0	0	0
50.	Jordan	1	1	11	13	26
51.	Kazakhstan	0	0	0	0	0
52.	Kenya	0	0	0	0	0
53.	Korea (DPR)	0	0	0	0	0
54.	Korea (Republic of)	3	4	3	4	14
55.	Kuwait	2854	3593	2887	2776	12110
56.	Kyrgyzstan	0	0	0	0	0
57.	Lao PDR	0	0	0	0	0
58.	Lebanon	0	0	0	5	5

Sl. No.	Name of Country	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total
59.	Libya	0	0	0	0	0
60.	Madagascar	0	0	0	2	2
61.	Malawi	0	0	0	0	0
62.	Malaysia	469	495	520	1650	3134
63.	Maldives	199	209	311	248	967
64.	Mali	0	0	0	0	0
65.	Mauritius	0	0	0	0	0
66.	Mexico	0	0	0	0	0
67.	Morocco	0	0	0	0	0
68.	Mongolia	0	0	0	0	0
69.	Mozambique	0	0	0	0	0
70.	Myanmar	0	0	0	0	0
71.	Namibia	0	0	0	0	0
72.	Nepal	0	0	0	0	0
73.	Netherlands	0	0	1	1	2
74.	New Zealand	0	0	0	0	0
75.	Niger	0	0	0	0	0
76.	Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0
77.	Norway	0	0	0	0	0
78.	Oman	2889	2361	1781	1146	8177
79.	Pakistan	0	0	0	0	0
80.	Palestine	0	0	0	0	0
81.	Panama	0	0	0	0	0
82.	Papua New Guinea	0	0	0	0	0
83.	Peru	0	0	0	0	0
84.	Philippines	0	0	0	0	0
85.	Poland	0	0	4	6	10

Sl. No.	Name of Country	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total
86.	Portugal	0	0	0	0	0
87.	Qatar	3186	3385	3215	0	9786
88.	Romania	1	0	0	0	1
89.	Russian Federation	0	0	0	0	0
90.	Saudi Arabia	3656	4292	2327	2220	12495
91.	Serbia	0	0	0	0	0
92.	Senegal	0	0	0	0	0
93.	Seychelles	0	1	0	2	3
94.	Singapore	285	515	493	451	1744
95.	Slovak Republic	0	0	1	0	1
96.	Slovenia Republic	0	0	0	0	0
97.	South Africa	0	0	1	0	1
98.	Spain	0	29	26	16	71
99.	Sri Lanka	0	3	4	3	10
100.	Sudan	0	0	0	0	0
101.	Suriname	0	0	0	0	0
102.	Sweden	0	0	0	0	0
103.	Switzerland	0	0	0	0	0
104.	Syria	0	0	0	0	0
105.	Tajikistan	0	0	0	0	0
106.	Tanzania	25	20	8	10	63
107.	Thailand	0	0	0	0	0
108.	Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0
109.	Tunisia	0	0	0	1	1
110.	Turkey	0	0	0	0	0
111.	Turkmenistan	0	0	0	0	0
112.	Uganda	0	0	0	0	0

Sl. No.	Name of Country	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total
113.	U.A.E.	2184	1578	1104	1346	6212
114.	UK	70	70	60	35	235
115.	Ukraine	0	0	0	0	0
116.	U.S.A	132	182	143	11	468
117.	Uzbekistan	0	0	0	270	270
118.	Venezuela	1	4	1	0	6
119.	Vietnam	0	0	0	0	0
120.	Yemen	10	0	17	6	33
121.	Zambia	5	10	5	3	23
122.	Zimbabwe	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL		17515	17848	14045	11198	60606

Vietnam offering oil blocks to India

1287. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Vietnam has offered two oil blocks in the South China Sea to India for exploration during the visit of Vietnamese PM's visit to India;
- (b) if so, the details of the agreements signed in this regard;
- (c) whether China has reacted sharply against signing of these agreements;
- (d) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard; and
- (e) the proactive steps Government is taking to counter any likely aggressiveness of China during exploration activities in these oil blocks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [(GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH)]: (a) and (b) India and Vietnam have been engaged in exploration activity in blocks off the coast of Vietnam since 1988. On 28 October, 2014 during the visit of the Prime Minister of Vietnam to India, ONGC Videsh Limited (OVL) signed a Heads of Agreement with PetroVietnam for participation in agreed blocks, subject to due diligence and negotiations on the terms.

(c) to (e) Sovereignty over South China Sea is disputed between many countries in the region. India is not a party to this dispute. China, which is a party to the South China Sea dispute, has raised its concerns on India's hydrocarbon exploration and exploitation projects in the South China Sea off the coast of Vietnam. Government has clearly conveyed that such activity by Indian companies is purely commercial in nature. India's position on South China Sea issue is consistent and has been reiterated bilaterally and in multilateral fora on several occasions. India supports freedom of navigation in international waters while maintaining that sovereignty issues must be resolved peacefully by the countries which are parties to the dispute in accordance with accepted principles of international law, including United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, 1982.

Reviewing of ineffective MoUs

1288. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is proposing to review the ineffective MoUs signed by the Government of India with various countries, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the number of MoUs that were converted into agreement and the MoUs that were not converted into agreements; and
- (c) the reasons for the status quo?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [(GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH)]: (a) It is understood that the Cabinet Secretariat is in the process of reviewing MoUs signed by the Government of India with foreign countries in consultation with line Ministries. As far as the Ministry of External Affairs is concerned, reviewing of MoUs is an ongoing exercise.

- (b) None.
- (c) There is no practice of changing the 'form' of an existing MoU.

Achievements of passport melas

1289. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether large number of applicants who have applied for issue of passports are facing lot of difficulties in getting their appointments in Passport Seva Kendras (PSKs) and also in getting their passports;

(b) if so, whether various passport offices in the country have organized passport melas recently, if so, the details thereof and number of applications received and disposed off in those melas; and

(c) whether it is proposed to conduct more such melas in various parts of the country in the near future; and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [(GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH)]: (a) Due to heavy demand for passports, there are a few Passport Seva Kendras (PSKs) where appointments for Normal category of passports are available after a few weeks. There was also a temporary shortage of passport booklets which created some backlog in issuance of passports which has since been addressed.

(b) and (c) The Passport Offices conduct Passport Melas on weekends, on need basis from time to time to meet demand for passports. The details of Passport Melas organized from 1st May, 2014 to 15th November, 2014 are given in Statement (*See below*). The total number of passport applications received and disposed off at the Melas were 79293 during the said period. More such Melas are being organized upto December end at the PSKs by the Passport Offices in Ahmedabad, Amritsar, Bhopal, Chandigarh, Chennai, Coimbatore, Delhi, Dehradun, Ghaziabad, Madurai, Nagpur, Pune, Ranchi, Raipur, Srinagar, Surat, Thane, Thiruvananthapuram, Trichirappalli and Visakhapatnam.

Statement

Details of Passport Melas conducted from 1.5.2014 to 15.11.2014

Sl. No.	Passport Office	Date of Melas/No. of passport applications received	Total
1	2	3	4
1.	Ahmedabad	3-5-14 /1610; 17.5.14 /1766; 18.10.14/ 329	4636
2.	Amritsar	3-5-14/390; 20-9-14/419; 18-10-14/412	1221
3.	Bangalore	20-9-14/2265; 11-10-14/2147	4432
4.	Bareilly	31-5-14/471; 20-9-14/601; 11-10-14/585; 1-11-14/663; 15-11-14/589	2909
5.	Bhopal	3-5-14/421; 14-6-14/481; 12-7-14/494; 23-8-14/331; 20-9-14/538; 15-11-14/794	3059
6.	Bhubaneswar	17-5-14/436; 14-6-14/430; 26-7-14/ 55; 20-9-14/178; 15-11-14/277	1376

1	2	3	4
7.	Chandigarh	3-5-14/630; 6-9-14/730; 20-9-14/445; 1-11-14/ 529	2334
8.	Chennai	26-7-14/1339; 1-11-14/1433	2772
9.	Cochin	Nil	Nil
10.	Coimbatore	3-5-14/ 342; 26-7-14/ 204; 6-9-14/ 561; 20-9-14/439; 11-10-14/546; 1-11-14/501	2593
11.	Dehradun	6-9-14/229; 20-9-14/ 377; 11-10-14/ 344	950
12.	Delhi	Nil	Nil
13.	Ghaziabad	5-7-14/ 547; 12-7-14/659; 26-7-14/836; 9-8-14/838; 1-11-14/586	3466
14.	Guwahati	Nil	Nil
15.	Hyderabad	17-5-14/610; 31-5-14/705; 18-10-14/912; 8-11-14/1014; 15-11-14/1012	4253
16.	Jaipur	Nil	Nil
17.	Jalandhar	Nil	Nil
18.	Jammu	Nil	Nil
19.	Kolkata	6-9-14/1234	1234
20.	Kozhikode	Nil	Nil
21.	Lucknow	23-8-14/ 2467; 20-9-14/ 2880; 6-11-14/ 1469; 8-11-14/1089	7900
22.	Madurai	6-9-14/548	548
23.	Malappuram	31-5-14/1149; 25-10-14/1039	2188
24.	Mumbai	17-5-14/1510	1510
25.	Nagpur	3-5-14/ 525	525
26.	Panaji	Nil	Nil
27.	Patna	3-5-14/1104; 17-5-14/1048; 31-5-14/ 1128; 14-6-14/981; 28-6-14/1120; 26-7-14/1098; 9-8-14/ 888; 23-8-14/ 1087; 20-9-14/ 349	8803

1	2	3	4
28.	Pune	3-5-14/698; 17-5-14/792; 14-6-14/556; 26-7-14/ 608; 9-8-14/ 636; 23-8-14/ 622; 11-10-14/674; 15-11-14/688	5274
29.	Raipur	15-11-14/205	205
30.	Ranchi	5-7-14/144; 23-8-14/ 306; 20-9-14/ 291; 11-10-14/ 293	1034
31.	Shimla	Nil	Nil
32.	Srinagar	Nil	Nil
33.	Surat	6-11-14/ 480	
34.	Thane	17-5-14/694; 11-10-14/1280; 15-11-14/ 996	2970
35.	Trichy	12-7-14/492; 8-11-14/ 389	831
36.	Trivandrum	8-11-14/403	403
37.	Visakhapatnam	31-5-14/756; 7-6-14/757; 14-6-14/1104; 12-7-14/1218; 28-6-14/ 826; 26-7-14/ 795; 9-8-14/ 785; 23-8-14/ 829; 6-9-14/ 814; 20-9-14/791; 11-10-14/773; 1-11-14/770; 8-11-14/801; 15-11-14/748	11867
TOTAL			79293

PM/Minister's visit to Nepal

1290. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister and External Affairs Minister paid official visit to Nepal recently, if so the details thereof;

(b) the agreements were signed during the visits; and

(c) whether Governments of India and Nepal agreed to review Indo-Nepal Friendship Treaty 1950; if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [(GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH)]: (a) Yes. Prime Minister paid an official bilateral visit to Nepal on 3-4 August, 2014 at the invitation of the Prime Minister of Nepal. During

the visit, he called on President Ram Baran Yadav, held talks with Prime Minister Sushil Koirala and addressed the Constituent Assembly-cum-Legislature Parliament of Nepal. He also met the Speaker of the Legislature-Parliament Subash Chandra Nembang, the Leader of Opposition Pushpa Kamal Dahal 'Prachanda' and leaders of other political parties.

External Affairs Minister paid an official visit to Nepal from 25-27 July, 2014 at the invitation of the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Government of Nepal. During the visit, she called on President Ram Baran Yadav, Prime Minister Sushil Koirala and co-chaired the third meeting of the India-Nepal Joint Commission with Foreign Minister Mahendra Bahadur Pandey. The Joint Commission reviewed the entire gamut of bilateral relations including political and security issues, economic cooperation and infrastructure, trade and transit, power and water resources, culture, education and media. External Affairs Minister also met with the Leader of Opposition Pushpa Kamal Dahal 'Prachanda' and leaders of other political parties.

External Affairs Minister also paid an official visit to Nepal from 24-27 November, 2014. Prime Minister also visited Nepal from 25-27 November, 2014 for bilateral engagements with Nepal, as well as for the 18th SAARC Summit in Kathmandu. Prime Minister accompanied by External Affairs Minister called on President Ram Baran Yadav and held a meeting with Prime Minister Sushil Koirala. Prime Minister also met the Leader of Opposition Pushpa Kamal Dahal 'Prachanda' and leaders of other political parties. During the visit, Prime Minister handed over the 200-bed Emergency Trauma Centre and one Dhruv ALH MK-III helicopter to the Government of Nepal, flagged off the Kathmandu-Delhi bus service and announced the gifting of a Bodhi tree sapling to be planted in Lumbini.

(b) Following were the bilateral Agreements/MoUs signed during the visits:

(i) Prime Minister's visit on 3-4 August, 2014

- MoU on GoI assistance for Goitre and other Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control Programme
- MoU on cooperation between Doordarshan and Nepal Television
- Exchange of Letters regarding Terms of Reference of the Pancheshwar Development Authority

(ii) External Affairs Minister's visit from 25-27 July, 2014

- MoU on the installation of 2700 shallow tube-wells in the Terai region

(iii) Bilateral component of Prime Minister's visit on 25-27 November, 2014

- MoU on "Establishment of National Police Academy at Panauti"
- Motor Vehicles Agreement for the "Regulation of Passenger Traffic"
- MoU on Cooperation in Tourism
- Agreement on USD 1 Billion Line of Credit to Government of Nepal
- MoU on Cooperation in the field of Traditional Systems of Medicine
- MoU on Cooperation on Youth Affairs
- Project Development Agreement for 900 MW Arun-III Hydropower project
- Twin City Agreement between Ayodhya-Janakpur
- Twin City Agreement between Kathmandu-Varanasi
- Twin City Agreement between Lumbini-Bodh Gaya

(c) As was stated in the Joint Press Statement issued after Prime Minister's visit to Nepal on 4 August, 2014, both sides "agreed to review, adjust and update the Treaty of Peace and Friendship of 1950 and other bilateral agreements. The two Prime Ministers welcomed the decision of the Joint Commission to direct the Foreign Secretaries of the two countries to meet and discuss specific proposal(s) to revise the Treaty of Peace and Friendship of 1950, which the Government of Nepal agreed to provide at the earliest. Both sides agreed that the revised Treaty should better reflect the current realities and aim to further consolidate and expand the multifaceted and deep rooted relationships in a forward looking manner."

Imphal-Mandalay road project

1291. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) when was the Imphal-Mandalay road project conceived by Government;
- (b) whether this road project was stalled due to border related issues;
- (c) whether Government recently took any initiative to revive the project; and
- (d) the details of the revised estimate of the project and the date by which the project would be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [(GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH)]: (a) There is no proposal for construction of Imphal-Mandalay road.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Economic cooperation among South Asian nations

†1292. SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

SHRI VIJAY GOEL:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is making efforts to see that India is playing a special role to enhance cooperation among South Asian nations, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether India would support any initiative on economic integration of South Asian nations based on European Model, including single currency; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [(GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH)]: (a) India's engagement with its neighbours is increasing both bilaterally and through the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC). It is engaged in several mutually beneficial projects within the framework of SAARC. India had opened her market for her South Asian neighbours without insisting on reciprocity. Under the South Asian Free Trade Area Agreement, Government of India has reduced the items in the Sensitive List for the Least Developed Countries, namely, Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Nepal and Maldives, from 480 to 25 tariff lines. All other items are importable duty free. India has also initiated and underwritten several important South Asian regional projects including South Asian University, SAARC Development Fund and SAARC Food Bank.

During the recently held Summit on November 26-27, 2014, India has announced several measures unilaterally to boost cooperation within the region, including a Satellite dedicated to SAARC, "Health Care Visas" for nationals of SAARC, SAARC "Business Travel Card Facility", funding for upgradation of SAARC Supra-National Reference Laboratory in Kathmandu, making available e-learning portal/library for SAARC countries, provision of Polio and Pentavalent Vaccines. The SAARC Framework Agreement for Energy Cooperation (Electricity) was signed at the Summit. This agreement will facilitate

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

cross border electricity exchange and trade, optimal utilization of regional electricity generating resources, enhanced grid security and electricity trade arising from diversity in peak demand and seasonal variations.

(b) and (c) India supports the initiative to achieve a “South Asian Economic Union” (SAEU) by year 2030, in a sequential order of a Free Trade Area, Customs Union, leading to the South Asian Economic Union. SAARC Free Trade Area Agreement is under implementation. SAARC process has its own dynamics and, therefore it is not possible or desirable to follow other regional models including the European Union.

Norms for selection of High Commissioners/Ambassadors

†1293. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of High Commissioners/Ambassadors along with officers belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes/Other Backward classes appointed in various countries during the last three years as on date, location-wise;

(b) the details of norms prescribed for selection of High Commissioners/Ambassadors; and

(c) the details of IFS officers along with SC/ST/OBC officers working in the Ministry as on date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [(GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH)]: (a) As on date, during the last three years, Ambassadors and High Commissioners belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes/Other Backward Classes were appointed in Azerbaijan, Brunei, Chile, Croatia, Cyprus, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guyana, Iraq, Jamaica, Kyrgyzstan, Malawi, Maldives, Morocco, Philippines, Switzerland, Tanzania, Thailand, Yemen and Zambia.

Also as on date, 47 Scheduled Castes, 41 Scheduled Tribes and 64 Other Backward Classes of IFS officers besides Ambassadors and High Commissioners are posted to various Missions/Posts abroad.

(b) Ambassadors and High Commissioners are selected in keeping with the requirements in a particular Diplomatic Mission, and their overall suitability including experience, seniority and regional and professional expertise.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) As on date there are 776 Indian Foreign Service officers deployed at Headquarters and Missions/Posts abroad. The category-wise number of IFS officers is as under:

1.	General	-	497
2.	OBC	-	110
3.	SC	-	113
4.	ST	-	56

Inefficiency in assets management by external affairs

1294. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry is not taking concrete steps in the management of its assets in the various countries thereby getting heavy losses to exchequer, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether CAG has pointed out this in its report and the details thereof and the measures being taken by Government to safeguard its assets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [(GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH)]: (a) No. Ministry has been taking concrete steps to manage its assets in various countries, including through acquisitions, constructions and renovations.

(b) CAG has made certain suggestions regarding the process of acquisition/construction of properties for the Missions/Posts abroad. Ministry has initiated action to implement these recommendations of CAG which would, however, depend upon availability of budgetary resources.

Impact of Russia-Ukraine crisis on Indo-Russia relationship

1295. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the developments that arise in the wake of the present Russia-Ukraine crisis and its impact on Indo-Russian diplomatic relationship, if so, the details thereof and India's stand; and

(b) whether the diplomatic steps and measures in support of Russia taken by Government to find a concrete solution would affect its relationship with UK and USA, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [(GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH)]: (a) Yes. The Government has been closely following developments surrounding the crisis in Ukraine. The Government frequently discusses the situation in Ukraine with global interlocutors, including from Russia. During the course of the crisis in Ukraine, the Government has made several statements clarifying its position on the issue. The Government has emphasized the need for all sides to exercise restraint and work together constructively to find political and diplomatic solutions, involving all stakeholders, to restore peace and normalcy in Ukraine and in the region. India has also expressed support for the unity and territorial integrity of all countries. The relations between India and Russia are on an upward trajectory and have a strong bilateral content, based on mutual interest, that leads to a 'special and privileged' strategic partnership. These time-tested relations are not affected by any individual issue or crisis.

(b) India's relations with each global partner, including the US and the UK, stand on their own. India's stand on the Ukraine issue is not a factor impacting these relations. Our global partners are aware of India's publicly stated position on the Ukraine issue.

India modernizing Vietnam's defence forces

1296. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has agreed to modernize Vietnam's defence forces, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether both the countries have signed several agreements recently, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [(GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH)]: (a) India and Vietnam have close cooperation in the field of defence, including exchange of delegations, ship visits, capacity building and training programmes.

(b) In the field of defence, India and Vietnam have recently signed MoU on \$ 100 million Line of Credit for defence procurement and MoU for establishing the Centre for English Language and Information Technology Training at the Telecommunications University in Vietnam.

Visit of Prime Minister of Vietnam

1297. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister of Vietnam has recently paid a visit at New Delhi and held discussions with his counterpart and other leaders;

(b) if so, the details of discussions held and whether Government has entered any agreements with Vietnam Government, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) to what extent agreements held with Vietnam Government would be beneficial for both the countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [(GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH)]: (a) Yes.

(b) The Prime Minister of Vietnam visited India from 27-28 October, 2014 and held discussions with Prime Minister of India. He called on the President and Vice-President and met Speaker of Lok Sabha and External Affairs Minister. The discussions focused on strengthening of our Strategic Partnership and enhancing economic engagement, defence and security cooperation, culture, education and people-to-people exchanges. Seven Agreements/MoUs were signed on the Establishment of Nalanda University, Conservation and Restoration of the World Heritage Site of My Son in Vietnam, Establishment of the Centre for English Language and Information Technology Training at the Telecommunications University in Vietnam, Cultural Exchange Programme for 2015-17, Exchange of Audio-Visual Programmes, Agreement between ONGC Videsh Limited and PetroVietnam and MoU between ONGC and PetroVietnam.

(c) The Agreements/MoUs signed between India and Vietnam will further strengthen our relations.

Help from British Government

1298. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether British Government has offered to help India to achieve its ambitious growth plans, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether a talk has been held recently in this regard with the British authorities in Delhi recently, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [(GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH)]: (a) India and UK cooperate in a range of areas based on mutual interests and benefits which contribute to continuing growth and development in the two countries.

(b) The seventh round of Ministerial level India-UK Economic and Financial Dialogue (EFD) was held on July 08, 2014 in New Delhi. The UK delegation was led by Mr. George Osborne, Chancellor of the Exchequer, UK while Shri Arun Jaitley, Minister of Finance led the Indian delegation. Discussions in the EFD was focused on 'Macro-economic issues', 'Infrastructure Financing', 'Financial Services and Regulations' and 'Trade and investment relations'.

During the EFD, an Accord for 'Enhancing cooperation in Infrastructure and Public-Private-Partnership (PPP)' was signed by the two Ministers. Both countries also agreed to pursue joint work on exploring ways to encourage increased institutional investment in infrastructure including a £1 billion line of credit from UK Export Finance (UKEF) to support Indian infrastructure projects. In addition, it was decided to establish a UK-India Financial Partnership (UIFP) supported by the Governments and financial services industries to deepen the financial sector links between the two countries. UIFP has since been launched on October 10, 2014.

Setting up of PSK at Shillong

1299. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Centre had long back approved the setting up of a Passport Seva Kendra (PSK) at Shillong in Meghalaya;

(b) if so, whether Government of Meghalaya had readily agreed to make available land/premises at the prime location of the State capital Shillong for the setting up of the PSK;

(c) whether the new PSK facility has been kept ready, along with trained manpower to be operationalised since long; and

(d) whether the Centre had committed to open up the facility by end August, 2014 and if so, the reasons for not commissioning the PSK?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [(GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH)]: (a) The Government Notification for setting up of

14 Passport Seva Kendras (PSKs) at various locations, including Shillong was made in 2010. It was taken up for implementation after the full rollout of the Passport Seva Project in 2012.

(b) The Government of Meghalaya offered a site in Shillong for which the lease agreement was signed in October, 2012. The premises for the PSK was handed over by the State Government to the Ministry by end 2013 after completing civil and electrical works.

(c) and (d) Though the PSK Shillong was to be launched by end August, 2014, the same could not be readied due to some technical and connectivity difficulties. However, it commenced accepting, passport applications from 8th September, 2014 in trial mode. It was formally inaugurated on 14th November, 2014 for full public service.

Phasing out of handwritten passport

1300. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that people holding handwritten passports would not be issued Visa from 2015;

(b) whether Government has any reliable data regarding the number of people who have handwritten passports, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Ministry for phasing out such passports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [(GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH)]: (a) Yes, the International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO) has set a deadline of the 24th November, 2015 for globally phasing out of all non-Machine Readable Passports. From the 25th November, 2015 onwards, foreign Governments may deny visa or entry to any person travelling on a non-Machine Readable Passport.

(b) The Government started issuing Machine Readable Passports since 2001. Therefore, passports issued before 2001 and particularly issued during mid-1990s with a validity of 20 years will fall in the category of non-Machine Readable Passports. Accordingly, it is estimated that there are approximately 2.86 lakhs handwritten passports in circulation as on date.

(c) Indian citizens residing in India and abroad and holding handwritten passports as well as 20-year passports with validity beyond the 24th November, 2015 have been advised through public notices and media campaign to apply for re-issue of their passports well before the deadline in order to avoid any inconvenience in obtaining foreign visa or international travel.

Details asked while applying for child's passport

1301. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has seen certain reports that unwedded mothers are being asked to explain the manner they conceived, even specify if they were raped, while applying for their child's passport;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor for such insensitivity; and

(c) the corrective steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [(GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH)]: (a) to (c) Yes. The Government has seen some reports in a section of Press based on unsubstantiated and erroneous facts. In this connection, it is clarified that in cases of child having single parent while applying for a passport, the single parent is required to submit an affidavit. In the affidavit the single parent is to declare that (i) he/she is the father/mother of the child; (ii) he/she is the single parent of the child applying for the passport; and (iii) the child is exclusively under his/her care and custody. Such provisions have been made to safeguard the interest of the child. As per the extant provisions, the name of the other parent is left blank and not to be entered in the passport of the child without the written consent of the other parent.

Nepalese farmer's encroachment of Indian land

†1302. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is aware that border of Udhampur (Uttarakhand) is adjacent to the border of Nepal;

(b) if so, whether they are also aware that the citizens of Nepal are farming in no-mans areas of India by grabbing it; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) if so, the action Government would take to remove the encroachment of Nepalese citizens on the land of India, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [(GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH)]: (a) Ministry is aware that District Udham Singh Nagar (Uttarakhand) is adjacent to the border of Nepal.

(b) No such information has been received by our border guarding forces in its Area of Operation (AoR) along the Indo-Nepal border.

(c) Issues pertaining to encroachments on Indian land are discussed in existing appropriate bilateral mechanisms with Nepal, such as the Boundary Working Group and Border District Coordination Committees, for their mutually satisfactory resolution.

Information for loss and profit making PSUs

1303. DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of PSUs earned profit during the last three years;
- (b) the number, names and the amount of profit, year-wise; and
- (c) the information on the lines of part (a) and (b) above for loss-making PSUs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI G. M. SIDDESHWARA): (a) to (c) As per information available in Public Enterprises Survey 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 laid in the Parliament in respective years, the details of profit and loss making Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) in each of the last 3 years are given in the Table below:

Table

Years	Number of Profit making CPSEs	Number of Loss making CPSEs
2010-11	158	62
2011-12	161	64
2012-13	149	79

Profit of profit making CPSEs and loss of loss making CPSEs are given in Statement-I and II (*See below*).

Statement-I*Profit of profit making CPSEs for the year 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13*

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	CPSEs	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1.	Airports Authority of India Ltd.	84639	85901	73500
2.	Andrew Yule & Company Ltd.	4132	1185	1135
3.	Antrix Corporation Ltd.	13887	17098	17707
4.	Artificial Limbs Mfg. Corpn. of India	551	1170	2351
5.	Balmer Lawrie and Co. Ltd.	12109	13807	16277
6.	Balmer Lawrie Investments Ltd.	2423	2843	3112
7.	BBJ Construction Company Ltd.	360	477	4208
8.	BEL Optronics Devices Ltd.	445	816	576
9.	BEML Ltd.	14976	5725	0
10.	Bharat Bhari Udyog Nigam Ltd.	2	11	36
11.	Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.	109369	82236	149880
12.	Bharat Dynamics Ltd.	5170	23496	28840
13.	Bharat Electronics Ltd.	86147	82990	88983
14.	Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.	601120	703996	661473
15.	Bharat Heavy Plate and Vessels Ltd.	878	1044	3504
16.	Bharat Immunologicals and Biologicals Corp. Ltd.	0	1256	502
17.	Bharat Petroleum Corpn. Ltd.	154668	131127	264290
18.	Bharat Pumps and Compressors Ltd.	953	0	0
19.	Biecco Lawrie and Co. Ltd.	375	0	0
20.	Braithwaite and Co. Ltd.	618	689	715
21.	Bridge and Roof Co. (India) Ltd.	5768	4580	3840
22.	Broadcast Engg. Consultants India Ltd.	529	203	0
23.	Burn Standard Company Ltd.	116214	0	0
24.	Cement Corpn. of India Ltd.	2713	1943	811

Sl. No.	CPSEs	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
25.	Central Coalfields Ltd.	124683	131955	188561
26.	Central Cottage Industries Corpn. of India Ltd.	0	49	25
27.	Central Mine Planning and Design Institute Ltd.	1532	1961	2505
28.	Central Railside Warehousing Co. Ltd.	722	1331	1647
29.	Central Warehousing Corpn.	13617	10046	13955
30.	Certification Engineers International Ltd.	1022	1006	767
31.	Chennai Petroleum Corporation Ltd.	51152	6182	0
32.	Coal India Ltd.	469610	806510	979432
33.	Cochin Shipyard Ltd.	22753	17233	18527
34.	Container Corporation of India Ltd.	87595	87788	94003
35.	Cotton Corpn. of India Ltd.	0	0	3270
36.	Creda HPCL Biofuel Ltd.	0	502	0
37.	Delhi Police Housing Corporation Ltd.	0	0	90
38.	Donyi Polo Ashok Hotel Ltd.	19	12	4
39.	Dredging Corpn. of India Ltd.	3951	1318	2051
40.	Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	10657	96213	165554
41.	Eastern Investment Ltd.	632	170	147
42.	EDCIL (India) Ltd.	249	245	526
43.	Electronics Corpn. of India Ltd.	2287	3661	2588
44.	Engineering Projects (India) Ltd.	1505	2447	2146
45.	Engineers India Ltd.	52252	63632	62858
46.	Ennore Port Ltd.	5558	9672	17337
47.	Export Credit Guarantee Corpn. of India Ltd.	8567	22521	24279
48.	FCI Aravali Gypsum and Minerals (India) Ltd.	2405	2707	2849
49.	Ferro Scrap Nigam Ltd.	120	137	196
50.	Fertilizer Corpn. of India Ltd.	0	0	1077808
51.	Fertilizers and Chemicals (Travancore) Ltd.	0	1980	0

Sl. No.	CPSEs	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
52.	Fresh and Healthy Enterprises Ltd.	42	0	0
53.	Gail (India) Ltd.	356113	365384	402220
54.	Gail Gas Ltd.	111	834	2694
55.	Garden Reach Shipbuilders & Engineers Ltd.	11571	10803	13154
56.	Goa Shipyard Ltd.	17613	8276	1550
57.	Handicrafts and Handloom Exports Corp. of India Ltd.	92	216	249
58.	Heavy Engineering Corpn. Ltd.	3814	858	2038
59.	Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd.	211426	253943	299691
60.	Hindustan Copper Ltd.	22410	32344	35564
61.	Hindustan Fluorocarbons Limited	223	252	95
62.	Hindustan Insecticides Ltd.	158	160	292
63.	Hindustan Newsprint Ltd.	504	689	0
64.	Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd.	2572	0	0
65.	Hindustan Petroleum Corpn. Ltd.	153901	91143	90471
66.	Hindustan Prefab Ltd.	461	247	0
67.	Hindustan Salts Ltd.	0	22	74
68.	Hindustan Shipyard Ltd.	5500	0	0
69.	HLL Lifecare Ltd.	1843	2054	3007
70.	HMT (International) Ltd.	21	135	448
71.	Hooghly Dock and Port Engineers Ltd.	0	42114	0
72.	Hooghly Printing Company Ltd.	28	47	8
73.	Housing and Urban Dev. Corpn. Ltd.	55003	63033	70056
74.	HSCC (India) Ltd.	833	1472	2257
75.	India Infrastructure Finance Co. Ltd.	29580	58583	104699
76.	India Tourism Dev. Corpn. Ltd.	0	854	300
77.	India Trade Promotion Organisation	7087	18303	15229
78.	Indian Medicines and Pharmaceutical Corpn. Ltd.	12	152	446

Sl. No.	CPSEs	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
79.	Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.	744548	395462	500517
80.	Indian Railways Catering and Tourism Corpn. Ltd.	6079	4854	5884
81.	Indian Railways Finance Corporation Ltd.	48520	48078	52157
82.	Indian Rare Earths Ltd.	3189	17045	15659
83.	Indian Renewable Energy Devt. Agency Ltd.	12046	17313	20265
84.	Indian Vaccine Corp. Ltd.	43	43	65
85.	IRCON Infrastructure and Services Ltd.	7	256	192
86.	IRCON International Ltd.	24051	46992	72999
87.	Irrigation & Water Resources Finance Corporation Ltd.	0	0	885
88.	Jute Corpn. of India Ltd.	0	1022	1337
89.	Kanti Bijlee Utpadan Nigam Ltd.	0	535	0
90.	Karnataka Antibiotics & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	1056	1602	1129
91.	Karnataka Trade Promotion Organisation	149	284	574
92.	KIOCL Ltd.	7627	9430	3105
93.	Konkan Railway Corporation Ltd.	183	1874	0
94.	Kumarakruppa Frontier Hotels Ltd.	557	543	533
95.	MMTC Ltd.	12164	7072	0
96.	MSTC Ltd.	9917	11839	13073
97.	Madhya Pradesh Ashok Hotel Corpn. Ltd.	32	58	64
98.	Madras Fertilizers Ltd.	16986	11199	2444
99.	Mahanadi Coalfields Ltd.	260932	370951	421244
100.	Maharashtra Elektros melt Ltd.	2758	0	0
101.	Mangalore Refinery and Petrochemicals Ltd.	117663	90858	0
102.	Mazagon Dock Ltd.	24352	49431	41272
103.	Mecon Ltd.	9368	13636	10102
104.	Mineral Exploration Corpn. Ltd.	1196	1732	2066
105.	Mishra Dhatu Nigam Ltd.	5042	6845	8252

Sl. No.	CPSEs	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
106.	MOIL Ltd.	58805	41077	43172
107.	Mumbai Railway Vikas Corporation Ltd.	1037	2271	1224
108.	National Aluminium Company Ltd.	106930	84950	59283
109.	National Backward Classes Finance and Devp. Co.	1920	2411	2569
110.	National Bldg. Constn. Corpn. Ltd.	14034	19017	20750
111.	National Fertilizers Ltd.	13850	12673	0
112.	National Film Dev. Corpn. Ltd.	169	408	635
113.	National Handicapped Finance & Devpt. Corpn.	155	372	464
114.	National Handloom Development Corporation Ltd.	432	282	697
115.	National Informatics Centre Services Incorporated	3971	5150	2704
116.	National Minorities Devp. and Finance Corporation	3161	3989	4361
117.	National Projects Construction Corpn. Ltd.	7274	4218	5097
118.	National Safai Karamcharis Finance and Devpt. Corpn	414	459	576
119.	National Scheduled Castes Finance and Devp. Corpn.	1395	2159	2518
120.	National Scheduled Tribes Finance and Devp. Corpn.	596	951	674
121.	National Seeds Corpn. Ltd.	3738	3096	4430
122.	National Small Industries Corpn. Ltd.	2978	4121	6235
123.	National Textile Corpn. Ltd.	130423	13014	8512
124.	Neyveli Lignite Corpn. Ltd.	129833	141133	145975
125.	NHDC Ltd.	30413	64690	57564
126.	NHPC Ltd.	216667	277177	234822
127.	NMDC Ltd.	649922	726539	634237
128.	North Eastern Electric Power Corporation Ltd.	26356	21912	24230
129.	North Eastern Regional Agri. Marketing Corp.Ltd.	147	100	0
130.	Northern Coalfields Ltd.	244545	277009	268213
131.	NTPC Electric Supply Company Ltd.	601	766	0
132.	NTPC Ltd.	910259	922373	1261939

Sl. No.	CPSEs	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
133.	NTPC Vidyut Vyapar Nigam Ltd.	3006	11193	0
134.	Nuclear Power Corpn. of India Ltd.	137633	190615	210099
135.	Numaligarh Refinery Ltd.	27926	18370	14426
136.	Oil & Natural Gas Corporation Ltd.	1892400	2512292	2092570
137.	Oil India Ltd.	288773	344692	358934
138.	ONGC Videsh Ltd.	214246	272116	392914
139.	Orissa Drugs and Chemicals Ltd.	20	85	90
140.	Orissa Mineral Development Company Ltd.	772	344	1286
141.	PEC Ltd.	7092	7955	9696
142.	Pawan Hans Helicopters Ltd.	1850	0	2836
143.	PFC Capital Advisory Service Ltd.	0	5	85
144.	PFC Consulting Ltd.	2696	2766	1638
145.	Pondicherry Ashok Hotel Corpn. Ltd.	6	0	0
146.	Power Finance Corporation	261958	303174	441960
147.	Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd.	269689	325495	423450
148.	Power System Operation Corporation Ltd.	1121	5052	8565
149.	Projects & Development India Ltd.	2102	2608	1071
150.	Rail Vikas Nigam Ltd.	6109	9838	13555
151.	Railtel Corporation India Ltd.	9541	8585	11159
152.	Rajasthan Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	120	145	80
153.	Rajasthan Electronics and Instruments Ltd.	503	1862	2637
154.	Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Ltd.	24512	24924	28090
155.	Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd.	65849	75146	35283
156.	REC Power Distribution Co. Ltd.	404	867	1081
157.	REC Transmission Project Co. Ltd.	1092	1171	293
158.	RITES Ltd.	24392	16449	24544
159.	Rural Electrification Corpn. Ltd.	256993	281703	381762

Sl. No.	CPSEs	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
160.	Sail Refractory Company Ltd.	0	63	1018
161.	Sambhar Salts Ltd.	0	106	30
162.	Security Printing and Minting Corpn. India Ltd.	57719	58247	42349
163.	Shipping Corporation of India Ltd.	56735	0	0
164.	SJVN Ltd.	91213	106868	105234
165.	South Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	230082	409868	429903
166.	State Farms Corporation of India Ltd.	2987	3896.	4258
167.	State Trading Corpn. of India Ltd.	5644	1647	1795
168.	Steel Authority of India Ltd.	490474	354272	217035
169.	Tamil Nadu Trade Promotion Organisation	1432	1886	2167
170.	Telecommunications Consultants (India) Ltd.	1358	803	1576
171.	THDC Ltd.	60047	70383	53138
172.	Uranium Corporation of India Ltd.	10152	6484	9079
173.	Vignyan Industries Ltd.	0	82	0
174.	WAPCOs Ltd.	3618	5125	5732
175.	Western Coalfields Ltd.	53831	30671	32430
TOTAL		11394439	12592913	14355954

Statement-II*Loss of loss making CPSEs for the year 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13*

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	CPSEs	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1.	Air India Air Transport Services Ltd.	-18	-26	-129
2.	Air India Charters Ltd.	-39122	-60250	-29960
3.	Air India Ltd.	-686517	-755974	-519855
4.	Airline Allied Services Ltd.	-2912	-11474	-18145
5.	Andaman and Nicobar Island Forest and Plant. Dev. Corp. Ltd	-2701	-3196	-3571

Sl. No.	CPSEs	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
6.	Assam Ashok Hotel Corpn. Ltd.	-59	-11	-22
7.	BEML Ltd.	0	0	-7987
8.	Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	-916	-1592	-1794
9.	Bharat Immunologicals and Biologicals Corp. Ltd.	-418	0	0
10.	Bharat Petro Resources Ltd.	-1898	-8894	-38264
11.	Bharat Pumps and Compressors Ltd.	0	-91	-2791
12.	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd.	-638426	-885070	-788444
13.	Bharat Wagon and Engg. Co. Ltd.	-999	-867	-759
14.	Bhel Electrical Machines Ltd.	0	-38	-55
15.	Biecco Lawrie and Co. Ltd.	0	-2013	-1195
16.	Birds Jute and Exports Ltd.	-772	-1109	-865
17.	Bisra Stone Lime Company Ltd.	-545	-686	-1814
18.	Brahmaputra Valley Fertilizer Corpn. Ltd.	-8509	-12881	-3264
19.	British India Corporation Ltd.	-5294	-6030	-7505
20.	Broadcast Engg. Consultants India Ltd.	0	0	-788
21.	Burn Standard Company Ltd.	0	-7610	-1966
22.	Central Cottage Industries Corpn. of India Ltd.	-88	0	0
23.	Central Electronics Ltd.	-1725	-1591	-241
24.	Central Inland Water Transport Corpn. Ltd.	-493	-1309	-2393
25.	Chennai Petroleum Corporation Ltd.	0	0	-176684
26.	Cotton Corpn. of India Ltd.	-96	-17989	0
27.	Creda HPCL Biofuel Ltd.	0	0	-310
28.	Fertilizer Corpn. of India Ltd.	-50851	-55276	0
29.	Fertilizers and Chemicals (Travancore) Ltd.	-4933	0	-35396
30.	Food Corpn. of India	-580	-6463	-435
31.	Fresh and Healthy Enterprises Ltd.	0	-1222	-948
32.	Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd.	-5018	-7227	-6937

Sl. No.	CPSEs	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
33.	Hindustan Cables Ltd.	-60739	-64827	-88505
34.	Hindustan Fertilizer Corpn. Ltd.	-38228	-38089	-38053
35.	Hindustan Newsprint Ltd.	0	0	-1809
36.	Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd.	0	-7807	-13799
37.	Hindustan Paper Corporation Ltd.	-6334	-9520	-15187
38.	Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Co. Ltd.	-115666	-135232	-156059
39.	Hindustan Prefab Ltd.	0	0	-370
40.	Hindustan Salts Ltd.	-49	0	0
41.	Hindustan Shipyard Ltd.	0	-8598	-5517
42.	Hindustan Steel Works Costn. Ltd.	-3809	-2808	-1981
43.	Hindustan Vegetable Oils Corpn. Ltd.	-2269	-2378	-1146
44.	HMT Bearings Ltd.	-2132	-1012	-207
45.	HMT Chinara Watches Ltd.	-4540	-4404	-5116
46.	HMT Ltd.	-7924	-8220	-14537
47.	HMT Machine Tools Ltd.	-9306	-4614	-4365
48.	HMT Watches Ltd.	-25373	-22404	-24248
49.	Hooghly Dock and Port Engineers Ltd.	-6225	0	-3984
50.	Hotel Corpn. of India Ltd.	-2671	-2129	-3562
51.	HPCL Biofuels Ltd.	0	-4360	-14722
52.	ITI Ltd.	-35775	-36980	-18206
53.	IDPL (Tamil Nadu) Ltd.	-162	-36	-341
54.	India Tourism Dev. Corpn. Ltd.	-859	0	0
55.	Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	-66844	-48988	-23958
56.	Instrumentation Ltd.	-3656	-6769	-5409
57.	J and K Mineral Development Corpn. Ltd.	-48	-64	-96
58.	Jute Corpn. of India Ltd.	-1147	0	0
59.	Kanti Bijlee Utpadan Nigam Ltd.	-1458	0	-1291

Sl. No.	CPSEs	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
60.	Konkan Railway Corporation Ltd.	0	0	-23541
61.	MMTC Ltd.	0	0	-7062
62.	Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd.	-280192	-410978	-532112
63.	Mangalore Refinery and Petrochemicals Ltd.	0	0	-75691
64.	Millennium Telecom Ltd.	-49	-20	-20
65.	Nagaland Pulp and Paper Company Ltd.	-1344	-1190	-1458
66.	National Fertilizers Ltd.	0	0	-17073
67.	National Jute Manufactures Corporation Ltd.	-12944	-3821	-1600
68.	National Research Development Corpn.	-104	-58	-372
69.	NEPA Ltd.	-7040	-7290	-8408
70.	North Eastern Handicrafts and Handloom Dev. Corpn. Ltd.	-174	-151	-150
71.	North Eastern Regional Agri. Marketing Corp. Ltd.	0	0	-282
72.	NTPC Electric Supply Company Ltd.	0	0	-2459
73.	NTPC Vidyut Vyapar Nigam Ltd.	0	0	-3484
74.	Pawan Hans Helicopters Ltd.	0	-1035	0
75.	PFC Green Energy Ltd.	0	0	-40
76.	Pondicherry Ashok Hotel Corpn. Ltd.	0	-38	-30
77.	Prize Petroleum Company Ltd.	0	-393	-126
78.	Ranchi Ashok Bihar Hotel Corpn. Ltd.	-55	-58	-95
79.	Richardson and Cruddas (1972) Ltd.	-2156	-1626	-2949
80.	Sambhar Salts Ltd.	-413	0	0
81.	Scooters India Ltd.	-1711	-1994	-600
82.	Shipping Corporation of India Ltd.	0	-42821	-11431
83.	STCL Ltd.	-17802	-28466	-29612
84.	Triveni Structurals Ltd.	-5318	-5233	-7587
85.	Tungabhadra Steel Products Ltd.	-2612	-2875	-3115
86.	Tyre Corporation of India Ltd.	-1323	-2086	-1636
87.	Utkal Ashok Hotel Corpn. Ltd.	-71	-60	-61
88.	Vignyan Industries Ltd.	-173	0	-271
TOTAL		-2181585	-2768321	-2826050

Review of corporate social responsibility guidelines

1304. SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state whether Department of Public Enterprises, GOI will review para 5.1 of the Corporate Social Responsibility guidelines for Central Public Sector Enterprises and make necessary rectification therein under intimation to State Government of Odisha so as to enable the State Government to furnish a suitable reply to the Odisha Human Rights Commission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA): The guidelines on Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) were issued by the Department of Public Enterprises (DPE) for the Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) in April, 2010. Para 5.1 of these guidelines mention the mandatory budgetary allocation to be made by CPSEs for CSR every year.

DPE reviewed and issued revised guidelines on CSR and Sustainability for CPSEs effective from 01.04.2013 which also provided for mandatory budgetary allocations at para 1.5.1.

Subsequently, the Companies Act, 2013 was promulgated in August, 2013. Section 135 of the Act pertains to CSR and provides for a mandatory spend on CSR by all companies, including CPSEs, which fulfil the eligibility criteria based on turnover, net worth, or profits.

The Companies (CSR Policy) Rules, 2014 formulated by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, which came into effect on 01.04.2014, are applicable to all companies, including CPSEs.

DPE has issued a new set of Guidelines on CSR & Sustainability in October, 2014, for CPSEs which supplement the Companies (CSR Policy) Rules, 2014.

Revival of loss making PSUs

1305. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has decided to shut down HMT watches, if so, the reasons therefor;
- (b) the details of the losses suffered by the PSU during last ten years;
- (c) the details of the factors responsible for these losses;

(d) whether the Board for Reconstruction of PSUs recommended for its revival; and

(e) if so, why the decision to close it down has been taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) As on 31.03.2014, the company recorded a cumulative loss of ₹ 2252.22 crores. Details of year-wise losses during the past 10 years:

Year	Loss (₹ in lakhs)
2004-2005	-13453
2005-2006	-7600
2006-2007	-19581
2007-2008	-14695
2008-2009	-16405
2009-2010	-16835
2010-2011	-25374
2011-2012	-22404
2012-2013	-24247
2013-2014	-23307

(c) Factors responsible for these losses are as follows:

- (i) High salaries and wages cost and high interest
- (ii) Continued concentration on production of mechanical watches as the major infrastructure had been tooled up for the same even though, the market had shifted to quartz watches from mechanical watches
- (iii) Low value addition
- (iv) Inability to pay creditors resulted in the disruption of supply chain
- (v) Reduced production resulted in non-supply of watches to trade which led to non-viability of operation of Redistribution Stockists, wholesalers and retailers, who defaulted on payment to HMT Watches Ltd.
- (vi) Not undertaking product promotion activities,
- (vii) Failure in technological and style modifications.

(d) Yes Sir, the Board for Reconstruction of PSUs recommended for the revival of HMT Watches Ltd. in the year 2006.

(e) Not applicable.

Details of OBC quota employees in heavy industries

†1306. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of heavy industries like Hindustan Organic Chemical Limited, Coal India Limited, etc. in India;

(b) whether reservation quota of OBC quota especially in group 'A' has been filled; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA): (a) As per the latest Public Enterprises Survey 2012-13, there were 277 Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) in the country as on 31.3.2013.

(b) and (c) The representation of OBC employees in CPSEs as on 31.3.2013 was as follows:

Total No. of Employees in CPSEs	Total No. of OBC Employees	Total No. of Managers/ Executives	Total Managers/ Executives in OBC category
14,04,457	1,90,731	2,76,430	32,397

The above data includes OBC employees in CPSEs recruited prior to the introduction of Reservation policy for OBCs in 1993. The implementation of the reservation policy and filling up the quota for OBC category in CPSEs is monitored by the management of CPSEs and their respective administrative Ministries/Departments.

Assistance extended by HUDCO

1307. SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the help extended by Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO) to different States for building houses during the Tenth and Eleventh Plan period, State-wise; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the number of houses that have been completed during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO BARAL) : (a) Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO) has sanctioned a total amount of ₹ 6,213.68 crore for construction of 14,42,435 houses during the 10th Plan and ₹ 7,472.98 crore for construction of 7,97,173 houses during 11th Plan. The State-wise details are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) Out of the sanctioned projects, 10,66,682 and 1,22,037 houses were completed during the 10th Plan and 11th Plan respectively. The State-wise details are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

Statement-I

No. of Houses sanctioned by HUDCO during 10th and 11th Plan in various States

State	10th Plan Period		11th Plan Period	
	Loan Amount (₹ in crore)	No. of Dwelling Units	Loan Amount (₹ in crore)	No. of Dwelling Units
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	772.39	382108	229.73	7402
Arunachal Pradesh	3.98	40	0.00	0
Assam	102.36	2443	14.51	104
Bihar	20.05	1058	1019.96	400
Chandigarh	40.32	1525	85.00	0
Chhattisgarh	737.60	25636	64.88	7371
Delhi	0.00	0	133.26	2287
Goa	2.00	0	0.00	0
Gujarat	676.75	23280	372.30	34248
Haryana	150.25	1898	539.56	10888
Himachal Pradesh	59.75	0	25.00	0
Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	2202	0.00	0
Jharkhand	561.25	241462	361.90	129595
Karnataka	987.39	288542	502.82	187756

1	2	3	4	5
Kerala	19.47	41897	48.96	1393
Madhya Pradesh	142.89	10005	818.40	45029
Maharashtra	390.30	102338	301.11	2511
Manipur	0.00	1473	0.00	0
Mizoram	27.51	1540	0.00	0
Nagaland	134.74	2395	237.51	760
Odisha	17.33	5293	84.61	426
Puducherry	1.35	1360	88.46	2852
Punjab	0.04	0	742.00	632
Rajasthan	564.25	13135	1396.38	288216
Tamil Nadu	219.89	206622	182.08	699
Tripura	0.45	2037	0.00	0
Uttar Pradesh	383.63	23688	127.39	1778
Uttarakhand	114.98	4230	35.90	284
West Bengal	82.74	56228	61.26	72542
TOTAL	6213.66	1442435	7472.98	797173

- Note:* • Wherever loan amount indicated without number of units, the same pertains to Land Acquisition for housing.
- Wherever units indicated without loan amount, same pertains to grant linked.

Statement-II

No. of housing units completed during the 10th and 11th Plan by HUDCO

State	Dwelling Units completed in 10th Plan*	Dwelling Units Completed in 11th Plan**
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	275926	0
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0
Assam	2093	20
Bihar	32	84

1	2	3
Chandigarh	0	0
Chhattisgarh	378	0
Delhi	0	691
Goa	0	0
Gujarat	18037	20
Haryana	0	0
Himachal Pradesh	0	0
Jammu and Kashmir	718	0
Jharkhand	200060	0
Karnataka	252214	115164
Kerala	31006	108
Madhya Pradesh	2925	5431
Maharashtra	18462	0
Manipur	1093	0
Mizoram	1540	0
Nagaland	1137	55
Odisha	5293	48
Puducherry	826	0
Punjab	0	0
Rajasthan	200	0
Tamil Nadu	203432	0
Tripura	1722	0
Uttar Pradesh	6586	416
Uttarakhand	497	0
West Bengal	42505	0
TOTAL	1066682	122037

* Includes all the schemes reported by Regional Offices as 'Fully Completed'.

** Includes number of units reported by Regional Offices as 'Fully Completed' even in ongoing schemes.

Swachhata Andolan Abhiyan in slum areas

1308. SHRI PAVAN KUMAR VARMA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) number of areas designated as slums in the urban areas of India;
- (b) of these, how many have levels of cleanliness and hygiene that are acceptable to the Government;
- (c) if levels of cleanliness are not being met, what are the root causes behind this; and
- (d) can such causes be eliminated by the stated goals of the Swachhata Andolan Abhiyan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO BARAL) : (a) to (c) National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) has released the data on the estimated number of slum and slum households in the urban area of the country in its report “Key Indicators of Urban Slums in India” based on its 69th round (July, 2012-December, 2012) sample survey. As per this Survey report, estimated number of slums in the country is 33510 including 13761 notified and 19749 non-notified. State-wise estimated number of slums and slums households in India-NSS 69th Round (July, 2012- December, 2012) is given in Statement-I (*See below*). As per Census 2011, the State-wise detailed information on slum households by type of drainage connectivity for waste water outlet, availability of latrine facilities, main source of lighting and source of drinking water in urban slums are at given in Statement II, III, IV and V respectively (*See below*).

(d) Government of India has launched “Swachh Bharat Mission” (SBM) on 2nd October, 2014 with the target to make the country clean by 2nd October, 2019. The Mission covers all 4041 statutory towns/cities, including Telangana State, as per 2011 Census and the components eligible under SBM are (i) Household toilets, (ii) Community toilets, (iii) Public toilets, and (iv) Solid Waste Management. The projects will be implemented involving substantial private sector investment, contribution from beneficiaries and Government incentive/support in form of Viability Gap Funding (VGF). The estimated cost of implementation of the Swachh Bharat Mission is ₹ 62,009 crore. The Government of India share amounts to ₹ 14,623 crore.

The aim of the Mission is to provide 100 % sanitation including toilet facilities to

the urban population of the country. The implementation of schemes under SBM may provide the toilet facilities to the urban population who do not access to the toilet facility. The objectives of the Mission are:

- (i) Eliminate open defecation.
- (ii) Conversion of insanitary toilets to pour flush toilets.
- (iii) Eradication of manual scavenging.
- (iv) 100% collection and scientific processing/disposal/reuse/recycle of Municipal Solid Waste.
- (v) To bring about a behavioural change in people regarding healthy sanitation practices.
- (vi) Generate awareness among the citizens about sanitation and its linkages with public health.
- (vii) Strengthening of urban local bodies to design, execute and operate systems.
- (viii) To create enabling environment for private sector participation in Capital expenditure and Operation and Maintenance expenditure (O&M).

Statement-I

*State-wise estimated number of slums and slums households in
India-NSS 69th Round (July, 2012- December, 2012)*

State	Estimated number of slums			Estimated number of slum households		
	Notified	Non-Notified	Total	Notified	Non-Notified	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	3224	1315	4539	1417890	180769	1598659
Bihar	*	636	655	*	54851	58118
Chhattisgarh	632	446	1079	52846	33395	86241
Gujarat	*	2058	2923	*	284180	336338
Karnataka	716	708	1424	356627	201608	558235
Madhya Pradesh	1327	308	1635	301302	50827	352129
Maharashtra	1954	5769	7723	2033799	1311307	3345106
Odisha	*	744	756	*	136149	137589
Rajasthan	947	653	1600	311672	44793	356466
Tamil Nadu	1208	1156	2364	343521	245089	588611

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Uttar Pradesh	836	978	1814	121737	85798	207535
West Bengal	1274	2684	3957	378459	285542	664001
ALL INDIA **	13761	19749	33510	5559771	3249236	8809007

Source: Key Indicators of Urban Slums in India, 69th Round Reports of NSSO

*: Number of sample slums less than 10, hence estimates not presented

**: Based on all States and UTs, including States and UTs not shown in this statement

Statement-II

State-wise slum households by type of drainage connectivity for waste water outlet in India-2011

States/UTs	Total Number of Households	Waste water outlet connected to		
		Closed Drainage	Open Drainage	No Drainage
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	2,421,268	1,046,362	1,073,653	301,253
Arunachal Pradesh	4,005	167	1,342	2,496
Assam	48,122	5,816	18,197	24,109
Bihar	194,065	37,351	76,664	80,050
Chhattisgarh	395,297	40,181	224,370	130,746
Goa	4,846	2,980	1,155	711
Gujarat	360,291	182,157	78,861	99,273
Haryana	325,997	125,103	169,676	31,218
Himachal Pradesh	14,240	8,249	4,497	1,494
Jammu and Kashmir	96,990	26,103	52,575	18,312
Jharkhand	79,200	11,437	32,909	34,854
Karnataka	728,277	253,874	357,117	117,286
Kerala	54,849	17,411	16,842	20,596
Madhya Pradesh	1,086,692	225,749	620,412	240,531
Maharashtra	2,449,530	1,407,141	853,050	189,339
Meghalaya	10,936	2,140	6,733	2,063

1	2	3	4	5
Mizoram	16,240	3,866	9,964	2,410
Nagaland	15,268	765	12,208	2,295
Odisha	350,306	32,821	128,589	188,896
Punjab	296,482	147,782	115,160	33,540
Rajasthan	383,134	101,944	216,983	64,207
Sikkim	8,612	3,043	5,149	420
Tamil Nadu	1,451,690	610,503	421,360	419,827
Tripura	33,830	1,315	14,665	17,850
Uttar Pradesh	992,728	213,616	702,274	76,838
Uttarakhand	89,398	26,661	57,555	5,182
West Bengal	1,393,319	347,827	609,599	435,893
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3,053	313	2,506	234
Chandigarh	22,080	3,441	12,545	6,094
Delhi	383,609	186,803	174,837	21,969
Puducherry	35,070	7,324	18,656	9,090
INDIA	13,749,424	5,080,245	6,090,103	2,579,076

Note: This Appendix excludes institutional households.

Source: Census of India 2011, Slum Houses, Household Amenities and Assets.

Statement-III

State-wise slum households by availability of latrine facility in India-2011

States/UTs	Total Number of Households	Number of households having latrine facility within	Number of households not having latrine facility	No latrine within premises Alternative source	
				Public	Open
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh	2,421,268	1,993,862	427,406	69,498	357,908
Arunachal Pradesh	4,005	3,351	654	113	541
Assam	48,122	41,593	6,529	1,468	5,061
Bihar	194,065	104,494	89,571	7,118	82,453

1	2	3	4	5	6
Chhattisgarh	395,297	192,393	202,904	38,278	164,626
Goa	4,846	2,953	1,893	1,537	356
Gujarat	360,291	232,075	128,216	51,636	76,580
Haryana	325,997	260,675	65,322	8,878	56,444
Himachal Pradesh	14,240	12,169	2,071	727	1,344
Jammu and Kashmir	96,990	85,539	11,451	2,630	8,821
Jharkhand	79,200	41,731	37,469	4,297	33,172
Karnataka	728,277	461,029	267,248	85,387	181,861
Kerala	54,849	51,123	3,726	1,895	1,831
Madhya Pradesh	1,086,692	683,061	403,631	59,725	343,906
Maharashtra	2,449,530	1,019,634	1,429,896	1,191,026	238,870
Meghalaya	10,936	10,141	795	392	403
Mizoram	16,240	16,120	120	41	79
Nagaland	15,268	14,240	1,028	830	198
Odisha	350,306	168,666	181,640	12,315	169,325
Punjab	296,482	262,906	33,576	2,488	31,088
Rajasthan	383,134	274,306	108,828	8,219	100,609
Sikkim	8,612	7,840	772	544	228
Tamil Nadu	1,451,690	885,619	566,071	231,050	335,021
Tripura	33,830	32,259	1,571	891	680
Uttar Pradesh	992,728	769,145	223,583	37,311	186,272
Uttarakhand	89,398	81,977	7,421	2,000	5,421
West Bengal	1,393,319	1,149,877	243,442	88,733	154,709
A&N Islands	3,053	2,017	1,036	610	426
Chandigarh	22,080	869	21,211	16,921	4,290
Delhi	383,609	192,171	191,438	143,589	47,849
Puducherry	35,070	22,014	13,056	4,322	8,734
INDIA	13,749,424	9,075,849	4,673,575	2,074,469	2,599,106

Note: This Appendix excludes institutional households.

Source: Census of India 2011, Slum Houses, Household Amenities and Assets.

Statement-IV***State-wise Slum Households by Main Source of Lighting in India-2011***

States/UTs	Total Number of Households	Main Source of lighting				
		Electricity	Kerosene	Solar energy	Other oil and Any other	No lighting
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	2,421,268	2,338,497	64,248	8,032	4,517	5,974
Arunachal Pradesh	4,005	3,468	525	1	-	11
Assam	48,122	35,852	11,879	130	56	205
Bihar	194,065	106,957	84,405	464	1,533	706
Chhattisgarh	395,297	364,536	27,961	304	1,293	1,203
Goa	4,846	4,715	119	5	2	5
Gujarat	360,291	330,597	21,997	470	2,113	5,114
Haryana	325,997	300,979	18,138	362	3,962	2,556
Himachal Pradesh	14,240	13,598	582	17	34	9
Jammu and Kashmir	96,990	94,173	1,886	85	653	193
Jharkhand	79,200	61,106	17,323	174	390	207
Karnataka	728,277	672,297	50,129	908	1,664	3,279
Kerala	54,849	52,879	1,828	49	61	32
Madhya Pradesh	1,086,692	975,872	101,570	1,273	4,264	3,713
Maharashtra	2,449,530	2,296,617	127,794	2,871	8,010	14,238
Meghalaya	10,936	10,392	488	3	32	21
Mizoram	16,240	16,057	117	4	54	8
Nagaland	15,268	15,001	208	17	24	18
Odisha	350,306	264,546	77,339	750	1,423	6,248
Punjab	296,482	286,539	6,265	228	1,652	1,798
Rajasthan	383,134	341,361	35,321	384	2,828	3,240
Sikkim	8,612	8,518	61	-	1	32
Tamil Nadu	1,451,690	1,355,952	85,134	781	3,199	6,624

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Tripura	33,830	31,028	2,478	147	55	122
Uttar Pradesh	992,728	774,259	198,115	2,858	10,974	6,522
Uttarakhand	89,398	83,847	4,461	165	503	422
West Bengal	1,393,319	1,178,923	181,842	16,626	5,825	10,103
A & N Islands	3,053	2,993	52	-	3	5
Chandigarh	22,080	19,440	2,016	153	199	272
Delhi	383,609	373,160	8,682	280	974	513
Puducherry	35,070	34,002	991	2	19	56
INDIA	13,749,424	12,448,161	1,133,954	37,543	56,317	73,449

Note: This Appendix excludes institutional households.

Source: Census of India 2011, Slum Houses, Household Amenities and Assets.

Statement-V

State-wise Slum Households Classified by Source and Location of Drinking Water by them in India-2011

States/UTs	Number of Households (Hhs) by Source of Drinking Water						
	Total Number of Households	Tap		Hand Pump & Tube Well, Borehole	Well		All Others
		Treated Source	Un Treated Source		Covered	Un Covered	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Andhra Pradesh	2,421,268	1,88,381	150,341	261,637	10,417	47,244	67,812
Arunachal Pradesh	4,005	444	1,494	1,861	12	38	156
Assam	48,122	12,410	1,074	25,490	1,521	4,677	2,950
Bihar	194,065	22,760	7,509	152,564	1,515	5,252	4,465
Chhattisgarh	395,297	168,218	72,374	127,204	3,891	19,432	4,178
Goa	4,846	4,538	189	6	17	18	78
Gujarat	360,291	261,793	42,761	37,413	1,478	708	16,138
Haryana	325,997	208,355	30,227	72,908	1,558	932	12,017
Himachal Pradesh	14,240	13,174	218	503	86	37	222
Jammu and Kashmir	96,990	61,904	26,350	5,080	567	139	2,950
Jharkhand	79,200	17,134	4,631	39,013	2,531	14,319	1,572

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Karnataka	728,277	491,339	117,819	75,900	4,903	15,130	23,186
Kerala	54,849	29,185	2,601	1,273	7,742	13,619	429
Madhya Pradesh	1,086,692	525,635	135,668	325,874	12,871	51,128	35,516
Maharashtra	2,449,530	2,121,90	90,313	153,705	11,617	22,251	49,737
Meghalaya	10,936	6,717	543	215	637	483	2,341
Mizoram	16,240	9,189	1,707	377	460	289	4,218
Nagaland	15,268	626	4,859	2,331	1,383	2,304	3,765
Odisha	350,306	122,649	19,897	137,272	15,335	46,841	8,312
Punjab	296,482	179,047	27,849	85,062	377	258	3,889
Rajasthan	383,134	291,176	26,933	41,139	2,059	2,461	19,366
Sikkim	8,612	6,170	1,808	6	24	-	604
Tamil Nadu	1,451,690	974,400	196,122	193,264	12,137	28,245	47,522
Tripura	33,830	16,372	3,555	12,527	203	732	441
Uttar Pradesh	992,728	383,273	67,573	518,549	3,602	3,772	15,959
Uttarakhand	89,398	61,001	4,944	22,357	132	51	913
West Bengal	1,393,319	776,557	103,869	452,838	8,305	28,696	23,054
A&N Islands	3,053	2,923	16	3	-	94	17
Chandigarh	22,080	16,019	4,544	1,121	81	7	308
Delhi	383,609	281,081	42,153	44,138	474	247	15,516
Puducherry	35,070	31,959	2,487	406	12	136	70
INDIA	13,749,424	8,981,77	1,192,428	2,792,036	105,947	309,540	367,701

Note: This Appendix excludes institutional households.

Source: Census of India 2011, Slum Houses, Household Amenities and Assets.

Financial support for housing in Odisha and Jharkhand

1309.SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the approximate shortage of houses in the country at present;
- (b) whether Government has chalked out any plan for housing for all by 2022; if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Ministry has requested Ministry of Finance/RBI to ease financing norms for affordable housing; if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps being taken by Government to provide financial support/assistance to the economically poor and tribal people particularly from Odisha and Jharkhand to make them able to acquire/construct a house?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYA (BABUL SUPRIYO) BARAL):

(a) As per the report of the Technical Group on estimation of urban housing shortage of the country, the total housing shortage in urban areas was 18.78 million in 2012.

(b) Government proposes to launch a new housing mission which includes slum development, rental housing and interest subsidy scheme etc.

(c) Ministry has requested Ministry of Finance/RBI to ease financing for affordable housing by carving out a separate window under Priority Sector Lending (PSL) for affordable housing and provide infrastructure status to affordable housing.

(d) The Government of India has undertaken various schemes like Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY), Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP), Interest Subsidy Scheme to ensure financial support to urban poor through out the country including Odisha and Jharkhand. Besides these, Government of India proposes to launch new housing mission to further ensure affordable housing.

Programmes for houseless families

1310.DR. VIJAYLAXMI SADHO:

SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY:

Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) total number of families in the country, the details, State-wise, rural and urban area-wise;

(b) of the above how many families own houses, details thereof, State-wise;

(c) how many families do not own houses, State-wise, rural and urban area-wise details;

- (d) whether Government would provide houses to all house-less families; and
- (e) if so, the programme and time-limit for providing the houses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYA (BABUL SUPRIYO) BARAL):

(a) to (c) As per Census-2011 household data, out of a total of 24.67 crore households in the country, 21.35 crore households comprising 15.90 crore from Rural area and 5.45 crore from Urban area, own houses. The remaining 3.32 crore households consisting of 0.88 crore from rural area and 2.43 crore from urban area do not own houses. State-wise, rural and urban area-wise details are given in Statement (*See below*).

(d) and (e) The Government has set the target of providing pucca houses to all by 2022 as announced in the President's Address to Joint Session of both the Houses of Parliament on 9th June, 2014.

To realise the objectives of "Housing for All", Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation has devised a new scheme for urban areas. The Scheme, at present, is at appraisal stage by Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC).

For the rural areas, Ministry of Rural Development implements Indira Awas Yojana (IAY).

Statement

State-wise number of Households having owned houses in India-2011

(000)

States/UTs	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Total	No of	Total	No of	Total	No of
	number of	Owned	number of	Owned	number of	Owned
	Households	Households	Households	Households	Households	Households
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	21025	16499	14246	12859	6778	3640
Arunachal Pradesh	262	179	196	159	66	19
Assam	6367	5598	5375	4962	993	636
Bihar	18941	18333	16927	16662	2014	1671
Chhattisgarh	5623	5072	4384	4205	1239	867
Goa	323	255	125	109	198	145
Gujarat	12182	10223	6765	6295	5416	3928
Haryana	4718	4169	2966	2850	1752	1318

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Himachal Pradesh	1477	1288	1311	1206	166	82
Jammu and Kashmir	2015	1949	1498	1477	517	472
Jharkhand	6182	5519	4686	4574	1496	945
Karnataka	13180	9786	7864	7072	5316	2714
Kerala	7716	6997	4096	3800	3621	3197
Madhya Pradesh	14968	13602	11122	10739	3845	2863
Maharashtra	23831	19331	13017	11786	10814	7546
Manipur	507	475	336	322	171	152
Meghalaya	538	441	422	390	116	51
Mizoram	221	146	105	90	116	56
Nagaland	400	295	285	249	115	47
Orissa	9691	8728	8144	7819	1517	910
Punjab	2094	4808	3316	3168	2094	1640
Rajasthan	12581	11728	9490	9229	3091	2499
Sikkim	128	83	92	71	36	12
Tamil Nadu	18493	13787	9564	8656	8929	5130
Tripura	843	774	608	582	235	193
Uttar Pradesh	32924	31179	25475	25055	7449	6124
Uttarakhand	1997	1655	1405	1260	592	396
West Bengal	20067	17915	13717	13117	6350	4799
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	93	54	59	38	34	15
Chandigarh	235	112	7	2	228	110
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	73	41	35	28	38	13
Daman and Diu	60	23	13	9	48	14
Delhi	3341	2279	79	65	3261	2215
Lakshadweep	11	9	3	2	8	7
Puducherry	3012	196	95	78	206	118
INDIA	246693	213526	167827	158984	78866	54542

Source: Census of India 2011: Series-H: Tables on Houses, Household Amenities and Assets.

Displaced persons in urban West Bengal

1311.SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has scheme for displaced persons in urban colonies of West Bengal, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether it is fact that there is non-allocation of funds under the said scheme since 2007-08, if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) whether Government will continue this scheme in future and if so, details thereof for the future course of action?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO BARAL) : (a) There was a scheme for provision for “Infrastructure Facilities in the Displaced Persons’ Colonies in West Bengal”, up to the year 2003-04.

- (b) No allocation of funds was made under this scheme since 2007-08 due to discontinuation of the scheme.
- (c) No, Sir.

Dream houses for widows and eunuchs

1312.SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is proposed to construct dream houses for widows and eunuchs in the urban areas of the country, if so, the details thereof; and
- (b) the existing status of provision of housing facilities for economically poor people in urban areas of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO BARAL) : (a) and (b) The Government provides housing facilities for economically poor people in urban areas including widows and eunuchs through its various schemes and programs like Jawaharlal Nehru Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), Rajiv AwasYojana (RAY), Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP) etc. Under the proposed interest subsidy scheme, it is envisaged to provide subsidy on interest on home loans to vulnerable sections like widows, transgender (eunuchs) on priority.

Houses for urban poor of Chhattisgarh

1313.SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) schemes launched by Government for the alleviation of poverty of the urban poor in the country;
- (b) whether Government has done any survey to find out the number of urban poor and their housing requirements, if so, the details thereof;
- (c) how many dwelling units will be required to cover all the urban poor in the country particularly in the State of Chhattisgarh; and
- (d) whether Government will encourage Corporate Social Responsibilities (CSR) activities for building houses for the urban poor, if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO BARAL) : (a) Government of India has launched the National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM) by replacing the existing scheme 'Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY)' w.e.f September, 2013.

Further, the Ministry have been implementing Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) components of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), Rajiv AwasYojana (RAY) and Rajiv RinYojana (RRY), as Centrally Sponsored Schemes, in the entire country to address the housing needs of slum dwellers and urban poor. BSUP and IHSDP components of JNNURM has been extended upto 31st March, 2015 only for completing projects sanctioned till 31st March, 2012.

The Government has set the target of providing houses to all by 2022 as announced in the President's Address to Joint Session of both the Houses of Parliament on 9th June, 2014. The Scheme, at present, is at appraisal stage by Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC).

(b) and (c) No, Sir. However, a Technical Group constituted by Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation has estimated the urban housing shortage at the beginning of 12th Five Year Plan period (*i.e.* 2012) as 18.78 million. State-wise details of urban housing shortage including for the State of Chhattisgarh as estimated by the Technical Group, are given in Statement (*See below*).

(d) Yes, Sir. Ministry of Corporate Affairs has already included 'slum area development', as an activity under Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013 under Corporate Social/Responsibility (CSR).

Statement

Distribution of Housing Shortage among States and UTs

Name of States/ UTs	Estimated No. of households below poverty line in Urban	Number of households with katcha houses in Urban	Average of BPL and katcha house households	State % in the total	State-wise distribution of housing shortage- 2012 (in millions)
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh	1014583	235,159	624871	6.78	1.27
Arunachal Pradesh	16667	11,607	14137	0.15	0.03
Assam	233333	37,262	135298	1.47	0.28
Bihar	933333	230,961	582147	6.31	1.19
Chhattisgarh	283333	60,731	172032	1.87	0.35
Delhi	477083	1,170	239127	2.59	0.49
Goa	12500	50,987	31744	0.34	0.06
Gujarat	929167	40,275	484721	5.26	0.99
Haryana	408333	2,249	205291	2.23	0.42
Himachal Pradesh	18750	17,207	17979	0.19	0.04
Jammu and Kashmir	87500	44,591	66046	0.72	0.13
Jharkhand	500000	118,126	309063	3.35	0.63
Karnataka	935417	66,278	500847	5.43	1.02
Kerala	375000	159,434	267217	2.90	0.54
Madhya Pradesh	935417	144,517	539967	5.86	1.10
Maharashtra	1893750	7,887	950819	10.31	1.94
Manipur	77083	2,311	39697	0.43	0.08
Meghalaya	29167	2,989	16078	0.17	0.03

1	2	3	4	5	6
Mizoram	12500	6,875	9688	0.11	0.02
Nagaland	29167	175,906	102536	1.11	0.21
Odisha	368750	37,050	202900	2.20	0.41
Puducherry	2083	66,821	34452	0.37	0.07
Punjab	383333	405	191869	2.08	0.39
Rajasthan	691667	437,413	564540	6.12	1.15
Sikkim	2083	4,110	3097	0.03	0.01
Tamil Nadu	906250	324,891	615571	6.68	1.25
Tripura	18750	12,687	15719	0.17	0.03
Uttar Pradesh	2860417	153,070	1506743	16.34	3.07
Uttarakhand	156250	433	78342	0.85	0.16
West Bengal	1302083	3,118	652601	7.08	1.33
Andaman and Nicobar Island	83	186	135	0.00	0.00
Chandigarh	19167	187	9677	0.10	0.02
Dadra and Nagar	5208	39,716	22462	0.24	0.05
Daman and Diu	11250	72	5661	0.06	0.01
Lakshadweep	208	13,777	6993	0.08	0.01
INDIA	15929667	2510458	9220062	100.00	18.78

Source: 2009-10 Planning Commission data on BPL and Census 2011 data.

Increase in cost of urban houses

1314.DR. T. N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the price of houses in urban areas/cities are increasingly getting out of reach of the people of the lower income groups, if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Government thereto;

(b) whether the various schemes launched for providing affordable housing for the people belonging to the lower income groups have not been able to achieve the objective of affordable housing/housing for all, if so, the details thereof and along with the constraints encountered in this regard; and

(c) the details of the steps proposed to be taken to remove the constraints faced in developing affordable housing units in urban areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYA (BABUL SUPRIYO) BARAL):

(a) Prices of housing are market driven which are based on demand and supply of housing stock.

(b) and (c) Government ensures affordability through its various schemes and programmes like Interest Subsidy Scheme, Credit Risk Guarantee Fund, Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY). Government proposes to launch new housing mission to further ensure affordability.

Measures for providing housing to all

1315.DR. K. P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is working on slew of measures like increasing the land area ceiling limit for necessary environment approvals. Self certification and lowering of interest rates to ensure housing for all, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government is considering to remove all hurdles for faster implementation of housing for all aim of Government, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYA (BABUL SUPRIYO) BARAL):

(a) and (b) The Government is working on different measures like infrastructure status to affordable housing, increasing built up area ceiling limit for environment clearance of affordable housing, single window approval system etc. for faster implementation of housing projects. In addition, interest subsidy scheme under proposed National Housing Mission envisages self-certification of income, upfront subsidy etc. to lower the interest rate.

Homeless people in the country

†1316. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of such families and persons in the country who do not have any house to live at their native place or at the place where they are earning their livelihood;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the number of such families who do not own a house out of the families who cannot afford the expenditure of housing; and

(c) the number of such houses in the country which do not have the facility of toilet and drinking water?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO BARAL) : (a) and (b) As per Census-2011 household data, there are 447,585 houseless households and 17.72 lakh houseless persons in the country. The Ministry has no specific report about the financial capacities of these homeless families.

(c) As per Census 2011, Tables on Housing Stock, Amenities and Assets, out of 24.67 crore total households in the country, 13.10 crore households have no latrine facilities within the premises while 13.18 crore households do not have drinking water facility within the premises. Of these, rural households account for 11.62 crore and 10.91 crore respectively for absence of latrine and drinking water facilities within the premises.

License for street vendors

1317. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a study by National Association of Street Vendors of India show that most of the street vendors do not have license, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the State-wise status of implementation of the Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Act, 2014; and

(c) the number of States in which Town Vending Committees have been formed and survey of existing State vendors is under progress?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO BARAL) : (a) No such study is available with the Ministry.

(b) and (c) Formation of Town Vending Committees and conduct of survey of Street Vendors under the Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Act, 2014 will be done by the States/UTs as per Rules and scheme to be framed by them. Framing of the scheme with-in the time specified in the Act is a statutory

function of the State Government. Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation has requested all States/UTs to ensure immediate action for framing of rules and scheme under the Act.

Small houses for slum dwellers

†1318. DR. BHUSHAN LAL JANGDE: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is going to provide 'pucca' houses in cities in order to eradicate slums and these houses are not suitable even for a small family;
- (b) whether the above mentioned houses are being provided to a slum dweller family irrespective of the fact that the family is big one and has to accommodate extended family as well;
- (c) whether pigs, goats and other cattle are reared in these 'pucca' houses provided by Government and there is no rule/restriction over it; and
- (d) whether Government would take steps to provide planned assistance to slum dwellers so that they can lead a secure and normal life?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO BARAL) : (a) to (d) The Government has set the target of providing houses to all by 2022 as announced in the President's Address to Joint Session of both the Houses of Parliament on 9th June, 2014. However, under the current slum-redevelopment/slum up-gradation scheme, Government of India provides financial assistance to the States for construction of pucca houses with the carpet area between 21-27 sq. m. This Ministry also implements National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM) for urban poor including slum-dwellers for skill development leading to employment or self-employment by facilitating access to credit. Families eligible for housing under the Scheme for slum redevelopment are identified by the concerned State Governments as per their norms and through surveys.

Livelihood activities in houses, if any, including rearing of livestock are governed by local municipal laws.

Promotion scheme for MSME in border States like West Bengal

1319. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any specific scheme for the promotion of micro, small and medium industry in the border States like West Bengal, if so, the details thereof; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if not, then whether Government is going to formulate any such specific plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) and (b) No Sir. However, Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) has been implementing various schemes/ programmes to promote MSMEs across the country including border areas covering West Bengal.

Census of unorganized sector units

1320.SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has conducted any census on the unorganized sector units; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) and (b) Sir, Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises is entrusted with the responsibility of collection of data pertaining to Small Scale Industries (SSI) Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) sector. It has conducted four Censuses of the registered sector. Third All India Census of SSI and Fourth All India Census of MSME had provision to cover the unregistered sector, in addition to the registered sector. The latest Census (Fourth Census), conducted (with base reference year 2006-07), wherein the data was collected till 2009 and results published in 2011-12, as well as data extracted from Economic Census 2005 conducted by Central Statistics Office (CSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI), for activities excluded from Fourth Census, namely wholesale/retail trade, legal, educational and social services, hotel and restaurants, transports and storage and warehousing (except cold storage). As per this census the total number of unregistered MSMEs functioning in the country stands at 346.12 lakh.

Financial packages for rural industries

1321.SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is giving financial packages to Khadi and Village Industries Commission for the development of rural industries; and

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last five years, State-wise, and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) and (b) Government is providing plan funds to KVIC for the development of khadi and village industries in

rural as well as urban areas. In particular, Government has been implementing a credit-linked subsidy programme named Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) through KVIC as nodal agency at the national level for generating employment in the Country by setting up of micro-enterprises in the non-farm sector in rural as well as urban areas. Under PMEGP, general category beneficiaries can avail of margin money subsidy of 25% of the project cost in rural areas and 15% in urban areas. For beneficiaries belonging to special categories such as scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, OBCs, minorities, women, ex-servicemen, physically handicapped, beneficiaries belonging to North Eastern Region, hill and border areas, etc., the margin money subsidy is 35% in rural areas and 25% in urban area. The maximum cost of project is ₹ 25 lakh in the manufacturing sector and ₹ 10 lakh in the service sector. State-wise release of margin money subsidy which is treated as target as also the achievements in term of the margin money subsidy utilized, the corresponding number of projects assisted and estimated employment generated during the last five years is given in Statement (*See below*).

In addition, Government through KVIC and the Coir Board has also been implementing a cluster-based scheme named Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI), under which khadi, village industries and coir clusters have been taken up for development by providing them with improved equipments, common facilities centres, business development services, training, capacity building and design and marketing support, etc. 101 clusters (29 Khadi, 47 Village Industries and 25 Coir clusters) have been assisted under this scheme with an outlay of ₹ 82.09 crore during Eleventh Five Year Plan. SFURTI Scheme has been revamped in Twelfth Five Year Plan and 71 clusters with an outlay of ₹ 149.44 crore have been proposed for development in the 1st phase.

Statement

State-wise margin money subsidy released and utilized, number of projects assisted and estimated employment generated

2009-10

Sl. No.	State/UT	Margin money subsidy released (₹ lakh)	Margin money subsidy utilized # (₹ lakh)	Number of projects assisted	Estimated employment generated (No. of persons)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	1820.00	1803.94	1782	17820
2.	Himachal Pradesh	567.79	615.2	485	1963
3.	Punjab	1290.13	2106.77	986	8764

1	2	3	4	5	6
4. UT Chandigarh		0.00	40.63	36	185
5. Uttarakhand		332.94	1105.37	891	9088
6. Haryana		1066.22	1347.41	555	4284
7. Delhi		-150.00@	60.00	85	850
8. Rajasthan		1125.77	2936.23	1438	14427
9. Uttar Pradesh		9739.75	13168.98	4161	41728
10. Bihar		900.00	1123.50	884	5112
11. Sikkim		270.00	120.81	60	226
12. Arunachal Pradesh		351.43	93.02	158	1580
13. Nagaland		350.00	33.96	17	286
14. Manipur		300.00	183.65	211	1187
15. Mizoram		327.40	256.11	156	1705
16. Tripura		350.00	459.02	354	1757
17. Meghalaya		606.01	630.26	399	2167
18. Assam		1635.00	1895.36	2430	15280
19. West Bengal		7200.00	9055.84	7197	69203
20. Jharkhand		300.00	779.36	353	3530
21. Odisha		3422.13	3881.22	1935	17812
22. Chhattisgarh		1952.54	1582.05	464	7410
23. Madhya Pradesh		709.91	3295.87	1138	12294
24. Gujarat*		234.52	2784.71	1331	12643
25. Maharashtra **		3150.15	5624.96	3296	21961
26. Andhra Pradesh		6159.93	8956.14	2995	73073
27. Karnataka		1979.34	3000.87	1509	17198
28. Goa		136.59	168.89	89	1408
29. Lakshadweep		0.00	6.48	14	62

1	2	3	4	5	6
30. Kerala		1245.20	3348.64	2162	13675
31. Tamil Nadu		3930.61	5677.29	3142	45510
32. Puducherry		6.57	28.33	73	396
33. Andaman and Nicobar Islands		33.76	72.88	132	398
TOTAL		51343.69	76243.75	40918	424982

including un-utilized balance funds of previous year.

* including Daman and Diu.

** including Dadra and Nagar Haveli

2010-11

Sl. No.	State/UT	Margin money subsidy released (₹ lakh)	Margin money subsidy utilized # (₹ lakh)	Number of projects assisted	Estimated employment generated (No. of persons)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	2544.81	2941.29	1920	15360
2.	Himachal Pradesh	1374.78	1339.72	961	4781
3.	Punjab	1833.28	1755.06	823	8234
4.	UT Chandigarh	63.98	28.96	30	302
5.	Uttarakhand	1120.18	1190.26	974	8769
6.	Haryana	1887.82	1886.64	915	10508
7.	Delhi	173.83	109.72	149	1490
8.	Rajasthan	4401.64	3904.93	2481	24085
9.	Uttar Pradesh	13848.08	13360.58	4462	45019
10.	Bihar	3504.32	3207.20	1428	8316
11.	Sikkim	173.77	154.24	78	321
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	248.00	342.44	232	2320
13.	Nagaland	466.00	546.35	242	1396
14.	Manipur	0.00	304.55	204	1691
15.	Mizoram	306.00	546.51	380	3658

1	2	3	4	5	6
16. Tripura		811.25	1098.76	733	2583
17. Meghalaya		515.00	574.00	305	1609
18. Assam		5538.00	4808.10	4756	38473
19. West Bengal		6719.17	6719.06	5679	56790
20. Jharkhand		1562.68	2429.68	1707	15363
21. Odisha		4949.26	4983.97	2581	25842
22. Chhattisgarh		2983.58	3643.65	1576	18213
23. Madhya Pradesh		5440.13	5196.18	1180	17467
24. Gujarat*		3042.54	3229.02	1354	16483
25. Maharashtra **		4793.82	5244.46	4848	36592
26. Andhra Pradesh		7443.94	7750.24	2743	53808
27. Karnataka		3696.02	3681.27	1871	14000
28. Goa		391.71	294.79	133	2456
29. Lakshadweep		77.00	26.08	32	84
30. Kerala		3164.19	3141.21	1641	11375
31. Tamil Nadu		4389.80	4475.04	2247	31895
32. Puducherry		85.64	103.24	216	757
33. Andaman and Nicobar Islands		171.83	101.06	183	573
TOTAL		87722.05	89118.26	49064	480613

including un-utilized balance funds of previous year.

* including Daman and Diu.

** including Dadra and Nagar Haveli

2011-12

Sl. No.	State/UT	Margin money subsidy released (₹ lakh)	Margin money subsidy utilized # (₹ lakh)	Number of projects assisted	Estimated employment generated (No. of persons)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	2780.57	2983.42	1920	15360
2.	Himachal Pradesh	1141.28	1152.51	809	4248

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Punjab	1695.61	1756.94	899	4622
4.	UT Chandigarh	0.00	39.98	38	144
5.	Uttarakhand	1123.74	1059.62	894	6942
6.	Haryana	1396.25	1353.79	786	7418
7.	Delhi	213.02	189.69	195	906
8.	Rajasthan	3684.10	3518.29	2075	14955
9.	Uttar Pradesh	18851.45	18599.43	5569	59901
10.	Bihar	7417.30	9873.73	4887	35193
11.	Sikkim	0.00	113.87	64	253
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	349.25	431.63	375	1516
13.	Nagaland	695.46	1155.94	556	6545
14.	Manipur	630.42	869.51	564	3142
15.	Mizoram	508.00	723.57	418	3404
16.	Tripura	2868.06	2539.45	1812	16079
17.	Meghalaya	833.42	1228.13	712	3273
18.	Assam	4035.14	5544.99	5280	44205
19.	West Bengal	5581.67	5581.67	5806	61092
20.	Jharkhand	3620.64	3486.33	2372	7116
21.	Odisha	4220.87	4194.51	2259	20905
22.	Chhattisgarh	3182.97	3306.12	1510	10345
23.	Madhya Pradesh	5172.54	5419.41	1943	16256
24.	Gujarat*	6101.97	6147.35	1863	18662
25.	Maharashtra **	4730.07	4548.95	2705	24661
26.	Andhra Pradesh	5568.30	5497.37	1672	37336
27.	Karnataka	3863.96	3872.13	1852	14971
28.	Goa	215.22	296.12	155	2467
29.	Lakshadweep	0.00	10.52	12	25

1	2	3	4	5	6
30. Kerala		2910.66	2928.85	1629	9195
31. Tamil Nadu		7383.44	7164.15	3228	43473
32. Puducherry		164.32	79.22	72	361
33. Andaman and Nicobar Islands		83.22	116.47	204	552
TOTAL		101022.92	105783.66	55135	495523

including un-utilized balance funds of previous year.

* including Daman and Diu.

** including Dadra and Nagar Haveli.

2012-13

Sl. No.	State/UT	Margin money subsidy released (₹ lakh)	Margin money subsidy utilized # (₹ lakh)	Number of projects assisted	Estimated employment generated (No. of persons)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	3667.37	3413.99	2036	17452
2.	Himachal Pradesh	1449.60	1350.84	916	4522
3.	Punjab	1691.03	1417.92	770	5206
4.	UT Chandigarh	135.38	68.63	55	239
5.	Uttarakhand	1979.18	2043.16	1426	8368
6.	Haryana	1898.29	1511.38	927	4867
7.	Delhi	368.98	133.52	161	1284
8.	Rajasthan	6737.25	6223.97	2623	21252
9.	Uttar Pradesh	14789.65	12968.42	4529	49883
10.	Bihar	7234.44	7669.08	3150	19106
11.	Sikkim	216.09	88.49	49	283
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	290.74	296.50	261	2364
13.	Nagaland	1049.83	1101.32	436	5570
14.	Manipur	1057.31	1098.49	660	3541
15.	Mizoram	724.52	545.82	517	3201

1	2	3	4	5	6
16. Tripura		2867.73	2441.35	1604	10228
17. Meghalaya		1194.87	869.07	458	2160
18. Assam		6614.04	5801.15	7336	26976
19. West Bengal		7326.41	7382.49	6632	52624
20. Jharkhand		3396.37	3423.46	2297	11466
21. Odisha		7937.60	7518.67	3735	29937
22. Chhattisgarh		4456.80	3714.39	1748	12026
23. Madhya Pradesh		9831.73	9097.43	3201	27825
24. Gujarat*		5640.48	3304.67	1066	11095
25. Maharashtra **		6875.19	6794.14	3640	22358
26. Andhra Pradesh		7190.36	5655.41	1968	17982
27. Karnataka		6318.62	3580.73	1251	10103
28. Goa		387.68	83.87	46	355
29. Lakshadweep		0	0	0	0
30. Kerala		3265.49	3343.35	1872	12396
31. Tamil Nadu		6084.27	4916.28	2244	32723
32. Puducherry		17.00	83.79	54	294
33. Andaman and Nicobar Islands		149.75	124.62	216	560
TOTAL		122844.05	108066.40	57884	428246

including un-utilized balance funds of previous year.

* including Daman and Diu.

** including Dadra and Nagar Haveli.

2013-14

Sl. No.	State/UT	Margin money subsidy released (₹ lakh)	Margin money subsidy utilized # (₹ lakh)	Number of projects assisted	Estimated employment generated (No. of persons)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	2994.07	3221.92	1849	11818
2.	Himachal Pradesh	1742.71	1613.86	1112	5307

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Punjab	2993.38	2472.08	942	7536
4.	UT Chandigarh	202.70	59.11	55	385
5.	Uttarakhand	2246.04	2099.99	1236	7335
6.	Haryana	1550.54	2074.98	939	6352
7.	Delhi	0	164.75	142	1136
8.	Rajasthan	3331.20	4056.87	1278	13280
9.	Uttar Pradesh	13988.57	15117.55	4358	43449
10.	Bihar	8136.60	7725.19	3121	20043
11.	Sikkim	0	108.09	66	255
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	963.25	889.42	657	6570
13.	Nagaland	1882.67	1125.76	419	4365
14.	Manipur	1750.20	1591.34	733	5277
15.	Mizoram	1210.87	886.40	777	5050
16.	Tripura	1109.32	2227.40	1307	9175
17.	Meghalaya	759.19	571.46	414	1037
18.	Assam	3619.41	7397.40	8279	24555
19.	West Bengal	6017.77	5596.67	3273	24189
20.	Jharkhand	4508.29	4533.09	2612	13060
21.	Odisha	3629.32	4231.41	2222	20482
22.	Chhattisgarh	2559.67	1891.21	867	4435
23.	Madhya Pradesh	9038.13	7981.76	2463	19449
24.	Gujarat*	2522.22	4401.80	914	13420
25.	Maharashtra **	4327.19	4737.63	2116	14869
26.	Andhra Pradesh	3036.32	4610.54	1453	18170
27.	Karnataka	5295.41	7837.31	2760	25261
28.	Goa	0	89.64	42	214
29.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
30. Kerala		2710.19	2756.94	1505	11507
31. Tamil Nadu		5839.78	5287.64	2269	29496
32. Puducherry		484.25	43.17	43	181
33. Andaman and Nicobar Islands		387.02	172.59	237	887
TOTAL		98836.38	107574.97	50460	368545

including un-utilized balance funds of previous year.

* including Daman and Diu.

** including Dadra and Nagar Haveli.

Problems being faced by MSME sector

1322. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the problems being faced by the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) sector in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has redressed the grievances in the MSME sector; and

(c) whether Government has increased the role of MSME sector in generation of employment opportunities in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) Yes Sir, Government is aware of the problems being faced by the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) sector in the country which include problems related to credit, infrastructure, technology, marketing etc.

(b) Government has been redressing the grievances of the MSME Sector by implementing various Schemes and programmes such as Credit Guarantee Scheme, Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme, Cluster Development Programme, National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme, Prime Minister's Employment Generation programme, etc.

(c) The Government has been playing a major role in large scale employment generation through Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises. As per the 4th All India Census of MSME (2006-07), 805.24 lakh persons were employed in 361.76 lakh MSME units which signifies an annual compound growth of 26.42 percentage in employment over

the 3rd All India Census of MSMEs (2001-02). Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) directly creates self and wage employment under its flagship scheme, Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP). The estimated employment generated under PMEGP during the last three years are as follows:

Estimated Employment Generation under PMEGP (All India)

Year	Employment (No. of Persons)
2011-12	495523
2012-13	428221
2013-14	368545

Schemes and programmes for skill development

1323. SHRI AVINASH PANDE: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) the schemes and programmes being implemented by the Government for the skill development of persons employed in Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises; and
- (b) how many persons have been benefited from such schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises organizes a variety of entrepreneurship and skill development programmes of short, as well as long duration through various Institutions like MSME-Tool Rooms, MSME-Technology Development Centres, MSME-Development Institutes, KVIC, Coir Board, National Level EDIs and NSIC etc. working under the Ministry of MSME. These programmes are organised for the benefit of various sections of society including persons employed in the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises.

- (b) The Ministry provided entrepreneurship and skill development training to 16,87,324 persons during the 11th and 11,58,562 persons during the first two years of 12th Plan.

Loans granted under KVI in Rajasthan

†1324. SHRI ASHK ALI TAK: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) the year-wise details of the amount of loan and grants along with the number of

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

the persons and the committees to whom loan and grants have been made available from 2012-13 to 2013-14 under different schemes of Khadi and Village Industries incentives in Rajasthan;

(b) the number of applications received for assistance in the setting up of Khadi and Village Industries units in the said period, the number of applications accepted and the amount of support given; and

(c) the number of new units of Khadi and Village Industries set up in the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) At present there are no schemes whereby Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) provides loan to the persons and the committees. However, Government is providing plan funds (Grants) to KVIC for the development of khadi and village industries in the country including Rajasthan. In particular, Government has been implementing a credit-linked subsidy programme named Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) through KVIC as nodal agency at the national level for generating employment in the Country including Rajasthan by setting up of micro-enterprises in the non-farm sector. Under PMEGP, general category beneficiaries can avail of margin money subsidy of 25% of the project cost in rural areas and 15% in urban areas. For beneficiaries belonging to special categories such as scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, OBCs, minorities, women, ex-servicemen, physically handicapped, beneficiaries belonging to North Eastern Region, hill and border areas, etc., the margin money subsidy is 35% in rural areas and 25% in urban area. The maximum cost of project is ₹ 25 lakh in the manufacturing sector and ₹ 10 lakh in the service sector.

The release of margin money subsidy which is treated as target as also the achievements in term of the margin money subsidy utilized and estimated employment generated under PMEGP in Rajasthan during 2012-13 and 2013-14 is given below:

Year	Margin money Subsidy released (₹ lakh)	Margin money Subsidy utilized # (₹ lakh)	Estimated employment generated (No. of persons)
2012-13	6737.25	6223.97	21252
2013-14	3331.20	4056.87	13280

including un-utilized balance funds of previous year.

(b) and (c) The number of applications received, applications recommended by the District Level Task Force Committees (DLTFCs) and number of units assisted under PMEGP in Rajasthan during 2012-13 and 2013-14 is given below:

Year	Number of applications received	Number of applications recommended by DLTFCs	Number of units assisted
2012-13	8965	5960	2623
2013-14	9092	7293	1278

During 2012-13 and 2013-14, KVIC issued new khadi certificates to two institutions in Rajasthan for implementation of khadi programme.

Indians returned from Gulf countries

1325. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) the number of Indians who have returned from Gulf countries during the last three years; and

(b) the details thereof, country-wise?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ): (a) and (b) As reported by Indian Missions/Posts, details of the numbers of Indians who have returned from Gulf countries during the last three years country-wise are as follows:

Saudi Arabia: The Indian Embassy at Saudi Arabia does not have details of Indians who have returned from Saudi Arabia. However, the number of Indians who left on final exit after availing the grace period of Nitaqat in November, 2013 was over 1,40,000.

Iraq: 7082 Indian nationals were repatriated since January, 2014.

Yemen: 791 Persons of Indian Origin were repatriated from Yemen in 2011 due to political conflict and Arab Spring Revolution.

Kuwait: 5125 destitute Indians had been repatriated using the Indian Community Welfare Fund (ICWF) in the last three years. The Embassy has reported that the strength of Indian nationals in Kuwait has been rising in the same period.

Qatar: In Qatar the Indian Embassy assisted 8791 Indian nationals to return to India.

Bahrain: Indian Embassy at Bahrain has reported that the Embassy does not have any intimation regarding the number of Indians returned from Bahrain to India.

Oman: As reported by Mission in Oman, there is no mass repatriation/ large scale return of Indian workers to India from Oman.

United Arab Emirates: The information is not available with the Embassy of India in United Arab Emirates.

Policy for Indians working abroad

1326.SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has a policy on the Indian employees working abroad;
- (b) whether Government has any data of the number of Indians working in different parts of the world;
- (c) whether Government is keeping check on the working conditions of Indians working abroad; and
- (d) the role of Indian Council for Overseas Employment (ICOE) and the achievements of ICOE so far?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ): (a) The Policy Framework for Overseas Employment is provided by the Emigration Act, 1983. It provides a robust institutional framework to facilitate safe legal migration and informed choices for such emigration and protection and welfare of the emigrants in the Emigration Check Required (ECR) countries.

(b) The Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs (MOIA) deals with Emigration Check Required (ECR) passport holders going to ECR countries. Hence, number of emigrants emigrated to 18 ECR countries including Gulf countries during the last three years and current year till October, 2014 is given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) Yes, Sir. The Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs is keeping check on the working conditions of Indians working abroad by enforcing submission of true copy of agreement/ employment contract under sub-section (3) of Section 22 read with

Rule 15 (b), before granting emigration clearance by the Protector of Emigrants (POE). Minimum referral wage (MRW) fixed by the concerned Indian Mission is also one of the requirements in the Employment contract in addition to other terms and conditions of employment. Besides, as and when any complaint/grievance is received against bad working conditions or ill-treatment or harassment by the Foreign Employer, this Ministry makes a reference to the concerned Indian Mission for redressal of the grievance of the worker by taking up with the local Government as well as the Foreign Employer. The Joint Working Group (JWG) under Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on employment of workers with major labour receiving countries, which is this Ministry entered into, periodically meet to find solutions to bilateral labour problems so as to ensure better working conditions of the Indian workers. Action is also initiated against Recruiting Agents, as and when complaints against bad working conditions are received from the emigrants, by way suspension, cancellation and forfeiture of Bank Guarantee under section 14 of the Emigration Act, 1983. If a complaint is against un-registered agent, the same is referred to the concerned State Government for investigation and appropriated action under section 10 and 24 of the Emigration Act 1983 and other relevant laws of the land and approval for prosecution is also granted by the competent authority *i.e.*, Protector General of the Emigrants (PGE) in cases wherein such requests are received from the concerned State Government, on priority.

(d) Indian Council of Overseas Employment (ICOE), later renamed as India Centre for Migration (ICM), was set up in 2007 as a not-for-profit society under Societies Registration Act of 1860.

Broad object of ICM is as under:

- (i) Build and maintain a database on emerging country/sector specific employment opportunities abroad.
- (ii) Identify labour supply gaps in overseas labours markets and the skill sets required by Indian worker to fill those gaps.
- (iii) Initiate programs for skill development and skill upgradation in consultation with professional bodies and the private sector and promote employment opportunities abroad.
- (iv) Initiate pre-departure orientation programs for various categories of workers.
- (v) Coordinate with other employment promotion agencies, including the State Manpower Development Corporation, project manpower supplier and foreign employers.

- (vi) Initiate and support the study, monitoring and analysis of the trends and dynamics of international labour market, problems faced by the emigrant Indian workers in India and abroad, benchmark the best practices of other labours sending countries and recommend policy initiatives/strategies.

The following are the achievements of ICM.

The ICM has signed MoU with European University Institute regarding research on migration of labour between EU and India, MoU with Hellenic Migration Policy Institute, Athens. India EU Scientific Group on Migration Policy was formed. ICM had also launched a scheme of research Internship Programme with JNU and Bangalore University.

ICM has been producing research papers relating to migration since its inception. Study includes labour market assessment of EU countries and a paper on remittances from GCC countries. It has also successfully completed the India EU-I Project in collaboration with the European Union Institute (EUI) and the European Commission. This project had research papers and workshops relating to migration besides a campaign for safe and legal migration. ICM is also now implementing the India EU-II project with a large number of research papers and activities.

Statement

Emigration Clearance granted during the last three years and current year

Financial Year-wise Country-wise Emigration Clearance Report

Country	April 2011- March 2012	April 2012- March 2013	April 2013- March 2014	April 2014- October 2014
1	2	3	4	5
Afghanistan	378	95	200	48
Bahrain	16573	20598	15073	8943
Indonesia	21	25	34	15
Iraq	1074	1903	7379	1170
Jordan	1751	1447	1638	1021
Kuwait	47442	58865	76474	50503
Lebanon	515	252	249	231
Libya	0	1	415	0

1	2	3	4	5
Malaysia	19457	20976	22014	14376
Oman	74889	80334	57337	31585
Qatar	45528	66901	79631	44034
Sudan	1003	399	217	86
Syria	118	5	5	0
The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia	299276	377494	339857	197141
Thailand	25	7	27	42
UAE	141744	147370	220392	130267
Yemen	0	0	5	1
TOTAL	649794	776672	820947	479463

Complaints from Indians in Gulf countries

1327. DR. T.N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the number of Indian citizens staying/employed in Gulf countries, country-wise;

(b) whether Government has received many complaints from Indian workers from time to time about bad working conditions, inadequate living conditions, physical harassment, refusal to pay for the medical treatment, denial of leave and refusal of leave or exit/re-entry permits/ final exit visa etc.

(c) if so, the details including the number of complaints received during last three years and the current year, country-wise; and

(d) the steps taken by Government/ Indian Missions abroad to resolve the issues along with the details and the success achieved as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS; GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH): (a) The Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs (MOIA) deals with Emigration Check Required (ECR) passport holders going to ECR countries. Hence, number of emigrants emigrated to 18 ECR countries including Gulf countries during the last three years is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) to (d) Yes, generally complaints are received from Indian workers, from time to time, in the nature of non-payment/ delayed payment or underpayment of salaries, long working hours, inadequate living conditions, physical harassment, non-renewal of visa and labour card on time, refusal to pay for the medical treatment, denial of leave and air-ticket to the hometown on completion of contract period, forcible custody of Passport and Visa, refusal of leave or 'exit-re-entry permits'/'final exit visa' etc.

Country-wise and year-wise number of complaints received in respect of ECR Gulf countries during the last three year and upto 31st October, 2014 is as under:

Name of the ECR Countries	No. of Complaints			
	Years			
	2011	2012	2013	2014 (till 31st October, 2014)
Bahrain	1158	825	838	756
Kuwait	2854	3593	2887	2793
Oman	2889	2361	1781	1146
Qatar	3186	3385	3558	3326
Saudi Arabia	2330	2781	2608	2973
UAE	2184	1578	1104	1346

Whenever a complaint is received from any Indian worker abroad, action is initiated by the Ministry by asking the concerned Indian Mission to look into the matter. If the complaint is received by the Indian Mission, the Indian Mission also initiates action to resolve the issue by getting in touch with the foreign employer/local authorities and emigrant worker concerned and visiting Indian labour camps, if required, and actively pursuing until their logical conclusion, whenever necessary, the complainant is also provided counseling and accordingly referred to concerned labour office/court, Immigration and Police authorities etc. The Missions also provide interpreting services to the Indian complainants.

Software module for online registration of grievance and its redressal has been made available in the eMigrate project.

Other initiatives taken by the Government to protect the welfare of overseas Indian workers are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

In addition to the above referred complaints, the Ministry in collaboration with Indian Mission in Saudi Arabia also handled issues pertaining to the Nitaqat programme

and also the correction of legal status of undocumented workers. According to the Saudi authorities, till end-October 2013, more than 14 lakh Indians have availed the concessions during the grace period. This includes 434667 Indians who transferred their services to other firms, 481233 Indians who changed their jobs/profession and over 470000 Indians who renewed their license/job permits. The number of Indians who left on final exit (as on November 27, 2013) is 141301.

As a result of efforts put in by the Ministry and the Indian Missions, in large number of cases troubled emigrants have been repatriated and in deserving cases airfare was also borne from the Indian Community Welfare Fund (ICWF) In several cases free legal aid to the distressed emigrants was provided from ICWF and around 28000 emigrants have been benefited from the scheme during the last three years and ₹37 crore have been utilized for the purpose. Over 5000 emigrants in distress from Iraq and Libya have also been evacuated

Ministry has launched a soft-ware module in the Ministry's website in which dependents of deceased emigrant can make entries relating to deceased emigrants and the concerned Indian Mission immediately acts on such requests in order to facilitate transportation of mortal remains and Ministry has also been keeping a close watch over this sensitive issue through this module. As a result of which during the period of 1st August, 2014 to 31st October, 2014, in respect of 390 cases mortal remains have been brought back to India/last rites were performed in the host country.

As and when emigrant's grievances relating to wage, adverse living and working conditions are received, the same are referred to concerned Indian Missions and the grievances are being redressed.

Statement-I

Emigration Clearance granted to workers emigrated to Gulf and other ECR countries during the last three years

Sl. No.	Country	April 2011- March 2012	April 2012- March 2013	April 2013- March 2014
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Afghanistan	378	95	200
2.	Bahrain	16573	20598	15073
5.	Indonesia	21	25	34
4.	Iraq	1074	1903	7379
5.	Jordan	1751	1447	1638

1	2	3	4	5
6.	Kuwait	47442	58865	76474
7.	Lebanon	515	252	249
8.	Libya	0	1	415
9.	Malaysia	19457	20976	22014
10.	Oman	74889	80334	57337
11.	Qatar	45528	66901	79631
12.	Sudan	1003	399	217
13.	Syria	118	5	5
14.	The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia	299276	377494	339857
15.	Thailand	25	7	27
16.	UAE	141744	147370	220392
17.	Yemen	0	0	5
TOTAL		649794	776672	820947

Statement-II

*Details of several initiatives taken by Government to protect
the welfare of overseas Indian workers*

- (i) A 24x7 toll-free helpline viz. Overseas Workers Resource Centre (OWRC) has been set up in Delhi to enable emigrants/ prospective emigrants to seek information and file complaints against Recruiting Agents/ Foreign Employers.
- (ii) Migration Resource Centres (MRCs) at Cochin, Hyderabad and Panchkula (Haryana).
- (iii) A Nation-wide Awareness-cum-Publicity Campaign through Media to educate potential emigrants including benefits or hazards of legal and illegal migration respectively.
- (iv) Indian Community Welfare Fund (ICWF) has been established in all the Indian Missions for on-site welfare of emigrants. Around 28,000 emigrants have benefited from the Scheme during the last three years and ₹37 crores has been utilized for the purpose.

- (v) For redressal of grievances at Dubai at the Indian Workers Resource Centre (IWRC) there is a 24X7 toll free multilingual helpline.

Other Missions also have helpline/help desk to attend to grievances of Indian nationals.

- (vi) Computerized emigration clearance system exists in all POE offices. Security stickers are now pasted on the passport, giving information about the RAs, name of foreign employer, occupation, wages, insurance policy number, passport/visa number and the helpline number.

- (vii) Memorandum of Understanding on employment of workers (MoU): India has signed Labour agreements with Jordan and Qatar in 1980s. The Ministry, after its creation in 2004, made concerted efforts to enter into bilateral Memoranda of Understanding (MoU) with the major receiving Countries for ensuring protection and welfare of our emigrants. MoU were signed with United Arab Emirates (UAE) in December, 2006, with Kuwait, in April, 2007, with Oman in November, 2008, with Malaysia in January, 2009, and with Bahrain in June, 2009, Saudi Arabia in January, 2014. An Additional Protocol to the existing Labour Agreement between India and Qatar was signed in November, 2007.

- (viii) In addition, the Government has taken the following measures for protecting the safety and welfare of women workers of the ECR (Emigration Check Required) category to emigrate to 17 notified countries:

- (i) Age restriction of 30 years for women emigrating on ECR passports to ECR countries.
- (ii) Minimum referral wage for emigrants fixed by Mission.
- (iii) Security deposit of US\$ 2500 to be paid by foreign employer
- (iv) Compulsory pre-attestation of employment documents by the Indian Mission concerned for all women emigrants.
- (v) Pre-paid mobile phone facility for Housemaids to be provided by foreign employer.
- (vi) Operating shelters for distressed emigrants by Indian Missions.

Labour migration policy with Saudi Arabia

1328. SHRI AHMED PATEL: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether thousands of Indian workers are languishing in Saudi Arabia in unfair working conditions;

(b) whether Saudi Arabia is the only Gulf Cooperation Council country with which India has not yet signed a labour agreement, despite the fact that India is the largest labour exporter to Saudi Arabia;

(c) if so, whether Government proposes to sign a detailed labour migration policy with Riyadh/Saudi Arabia;

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

(e) the steps Government is taking to protect the interests of Indian workers in Saudi Arabia?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH): (a) Saudi Arabia is host to over 25 lakh Indians. The number varies, depending on the arrival of new workers and departure of those who complete contract period. Complaints from Indian workers concerning unfair working conditions are in the nature of non-renewal of *Iqama* (residence permit), non-payment of salary, underpayment, delay in payment of salaries and other benefits, non-provision of medical benefits, overworking, false filing of a case at the labour office declaring that the worker is absconding, refusal to provide exit permit so that the worker cannot leave the country, withholding benefits, and misbehaviour on the part of the employers, etc.

(b) to (d) No, Sir.

Though Memorandum of Understanding on Labour has not been signed with Saudi Arabia, an Agreement on Labour Co- operation for Domestic Service Workers (DSWs) between India and Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has been signed on 2nd January, 2014. The Agreement provides for facilitation of the recruitment of Indian domestic workers for working in the Saudi Arabia, ensure the authenticity of the employment contract which will protect the rights of the workers and the terms and condition of employment, protection and welfare of domestic sector workers under the Saudi labour laws and regulations, facilitate expeditious settlement of labour disputes, constitution of a Joint Committee to implement the provisions of the agreement.

(e) The Government has taken the following steps to protect the interests of Indian workers in Saudi Arabia:

- The Indian Mission in Riyadh has a 24x7 helpline and a helpdesk to deal with various problems of Indian labourers in Saudi Arabia.

- A Toll-Free number has also been installed for easy access to the Embassy by the community.
- Counselling and necessary assistance is provided from the Mission regularly through helpline and helpdesk.
- Assistance of the social workers/volunteers spread across the areas coming under the consular jurisdiction of the Embassy of India, Riyadh, is also availed in the efforts to redress the grievances of the workers.
- A shelter is run by the Embassy for runaway housemaids and women in distress. These maids are provided food and emergency medical care during their stay in the shelter. Once their exits are cleared by the Saudi authorities, they are also provided with the necessary travel documents (Emergency Certificates: ECs) and where required, air tickets are also provided from Indian Community Welfare Fund based on a means-tested basis.
- Embassy officials have been regularly visiting jails and deportation centres, meeting the Indian inmates; providing them with ECs, where required, and also arranging their repatriation (after completion of their sentences and their release by the local authorities) in cases where they do not have adequate means to fund their own departure to India.
- The Ministry has also set up Overseas Workers Resource Centre which is an institutional arrangement to provide information to intending migrants and overseas workers. OWRC is linked to the Migrant Resource Centers (MRCs) in Kochi and Hyderabad. They can also register complaint against Foreign Employer through call or log their grievances through the web application. It operates round the clock (24x7x365) to provide need based information in 11 languages (English, Hindi, Punjabi, Kannada, Malayalam, Bengali, Tamil, Telugu, Gujarati, Marathi, Odiya) through the toll free number 1800113090 in India and +91-11-40503090 for Indian emigrants working overseas.

On receipt of labour complaints, the Mission takes up the issue with the Saudi sponsor and, where necessary, with the Saudi Government authorities concerned. The Mission also deposes officials to visit Labour/General Courts and the companies concerned for assisting the aggrieved Indian labourers. The Embassy of India deploys an Arabic-knowing interpreter on a daily basis to assist Indian workers in lodging their complaints. Most of these cases are settled satisfactorily.

Indians abroad requesting Indian citizenship

†1329. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the resident Indians living in foreign countries have requested to grant Indian citizenship;
- (b) if so, the names of the countries whose resident Indians have made such requests;
- (c) whether there is any legal hurdles with Government to grant Indian citizenship to these resident Indians; and
- (d) if not, the reasons for delay in granting the citizenship?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH): (a) to (d) No application for grant of Indian citizenship has been received from the resident Indians living in foreign countries.

Misusing of LTC

1330. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has cautioned officials against misusing the Leave Travel Concession (LTC) claims option;
- (b) whether Government has decided to carry out random verification of air tickets submitted by officials to ascertain whether the LTC claim is genuine; and
- (c) whether a Government officials found indulging in any malpractices in this regard, can be penalized and prevented from availing LTC for the next two to three years, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. All the Ministries/Departments have been advised to bring it to the notice of all their employees that any misuse of LTC will be viewed seriously and the employees will be liable for appropriate action under the rules. Further, to keep a check on any kind of misuse of LTC, Ministries/Departments have been advised to randomly get some of the air tickets submitted by the officials verified from the Airlines concerned with regard to the actual cost of air travel *vis-a-vis* the cost indicated on the air tickets submitted by the officials.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) In case of any fraudulent activities in Leave Travel Concession coming to the notice of the designated body/agencies, the irregularities are looked into in terms of Rule 16 of the CCS (LTC) Rules, 1988 and disciplinary proceedings are initiated against the Government servant on the charge of preferring a fraudulent claim of LTC. If the disciplinary proceedings result in imposition of any of the penalties specified in Rule 11 of CCS (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules, 1965, the Government servant shall not be allowed the next two or more sets of LTC in addition to the sets already withheld.

Launching of e-service record book portal

1331.SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has launched e-service record book portal for Government employees, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether the Department of Personnel and Training (DOPT) has also launched a Basic Leadership Skills Module for Central Secretariat Service Officers at the Institute of Secretariat Training and Management, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) No, Sir. Government has not launched e-service record book portal for Government employees. However, an application, named Personnel Information Management System (PIMS) has been developed as part of e-Office Mission Mode Project, which captures the employee information defined as per the service book. As part of e-Office MMP implementation, the PIMS application is also implemented along with e-Office.

(b) Yes Sir, the Department of Personnel and Training has launched Basic Leadership Module for Central Secretariat Services Officers at the Institute of Secretariat Training and Management in order to train them in leadership skills to impart their duties effectively and take forward the vision of a citizen centric Government.

Appointment of CIC

1332.SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA:

SHRI D. RAJA:

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of the appointment of the Chief Information Commissioner in the Central Information Commission (CIC);

(b) the reasons for the delay in appointing the Chief Information Commissioner in the Central Information Commission;

(c) the date by which the Chief Information Commissioner would be appointed in the Central Information Commission;

(d) whether the functioning of the Central Information Commission is adversely impacted by the absence of the Chief Information Commissioner, if so, in what manner; and

(e) whether the public authorities allocated to the earlier Chief Information Commissioner have been reallocated to another Commissioner?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (d) Since completion of tenure of Shri Rajiv Mathur as Chief Information Commissioner (CIC) in the Central Information Commission on 22.08.2014, the post is lying vacant. For filling up of post, advertisement has already been issued on 24.10.2014. The last date of receiving applications was 24.11.2014.

(e) No, Sir.

Duration of induction training for IAS officers

1333.SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE:

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to make any reduction in the duration of Induction Training for IAS officers, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether the Kiran Aggarwal Committee has suggested reorientation of training and to concentrate on pedagogical methods, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) A Committee was constituted under the Chairpersonship of Ms. Kiran Aggarwal to review the existing Induction training, probation period and syllabus of the training. The Committee has submitted its report. The Committee has recommended duration of training shall be 75 weeks in place of existing 103 weeks and some changes in the training syllabus. The recommendations of Committee are under examination in consultation with Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration, State Governments and other stakeholders.

Maintaining of SC/ST Welfare Cell

1334.SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry had directed all Government companies to maintain 'SC/ ST Welfare Cell' to help these sections of employees;

(b) if so, the details and reasons for which various banks and other Central Government have closed such cells and renamed them as 'Welfare Cell' only; and

(c) in what manner the system would work since new system is for all SC/ST, OBC, Disabled, Minority etc.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. The instructions issued *vide* OM No.36022/2/84-Estt.(SCT) dated 18.1.1985 and reiterated *vide* OM No. 43011/153/2010-Estt.(Res.) dated 4.1.2013 provide that each Ministry/Department should set up a cell in attached and subordinate offices for enforcement of the orders of reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in posts and services of the Central Government.

(b) Department of Financial Services has not advised any organization under its jurisdiction to rename the SC/ST Cell as 'Welfare Cell'. Department of Personnel and Training also has not issued any such instructions.

(c) Does not arise, in view of reply given to part (b) of the question.

Committee to look into UPSC aptitude test

1335.SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a three member committee appointed to look into the Union Public Service Commission's Civil Services (UPSC) aptitude test has submitted its report, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government has taken any action on the report submitted by the said three member committee, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) The Central Government, in pursuance to the Hon'ble Delhi High Court's order dated 31.5.2013 constituted a three

member Committee in March, 2014 under the chairmanship of Shri Arvind Varma to look specifically into the issue relating to the nature of the test of knowledge of English language in the Civil Service Examination (CSE) *i.e.* whether it is to be only qualifying or competitive or mixture of both. The said Committee submitted its report to the Government on 31st July 2014. The Civil Services (Preliminary) Examination consists of Paper-I and Paper-II of 200 marks each *inter-alia* with a component on 'English Language Comprehension Skills Test' in Paper-II from CSE 2011. The Committee recommended the existing Scheme of Civil Services (Preliminary) Examination to continue but suggested a review of the Scheme every five years.

(b) Several representations have been received from various quarters on issues concerning the Scheme of Examination. These issues were further raised in the last Monsoon Session of Parliament. After due consideration, the Central Government has decided that in the Paper-II of Civil Services (Preliminary) Examination, the marks of the question-section on "English Language comprehension skills" are not to be included for gradation or merit, in the CSE 2014. A notification in this regard was issued on 16.08.2014. It has also been decided that candidates who appeared in Civil Services Examination 2011, would be given one more attempt in CSE 2015.

Dilution of provision of RTI

1336.DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that various provisions of Right to Information Act, 2005 have been diluted over the period of time due to various judgements delivered by Central Information Commission and Supreme Court of India, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government proposes to bring in any comprehensive amendment to this Act so as to ensure the true letter and spirit with which it was enacted and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Since the enactment of the Right to Information Act in the year 2005, no amendment has been carried out in the Right to Information Act, 2005.

(b) At present, no such proposal is under consideration.

Outsourced manpower in Government

1337.SHRI SANJIV KUMAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has information on the total strength of outsourced manpower currently deployed in Government of India;

(b) to appreciate the issues related to outsourced manpower is it not necessary that Government update itself on important fact relating to this segment; and

(c) with a view to bringing about greater transparency in their hiring whether Government feels the necessity of issuing comprehensive guidelines in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) As per the General Financial Rules, 2005 the respective Ministries/Departments may hire external professionals, consultancy firms or consultants for a specific job or outsource certain services. No centralized data is maintained.

(c) The fundamental principles applicable to all Ministries/Departments regarding engagement of consultants and outsourcing of services are already provided in General Financial Rules 2005. The powers in respect of procurement of services including hiring of consultant(s) have been delegated to respective Ministry/Department through GFR 2005 and service/financial terms and conditions of consultant are governed as per the contract entered by the respective Ministry/Department with the Consultant(s). A Ministry/Department may outsource certain services in the interest of economy and efficiency and it may prescribe detailed instructions for this purpose.

Representation for Central Secretariat Services in Government

1338.SHRI SANJIV KUMAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the representation of various services at the Director/Deputy Secretary level under the Central Staffing pattern of Government of India;

(b) whether it is a fact that there are posts earmarked for the Central Secretariat Service at the level of Director/Deputy Secretary, the number of such posts that have been earmarked/reserved; and

(c) whether Government considering the way in which best talent can be brought in at the Director/Deputy Secretary level in Government and if so, whether such earmarking of posts, serves the interests of drawing the best talent available within Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) As per the centralized information available in DOPT, the representation of various services at the Director/Deputy Secretary level under the Central Staffing Scheme of the Government of India is given in Statement (*See below*). It may be mentioned here that the Central Secretariat

Service is not a participating service under the Central Staffing Scheme at the Director/Deputy Secretary level.

(b) Cadre restructuring of Central Secretariat Service in 2010 had fixed the combined strength of Joint Secretary (*in-situ*), Directors and Deputy Secretary of CSS at 600, with *inter se* flexibility subject to a ceiling of 40 posts for Joint Secretary (*in-situ*) and 220 posts at the Director level.

(c) The posts at Director/Deputy Secretary are filled through two streams, the Central Staffing Scheme and the Central Secretariat Service. Under the Central Staffing Scheme, by bringing in officers from various services, namely All India Services and the participating Group A Services, the Centre's need for fresh inputs at senior levels in policy planning, formulation of policy and implementation of programmes, is fulfilled. The cadre posts of the Central Secretariat Service at this level are filled based on seniority/fitness. The officers of the Central Secretariat Service bring rich secretarial experience to such posts. The current system, therefore, provides a mix of fresh inputs and secretarial experience.

Statement

Details showing representation of various services at the Director/ Deputy Secretary level under the Central Staffing Scheme of the Government of India (as on 1.12.2014)

Name of Service	Representation (Approx.)
Indian Administrative Service	13%
Indian Police Service	2%
Indian Forest Service	9%
Indian Audit and Accounts Service	4%
Indian Civil Accounts Services	2%
Indian Defence Accounts Service	5%
Indian Economic Service	4%
Indian Statistical Service	4%
Indian Revenue Service (C & CE)	4%
Indian Revenue Service (IT)	7%
Indian Postal Service	4%
Indian Information Service	1%

Name of Service	Representation (Approx.)
Railway Services	9%
Central Power Engineering Service	1%
Central Engineering Service (Roads)	1%
Indian Defence Estates Service	1%
Indian Company Law Service	1%
Indian Telecom Service	11%
Indian Ordnance Factory Service	8%
Indian Cost and Accounts Service	2%
Indian Trade Service	1%
Indian P & T Finance and Accounts Service	3%
Others	3%

CBI enquiry on irregularities in MGNREGA

†1339. SHRIMATI KANAK LATA SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether CBI is carrying out investigations regarding large scale financial irregularities under MGNREGA in Kushinagar district of Uttar Pradesh during 2007-10;

(b) if so, the levels at which involvement has been reported so far in the CBI investigation and the action taken therein; and

(c) the names of districts in other States of the country where CBI investigation is being carried out in scams in MGNREGA and the amount of embezzlement discovered therein, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) CBI has registered 02 cases relating to MGNREGA in Kushinagar District of Uttar Pradesh. Out of these two cases, one has been registered alleging large scale financial bungling, gross irregularities and misappropriation of MGNREGA funds against BDO level officers and others. The second case has been registered against the then Pradhan, Shahpur Village, Khadda Block, Kushinagar District alleging misappropriation of funds of MGNREGA. Both the cases were referred by Hon'ble High Court and are under investigation.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) CBI has registered 15 Regular Cases and 07 Preliminary Enquiries relating to irregularities in MGNREGA scheme pertaining to various Districts of six States/UT. Out of these 15 RCs, Charge-sheets have been filed in 07 cases and are under trial and the remaining 08 cases are pending investigation. As far as 07 PEs are concerned, 05 PEs are under enquiry; status report has been filed in Hon'ble Supreme Court in 01 PE and 01 PE was closed. Majority of these RCs and PEs were referred by Hon'ble Supreme Court or High Courts.

Promotion of Multi Tasking Staff

†1340. SHRIMATI KANAK LATA SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Grade-III employees of the Multi Tasking Staff (MTS) are not being promoted and they are getting demoralized on this account;

(b) if so, since how many years, the Grade-III employees in the MTS have not got promotion; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that some of the posts of the Grade-III employees are being abolished by Government every year and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) As per the provisions of the Government of India (Allocation of Business) Rules, 1961 this Department, frames/lays down guidelines/instructions on promotion which are implemented by various Ministries/Departments with whom the facts of the case/details of officers are available. Further, promotion to a post is made as per the provisions of the Statutory Recruitment Rules applicable to the post. Ministries/Departments are delegated with the powers for making the Recruitment Rules for making promotions to the Group 'C' posts. No such centralized data is maintained in this Department.

(c) This Department has not issued any instructions in this regard.

Allotment of examination centres at far off places

1341. SHRI GULAM RASOOL BALLYAWI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the candidates belonging to Delhi appearing in various competitive

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

examinations conducted by UPSC and SSC are allotted centres outside Delhi or at far off places;

(b) if so, the details in this regard and the reasons therefor, and the policy in this regard; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken to allot centres to such candidates in Delhi only?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. In Union Public Service Commission (UPSC), a well defined computer driven methodology for allocation of examination centres is followed. In order to ensure smooth conduct of Examination, a ceiling of the number of candidates in a particular examination centre, including Delhi is prescribed. During the online submission of application, the Centre is allotted to the candidate by the Computer on a 'first come first served' basis, as per the choice from a list of centres available on the drop-down menu, subject to availability of seats prescribed for a particular centre.

In Staff Selection Commission (SSC) efforts are made to accommodate candidates in the examination centres including Delhi, as per the centres opted by them. However, in view of increasingly large number of candidates far beyond the capacity of the chosen examination centres as allotted by local administration for this purpose, the candidates are adjusted at other nearby centres for smooth conduct of examination.

In the recently held Combined Higher Secondary Level Examination conducted by SSC, out of 5,35,792 candidates opting for Delhi centre, 3,80,406 were accommodated in Delhi and rest were accommodated in other cities under jurisdiction of Northern Regional office of the SSC.

Supply of information under RTI

1342.SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is mandatory for CPIO to supply information to the applicants either through registered post or speed post under the RTI Act, 2005, if so, details thereof;

(b) whether some CPIOs are sending information after expiry of thirty days and sending information through ordinary post by mentioning back date to avoid penalty;

(c) if so, the action Government proposes to take against such CPIOs; and

(d) the prescribed additional fee for providing photocopies of documents etc. under RTI Act, 2005?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No such information is Centrally maintained.

(c) There are already penal provisions in the RTI Act to take action against those CPIOs who have not furnished information within the specified time.

(d) As per Rule 4 of the Right to Information Rules, 2012, fee for providing information under sub-section (4) of Section 4 and sub-sections (1) and (5) of Section 7 of the Act shall be charged at the following rates, namely:

- (i) rupees two for each page in A-3 or smaller size paper;
- (ii) actual cost or price of a photocopy in large size paper;
- (iii) actual cost or price for samples or models;
- (iv) rupees fifty per diskette or floppy;
- (v) price fixed for a publication or rupees two per page of photocopy for extracts from the publication;
- (vi) no fee for inspection of records for the first hour of inspection and a fee or rupees 5 for each subsequent hour or fraction thereof; and
- (vii) so much of postal charge involved in supply of information that exceeds fifty rupees.

RTI replies on the website of Ministries

1343. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Department of Personnel and Training (DOPT) *vide* its Office Memorandum dated 15th April, 2013 and 21st October, 2014 directed all the Ministries to upload RTI replies on their respective websites;

(b) whether most of the Ministries are reluctant to upload RTI replies on their websites;

(c) the details of Ministries which have not yet uploaded RTI replies on their websites and action proposed to be taken against them;

(d) whether the workload is unevenly distributed amongst the Information Commissioners and if so, the measures taken to reallocate the departments amongst them to increase their output; and

(e) the steps taken to fill up the vacancy of Chief Information Commissioner?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) As per OM No. 1/6/2011-IR dated 15.04.2013 of this Department, all Public Authorities shall proactively disclose RTI applications and appeals received and their responses, on the websites maintained by Public Authorities with search facility based on key words. RTI applications and appeals received and their responses relating to the personal information of an individual may not be disclosed, as they do not serve any public interest. The same has been reiterated in OM No. 1/1/2013-IR dated 21.10.2014 of this Department.

(b) There is no such report available in this Department.

(c) Data is not centrally maintained.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) For filling up of post of Chief Information Commissioner in the Central Information Commission, the advertisement has already been issued on 24.10.2014.

Corruption cases against members of ITAT

1344.SHRI SALIM ANSARI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) is investigating a large number of corruption cases against Members of Income Tax Appellate Tribunal (ITAT), Kolkata—a *quasi judicial* body;

(b) if so, details in this regard and the action taken against such corrupt Members;

(c) whether CBI has ever conducted raids on Members of ITAT, Kolkata involved in receiving bribes/corrupt practices; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken against corrupt Members?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (d) The information is being collected.

Gap between poor and rich people in urban areas

1345.SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has made any assessment of huge gap in poor and rich people in urban areas, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the reason for this gap despite spending so much money on the social sector schemes, particularly for the poor's in the country; and
- (c) the details of steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government for resolving huge gap of rich and poor, while taking initiative for improving the living conditions of the poor in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) On the basis of household consumption expenditure data collected by the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), the inequality in consumption expenditure measured in terms of Gini Coefficient has increased marginally in urban areas from 0.35 in 2004-05 to 0.37 in 2011-12. International experience suggests that the inequalities tend to increase in the early phase of development. Besides, a number of factors are contributing to the growing inequality in the urban areas such as continued rural to urban migration, slowdown in industrial sector especially manufacturing sector and lack of skilled labour force. However, the recent revival of economic growth prospects has improved the capacity to make a decisive impact on the quality of life of the masses, especially the poor and the marginalized.

(c) Reduction of economic inequalities has been one of the primary policy objectives of the development planning in India. The Government has initiated various measures to improve the quality of life of the people and to benefit the people at the lower end of the income distribution in the country through direct intervention by implementing specific poverty reduction and mitigation programmes. This includes Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana (PMJDY), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM), National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM), Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY), Indira Awas Yojana (IAY), National Health Mission (NHM), Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Mid-Day Meal Scheme (MDMS), Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS), Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission (RGNDWM), National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP), Swachh Bharat Mission, etc. These interventions are expected to yield better results over a period of time in terms of reduction in the gap between rich and poor and overall balanced development in the country.

Earning from resources in States

†1346. SHRI ASHK ALI TAK: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the details of directions issued by Government to States to ensure maximum earnings from available resources in States for Annual Plan; and

(b) the names of States that have increased plan outlay from their resources during the last two years and also the percentage of such increase?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) Planning Commission in its interaction with States encourages efficiency in resource use as well as increase in the share of own resources in Plan financing. The table indicating the States which have increased/ decreased their Plan Outlay *inter-alia* through their own resources and percentage increase in their own resources in 2013-14 over 2012-13 and 2014-15 over 2013-14 is given at Statement-I and Statement-II, respectively.

Statement-I

*Percentage change in (increased/decreased) approved
plan during last two years*

Sl. No.	State Name	2012-13	2013-14		2014-15	
		approved plan	approved plan	Change	approved plan	Change
		₹ in crore	₹ in crore	over 2012-13 (%)	₹ in crore	over 2013-14 (%)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	48935.00	53000.00	8.31	Not Yet Finalized	-
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3535.00	3700.00	4.67	4915.00	32.84
3.	Assam	10500.00	12500.00	19.05	18000.00	44.00
4.	Bihar	28000.00	34000.00	21.43	55099.00	62.06
5.	Chhattisgarh	23480.00	25250.00	7.54	32710.00	29.54
6.	Goa	4700.00	4715.00	0.32	4550.56	-3.49
7.	Gujarat	51000.00	59000.00	15.69	66844.24	13.30
8.	Haryana	26485.00	27072.00	2.22	33179.03	22.56
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3700.00	4100.00	10.81	2950.00	-28.05
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	7300.00	7300.00	0.00	9180.00	25.75

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
11.	Jharkhand	16300.00	16800.00	3.07	21815.00	29.85
12.	Karnataka	42030.01	47000.00	11.82	56163.42	19.50
13.	Kerala	14010.00	17000.00	21.34	23808.14	40.05
14.	Madhya Pradesh	28000.00	35500.00	26.79	54960.00	54.82
15.	Maharashtra*	71000.00	80500.00	13.38	63700.00	-20.87
16.	Manipur	3500.00	3650.00	4.29	4860.00	33.15
17.	Meghalaya	3939.00	4151.00	5.38	5350.00	28.88
18.	Mizoram	2300.00	2500.00	8.70	3140.00	25.60
19.	Nagaland	2300.00	2000.00	-13.04	3050.00	52.50
20.	Odisha	17250.00	21500.00	24.64	38653.00	79.78
21.	Punjab	14000.00	16125.00	15.18	18397.22	14.09
22.	Rajasthan	33500.00	40500.00	20.90	66022.74	63.02
23.	Sikkim	1877.00	2060.00	9.75	2680.00	30.10
24.	Tamil Nadu	28000.00	37128.00	32.60	50660.00	36.45
25.	Telangana	-	-	-	Not Yet Finalized	-
26.	Tripura	2250.00	2500.00	11.11	4850.00	94.00
27.	Uttar Pradesh	57800.00	69200.00	19.72	90393.65	30.63
28.	Uttarakhand	8200.00	8500.00	3.66	9750.00	14.71
29.	West Bengal	25910.00	30314.00	17.00	48142.70	58.81

* Maharashtra's Approved Plan during 2014-15 is excluding resources of Public Sector Undertakings.

Statement-II

*Percentage change in (increased/decreased) States' own resources
in approved plan during last two years*

Sl. No.	State Name	2012-13 As per approved plan ₹ in crore	2013-14 As per approved plan ₹ in crore	Change over 2012-13 (%)	2014-15 As per approved plan ₹ in crore	Change over 2013-14 (%)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	43041.62	47729.89	10.89	Not Yet Finalized	—
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	223.76	522.85	133.67	240.91	-53.92

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3.	Assam	2638.93	3626.93	37.44	431.17	-88.11
4.	Bihar	20826.41	25381.70	21.87	30528.99	20.28
5.	Chhattisgarh	20785.64	22617.09	8.81	22795.17	0.79
6.	Goa	4308.95	4414.55	2.45	4212.62	-4.57
7.	Gujarat	46589.88	55021.21	18.10	56621.29	2.91
8.	Haryana	25455.71	25936.19	1.89	28686.28	10.60
9.	Himachal Pradesh	-158.72	284.57	279.29	-3317.60	-1265.83
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	-3197.95	-3096.68	3.17	-7438.72	-140.22
11.	Jharkhand	12326.27	13598.33	10.32	13211.20	-2.85
12.	Karnataka	38617.01	43399.64	12.38	42868.34	-1.22
13.	Kerala	12344.25	15257.63	23.60	16403.29	7.51
14.	Madhya Pradesh	21908.93	29174.23	33.16	34315.71	17.62
15.	Maharashtra*	63200.37	73486.01	16.27	46022.37	-37.37
16.	Manipur	66.43	-95.36	-243.55	-49.34	48.26
17.	Meghalaya	1240.55	1238.75	-0.15	1310.17	5.77
18.	Mizoram	53.32	-13.85	-125.98	-380.28	-2645.70
19.	Nagaland	-389.00	-904.70	132.57	-1324.48	-46.40
20.	Odisha	12444.66	17032.42	36.87	24899.94	46.19
21.	Punjab	12055.44	14241.14	18.13	13609.63	-4.43
22.	Rajasthan	30023.00	36908.64	22.93	47237.74	27.99
23.	Sikkim	262.99	269.49	2.47	75.94	-71.82
24.	Tamil Nadu	24526.52	33962.54	38.47	37026.88	9.02
25.	Telangana	-	-	-	Not Yet Finalized	-
26.	Tripura	-669.06	-606.91	9.29	-891.33	-46.86
27.	Uttar Pradesh	45545.50	57864.10	27.05	61343.74	6.01
28.	Uttarakhand	3074.39	3115.00	1.32	1937.39	-37.80
29.	West Bengal	18611.67	23554.59	26.56	25963.10	10.23

Note: States' Own resources include resources of Public Sector Undertakings, Local Bodies and Budgetary Borrowings but exclude Central assistance.

* Maharashtra's States' Own Resources during 2014-15 is excluding resources of Public Sector Undertakings.

Global Hunger Index

1347. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that according to the Global Hunger Index the level of hunger in India is the same as in 1996 showing that India has lagged behind in improving its Global Hunger Index score despite strong economic growth in the last decade;

(b) whether between 1990 and 1996, India's hunger level reduction was proportionate to its economic growth and after this, there have been no impacts of high economic growth on the level of hunger; and

(c) whether Government is aware of the fact that within SAARC countries too, India continues to trail behind Pakistan and Bangladesh on the Global Hunger Index, the reasons for this dismal situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (c) Government is aware of the Report on the Global Hunger Index (GHI) being brought out by the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) every year. The Report ranks countries on the basis of the Global Hunger Index, which is a composite index of three equal weight indicators, viz. (i) undernourishment (proportion of undernourished people as a percentage of population), (ii) child underweight (proportion of children under the age of five who are underweight), and (iii) child mortality (mortality rate of children under the age of five).

The Index ranks countries on a 100 point scale, with 0 being the best score ("no hunger") and 100 being the worst. The higher the score, the worse is the food situation of a country. The Reports on the GHI indicate that the composite score of India has consistently improved from 31.2 in 1990 to 26.9 in 1995 and further to 17.8 in 2014. The improvement in GHI score is on account of multiple factors including economic growth and various welfare, food and nutrition specific interventions made by the Central and State Governments from time to time. It may not be appropriate to say that there has been no impact of high economic growth on the level of hunger after 1996. A major issue in the various reports on GHI was the non-availability of updated data particularly on underweight children since the National Family Health Survey-3 conducted in 2005-06. In the GHI Report released in October, 2014, there has been some updation of data indicating significant improvements in the underweight children in India between 2005-06 and 2013-14.

As per the 2014 GHI Report, India has been ranked 55th out of 76 countries. Amongst SAARC countries, India's position is better than Bangladesh and Pakistan (57 each) while it trails behind Nepal (44) and Sri Lanka (39). It may, however, be noted that the data on which the Index is based is not necessarily comparable across the countries.

BPL people in Uttar Pradesh

†1348. SHRI JUGUL KISHORE: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that a large number of people are living below the poverty line in Uttar Pradesh and other States and whether they are getting the benefit meant for the people living below the poverty line, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the corrective measures being taken by Government in this regard so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) The Planning Commission estimates poverty from the Large Sample Surveys on Household Consumer Expenditure carried out by the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation. These surveys are normally conducted on quinquennial basis. The latest data of Large Sample Survey on Household Consumer Expenditure has been collected by NSSO in its 68th round conducted in 2011-12. As per the latest estimates of poverty released by the Planning Commission, the number of persons living below poverty line in Uttar Pradesh has been estimated as 598.2 lakh in 2011-12. Comparing two latest estimates of poverty ratio made by the Planning Commission, the percentage of people living below poverty line in Uttar Pradesh has declined from 40.9% in 2004-05 to 29.4% in 2011-12. The number of persons living below poverty line in Uttar Pradesh has reduced by 137.3 lakhs during 2004-05 and 2011-12. The decline in number of poor during this period is the combined effect of economic growth and the poverty alleviation programmes. State-wise details in this regard are given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) Government has initiated various measures to improve the quality of life of the people and to reduce poverty in the country through direct intervention by implementing specific poverty reduction and mitigation programmes such as: Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM), National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM), National Health Mission (NHM), Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Mid-Day Meal Scheme (MDMS), Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), Integrated Child Development

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Services (ICDS), Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission (RGNDWM), Swachh Bharat Mission, Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) and National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP), etc.

Statement

*Number of persons living below poverty line in 2004-05
and 2011-12 (Tendulkar Methodology)*

		(in lakhs)	
Sl. No.	States	2004-05	2011-12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	238.8	78.8
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3.6	4.9
3.	Assam	97.3	101.3
4.	Bihar	485.6	358.2
5.	Chhattisgarh	109.9	104.1
6.	Delhi	20.4	17
7.	Goa	3.6	0.8
8.	Gujarat	172.2	102.2
9.	Haryana	55.1	28.8
10.	Himachal Pradesh	14.6	5.6
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	14.2	13.3
12.	Jharkhand	130.7	124.3
13.	Karnataka	185.7	129.8
14.	Kerala	65	23.9
15.	Madhya Pradesh	316.9	234.1
16.	Maharashtra	393.3	197.9
17.	Manipur	8.7	10.2
18.	Meghalaya	3.9	3.6
19.	Mizoram	1.4	2.3
20.	Nagaland	1.9	3.8

Sl. No.	States	2004-05	2011-12
21.	Odisha	220.2	138.5
22.	Puducherry	1.5	1.2
23.	Punjab	53.8	23.2
24.	Rajasthan	210.3	102.9
25.	Sikkim	1.8	0.5
26.	Tamil Nadu	186.8	82.6
27.	Tripura	13.7	5.2
28.	Uttar Pradesh	735.5	598.2
29.	Uttarakhand	29.7	11.6
30.	West Bengal	289.1	185
	ALL INDIA	4076.1	2697.8

World Bank's report on Aadhaar and poverty alleviation

1349. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether in its recent report titled 'Ending Poverty and Sharing Prosperity' the World Bank has flagged India's Initiative in targeting poverty alleviation schemes through its unique identity (Aadhaar) programme;

(b) whether the report says that the Aadhaar programme has the potential to reduce administrative costs significantly and improve the targeting of the poverty elimination schemes; and

(c) whether the report has noted that India has done well on this score as its poverty headcount fell by 10 percentage points within two years from National Sample Survey (NSS) 2009-10 to NSS 2011-12?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) The World Bank Global Monitoring Report 2014/2015 titled "Ending Poverty and Sharing Prosperity" states that "in India, the introduction of unique, official identity number (the Aadhaar programme) aims to improve the delivery of Government services, reduce fraud and corruption, facilitate robust voting processes, and improve security. Information and Communication Technology has the potential to be powerful tool in the fight against global poverty and in boosting shared prosperity."

(c) The report also mentions that “New poverty estimates for 2010 and 2011 show a notable decline in extreme poverty. In part this decline reflects newly available household surveys that show much lower poverty rates. For example, India’s poverty headcount fell by 10 percentage points within two years (from the National Sample Survey, or NSS, 2009/10 to NSS2011/12).”

Adoption of methodology of Suresh Tendulkar Committee

1350. SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to adopt the methodology of Suresh Tendulkar Committee to estimate the poverty in the country, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the amount earmarked for eliminating poverty during this Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) The methodology for estimation of poverty followed by the Planning Commission has been based on the recommendations made by the experts in the field from time to time. An Expert Group was constituted under the chairmanship of Prof. Suresh D. Tendulkar in 2005 to review the methodology for estimation of poverty. The Tendulkar Committee, which submitted its Report in 2009, recommended Mainly Per capita Consumption Expenditure (MPCE) of ₹ 447 for rural areas and ₹ 579 for urban areas as the poverty line at 2004-05 prices, was accepted by the Planning Commission. Presently, Planning Commission is following Tendulkar methodology for estimation of poverty. Based on this methodology, the latest estimates of poverty have been released for 2011-12.

(b) The Twelfth Plan (2012-17) aims to reduce the Head Count Ratio of consumption poverty by 10 percentage points during the plan period. It does not specify the amount of expenditure to achieve this target as poverty is multidimensional necessitating similar approach. The Plan document mentions various programmes which directly or indirectly help in poverty alleviation. The flagship schemes in this regard are Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM), Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY), National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Mid-Day Meal Scheme (MDMS), Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS), Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission (RGNDWM), Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC), Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY), National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP), etc.

Participation of SCs/STs in bio-technological industries

1351. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the project undertaken by Government under Biotechnology Industry Partnership Programme;
- (b) the details of persons belonging to SCs/STs involve in these projects; and
- (c) if no persons belonging to SCs/STs are involved, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DR. HARSH VARDHAN):

(a) Biotechnology Industry Partnership Programme (BIPP) is a Government partnership with Industries for support on a cost sharing basis for path-breaking research in frontier futuristic technology areas having major economic potential and making the Indian industry globally competitive. This scheme was approved by Cabinet in November, 2008. 121 projects have been funded so far with 90 companies supported.

(b) and (c) Under the BIPP scheme, the projects are not submitted by the individuals but by the companies. Therefore, information regarding SCs/STs is not applicable.

Skill development schemes for uneducated people

1352. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of skill development programmes in the country for the uneducated people, that do not require a minimum level of education, course-wise and programme-wise, list thereof;
- (b) details of the number of beneficiaries under these programmes over the past five years, State-wise and programme-wise list thereof;
- (c) whether Government has linked or proposes to link the aforementioned programmes to employability or providing job opportunities, if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDDY): (a) and (b) The Government has no specific guidelines on requirement of minimum level of education for uneducated people for skill development programmes.

However, specific Qualification Pack under the National Occupational Standards (QP-NOS) have been formulated to create a base for designing Industry relevant skill development programmes. Every QP-NOS defines the minimum and maximum educational qualifications required in order to undergo training. As of date over 900 QP-NOS have been developed across 22 Sectors.

The complete list is available on NSDC website <http://www.nsdcindia.org/node/79>.

(c) and (d) Yes, the Government proposes to link these skill development programmes to outcomes in the form of wage or self-employment. A Committee set up by the Government to rationalize all central schemes on skill development, has recommended that a minimum level of placement be required in all Government funded programmes, with the candidates being monitored and tracked for a period of one year, after completion of the training, to assess the outcomes of the trainings imparted.

Schemes for young entrepreneurship

1353. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government to promote entrepreneurship among the youth in India; and

(b) whether Government has created any schemes for the setting up of incubation centres in States to promote start-ups by the young entrepreneurs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDDY): (a) The Government runs and promotes a variety of programmes across India, aimed at promoting entrepreneurship among the youth. These include specialized management programmes and technology enhancement programmes amongst others. Skill Development Division under the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) coordinates Plan scheme “EDPs (IMC/EDP/ESDP/MDP) Scheme”.

Programmes like Industrial Motivational Campaigns, Entrepreneurship Development Programmes, Entrepreneurship-cum-Skill Development Programmes and Management Development Programmes are being undertaken through this scheme.

These programmes are conducted through 30 MSME Development Institutes. The Ministry of MSME has three national level Entrepreneurship Development Institutes

(EDIs) namely - National Institute for Entrepreneurship and Small Business Development (NIESBUD), NOIDA, National Institute for MSME (Ni-MSME), Hyderabad and Indian Institute of Entrepreneurship (IIE), Guwahati - for conducting entrepreneurship and skill development activities covering the entire country. Apart from that there are 18 MSME Tool Rooms and Technology Development Centres which also conduct entrepreneurship and skill development programmes in the country.

National Science and Technology Entrepreneurship Development Board (NSTEDB) established by the Government of India under the aegis of Department of Science and Technology, is an institutional mechanism aimed at promoting knowledge driven and technology intensive enterprises.

Further, the Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) has undertaken a number of activities like launching a virtual mentor website, setting up Credit Advisory Centres, Micro Enterprise Promotion Programme, among others for budding and existing entrepreneurs to set up new units and grow the existing ones.

(b) The office of the development commissioner under the Ministry of MSME is implementing the incubation scheme "Support for Entrepreneurial and Managerial Development of SMEs through Incubators". As per the Guidelines, the Ministry recognizes Host Institute/Business Incubator for implementing the scheme through a selection committee constituted under the Chairmanship of AS and DC (MSME). These institutions have appropriate number of faculties, technical expertise and infrastructure for nurturing the innovative ideas.

SIDBI has supported setting up of SIDBI Innovation and Incubation Centre (SIIC) at Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur in January, 2002. SIIC has so far incubated 48 start-ups in diverse areas of state of the art technologies out of which 22 have already graduated.

Skill development in weaving and embroidery

1354. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has launched programme of skill development to develop skills for better and ensured livelihood;

(b) if so, the details thereof and how much money has been sanctioned for skill development in the field of weaving and embroidery etc.;

(c) what help Government proposes to provide to handloom weavers of Uttar Pradesh and also promotes skill development amongst the workers of Lucknow and areas around the city so that they earn better livelihood; and

(d) what targets have been fixed by the Ministry in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDDY): (a) and (b) With a view to address the trained manpower needs of the textile and related segments, the Ministry of Textiles has introduced Integrated Skilled Development Scheme (ISDS) during Twelfth Plan to train 15 lakh persons. The Scheme is being implemented through following three components:

- (i) Through Institutions/Textile Research Associations under Ministry of Textiles - 5 lakh
- (ii) Through private bodies in Public Private Partnership - 5 lakh
- (iii) Through State Government Agencies - 5 lakh

A total of ₹ 392 crore has been released so far under ISDS for undertaking training in all sectors in textile value chain including weaving and embroidery.

(c) and (d) During the last three years and the current year, a sum of ₹ 48.14 crore has been released to Uttar Pradesh State under the Comprehensive Handloom Development Scheme. Under the Revival, Reform and Restructuring Package, total claims of ₹ 1.09 crore have been released by NABARD to Uttar Pradesh State. Claims of ₹ 18.46 crore were settled under the Handloom Weavers Comprehensive Welfare Scheme. Yarn worth ₹ 374.42 crore was supplied under the Yarn Supply Scheme.

Central schemes in Odisha

1355. SHRI KALPATARU DAS: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state the names of the plan schemes and CSP under implementation in the Ministry along with its scope/guidelines and the funds sanctioned for the State of Odisha in those schemes for the years 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDDY): The Ministry has

undertaken skill development efforts under NSDC funded projects which have centres in the State of Odisha.

The National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) runs the following schemes that could be leveraged by the masses and trainers in Odisha:

- (i) **NSDC funding for Training Partners** - NSDC provides 'Skill loans' @ 6% interest against 75% of the project cost for private players and 85% for NGOs based on the annual targets shared by the proposed training partners who would skill at least 50,000 people in 10 years. NSDC provides skill development funding either as loans or equity.

It has funded over 15 Training Partners in Odisha with focus/operations in Odisha.

The total funds disbursed to training providers in Odisha from 2012-13 to 2014-15 amount to INR 94,90,95,119.

- (ii) **STAR Scheme** - The National Skill Certification and Monetary Reward Scheme (also known as STAR Scheme) was launched in August 16, 2013 as a pilot and subsequently rolled out from September 16, 2013. The objective of this Scheme is to encourage skill development for youth by providing monetary rewards for successful completion of approved training programmes.

The Scheme specifically aims to encourage standardization in the certification process, increase productivity of the existing workforce, provide Monetary Awards for Skill Certification, and reward candidates undergoing skill training by authorized institutions at an average monetary reward of ₹ 10,000 (Rupees Ten Thousand) per candidate. It is meant to benefit 10 lakh youth at an approximate total cost of ₹ 1,000 crores.

Annual income limit for non-creamy layer

†1356. SHRI RAM NARAIN DUDI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the current annual income limit of non-creamy layer in OBC reservation;
- (b) the parameters and the year when the said annual income limit of non-creamy layer was fixed;
- (c) whether Government proposes to hike the annual income limit of non-creamy layer in OBC reservation; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) and (b) The current annual income limit of creamy layer in OBC reservation is ₹ 6 lakhs per annum with effect from 16.05.2013. The parameter/ criteria fixed for revision of said annual income limit of creamy layer is Consumer Price Index.

(c) and (d) At present, there is no proposal to hike the annual income limit of creamy layer in OBC reservation.

Facilities for senior citizens

†1357. SHRI VIJAY GOEL:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the benefits/facilities being provided by various Ministries of the Government for the welfare of senior citizens of the country are satisfactory, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government gets complaints regarding deprivation of benefits/facilities provided to the senior citizens by various departments of the Ministries; and

(c) if so, the manner whereby such complaints are settled along with the report thereof for the last one year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) to (c) The details of benefits/facilities provided by various Ministries of the Government to the senior citizens are given in Statement (*See below*).

As per information received from the Ministry of Rural Development, National Level Monitors and Officers of the Ministry conduct inspections about the implementation of schemes under the National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP). The irregularities in the implementation of schemes as and when received are forwarded to the concerned State/UT Governments for appropriate action.

Ministry of Railways has informed that a few references are received regarding

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

non-allotment of lower berths to senior citizens. In such cases, the position is clarified that lower berths are allotted to senior citizens automatically by the system on a first come first served basis, subject to availability of such berths.

Ministry of Civil Aviation has informed that the complaints received from senior citizens relating to aviation sector are not significant in number.

As far as the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment is concerned, the complaints regarding implementation of Scheme of Integrated Programme for Older Persons (IPOP), as and when received, are forwarded to the concerned State/UT Government for investigation and remedial action. However, no complaint regarding deprival of benefits/facilities has been received under this Programme during the last one year.

Statement

Facilities/Services being provided by various Ministries of the Government for the welfare of senior citizens of the country

- **The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment** is implementing a Central Sector Scheme of Integrated Programme for Older Persons (IPOP) since 1992 with the objective of improving the quality of life of senior citizens by providing basic amenities like shelter, food, medical care and entertainment opportunities and by encouraging productive and active ageing. Under this Scheme, financial assistance (up to 95% in the case of States of Jammu and Kashmir, Sikkim and North-Eastern States and 90% for rest of the country) is provided to Non-Governmental/Voluntary Organisations, Panchayati Raj Institutions etc. for maintenance of Old Age Homes, Respite Care Homes and Continuous Care Homes, Multi-service centres, mobile medicare units, Day care centres for Alzheimer's disease /Dementia patients, physiotherapy clinics for older persons etc. The Programme is mainly implemented through Non-Governmental/Voluntary Organisations.
- **Ministry of Rural Development** is administering National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP). Under NSAP, Indira Gandhi Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS) is being implemented wherein central assistance is provided to persons of 60 years and above and belonging to family living below poverty line as per the criteria prescribed by the Government of India. Central assistance of ₹ 200/- per month is provided to person in the age group of 60-79 years and ₹ 500/- per month to persons of 80 years and above. Schemes under NSAP are implemented

by the State/UT Governments. Identification of beneficiaries and disbursement of pension/assistance is done by the State/UT Governments.

- **Ministry of Health and Family Welfare** had launched the National Programme for Health Care of the Elderly (NPHCE) in 2010 to provide dedicated health care facilities to the elderly people through State health delivery system at primary, secondary and tertiary levels, including outreach services. Following facilities are being provided under the Programme:

- Geriatric OPD, 30 bedded Geriatric ward for in-patient care etc. at Regional Geriatric Centres. The Regional Geriatric Centres will also undertake PG Courses in Geriatric for developing Human Resource.
- Geriatric OPD and 10 bed Geriatric Ward at District Hospitals.
- Bi-weekly Geriatric Clinic at Community Health Centres (CHCs).
- Weekly Geriatric Clinic at Primary Health Centres (PHCs).
- Provision of Aids and Appliances at Sub-centres.

As on date, a total of 104 districts of 24 States/UTs and 8 Regional Geriatric Centres have been covered under the Programme. So far, 930 CHCs, 4439 PHCs and 28767 Sub-centres have been covered under the programme.

- **Ministry of Railways**

The following facilities have been extended by Ministry of Railways from time to time to senior citizens:

- As per rules, male Senior Citizens of minimum 60 years and lady Senior Citizens of minimum 58 years are granted concession in the basic fares of all classes of Mail/Express/Rajdhani/Shatabdi/Jan Shatabdi/Duronto group of trains. The element of concession is 40% for men and 50% for women.
- No proof of age is required at the time of purchasing tickets. However, they are required to carry some documentary proof as prescribed showing their age or date of birth and have to produce it if demanded by on-board ticket checking staff. Senior Citizens can book reserve tickets across the reservation counters as well as through internet.

- In the computerised Passenger Reservation System (PRS), there is a provision to allot lower berths to Senior Citizens, Female passengers of 45 years and above automatically, even if no choice is given, subject to availability of accommodation at the time of booking.
- In all trains having reserved accommodation, a combined quota of two lower births per coach has been earmarked in sleeper, A/C 3 tier and A/C 2 tier classes for the Senior Citizens, Female passengers aged 45 years above and pregnant women when travelling alone.
- Accommodation is also earmarked for Senior Citizens during specified hours on suburban sections by Central and Western Railways.
- Instructions exist for provisions of wheel chairs at stations. This facility is provided, duly escorted by coolies on payment as per present practice. Moreover, Zonal Railways have also been advised to provide free of cost 'Battery Operated Vehicles for Disabled and Old Aged passengers' at Railway Stations.
- After departure of the train, if there are vacant lower berths available in the train and if any physically handicapped person booked on the authority of handicapped concession or a senior citizen, who has been allotted upper/middle berth, approaches for allotment of vacant lower berths, the on-board Ticket Checking Staff has been authorised to allot the vacant lower berth to them making necessary entries in the chart.
- Separate counters are earmarked at various Passengers Reservation System (PRS) centres for dealing with the reservation requisitions received from physically handicapped persons, senior citizens, ex-MPs, MLAs accredited journalists and freedom fighters, if the average demand per shift not less than 120 tickets. In case there is no justification for earmarking of an exclusive counter for any of these categories of persons including handicapped persons or senior citizens, one or two counters depending upon the total demand are earmarked for dealing with the reservation requests for all these categories of persons.

- **Ministry of Finance**

A number of incentives have been provided under the Income Tax Act, 1961, to a senior citizen (*i.e.*, an individual, resident in India, who is of the age of 60 years or more at any time during the relevant previous year). Some such incentives are enumerated below:

- A Senior Citizen is liable to Income-Tax if his total income exceeds ₹3 lakh as against the exemption limit of ₹2.5 lakh applicable in the case of other individuals. An individual resident in India who is of the age of 80 years or more at any time during the relevant previous year is liable to income tax if his total income exceeds ₹5 lakh.
- Any sum deposited in an account under the Senior Citizens Savings Scheme Rules, 2004 is eligible for deduction under section 80C of the Income-Tax Act subject to a limit of ₹1.5 lakh.
- A deduction of ₹20,000/- (₹15,000/- in other cases) is allowed under Section 80D of the Income Tax Act in respect of premium paid to effect or keep in force an insurance on the health of an individual being a Senior Citizen.
- A deduction of ₹60,000/- (₹40,000/- in other cases) is allowed under Section 80DDB of the Income-Tax Act on amount of expenditure actually incurred for the treatment of specified diseases in case of a Senior Citizen.
- No deduction of tax at source is required to be made under Section 193, 194, 194A, 194EE or 194K of the Income Tax Act in case of Senior Citizen if he furnishes to the deductor a declaration to the effect that the tax on his estimated total income of the relevant previous will be nil.

- **Ministry of Civil Aviation:**

In order to facilitate the passengers, particularly senior citizens, expectant mothers, passengers with disability, first time travellers etc. all the stakeholders have been instructed to ensure that the following requirements are complied:

- Airline /airport operator shall ensure provision of automated buggies free of charge for all senior citizens, in the terminal building to facilitate their access to boarding gates located beyond reasonable walking distance at all airports having annual aircraft movements of 50,000 or more. This facility may be extended to other needy passengers on demand basis free of charge.
- Airport operators shall provide small trolleys after security check for carriage of hand baggage (permitted as per regulation) up to the boarding gate.
- Airport operator shall adequately display information regarding availability of automated buggies and small trolleys in the terminal building at prominent locations including dos and don'ts regarding the same. This shall also be published on the website of the airport operator.
- Further, Air India offers 50% discount to senior citizens on the highest

economy class Basic Fare. The discount is offered to those who have completed 63 years of age on the date of commencement of journey.

- Senior citizens can also avail multi-level fares offered by Air India on each sector for travel on domestic sectors, starting from a low level advance purchase fares which facilitate early selling to the highest one.

Sub-Plan for Scheduled Castes

1358. SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the current practice of implementing the Sub-Plan for Scheduled Castes; and
- (b) whether there is any proposal to bring legislation of Sub-Plan for Scheduled Caste (SC) for effective gap filling in the development indices between the members of SC community and the rest of the society and if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) The Planning Commission has issued revised guidelines for implementation of SCSP to the Central Ministries/Departments and States/UTs, *vide* its O.M. dated 11.02.2014 and 18.06.2014 respectively, for earmarking outlays for SCSP, to *inter-alia* estimate gaps, prioritize development needs of the SCs and orient the Schemes to bridge the gaps. The Schemes designed under SCSP should yield direct and quantifiable benefits to SC individuals, SC household and SC habitations. The funds so earmarked shall be non-divertible.

Central Ministries/Departments and States/UTs are advised from time to time to adhere to the guidelines of the Planning Commission for formulation, implementation and monitoring of the SCSP and for optimal utilization of funds. Further, while discussing Annual Plan proposal of States/UTs, the issue is discussed and States/UTs are impressed upon to ensure spending of funds for SCs in the States/UTs. Also, every year in the Union Budget, Statement-21 of the Expenditure Budget, Vol.-I contains detailed information regarding allocation and expenditure made under Scheduled Castes Sub Plan by the Central Ministries/Departments.

- (b) Final decision in this regard has not been taken by the Government.

Menace of drug and alcohol addiction

1359. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the funds allocated for prevention of alcoholism and drugs abuse remain grossly underutilized for the last several years;

(b) if so, the details of funds allocated/released/utilized for the purpose during the last three years along with the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the number of drug and alcohol users is also mounting for the last several years, if so, the reasons for Government inaction in the matter; and

(d) the fresh steps taken by Government to curb the menace of drug and alcohol addiction, especially among young generation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) and (b) The details of the funds allocated and released under the Scheme of Assistance for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drugs) Abuse during the last five years are as follows:

(₹ in crore)				
Year	Budget Estimates (B.E.)	Revised Estimates (R.E.)	Grants Released	Percentage of funds utilized with respect to RE
2009-10	35.00	25.00	22.79	91.16%
2010-11	41.00	31.00	29.31	94.54%
2011-12	41.00	35.50	35.33	99.52%
2012-13	40.00	18.00	17.92	99.55%
2013-14	45.00	28.12	25.40	90.32%

(c) There is no authentic data available in this regard.

(d) The Department has taken the following steps to create awareness in society especially among young generation about the ill-effects of alcoholism and drug abuse:

- (i) Under the Scheme of Assistance for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drugs) Abuse, NGOs/Voluntary organizations conduct programmes to create awareness and educate people about the ill effects of Alcoholism and Substance (Drugs) Abuse on the individual, family, work place and the society at large.
- (ii) International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking is observed on 26th June each year. As part of this programme, rallies, paintings campaign,

workshops, seminars etc. are organized at the National as well as State level. On this occasion, National Awards for outstanding services in the field of Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drugs) Abuse are conferred to the Individuals and Institutions to encourage them and recognize their efforts.

- (iii) The National Institute for Social Defence, under the Ministry in collaboration with Regional Resource and Training Centres and other collaborating partners organizes sensitization programme in Schools and Colleges.
- (iv) Information regarding ill-effects of alcoholism and drug abuse is also disseminated in regional languages through the All India Radio programme “Sanwari Jayen Jeevan Ki Rahan”.
- (v) As the problem of alcoholism and drug abuse was reported to be high in the States of Punjab and Manipur, the Ministry had in the year 2011-12, conducted an awareness generation programme in these two States which covered ten districts of Punjab and seven districts of Manipur. These programmes were conducted through the Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS). In October 2014, the Ministry has assigned to the NYKS, the task of awareness generation in eleven districts of Punjab and for sustaining the awareness generation programme conducted in ten districts in 2011-12.

Development of differently-abled

1360. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Union Government is taking all necessary steps to provide the differently-abled people and persons with multiple disabilities an opportunity in education and employment, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the list of schemes and projects implemented by Government to improve the educational, socio-economic status of differently-abled persons in the country;
- (c) whether Government has any research and census report on the differently-abled population in the country, if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the total amount allocated in the last five years for the development of differently-abled in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) and (b) The primary responsibility for

programmes for the welfare of persons with disabilities, including persons with physical and mental disabilities, lies with the State Government as per entry No. 9 in the “State List”. However, the Department of Disability Affairs supplements the efforts of the States in the rehabilitation of Persons with Disabilities. Under the Central Sector Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS), financial assistance is provided to non-Governmental organizations for providing various services to persons with disabilities like special schools for mentally retarded children, vocational training centres, project for cerebral palsied children, pre-school and early intervention and training, half-way homes for psycho-rehabilitation of treated and controlled mentally ill persons etc.

Under the Scheme of Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase/Fitting of Aids/Appliances (ADIP), assistance is provided to implementing Agencies for providing aids and appliances to persons with disabilities.

Under the Scheme of Implementation of Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995 (PwD Act) grant-in-aid is provided to State Governments and various bodies set up by the Central and State Government, including autonomous bodies and Universities, to support activities pursuant to implementation of the provisions of the PwD Act, particularly relating to rehabilitation and provision of barrier-free access.

(c) As per Census 2011 figures, the total number of persons with disabilities in the country is 26810557. Disability-wise position is as under:

Seeing	Hearing	Speech	Movement	Mental Retardation	Mental illness	Any Other	Multiple Disability
5032463	5071007	1998535	5436604	1505624	722826	4927011	2116487

(d) The total amount allocated in the last five years is ₹ 2555 crores for the development of differently-abled in the country by this Ministry.

Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana

1361. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the terms and condition for inclusion of villages in the country under the scheme of Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana for development purposes;

(b) whether Government had received any proposal in the month of October, 2014 regarding inclusion of villages in Shimla district of Himachal Pradesh for the development of aam admi for the year 2014-15; and

- (c) if so, Government's response in this regard as these villages are hilly and rural?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) (i) Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojna (PMAGY) aims to ensure integrated development of selected villages having more than 50% Scheduled Caste (SC) population. In the pilot phase of the Scheme, 1000 villages were selected from 5 States situated in 5 geographical regions of the country, as follows:

Sl. No.	Region	State
1	Northern	Himachal Pradesh
2	Eastern	Bihar
3	Western	Rajasthan
4	Southern	Tamil Nadu
5	North-East	Assam

- (ii) In the pilot phase, the States selected for implementation of the Scheme from Western, Southern and North-East region were those having the largest number of SC majority villages, having SC population greater than 50%, in their respective regions.
- (iii) In the Northern region, Uttar Pradesh, having the maximum number of SC majority villages, did not concur to accept the Scheme and so Himachal Pradesh, which had the 2nd highest number of villages having greater than 50% SC population as per Census 2001, was selected for the implementation of the Scheme.
- (iv) From Eastern region, Bihar was consciously selected despite having the 3rd largest no. of villages having > 50% SC population in this region, due to its relative backwardness.
- (v) To ensure focused attention to the pilot Scheme, the selected States were asked to select villages from same, or 2-3 contiguous districts. States were also advised to give preference to the more backward districts.
- (b) No such proposal has been received.
- (c) Question does not arise.

Disabled in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana

1362. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) categories such as visual, hearing, etc., disabled identified by the Ministry;

(b) the total number of disabilities as per the 2001 Census in the country, State-wise details of the number of disabled in the country as per the 2011 Census, State-wise;

(c) whether it is a fact that number of disabled in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana are going up gradually, if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) percentage of disabled employed, self-employed in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana during the last ten years, year-wise; and

(e) what efforts the Ministry is making to provide more and more employment to disabled in the country, particularly in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) As per Section 2(i) of the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995; Disabilities listed are (i) blindness, (ii) low vision, (iii) leprosy-cured, (iv) hearing impairment, (v) locomotor disability, (vi) mental retardation and (vii) mental illness.

(b) As per Census 2001 there were 2.19 crore persons with disabilities, whereas as per Census 2011 there are 2.68 crore persons with disabilities in the country. State-wise population of persons with disabilities as per Census 2001 and 2011 is given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) Census 2001 and 2011 do not contain data regarding population of persons with disabilities separately for the State of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana, rather they reflect the data for undivided Andhra Pradesh. As per Census 2011, there are 22,66,607 persons with disabilities in the undivided Andhra Pradesh as compared to 13,64,981 persons with disabilities in 2001. This Ministry has not conducted any survey to ascertain the reason for increase in number of persons with disabilities in undivided Andhra Pradesh.

(d) and (e) Section 33 of the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995 mandates reservation not less than 3 per cent vacancies for persons with disabilities (blindness, low vision, hearing impaired, locomotor disability and cerebral palsy) in Government employment. Information relating to employment by the States/UTs is not compiled centrally. However, the States/UTs have been requested by the Ministry to take steps to implement the above provision of the Act and conduct special drive to fill up the vacancies meant for persons with disabilities. Further, the Government has been implementing schemes for skill development and vocational training for persons with disabilities in the country to enhance the scope for their employment.

Statement

Comparison of latest State-wise status of issuance of Disability Certificates between 2001 and 2011 Census as on 31.03.2014 (As per information available)

Sl. No.	State	Total disabled population as per Census 2001	Total disabled population as per Census 2011
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1364981	2266607
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	33315	26734
3.	Assam	530300	480065
4.	Bihar	1887611	2331009
5.	Chhattisgarh	419887	624937
6.	Delhi	235886	234882
7.	Goa	15749	33012
8.	Gujarat	1045465	1092302
9.	Haryana	455040	546374
10.	Himachal Pradesh	155950	155316
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	302670	361153
12.	Jharkhand	448377	769980
13.	Karnataka	940643	1324205
14.	Kerala	860794	761843
15.	Madhya Pradesh	1408528	1551931
16.	Maharashtra	1569582	2963392
17.	Manipur	28376	54110
18.	Mizoram	16011	15160
19.	Meghalaya	28803	44317
20.	Nagaland	26499	29631
21.	Odisha	1021335	1244402
22.	Punjab	424523	654063

1	2	3	4
23.	Rajasthan	1411979	1563694
24.	Sikkim	20367	18187
25.	Tamil Nadu	1642497	1179963
26.	Tripura	58940	64346
27.	Uttar Pradesh	3453369	4157514
28.	Uttarakhand	194769	185272
29.	West Bengal	1847174	2017406
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	7057	6660
31.	Chandigarh	15538	14796
32.	Daman and Diu	3171	2196
33.	D& N Haveli	4048	3294
34.	Lakshadweep	1678	1615
35.	Puducherry	25857	30189
TOTAL		21906769	26810557

Award for “Best Care Giver”

1363. SHRI AVINASH PANDE: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to introduce a new category of “Best Care Giver” under the National Awards for Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities to encourage care giving to disabled persons; if so, details thereof; and

(b) if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) and (b) No Sir, However a committee under the chairmanship of Additional Secretary, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment was constituted by the Ministry on 29th March, 2010 to review the scheme of “National Awards for the Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities”, including review of categories and number of awards. The Committee’s report on 21st May, 2010 suggested inclusion of two more categories of awards namely “Best State in Promoting Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities” and “Best Sportsperson with Disability”. The revised scheme was notified on 29th August, 2013 accordingly.

NGOs in Andhra Pradesh

1364. SHRI C.M RAMESH: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) details of the NGOs involved in the implementation of various schemes of the Ministry in the State of Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) details of the fund released to those NGOs during the last five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) and (b) Details of the NGOs implementing various schemes of the Ministry in the State of Andhra Pradesh and the fund released to these NGOs during the last five years are given in Statement.

Statement

Details of Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) and funds released to them during the last 5 years under various schemes being implemented in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

		(₹ in lakh)									
Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14	
1.	Scheme of Grants-in-Aid to Voluntary Organisations working for Scheduled Castes	17	114.71	18	163.11	14	123.50	09	80.82	07	54.18
2.	Integrated Programme for Older Persons (IPOP)	82	454.26	75	423.82	91	478.74	66	365.07	62	347.24
3.	Scheme of Assistance for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (drugs) Abuse	09	76.81	14	133.64	14	156.81	06	36.73	14	165.44

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14	
4.	Assistance to Disabled Persons for purchase/ fittings of aids and appliances (ADIP)	01	22.75	01	5.00	03	176.00	04	79.50	01	8.00
5.	Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS)	80	16.18	94	20.66	94	24.35	82	12.54	85	14.15

Deployment of regional positioning system

1365. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) is undertaking a project to deploy a Regional Positioning System for India; if so, details thereof;
- (b) the progress and budget allocated for the project; and
- (c) the details of the benefit of such a project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Yes Sir. Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) has undertaken a project for developing an indigenous regional positioning system for India known as Indian Regional Navigation Satellite System (IRNSS). IRNSS consists of seven satellites in a constellation, three satellites in geostationary orbit (GEO) and four satellites in geosynchronous orbit (GSO). IRNSS will provide positioning and navigational services in Indian mainland and surrounding region up to 1500 km. The objective of IRNSS is to provide positioning services with an absolute position accuracy of better than 20 metres.

(b) Out of the 7 satellites required in the constellation, three satellites namely, IRNSS-1A, 1B and 1C have already been successfully placed in the orbit. And the fourth satellite IRNSS-1D is in advanced stage of realization. The work on remaining three satellites is in progress. A number of ground stations responsible for the generation and transmission of navigation parameters, satellite control, satellite ranging and monitoring, etc., have been established across the country.

The approved budget for realization of seven satellites with two ground spare satellites and the associated ground segment is ₹ 1420 crores. IRNSS satellites are launched in the orbit using India's Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle, the cost of which is estimated to be ₹ 630 crores for 7 launches.

(c) The benefits of IRNSS include reliable positioning and navigational services within the country in the areas of civil aviation, high sea and inland waterway navigation, rail transport, offshore exploration, patrol services and fleet monitoring.

Interplanetary missions

1366. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any proposal to undertake any other interplanetary mission as it has recently undertaken to Mars planet; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) In the Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-17), Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) has not envisaged any proposal to undertake any other interplanetary mission

(b) The scientific outcomes of the Mars Orbiter Mission are being studied in detail by analyzing the data being provided by the scientific instruments onboard Mars Orbiter. Based on the results of the analysis, the future directions for interplanetary mission need to be worked out and proposed in the next Five Year Plan.

Metro train in Gujarat

†1367. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is contemplating upon operating metro trains in some other cities of the country;

(b) if so, whether Government is contemplating upon operating metro trains in the cities of Gujarat State as well; and

(c) if so, the names of the cities and by when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO BARAL) : (a) to (c) No Sir. However, Urban Transport is

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

intertwined with urban development, which is a State subject and hence, Metro Rail Projects are initiated/proposed by the State Governments. The proposals received by the State Governments are considered by Government of India (GoI) depending upon the viability of projects and availability of resources.

Cabinet has approved Ahmedabad Metro Rail Project Phase-I in its meeting held on 18.10.2014. GoI has not received any proposal for Metro Rail Projects in other cities of Gujarat.

Encroachment on pavements

1368. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE:

SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that the encroachments on pavements meant for pedestrians is on the rise in almost all the cities in the country;

(b) if so, whether Government proposes to bring stringent laws in consultation with State Governments to deter the encroachers from encroaching pavements meant of pedestrians if so, give details, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO BARAL) : (a) Removing encroachments on pavements is the responsibility of State Government and Local Bodies. Government of India has no data on the matter.

(b) Legal provisions regarding prevention of encroachments on pedestrian paths already exist in the Indian Penal Code as well as most State level acts dealing with the subject (Police Act, Municipal Act etc.). The enforcement of which lies with Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) and State Level Agencies.

Some of the existing legal provisions are given in Statement (*See below*) as an illustration.

Statement

Existing legal provisions

1. Section 283 in The Indian Penal Code

Danger or obstruction in public way or line of navigation. – Whoever, by doing any act, or by omitting to take order with any property in his possession or under his charge, causes danger, obstruction or injury to any person in any public way or public line of navigation, shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

2. Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957

317. Prohibition of projections upon streets, etc.
320. Prohibition of structures or fixtures which cause obstruction in streets
321. Prohibition of deposit, etc., of things in streets
322. Power to remove anything deposited or exposed for sale in contravention of this Act
323. Prohibition of the tethering of animals and milking of cattle

3. Section 83, 84 of Delhi Police Act

Causing any obstruction in a street: No person shall cause obstruction in any street or public place –

- (i) by allowing any animal or vehicle, which has to be loaded or unloaded, or take up or set down passengers, to remain or stand in the street or the public place longer than may be necessary for such purpose; or
- (ii) by leaving any vehicle standing or fastening any cattle in the street or the public place; or
- (iii) by using any part of a street or public place as a halting place for vehicles or cattle; or
- (iv) by leaving any box, bale, package or other things whatsoever in or upon a street for an unreasonable length of time or contrary to any regulation; or
- (v) by exposing anything for sale or setting out anything for sale in or upon any stall, booth, board, cask, basket or in any other way whatsoever.

Obstructing a footway: No person shall drive, ride, load, propel or leave on any footway any animal or vehicle other than a perambulator or fasten any animal in such a way that the animal can stand across or upon such footway.

Unutilised funds for UIG and UIDSSMT

1369. SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI:

SHRI K.C. TYAGI:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a large number of projects have been sanctioned under Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) sub-mission and Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) the details thereof, State-wise;
- (b) the funds sanctioned for completion of these projects;

(c) States which have fully utilized the funds and made good progress in the implementation of the programmes along with the details of those States which are lagging behind in this regard;

(d) the details of provision, if any, to transfer unutilized funds lying with some States to other States; and

(e) the steps taken by Government to provide additional funds to the States for completion of their projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO BARAL) : (a) and (b) Details of projects sanctioned during the Mission period and Transition phase under Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) sub-mission and under Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT), State-wise along with Additional Central Assistance (ACA) committed and released for utilization are given in Statement-I and II (*See below*).

(c) State-wise details of total allocation and Additional Central Assistance (ACA) released for utilization during the Mission period under UIG and UIDSSMT of JNNURM are given in Statement-III and IV (*See below*). No State-wise allocation was made under UIG and UIDSSMT during the Transition phase.

(d) There is no provision in the guidelines of the scheme to transfer unutilized funds from one State to another.

(e) The JNNURM has ended on 31.03.2014. The States have been requested to complete the on-going projects sanctioned upto 31.03.2012 from their own resources.

Statement-I

Projects sanctioned under UIG during the Mission period of JNNURM

		₹ (in crore)					
Sl. No.	State/UT	Projects Sanctioned	Projects Completed	Projects Ongoing	Approved Costs	ACA Committed	ACA Released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	52	26	26	4832.43	2052.64	1680.97
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3	2	1	180.48	162.43	125.65
3.	Assam	2		2	316.11	284.50	248.13
4.	Bihar	8		8	711.81	394.76	155.13

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5.	Chandigarh	2	2	0	56.99	26.85	26.85
6.	Chhattisgarh	1	1	0	303.64	242.91	218.62
7.	Delhi	23	9	14	6649.55	2327.34	1129.82
8.	Goa	2		2	74.84	59.87	14.97
9.	Gujarat	71	56	15	5569.48	2460.54	2125.91
10.	Haryana	4	3	1	699.09	349.55	314.59
11.	Himachal Pradesh	3		3	36.64	29.31	34.73
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	5		5	551.84	487.76	339.03
13.	Jharkhand	5		5	794.86	499.36	296.46
14.	Karnataka	47	26	21	3635.31	1424.38	1187.21
15.	Kerala	10		10	969.73	629.64	243.38
16.	Madhya Pradesh	22	11	11	2304.01	1167.94	955.84
17.	Maharashtra	80	49	31	11437.11	5094.01	4393.23
18.	Meghalaya	2		2	217.96	196.16	133.01
19.	Manipur	3		3	153.96	138.56	90.06
20.	Mizoram	4		4	127.71	114.94	50.16
21.	Nagaland	3	2	1	115.94	104.35	62.16
22.	Odisha	4	1	3	740.16	592.13	330.26
23.	Puduchery	1		1	203.40	162.72	105.02
24.	Punjab	4	2	2	453.84	226.92	170.98
25.	Rajasthan	12	4	8	1083.73	693.56	541.45
26.	Sikkim	2	1	1	96.54	86.88	78.19
27.	Tamil Nadu	48	24	24	5134.17	2084.03	1860.41
28.	Tripura	2		2	180.47	160.43	144.39
29.	Uttar Pradesh	33	4	29	5554.06	2696.60	2320.40
30.	Uttarakhand	14	3	11	394.85	311.90	256.06
31.	West Bengal	66	17	49	6620.09	2392.15	1486.18
TOTAL		538	243	295	60200.79	27655.13	21119.24

*Projects sanctioned under UIG sub-mission during the
transition phase of JNNURM*

(Amount in crore)

Sl. No.	State	No. of Projects Sanctioned	No. of Projects Completed	Approved Cost	Additional Central Assistance (ACA) Commitment	ACA Released
1.	Gujarat	11	0	644.24	291.46	72.87
2.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	0	91.97	82.78	20.69
3.	Jharkhand	1	0	302.26	241.81	60.45
4.	Karnataka	7	0	418.12	272.62	68.16
5.	Madhya Pradesh	5	0	219.63	120.58	30.15
6.	Maharashtra	10	0	1092.03	590.46	147.62
7.	Manipur	1	0	89.75	80.78	20.19
8.	Nagaland	1	0	1.52	1.37	0.34
9.	Punjab	3	0	682.66	341.33	85.33
10.	Tamil Nadu	17	0	869.60	371.49	92.87
11.	West Bengal	4	0	270.03	94.51	23.63
TOTAL		61	0	4681.82	2489.19	622.30

Statement-II

Projects sanctioned under UIDSSMT during the Mission period of JNNURM

₹ in crore

Sl. No.	State/UT	Projects Sanctioned	Projects Completed	Projects Ongoing	Approved Costs	Total ACA Committed	Total ACA Released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	84	70	14	2459.96	1991.58	1980.91
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	9	9	0	39.36	35.42	35.42
3.	Assam	30	11	19	207.83	189.53	153.49
4.	Bihar	11	3	8	261.14	211.20	146.16

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5.	Chhattisgarh	4	1	3	251.44	134.73	134.73
6.	Goa	3	1	2	28.75	22.54	20.65
7.	Gujarat	51	40	11	430.51	345.85	347.05
8.	Haryana	9	5	4	201.36	162.60	125.32
9.	Himachal Pradesh	8	5	3	126.54	101.50	59.24
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	47	15	32	424.42	386.11	354.58
11.	Jharkhand	6	2	4	128.64	104.36	85.15
12.	Karnataka	38	17	21	682.49	551.16	534.98
13.	Kerala	23	4	19	376.16	303.27	308.26
14.	Madhya Pradesh	67	29	38	1228.05	988.66	765.32
15.	Maharashtra	94	37	57	2744.44	2204.10	1994.50
16.	Manipur	5	2	3	62.77	56.70	56.70
17.	Meghalaya	2	0	2	14.33	12.90	12.12
18.	Mizoram	2	2	0	15.55	14.00	14.00
19.	Nagaland	2	0	2	23.26	20.93	12.37
20.	Odisha	18	4	14	257.00	207.28	141.82
21.	Punjab	16	7	9	385.61	309.72	304.02
22.	Rajasthan	37	22	15	609.89	492.68	286.27
23.	Sikkim	5	2	3	39.93	36.17	36.17
24.	Tamil Nadu	122	102	20	882.73	706.18	640.52
25.	Tripura	4	3	1	78.17	71.00	69.20
26.	Uttar Pradesh	64	42	22	1158.05	935.21	858.44
27.	Uttarakhand	1	0	1	61.73	49.39	49.39
28.	West Bengal	35	18	17	613.34	494.14	398.06
29.	Delhi	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
30.	Puducherry	1	1	0	39.18	31.34	31.34
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	0	1	5.58	4.47	2.23

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
32.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	0	1	18.65	14.92	7.46
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
35.	Daman and Diu	1	0	1	9.42	7.54	0.31
TOTAL		801	454	347	13866.27	11197.20	9966.18

Projects sanctioned under UIDSSMT during the transition phase of JNNURM

(Amount in crore)

Sl. No.	State	No. of Projects Sanctioned	No. of Projects Completed	Approved Cost	Additional Central Assistance (ACA) Commitment	ACA Released
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	9	0	99.93	89.94	44.97
2.	Chhattisgarh	2	0	232.96	186.37	93.18
3.	Himachal Pradesh	12	0	279.96	223.97	111.98
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	4	0	217.35	195.62	97.81
5.	Karnataka	21	0	768.42	614.74	307.37
6.	Kerala	1	0	14.67	11.73	5.87
7.	Madhya Pradesh	113	0	1628.93	1303.14	651.57
8.	Maharashtra	16	0	1519.42	1215.54	607.77
9.	Nagaland	1	0	3.10	2.79	1.40
10.	Odisha	5	0	248.21	198.57	99.28
11.	Rajasthan	12	0	646.24	516.99	258.49
12.	Tamil Nadu	13	0	507.41	405.93	202.96
13.	Uttar Pradesh	7	0	323.68	258.94	129.47
14.	Uttarakhand	13	0	130.77	104.61	52.31
15.	West Bengal	6	0	247.56	198.05	99.03
TOTAL		235	0	6868.61	5526.93	2763.46

Statement-III*Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG)*

(Amount ₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Total Allocation (Original + Additional)	Additional Central Assistance (ACA) Commitment	ACA Released	Balance ACA
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2118.45	2052.64	1680.96	65.81
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	107.40	162.43	125.65	-55.03
3.	Assam	273.20	284.50	248.13	-11.30
4.	Bihar	592.41	394.76	155.13	197.65
5.	Chandigarh	270.87	26.84	26.84	244.02
6.	Chhattisgarh	248.03	242.91	218.62	5.12
7.	Delhi	2823.18	2327.34	1129.82	495.84
8.	Goa	120.94	59.87	14.97	61.07
9.	Gujarat	2578.81	2460.54	2125.91	118.27
10.	Haryana	323.32	349.55	314.59	-26.23
11.	Himachal Pradesh	130.66	29.30	34.73	101.35
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	488.36	487.76	339.03	0.60
13.	Jharkhand	941.20	499.36	296.47	441.84
14.	Karnataka	1524.59	1424.38	1187.21	100.21
15.	Kerala	674.76	629.65	243.38	45.12
16.	Madhya Pradesh	1328.50	1167.94	955.84	160.56
17.	Maharashtra	5505.55	5094.01	4393.23	411.54
18.	Meghalaya	156.68	196.16	133.01	-39.48
19.	Manipur	152.87	138.56	90.07	14.31
20.	Mizoram	148.22	114.94	50.16	33.28
21.	Nagaland	116.28	104.35	62.16	11.93

1	2	3	4	5	6
22.	Odisha	322.35	592.13	330.26	-269.78
23.	Puduchery	206.80	162.72	105.02	44.08
24.	Punjab	707.75	226.92	170.98	480.83
25.	Rajasthan	748.69	693.56	541.45	55.13
26.	Sikkim	106.13	86.88	78.19	19.25
27.	Tamil Nadu	2250.66	2084.03	1860.41	166.63
28.	Tripura	140.18	160.43	144.39	-20.25
29.	Uttar Pradesh	2769.41	2696.60	2320.40	72.81
30.	Uttarakhand	405.34	311.90	256.06	93.44
31.	West Bengal	3218.40	2392.15	1486.18	826.25
TOTAL		31499.99	27655.13	21119.24	3844.86

Statement-IV

*Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small
and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT)*

(Amount ₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Allocation for the Mission	ACA Committed	Balance ACA to be committed
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	490.31	1967.97	-1477.66
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	7.46	35.42	-27.96
3.	Assam	101.29	187.05	-85.76
4.	Bihar	254.78	208.91	45.87
5.	Chhattisgarh	134.78	134.73	0.5
6.	Goa	22.11	22.11	0
7.	Gujarat	351.82	344.41	7.41
8.	Haryana	195.59	161.09	34.50
9.	Himachal Pradesh	17.44	101.23	-83.79

1	2	3	4	5
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	35.45	381.97	-346.52
11.	Jharkhand	114.52	102.92	11.61
12.	Karnataka	443.14	545.99	-102.85
13.	Kerala	232.82	300.92	-68.10
14.	Madhya Pradesh	438.43	982.44	-544.01
15.	Maharashtra	664.76	2195.55	-1530.80
16.	Manipur	12.60	56.49	-43.89
17.	Meghalaya	7.19	12.90	-5.71
18.	Mizoram	8.24	14.00	-5.76
19.	Nagaland	10.28	20.93	-10.65
20.	Odisha	181.79	205.60	-23.81
21.	Punjab	226.60	308.49	-81.89
22.	Rajasthan	401.43	487.91	-86.48
23.	Sikkim	1.20	35.94	-34.74
24.	Tamil Nadu	705.97	706.18	-0.21
25.	Tripura	13.76	70.35	-56.59
26.	Uttar Pradesh	947.92	926.44	21.48
27.	Uttarakhand	46.70	49.39	-2.69
28.	West Bengal	315.25	490.67	-175.42
29.	Delhi	1.12	-	1.12
30.	Puducherry	5.57	31.34	-25.77
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4.48	4.47	0.1
32.	Chandigarh	-	-	-
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1.93	14.92	-12.99
34.	Lakshadweep	1.04	-	1.04
35.	Daman and Diu	2.20	7.54	-5.34
TOTAL		6399.97	11116.27	
Additional allocation by the Government. However, no State-wise allocation was made.		5000.00		
GRAND TOTAL		11399.97		

Swachh Bharat Mission in Delhi

1370. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) in view of Swachh Bharat Mission launched by Prime Minister, whether mandate is given to each civic body in Delhi for cleanliness and total waste management; if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether toilet blocks are being constructed for the people in Jhuggi clusters, as part of cleanliness mission, and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO BARAL) : (a) and (b) The Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) for urban areas to be implemented by the Ministry of Urban Development (MoUD) aims to achieve the objective providing sanitation inclusive of Solid Waste Management (SWM), household toilet facilities and community toilets for all 4041 statutory towns including Delhi through their Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) in the country. Jhuggi clusters in these towns are also covered under the Mission.

Houses for Government employees

1371. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased state:

(a) the total demand of houses for Government employees and availability in the Centre and the percentage of satisfaction;

(b) what efforts are being made to provide new houses to Government employees, including MPs, Central Ministers, Member's of Judiciary, officers of armed forces etc.; and

(c) whether new houses being constructed would have the provision of solar heating panels, rain water harvesting, green belt, adherence to Green Building Code, etc., and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO BARAL) : (a) The total demand of houses for Government employees and availability in Delhi is 93897 and 59446 respectively and the percentage of satisfaction is 63.31.

(b) The augmentation to the new houses to Government employees, including

MPs, Central Ministers, Member's of Judiciary, officers of armed forces etc. is taken up depending upon availability of land and funds.

(c) Yes, Sir. As per the provision contained in CPWD works manual-2014 all the new construction are green as per GRIHA norms which *inter-alia* mandate the use of solar heating panels and rain water harvesting.

Toilets in urban areas

1372. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry is planning to unveil a new scheme for toilets in urban areas, if so, aims and objectives of the scheme;

(b) to what extent it would help to cover 12 per cent of urban population which does not have access to toilets; and

(c) status of sanitary facilities in the State of Telangana and how the Ministry is planning to address the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO BARAL) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Government of India has launched "Swachh Bharat Mission" (SBM) on 2nd October, 2014 with the target to make the country clean by 2nd October, 2019. The Mission covers all 4041 statutory towns/cities, including Telangana State, as per 2011 Census and the components eligible under SBM are (i) Household toilet, (ii) Community toilets, (iii) Public toilets, and (iv) Solid Waste Management. The projects will be implemented involving substantial private sector investment, contribution from beneficiaries and Government incentive/support in form of Viability Gap Funding (VGF). The estimated cost of implementation of the Swachh Bharat Mission is ₹ 62,009 crore. The Government of India share amounts to ₹ 14,623 crore. The aim of the Mission is to provide 100 % sanitation including toilet facilities to the urban population of the country. The implementation of schemes under SBM may provide the toilet facilities to the urban population who do not access to the toilet facility.

The objectives of the Mission are:

(i) Eliminate open defecation.

(ii) Conversion of insanitary toilets to pour flush toilets

- (iii) Eradication of manual scavenging.
- (iv) 100% collection and scientific processing/disposal/reuse/recycle of Municipal Solid Waste.
- (v) To bring about a behavioural change in people regarding healthy sanitation practices.
- (vi) Generate awareness among the citizens about sanitation and its linkages with public health.
- (vii) Strengthening of urban local bodies to design, execute and operate systems.
- (viii) To create enabling environment for private sector participation in Capital expenditure and Operation and Maintenance expenditure (O&M).
- (ix) As per Census of India 2011, about 9,39,842 urban households in undivided Andhra Pradesh do not have latrine facility within their premises. Among these, about 1,32,324 households uses public toilet facilities and the remaining 8,07,518 households defecates in open. Once SBM implemented through States, the problem of sanitation will stand addressed in the country including Telangana.

Dissolution of National Capital Region Planning Board

1373. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there was demand for dissolution of National Capital Region Planning Board (NCRPB) which was not able to monitor properly the development projects in NCR, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) what was the mandate of NCR Planning Board and how far it is successful on focusing on these aspects;
- (c) whether problems such as traffic jams, pollution, parking woes, water crisis, unauthorized localities have been addressed to find a solution, and if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) if not, which body is addressing these issues, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO BARAL) : (a) No Sir, no such request has been received in the Ministry.

(b) The mandate of NCRPB is as per the NCRPB Act, 1985. A copy of the Act is available on NCRPB's website at <http://ncrpb.nic.in/acts.php>. NCRPB has been carrying out all the aspects of its mandate.

(c) These issues and their solutions have been addressed to by NCRPB in the Regional Plan-2021. The Regional Plan-2021 is available on NCRPB's website at <http://ncrpb.nic.in/regionalplanchapters.php>.

(d) Does not arise.

Encroachment around Government quaters

1374. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question 1814 given in Rajya Sabha on 24th July, 2014 and state:

(a) what further action after issue of notice to the allottees have been taken by the CPWD authorities to clear the encroachment to avoid any untoward incident in the area;

(b) whether any inspection has been carried out by the CPWD authorities to ascertain the facts regarding garages and front part of the garages on rent resided by unauthorized people using nearby area as their toilet in the night which is against the spirit of 'Swachh Bharat Abhiyan' launched by P.M., if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) by when the action will be taken by the CPWD authorities to vacate/clear the garages and front of garages?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO BARAL) : (a) to (c) All encroachments are removed after vacation of such premises.

Inspections are carried out especially on complaints, to ascertain the facts and matter reported to allotting authorities for taking action against allottees, if required. In first phase, inspections of all the garages have been carried out in Bharti Nagar, Rabindra Nagar, Bapa Nagar, DIZ Area, Sector-1 at Block No.79, 83, 84 and 85 and R.K. Puram, Sector-12 (four blocks of mix type) for misuse of garage.

Warangal as Smart City

1375. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) details of cities identified to develop as Smart Cities in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Ministry has decided to complete five Smart Cities in the current financial year and also invited bids for the same, if so, the details of five cities identified;

(c) whether the Ministry is considering to develop Warangal as Smart City from Telangana, if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) by when the remaining would be taken up for developing as Smart Cities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO BARAL) : (a), (c) and (d) The Draft Concept Paper prepared by Ministry of Urban Development on developing 100 Smart Cities is available on our website (www.indiansmartcities.in). However, no city has been identified for developing a smart city as yet. This Ministry (MoUD) has a plan to develop 100 smart cities and there is no plan to complete development of any smart city during this financial year.

(b) No, Sir. However, following five cities have been identified to be developed as smart cities by Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, Ministry of Commerce and Industry of which bids are likely to be issued by early next year:-

- (i) Integrated Industrial Township Project at Greater Noida
- (ii) Integrated Industrial Township 'Vikram Udyogpuri' near Ujjain, Madhya Pradesh
- (iii) Ahmedabad- Dholera Special Investment Region in Gujarat
- (iv) Shendra Bidkin Industrial Park in Maharashtra
- (v) Global City Project at Gurgaon, Haryana

Ghost employees in DDA

1376. SHRI GULAM RASOOL BALLYAWI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there have been some 2000 ghost employees in Delhi Development Authority (DDA), if so, the details in this regard;

(b) the action taken in the matter so far; and

(c) the mechanism evolved to prevent recurrence of the same in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO BARAL) : (a) According to the information furnished by Delhi Development Authority (DDA), there is no ghost employee in DDA.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Replacement of JNNURM

1377. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to replace the existing scheme of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) with a new scheme, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(b) whether any irregularities found in the JNNURM scheme; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and how the same is being rectified in the proposed new scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO BARAL) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) has ended on 31.03.2014. The Government is considering launch of a New Urban Development Mission, the contours of which have not been finalized.

(b) and (c) The Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) in its report on performance audit of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) has *inter-alia* pointed out certain deficiencies in implementation of projects. It has mentioned that projects approved under Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) Sub-Mission and Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) of JNNURM in respect of Water Supply, Sewerage, Storm Water Drainage and Roads and Flyovers etc. were getting delayed because of non-availability of land and requirements of clearances apart from deficiencies in awarding of work and few cases of unauthorized and irregular expenditure. It has also mentioned that due to the delays in implementation of the projects, there were cases of blockade of funds due to purchase of machinery/equipment which was not put to use. The deficiencies as pointed out in the report are taken care of in the proposed New Urban Development Mission, the contours of which have not been finalized.

Private participation Swachhata Abhiyan

1378. SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the spirit behind the Swachhata Abhiyan the details thereof;
- (b) whether this is limited to Government office, Urban Development Ministry and Rural Development; and
- (c) how individual and private organization could participate in it to make the whole movement as successful?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO BARAL) : (a) and (b) The Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM), joint Mission of the Ministry of Urban Development and the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation, emanates from the vision of the Government articulated in the President's address to the Joint Session of the Parliament on 9th June, 2014 as under:-

“We must not tolerate the indignity of homes without toilets and public spaces littered with garbage. For ensuring hygiene, waste management and sanitation across the nation a “Swachh Bharat Mission” will be launched. This will be our tribute to Mahatma Gandhi on his 150th birth anniversary to be celebrated in the year 2019.”

The Swachh Bharat Mission launched on 2nd October, 2014 strives to achieve this goal with the participation by all 4041 statutory towns in the country.

- (c) The Government has sought participation of private funding and beneficiary contribution to meet the gap in financing the various components of mission viz. household toilets, community toilets, public toilets and solid waste managements. However, State Governments/Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) will initiate the participation of private companies in the Mission. Various awareness campaigns have already been initiated at all levels to create awareness and people's participation in the Mission. State Governments/Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) will undertake infrastructure work as per mission guidelines.

Smart cities between Lucknow and Agra

1379. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether four smart cities are coming up in between Lucknow and Agra, if so, where the cities are coming up; and

(b) the money being allocated from the Centre for bringing up these smart cities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO BARAL) : (a) and (b) The Concept Paper on developing 100 Smart Cities is at draft stage. Consultations with State Governments are being held. The Guidelines for selection of cities and financing pattern under the scheme shall be known after the scheme is finalized.

Allocation of land to social organisations

1380. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of different social organisations/educational institutions whose applications for allocation of lands by Land and Development office of Central Government in Capital Delhi are pending, as on date along with the dates since when these applications are pending;

(b) the status of these applications; and

(c) by when these applications are likely to be disposed of and the reasons for keeping these pending so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO BARAL) : (a) The applications of Holy Welfare Association, Public Education Society and Sanjay Bal Vidyalaya for allotment of land are pending consideration in the Land and Development Office for varying period.

(b) and (c) The applications of these organisations shall be considered as per extant rules. However no time-frame can be given as it requires consultations with other organizations and authorities.

Special Juvenile Police Units

1381. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Special Juvenile Police Units (SJPU) in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether Government is aware that several districts lacks SJPUs; and

(c) the steps Government seeks to take to ensure a child-friendly procedure for reporting, recording of evidence, investigation and trial of the offences?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) and (b) No such data is maintained centrally in the Ministry of Women and Child Development.

(c) The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 is based on the principle of providing care, protection and treatment by catering to the development needs of the child, by adopting a child-friendly approach in the adjudication and disposition of matters in the best interest of children and for their ultimate rehabilitation. The Central Model Rules, 2007 under the Act also lay down Fundamental Principles that are to be followed in the implementation of the Act. These Principles include: presumption of innocence, principle of dignity and worth, principle of right to be heard, principle of best interest, etc. The Act and the Rules emphasize child friendly procedures for reporting, recording of evidence, investigation and trial of the offences such as Special Juvenile Police Units to deal with juveniles, social worker as member of the board, no juvenile to be sent to lockup, child friendly procedure in the proceedings of the Juvenile Justice Board, etc.

Crime against women in India

1382. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA : Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has developed or proposes to develop certain agenda to tackle crimes against women;

(b) whether India far lacks behind other countries in addressing woes of women, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether it is proposed to follow certain action plans of other countries to undo injustice to our women folk, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) to (c) As per the seventh schedule “police” and “public order” are the State subjects under the Constitution and as such the primary responsibility of prevention, detection, registration, investigation and prosecution of crimes lies with the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations.

The Union Government attaches highest importance to the matter of preventing of

crimes against women and in this regard. The Ministry is endeavouring to put in place effective mechanisms to provide safe environment for women to work and live and fulfil their potential. Ministry recognize that incidence of crime against women cannot be controlled unless mindsets of people, in general, are made to change. The Criminal Law (Amendment), Act 2013 has been enacted making the punishment more stringent for offences like rape.

The Ministry of Women and Child Development has enacted the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005; Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961; the Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986; and the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 and the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006 (PCMA).

Advisory was also sent to all the State Governments/UTs wherein they were advised to make comprehensive review of the effectiveness of the administrative machinery in tackling the problems of violence against women.

Substance abuse among street children

1383. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA:

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI:

Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that one in every four street children in the metropolitan cities of India is a victim of some form of substance abuse;
- (b) the details regarding the street children in metropolitan cities who are victims of substance abuse;
- (c) whether Government has gauged the health and social effect of substance abuse among street children;
- (d) whether Government conducts rehabilitation programmes for these children who are victims of substance abuse; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) and (b) The study report of National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) titled "Assessment of pattern, profile and correlates of Substance use among children in India" indicates that 40 to 70 per cent of street

children in different cities of India are vulnerable to some type of substance abuse. The report also indicates that out of 4024 children surveyed in 135 cities, 22 per cent were street children who were victims of substance abuse. However, NCPCR does not have any specific data to prove that one in every four children in metropolitan cities is a victim of substance abuse.

(c) As per the report, the health, physical, social effects on the victims include physical violence, life threatening situation, impaired performance, sadness/anxiety, etc.

(d) and (e) The Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, namely, Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) from 2009-10 for children in difficult circumstances including children who are victims of substance abuse. Under ICPS, financial assistance is provided to State Governments/UT Administrations, *inter-alia*, for setting up and maintenance of various types of Homes, including, Shelter Homes, Open shelters etc. These Homes provide *inter-alia*, shelter, food, education, medical attention, vocational training, counseling, etc. to such children so that they can ultimately reintegrate into the mainstream society.

The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment is implementing “Central Sector Scheme of Assistance for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drug) Abuse” which provides financial assistance to eligible Non-Governmental Organisations, Panchayati Raj Institutions, Urban Local Bodies etc. for running Integrated Rehabilitation Centres for Addicts (IRCAs) to provide composite/integrated services for the rehabilitation of addicts which is inclusive for all sections of the society.

Atrocities on women in Nalanda district

1384. SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Commission for Women has received representation from MPs regarding atrocities perpetrated on women/girls in Bihar and inaction/inappropriate action by State police in this regard during August to October, 2014;

(b) if so, the details thereof, district-wise with particular reference to Nalanda district;

(c) whether Government has taken action against the guilty perpetrators and has taken up the matter with State Police;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the details of responsibility fixed in this regard; and

(e) if not, the reasons for neglecting the plights and suffering of women and girls in the country?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The National Commission for Women received a reference from a Member of Parliament in August, 2014 forwarding therewith a representation from a resident of village Bara Khurd, Noor Sarai, Nalanda, Bihar *vide* which inappropriate action of the police on a complaint made by her uncle was brought to the notice of National Commission for Women. The same M.P has sent a reminder in October, 2014 requesting for an early action in the matter.

(c) to (e) The Commission, as per its mandate, has taken up the matter and sought Action Taken Report (ATR) from Superintendent of Police, Nalanda, Bihar, The ATR from police is awaited.

Scrutiny before adoption

1385. SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) what is the process followed for giving a child adoption; and

(b) whether it is necessary to have a second round of scrutiny by Indian Council for Child Welfare (ICCW)/Indian Council of Social Welfare (ICSW) post scrutiny by the juvenile justice machinery?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) For in-country domestic adoption, Prospective Adoptive Parents (PAPs) register with a Specialised Adoption Agency (SAA) or online in the Child Adoption Resource Information and Guidance System (CARINGS). After completing the Home Study Report (HSR) of the PAPs, the Specialised Adoption Agency matches a suitable child with them. On receipt of the acceptance by the PAPs, the child is given in pre-adoption foster care to them by the agency. Thereafter, the adoption order is obtained by the SAA in favour of the adoption of the child.

For inter-country adoption, the PAPs living abroad register with an Authorized Foreign Adoption Agency (AFAA) in the country of their residence. The AFAA, after completing the HSR and other required documentation regarding the PAPs, register such PAPs in the CARINGS. The PAPs found eligible after initial screening by the Central Adoption Resource Authority (CARA) are referred to a Recognized Indian Placement

Agency (RIPA). The RIPA then refers a suitable child to the PAPs along with child study report and medical examination report through the concerned AFAA. On the receipt of the acceptance of the referred child by the PAPs, required documents in original from the AFAA, the RIPA obtains the No-Objection Certificate (NOC) from CARA and files an application in the concerned Court on behalf of the PAPs for an order in favour of such adoption. On the receipt of the adoption Order from the Court, the RIPA obtains the passport for the child and intimates the PAPs to come to India for taking the child to their country of residence. The PAPs visit the agency to collect the child after obtaining visa/travel document from the diplomatic mission of the country of their residence. The PAPs can also take the child in pre-adoption foster care in India, pending the adoption order from the Court, but after the issuance of NOC by CARA.

(b) No, Sir.

Exploitation of girls in nursery and play schools

†1386. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken cognizance of incidents of sexual exploitation of girls in various play way and nursery schools in the country;

(b) whether Government would issue strict guidelines to schools for the protection of girls studying in all play-way and nursery schools of the country;

(c) whether play-way and nursery schools are being run without registration/permission in most areas of the country;

(d) whether Government has identified such schools, the details thereof; and

(e) whether strict action will be taken against such schools being run without permission/registration, and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Guidelines have already been issued by the Ministry of Human Resource Development in this regard.

(c) No such instances have come to the notice of this Ministry.

(d) and (e) In view of (c) above question does not arise.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Awareness programme against discrimination of girl child

†1387. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any proposal to launch any public awareness programme like Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao to do away with discrimination being meted out to girls in all the rural and urban areas of the country, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any campaign in this connection is being propagated in the States; and

(c) if so, State-wise details thereof and if not whether any monetary package would be provided to States in this regard and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) and (b) Government of India has introduced the Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao (BBBP) scheme for survival, protection and education of girl child. It aims to address the issue of declining Child Sex Ratio (CSR) through a mass campaign across the country targeted at changing societal mindsets and creating awareness about the criticality of the issue. There are focussed intervention and multi-sectoral action in 100 districts with low Child Sex Ratio.

(c) As the Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao (BBBP) scheme has been approved recently, no fund allocation has been made so far to the States.

Central schemes in Odisha

1388. SHRI KALPATARU DAS: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the name of the plan schemes and Centrally Sponsored Projects (CSPs) under implementation in the Ministry along with its scope/guidelines; and

(b) the funds sanctioned for the State of Odisha in those schemes for the year 2012-13, 2013-14, 2014-15 till date?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) and (b) The name of the plan schemes and Centrally Sponsored Projects (CSP) under implementation in the Ministry and their scope/guidelines and funds sanctioned in those schemes for the entire country, including the State of Odisha, during the years 2012-13 and 2013-14 are available in the Annual Report of the Ministry

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

for the respective years viz., 2012-13 and 2013-14. The copies of the Annual Reports are available in the Library of Rajya Sabha Secretariat and in the Ministry's website www.wcd@nic.in. The guidelines of the schemes are also available in the Ministry's website.

The funds sanctioned/released for implementation of major schemes of the Ministry in the State of Odisha during 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 are as under:

Name of the Scheme	Funds released for implementation of MWCD’s schemes in the State of Odisha (Rupees in lakhs)		
	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
1	2	3	4
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	66,425.00	97,438.29	56,724.00
Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS)			(up to 26.11.2014)
Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS)	671.33	1227.20	1557.60 (up to 25.11.2014)
Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG) - SABLA	2404.90	3528.42	2352.24
For Non-Nutrition	0.00	475.20	0.00
For Nutrition			
Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY)	336.84	2038.85	1248.25
National Mission for Empowerment of Women (NMEW)	16.38	36.38	-
Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Programme (under National Nutrition Mission)	The programme was launched in January, 2014. An amount of ₹ 238.00 lakhs was sanctioned to the State of Odisha.		
Central Sector Schemes			
Rajiv Gandhi National Creche Scheme			
Central Social Welfare Board (CSWB) creches	195.39	191.58	191.58 (up to 30.11.2014)

1	2	3	4
Bhartiya Adim Jati Sevak Sangh (BAJSS) creches	73.78	119.52	50.44 (up to 30.11.2014)
Indian Council for Child Welfare (ICCW) creches	27.54	26.70	13.77 (up to 30.9.2014)
Scheme for Welfare of Working Children in Need of Care and Protection	32.75	9.43	-
Support to Training and Employment Programme (STEP)	3.36	--	--
SWADHAR - A Scheme for Women in Difficult Circumstances	465.96	16.20	56.21 (up to 1.12.2014)
UJJAWALA	84.65	320.38	104.66 (up to 24.11.2014)

Note: 1. Dates in brackets are the dates up to which funds have been released for the financial year 2014-15.

2. Under Central Sector schemes of the Ministry, funds are released to the implementing organisations which include Non-Government Organisations also.

Surrogacy as a commercial industry

1389. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:

SHRI D. RAJA:

Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a report titled "Surrogacy Motherhood: Ethical or Commercial" compiled by the Centre for Social Research with the support of the Ministry which illustrates that surrogacy has become a commercial industry where the rights of surrogate mothers who are compelled by economic reasons are violated; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and what measures are being taken to bring about some regulations in this industry?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) Yes Madam, Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) and Department of Health Research (DHR) are aware about the report entitled "Surrogacy Motherhood: Ethical or Commercial" compiled by the Centre for Social Research (CSR).

(b) Ministry of Health and Family Welfare informed that to regulate the commercial surrogacy in the country and in order to safeguard the rights and interest of surrogate mothers including her health, her children and adequate compensation appropriate provisions have been made in the draft Assisted Reproductive Technology (Regulation) Bill which is at very advance stage of enactment. The issues raised in the CSR Report have already been addressed in the draft Assisted Reproductive Technology (Regulation) Bill.

Protection of women and girl children

1390. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bill for action against brutal assaults on women and girl children gets amended with conventional point programme;

(b) whether Government would take comprehensive rural activities for protection of girl children; and

(c) whether stringent workforce would enhance security of working women in their work place and ensure protection by severe enforcement of Law?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) No Sir.

(b) Protection of girls children is of utmost priority for the Government. The Government of India has already enacted a number of legislations to address this issue. These include the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005; the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012 and the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006 (PCMA).

Further, Government of India has recently introduced the Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao (BBBP) scheme for survival, protection and education of girl child. It aims to address the issue of declining Child Sex Ratio (CSR) through a mass campaign across the country targeted at changing societal mindsets and creating awareness about the criticality of the issue. There are focussed intervention and multi-sectoral action in 100 districts with low Child Sex Ratio.

The Sabla scheme of the Ministry aims at the empowerment of adolescent girls in the age group of 11 to 18 years by improving their nutritional and health status and upgrading various skills like home skills, life skills and vocational skills etc. and building awareness on various issues.

To address issues concerning the rights and protection of women and girls, the Ministry conducts awareness generation programmes and publicity campaigns. This includes gender sensitization through workshops, fairs, cultural programmes, seminars, training programmes, street plays, Nari ki Chaupals, Beti Janmotsav at the district level. Advertisements in the press and electronic media educating peoples about issues of domestic violence, Child Sex Ratio and Child Marriage are also being taken up. Platforms such as the International Women's Day and the National Girl Child Day are used to create awareness on issues related to women and to bring to the centre stage issues such as sex selective abortions and child marriage.

(c) The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 has been enacted, which cover all women, irrespective of their age or employment status and protect them against sexual harassment at all workplaces both in public and private sector, whether organized or unorganized.

Reducing age of juvenile

1391. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY:

SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI:

Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there have been demands from various quarters to reduce the juvenile age from the existing 18 years to 16 years in view of increase in number of juveniles committing sexual crimes;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Ministry is also in favour of reducing the age to 16 years;

(c) if so, the constraints that are being faced to reduce the juvenile age to 16 years; and

(d) whether any consultations in this regard have been made with Home and Law Ministries, if so, the outcome of the same?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) to (c) There have been demands from many quarters to review the system and framework of Juvenile Justice, giving incidence of juveniles committing heinous crimes including sexual crimes. The Ministry is not in favour of reducing the juvenile age from 18 to 16 years. The Ministry is proposing modifications in the process associated with the treatment of heinous offences committed by children in

the age group of 16 to 18 years. In such cases, the Juvenile Justice Board may transfer the proceedings to a Children's Court, which is a Court of Sessions. In coming to a decision it would be assisted by qualified and experienced psychologists, psycho-social workers and other experts.

The Children's Court will conduct an assessment of the physical and mental status capacity of the child to commit such offence, ability of child to understand the consequences of the offence and the circumstances in which the offence was committed. During the process of inquiry, trial and after trial, the child would be kept in a place of safety and not in a jail. Under no circumstances the sentence passed by a Court be of life imprisonment or death.

(d) The Ministry is not proposing to reduce the age of juvenile from 18 years to 16 years, therefore, no consultations in this regard were held with Ministry of Home Affairs and Ministry of Law and Justice.

Abuse of children in orphanages

1392.DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH:

SHRI AMBETH RAJAN:

Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that exploitation and abuse of children is rampant in orphanages and child care institutions;

(b) if so, the details of the cases reported during the last three years, State-wise;

(c) the steps taken against those responsible for this;

(d) whether Government proposed to bring in stringent measures to rein this;
and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) and (b) The National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) has not conducted any specific study/survey on exploitation and abuse of children in Child Care Institutions (CCIs). However, NCPCR has registered 31 complaints of exploitation and abuse of children in CCIs during the last three years and the current year 2014-15. The State/UT-wise details are given in Statement (*See below*). From the number of complaints registered by NCPCR, no conclusion can be drawn as to whether exploitation and abuse of children is rampant in CCIs.

(c) NCPCR makes recommendations to the State Governments/UT Administrations, under whose control/supervision the Child Care Centres /Institutions are being run to take disciplinary/criminal action against the concerned staff/functionaries, if found involved in abuse of children in such Institutions.

(d) and (e) The Ministry of Women and Child Development is persistently urging the State Governments/UT Administrations to identify and register all Child Care Institutions (CCIs) under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 (JJ Act) in order to ensure that children in all the Homes receive the best of care, and are not subject to abuse and neglect.

The Government has proposed a new Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Bill, 2014 to address various issues, *inter-alia* the condition of Homes. The Bill has been introduced in the Parliament and there is a provision of Mandatory registration of all child care institutions along with stringent penalty in case of non-compliance which includes imprisonment which may extend to one year or a fine of not less than one lakh rupees or both.

Statement

State/UT-wise details of cases reported by NCPCR regarding exploitation and abuse of children in the Child Care Institutions during the last three years and the current year 2014-15

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	Total
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands				0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh			1	1	2
3.	Arunachal Pradesh					0
4.	Assam					0
5.	Bihar					0
6.	Chhattisgarh	1				1
7.	Chandigarh					0
8.	Daman and Diu					0
9.	Delhi	2	3		1	6
10.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli					0
11.	Goa					0
12.	Gujarat					0

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	Total
13.	Himachal Pradesh					0
14.	Haryana	1	4			5
15.	Jharkhand					0
16.	Jammu and Kashmir					0
17.	Karnataka		2			2
18.	Kerala					0
19.	Lakshadweep					0
20.	Maharashtra				2	2
21.	Meghalaya		1			1
22.	Manipur			1		1
23.	Madhya Pradesh		2			2
24.	Mizoram					0
25.	Nagaland					0
26.	Odisha					0
27.	Punjab					0
28.	Puducherry					0
29.	Rajasthan	1				1
30.	Sikkim					0
31.	Tamil Nadu		3			3
32.	Telangana				1	1
33.	Tripura					0
34.	Uttarakhand					0
35.	Uttar Pradesh	1	1	1	1	4
36.	West Bengal					0
TOTAL		6	16	3	6	31

Rehabilitation of rape victims

1393.DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH:

SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN:

Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has made any schemes for rehabilitation and reintegration of rape victims to the society apart from short stay homes;

(b) how many women, rape victims in particular, have benefited from schemes like Swadhar and Short Stay Homes of Government, State-wise details;

(c) how much amount has been spent on the rehabilitation of rape victims in the last three years; and

(d) how many crisis centres for rape victims have been set up by Government in the different States so far and how many are operational?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) As per Section 357A of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Cr. PC) every State Government in co-ordination with the Central Government have to prepare a scheme for providing funds for the purpose of compensation to the victim of crime including rape. So far 24 States and 7 UTs have formulated the Victim Compensation Scheme.

(b) and (c) Swadhar and Short Stay Home Schemes are being administered by Ministry of Women and Child Development for relief and rehabilitation of women in difficult circumstances, including the victims of rape. The funds released to the implementing agencies and number of beneficiaries State/UT wise during the last three years under Swadhar and Short Stay Home schemes are given in the Statement-I and II (See below).

(d) Ministry of Women and Child Development in Government of India have not yet set any crisis centres for rape victims.

Statement-I

Fund released under Swadhar Scheme and beneficiaries during last three years

		(Rupees in lakhs)					
Sl. No.	Name of States/UTs	2011-12		2012-13		2013-14	
		Grant Released	No. of Beneficiaries	Grant Released	No. of Beneficiaries	Grant Released	No. of Beneficiaries
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	187.19	100	88.51	420	184.77	832
2.	Assam	101.69	625	112.96	568	97.98	520
3.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Bihar	33.88	100	-	-	33.01	150

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6.	Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Chhattisgarh	-	-	7.11	50	7.17	44
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.	Delhi	-	-	-	-	-	-
10.	Gujarat	25.40	175	44.46	280	27.75	144
11.	Goa	-	-	-	-	-	-
12.	Haryana	63.73	300	21.98	150	9.07	22
13.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	15.79	50	-	-	20.23	35
15.	Jharkhand	16.19	100	21.40	50	7.79	55
16.	Karnataka	307.86	1346	293.17	1299	270.96	1031
17.	Kerala	30.20	100	15.61	100	16.10	90
18.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-	-
19.	Madhya Pradesh	74.15	250	126.93	687	114.58	260
20.	Maharashtra	315.73	1638	321.02	1368	301.49	1084
21.	Mizoram	3.10	250	3.10	300	8.64	50
22.	Manipur	172.55	750	165.14	750	148.52	549
23.	Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	-	-
24.	Nagaland	21.02	150	-	-	-	-
25.	Odisha	358.82	1600	465.96	1930	16.20	1150
26.	Punjab	7.18	-	1.60	-	1.80	-
27.	Puducherry	-	-	-	-	-	-
28.	Rajasthan	94.23	350	47.53	200	58.65	291
29.	Sikkim	-	-	-	-	-	-
30.	Tamil Nadu	117.91	800	101.82	617	120.63	653
31.	Telangana	-	-	-	-	-	-
32.	Tripura	-	-	-	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
33.	Uttar Pradesh	403.81	2194	402.73	1543	144.39	851
34.	Uttarakhand	33.55	150	48.39	250	-	-
35.	West Bengal	78.33	425	73.73	550	128.81	423
TOTAL		2462.31	12353	2363.15	11112	2018.55	8234

Statement-II

*Funds released under Short Stay Home Scheme and Beneficiaries
during last three years*

(Rupees in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of States/UTs	2011-12		2012-13		2013-14	
		Grant	No. of	Grant	No. of	Grant	No. of
		Released	Beneficiaries	Released	Beneficiaries	Released	Beneficiaries
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	370.68	2664	340.07	2304	332.17	2520
2.	Assam	129.64	864	108.85	864	116.29	864
3.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Arunachal Pradesh	14.48	72	14.96	72	9.28	72
5.	Bihar	23.62	360	51.73	72	217.99	864
6.	Chandigarh	4.29	72	2.28	72	5.01	72
7.	Chhattisgarh	30.40	216	17.45	216	35.44	216
8.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	7.21	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Delhi	15.44	144	14.71	144	18.63	144
10.	Gujarat	15.55	216	20.02	216	21.41	216
11.	Goa	0.45	72	4.37	72	7.03	72
12.	Haryana	48.70	360	34.50	144	9.98	72
13.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	10.35	144	12.49	144	11.98	144
15.	Jharkhand	15.43	144	15.04	72	8.16	72
16.	Karnataka	254.37	2016	311.63	2016	246.54	2016

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
17. Kerala		34.65	288	31.68	360	40.60	360
18. Lakshadweep		0	0	0	0	0	0
19. Madhya Pradesh		137.71	1080	148.45	1080	139.29	1080
20. Maharashtra		328.17	2376	272.29	2376	275.42	2376
21. Mizoram		13.35	72	7.92	72	4.68	72
22. Manipur		74.04	432	60.26	432	40.16	288
23. Meghalaya		0	0	0	0	0	0
24. Nagaland		10.39	72	14.63	72	7.76	72
25. Orissa		380.22	2376	312.94	2304	309.37	2232
26. Punjab		34.41	216	23.01	144	14.82	144
27. Puducherry		24.27	144	2.23	144	10.07	72
28. Rajasthan		38.00	144	28.85	216	23.44	216
29. Sikkim		5.26	72	4.84	72	5.83	72
30. Tamil Nadu		392.01	2376	333.37	2520	343.57	2304
31. Telangana		-	-	-	-	-	-
32. Tripura		39.79	360	37.45	360	44.24	288
33. Uttar Pradesh		430.15	2664	344.38	2664	342.27	2592
34. Uttarakhand		60.39	432	49.21	432	63.99	432
35. West Bengal		386.58	2592	240.44	2376	281.89	2160
TOTAL		3330.00	23040	2860.05	22032	2987.31	22104

Schemes for development of women and child

1394.SHRI K.C. TYAGI:

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI:

SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the various schemes being implemented by Government for the welfare and development of women and children in the country and the funds allocated/ released/utilized for the purpose to various States including Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Jharkhand;

(b) whether Government proposes to provide any special package to the States for development of women and children in tribal areas of these States; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the said package is likely to be provided and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) The details of the various schemes being implemented by the Ministry of Women and Child Development for the welfare and development of women and children in the country and the funds allocated/released/utilized for the purpose to various States including Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Jharkhand are given in the Annual Report of the Ministry for the respective years, which are available in the Library of Rajya Sabha Secretariat and also on the Ministry's website www.wcd@nic.in. For current financial year 2014-15, a budget allocation of ₹ 21,100.00 crores has been made to the Ministry, for all plan schemes put together. Out of this allocation, an amount of ₹ 12,684.67 crores has been released for utilization. Further, to address the issue of declining Child Sex Ratio (CSR), the Government has initiated the launching of 'Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Campaign' with a budget provision of ₹ 100 crores during 2014-15. The programme has been initiated with the objectives to empowering the girl child and enabling her education through a rpass campaign and focused intervention in 100 critical districts with low Child Sex Ratio (CSR).

(b) and (c) There is no proposal to provide any special package to the States for development of women and children in tribal areas of the above mentioned States at present. However, out of the entire budget allocation of ₹ 21,100.00 crores for 2014-15 of the Ministry, funds to the tune of ₹ 1730.20 crores (8.2 % of total Budget Estimates) is allocated under Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) for the development of tribal women and children in the country including that of tribal areas of Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Jharkhand. Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) scheme, the flagship programme of the Ministry is covered under the Tribal Sub Plan (TSP). An amount of ₹ 1045.74 crores has been incurred under Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) of the Ministry during 2014-15 upto 30.11.2014. Apart from ICDS, the other schemes and programmes of the Ministry are also directly impacting the lives of women and children belonging to the most disadvantaged sections of the society including Tribals.

Street children in country

1395.SHRI GARIKAPATI MOHAN RAO:

SHRI RAJ KUMAR DHOOT:

Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any estimate has been made about the number of street children in the

country, if so, the details thereof, State-wise and Metro city-wise including Mumbai and Delhi;

(b) whether Government has formulated any scheme for the welfare of the street children and their rehabilitation; and

(c) if so, the details of the schemes and action plan in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) The Ministry of Women and Child Development have not made any estimate about the number of street children in the country. However, a rapid assessment survey of street involved children carried out by Don Bosco National Forum for the Young at Risk (YaR), New Delhi and Don Bosco Research Centre, Mumbai in 16 cities of India has come to the notice of the Government of India. As per the aforesaid survey, the number of street involved children in 16 cities of the country, including metropolitan cities is as under:

Sl. No.	Name of the City	Number of street involved children
1.	New Delhi	69,976
2.	Mumbai	16,059
3.	Kolkata	8,287
4.	Chennai	2,374
5.	Bangalore	7,523
6.	Hyderabad	1,797
7.	Trivandrum	140
8.	Chandigarh	2,323
9.	Guwahati	5,534
10.	Dimapur	2,455
11.	Imphal	851
12.	Shillong	872
13.	Vijayawada	2,238
14.	Salem	5,752
15.	Goa	1,287
16.	Baroda	2,428

(b) and (c) The Ministry of Women and Child Development is already implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, namely, Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) through State/Governments/UT Administrations with the objective to create a safe and secure environment for overall development of children in need of care and protection, including street children. ICPS provides for setting up of Open Shelters for providing care and rehabilitation services to children in need of care and protection, including street children, in urban and semi-urban areas. The programmes and activities at these Open Shelters *inter-alia* include age-appropriate education, access to vocational training, recreation, bridge education, linkages to the National Open School Programme (NOSP), health care, counselling etc.

STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS – Contd.

Regarding “Prime Minister’s recent visits abroad”

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Statement by Minister. Shrimati Sushma Swaraj to make a statement. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश) : माननीय उपसभापति जी ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI DEREK O’BRIEN: Sir, we raised a matter in the morning. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी : माननीय उपसभापति जी ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI DEREK O’BRIEN: Sir, we raised a matter in the morning. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Sir, my Statement is listed. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O’BRIEN: Sir, we heard the Prime Minister patiently. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: After the hon. Prime Minister has come and made a statement, what is the justification of this obstruction? ...*(Interruptions)*... I do not see any justification. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes, hon. Minister.

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I rise to make a statement on hon. Prime Minister’s foreign visits and our external engagement more broadly, since the last session of the Parliament. ...*(Interruptions)*...

As Members are aware, the outcome of the historic general election in India has rekindled international interest and restored global confidence in India. Indeed, at a time of uncertainty and turbulence in the world, the new Government in India, led by Prime Minister Narendra Modi, is seen as one of the positive developments in the world. There is unprecedented optimism about India's rapid progress under Prime Minister's leadership; and, widespread expectation of effective and meaningful contribution from India for advancing peace, stability and prosperity in the world.

Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, Prime Minister has consistently advocated a proactive and innovative approach to foreign policy that is aligned with our Government's primary goal of accelerating national economic development. India needs access to capital, technology, resources, energy, markets and skills; a secure environment, a peaceful neighbourhood and a stable world; and, an open and stable global trading system. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, please bring the House in order. ...*(Interruptions)*... We can't hear anything.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : माननीय उपसभापति जी, कुछ भी सुनाई नहीं दे रहा है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... यह ठीक नहीं है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, our approach is also rooted in our inheritance of a timeless tradition of global engagement and peaceful co-existence; and, dictated by the evolving imperatives of a globalised world. ...*(Interruptions)*...

Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, in the past six months, we have moved with speed and resolve, rarely seen in Indian external engagement, to rebuild our partnerships across the world. We have set new milestones and reached new frontiers in India's foreign policy. The global response has been just as unparalleled.

Mr. Deputy Chairman, since the last session of the Parliament, Prime Minister has visited Japan, the United States, Myanmar, Australia, Fiji and Nepal, besides participating in the United Nations General Assembly. We were honoured by the visits of Australian Prime Minister Tony Abbott and Chinese President Xi Jinping to India in September. During the course of these few months, Prime Minister has met around 45 international leaders from every inhabited continent of the world. He has participated in India-ASEAN Summit, the East Asia Summit, the G-20 Summit and the SAARC, Summit - each of which is crucial to the future of our region, Asia and the world.

Despite our shared democratic values with Australia and her enormous potential to

become a vital strategic and economic partner for India, it took 28 years for the Prime Minister of India to visit Australia. Although Fiji is an influential country in the Pacific region and 37 per cent of its population is of Indian origin, his visit to Fiji was the first by an Indian Prime Minister in 33 years.

Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I lay on the Table the rest of the statement.

* Sir, the Prime Minister became the first Indian leader to host a meeting of Pacific Island countries during his visit to Fiji.

The Pacific islands share our challenges and also collectively constitute an influential voice in international forums. This pioneering initiative received a rousing response from the island countries. It marks the beginning of sustained Indian partnership with the Pacific region.

Prime Minister had the honour to address the Joint Session of the Australian Parliament - the first Indian Prime Minister do so – and became the first international leader to address Fiji's recently elected Parliament under the new Constitution that restored democracy to the island country. Both addresses were extremely well received in the host countries and the world.

In each visit, Prime Minister reached out to people in every walk of life, on a scale rarely seen before during visits by Indian leaders. It reflected our belief that in the modern era, relations between nations go well beyond national capitals and official engagements.

Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, our external engagement stands out not merely for the symbols of honour that he received, but also in terms of outcomes.

We have elevated our relations with Japan to a special strategic and global partnership; tangibly deepened our relations with China, while bringing more focus on outstanding issues; restored the momentum in our strategic partnership with the United States; charted a new course in our relations with Australia; and, translated a hesitant Look East Policy of the past into a proactive Act East Policy.

As our Government prepares to meet the infrastructure gap in India with the next generation infrastructure and develop India's manufacturing sector, we have received a commitment from Government of Japan of facilitating public and private funding of 3.5 trillion Yen - or approximately 35 billion U.S. dollars - over the next five years; agreements

*Laid on the Table.

with China on two industrial parks and intended investments of 20 billion U.S. dollars; and estimated investment plans of 42 billion U.S. dollars from U.S. companies over the next five years.

With Australia, we have signed the civil nuclear cooperation agreement and other agreements to strengthen our energy security. With the United States, we have signed a significant partnership agreement to use renewable energy for rapidly expanding rural access to energy.

With Nepal, we have entered a new era of cooperation that has eluded us for decades. Nearly two decades after signing the Mahakali Treaty with Nepal, we have finally constituted the Pancheshwar Development Authority for the 5600 MW multipurpose Pancheshwar Project. In addition, we have entered into a new Power Trade Agreement with Nepal; two Indian companies have received project licence for two hydropower projects for 900 MW each; and, we have signed the long overdue Motor Vehicles Agreement, which will make travel and tourism easier for people of both countries.

Our engagement with the United States also helped secure our interests on food security in the WTO and advance the negotiations on the Doha Development Round of WTO. This initiative has contributed to strengthening the global trading regime, which is of direct interest to India, without in any way diluting our fundamental obligation to protect the interests of our poor.

Our focus has been not only on infrastructure and manufacturing.

At the heart of Prime Minister's engagements abroad has been efforts to promote cooperation on skill developments-advanced medical research for diseases, like the agreement on research for malaria and TB with the United States; food security, such as our work with Australia on agricultural research for the benefit of our farmers; education, such as the agreement to collaborate with the United States on a new generation Indian Institute of Technology and to bring up to 1000 top university teachers from the United States annually to teach in India. Kyoto-Varanasi twinning arrangement, Ahmedabad-Guangzhou and Mumbai-Shanghai sister city agreements, or the agreement with the United States on developing three smart cities will provide impetus to our efforts to address the challenges and harness the opportunities of India's rapid urbanisation.

Multilateral and regional forums are key platforms for advancing our national interests. Prime Minister's speech in United Nations General Assembly in Hindi was a matter of great national pride for India. His call for accelerating reforms of the United

Nations Security Council has imparted urgency to our efforts and his call for declaration of International Day of Yoga in the United Nations has met with widespread support.

At the G20 Summit in Brisbane, where there was immense interest in India's economic reforms, Prime Minister put the spotlight on the need for collective international action against black money; gave innovative suggestions on promoting collective action for cost-effective and sustainable solutions to infrastructure in the developing world; proposed a new global initiative on renewable energy; and, cautioned against regional trade initiatives becoming instruments of political competition and fragmentation of the global trading system.

The ten-nation ASEAN is one of the world's largest economies, with the third largest population and the third fastest growing economy behind China and India. At the India-ASEAN Summit in Myanmar, there was a new level of enthusiasm and optimism among our ASEAN partners that a reformed and a reinvigorated Indian economy would provide a stronger foundation for a deeper partnership between India and ASEAN in the cause of peace, stability and prosperity in our shared region.

Prime Minister also took the opportunity of his visit to Nay Pyi Taw to pledge to Myanmar's leadership a stronger partnership with one of our most important neighbours.

Prime Minister's strong belief in a shared future of our neighbourhood is reflected in several concrete steps - the participation of leaders from neighbouring countries at the swearing in ceremony on May 26; his choice of Bhutan as his first foreign destination; and his visit to Nepal, which was, sadly, the first visit by an Indian Prime Minister in 17 years to our closest neighbour.

Prime Minister reiterated his vision of shared prosperity in South Asia at the 18th SAARC Summit in Kathmandu on November 26-27. He articulated India's determination to lead the efforts, as the region's largest and most centrally located country, towards greater cooperation and integration in South Asia, both through SAARC and outside it. Prime Minister's vision and initiatives for the region has sparked a new wave of optimism in our South Asian partners.

Mr. Deputy Chairman, Prime Minister has stated on a number of occasions that we can build a prosperous future only on the strong foundation of a secure India.

On every occasion, Prime Minister clearly articulated India's expectation of a stable and peaceful Asia and the surrounding ocean regions, predicated on universal acceptance

of international law and norms and peaceful resolution of disputes. This also includes maritime security. Prime Minister also highlighted the emerging challenges of cyber security and space security.

India shares the international concerns on developments in West Asia, including with regard to Islamic State, and its global ramifications. At the same time, Prime Minister stressed that the global challenge of terrorism requires a comprehensive global strategy against all terrorism, without drawing distinction between terrorist groups and their supporters; willingness to isolate sponsors of terrorism and to help nations willing to fight it; a need for all those who believe in humanity to stand together; and, to make every effort to delink terrorism from religion. Our external engagement has helped deepen security cooperation with key partners.

Mr. Deputy Chairman, the excitement, energy and confidence in the Indian community abroad about India mirror the national mood in India after the election. Prime Minister has paid special attention to reach out to the Indian community abroad on a scale that is unmatched. Our decisions on PIO and OCI have been widely welcomed by the Indian community abroad. The Indian community today not only feels more connected to India, but has responded enthusiastically to his call to participate in India's transformation.

Mr. Deputy Chairman, in the last few months, Prime Minister has laid out a clear vision of India's role and place in the world; signalled willingness to assume leadership expected from the world's largest democracy; and, demonstrated ability to turn commitments into action and convert opportunities into outcomes. We have revived important relationships that have long suffered from neglect. We have shown our will to speak clearly on our security interests and defend them robustly. Our pursuit of global aspirations has been accompanied by global engagement.

There is a new global confidence in India. In turn, Prime Minister's visits have advanced our pursuit of a secure and stable environment that we need to accomplish our development goals. It will also contribute in a significant measure to our mission of accelerating economic growth, boosting investment, creating jobs and transforming the quality of life of our people.

Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Short Duration Discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*... Are you going to take up the Short Duration Discussion? ...*(Interruptions)*... It is your demand. ...*(Interruptions)*... The House is adjourned for thirty minutes.

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

The House reassembled at thirty-five minutes past two of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : उपसभापति जी, जो बयान दिया गया है **...(व्यवधान)...**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: See, there was a railway accident *...(Interruptions)...*
There was a railway accident.

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज : माननीय डिप्टी चेयरमैन साहब, मैंने अभी *Suo Motu* स्टेटमेंट ले की है **...(व्यवधान)...** राज्य सभा के नियमों के अनुसार किसी भी *Suo Motu* स्टेटमेंट पर यदि माननीय सदस्य कुछ क्लैरिफिकेशन्स पूछना चाहते हैं तो मैं उनका उत्तर देने के लिए तैयार हूँ **...(व्यवधान)...** मैं उस पर कोई भी स्पष्टीकरण देने के लिए तैयार हूँ **...(व्यवधान)...** आप इनसे पूछ लीजिए **...(व्यवधान)...**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes. *...(Interruptions)...* I understood. *...(Interruptions)...* Hon. External Affairs Minister is ready to answer any questions or clarifications. *...(Interruptions)...* I am informing the House. *...(Interruptions)...* Now, if you have any clarifications, you can ask. *...(Interruptions)...* Otherwise, there is a statement to be made by the Minister, Shri Mukhtar Abbas Naqvi, regarding a train accident. *...(Interruptions)...* Shri Mukhtar Abbas Naqvi, please. *...(Interruptions)...*

**Regarding the incident occurred at unmanned level crossing on
North-Eastern Railway**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS AND
THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS
(SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): Sir, on behalf of my senior colleague, Shri Suresh Prabhu, I beg to lay a Statement on the incident occurred at unmanned level crossing on the North-Eastern Railway. *...(Interruptions)...*

* “Sir, I am pained to apprise the House regarding an unfortunate incident which has occurred today at an Unmanned Level Crossing wherein one road vehicle carrying 22 school children dashed against train No.55135 (going from Azamgarh to Varanasi City) at 08:15 hours today (Dec. 4, 2014) on Unmanned Level Crossing No.6C at Km No.10/5-6 between Khurahat and Mau Jn. railway stations on Mau-Shahganj section of Varanasi Division of North-Eastern Railway. As per last information received from site, 16 passengers of the road vehicle have been admitted to two local hospitals in Mau, while 6 road passengers have expired. I wish to inform this House that today morning I have

*Laid on the Table.

made a statement at 11:00 Hrs in the Lok Sabha that 5 occupants of the road vehicle had expired. However, subsequently information has been received from site that one more road vehicle passenger expired in hospital and hence, the total number of road vehicle occupants who have expired has now risen to six.

Senior Railway officials of North Eastern Railway immediately proceeded to site and are supervising rescue and relief operation.

As per the preliminary information received, the incident occurred due to the negligent driving by the driver of the road vehicle. The driver did not stop the road vehicle at the Stop Board short of the level crossing to check for any approaching train as prescribed in Section 131 of Motor Vehicle Act, 1988. As per information received from the site, visibility was poor due to foggy conditions.

On humanitarian grounds, an *ex-gratia* amount of ₹ two lakh each to the next of the kin of deceased, ₹ one lakh to the grievously injured and ₹20,000/- to persons who sustained simple injury has been announced.

I also wish to inform this House, that myself along with Hon'ble Minister of State for Railways are proceeding to the accident site to personally monitor the rescue and relief operation.

On behalf of Railways and myself, I express deep condolences to the bereaved families and also express sincere sympathies to the injured. I trust the House will join me in extending heartfelt condolences to the bereaved families."

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So, a Statement is laid on the Table of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Short Duration Discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is the time for Short Duration Discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*... Hon. Members wanted it. Now, you are not using that opportunity. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी : उपसभापति जी, जिस तरह की अराजकता और अहंकार कांग्रेस की तरफ से हो रहा है ...*(व्यवधान)*... यह बिल्कुल ठीक नहीं है ...*(व्यवधान)*... उन्हें हमारी शालीनता अगर कमजोरी समझ आ रही है ...*(व्यवधान)*... प्रधानमंत्री जी के बयान देने के बाद ...*(व्यवधान)*... बार-बार इस बात को कहे जाने के बाद भी इस तरह की अराजकता और इस तरह का अहंकार निश्चित तौर से जो कांग्रेस पार्टी की defeat का डिप्रेशन है ...*(व्यवधान)*... उसको साफ रिप्रेजेंट कर रहा है ...*(व्यवधान)*... इस तरह की अराजकता और इस तरह का अहंकार है ...*(व्यवधान)*... इतने महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Discussion was admitted on the demand of the hon.

Members. ...(Interruptions)... It is not a Government business. ...(Interruptions)... Why are Members not allowing the discussion? ...(Interruptions)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी : ये देश हित से जुड़े मुद्दे हैं ...(व्यवधान)... देश के किसानों की समस्याओं के मुद्दे हैं ...(व्यवधान)... देश के मजदूरों के मुद्दे हैं ...(व्यवधान)... इन सभी मुद्दों को छोड़कर यह जो अराजकता और अहंकार है ...(व्यवधान)... निश्चित तौर से इस प्रकार की अराजकता और इस तरह के अहंकार पर जनता ने इनको चुनाव में सबक सिखाया है ...(व्यवधान)... अब फिर उसी तरह की अराजकता और अहंकार है ...(व्यवधान)... जनता इनको मुंहतोड़ जवाब देगी ...(व्यवधान)... आज देश देख रहा है ...(व्यवधान)... आज पूरा देश देख रहा है कि किस तरह की अराजकता और किस तरह का अहंकार विशेष तौर से कांग्रेस के द्वारा किया जा रहा है ...(व्यवधान)... उपसभापति महोदय, इतने महत्वपूर्ण विषय हैं ...(व्यवधान)... उन सारे मुद्दों पर चर्चा करने की बजाय ...(व्यवधान)... किसी गैर-जरूरी मुद्दे पर यह जो चर्चा हो रही है ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: A lady Minister ...(Interruptions)... You want a lady Minister to be removed! ...(Interruptions)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी : यह केवल शुद्ध रूप से राजनीति में पिटे हुए लोग ...(व्यवधान)... राजनीति के मुद्दों को खो चुके लोग इस तरह की अराजकता और अहंकार दिखा रहे हैं ...(व्यवधान)... यह निश्चित तौर से अराजकता की पराकाष्ठा है ...(व्यवधान)... यह अहंकार की पराकाष्ठा है और जनता इसको देख रही है ...(व्यवधान)... जनता इसका जवाब देगी ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned to meet tomorrow at 11.00 a.m.

*The House then adjourned at forty minutes past
two of the clock till eleven of the clock on
Friday, the 5th December, 2014.*