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Monday

8 December, 2014

17 Agrahayana, 1936 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

**RAJYA SABHA**

OFFICIAL REPORT

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[P.T.O.]

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## RAJYA SABHA

*Monday, the 8th December, 2014/17th 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. Shrimati Smriti Zubin Irani. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा : माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, आप प्रतिपक्ष को अपनी बात रखने का समय दें। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me finish this. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me finish this. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री शरद यादव : महोदय, इनको बोलने दीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me do this.

#### **I. Notification of the Ministry of Human Resource Development**

#### **II. Report and Accounts (2012-13, 2013-14) of various Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan Societies, Educational Institutions and related papers**

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

- I. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Human Resource Development (Department of Higher Education) Notification No. S.O. 2078 (E), dated the 19th August, 2014, publishing the First Statutes of the Indian Institutes of Science Education and Research (IISER), under sub-section (3) of Section 34 of the National Institute of Technology, Science Education and Research Act, 2007. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1082/16/14]

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

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Chandigarh Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan Society (SSA), Union Territory of 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. 927/16/14]

- (ii) (a) Annual Report of the Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti, NOIDA, Uttar Pradesh, for the year 2012-13.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti, NOIDA, Uttar Pradesh, for the year 2012-13, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Samiti.
- (d) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) and (b) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 849/16/14]

- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of me Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Rajasthan Council of Elementary Education, Jaipur, Rajasthan, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iii) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1077/16/14]

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 731/16/14]

- (v) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Institute of Advanced Study (IIAS), Shimla, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (v) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1076/16/14]

- (vi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Bihar Madhyamik Shiksha Parishad implementing the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) Bihar, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (vi) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1080/16/14]

- (vii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Madhya Pradesh Madhyamik Shiksha Samiti implementing the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), Bhopal, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (vii) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1079/16/14]

- (viii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Rajiv Vidya Mission (SSA) Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (viii) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 930/16/14]

**I. Notification of the Ministry of Coal**

**II. Notifications of the Ministry of Power**

**III. Report and Accounts (2013-14) of various Power Corporations, JERC, Gurgaon and related papers**

**IV. Report and Accounts (2013-14) of C-WET, Chennai, SSS-NIRE, kapurthala and related papers**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER; THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE

MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): Sir I lay on the Table:—

- I. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Coal Notification No. S.O. 2770 (E), dated the 28th October, 2014, - amending Notification No. S.O. 2155 (E), dated the 21st September, 2011, to insert certain entries in the original Notification, under sub-section (1) of Section 28 of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 956/16/14]

- II. (i) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Power, under Section 179 of the Electricity Act, 2003, along with delay statement:—

(1) No. L-1/144/2013/CERC, dated the 12th March, 2014, publishing the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Terms and Conditions of Tariff) Regulations, 2014.

(2) No. L-1/148/2014/CERC, dated the 10th June, 2014, publishing the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Power System Development Fund) Regulations, 2014.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 957/16/14]

- (ii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Power, under Section 182 of the Electricity Act, 2003, along with delay statement:—

(1) No. JERC-14/2010, dated the 22nd April, 2014, publishing the Joint Electricity Regulatory Commission for State of Goa and Union Territories (Procurement of Renewable Energy) First Amendment Regulations, 2014.

(2) No. JERC-18/2014, dated the 11th July, 2014, publishing the Joint Electricity Regulatory Commission for the State of Goa and Union Territories (except Delhi) (Multi Year Distribution Tariff) Regulations, 2014. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 957/16/14]

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

- (i) (a) Thirty-eighth Annual Report and Accounts of the National Thermal Power Corporation Limited (NTPC), 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) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 955/16/14]
- (ii) (a) Forty-fifth Annual Report and Accounts of the Rural Electrification Corporation Limited (REC), 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) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 954/16/14]
- (iii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (2) of Section 105 of the Electricity Act, 2003:—
  - (a) Sixth Annual Report and Accounts of the Joint Electricity Regulatory Commission (JERC) Gurgaon, Haryana, for the State of Goa and Union Territories, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
  - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Commission.  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 959/16/14]
- IV. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the Following papers:—
  - (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Centre for Wind Energy Technology (C-WET), Chennai, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
  - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Centre.  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 960/16/14]
  - (ii) (a) Sixteenth Annual Report and Accounts of the Sardar Swaran Singh-National Institute of Renewable Energy (SSS-NIRE), Kapurthala,

Punjab, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 961/16/14]

**Report and Accounts (2013-14) of WAPCOS Limited and related papers**

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 SHRI SANWAR LAL JAT, I lay on the Table, under sub-section (1) (b) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the WAPCOS Limited, 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. 1186/16/14]

**Reports and Accounts (2012-13) of various Educational Institutions and related papers**

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

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan Rajya Mission, Itanagar, Arunachal Pradesh, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1144/16/14]

- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Jharkhand Education Project Council (JEPC), Ranchi, implementing the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Jharkhand, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1145/16/14]
- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan Parishad, Uttar Pradesh, implementing the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), Lucknow, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1146/16/14]
- (iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Haryana School Shiksha Pariyojna Parishad implementing the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) Panchkula, Haryana, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iv) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1147/16/14]
- (v) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Haryana School Shiksha Pariyojna Parishad implementing the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) Panchkula, Haryana, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (v) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1148/16/14]

**I. Notifications of the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways**

**II. Reports and Accounts (2013-14) of various Corporations and related papers**

**III. Administration Reports and Accounts (2013-14) of various Port Trusts and related papers**



SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Sir, on behalf of Shri Radhakrishnan P., I lay on the Table:—

- I. (i) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways, under Section 10 of the National Highways Act, 1956:—

- (1) S.O. 333 (E), dated the 5th February, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 76.800 to K.M. 150.000 (Yadgiri - Warangal Section) on National Highway No. 202 (new National Highway No. 163) in Warangal District in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1192/16/14]

- (2) S.O. 433 (E), dated the 18th February, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 30.000 to K.M. 54.000 (Hyderabad - Yadgiri Section) on National Highway No. 202 (new National Highway No. 163) in Nalgonda District in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1192/16/14]

- (3) S.O. 467 (E), dated the 19th February, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 583.350 to K.M. 595.822 (Dibrugarh By-Pass Section) on National Highway No.37 in Dibrugarh District in the State of Assam.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 966/16/14]

- (4) S.O. 487 (E), dated the 20th February, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, for construction of 4-lane bridge over river Brahmapurta including viaduct and its approaches connecting Bongoan near Numaligarh on NH-37 and Gohpur on NH-52 under SARDP-NE in the State of Assam.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 966/16/14]

- (5) S.O. 488 (E), dated the 20th February, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, for construction of 4-lane bridge over river Brahmapurta including viaduct and its approaches connecting Bongoan near Numaligarh on NH-37 and Gohpur on NH-52 under SARDP-NE in the State of Assam.

- (6) S.O. 489 (E), dated the 20th February, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, on National Highway No. 37 and 37A from Uriagaon (278.580 K.M. on NH-37) - Kaliabor (315.432 K.M. on NH- 37) 2 No. Bhurdondha near Kaliabhomora Bridge 8.800 K.M. on NH-37A) in Nagaon District. National Highway No. 37A, 52 and 52A in the Stretch from Kaliabhomora bridge (9.28 K.M. on NH-37A) -Dolabari (17.30 K.M. on NH- 37A) - Jamaguri (182.00 K.M. on NH-52) Gohpur (264.10 K.M. on NH-52) - Holongi (20.30.km on NH- 52A) in Sonitpur District in the State of Assam. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 966/16/14]
- (7) S.O. 498 (E), dated the 21st February, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 275.000 to K.M. 304.170 including the bypass (Tirupati - Andhra Pradesh/Tamil Nadu Border Section) on National Highway No. 205 in Chittoor District in the State of Andhra Pradesh.  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1192/16/14]
- (8) S.O. 668 (E), dated the 5th March, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 9.280 to K.M. 17.300 (Kaliabhomora bridge - Dolabari Section) on NH 37-A, KM 17.300 of NH 37A to KM 182.000 of NH-52 (Dolabari to Panchmile-Napam-Chowkighat-Jamuguri Section), KM 182.000 to KM 264.100 (Jamuguri - Gohpur Section) on NH-52 and KM 264.100 of NH-52 to KM 20.300 of NH-52A (Gohpur - Holongi section) in the State of Assam.
- (9) S.O. 669 (E), dated the 5th March, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 278.580 (Uriagaon Junction point) to K.M. 315.315 (Kaliabor Tiniali) on National Highway No. 37A and KM 0.000 to KM 9.280 of NH-37A (Kalibor Tiniali-Kaliabhomora bridge section) of Nagaon District in the State of Assam.  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 966/16/14]
- (10) S.O. 803 (E), dated the 15th March, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 20.200 to K.M. 80.400 (Vikravandi-Kumbakonam-Thanjavur Section) on National

Highway No.45C in Cuddalore District in the State of Tamil Nadu. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 966/16/14]

- (11) S.O. 807 (E), dated the 15th March, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 224.360 to K.M. 350.450 and K.M. 350.450 to joining of National Highway No. 7 at K.M. 216.650 (Kadapa - Kurnool Section) on National Highway No. 18 in Kurnool District in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1192/16/14]

- (12) S.O. 860 (E), dated the 20th March, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, for construction/widening of Chennai Bypass (Phase-I), connecting NH-45 at K.M. 27.800 and NH-4 at K.M. 13.800 in Kancheepuram District in the State of Tamil Nadu.

- (13) S.O. 1065 (E), dated the 9th April, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 0.000 to K.M. 155.626 (Thanjavur - Manamadurai Section) on National Highway No. 226 in Thanjavur District in the State of Tamil Nadu.

- (14) S.O. 1070 (E), dated the 11th April, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 0.000 to K.M. 155.626 (Thanjavur - Manamadurai Section) on National Highway No. 226 in Thanjavur District in the State of Tamil Nadu.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 966/16/14]

- (15) S.O. 1136 (E), dated the 24th April, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 0.040 to K.M. 16.000 (Vijayawada bypass Section) on National Highway No. 5 in Guntur District in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

- (16) S.O. 1138 (E), dated the 24th April, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 48.700 to K.M. 64.500 (Vijayawada- Machilipatnam Section) on National Highway No. 9 in Krishna District in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1192/16/14]

- (17) S.O. 1147 (E), dated the 25th April, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 6.800 to K.M. 133.764 on National Highway No.44 (Agartala-Sabroom Section) in the State of Tripura. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 966/16/14]
- (18) S.O. 1225 (E), dated the 7th May, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 140.600 to K.M. 194.210 (Rewa - Hanumana Section) on National Highway No. 7 in Rewa District in the State of Madhya Pradesh.  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1192/16/14]
- (19) S.O. 1380 (E), dated the 27th May, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 0.000 to K.M. 144.630 (Jalandhar - Barnala Section) on National Highway No. 71 in Barnala District in the State of Punjab.
- (20) S.O. 1511 (E), dated the 13th June, 2014, amending Notification No. S.O. 1096 (E), dated the 4th August, 2005, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (21) S.O. 1512 (E), dated the 13th June, 2014, amending Notification No. S.O. 655, dated the 14th March, 2014, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (22) S.O. 1513 (E), dated the 13th June, 2014, declaring highway No. 348A to be a National Highway in the State of Maharashtra and inserting in the Schedule of the Act.
- (23) S.O. 1514 (E), dated the 13th June, 2014, amending Notification No. S.O. 689 (E), dated the 4th April, 2011, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (24) S.O. 1515 (E), dated the 13th June, 2014, declaring highway No. 713, 513, 313, 113 and 713A to be National Highway in the State of Arunachal Pradesh and inserting them in the Schedule of the Act.
- (25) S.O. 1517 (E), dated the 13th June, 2014, amending Notification No. S.O. 1096 (E), dated the 4th August, 2005, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1192/16/14]

- (26) S.O. 1518 (E), dated the 13th June, 2014, amending Notification No. S.O. 1096 (E) dated the 4th August, 2005, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (27) S.O. 1519 (E), dated the 13th June, 2014, declaring highway Nos. 702B and 702C to be National Highways in the State of Assam and Nagaland.
- (28) S.O. 1520 (E), dated the 13th June, 2014, publishing Corrigendum to Notification No. S.O. 1096 (E), dated the 4th August, 2005, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (29) S.O. 1521 (E), dated the 13th June, 2014, amending Notification No. S.O. 689 (E), dated the 4th April, 2011, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (30) S.O. 1522 (E), dated the 13th June, 2014, declaring highways Nos. 341, 147A, 351 and 927D to be National Highways in the State of Gujarat and highway No. 953 in the State of Maharashtra.
- [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1192/16/14]
- (31) S.O. 1530 (E), dated the 16th June, 2014, amending Notification No. S.O. 1147 (E), dated the 24th April, 2014, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (32) S.O. 1545 (E), dated the 17th June, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 6.800 to K.M. 14.375 (Agartala-Udaipur Section) on National Highway No.44 in West Tripura District in the State of Tripura.
- (33) S.O. 1546 (E), dated the 17th June, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 14.375 to K.M. 38.950 (Agartala-Udaipur Section) on National Highway No.44 in Sepahijala District in the State of Tripura.
- (34) S.O. 1547 (E), dated the 17th June, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 38.950 to K.M. 68.645 (Agartala-Sabroom Section) on National Highway No.44 in Gomati District the State of Tripura.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 966/16/14]

- (35) S.O. 1548 (E), dated the 17th June, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 68.645 to K.M. 133.764 (Udaipur-Sabroom Section) on National Highway No.44 in South Tripura District in the State of Tripura.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 966/16/14]

- (36) S.O. 1610 (E), dated the 26th June, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 373.800 to K.M.468.400 on National Highway No. 78 (new National Highway No. 43) in Surajpur District in the State of Chhattisgarh.
- (37) S.O. 1612 (E), dated the 26th June, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 80.700 to K.M. 155.000 (Bilaspur - Ambikapur Section) on National Highway No. 111 in Korba District in the State of Chhattisgarh.
- (38) S.O. 1647 (E), dated the 30th June, 2014, publishing Corrigendum to Notification No. S.O. 1691 (E), dated the 24th August, 2011.
- (39) S.O. 1670 (E), dated the 2nd July, 2014, amending Notification No. S.O. 1096 (E), dated the 4th August, 2005, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (40) S.O. 1671 (E), dated the 2nd July, 2014, amending Notification No. S.O. 1096 (E), dated the 4th August, 2005, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (41) S.O. 1673 (E), dated the 2nd July, 2014, amending Notification No. S.O. 1297 (E), dated the 24th November, 2004, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (42) S.O. 1674 (E), dated the 2nd July, 2014, amending Notification No. S.O. 1096 (E), dated the 4th August, 2005, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (43) S.O. 1834 (E), dated the 15th July, 2014, amending Notification No. S.O. 1096 (E), dated the 4th August, 2005, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1192/16/14]

- (44) S.O. 1835 (E), dated the 15th July, 2014, publishing Corrigendum to Notification No. S.O. 1988 (E), dated the 27th August, 2011.
- (45) S.O. 1879 (E), dated the 21st July, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 422.000 to K.M. 528.300 (Chitradurga - Shimoga Section) on National Highway No. 13 in Chitradurga, Davangere and Shimoga Districts in the State of Karnataka.
- (46) S.O. 1891 (E), dated the 24th July, 2014, amending Notification No. S.O. 1096 (E), dated the 4th August, 2005, to add certain entries in the original Notification.
- (47) S.O. 1892 (E), dated the 24th July, 2014, amending Notification No. S.O. 1096 (E), dated the 4th August, 2005, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (48) S.O. 1893 (E), dated the 24th July, 2014, amending Notification No. S.O. 1096 (E), dated the 4th August, 2005, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (49) S.O. 2059 (E), dated the 14th August, 2014, publishing Corrigendum to Notification No. S.O. 457 (E), dated the 18th February, 2014.
- (50) S.O. 2062 (E), dated the 14th August, 2014, amending Notification No. S.O. 1096 (E), dated the 4th August, 2005, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (51) S.O. 2064 (E), dated the 14th August, 2014, amending Notification No. S.O. 1096 (E), dated the 4th August, 2005, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (52) S.O. 2066 (E), dated the 14th August, 2014, amending Notification No. S.O. 1096 (E), dated the 4th August, 2005, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (53) S.O. 2067 (E), dated the 14th August, 2014, publishing Corrigendum to Notification No. S.O. 873 (E), dated the 4th March, 2014.  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1192/16/14]
- (54) S.O. 2117 (E), dated the 22nd August, 2014, regarding appointment

of competent authority for acquisition of land from K.M. 4.285 to K.M. 45.627 on National Highway 27 in Allahabad District in the State of Uttar Pradesh.

- (55) S.O. 2178 (E), dated the 28th August, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 75.771 to K.M. 90.460 (Raigarh - Sarangarh - Saraipali Section) on National Highway No. 216 (New National Highway No. 153) in Mahasamund District in the State of Chhattisgarh.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1192/16/14]

- (56) S.O. 2204 (E), dated the 2nd September, 2014, amending Notification No. S.O. 689 (E), dated the 4th April, 2011, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (57) S.O. 2205 (E), dated the 2nd September, 2014, amending Notification No. S.O. 689 (E), dated the 4th April, 2011, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (58) S.O. 2206 (E), dated the 2nd September, 2014, amending Notification No. S.O. 689 (E), dated the 4th April, 2011, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (59) S.O. 2207 (E), dated the 2nd September, 2014, amending Notification No. S.O. 689 (E), dated the 4th April, 2011, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (60) S.O. 2208 (E), dated the 2nd September, 2014, amending Notification No. S.O. 1096 (E), dated the 4th August, 2005, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (61) S.O. 2217 (E), dated the 3rd September, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 7.000 to K.M. 28.000 (Rewa - Sidhi Section) on National Highway No. 75E in Rewa District in the State of Madhya Pradesh.
- (62) S.O. 2218 (E), dated the 3rd September, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 34.000 to K.M. 48.000 (Rewa - Sidhi Section) on National Highway No. 75E in Sidhi District in the State of Madhya Pradesh.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1192/16/14]



- (63) S.O. 2219 (E), dated the 3rd September, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 48.000 to K.M. 82.400 (Rewa - Sidhi Section) on National Highway No. 75E in Sidhi District in the State of Madhya Pradesh.
- (64) S.O. 2232 (E), dated the 5th September, 2014, declaring highways Nos. 168, 168A, 353D, 306A and 547E in Rajasthan, Gujarat, Mizoram and Maharashtra to be new National Highways and their deemed insertion in the Schedule of the Act.
- (65) S.O. 2233 (E), dated the 5th September, 2014, amending Notification No. S.O. 689 (E), dated the 4th April, 2011, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (66) S.O. 2234 (E), dated the 5th September, 2014, omitting new National Highway No. 147A from the Schedule of the National Highways Act, 1956.
- (67) S.O. 2235 (E), dated the 5th September, 2014, directing the National Highways and Infrastructure Development Corporation to exercise the function relating to the development and maintenance from K.M. 26.398 to K.M. 115.000 of Tolloi - Tadubi Section of National Highway No. 102A in the State of Manipur.
- (68) S.O. 2236 (E), dated the 5th September, 2014, amending Notification No. S.O. 1230 (E), dated the 16th May, 2013, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (69) S.O. 2237 (E), dated the 5th September, 2014, amending Notification No. S.O. 1096 (E), dated the 4th August, 2005, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (70) S.O. 2290 (E), dated the 9th September, 2014, regarding appointment of competent authority for acquisition of land, from K.M. 0.000 to K.M. 68.280 on National Highway No. 149 in Angul District in the State of Odisha.
- (71) S.O. 2321 (E), dated the 12th September, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 103.000 to K.M. 200.000 (Jabalpur - Bhopal Section) on National Highway No. 12 in Narsinghpur District in the State of Madhya Pradesh.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1192/16/14]

- (72) S.O. 2322 (E), dated the 12th September, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 24.100 to K.M. 157.000 (Ajmer - Nagaur Section) on National Highway No. 89 in Nagaur District in the State of Rajasthan.
- (73) S.O. 2323 (E), dated the 12th September, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 3.400 to K.M. 22.800 (Jabalpur - Mandla - Chilpi Section) on National Highway No. 12A in Jabalpur District in the State of Madhya Pradesh.
- (74) S.O. 2324 (E), dated the 12th September, 2014, publishing Corrigendum to Notification No. S.O. 3084 (E), dated the 9th October, 2013.
- (75) S.O. 2325 (E), dated the 12th September, 2014, publishing Corrigendum to Notification No. S.O. 1346 (E), dated the 20th May, 2014.
- (76) S.O. 2329 (E), dated the 12th September, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 226.400 to K.M. 296.070 (Nagaur - Jodhpur Section) on National Highway No. 65 in Jodhpur District in the State of Rajasthan.
- (77) S.O.2330(E), dated the 12th September, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 342.000 to K.M. 415.000 (Kalyan - Andhra Pradesh Border Section) on National Highway No. 222 in Beed District in the State of Maharashtra.
- (78) S.O.2331(E), dated the 12th September, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 342.000 to K.M. 415.000 (Kalyan - Andhra Pradesh Border Section) on National Highway No. 222 in Beed District in the State of Maharashtra.
- (79) S.O. 2332 (E), dated the 12th September, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 81.000 to K.M. 81.750 (Dhamtari - Jagdalpur Section) on National Highway No. 43 (new National Highway No. 30) in Dhamtari District in the State of Chhattisgarh.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1192/16/14]

- (80) S.O. 2335 (E), dated the 12th September, 2014, amending Notification No. S.O. 2825 (E), dated the 23rd November, 2010, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1192/16/14]

- (81) S.O. 2371 (E), dated the 16th September, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 538.000 to K.M. 604.000 (Demow to Dibrugarh Section) on National Highway No.37 in Dibrugarh District in the State of Assam.

- (82) S.O. 2372 (E), dated the 16th September, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, for construction of 4-lane bridge over river Brahmapurta including viaduct and its approaches connecting Bongoan near Numaligarh on NH-37 and Gohpur on NH-52 under SARDP-NE in the State of Assam.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 966/16/14]

- (83) S.O. 2373 (E), dated the 16th September, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 397.000 to K.M. 439.000 (Numaligarh to Da-Dhara Section) on National Highway No.37 in Golaghat District in the State of Assam.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 966/16/14]

- (84) S.O. 2375 (E), dated the 16th September, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 3.800 to K.M. 25.645 and K.M. 30.470 to K.M. 75.771 (Raigarh - Sarangarh - Saraipali Section) on National Highway No. 126 (new National Highway No. 153) in Raigarh District in the State of Chhattisgarh.

- (85) S.O. 2400 (E), dated the 16th September, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 75.000 to K.M. 127.500 (Kattipudi - Digamarru Section) on National Highway No. 214 (new National Highway No. 216) in East Godavari District in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

- (86) S.O. 2401 (E), dated the 16th September, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 0.000 to K.M. 75.000 (Kathipudi - Latchipalem Section) on National Highway No. 214 (new National Highway No. 216) in East Godavari District in the State of Andhra Pradesh and Union Territory of Puducherry.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1192/16/14]

- (87) S.O. 2491 (E), dated the 24th September, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 308.000 to K.M. 378.115 (Jodhpur - Pali Section) and K.M. 336.400 to K.M. 378.115 on National Highway No. 65 in Pali District in the State of Rajasthan.
- (88) S.O. 2492 (E), dated the 24th September, 2014, regarding rate of fee to be collected from users of the stretch from KM. 0.000 (Design Chainage K.M. 0.000) to K.M. 161.000 (Design Chainage K.M. 148.250) (Ajmer - Nagaur Section) on National Highway No. 89 in Nagaur District in the State of Rajasthan.
- (89) S.O. 2580 (E), dated the 1st October, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 165.000 to K.M. 221.500 (Bilaspur - Ambikapur Section) on National Highway No. 111 (new National Highway No. 130) in Sarguja District in the State of Chhattisgarh.
- (90) S.O. 2581 (E), dated the 1st October, 2014, amending Notification No. S.O. 3316 (E), dated the 31st October, 2013, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (91) S.O. 2582 (E), dated the 1st October, 2014, regarding appointment of competent authority for acquisition of land, from K.M. 641.000 to K.M. 723.400 (Dornala T. Junction - Nellore Section) on National Highway No. 67 in SPS Nellore District in the State of Andhra Pradesh. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1192/16/14]
- (ii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways, under Section 37 of the National Highways Authority of India Act, 1988:—
- (1) S.O. 1516 (E), dated the 13th June, 2014, rescinding Notification No. S.O. 2794 (E), dated the 16th September, 2013.
- (2) S.O. 1672 (E), dated the 2nd July, 2014, entrusting stretch between K.M. 94.000 to K.M. 174.000 on National Highway No. 49 and between K.M. 5.000 to K.M. 10.000 and K.M. 94.000 to K.M. 118.795 on National Highway No. 210 to the National Highway Authority of India in the State of Tamil Nadu.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1192/16/14]

- (3) S.O. 1833 (E), dated the 15th July, entrusting stretch between K.M. 8.500 to K.M. 15.750 on National Highway No. 23 and K.M. 301.890 to K.M. 365.500 on National Highway No. 200 to the National Highway Authority of India in the State of Odisha.
- (4) S.O. 2060 (E), dated the 14th August, 2014, amending Notification No. S.O. 1035 (E), dated the 7th May, 2010, to omit certain entries in the original Notification.
- (5) S.O. 2061 (E), dated the 14th August, 2014, amending Notification No. S.O. 485 (E), dated the 26th February, 2010, to omit certain entries in the original Notification.
- (6) S.O. 2063 (E), dated the 14th August, 2014, rescinding Notification No. S.O. 293 (E), dated the 31st January, 2013.
- (7) S.O. 2065 (E), dated the 14th August, 2014, amending Notification No. S.O. 2572 (E), dated the 14th November, 2011, to omit certain entries in the original Notification.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1192/16/14]

- (iii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways Notification No. G.S.R. 531 (E), dated the 24th July, 2014, publishing the Central Road Fund (State Roads) Rules, 2014, under Section 13 of the Central Road Fund Act, 2000.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1191/16/14]

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

- (i) (a) Forty-seventh Annual Report and Accounts of the Central Inland Water Transport Corporation Limited (CIWTG), Kolkata, 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. 962/16/14]

- (ii) (a) Thirty-ninth Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Road

Construction Corporation Limited (IRCC), (under liquidation), 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) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1187/16/14]

III. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (2) of Section 103 and Section 106 of the Major Port Trusts Act, 1963:—

- (i) (a) Administration Report of the Cochin Port Trust, Cochin, for the year 2013-14.

- (b) Annual Accounts of the Cochin Port Trust, Cochin, for the year 2013-14, and the Audit Report thereon.

- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Port Trust.

- (d) Review by Government on the Annual Accounts of the above Port Trust.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 964/16/14]

- (ii) (a) One Hundred and Thirty-Fifth Administration Report of the Mumbai Port Trust, Mumbai, for the year 2013-14.

- (b) Annual Accounts of the Mumbai Port Trust, Mumbai, for the year 2013-14, and the Audit Report thereon.

- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Port Trust.

- (d) Review by Government on the Annual Accounts of the above Port Trust.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 963/16/14]

- (iii) (a) Annual Administration Report and Accounts of the Chennai Port Trust, Chennai, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Port Trust.

- (c) Review by Government on the Annual Accounts of the above Port Trust.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 965/16/14]

**Report and Accounts (2013-14) of IIT, Mandi, Himachal Pradesh  
and related papers.**

मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा. प्रो. राम शंकर कथेरिया) : महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्रों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

- (a) Annual Accounts of the Indian Institute of Technology Mandi (IIT-Mandi), Himachal Pradesh, for the year 2013-14, and the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of Section 23 of the Indian Institutes of Technology Act, 1961.
- (b) Chronological Statement by Government showing the sequence of events of processing of the Annual Accounts of the above Institute.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1150/16/14]

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**DEMAND FOR MOVING A RESOLUTION**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now matters to be raised with permission, Zero Hour submissions. ...(Interruptions)... Zero Hour is your business. ...(Interruptions)... It is Members' business. ...(Interruptions)... I can allow the Deputy Leader to raise his matter. But I am requesting one thing, after that you should allow the Zero Hour to be taken up. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा (राजस्थान) : सर, मुझे अनुमति दी गई है, आपके आदेश के बाद भी अगर सरकार की ओर से इस तरह से व्यवधान डाला जाए ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री शरद यादव : महोदय, इनको बोलने दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): First you allow him, Sir. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am ready to allow him but I am only saying that after that let us take up the Zero Hour. ...(Interruptions)... That is what I am saying.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: We will pay utmost consideration to your proposal. ...(Interruptions)... That is the official answer to the Government ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: At least, that is the improvement. ...(Interruptions)... I thank you for that much improvement. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: That is the official response you get. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So, my request and suggestion before the hon. House is that I am allowing the Deputy Leader of the Congress Party to raise his point and after that the Members' Zero Hour should be taken up. There are thirteen notices which are admitted. ...*(Interruptions)*... Each one is very important. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I allowed him. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Naqvi, I allowed him. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: You allowed him but on what issue. ...*(Interruptions)*... सर, एक ही विषय पर बार-बार बोलेंगे? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE; THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS; THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND THE LEADER OF THE HOUSE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): You have allowed him on the condition that then they allow ...*(Interruptions)*... You have allowed him on the condition ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Leader of the House is standing. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, please, the Leader of the House wants to say something. ...*(Interruptions)*... You sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Leader of the House is speaking, you please all sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... All of you kindly take your seats. You have to listen to the Leader of the House. All of you sit down.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, you have allowed him on the condition that thereafter they will allow you to conduct the Zero Hour. So, are they going to allow you thereafter to conduct the Zero Hour? ...*(Interruptions)*... If that is acceptable, then please allow him.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is my request to them. They should allow the Zero Hour. Now, Shri Anand Sharma.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, are they then going to allow you to conduct the Zero Hour?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is my request to them. They have to allow. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा :** माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं एक बात समूचे प्रतिपक्ष की तरफ से इस सदन में स्पष्ट करना चाहता हूँ। विपक्ष का विचार है कि पिछले सप्ताह जो बात उठी, जिस पर व्यवधान रहा, गतिरोध रहा, वह गतिरोध विपक्ष और सरकार के बीच बना हुआ है। सर, हम सही सोचते हैं। हमने विपक्ष की तरफ से प्रजातंत्र के हित में एक प्रस्तावना सरकार को दी। हमने मंत्री के इस्तीफे की अपनी मांग, जो पहले समूचे प्रतिपक्ष की थी, वह वापस ली, उसे रोक दिया और



हमने पीछे हटकर कहा। हमने पहले *censure motion* की बात की। जब सरकार नहीं मानी, तो सारे विपक्षी दलों ने बात करके केवल दो लाइन की एक प्रस्तावना, जिसमें किसी का नाम न हो, हमने दी। सर, सदन चलना चाहिए, क्योंकि बहुत बड़े विषय हैं, ज्वलंत समस्याएं हैं और विपक्ष चाहता है कि सदन चले। इसीलिए हमने सरकार को एक नहीं, दो नहीं, तीन प्रस्तावनाएं दीं। मैं विपक्ष की तरफ से यह सदन के सामने रखना चाहता हूं। हमने इस प्रस्ताव के लिए कहा है-

"That this House strongly disapproves any statement made by any member of Parliament, Member of Cabinet or Council of Ministers that is inflammatory, derogatory and violates the letter and spirit of the Constitution and the law of the land."

And, I move this Resolution. ...*(Interruptions)*... I move this Resolution. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: We have majority here. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): Sir, I am on a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have not given the permission to move the Resolution. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: We have the majority and I move the Resolution. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have not given the permission to move the Resolution. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have not given the permission. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: I move the Resolution. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, I have a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I told you that I have not given the permission. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: We have the majority. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let this be noted. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have not allowed. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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): Under what rule, he is moving, Sir?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have not allowed. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Sir, my point of order is this. ...*(Interruptions)*...  
Under what rule, he is moving the Resolution? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, no Resolution can be moved without  
the permission of the Chair. ...*(Interruptions)*... And, I have not allowed the Resolution to  
be moved. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी :** सर, मेरा केवल इतना कहना है कि ये किस नियम के तहत यह  
रिजॉल्यूशन मूव कर रहे हैं? सर, क्या रिजॉल्यूशन को यहां पर पेश करने की अनुमति आपसे ली  
गई है? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I told you that I have not allowed. How can he  
move? ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, I have to take up Zero Hour. Shrimati Rajani Patil.  
...*(Interruptions)*... It is a very serious subject. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have called Shrimati  
Rajani Patil. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have not allowed the Resolution to be moved.  
...*(Interruptions)*... How can he move? ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, please sit down.  
...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी :** सर, इस पर वोटिंग कराई जाए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**श्री पी.एल. पुनिया :** रिजॉल्यूशन मूव हो चुका है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**श्री अली अनवर अंसारी (बिहार) :** सर, इस पर वोटिंग कराइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... इस प्रस्ताव  
के पक्ष में कौन लोग हैं और कौन लोग इसके विपक्ष में हैं, इस पर वोटिंग कराई जाए।  
...*(व्यवधान)*... सर, सदन सुप्रीम है, ...*(व्यवधान)*... इस पर वोटिंग कराई जाए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, you allowed Shri Anand Sharma to speak. We heard  
him. Therefore, in accordance with your initial suggestion, can the Zero Hour now go on?  
...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have already called Shrimati Rajani Patil.  
...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Therefore, the condition on which you allowed him to  
speak is a condition which is not acceptable to ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, I have a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, you are right in saying that no Resolution can be moved without the permission of the Chair. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, yes. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, no Resolution can be moved ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, the Ruling Party is disrupting. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, you are right that no Resolution can be moved without ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

श्री विजय गोयल (राजस्थान) : सर, आप इनको अलाउ कर रहे हैं, हमको भी तो अलाउ करें। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, you are right. No Resolution can be moved without the permission of the Chair. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: But the Chair cannot also do anything without the approval of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: So, we are saying, let the House approve or disapprove this Resolution. You put it to vote. ...*(Interruptions)*... Put this Resolution to vote. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. I cannot violate the Rules. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, there is no rule here. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Resolution has been moved. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: I have seconded it. I have seconded it, if you want that technicality. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: I have seconded the Resolution. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let that be put to vote. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, let that be put to vote. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. For moving the Resolution, prior permission of the Chair is needed. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**संचार और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री (श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद) :** सर, आपने एक बात कही कि वे आपकी बात मानेंगे और आनन्द शर्मा जी के बोलने के बाद जीरो ऑवर टेकअप होगा। वे चेयर के निर्देश के बाद भी इसको डिफाइ कर रहे हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That was my request. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: They have defied you. ...*(Interruptions)*... They have defied you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will have to adjourn the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will have to adjourn the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Chairman can allow. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO: Sir, let there be voting. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will have to adjourn the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... You are not allowing the Zero Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shrimati Rajani Patil, your Zero Hour subject is very important and you are coming here. ...*(Interruptions)*... No Resolution can be moved without the Chair's permission. There cannot be voting. The Chairman has not allowed it. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Chair has not allowed any Resolution. ...*(Interruptions)*... The House is adjourned up to 12.00 hours.

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

*The House re-assembled at twelve of the clock,*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*:

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned for 15 minutes.

*The House then adjourned at twelve of the clock.*

*The House re-assembled at fifteen minutes past twelve of the clock,*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned for another 10 minutes.

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

*The House reassembled at twenty-five minutes past twelve of the clock,*

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*.

#### **WELCOME TO PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION FROM ROMANIA**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, I have an announcement to make. We have with us seated in the special box Members of a Parliamentary Delegation from Romania currently on a visit to our country under the distinguished leadership of His Excellency Mr. Veleriu Stefan Zgonea, President of the Chamber of Deputies, Parliament of Romania. On behalf of the Members of the House and my own behalf, I take pleasure in extending our hearty welcome to the leader and other members of the delegation and wish our distinguished guests an enjoyable and fruitful stay in our country. We hope that during the stay here, they would be able to see and learn more about our parliamentary system, our country and our people and that their visit to this country will further strengthen the friendly bonds that exist between India and Romania.

Through them, we convey our greetings and best wishes to the Parliament and the friendly people of Romania.

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#### **OBSERVATION BY THE CHAIR**

##### **Regarding acknowledging Prime Minister's Statement made on 4th December and appealing to all Political Parties to uphold Constitutional Values**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, I wish to say:-

“This House, while acknowledging the statement of Prime Minister made in this House on the 4th of December, appeals to all Members of the Parliament, Ministers and leaders of all political parties to maintain civility at all costs in public discourse for the successful functioning of parliamentary democracy and to uphold our commitment to constitutional values.”

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**ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now Question No.201. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Sir, officers and jawans who lost their lives ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: We will come to it. ...*(Interruptions)*... Question No. 201 ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, may I request what you just read out may be circulated to the Members of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is part of the proceedings of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Yes, but that will come tomorrow. ...*(Interruptions)*... Before that, it may be circulated to all of us. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: It will be done. There is no difficulty about that. ...*(Interruptions)*... बैठ जाइए।

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी (मध्य प्रदेश) : सर, निवेदन यह है कि प्रश्न संख्या 201 और प्रश्न संख्या 204 की एक प्रकार के प्रश्न हैं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Satyavratji, we don't have the practice of combining questions. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी : इन दोनों प्रश्नों को ...*(व्यवधान)*... सर, विषय एक ही है।

श्री सभापति : नहीं, I am sorry; I cannot depart from practice. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**River restoration and cleaning projects**

\*201. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plans to implement river restoration and cleaning projects throughout the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the rivers identified for the purpose;

(c) the funds allocated therefor, project-wise;

(d) whether Government has any special river development and restoration projects to clean and rejuvenate highly polluted rivers and waterways in the major cities of the country including Chennai; and

(e) if so, the details of the financial and technological support provided by Government?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SUSHRI UMA BHARATI): (a) to (e) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

*Statement*

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The Union Budget 2014-15 has set up an Integrated Ganga Conservation Mission namely “Namami Gange” incorporating the ongoing projects under National Ganga River Basin Authority (NGRBA) programme with an allocation of ₹ 2037 crore for Ganga Rejuvenation, including its tributaries and also towards National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) for other rivers in the country. Details are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. It is the responsibility of the State Governments/concerned local bodies to set up proper facilities for collection and treatment of sewage generated and ensuring that it is not discharged into the rivers. Ministry of Urban Development, Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change and this Ministry are supplementing the efforts of the State Governments in abatement of pollution in identified stretches of various rivers under different programmes. Financial and technological support is being provided for various pollution abatement schemes taken-up under the programme, such as interception and diversion of raw sewage, construction of sewerage systems, setting up of sewage treatment plants, low cost sanitation facilities, and river front development etc. National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) and National Ganga River Basin Authority (NGRBA) programmes presently cover polluted stretches of 42 rivers spread over 21 States at a sanctioned cost of ₹ 11362.85 crore. An amount of ₹ 5159.81 crore has been released by Central Government to various States for implementation of pollution abatement works and a sewage treatment capacity of about 5005 million litres per day (mld) has been created so far under NRCP and NGRBA programmes.

Project for pollution abatement of Adyar and Cooum rivers at Chennai was sanctioned at an estimated cost of ₹ 404.25 crore and an expenditure of ₹398.14 crore has been incurred till the end of September, 2014, including State's share. Sewage treatment capacity of 264 mld has been created under the project including allied sewerage works.

**Statement-I**

*State and river-wise details of funds released under NRCP and  
NGRBA programmes (as on 30.09.2014)*

(₹ in crore)			
Sl. No.	State	River	Funds released to State Governments
1	2	3	4
1-2.	Andhra Pradesh & Telangana	Godavari and Musi	259.80
3.	Jharkhand	Damodar and Subarnarekha	4.45
4.	Gujarat	Sabarmati, Mindhola	131.76
5.	Goa	Mandovi	9.26
6.	Karnataka	Bhadra, Tunga-bhadra, Cauvery, Tunga & Pennar	47.83
7.	Maharashtra	Krishna, Godavari, Tapi and Panchganga	151.21
8.	Madhya Pradesh	Betwa, Tapti, Wainganga, Khan, Narmada, Kshipra, Beehar, Chambal and Mandakini	79.00
9.	Odisha	Brahmini and Mahanadi	61.41
10.	Punjab	Satlu, Beas and Ghaggar	419.73
11.	Rajasthan	Chambal	41.12
12.	Tamil Nadu	Cauvery, Adyar, Cooum, Vennar, Vaigai and Tambarani	623.65
13.	Delhi	Yamuna	451.94
14.	Haryana	Yamuna	279.81
15.	Uttar Pradesh	Yamuna, Gomti	561.53
16.	West Bengal	Damodar and Mahananda	5.11
17.	Kerala	Pamba	2.78
18.	Sikkim	Rani Chu	105.41
19.	Nagaland	Diphu and Dhansiri	4.50
SUB TOTAL			3240.3



1	2	3	4
20-	Uttarakhand, Uttar		
21.	Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, West Bengal	Ganga	
	GAP-I		451.70
	GAP-II		522.10
	NGRBA		945.71
SUB TOTAL			1919.51
TOTAL			5159.81

DR. V. MAITREYAN: My Chairman, Sir, river restoration, cleaning and conservation involves a conglomeration of projects from various Ministries. I would like to know from the hon. Minister, respected Umaji, whether the Government has explored the possibilities and plan to bring the Group of Ministries and all other stakeholders, including the States and Union Territories and local bodies, to be involved in various projects associated with the cleaning and restoration of rivers under one fold for providing a separate budget allocation for this Ministry as we have for Railways.

**सुश्री उमा भारती :** माननीय सभापति जी, माननीय सदस्य ने जो प्रश्न किया है, यद्यपि इस प्रकार की घोषणा करके किसी मंत्रालय के गठन की सूचना अभी तक न तो सरकार के पास है और न ऐसी कोई जानकारी हमारे पास है, लेकिन जो नेशनल गंगा रिवर बेसिन अथॉरिटी वाटर रिसोर्सज मिनिस्ट्री में शामिल की गई, उसमें गंगा, उसकी सहायक नदियां और गंगा रिवर बेसिन की नदियां शामिल की गई, जिसमें एक एकीकृत योजना पर पूरी तरह से विचार हुआ है। इसलिए संबंधित मंत्रालय, जिनके बारे में माननीय सदस्य ने सवाल किया है, जिसमें शहरी विकास मंत्रालय, ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय, पर्यावरण मंत्रालय, पर्यटन मंत्रालय, कृषि मंत्रालय और जल संसाधन मंत्रालय शामिल हैं, इनके सचिवगणों की बैठकें प्रारम्भ हुईं और लगभग तीन महीने की प्रक्रिया में उनकी दस बैठकें हुईं। उन बैठकों में एकजुट होकर नदियों की सभी प्रकार की समस्याओं के समाधान के बारे में विचार हुआ और फिर पूरा का पूरा जो विचार है, वह जल संसाधन मंत्रालय के सचिव, जो कि उसके संयोजक थे, उनके द्वारा जल संसाधन मंत्रालय के सामने प्रस्तुत हुआ। उसके बाद हम मंत्रीगण भी आपस में बैठकर इस प्रक्रिया पर विचार करते हैं। नए प्रधानमंत्री ने हमें एक आदेश दिया है और उसी का परिणाम है कि माननीय सदस्य की जो चिंता है, उसमें उसका समाधान निहित है। उन्होंने आदेश दिया है कि सभी मंत्रालय आपस में मिलकर एक-दूसरे के साथ कोऑर्डिनेशन में काम करो। माननीय सभापति जी, ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री सभापति :** उन्हें दूसरा प्रश्न भी पूछने दीजिए।

**सुश्री उमा भारती :** जी, मुझे पता है। महोदय, आपके माध्यम से मुझे इस सम्माननीय सभा के

वरिष्ठ सदस्यों से एक अपील करनी है कि इसमें एक और भागीदारी होनी है और वह भागीदारी होनी है जनप्रतिनिधियों की और जन-भागीदारी, जिसके बारे में प्रधानमंत्री जी ने कहा था कि विकास को जन-आंदोलन बनाना है। उस भागीदारी के लिए मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय सदस्यों से अनुरोध करती हूँ।

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, sensing the importance of cleaning, restoration and conservation of rivers, my leader, Puratchi Thalaivi Amma, had announced Tamil Nadu Vision 2023. Under that, various projects are under progress. One such project, with lots of efforts taken, has been under the Chennai Rivers Restoration Trust (CRRT) to reduce the sewage from letting into the rivers and other water bodies of Chennai mega city. The hon. Minister has gone on record stating in her reply that the amount sanctioned for this Project for pollution abatement of Adyar and Cooum Rivers.....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is that a statement or a question?

DR. V. MAITREYAN: No, Sir, I am just quoting from the Minister's reply. She has mentioned that out of an estimated cost of ₹404 crores, an expenditure of ₹398 crores has already been incurred. In view of the excellent track record in the performance, I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether she would allocate more funds from the Central Exchequer to extend support to the Government of Tamil Nadu for implementing the cleaning and restoration of rivers and water bodies in Tamil Nadu.

**सुश्री उमा भारती :** माननीय सभापति जी, माननीय सदस्य का जो प्रश्न था, वह क्यूम और अड्यार नदी का था। उन्होंने दूसरी एक जानकारी ट्रस्ट के बारे में दी है। अभी तक नदियों को प्रदूषण मुक्त करने के बारे में पूरे देश में समग्रता और गंभीरता के साथ विचार हुआ ही नहीं। इसमें कुछ जिम्मेदारी म्युनिसिपल कॉर्पोरेशन की होती है, कुछ जिम्मेदारी स्टेट के प्रदूषण कंट्रोल बोर्ड की होती है और कुछ जिम्मेदारी केन्द्र के पास होती है। यह तो एक प्रयास है, नदियों को प्रदूषण मुक्त बनाने का, जो 1985 से शुरू हुआ और आज तक वह व्यापक रूप लेता गया है। अब तो नदियों के बारे में और प्रदूषण के बारे में बहुत गंभीरता के साथ विचार करना पड़ेगा, इसलिए धनराशियों का जो आवंटन हुआ है, वह वैसा ही हुआ है, जैसे प्रस्ताव बनकर आते हैं और जैसी चिंताएं होती हैं। अगर हम योजनाओं और प्रदूषण की मात्रा के साथ धनराशि का मेल देखेंगे, तो माननीय सदस्य का कहना बिल्कुल सही है कि उनका मेल नहीं होता। लेकिन यह भी सच्चाई है कि वर्तमान में जो प्रक्रिया चल रही है, उसकी यही स्थिति है। अब हमारे मंत्रालय ने इस प्रक्रिया में संपूर्ण संशोधन का विचार कर लिया है और अगले प्रश्न के उत्तर में मैं उस संशोधित प्रक्रिया के बारे में जानकारी देने वाली हूँ। मैं आपको इसके लिए धन्यवाद देती हूँ कि मुझे आपने यह अवसर प्रदान किया।

**श्री शरद यादव :** सभापति जी, आपके माध्यम से मैं मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि गंगा और बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर जो दूसरी नदियां हैं, वे सिर्फ हिमालय से निकलती हैं। मैं मानता हूँ कि

जो उत्तराखंड है, उसमें अभी 17 और उनमें से 12 बहुत बड़ी योजनाएं हैं। गंगा की भ्रूण हत्या और उसकी सफाई, इन दोनों में कहीं मेल नहीं होता है। मैं आपसे यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि चाहे भागीरथी हो या अलकनंदा हो, ये जितनी भी नदियां हैं, उन पर आपने देख लिया कि क्या डिजास्टर हुआ था। इसके बावजूद भी आपके मंत्रालय ने Ministry of Environment ने क्या किया? महोदय, एक कमेटी बनी हुई है। उस कमेटी के बारे में आपने सिर्फ सुप्रीम कोर्ट में दिया है। मैं आपके माध्यम से यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि गंगा की जो भ्रूण हत्या हो रही है, जब उसकी भ्रूण हत्या हो जाएगी तो इसकी सफाई आप कहाँ पर करेंगी? यह जो मामला है, हिमालय से जो नदियां निकल रही हैं, उनको बरबाद करने का और उनकी तबाही करने का जो काम चला हुआ है, उसके लिए आपको तत्काल कदम उठाने चाहिए। जहाँ से गंगा आती है, उन सारी नदियों पर बांध बनाए जा रहे हैं। वह कच्चा पहाड़ है, देश में यदि कोई सबसे ज्यादा कच्चा पहाड़ है, तो वह हिमालय है। इसलिए माननीय मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान इस ओर आकृष्ट करके उनको यह बात मैं बताना चाहता हूँ।

**सुश्री उमा भारती :** सभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने बहुत ही गंभीर मसला उठाया है और यह पिछले प्रश्न से भी संबंधित है। वह यह है कि वास्तव में प्रदूषण को समाप्त करने के लिए हम कितनी भी प्रकार की योजनाएं लाएं, जब तक नदी में अपना ecological flow नहीं होगा, हम अगर इस उपाय को न अपनाएं तो नदियां लगभग सूखने की स्थिति में हो जाएंगी। इसीलिए अविरलता को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सात आई.आई.टी.ज़ का एक consortium बनाया है और उसके कन्वीनर अपनी रिपोर्ट तैयार कर रहे हैं। हमें बताया गया है कि उसकी अंतरिम रिपोर्ट दिसम्बर के अंत तक मिल जाएगी, जो कि नदियों की अविरलता के संबंध में होगी।

माननीय सभापति महोदय, इसके बारे में राज्यों से परामर्श करना बहुत जरूरी था और यहां उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार, पश्चिमी बंगाल, झारखंड और उत्तराखंड के जनप्रतिनिधिगण बैठे हुए हैं। हमें राज्यों के मुख्यमंत्रियों का भी इसमें सहयोग चाहिए। हम प्रदूषण निवारण के लिए, निर्मलता के लिए अविरलता जरूरी है, लेकिन अविरलता को जब हम सुनिश्चित करेंगे, तो सिंचाई की क्षमताएं प्रभावित न हों, जो पॉवर जेनरेशन के लिए ऑलरेडी प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं, उन प्रोजेक्ट्स के कारण राज्यों की क्षति को रोका जा सके, उन उपायों के साथ माननीय सदस्य ने बहुत गंभीर और बहुत बेसिक बात कही है और इसलिए मैं यह कह सकती हूँ कि हमारी सरकार इस बात के लिए प्रतिबद्ध है कि हम गंगा को सुंदर, हम गंगा को निर्मल, हम गंगा को अविरल बनाकर देंगे। इस प्रतिबद्धता से हम पीछे हटने वाले नहीं हैं और इसी के लिए हमने तैयारियां की हुई हैं। मैं माननीय सदस्यगणों से कहूंगी कि वे अपने-अपने राज्यों के माननीय मुख्यमंत्रीगणों से कहें कि इस बारे में वे हमें पूरी तरह से सहयोग करें।

**श्री सभापति :** श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय।

**श्री शरद यादव :** माननीय सभापति जी।

**श्री सभापति :** आप दूसरा सवाल मत पूछिए।

**श्री शरद यादव :** माननीय सभापति जी, मैं यह कह रहा हूँ कि उत्तराखंड में और सब तरह के जो हिमालयन रीज़न हैं, उनमें गंगा की जितनी नदियां हैं, उन पर बड़े-बड़े बांध बनाए जा रहे हैं, उन पर 12 तो बड़े बांध बन रहे हैं, इसलिए मैंने इस बारे में आपसे पूछा है।

**श्री सभापति :** आप इस चीज़ को क्लेरिफाई कर दीजिए।

**सुश्री उमा भारती :** माननीय सभापति महोदय, जो माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है, उसके बारे में बताना चाहती हूँ कि इन बांधों के बारे में तीन समितियां बनीं। पिछले साल की घटना के बाद एक समिति बनी और उसके पहले की भी दो समितियां थीं, एक बी.के. चतुर्वेदी कमेटी और दूसरी रवि चोपड़ा कमेटी थी। जो सात आई.आई.टी.ज़ की एक consortium कमेटी बनाई गई है, इन सब का अध्ययन करके एक निष्कर्ष हमारे पास आने ही वाला है। इसमें पर्यावरण मंत्रालय के अधिकारी और जल संसाधन मंत्रालय के अधिकारी मिलकर उसके बारे में सुनिश्चित कर रहे हैं।

माननीय सदस्य के प्रश्न का जो अगला हिस्सा है वह उत्तराखंड के पावर प्रोजेक्ट्स के बारे में है। इस अध्ययन के बाद में ही उन पावर प्रोजेक्ट्स के बारे में कोई फैसला हो सकेगा। हम उत्तराखंड को किसी भी प्रकार के पावर प्रोजेक्ट की कोई क्षति नहीं पहुंचाना चाहते हैं, लेकिन हम उसके लिए नदियों को नष्ट भी नहीं करना चाहते हैं क्योंकि बांध 10-20 साल में नष्ट हो जाएंगे, अगर नदियां एक बार नष्ट हो गईं, तो उनका पुनर्निर्माण नहीं हो पाएगा। इसीलिए उत्तराखंड सरकार ने हमें अभी तक पूरे सहयोग का आश्वासन भी दिया है। माननीय सभापति महोदय, इसका जो शेष हिस्सा है, वह पर्यावरण मंत्रालय और पावर मंत्रालय का है। लेकिन यह सही है कि हमारा मंत्रालय उसमें एक प्रकार से कोऑर्डिनेशन का काम कर रहा है। हमने भी इसलिए एक अलग समिति बैठाई जिसमें पर्यावरण मंत्रालय के अतिरिक्त सचिव हैं और हमारे मंत्रालय के अतिरिक्त सचिव हैं और इसके आई.आई.टी.ज़. consortium के कन्वीनर हैं, ये तीनों ही तीनों कमेटियों का अध्ययन करके उत्तराखंड में जो प्रस्तावित पावर प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं और इसके पहले के जो बांध हैं, उनके डिजाइनों का अध्ययन करके और जो ट्रेजडी हुई थी उसके कारण जो दुष्परिणाम हुए, उन सबका अध्ययन करके दिसम्बर के अंत तक हमें रिपोर्ट देंगे। मैं अगली बार माननीय सदन के साथ उसको शेयर करूंगी और उसको हम इम्प्लीमेंट करेंगे।

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Sir, I would like to request the Minister to inform the House as to whether the Central Water Commission has raised objections to the reported move of the Government to involve Australia for preparation of Ganga River Basin Master Plan on the ground that India's water security would be at stake.

**सुश्री उमा भारती :** सभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो सवाल किया है, इसमें CWC बांधों की डिजाइनिंग के बारे में अपनी एक राय देता है और जिसके कारण कई प्रोजेक्ट्स के बारे में उसका ओपिनियन बनता है। अब यह एक बहुत ही पार्टिकुलर बात है और जिसका उत्तर मेरे लिए अप्रत्याशित होगा। इसलिए मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय सदस्य से निवेदन करूंगी कि मैं इसका उत्तर उनके पास भिजवा दूंगी क्योंकि यह इस सवाल की परिधि में था ही नहीं। यह अडयार, क्यूम नदी से संबंधित सवाल है।

**श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर :** शुक्रिया सभापति जी। माननीय मंत्री जी ने अपने उत्तर में बताया है कि पंजाब में सतलुज और व्यास के लिए पैसा दिया है। मैं बताना चाहती हूँ कि सतलुज और व्यास हिमाचल प्रदेश से भी आती हैं और उनके बारे में कुछ नहीं दिया है। वहां पर जो प्रोजेक्ट्स बन रहे हैं, उनकी वजह से पूरी की पूरी नदियां बंद होने के कगार पर पहुंच गई हैं। उन नदियों के बारे में कुछ नहीं सोचा जा रहा है। मैं यह सवाल इसलिए पूछ रही हूँ, क्योंकि आपने पंजाब को पैसा दिया है। ये नदियां हिमाचल से ही निकालती हैं और हिमाचल के तटों को खराब कर रही हैं। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहती हूँ कि इसके लिए क्या परियोजना बनाई जा रही है और इसके लिए क्या सोचा जा रहा है?

**सुश्री उमा भारती :** माननीय सभापति महोदय, जब नदियों की अविरलता, निर्मलता और सुन्दरता के लिए कोई योजना बनाई जा रही है, तो वह सभी राज्यों की नदियों के लिए ही बनाई जा रही है। इसके बारे में जितनी चिंता सदन को है, देश को है और दुनिया को है, उतनी ही चिंता माननीय सुप्रीम कोर्ट को भी है। माननीय सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने एक ऐफिडेविट के जरिए पर्यावरण मंत्रालय से 24 पावर प्रोजेक्ट्स के बारे में रिपोर्ट मांगी है। इसके अलावा जो सतलुज और अन्य नदियों के बारे में माननीय सदस्य महोदय ने कहा है, उनके बारे में भी रिपोर्ट मांगी है।

महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सदन को यह आश्वस्त करना चाहती हूँ कि हमने गंगा कार्य योजना तैयार कर ली है, जिसमें गंगा और उसकी जिन सहयोगी नदियों का जिक्र माननीय सदस्य महोदय कर रही हैं, उनमें भी वे सहयोगी नदियां शामिल हैं। हमने यह तय कर लिया है और हमारी कार्य योजना तैयार हो गई है। इस कार्य योजना को आदेश के रूप में परिवर्तित करके मैंने अपने विभाग को भेज दिया है और डेढ़ साल के अंदर इस कार्य योजना की सुन्दरता के, ढाई से तीन साल के अंदर इस कार्य योजना की निर्मलता और अविरलता के परिणाम दिखने लग जाएंगे। मैं माननीय सदन को यह आश्वस्त करती हूँ।

**श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर :** सर, ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN : No, no ...(Interruptions)... Thank you. No supplementaries please. ...(Interruptions)...

**श्री मणि शंकर अय्यर :** सर, सवाल व्यास और सतलुज के बारे में है और मंत्री जी जवाब गंगा के बारे में दे रही हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN : No, no. Mr. Aiyar, please. ...(Interruptions)...

**सुश्री उमा भारती :** माननीय सभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य पहले से ही उत्तेजित बैठे थे, इसलिए वे उत्तेजना में बोल गए। मैंने अपने उत्तर में यह कहा है कि इसमें कुछ सहयोगी नदियां हैं और कुछ सहयोगी नदियां नहीं हैं। मैंने साथ में यह भी कहा है कि जो पैरामीटर्स गंगा और सहयोगी नदियों के लिए लागू होंगे, वही पैरामीटर्स दूसरी नदियों पर भी लागू होंगे।

**PISA's evaluation of education systems**

@\*202. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is ranked second last among the 73 countries in the Programme for International Student Assessment, 2009 which evaluates education systems worldwide;

(b) whether its results indicate that an Indian eight grader is at the level of a South Korean third grader in mathematical abilities or a second-year student from Shanghai in reading skills;

(c) whether the report states that in Himachal Pradesh only 11 per cent of students have a proficiency in reading literacy that is at or above the baseline level needed to participate effectively in life; and

(d) the reasons for which India abstained from participating in PISA study in 2013?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (b) A Statement is laid down on the Table of the House.

***Statement***

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

(b) No such information is available with the Ministry.

(c) As per the final Report on India's Performance in PISA 2009+ cycle, Level 2 in Reading Literacy is considered a baseline level of proficiency at which students begin to demonstrate the reading skills that will enable them to participate effectively and productively in life. As per the report, the Proficiency Level in reading at Level 2 and above is approximately 11 % in respect of Himachal Pradesh.

(d) India has developed its own student assessment systems called the National Pupil Assessment Surveys (NAS), which are independently conducted by National

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@ [The questioner (Shri Tiruchi Siva) was absent]

Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) across the country on the latest international Item Response Theory, methodology. The NAS is conducted for classes III, V, VIII & X *i.e.* the critical stages of education, early primary, end of primary, upper primary and secondary levels. The NAS is conducted every three years and provides detailed information on learning outcomes which is useful for teacher training, curriculum development and for improving quality of education. The Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has also introduced a test called Problem Solving Assessment (PSA) for the student in classes IX and XI from the year 2013, which gives students an exposure to application-oriented testing.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Questioner not present. Is there any supplementary? Mr. Rapolu, please.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: *Adarniya Sabhapati Mahoday* school is the foundation of society and there is every necessity to assess the improvement of the quality of education. At the moment, we have the system of assessment every three years, wherein there is every necessity to involve advanced technology including the web-based assessment for the schools so that the NCERT could sustain regular assessment of the national level schooling process throughout the country. Is the Union Ministry having any proposal to incorporate the advanced technology into the National Pupil Assessment Surveys?

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Sir, through you, I would like to tell the hon. Member that the assessment which is currently carried out by NCERT is done on the basis of an internationally acceptable item response theory, which is also utilised by nations such as the United States of America, and the Australian Council also recognises the same methodology. Additionally, I would like, Sir, through you, to tell the hon. Member that a month ago, through the CBSE, we launched a programme called '*Saransh*' which targets the learning outcomes of every student class-wise from IXth standard onwards and makes it available to each CBSE affiliated school so that the school can judge the learning outcomes of their students on the basis of a particular student, a particular class, a particular subject, State-wise, region-wise and nationally.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Shri Digvijaya Singh ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: Sir, this is regarding schools coming under CBSE. I would like to know what about other schools which fall under State Government.

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Sir, I would just like to tell the hon. Member that the NCERT survey, which recognises the item-based methodology, is a survey which is conducted across all schools.

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, the quality of school education in the country needs to be improved; there is no doubt about it. My question to the hon. Minister is that the NCERT is conducting the National Pupil Assessment Surveys every three years. I would like to know whether they make public the quality of education in every State. Do they bring it in the public domain? That is number one. If they do not, would they like to do it? That will give a rough assessment of the performance of this education system in each State as education is a Concurrent subject. Along with that, the quality of the teachers' education in this country is in a dismal state and NCTE was supposed to issue fresh guidelines. When are the new guidelines coming?

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Sir, through you, I would like to tell this to the hon. Member. Yes, we do share learning outcomes with each individual State with regard to the assessment of our students and the performance of our schools in every State. Also, I would like to highlight it that on the MHRD website, we have school report cards as established by the NUEPA which give us the entire analysis of every school district-wise. In fact, ever since we have brought it to the public domain, there are many citizens who respond to us and tell us that these are informative contextual things which have come in coordination with the States. We have had many citizens who came to us and told us that the school analysis in their district might have some kind of an anomaly, which can be corrected. Hence, by bringing it to the public domain, we have increased our interface with our citizens. Insofar as new guidelines for teachers are concerned, it is not the NCERT but the NCTE which is supposed to bring out new guidelines. We are currently in the process of doing so.

MS. ANU AGA: You know even if we ignore PISA where we came second last, the Pratham ASER Report also shows that our quality of education is moving backwards. The RTE is very input-driven. I am glad that you have said that some quality considerations are now coming in. But one of the main things is teacher training institutes, which are of extremely poor quality. May I know what the Government is doing to assess the teacher training institutes? It should not focus only on input-driven RTE, but see the outcome, which is the quality.

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Sir, through you, I would like to tell the hon. Member that this is a question pertaining to assessment of students and not assessment of teachers. However, as I had highlighted, through you, Sir, on the question of hon. Digvijayaji, our methodology within our Ministry is to come up with new guidelines for teachers' training, I would also like to add that we have announced teachers' training programme on a national level which includes, keeping in mind new methodologies,



training our teachers not only for primary, upper-primary and secondary education but also for technical education.

Sir, I would also like to say here that independent assessments have been done by third parties in our country wherein we have found that the top three schools, in terms of their results, have been Government schools. Hence, to say that our institutions are completely collapsing, would not be a correct statement.

**Coal linkages to private companies for power projects**

@\*203. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to provide coal linkages to private companies for new and upcoming power projects;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the price at which Government is considering to sell coal to these companies, company-wise and for how long they would get coal at this price;

(d) whether Government is aware that the market price of coal is more than double the price that was prevalent in the open market in September, 2014; and

(e) the reasons for this discounted price provided to private companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (e) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

***Statement***

(a) and (b) As per New Coal Distribution Policy (NCDP), 2007, Standing Linkage Committee (Long-Term) is authorized to recommend the Letters of Assurance (LOAs) for supply of coal. Based on the SLC (LT)'s recommendation, so far 177 LOAs have been issued to various power plants including Central/State Government Sector as well as IPPs (Independent Power Producers *i.e.*, private companies) covering capacity of 108000 MW. Out of this 1,08,000 MW capacity, the competent authority in 2013 had approved signing of Fuel Supply Agreements (FSAs) in respect of 78,000 MW capacity power plants which have been commissioned or are likely to be commissioned by 31.03.2015. It was further decided that coal may also be supplied to power plants of 4660 MW capacity and other similarly placed power plants that do not have any fuel linkage subject to the availability

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@ [The questioner (Shri Rajeev Chandrasekhar) was absent.]

of coal and on the condition that such supplies would not adversely impact the availability of coal for the identified plants of 78,000 MW capacity as per the approval accorded for LoA holders. A Presidential Directive to this effect was issued to Coal India Limited (CIL) on 17.07.2013. The power projects of the remaining capacity of 30,000 MW are yet to be authorized for signing of FSAs. Keeping in view the negative coal balance reported by subsidiary coal companies of CIL, new linkages/Letters of Assurance (LoA) have not been granted to any of the sectors since 2010. At present, there is no proposal to provide fresh coal linkages to private companies for new and upcoming projects.

(c) and (d) The coal linkages/LOAs issued to the Power Producers are converted into Long Term Fuel Supply Agreements after achievement of prescribed milestones. The consumers under the FSA are supplied coal at the price notified by CIL from time to time. This applies to the regulated sectors (like Power Utilities including IPPs, Fertilizers, and Defence). For non-regulated sectors (like sponge iron, cement, steel, Captive Power Plants and other industries), CIL charges a price which is about 35 % higher than the notified price. This is because the prices of end products of coal-consuming industries in the non-regulated sector are market driven.

As per the National Coal Distribution Policy, CIL can offer a small proportion of its coal production quantity for sale through 'e-auction' at a price which is higher than the notified price, but which cannot be termed as market price.

(e) Coal is being supplied to Power Sector as an essential input for power generation. It is being supplied to power plants having coal linkage and having long term Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) with power distribution companies and designated agencies as per Fuel Supply Agreement at Coal India Limited (CIL) notified price. The question of discounted price provided to private companies does not arise.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The questioner is not present. Any supplementaries?

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Sir, last week, to my Unstarred Question, the Minister's answer was that the coal stock for power plants in our nation was only for four days. It is an alarming situation. What is today's position for all the power plants?

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Sir, the question is very pertinent for most Members because there has been a lot of agitation about shortage of coal stock in the power plants. I have said this on earlier occasion that when this Government came to power on 26th May, we realised that the monsoon was going to be deficient in this country. We finally found that the monsoon was delayed significantly and, therefore, hydel power in the country

was significantly less than what it was expected to be. At that point in time, the choice was either to let the people of India suffer power shortage or to make thermal power plants working on coal significantly ramp up production using the existing stocks. The Government chose to increase electricity generation. I am happy to report to this House, through you, Sir, that in the period during June, July and August, the critical months when hydel power went down significantly, the generation of power in India increased by over twenty per cent from coal-based power plants. If you look at the period from June-October, power generation from coal-based power plants has increased by over fifteen per cent. That could only be made possible on the back of reducing existing stock both at the power plants and at the pitheads. At the end of the day, I am very happy that the country did not have to suffer significant shortages or load shedding. The stock of coal in power plants has come down which we are ramping up through higher production.

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Sir, in his reply to the question, the Minister has stated that agreements for coal supply of 78,000 megawatts have been signed. Three new power plants have come up in the State of Punjab and they are not functioning to the optimal level because of the constraints of coal supply. I would like to ask the hon. Minister: Do these agreements for 78,000 megawatts cover the State of Punjab also? And if not, by when will Punjab be covered?

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Hon. Chairman, these agreements for 78,000 megawatts were chosen on the basis of those power plants which were to be commissioned by 31st March, 2015 and a Presidential directive was given by the Government of India to Coal India Limited to execute 78,000 megawatts worth of coal supplies at about 65 per cent of the requirements of these plants. Punjab had two major plants which were coming up. One was through allocation of a coal block which has subsequently been cancelled. Another was through a contracted quantity with Coal India Limited. I am happy to inform the hon. Member that after the Chief Minister of Punjab came and apprised me of the situation, we were able to significantly ramp up coal supplies for the plant which had a linkage. As regards the coal block, the House is aware that that has been cancelled. 204 blocks have been cancelled by the hon. Supreme Court on 24th of September, 2014. The consequential impact of that is, the power plant in Punjab which was dependent on the captive coal block will have to bid in a transparent and honest e-auction that will be conducted where all private sector players can participate.

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Minister's statement appeared very prominently in all the newspapers that there will be no power shortage in the next 2-3 years and we will have 24X7 power supplies. It is very laudable and I must congratulate

him if he achieves that milestone. In this reply which is furnished to the House, he has talked about 78,000 megawatts and 4,660 megawatts additional linkages to be given over a period of time.

Sir, the 78,000 megawatts, if I recall correctly, in the previous Government, were a combination of linkages to be given to the power projects which were coming up as well as for some of those which had a tapering linkage in lieu of the mines. Once the mines would have been operational, the linkages would have been withdrawn. Anyway, there has been a new development with the Supreme Court order where the coal mines have been cancelled and they are in the process of renewing or rather going for fresh auctions for those mines. But, Sir, irrespective of that, the reply of the Minister says that at present, there is no proposal to provide fresh coal linkages to private companies for new and upcoming projects. It also covers what Mr. Naresh Gujral was asking that if you are not going to give any new linkage to any new power project, then how are you ever going to be able to see that a new power project comes up in our country at all? Bulk of our production of power is still going to come from thermal sources. And if that is not going to happen, I do not see that even after the auctioning of coal mines, as and when they do, the power situation in this country can improve. So, I think, the crux of the question and the answer does not answer specifically as to whether they are going to be able to overcome the shortages of power and also of the prime raw material, that is, coal.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Hon. Chairman, Sir, when this Government came into power, the first challenge we found before the Government was the significant shortages of coal. On the back of abysmal performance in the last 4-5 years where production of coal in the country only grew by a CAGR of 1.5 per cent as against power plants, set up or in the process of being set up, which required coal upward increase of 70 per cent, which would have meant a CAGR of about 15 per cent in coal production to meet this demand. This significant gap of 60 per cent in the supply of coal is the first priority of this Government considering that large amount of coal-based power plants are starving for adequate coal and a number of plants are stalled. Their implementation is stuck at different levels. Banks have significant NPAs and the priority of the Government is to get adequate coal for all the stalled plants and the existing plants, coming up or having already come up but starved for coal, before we can give coal linkages to any new plants which may come up in the future. In the interim, with the e-auction of all these coal mines, a large amount of these projects will get kick-started. They will have the ability to participate in these auctions in a fair and transparent manner and get their coal supplies from these auctions and ramp up their production. Having said that, I just want to highlight to the hon. Members that we have an objective to give 24X7 power to the entire country by

2019. We stand committed to that. We have plans drawn-up of how the fuel will move to them, how the transmission and distribution will be ramped up.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Lastly, he has cast some aspersion on that, if we are able to auction the mines. We have put up a time-table on the web site. So far each one of our actions has been according to that time-table. I can assure the Member that we are committed to that time-table.

### नदियों की सफाई की योजना

\*204. श्री ईश्वरलाल शंकरलाल जैन : क्या जल संसाधन, नदी विकास और गंगा पुनरुद्धार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार द्वारा पवित्र नदियों गंगा और यमुना को साफ करने और उनको बचाने के लिए कोई कदम नहीं उठाए गए हैं;

(ख) क्या उच्चतम न्यायालय ने भी सरकार से गंगा की सफाई की कार्य-योजना का वस्तु-स्थिति संबंधी प्रतिवेदन मांगा था;

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) गंगा तथा दूसरी नदी की सफाई में अब तक हो रहे विलंब के क्या कारण हैं;

(ङ) क्या सरकार उन नदियों की यथाशीघ्र सफाई के लिए कार्य-योजना तैयार करेगी; और

(च) यदि हां, तो गंगा सफाई कार्यक्रम कब तक आरंभ कर दिया जाएगा या आरम्भ कर दिए जाने की संभावना है ?

जल संसाधन, नदी विकास और गंगा पुनरुद्धार मंत्री (सुश्री उमा भारती) : (क) से (च) विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

### विवरण

(क) जी, नहीं, ऐसा नहीं है।

(ख) और (ग) जी, हां। माननीय उच्चतम न्यायालय ने 03 सितंबर, 2014 के अपने आदेश में “गंगा की सफाई से संबंधित परियोजनाओं के विभिन्न चरणों और ऐसी चरणबद्ध प्रगति के लिए अनुमानित समय-सीमा का ब्यौरा देने” का निर्देश दिया है। तदनुसार माननीय उच्चतम न्यायालय को कार्रवाई योजना प्रस्तुत कर दी गई है।

(घ) मल जल के एकत्रीकरण एवं परिशोधन के लिए उचित सुविधाएं स्थापित करना और इसे नदियों में न छोड़ा जाना सुनिश्चित करने की जिम्मेदारी राज्य सरकारों/संबंधित स्थानीय

निकायों की है। शहरी विकास मंत्रालय, पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय और यह मंत्रालय भिन्न-भिन्न के कार्यक्रमों के अंतर्गत विभिन्न नदियों के चिन्हित प्रखंडों में प्रदूषण नियंत्रण हेतु राज्य सरकारों के प्रयासों में सहयोग कर रहे हैं। नदियों का संरक्षण एक सतत प्रक्रिया है और मुख्य रूप से जनसंख्या वृद्धि, तीव्र गति से बढ़ रहे शहरीकरण तथा औद्योगिकीकरण और सिंचाई, उद्योगों एवं अन्य प्रयोजनों से जल की निकासी के परिणाम स्वरूप उत्सर्जित मल जल तथा उपलब्ध मल जल परिशोधन क्षमता के बीच बड़े अंतर के कारण गंगा तथा अन्य नदियों की सफाई में समय लग रहा है।

(ड) और (च) जी, हां। केन्द्र सरकार ने गंगा और इसकी वितरिकाओं के संरक्षण के लिए “नमामि गंगे” नामक एक एकीकृत गंगा संरक्षण मिशन स्थापित किया है। एन.जी.आर.बी.ए. के अंतर्गत वर्तमान परियोजनाओं को समाविष्ट करते हुए गंगा संरक्षण योजना में विभिन्न मंत्रालयों एवं राज्यों के साथ मिलकर ‘अल्पकालीन’ (3 वर्ष), ‘मध्यमकालीन’ (5 वर्ष) और ‘दीर्घकालीन’ (10 वर्ष और अधिक) कार्य योजना का प्रावधान किया गया है। ‘नमामि गंगे’ में यमुना नदी को भी गंगा नदी की एक मुख्य वितरिका के रूप में शामिल किया गया है।

इस योजना के अंतर्गत परियोजनाओं और क्रियाकलापों में प्रदूषण के विभिन्न स्रोतों के लिए प्रदूषण नियंत्रण उपाय, नदी तट विकास, वनरोपण एवं जलीय जीवन के संरक्षण, संचार एवं सार्वजनिक पहुँच, जल गुणवत्ता निगरानी आदि और अविरल तथा निर्मल गंगा को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए मानकों तथा अन्य नीतिगत प्रयासों को लागू करना शामिल है।

#### Plan for cleaning of rivers

@†\*204. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has not taken any steps to clean and save the holy rivers Ganga and Yamuna;

(b) whether the Supreme Court had also sought the status report of the action plan with regard to cleaning of Ganga from Government;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the reasons for delay in cleaning of Ganga and other river so far;

(e) whether Government would prepare an action plan for cleaning of those rivers at the earliest; and

(f) if so, by when Ganga cleaning programme would be or is likely to be started?

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@ [The questioner (Shri Ishwarlal Shankarlal Jain) was absent.]

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SUSHRI UMA BHARATI): (a) to (f) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

***Statement***

(a) No, Sir. It is not so.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. The Hon'ble Supreme Court in its order dated 3rd September, 2014 has directed to "detail the stages through which the projects relating to cleaning of Ganga would progress and the estimated time-frame within which, such stage-wise progress will be achieved". Accordingly, the action plan has been submitted to the Hon'ble Supreme Court.

(d) It is the responsibility of the State Governments/concerned local bodies to set up proper facilities for collection and treatment of sewage generated and ensuring that it is not discharged into the rivers. Ministry of Urban Development, Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change and this Ministry are supplementing the efforts of the State Governments in abatement of pollution in identified stretches of various rivers under different programmes. Conservation of rivers is an ongoing process and cleaning of Ganga and other rivers is taking time mainly due to the large gap between sewage generation and availability of sewage treatment capacity as a result of population growth, rapid urbanization, and industrialisation combined with abstraction of water for irrigation, industries and other uses.

(e) and (f) Yes, Sir. The Union Government has set up an Integrated Ganga Conservation Mission namely "Namami Gange" for Ganga Rejuvenation including its tributaries. Incorporating the existing projects under the NGRBA, the Ganga rejuvenation plan provides for 'Short-term' (3 years), 'Medium-term' (5 years) and 'Long-term' (10 years and more) action plan with the collaboration of different ministries and states. The 'Namami Gange' also cover river Yamuna as a major tributary of river Ganga.

The projects and activities under this plan include pollution abatement measures for different sources of pollution, river front development, Afforestation and conservation of aquatic life, Communication and public outreach, water quality monitoring etc. and enforcement of standards as well as other policy initiatives for ensuring Aviral and Nirmal Ganga.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The questioner is not present. Are there any supplementaries?  
Now, Dr. Anil Kumar Sahani.

**डा. अनिल कुमार साहनी :** सभापति महोदय, एक तरफ गंगा की सफाई की योजना चल रही है, लेकिन दूसरी तरफ गंगा के प्रदूषण के कारण जो परम्परागत मछलियां थीं, वे खत्म होती जा रही हैं, जिसके कारण गंगा की सफाई में बाधा उत्पन्न हो रही है। मछलियां समाप्त होने के कारण उस पर आश्रित लाखों मछुआरे भी भुखमरी के शिकार हो रहे हैं।

मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जो लाखों मछुआरे आज भुखमरी का शिकार हो रहे हैं, क्या उनके लिए कोई वैकल्पिक व्यवस्था की गई है? मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह भी जानना चाहता हूं कि जो परम्परागत मछलियां खत्म हुई हैं, उनको पुनः स्थापित करने के लिए क्या कार्यक्रम चलाया जा रहा है?

**शुश्री उमा भारती :** माननीय सभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो सवाल किया है, वह वास्तव में गंगा और उसकी सहयोगी नदियों की वास्तविक स्थिति को बयान करता है। गंगा जल में मछलियों एवं अन्य विभिन्न जलजन्तुओं का रहना एक प्रकार से गंगा जल के प्रदूषण मुक्त होने का बहुत बड़ा प्रमाण था। माननीय सदस्य ने अपने प्रश्न के द्वारा बिल्कुल सच्चाई बयान की है कि गंगा जल में जो मछलियां परम्परागत रूप से हजारों वर्षों से थीं, वे नष्ट हुई हैं। यही स्थिति यमुना एवं अन्य सहयोगी नदियों की भी है। इसके कारण इन नदियों की अविरलता भी प्रभावित हुई है। प्रदूषण के कारण गंगा एवं उसकी सहयोगी नदियों में सिर्फ मछलियां ही नहीं, डाल्फिन और अन्य प्रकार के जलजन्तुओं की जो प्रजातियां थीं, वे बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में नष्ट हुई हैं।

अभी हमने तीन समूह, सात लक्ष्य एवं इक्कीस बिन्दुओं का एक कार्यक्रम तय किया है, जिसके सबसे महत्वपूर्ण तरीकों में इसे भी रखा गया है कि गंगा में जो मछलियां अथवा डाल्फिन इत्यादि अन्य प्रकार के जलजन्तु हैं, उनके जीवन को किस प्रकार से बहाल किया जाए। इस सम्बन्ध में अभी तक जितनी रिपोर्ट आई है, उसके आधार पर हमने आगे के लिए पूरी तैयारी कर ली है।

मैं माननीय सदस्य से यह निवेदन भी करना चाहूंगी, हम इस तथ्य से भी अवगत हैं कि इससे बहुत बड़ी संख्या में फिशरमेन का जीवन भी प्रभावित हुआ है। गंगा के प्रवाह में मछलियों को हम तभी जीवित रख पाएंगे, जब हम गंगा को प्रदूषण मुक्त कर पाएंगे।

**डा. अनिल कुमार साहनी :** परम्परागत मछली खत्म होने से मछुआरों का जो जीवन ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री सभापति :** नहीं, आप दूसरा सवाल नहीं पूछ सकते। ...(व्यवधान)... देखिए, समय बहुत कम है, प्लीज़ आप बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)... श्री अहमद पटेल।

**श्री अहमद पटेल :** सर, एक तरफ तो हम गंगा की सफाई की बात कर रहे हैं, लेकिन दूसरी तरफ उसके इम्प्लीमेंटेशन के लिए जो पोस्ट्स क्रिएट की गई हैं, वे करीबन 17 जगहें अभी भी खाली हैं। ये पोस्ट्स कब तक भरी जाएंगी और इसके लिए मंत्री महोदय क्या कार्यवाही करने जा रही हैं?



**सुश्री उमा भारती :** माननीय सभापति महोदय, 1985 से Ganga Action Plan शुरू हुआ, फिर 1993 से Ganga Action Plan का दूसरा चरण शुरू हुआ। उसके बाद National Ganga River Basin Authority का गठन हुआ और फिर Mission Clean Ganga शुरू हुआ। अभी एक माननीय सदस्य ने पहले प्रश्न किया था कि इसके लिए एक अलग मंत्रालय होना चाहिए, मैं आपको बताना चाहूंगी कि इसके लिए अलग मंत्रालय का गठन हो चुका है- 'Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rajuvenation', यह नई सरकार के द्वारा की गई एक नई पहल है।

जहां तक इसमें खाली पोस्ट्स होने की बात है, उसमें महत्वपूर्ण बात यह है कि हमको जितनी आवश्यकता है, उतना सहयोग हमें मिल रहा है, साथ ही पोस्ट्स भरने की आगे की प्रक्रिया जारी है।

नमामि गंगे योजना के लिए जो फंड हमें मिला हुआ था, उसके बारे में भी ई.एफ.सी. का एक नोट सर्कुलेट हुआ है, इसलिए उसका इग्जैक्ट फिगर अभी मैं यहां नहीं दे सकती।

माननीय सभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से एक बात से पूरे सदन को अवगत कराना चाहूंगी कि मंत्री बनने से पहले और सरकार में आने से पहले जब हमने गंगा सफाई आन्दोलन चलाया था, तो दोनों सदनों के सदस्यों ने गंगा को लेकर चिन्ता व्यक्त की थी, जिसमें अन्य विचारधाराओं के धर्मावलम्बी भी सम्मिलित थे। मैं यह कह सकती हूँ कि उसका परिणाम यह निकला कि...

#### WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

##### **Scheme for primary and secondary level education for poor children**

†\*205. SHRI JUGUL KISHORE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has implemented any new scheme to meet the various requirements of poor children for primary and secondary level education in backward areas of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of such children in Government-aided schools of the State whose parents are unable to educate their children/send their children to schools?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (c) Under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyaan (SSA), the Mid Day Meal (MDM) programme and the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) programmes, support is being provided to all States/UTs including Uttar Pradesh to

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

strengthen elementary and secondary education in all districts of the State. The Central Government has allocated funding to Uttar Pradesh under the SSA amounting to ₹ 8742.98 crore, ₹ 1419.04 crore under the MDM programme and ₹ 130.86 crore under the RMSA scheme in the current year.

In Uttar Pradesh, Special Focus Districts (SFDs), with substantial SC, ST and Minority population, have been allocated an outlay of ₹ 4431.85 crore (51% of the State's total outlay) under SSA. Under RMSA, ₹,994.61 crore has been allocated to these districts from 2009-10 till date. In addition, 746 Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs) have been sanctioned for Educationally Backward Blocks (EBBs) in Uttar Pradesh. Under RMSA, 141 girls' hostels and 274 Model Schools have been also approved for EBBs in the State.

As per the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009, elementary education is free in all Government schools and further all Government aided schools have to provide free education to such proportion of children admitted, as in the proportion of the Government grants received to their annual recurring expenses, subject to a minimum of 25%. As per Unified-District Information System for Education (U-DISE), the total enrolment in Uttar Pradesh has increased from 3.15 crore in 2009-10 to 3.67 crore children in 2013-14 at elementary level and from 49.97 lakh in 2010-11 to 65.16 lakh children at secondary level in 2013-14.

#### **Schools in Muslim dominated districts**

†\*206. CHAUDHARY MUNVVAR SALEEM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of Muslim dominated districts in the country, State-wise;
- (b) the details of gram panchayats having Muslim population of more than 1,000, district-wise and State-wise;
- (c) the number of the existing Government schools and the number of new schools required for these gram panchayats and districts;
- (d) whether Government has any plan to open new schools in all these gram panchayats and districts, if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (e) The Ministry of Human Resource Development has

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

identified Special Focus Districts (SFDs) (based on 2001 census) with concentration of SC, ST and muslim minority populations, for implementation of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), on a priority basis. The State-wise list of Muslim Concentration districts is given in Statement (*See* below).

Religion-wise data at Gram Panchayat level is not tabulated by Census of India.

As per Unified District Information System for Education (UDISE) data, there are 159111 Government elementary schools and 25259 secondary schools in these 88 muslim concentration districts.

SSA and RMSA provide for opening of schools as per the proposals of States in accordance with the laid down norms. Under SSA in 2014-15, 19% of SSA funds were approved for the 88 Muslim concentrated districts amongst the SFDs, and 15 primary schools and 132 upper primary schools have been sanctioned for these districts. In addition, 544 Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs) in Educationally Backward Blocks with more than 20% muslim population are operational. Furthermore, 309 model schools and 321 Girl's Hostels have been sanctioned in these districts till date, for secondary education. 75 new secondary schools and strengthening of 214 existing secondary schools, 36 model schools and 19 Girls Hostel have been sanctioned under RMSA in 2014-15 in these districts.

### ***Statement***

#### *List of Muslim dominated districts in the country State-wise*

Sl. No.	Districts	Muslim Concentration (20% and above)
1.	Assam	13
2.	Bihar	7
3.	Delhi	2
4.	Gujarat	2
5.	Haryana	1
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	11
7.	Jharkhand	5
8.	Karnataka	1
9.	Kerala	6
10.	Lakshadweep	1

Sl. No.	Districts	Muslim Concentration (20% and above)
11.	Madhya Pradesh	1
12.	Maharashtra	1
13.	Manipur	1
14.	Puducherry	1
15.	Rajasthan	1
16.	Telangana	1
17.	Uttarakhand	2
18.	Uttar Pradesh	20
19.	West Bengal	11
TOTAL		88

#### Reservoir level in Bhakra and Pong dams

†\*207. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Bhakra and Pong dams are not filled upto the Full Reservoir Level (FRL);

(b) if so, whether dams can be filled upto FRL by using latest technique, proper planning and weather forecasting technique; and

(c) whether Government proposes to direct Bhakra Beas Management Board to carry out a study to determine maximum reservoir level of Bhakra and Pong dams?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Bhakra and Pong dams are filled up, at pre-determined Full Reservoir Levels (FRLs), subject to availability of water. Earlier Bhakra and Pong Reservoirs were filled upto 1685 feet and 1400 feet respectively. After the floods during the year 1988, these are filled now only upto a level of 1680 feet and 1390 feet at the end of filling season as decided by the Bhakra Beas Management Board (BBMB).

(b) and (c) BBMB has taken steps to develop a technology, namely, Real-Time Decision Support System (RTDSS) under World Bank funded Hydrology Project Phase-II. This technology would enable BBMB to monitor the Real-Time water level of the Reservoirs including updation in Full Reservoir Levels, if required.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Impact of RTE Act**

\*208.SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any information about the exact impact of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act since its implementation;

(b) if so, the number of students being benefited as a result thereof, State-wise and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether some of the States have not implemented the Act; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (d) All States/UTs are implementing the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 across the country, as per their respective notified State RTE Rules.

Some significant indicators, which have shown improvement in the elementary education sector in recent years include, the total enrolment in elementary schools which has risen from 18.79 crore children in 2009-10 to 19.89 crore children in 2013-14. The State-wise data on enrolment is given in Statement (*See below*). The Gender Parity Index (GPI) in 2013-14 has reached 1.02 for primary level and 1.06 at upper primary level. There has been a significant reduction in the number of out of school children in the 6-14 years age group, from 81 lakh in 2009 to 61 lakh in 2013. The annual average dropout rate has come down from 6.8% (2009-10) to 4.7% (2012-13) at primary level. The transition rate from primary to upper primary has gone up from 83.53% in 2009-10 to 89.58% in 2013-14. The Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) has improved from 32 in 2009-10 to 26 in 2013-14.

***Statement******Statement on State-wise Enrolment in Elementary Education***

Total Elementary Enrolment (Classes I-VIII)

State/UT	2009-10	2013-14
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	56565	51703
Andhra Pradesh	10851248	11089215

State/UT	2009-10	2013-14
Arunachal Pradesh	334449	325047
Assam	5162100	5806184
Bihar	19007493	21238957
Chandigarh	142345	161185
Chhattisgarh	4515735	4589564
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	52290	58793
Daman and Diu	26435	28161
Delhi	2666589	2944191
Goa	178667	198084
Gujarat	7814391	9229471
Haryana	3336753	3956723
Himachal Pradesh	1036117	969095
Jammu and Kashmir	1973294	1841178
Jharkhand	6523933	6625023
Karnataka	7636745	8323556
Kerala	3355998	4101946
Lakshadweep	10557	8289
Madhya Pradesh	15484989	14594089
Maharashtra	15854058	16158791
Manipur	470287	549897
Meghalaya	606327	738124
Mizoram	246609	217963
Nagaland	401411	411695
Odisha	5989512	6388057
Puducherry	183994	174122
Punjab	2908324	4011520

State/UT	2009-10	2013-14
Rajasthan	12175129	12290252
Sikkim	124102	120101
Tamil Nadu	9924561	9396441
Tripura	663819	590230
Uttar Pradesh	31537647	36726327
Uttarakhand	1579729	1704890
West Bengal	15040794	13280622
All STATES	187872996	198899486

Source: UDISE

#### **Curbing commercialisation of community colleges**

\*209. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has fixed a social framework to curb commercialisation of community colleges by private educational institutions;

(b) whether the mode of certain basic fee structure has been adopted, according to the Fee Fixation Rules of community colleges and skill developing vocational centres; and

(c) whether the upgradation of Government Technical and Vocational Training Centres would get top priority in the agenda of the Ministry?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) No, Sir. The Community College Scheme is implemented by UGC for universities/degree colleges and AICTE for polytechnics. Both UGC & AICTE have so far approved Government/Government aided institutions only.

(b) The Community College Scheme envisages that the community college shall decide the fee policy in consultation with the State/UT Government taking into account the current fee structure for the undergraduate programmes in the host institutions or as decided by State/University/Technical Board.

(c) Ministry of Human Resource Development as such is not running technical and vocational training centres, however, Ministry of Labour and Employment, Directorate General of Labour and Employment have informed that their Ministry has

upgraded Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) throughout the country during XIth Plan and the current Twelfth Five Year Plan. Ministry of Labour and Employment is assisting 400 ITIs in 34 States/UTs through World Bank assisted Vocational Training Improvement Project (VTIP). Further, Ministry of Labour and Employment has formulated a scheme titled “Enhancing Skill Development Infrastructure in NE States and Sikkim” to facilitate the upgradation of 48 Government Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) in 8 Northeastern States including Sikkim.

**NABARD assistance to Madhya Pradesh for rural road projects**

†\*210. DR. VIJAYLAXMISADHO: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the National Bank for Agricultural and Rural Development (NABARD) has provided financial assistance to Madhya Pradesh for rural road projects;
- (b) if so, the details thereof during each of the last three years and the current year, district-wise;
- (c) the amount spent on these projects, so far; and
- (d) whether norms and time-limit for completion of these projects were also fixed and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. As informed by the National Bank for Agricultural and Rural Development (NABARD), financial assistance has been provided by NABARD to the Government of Madhya Pradesh for rural roads other than PMGSY roads by way of loan directly negotiated between NABARD and the Government of Madhya Pradesh, under Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF). The time limit for completion of rural road projects sanctioned during the last three years and the current year, in different tranches of RIDF, by NABARD, are as given below:

Sl. No.	Tranche and Sanction period	Completion date
1.	RIDF XVII (2011-12)	31.03.2014
2.	RIDF XVIII (2012-13)	31.05.2015
3.	RIDF XIX (2013-14)	31.03.2016
4.	RIDF XX (2014-15)	31.03.2017

The tranche-wise details of roads sanctioned and the progress by the State is given in Statement.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



**Statement***National Bank for Agricultural and Rural Development (NABARD) assistance to the State of Madhya Pradesh*

Sl. No.	PIC	Project Name	District	Total Financial outlay (TFO) ₹ in lacs	NABARD Loan	Cumulative Expenditure Reported by Department	Total Disbursement till date	Tentative date for completion of project fixed by NABARD
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>RIDF-XVII (2011-12)</b>								
1.	R172000005	Balwadi - Deoli - Dhawali Road	Barwani	733.64	586.91	386.43	349.23	31-Mar-14
2.	R172000006	Barwani Bhagwati Morkatta Borkhedi	Barwani	1116.02	892.82	0.00	178.56	31-Mar-14
3.	R172000007	Bawadiyaphata to Lohara Road	Barwani	181.08	144.86	152.84	122.27	31-Mar-14
4.	R172000008	Birulbazar to Sawalmenda Ghana Road	Betul	216.94	173.55	0.00	34.71	31-Mar-14
5.	R172000009	Bisalkhedi to Beelkheda Road	Bhopal	197.27	157.82	0.00	31.56	31-Mar-14
6.	R172000010	Bisalkhedi to Millenium College via Shuting Renge Road	Bhopal	334.95	267.96	147.33	141.98	31-Mar-14
7.	R172000011	Hathnoor to Badkhedi Road	Burhanpur	142.71	114.17	98.51	78.81	31-Mar-14
8.	R172000012	Nawla Ghagharia Road	Burhanpur	179.88	143.90	46.64	54.90	31-Mar-14
9.	R172000013	Shahpur Dhamangaon Road	Burhanpur	398.78	319.02	105.76	115.98	31-Mar-14
10.	R172000014	Jaitpur to Vardha Road	Chhatarpur	76.51	61.21	80.38	60.44	31-Mar-14
11.	R172000015	Pathapur to Hathna Road	Chhatarpur	125.30	100.24	0.00	20.05	31-Mar-14

12.	R172000016	Rajnagar Road to Sarani via Radhepur	Chhatarpur	129.44	103.55	0.00	20.71	31-Mar-14
13.	R172000017	Malapodi to Bhargarh Road	Damoh	975.12	780.10	338.21	355.57	31-Mar-14
14.	R172000018	Batiagarh to Kervana Road	Damoh	1267.22	1013.78	0.00	202.76	31-Mar-14
15.	R172000019	Mehgun to Kauwakoh Road	Damoh	452.40	361.92	148.58	152.67	31-Mar-14
16.	R172000020	Balwari Gandhwani Road	Dhar	260.29	208.23	105.74	106.93	31-Mar-14
17.	R172000021	Khadakiphata to Chirwali Road	Dhar	164.16	131.33	68.73	66.82	31-Mar-14
18.	R172000022	Kod to Bhansola Chaupati Road	Dhar	951.94	761.55	0.00	152.31	31-Mar-14
19.	R172000023	Nisarpur to Koteswar Road	Dhar	238.40	190.72	138.83	121.43	31-Mar-14
20.	R172000039	Sadarkheda Manola via Dasoliber Road	Guna	285.11	228.09	110.59	111.97	31-Mar-14
21.	R172000040	Sirsi to Musaredi upto Rajasthan Bordar Road	Guna	467.47	373.98	304.09	257.25	31-Mar-14
22.	R172000041	Sirsi to Sadarkheda Road	Guna	261.74	209.39	71.66	84.88	31-Mar-14
23.	R172000024	Kumthi to Kamadpura Road	Indore	275.17	220.14	0.00	44.03	31-Mar-14
24.	R172000025	Bharda (Sharda) Nipaniya Madhai Road	Jabalpur	294.23	235.38	30.00	64.78	31-Mar-14
25.	R172000026	Goraiyaghat to Jamtara Narbadaghat Road	Jabalpur	145.12	116.10	55.28	55.84	31-Mar-14
26.	R172000027	Kundam Biltikuri Road	Jabalpur	625.78	500.62	115.36	168.18	31-Mar-14
27.	R172000028	Narlai Imlai Nargawan Road	Jabalpur	251.45	201.16	0.00	40.23	31-Mar-14
28.	R172000029	Sihora Sarda Madai Road	Jabalpur	528.09	422.47	70.05	128.76	31-Mar-14
29.	R172000030	Talad to Padwar Road	Jabalpur	346.02	276.82	75.09	99.66	31-Mar-14
30.	R172000031	Sailwara Bhandra Kachhgaon Road	Katni	354.07	283.26	271.42	228.19	31-Mar-14

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
31.	R172000034	Bablai to Somekhedi Karai Kodiakhedi to Pipaliaphata Road	Khargone	283.53	226.82	116.42	115.21	31-Mar-14
32.	R172000035	Choli to Bablai Road	Khargone	196.96	157.57	96.37	89.84	31-Mar-14
33.	R172000036	Maheshwar to Matmur Road	Khargone	259.60	207.68	254.14	203.31	31-Mar-14
34.	R172000037	Maheshwar to Mehatwara Road	Khargone	320.74	256.59	182.76	162.38	31-Mar-14
35.	R172000038	Mudia to Dhasalgon Road	Khargone	326.28	261.02	179.06	159.64	31-Mar-14
36.	R172000032	Kehlari to Phatehpur Road	Khmadwa	91.10	72.88	77.64	62.11	31-Mar-14
37.	R172000033	Surgao to Nipani Bijori Road	Khmadwa	123.29	98.63	84.36	70.35	31-Mar-14
38.	R172000042	Bhagore to Barkhedakalan Road	Mandsaur	155.57	124.46	0.00	24.89	31-Mar-14
39.	R172000043	Jharda to Irti Road	Mandsaur	332.19	265.75	231.25	191.90	31-Mar-14
40.	R172000044	Katia Raghunathpura Road	Mandsaur	237.16	189.73	173.89	142.28	31-Mar-14
41.	R172000045	Mundadi to Naravangarh Road	Mandsaur	194.45	155.56	51.49	62.00	31-Mar-14
42.	R172000046	Naravangarh Bajrua Raod	Mandsaur	212.88	170.30	81.60	83.02	31-Mar-14
43.	R172000047	Khera to Datera Road	Morena	353.37	282.70	164.96	155.52	31-Mar-14
44.	R172000048	Amgaon Baghawar Road	Narsinghpur	160.82	128.66	46.33	51.68	31-Mar-14
45.	R172000049	Chargawan Gundarai Road	Narsinghpur	128.21	102.57	0.00	20.51	31-Mar-14
46.	R172000050	Garha to Ajansara Marka Bohani Road	Narsinghpur	575.42	460.34	135.90	172.25	31-Mar-14
47.	R172000051	Khadchari Mehguan Sujwara Bohani Medwani Matamandir Road	Narsinghpur	457.77	366.22	198.92	190.61	31-Mar-14

48.	R172000052	Himotiya Mahalpur Ghatkhedi Road	Raisen	344.62	275.70	95.41	112.39	31-Mar-14
49.	R172000053	Anajhir to Lasudiya Ram Road	Sehore	246.17	196.94	77.24	84.96	31-Mar-14
50.	R172000054	Bai to Bori to Berkhedhi Road	Sehore	165.21	132.17	87.83	78.26	31-Mar-14
51.	R172000055	Barkheda Hasan to Dehri Road	Sehore	164.10	131.28	114.46	93.79	31-Mar-14
52.	R172000056	Barkheda Hasan to Naikhedi Road	Sehore	159.13	127.30	85.40	75.85	31-Mar-14
53.	R172000057	Barkheda Hasan to Suakhedi Road	Sehore	118.93	95.14	62.66	56.00	31-Mar-14
54.	R172000058	Beebda Satmundi Jahajpura Road	Sehore	216.53	173.22	111.10	100.19	31-Mar-14
55.	R172000059	Bodra Babdi to Samnapur Road	Sehore	286.30	229.04	83.87	95.30	31-Mar-14
56.	R172000060	Chhaparkhurd Via Chhaparikalan Road	Sehore	112.87	90.30	114.48	89.98	31-Mar-14
57.	R172000061	Dudlai to Rupadeh to Rupadi Road	Sehore	115.87	92.70	115.87	92.70	31-Mar-14
58.	R172000062	Dupadiya Chachakhedi Road	Sehore	250.30	200.24	218.39	174.71	31-Mar-14
59.	R172000063	Gilehari to Vasudev Road	Sehore	177.61	142.09	76.35	73.47	31-Mar-14
60.	R172000064	Hathlewa, Chachmau, Nayapura to Shahganj Road	Sehore	234.26	187.41	234.40	187.38	31-Mar-14
61.	R172000065	Jahangirpura to Devsthan Dargah Road	Sehore	180.75	144.60	121.80	100.78	31-Mar-14
62.	R172000066	Jontala to Baktara Road	Sehore	227.99	182.39	60.89	72.40	31-Mar-14
63.	R172000067	Jontala to Silgena Road	Sehore	237.28	189.82	39.40	61.21	31-Mar-14
64.	R172000068	Kharpaa to Hedarganj Road	Sehore	100.12	80.10	28.70	32.95	31-Mar-14
65.	R172000069	Kulashkala to Barvakhedi Road	Sehore	241.57	193.26	93.69	93.93	31-Mar-14

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
66.	R172000070	Kuri to Nayapura Road	Sehore	292.08	233.66	149.92	135.18	31-Mar-14
67.	R172000071	Mogaram to Gudvela Road	Sehore	182.79	146.23	89.29	81.93	31-Mar-14
68.	R172000072	Rupadeh to Gadiya Road	Sehore	285.77	228.62	250.80	200.64	31-Mar-14
69.	R172000073	Silgena to Nandner Road	Sehore	224.30	179.44	30.09	53.64	31-Mar-14
70.	R172000074	Semri - Khanpura to Ratanpur Road	Sehore	279.31	223.45	74.44	88.61	31-Mar-14
71.	R172000075	Sh - 18 to Ataraliya to Khejdakheda Road	Sehore	332.53	266.02	0.00	53.20	31-Mar-14
72.	R172000076	Sonkhedi to Seelkanth Road	Sehore	189.75	151.80	57.10	64.05	31-Mar-14
73.	R172000077	Teekmod to Mangrol Road	Sehore	143.65	114.92	126.83	101.46	31-Mar-14
74.	R172000078	Tumda Marg to Taj Via Amrod Road	Sehore	145.86	116.69	270.26	101.79	31-Mar-14
75.	R172000079	Udaypura Patariya Via Patariya Singha Road	Sehore	250.05	200.04	126.93	114.89	31-Mar-14
76.	R172000080	Bhursi to Mahroi Bela Road	Shahdol	219.82	175.86	111.78	101.13	31-Mar-14
77.	R172000081	Gopalpur to Chandela Road	Shahdol	160.76	128.61	58.37	60.16	31-Mar-14
78.	R172000082	Barkheda Bhaurasa Maihargarh Road	Vidisha	81.26	65.01	67.35	53.88	31-Mar-14
79.	R172000083	Barej to Akabarpur Bamuriyatal Road	Vidisha	91.09	72.87	42.97	38.64	31-Mar-14
80.	R172000084	Barwai to Kaswatal Road	Vidisha	377.12	301.69	229.92	183.93	31-Mar-14
81.	R172000085	Devli to Bareth Road Via Tharka Tikod Road	Vidisha	274.93	219.94	298.39	219.94	31-Mar-14
82.	R172000086	Dhammod to Dasipur Road	Vidisha	142.78	114.22	147.58	114.22	31-Mar-14
83.	R172000087	Gram Imlawada to Chirwata, Sirawali Road	Vidisha	489.59	391.67	256.50	229.66	31-Mar-14

84.	R172000088	Imlani Khamkhera to Sironj Berasia Road Via Tiliyaha, Naikan, Barkheri Road	Vidisha	309.62	247.70	189.66	169.41	31-Mar-14
85.	R172000089	Mundra Ganeshpur to Nipaniya Bhadar Road	Vidisha	185.72	148.58	104.77	95.94	31-Mar-14
86.	R172000090	N. H. 86 to Suwakhedi Sonthiya Road	Vidisha	131.77	105.42	0.00	21.08	31-Mar-14
87.	R172000091	Nolasa Lakholi Dargawan Tilak Road	Vidisha	418.95	335.16	258.77	222.30	31-Mar-14
88.	R172000092	Pipaliyaha - Bamankhedi to Khirvadangi Road	Vidisha	287.77	230.22	172.73	138.19	31-Mar-14
89.	R172000093	Sanai to Dankhedi Road	Vidisha	204.87	163.90	278.02	163.91	31-Mar-14
90.	R172000094	Shamshabad Road to Katara Namakhedi Kothicharkalan Sukha Semra Road.	Vidisha	564.78	451.82	285.52	258.80	31-Mar-14
91.	R172000095	Vidisha Lashkarpur to Kothichar Gulabganj Road to Gudiyari Road	Vidisha	142.76	114.21	130.40	104.32	31-Mar-14
<b>RIDE-XVIII (2012-13)</b>				TOTAL	26374.93	21099.98	10626.94	10456.16
1.	R182000042	Bakbatgad Cadmal Mathwad Road	Alirajpur	693.66	554.93	135.87	206.10	31-Mar-15
2.	R182000104	Wajidpur to Panwarihat Road	Ashoknagar	561.85	449.48	290.75	307.96	31-Mar-15
3.	R182000105	Prampur to Nankpura Hirapur Road	Ashoknagar	1287.08	1029.66	358.13	474.53	31-Mar-15
4.	R182000106	Eshagarh to Kadwaya via Devkani Mata Mandir Road	Ashoknagar	132.43	105.94	0.00	21.19	31-Mar-15
5.	R182000027	Kanhadgaon to Chinchgaon Road	Balaghat	223.11	178.49	142.85	148.55	31-Mar-15
6.	R182000028	Bharweli to Bagholi Ameda Road	Balaghat	157.78	126.22	118.42	118.79	31-Mar-15
7.	R182000029	Vishrampur Chodatola Nevargaon Road	Balaghat	98.74	78.99	78.99	78.99	31-Mar-15

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
8.	R182000030	Balaghat town interior road	Balaghat	656.17	524.94	427.69	447.14	31-Mar-15
9.	R182000069	Khairi Goditoia Savri Road	Balaghat	376.73	301.38	301.38	301.38	31-Mar-15
10.	R182000070	Bahegaon Dohra Saiabari Tegnikhurd Baniari Road	Balaghat	411.02	328.82	150.99	185.04	31-Mar-15
11.	R182000071	Khairlanji Ghobadgaundi Road	Balaghat	266.01	212.81	201.98	202.12	31-Mar-15
12.	R182000072	Birsola Khamariya Khursodi Road	Balaghat	224.77	179.82	152.13	156.14	31-Mar-15
13.	R182000073	Behrayi Landajhari Kavdi Road	Balaghat	204.52	163.62	128.36	134.12	31-Mar-15
14.	R182000122	Bithli to Manegaon Road	Balaghat	155.78	124.62	91.18	91.18	31-Mar-15
15.	R182000123	Bothli to Behela Road	Balaghat	176	140.8	136.36	136.36	31-Mar-15
16.	R182000095	Silawad to Barwani via Ambapani Road	Barwani	254.44	203.55	156.42	156.42	31-Mar-15
17.	R182000061	Thirmau to Kharpadakhedi Badchowk Road	Betul	198.94	159.15	143.46	146.60	31-Mar-15
18.	R182000062	Thaani to Dhanori Parsdoh Road	Betul	224.38	179.5	79.68	99.64	31-Mar-15
19.	R182000121	Bhagikheda to Bhadoos Road	Betul	108.2	86.56	86.56	86.56	31-Mar-15
20.	R182000099	Sundar ka Pura to Anthiyan ka Pura	Bhind	205.61	164.49	158.95	158.95	31-Mar-15
21.	R182000107	Pachera Pali Road	Bhind	113.88	91.1	30.81	39.79	31-Mar-15
22.	R182000108	Bahua to Soni via Maharajpura Road	Bhind	191.9	153.52	63.78	75.35	31-Mar-15
23.	R182000031	Damkhedi Bhatkhedi Road	Bhopal	391.57	313.26	62.90	112.34	31-Mar-15
24.	R182000119	Semra Saiyad to Khamkheda Road	Bhopal	454.54	363.63	94.70	139.02	31-Mar-15

25.	R182000120	Ghatkhedi to Sukhi Sevania Road	Bhopal	220.55	176.44	133.90	133.90	133.90	31-Mar-15
26.	R182000064	Harai Bheda Thendni Jogiwadi Hathikhoh Road	Chhindwarha	236.44	189.15	182.95	182.95	182.95	31-Mar-15
27.	R182000065	Batkakhapa Saaldana Churesajava Uttariya Dharamkhudra Road	Chhindwarha	241.56	193.25	193.25	193.25	193.25	31-Mar-15
28.	R182000066	Bijori to Pandu Pipariya Chhindi to Batkakh Harai Road (73 Kms) Work to be done in 7 kms	Chhindwarha	525.7	420.56	0.00	0.00	84.11	31-Mar-15
29.	R182000067	Bijori Chhindi Khapa Harai Road km 19 to Kathotiya Chintipur Vishramgrah Road	Chhindwarha	67.2	53.76	0.00	0.00	10.75	31-Mar-15
30.	R182000003	Gausabas Adanwara Balaya Road	Damoh	919.69	735.75	633.06	633.06	647.27	31-Mar-15
31.	R182000082	Padariyakala to Anuppur District Border Road	Dindori	309.08	247.26	200.48	200.48	207.83	31-Mar-15
32.	R182000083	Roosa Bamai Medakhar Pakrisoda road	Dindori	1225.74	980.59	134.92	134.92	302.71	31-Mar-15
33.	R182000063	Nayapura to Ratatlai Road	Harda	245.52	196.42	153.04	153.04	160.18	31-Mar-15
34.	R182000054	Mofadakhedi to Aahirbamangaon Road	Hoshangabad	279.24	223.39	81.99	81.99	109.45	31-Mar-15
35.	R182000055	Palampur Badodiya Road	Hoshangabad	109.7	87.76	82.93	82.93	83.06	31-Mar-15
36.	R182000056	Dhamsaa Datwaasa to Shail Road	Hoshangabad	339.35	271.48	95.65	95.65	129.86	31-Mar-15
37.	R182000057	Bhangaia to Lodhadi Road	Hoshangabad	159.85	127.88	123.73	123.73	123.73	31-Mar-15
38.	R182000115	Gujarwada-Kirpur Rajon Road	Hoshangabad	346.33	277.06	116.53	116.53	142.81	31-Mar-15
39.	R182000015	Madigee Marhar Jaldhara Road	Jabalpur	331.97	265.58	209.64	209.64	218.74	31-Mar-15
40.	R182000016	Jheeriyaa Maheshpur Devhara Road	Jabalpur	177.63	158.1	147.37	147.37	148.04	31-Mar-15



I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
41.	R182000017	Kubarhat Babiya Road	Jabalpur	204.76	163.81	58.78	73.91	31-Mar-15
42.	R182000080	Rithouri L.P. R. to Tilgawan Road	Jabalpur	298.12	238.5	89.23	118.19	31-Mar-15
43.	R182000111	Singaldeep Narendrapur Road	Jabalpur	580.91	464.73	348.14	348.14	31-Mar-15
44.	R182000112	Mankhedi Kusumi Road	Jabalpur	361.8	289.44	0.00	57.89	31-Mar-15
45.	R182000060	Dhudhuri Gunvad Road	Jhabua	97.86	78.29	65.75	68.26	31-Mar-15
46.	R182000018	Savalkheda to Jawar Road	Khandwa	277.32	221.86	32.95	70.73	31-Mar-15
47.	R182000019	Ashapura Betul S.H. No. 25 to Kalighodi to Mehlu Road	Khandwa	412.08	329.66	97.72	143.13	31-Mar-15
48.	R182000020	Pandana Rustompur Road	Khandwa	164.4	131.52	19.96	42.07	31-Mar-15
49.	R182000021	Khandwa Hoshangabad S.H. No. 15 to Bhawaliya Khokliya Ashapur Betul S.H. 26 Road	Khandwa	223.01	178.41	93.18	109.29	31-Mar-15
50.	R182000022	Malhargad to Jhamad Road	Khandwa	305.66	244.53	168.62	183.81	31-Mar-15
51.	R182000023	Barur to Bheelkheda Chhirvel Road	Khandwa	201.98	161.58	78.87	94.63	31-Mar-15
52.	R182000086	Kasdawad to Navdatodi Road	Khargone	231.91	185.53	185.53	185.53	31-Mar-15
53.	R182000085	Hirapur to Chitawad Road	Khargone	336.47	269.18	269.18	269.18	31-Mar-15
54.	R182000098	Kergoan Patadah Kohkatola Chinchgaon Jamgaon Ghateri Road	Mandla	562.4	449.92	172.84	219.98	31-Mar-15
55.	R182000041	Chaayan to Makdi Road	Mandsaur	226.83	181.46	130.13	140.39	31-Mar-15
56.	R182000116	Aaokodia to Karju Road	Mandsaur	307.3	245.84	163.14	163.37	31-Mar-15

57.	R182000117	Kacharia to Raykheda Road	Mandsaur	194.34	155.47	79.51	86.75	31-Mar-15
58.	R182000118	Nandvel to Mawta Road	Mandsaur	434.93	347.94	197.49	207.83	31-Mar-15
59.	R182000096	Kuthiyana to Rabuapura	Morena	197.11	157.69	60.98	80.32	31-Mar-15
60.	R182000100	Porsa Ater Road	Morena	114.63	91.7	84.99	86.33	31-Mar-15
61.	R182000102	Vitka Pura via Matukapura Kalukapura Betalkapura Road	Morena	355.13	284.1	129.37	160.32	31-Mar-15
62.	R182000103	Milampur Noorabad via Bichola Rethora Road	Morena	632.38	505.9	329.40	364.70	31-Mar-15
63.	R182000024	Lakha to Rahlee Road	Narsingpur	127.62	102.1	23.09	38.66	31-Mar-15
64.	R182000025	Baranj to Khuln Road	Narsingpur	187.85	150.28	70.71	85.92	31-Mar-15
65.	R182000026	Gundrahi to Pathroda Road	Narsingpur	192.19	153.75	49.38	69.76	31-Mar-15
66.	R182000032	Bheelakhedi Parkhedi Gehukheda to Maharishi Vidvmandir Road	Raisen	334.01	267.21	0.00	53.44	31-Mar-15
67.	R182000033	Kewatpipaliya Umraoganj Saikheda Road	Raisen	208.87	167.1	133.99	140.61	31-Mar-15
68.	R182000034	Amravad Sankheda Road to Gugulwada Road	Raisen	71.89	57.51	34.49	37.37	31-Mar-15
69.	R182000035	Devata to Bbarhakalan Road	Raisen	155.95	124.76	88.79	95.98	31-Mar-15
70.	R182000036	Kutnaseer to Shivtala Palkarshi Road	Raisen	298	238.4	121.67	143.80	31-Mar-15
71.	R182000037	Bamanwada Dhandala Dehrikala Gugulwada Sankheda Road	Raisen	309.6	247.68	247.20	247.20	31-Mar-15
72.	R182000038	Chhabara to Khetoghan Road	Raisen	171.43	137.14	101.23	108.41	31-Mar-15
73.	R182000039	Chhabara to Pipariva Puvanya Road	Raisen	184.28	147.42	88.61	100.37	31-Mar-15
74.	R182000040	Magardha Umariya Bhilwadiya Bugulwada Road	Raisen	53 1.66	425.33	321.03	341.89	31-Mar-15

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
75.	R182000109	Alampur to Agarivakala Road	Raisen	499.41	399.53	263.24	264.18	31-Mar-15
76.	R182000110	Bhopal Sagar Road to Semra Baramad Sounther Road	Raisen	515.8	412.64	258.62	276.49	31-Mar-15
77.	R182000087	Biaora NH 3 to Podonia Road	Rajgarh	164.04	131.23	120.69	122.80	31-Mar-15
78.	R182000088	Suthaliva Mau Lakanwas Road	Rajgarh	1801.74	1441.39	0.00	288.28	31-Mar-15
79.	R182000090	Rajgarh Piplodi Road	Rajgarh	623.28	498.62	425.98	436.24	31-Mar-15
80.	R182000124	NH 12 to Jhadla Road	Rajgarh	232.79	186.23	42.65	67.10	31-Mar-15
81.	R182000125	NH 12 to Bankpura Road	Rajgarh	225.09	180.07	157.34	157.34	31-Mar-15
82.	R182000126	Boda to Borkheda Road	Rajgarh	1857.23	1485.78	1001.98	1001.98	31-Mar-15
83.	R182000127	Narsinghgarh NH 12 to Bodha Road	Rajgarh	2317.46	1853.97	1332.55	1332.55	31-Mar-15
84.	R182000128	Taraganj to Babaliya Road	Rajgarh	242.63	227.82	227.82	227.82	31-Mar-15
85.	R182000129	A.B. Road Udankhedi to Sultania Dhamanda Road	Rajgarh	266.97	213.58	116.26	124.10	31-Mar-15
86.	R182000130	A.B. Road Patadia Bulandpur Road	Rajgarh	392.98	314.38	92.31	127.50	31-Mar-15
87.	R182000131	Talen Padana Sarangpur Road	Rajgarh	635.11	508.09	461.83	461.83	31-Mar-15
88.	R182000132	Badagaon Rangarh Lakhoni Road	Rajgarh	651.17	520.94	0.00	104.19	31-Mar-15
89.	R182000058	Kisangad to Parth Piplodha Road	Ratlam	244.7	195.76	195.76	195.76	31-Mar-15
90.	R182000059	Ringnod to Hathpipaliya	Ratlam	460.74	368.59	284.65	298.59	31-Mar-15
91.	R182000043	Deori to Kesali Road	Sagar	172.14	137.71	137.71	137.71	31-Mar-15
92.	R182000044	Lidhorakhurd to Pipariya Turn via Battalion Road	Sagar	279.13	223.3	145.07	146.21	31-Mar-15

93.	R182000045	Tundri to Dhooltara Road	Sagar	342.69	342.69	314.84	317.26	31-Mar-15
94.	R182000046	Maangad Shahpur Dhura Road	Sagar	394.07	386.66	386.66	386.66	31-Mar-15
95.	R182000047	Bhainswahi Chandrapura Ballaimafi Road	Sagar	295.33	236.26	236.26	236.26	31-Mar-15
96.	R182000048	Ghatampur Khand Pipariya Dhudhoniya Road	Sagar	291.49	233.19	233.19	233.19	31-Mar-15
97.	R182000049	Paagara Approach Road	Sagar	298.12	238.5	186.81	195.28	31-Mar-15
98.	R182000050	Bararjani Apchand Gonchi Road	Sagar	299.93	239.94	115.30	139.08	31-Mar-15
99.	R182000051	Daana Hilguri Road to Khadaraban Pipariya Vaid Road	Sagar	474.07	379.26	296.55	310.12	31-Mar-15
100.	R182000052	Saloya Khadaraban Richavar Saikheda Road	Sagar	479.22	383.38	379.64	379.64	31-Mar-15
101.	R182000053	Tilakheda to Chavada Road	Sagar	227.52	182.02	0.00	36.40	31-Mar-15
102.	R182000089	S.H. 12 to Tumda Road	Sehore	145.45	116.36	45.35	59.10	31-Mar-15
103.	R182000092	Bedapani to Palasi Road	Sehore	407.03	325.62	309.82	309.88	31-Mar-15
104.	R182000093	Matthagaon to Ranikundi Road	Sehore	240.24	192.19	157.96	163.23	31-Mar-15
105.	R182000094	Pan Guradia to Dhankot Road	Sehore	123.22	98.58	92.50	92.79	31-Mar-15
106.	R182000101	Richora to Damadehi Bahravan Road	Sehore	209.2	167.36	64.04	78.30	31-Mar-15
107.	R182000068	Ghansaur to Salahpani Road	Seoni	603.94	483.15	275.64	314.39	31-Mar-15
108.	R182000081	Nandni Pipariya Nagar Road	Shahjapur	449.56	359.65	0.00	71.93	31-Mar-15
109.	R182000091	Dhupkhad Duari Road	Sidhi	475.72	380.58	88.62	146.13	31-Mar-15
110.	R182000004	Dongala to Meen and Dongala to Narayana Road	Ujjain	595.79	476.63	188.37	244.14	31-Mar-15
111.	R182000005	JhitarKhedi to Bichhrod Road	Ujjain	401.1	320.88	223.65	223.65	31-Mar-15

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
112.	R182000006	Runaheda to Gunaai Road	Ujjain	202.59	162.07	162.07	162.07	31-Mar-15
113.	R182000084	Nangda - Bercha Road	Ujjain	261.73	209.38	206.04	206.04	31-Mar-15
114.	R182000113	Suhasa to Kanjhar Road	Ujjain	266.65	213.32	74.90	95.09	31-Mar-15
115.	R182000097	Karkeli Raipur Bagdari Bijauri Road	Umariya	808.91	647.13	437.02	474.68	31-Mar-15
116.	R182000007	Madigarda Patwarikheda Road	Vidisha	280.19	224.15	139.18	154.78	31-Mar-15
117.	R182000008	Anandpur Bhagwantapur Road to Shirajnagar Satpada Khejdahali Road	Vidisha	248.04	198.43	153.20	160.72	31-Mar-15
118.	R182000009	Dehipama Raypura to Barod Road	Vidisha	453.28	362.62	85.90	132.65	31-Mar-15
119.	R182000010	Madipur Nandor Ambar Naulasa Road	Vidisha	446.39	357.11	275.39	277.96	31-Mar-15
120.	R182000011	Tarha nitri Bhadora Teelam Mudra Ahmedpur Road	Vidisha	561.96	449.57	211.43	237.91	31-Mar-15
121.	R182000012	Dayanandpur to Boriya via Bamankhuda via Boriya Katkheda Road	Vidisha	368.3	294.64	61.28	107.34	31-Mar-15
122.	R182000013	Chatoli to Hironda Road	Vidisha	404.74	323.79	157.75	189.38	31-Mar-15
123.	R182000014	Naulasa Bawariva Kheruva Road	Vidisha	376.39	301.11	145.17	174.90	31-Mar-15
124.	R182000114	Shamshabad to Motipura Binjha Road	Vidisha	360.31	288.25	125.10	145.22	31-Mar-15
		TOTAL		46374.92	37289.55	21311.82	23867.87	

**RIDE-XIX (2013-14)**

1.	R192000131	Amkhut Kaththiwada Road	Airajpur	971.72	777.38	89.13	212.52	31-Mar-16
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2.	R192000132	Sorwa Kel Chandarmeli Phoolmal Road	Alirajpur	481.53	385.22	31.56	97.24	31-Mar-16
3.	R192000091	Essagarh (Denga Mochar) to Pipariya-Navagaon Road	Ashoknagar	641.01	512.81		102.56	31-Mar-16
4.	R192000092	Rijoda Dongar Road	Ashoknagar	1045.42	836.34	259.46	333.33	31-Mar-16
5.	R192000133	Parsol Simi Indar Kadvawa Road	Ashoknagar	459.46	367.57		73.51	31-Mar-16
6.	R192000134	Shadora Wajidpur road	Ashoknagar	342.46	273.97		54.79	31-Mar-16
7.	R192000135	Dudwa to Gram Ghat Temni Road	Balaghat	138.55	110.84	50.87	54.73	31-Mar-16
8.	R192000136	Sihora -Sihoratola-Devgaon Road	Balaghat	270.82	216.66	161.94	146.97	31-Mar-16
9.	R192000013	Devla Baghadi to Barsalay Road	Barwani	380.08	304.06	381.47	304.06	31-Mar-16
10.	R192000137	Barwani to Choti kasrawad road	Barwani	157.69	126.15	160.23	126.15	31-Mar-16
11.	R192000014	Enkheda to Jawra Road	Betul	124.57	124.57	114.58	116.57	31-Mar-16
12.	R192000015	Dhodkheda Sawangi Gunkhed Road	Betul	139.73	139.73	174.03	139.73	31-Mar-16
13.	R192000016	Katkuhi Jod Malajpur to Jharkund Road	Betul	198.63	198.63	275.21	198.63	31-Mar-16
14.	R192000017	Parsodi Hathnora to Betul Bajar Road	Betul	295.42	295.42	339.46	295.42	31-Mar-16
15.	R192000018	Shahpur to Bhayawadi Road	Betul	516.23	516.23	538.31	516.23	31-Mar-16
16.	R192000019	Dhulkot Boribujurg to Paschin Nimar Border Road	Burhanpur	342.54	274.03	98.76	118.02	31-Mar-16
17.	R192000138	Lalbagh to Sharda road	Burhanpur	381.72	305.38		61.08	31-Mar-16
18.	R192000139	Icehapur to Bhota Road	Burhanpur	417.37	333.90		66.78	31-Mar-16
19.	R192000020	Ganj Jhamtuli Amroliya Devra Road	Chatarpur	3270.76	2616.61	552.72	877.06	31-Mar-16

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
20.	R192000021	Kandela Rampurghat Road	Chatarpur	408.58	392.57	213.76	242.81	31-Mar-16
21.	R192000022	Lugasi Jhijhan Sardarpur Road	Chatarpur	523.30	438.27	190.39	215.21	31-Mar-16
22.	R192000140	Khajuraho byCpass road	Chhatarpur	1410.30	1128.24		225.65	31-Mar-16
23.	R192000023	Kanhargaon Musadehi Rohna Road	Chhindwara	379.70	335.76	273.96	260.96	31-Mar-16
24.	R192000024	Rajegaon Jamsimariya Chhindwara Road	Chhindwara	254.45	241.26	75.70	105.67	31-Mar-16
25.	R192000025	Shivlaldhana Kukda Chiman Malhanwara to Chhindwara Chand Road	Chhindwara	393.68	360.05	148.66	180.78	31-Mar-16
26.	R192000088	Jhagri Karriya Rakh Laxman Kuti Road	Damoh	117.52	117.52	104.12	106.80	31-Mar-16
27.	R192000089	Kaikheda HarizanTola Tigra Road	Damoh	350.59	350.59	217.77	244.34	31-Mar-16
28.	R192000141	Improvement, widening and strengthening of Simri Jalamsingh to Chandu Choupra Road	Damoh	130.12	104.10	15.00	30.42	31-Mar-16
29.	R192000142	Patera Ranch Marg	Damoh	348.37	278.70	322.60	262.20	31-Mar-16
30.	R192000124	Bichhodna Bagda Road	Datia	106.68	101.34	99.11	95.59	31-Mar-16
31.	R192000125	Sinawal to Gwalior Jhansi via Tugyan ka Dera Road	Datia	243.08	194.46	76.53	87.87	31-Mar-16
32.	R192000126	Unao Sarsai Road	Datia	226.89	190.65	217.46	184.31	31-Mar-16
33.	R192000127	Salaiya Pawar Road to Taka via Chhata Road	Datia	502.53	402.02	192.67	203.70	31-Mar-16
34.	R192000026	Sadipura Deriya Sahu to Kulawad Road	Dewas	62.82	62.82	44.97	48.54	31-Mar-16
35.	R192000120	Aanwali to Girvanya Road	Dhar	180.74	180.74	179.02	179.37	31-Mar-16

36.	R192000121	Bhimapura to Chikali Road	Dhar	154.69	130.41	62.10	67.96	31-Mar-16
37.	R192000143	Kheda Approach Road	Dhar	152.09	152.09		30.42	31-Mar-16
38.	R192000093	Karod to Parsoda Road	Guna	221.08	176.86	230.39	176.86	31-Mar-16
39.	R192000094	Parwah to Pipliya Road	Guna	138.07	110.46	88.76	78.90	31-Mar-16
40.	R192000095	Amrod to Nonera Road	Guna	221.12	176.90		35.38	31-Mar-16
41.	R192000096	Dhanoriya to Ukawadkhurd	Guna	227.56	182.05	142.85	127.83	31-Mar-16
42.	R192000144	Bilhati Parsen Bahadurpura Road	Gwalior	348.45	348.45	261.29	278.72	31-Mar-16
43.	R192000145	Bhadroli to Dilawar Road	Gwalior	177.00	141.60	124.44	107.96	31-Mar-16
44.	R192000146	New Collectorate to Sirol Thiraha Road	Gwalior	305.67	290.21	261.56	256.70	31-Mar-16
45.	R192000027	Barangi to Rolgaon Road	Harda	835.31	668.25	93.53	193.51	31-Mar-16
46.	R192000028	Bhuvankhedhi to Bamhoni via Bhunnas Bhaironpur Rijgaon Kujargaon Road	Hard	962.91	770.33		154.07	31-Mar-16
47.	R192000029	Sigon Gawla Malpon to Handiya Road	Harda	596.63	477.30	288.30	279.97	31-Mar-16
48.	R192000030	Sohagpur Panralai Road	Harda	286.73	229.38	158.36	147.23	31-Mar-16
49.	R192000031	Bhaironpur to Golgaon Road	Hoshangabad	140.20	112.16	15.49	32.34	31-Mar-16
50.	R192000032	Ghughwasa to Bortalai Road	Hoshangabad	129.92	115.90	129.19	115.25	31-Mar-16
51.	R192000033	Samon Nasirabad Road to Bhanpur Bagalkhedhi Road	Hoshangabad	50.44	50.44	273.76	50.44	31-Mar-16
52.	R192000090	Semritala to Purena Kalan Road	Hoshangabad	275.54	220.43		44.00	31-Mar-16



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
53.	R192000034	Tihariya Badshah to Industrial Area Sanwer Road	Indore	108.28	108.28	133.05	108.28	31-Mar-16
54.	R192000035	Gowardhan Gaushala to Hingoniya Junction Road	Indore	146.69	146.69	75.53	89.76	31-Mar-16
55.	R192000147	Campel Unhel Semria Karadia Road	indore	873.99	699.19		139.84	31-Mar-16
56.	R192000148	Khomana Aakya Gangakhedi Road	Indore	518.57	414.86		82.97	31-Mar-16
57.	R192000149	Khajrana to Jhalriya Road km. 1/2 to 2/6	Indore	170.54	136.43		27.29	31-Mar-16
58.	R192000150	A.B. to Soya Ruchi Factory Road	Indore	213.44	170.75		34.15	31-Mar-16
59.	R192000151	Pipariya to Sonpur Beejkendra Road	Jabalpur	353.32	282.66	29.00	75.09	31-Mar-16
60.	R192000152	Sakri Bichua Nimbori Road	Jabalpur	455.54	364.43	73.81	120.13	31-Mar-16
61.	R192000153	Khirhami Sachuli Lamatara Deori Road	Jabalpur	320.11	256.09		51.22	31-Mar-16
62.	R192000154	Lamkana Majhgawan Bagheli Marg	Jabalpur	388.20	310.56		62.11	31-Mar-16
63.	R192000155	Khinni Deori Road	Jabalpur	266.65	213.32		42.66	31-Mar-16
64.	R192000156	Naharpura Khijada to Chaipury Road	Jhabua	274.59	219.67	151.14	140.66	31-Mar-16
65.	R192000157	Roopgarh Mohankot Road	Jhabua	290.31	232.25	217.51	185.66	31-Mar-16
66.	R192000158	Petlawad Roopgarh Hanuman Mandir Road	Jhabua	101.39	81.11	96.70	78.11	31-Mar-16
67.	R192000159	Panki to Jhakela via Rotla Road	Jhabua	181.31	145.05	120.24	105.96	31-Mar-16
68.	R192000160	Pitol Anas Road	Jhabua	139.55	111.64	15.87	32.49	31-Mar-16
69.	R192000161	Ziree Umarkot to Dewali Manasya Road	Jhabua	363.19	290.55	117.26	133.16	31-Mar-16

70.	R192000162	Gangakhedi Mandan Road	Jhabua	219.28	175.42	209.51	169.16	31-Mar-16
71.	R192000163	Pithanpur Dhamou Road	Jhabua	241.95	193.56	92.70	98.04	31-Mar-16
72.	R192000036	Kodiya to Charhawan Road	Katni	445.06	356.05	24.05	86.60	31-Mar-16
73.	R192000037	Badod Ahir to Deewal Road	Khandwa	270.95	236.26	103.18	119.23	31-Mar-16
74.	R192000038	Bhakra to Bamhangaon Khedikitta Road	Khandwa	222.51	222.51	136.48	153.68	31-Mar-16
75.	R192000039	Khalwa Dongliya Road via Kotha Road to Khalwa Devitalai Road	Khandwa	360.06	329.10	96.06	136.06	31-Mar-16
76.	R192000040	Badi to Multhan Road	Khargone	848.30	678.64	172.70	246.26	31-Mar-16
77.	R192000041	Dolani to Dabri Road	Khargone	450.67	360.54	93.15	131.73	31-Mar-16
78.	R192000042	Gawla to Bamandi Road	Khargone	138.29	110.63	151.88	110.63	31-Mar-16
79.	R192000043	Khedi to Jauryoti Road	Khargone	233.17	193.61	198.08	170.30	31-Mar-16
80.	R192000044	Kothibujurg to Kothikhurd Road	Khargone	39.70	39.70	209.12	39.70	31-Mar-16
81.	R192000045	Panwa to Ragwan Road	Khargone	158.88	158.88	238.36	158.88	31-Mar-16
82.	R192000046	Satrathi to Bhoinda Road	Khargone	261.32	261.32	396.44	261.32	31-Mar-16
83.	R192000047	Narayanganj to Devri Mukas Road	Mandla	1681.69	1345.35	233.35	418.41	31-Mar-16
84.	R192000048	Boliya to Jain Diwakar (Chauthmalji Maharaj Diksha Sthal Tak) Road	Mandsaur	180.97	144.78	52.84	62.78	31-Mar-16
85.	R192000049	Takrawad to Devri Road	Mandsaur	291.31	233.05	97.32	108.90	31-Mar-16
86.	R192000100	Bholiya to Kunchrod Road	Mandsaur	187.05	149.64	114.64	103.30	31-Mar-16

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
87.	R192000101	Pinda to Gujarbardiya Road	Mandsaur	431.24	344.99	246.63	226.84	31-Mar-16
88.	R192000102	Langari to Patalwada Road	Mandsaur	299.96	239.97	157.83	149.01	31-Mar-16
89.	R192000103	Sagore to Manpura Road	Mandsaur	84.54	84.47		16.89	31-Mar-16
90.	R192000104	Malyakhedi to Jamalpura Kochavi Road	Mandsaur	307.44	267.94	207.33	198.14	31-Mar-16
91.	R192000050	Rajora to Satho via Nagela Road	Morena	224.84	179.87	111.65	107.43	31-Mar-16
92.	R192000051	Nehgaontala to Bhama Road	Narsinghpur	1215.62	972.50		194.50	31-Mar-16
93.	R192000052	N. H. 12 to Bijora Road	Narsinghpur	354.18	283.34		56.67	31-Mar-16
94.	R192000053	Purgawan to Sihora Road	Narsinghpur	427.52	342.02		68.40	31-Mar-16
95.	R192000164	Paloha to Katjunagar road	Narsinghpur	189.31	151.45		30.29	31-Mar-16
96.	R192000165	Narsinghpur Tindani Gargata Road	Narsinghpur	692.34	553.87		110.77	31-Mar-16
97.	R192000166	Goundi-Dhubghat Road	Narsinghpur	108.65	86.92		17.38	31-Mar-16
98.	R192000167	Imliya Morach Road	Narsinghpur	254.04	203.23		40.65	31-Mar-16
99.	R192000054	Kukdeshwar to Hanumantya Bhatkhedi Sudhi Lasodiya Road	Neemuch	574.93	460.54	230.09	239.56	31-Mar-16
100.	R192000055	Sarvaniya Maharaj to Aakli Melakheda Road	Neemuch	226.72	197.15	36.62	64.90	31-Mar-16
101.	R192000056	Savan to Bhadwamata Road	Neemuch	238.49	209.20	27.14	60.89	31-Mar-16
102.	R192000168	Athwa Kala to Tokara via Sehana Talal	Neemuch	1201.18	960.94		192.19	31-Mar-16
103.	R192000169	Jeeran Pirana Road	Neemuch	134.29	107.43		21.49	31-Mar-16

104. R192000057	Amchhakalan to Umariya Road	Raisen	142.39	113.91	13.52	31.44	31-Mar-16
105. R192000058	Baktara to Arka Road	Raisen	317.55	254.04		50.81	31-Mar-16
106. R192000059	Baktara to Dighwad Road	Raisen	142.46	113.97	7.10	27.33	31-Mar-16
107. R192000060	Baktara to Gugalwara Mankapur Road	Raisen	517.03	413.62	197.34	209.02	31-Mar-16
108. R192000061	Baktara to Mangrol Road	Raisen	324.65	259.72		51.94	31-Mar-16
109. R192000062	Baktara to Maljhir Road	Raisen	388.62	310.90	26.30	79.01	31-Mar-16
110. R192000063	Bareli to Bagalwara Road	Raisen	1024.92	952.07	971.44	912.32	31-Mar-16
111. R192000064	Hiraniya to Tigariya Road	Raisen	227.32	181.86	62.73	76.52	31-Mar-16
112. R192000065	Jakhdapul to Nanakhedi Bhadki Saya Prem Jatab Divitiya Road	Raisen	419.68	335.74	159.44	169.19	31-Mar-16
113. R192000066	Ladli Khukariya to Umraoganj Road	Raisen	184.46	147.57	51.87	62.71	31-Mar-16
114. R192000067	Methagaon to Kekda Road	Raisen	57.91	57.91	162.98	57.91	31-Mar-16
115. R192000170	Ashapuri Murari Choupada Amarsthon Road	Raisen	582.63	466.10	64.38	134.42	31-Mar-16
116. R192000171	Hardot Pattan Neelkantavar Mandir to Gehuras Road	Raisen	303.48	242.78	85.51	103.29	31-Mar-16
117. R192000172	Palak Mari Dam to Kara Ghati Tari Road	Raisen	473.03	378.42		75.68	31-Mar-16
118. R192000173	Palkashri to Ghurela Road	Raisen	116.69	93.35	23.37	33.63	31-Mar-16
119. R192000174	Dhgaon-Bamhori Road	Raisen	998.06	798.45	455.45	451.18	31-Mar-16
120. R192000175	Begumganj Sagar Marg Jhiriva Mandir	Raisen	746.41	597.13	284.36	301.42	31-Mar-16
121. R192000176	Construction of Approach Road to Raisen Fort	Raisen	185.28	148.22		29.64	31-Mar-16

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
122.	R192000177	Construction of Aashapuri Khasrod to Saalkani Vardhman Factory up to Salkani Factory upto NH-12	Raisen	337.42	269.94	88.39	110.56	31-Mar-16
123.	R192000178	Mandideep Dahod to Food Park App Road	Raisen	213.90	171.12	97.99	96.93	31-Mar-16
124.	R192000179	Tilandi Parkhedi	Raisen	626.73	501.38		100.28	31-Mar-16
125.	R192000068	Kharwankalan Approach Road	Ratlam	32.80	32.80	83.33	32.80	31-Mar-16
126.	R192000069	Panth Piploda Road	Ratlam	47.90	47.90	231.86	47.90	31-Mar-16
127.	R192000070	Majhiyar Pathrj Padri Sirmaur Road	Rewa	161.08	161.08	297.76	161.08	31-Mar-16
128.	R192000071	Rewa Sirmaur Road to Gargantola Tiwarian ka Tola Rajgarh Road	Rewa	506.23	404.98	171.06	190.48	31-Mar-16
129.	R192000072	Umariya Gangev Road via Giruari Road	Rewa	206.54	206.54	364.55	206.54	31-Mar-16
130.	R192000122	Harai Pratap Singh Approach Road i/c improvement of ghat portion	Rewa	230.32	230.32		46.06	31-Mar-16
131.	R192000123	Nagai to Atariya Shivprasad Road	Rewa	116.73	93.38		18.68	31-Mar-16
132.	R192000074	Bina Richhai Road	Sagar	235.16	235.16	327.10	235.16	31-Mar-16
133.	R192000075	Baxwaha to Nainagir Road	Sagar	1108.51	886.81	55.00	212.56	31-Mar-16
134.	R192000076	Jarara to Patan Road	Sagar	138.07	110.46	50.38	54.34	31-Mar-16
135.	R192000180	Ganeshganj-Sojnawar Tarha Road	Sagar	505.00	404.00		80.80	31-Mar-16
136.	R192000181	Inavatpur to Jholsi Tiggadda Road	Sagar	315.00	252.00		50.40	31-Mar-16

137. R192000182	Garhakota bye pass Road	Sagar	425.00	340.00	437.96	340.00	31-Mar-16
138. R192000183	Mara Baroda Kodni Road	Sagar	396.88	317.50	174.51	175.19	31-Mar-16
139. R192000184	Semrabag-Jinda Forelane Road	Sagar	410.96	328.77	113.04	138.09	31-Mar-16
140. R192000185	Banda Bara Kerbana Road	Sagar	1386.44	1109.15	230.64	369.44	31-Mar-16
141. R192000186	Widening and upgradation of Rehli Road	Sagar	417.40	333.92	426.11	333.92	31-Mar-16
142. R192000097	Raikwar Nowgawan Road	Satna	106.39	106.39	91.77	94.70	31-Mar-16
143. R192000098	Badera Ajmain Road	Satna	142.47	142.47	101.09	109.36	31-Mar-16
144. R192000099	Ramvan Dilaura Road	Satna	145.01	145.01	136.66	138.33	31-Mar-16
145. R192000105	Bilksiganj (Pani ki Tank) Bamlagarh via Gadiya Road	Sehore	459.24	407.46	305.34	298.22	31-Mar-16
146. R192000106	Ashta Jagananthpura to Anandipura Road	Sehore	140.03	136.34	131.69	129.85	31-Mar-16
147. R192000107	Gader to Isberpur Road	Sehore	103.74	82.99	111.68	82.99	31-Mar-16
148. R192000108	Rewgaon to Sanwalkheda Road	Sehore	215.52	172.42		34.48	31-Mar-16
149. R192000109	Kosmi to Gehukheda to Gondi Gundariya Road	Sehore	198.73	158.98	230.14	158.98	31-Mar-16
150. R192000110	Bordi to Gondi Guradiya to Jamoniya Baiyafat Road	Sehore	221.61	177.29	206.03	167.32	31-Mar-16
151. R192000111	Bordhi to Bordha Khela via Narela Jod Road	Sehore	128.87	103.10		20.62	31-Mar-16
152. R192000112	Bhadkul to Jamoniya to Bordhi Approach Road	Sehore	346.49	277.19	61.08	94.53	31-Mar-16
153. R192000113	Bori to Dongri Road	Sehore	85.00	68.00	7046	58.70	31-Mar-16
154. R192000114	Nonbhait to Theekri Road	Sehore	135.91	108.73	106.93	90.19	31-Mar-16

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
155.	R192000115	Main Road Barda to Barda and Main Road to Pipaliya Road	Sehore	170.35	136.28	30.50	46.78	31-Mar-16
156.	R192000116	Jait Sardar Nagar to Netankhedi Surajkund Road	Sehore	400.65	320.52	200.47	192.40	31-Mar-16
157.	R192000117	Approach Road to Holipura Tappar (from Jait Narayanpur road)	Sehore	142.09	113.67	165.80	113.67	31-Mar-16
158.	R192000118	Mogra to Gurusahab Internal Road	Sehore	119.69	95.75	104.21	85.85	31-Mar-16
159.	R192000119	Shyampur to Thikrikheda Road	Sehore	173.73	138.98	162.79	131.98	31-Mar-16
160.	R192000187	Ichawar Ram Nagar Road	Sehore	363.14	290.51		58.10	31-Mar-16
161.	R192000073	Sehora Navalgaon Nagdahar Purwa Road	Seoni	253.69	223.71	119.01	128.70	31-Mar-16
162.	R192000188	Sakhi to Deovran Road	Shahdol	229.38	229.38	248.09	229.38	31-Mar-16
163.	R192000189	Batura to Sompur Vhaya Girva Road	Shahdol	711.45	664.28		132.86	31-Mar-16
164.	R192000190	Papond to Vijaysota Road	Shahdol	261.19	261.19	386.50	261.19	31-Mar-16
165.	R192000191	Kharpa to Aakhampur Road	Shahdol	248.41	248.41		49.68	31-Mar-16
166.	R192000192	Gahloni to Berja Road	Shivpuri	259.51	223.22	106.19	117.7]	31-Mar-16
167.	R192000193	Kakrai to Behrada Road	Shivpuri	557.89	459.99	56.60	129.34	31-Mar-16
168.	R192000194	Sonhar to Shila Nagar Road	Shivpuri	283.91	283.91	319.47	283.91	31-Mar-16
169.	R192000195	Amolpatha to Kundalpur Vhaya Shankargarh Ganeskheda Road	Shivpuri	221.22	184.81	64.32	79.94	31-Mar-16

170. R192000196	Chakra to Jhirki Road	Tikamgarh	177.87	177.87	268.50	177.87	31-Mar-16
171. R192000197	Tikamgarh to Kari Vhaya Bharatnagar Road	Tikamgarh	306.07	290.08	282.54	272.24	31-Mar-16
172. R192000198	Maalpeetha to Bangaav Road	Tikamgarh	736.39	589.11	528.95	456.35	31-Mar-16
173. R192000199	Nivadi Bypass Road	Tikamgarh	183.07	183.07	241.44	183.07	31-Mar-16
174. R192000128	Nagda Bhikampur Road	Ujjain	129.44	129.44		25.89	31-Mar-16
175. R192000200	Badnagar Bypass Road	Ujjain	809.97	794.08		158.82	31-Mar-16
176. R192000077	Jawti to Nishobarri Nainwash Manpur Road	Vidisha	558.34	446.67	76.94	138.57	31-Mar-16
177. R192000078	Lateri Shamshabad Road to Nayagaon Dhokda road	Vidisha	484.45	387.56	16.10	87.81	31-Mar-16
	TOTAL		64982.14	54228.04	23043.53	25506.82	
<b>RIDF-XX (2014-15)</b>							
1.	Baspur Tawa River to Shantipur	Betul	219.84	219.84	0.00	0.00	12-May-17
2.	Betul District to Harda Road	Betul	211.08	191.13	0.00	0.00	13-May-17
3.	Khapa Khateda to Kaili Road	Betul	308.78	308.78	0.00	0.00	14-May-17
4.	Dhodwara Babai to Dabheri Road	Betul	141.55	113.24	0.00	0.00	15-May-17
5.	Gata Amayan Road	Blind	169.09	135.27	0.00	0.00	27-Apr-17
6.	Umari Sagara Road	Blind	461.10	368.88	0.00	0.00	28-Apr-17
7.	Hatwaha Satal Road	Chhatarpur	500.69	500.69	0.00	0.00	5-May-17
8.	Reconstruction of Damaged Portion of Buxwaha Nanagiri Road	Chhatarpur	579.90	539.38	0.00	0.00	6-May-17



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
9.	Nowgong Issanagar Road to Kalapani via Parapatti Road		Chhatarpur	302.31	256.00	0.00	0.00	7-May-17
10.	Naupahariya Galan Lahadara Road		Chhatarpur	174.71	139.77	0.00	0.00	8-May-17
11.	Kusmeli Kabadiya Road		Chhindwara	403.21	403.21	0.00	0.00	9-May-17
12.	Bisapur Sailva Road		Chhindwara	167.98	134.38	0.00	0.00	10-May-17
13.	Sakha Patna Road		Damoh	164.09	164.09	0.00	0.00	25-Apr-17
14.	Kariwani to Panhal Kharbapura		Dhar	537.67	469.46	0.00	0.00	12-Apr-17
15.	Dhami Sironj Road		Dhar	290.84	232.67	0.00	0.00	13-Apr-17
16.	Kawda-Nadipura to Shamsan Ghat Road		Dhar	285.72	239.22	0.00	0.00	14-Apr-17
17.	Strengthening of Guna Ashoknagar to Karod Mahur Road		Guna	94.05	86.70	0.00	0.00	3-May-17
18.	Sirsti to Sarethia Road		Guna	766.57	683.68	0.00	0.00	4-May-17
19.	Bhilat Dev Nandarwada Koyalajhir Salai Parcha Road		Hoshangabad	999.92	799.94	0.00	0.00	17-Apr-17
20.	Semri Harchand to Pathrai Road		Hoshangabad	301.45	241.16	0.00	0.00	18-Apr-17
21.	Sohagpur Rewabankhedhi Road		Hoshangabad	193.51	167.40	0.00	0.00	19-Apr-17
22.	Babadiya Bhau to Amlada Kalan Bhadupaon Road		Hoshangabad	681.00	544.80	0.00	0.00	20-Apr-17

23.	Khakarapura Bendripura Bairakhedi Kharar to Pipaliya Kalichhappar Road	Hoshangabad	426.99	341.59	0.00	0.00	21-Apr-17
24.	Jeeraveh Choukigavan Bhaironpur to Nipaniya Road	Hoshangabad	786.68	629.34	0.00	0.00	22-Apr-17
25.	Nipaniya Khatkad Jhaklay Chatarkheda to Seoni Malwa Road	Hoshangabad	705.25	564.20	0.00	0.00	23-Apr-17
26.	Valiyakurtiya Awaliya Navrangpura to Chikhalikheda	Khargone	153.20	153.20	0.00	0.00	15-Apr-17
27.	Bablai Gadahva Road	Khargone	67.07	67.07	0.00	0.00	16-Apr-17
28.	Construction of Bhanpura to Chhote Mahadev - Bade Mahadev Road	Mandsaur	579.40	463.52	0.00	0.00	16-May-17
29.	Pachoi to Chhtakapura Whaya Bhaikhakapura Road	Morena	217.96	200.03	0.00	0.00	29-Apr-17
30.	Mhow Neemuch Four Lane to Ghatla Approach Road	Ratlam	210.17	168.14	0.00	000	24-Apr-17
31.	Ladkui Chowki to Gularpura Road	Sehore	299.23	239.38	0.00	0.00	5-Apr-17
32.	Approach Road in Pandagaon village	Sehore	175.59	140.47	0.00	0.00	6-Apr-17
33.	Chhech Chameti to Neelkanth Road	Sehore	273.94	219.15	0.00	0.00	7-Apr-17
34.	Kewat Colony Road in Pandagaon	Sehore	99.17	79.34	0.00	0.00	8-Apr-17
35.	Ladkui to Singpur Tappar Road	Sehore	126.51	101.21	0.00	0.00	9-Apr-17
36.	Main Road to Satdev Ashram	Sehore	97.25	77.80	0.00	0.00	10-Apr-17
37.	Ladkui Road to Habib Nagar Road	Sehore	151.17	120.94	0.00	0.00	11-Apr-17

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
38.	A.B. Road to Kabulpura via Kamardipur		Shajapur	280.44	280.44	0.00	0.00	11-May-17
39.	Sheopur - Khatoli Road		Sheopur	2191.72	1831.73	0.00	0.00	30-Apr-17
40.	Rannod to Pachawali Road		Shivpuri	66.61	66.61	0.00	0.00	1-May-17
41.	Daviya Jagan to Devari Road		Shivpuri	183.36	146.69	0.00	0.00	2-May-17
42.	Raila Kanpura to Betariya Road		Singrauli	1174.04	939.23	0.00	0.00	26-Apr-17
43.	Udaypur to Bamora Road		Vidisha	135.53	135.53	0.00	0.00	31-Mar-17
44.	Esharwas - Nainwas - Chamar Umariya to Amjhir Ashram Road		Vidisha	221.79	177.43	0.00	0.00	1-Apr-17
45.	Puranpura Link Road no.5 to Ahmadpur Road		Vidisha	201.75	201.75	0.00	0.00	2-Apr-17
46.	SH-19 to Lashkarpura App. Road		Vidisha	508.31	452.89	0.00	0.00	3-Apr-17
47.	Badoh - Pathari Road		Vidisha	82.76	82.76	0.00	0.00	4-Apr-17
TOTAL				17370.95	14820.13	0.00	0.00	

**Hydro Engineering College at Bilaspur**

\*211. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has set up a high-powered monitoring committee to expedite the commencement of work on the proposed Hydro Engineering College at Bilaspur in Himachal Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with its composition;

(c) whether the high powered monitoring committee has held any meeting, so far; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (d) No, Sir. No such high-powered committee has been set up. A decision to establish an Engineering College in Bilaspur District of Himachal Pradesh was taken on 07.01.2009. In this connection, the NTPC Limited and the NHPC Limited have signed Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with Government of Himachal Pradesh on the 3rd March, 2012 and the 30th July, 2014 respectively. Further, a meeting was also held between the Minister of State (I/C) for Power and Minister of Technical Education, Government of Himachal Pradesh on 17.10.2014 at New Delhi wherein it was discussed to create a Section-25 company among Ministry of Power, Government of Himachal Pradesh along with NTPC Ltd. and NHPC Ltd. which would supervise, construct and operate the Modern Engineering College.

**Expenditure on sanitation schemes**

\*212. SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the expenditure on sanitation schemes is abysmally low as compared to other sectors;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last two years and the current year, year-wise and scheme-wise; and

(c) the action taken by Government to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH): (a) No Sir.

(b) The central allocation and actual expenditure under Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA)/Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin), during the last 2 years and current year is as under:

(In ₹ crore)			
Year	Allocation (Revised)	Actual Expenditure	% Utilization
2012-2013	2500.00	2473.29	98.93
2013-2014	2300.00	2250.32	97.84
2014-2015 (Upto 30.11.2014)	4260.00	803.16	18.85

(c) The following steps are being taken up under the Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) to improve the situation:-

- The amount for Incentives/Assistance for Individual Household Latrines (IHHL) has been raised to ₹ 12000/- from the earlier amount of ₹ 10,000/-.
- The Mahatama Gandhi National Rural Employment Gurantee Act (MNREGA) convergence, which was a hindrance at the field level, has been removed. Now the entire payment of incentive for IHHL will be either from SBM(G) or MNREGA.
- Schools and Aanganwadi toilets will be constructed under the aegis of Ministries of Human Resource Development and Women and Child Development respectively.

#### **Plans to monitor rivers**

\*213. SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to revise/develop a policy for rivers and water in view of the current scenario in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government plans to monitor/survey/study rivers along with their catchments as these parameters are indicative of their health which needs to be closely monitored and would help in formulating a very effective policy; and

(c) whether Government proposes to audit various projects like constructed dams, canals, lifting of water, rain water harvesting etc. and the projects which are directly/indirectly linked with each other and impact water resources of the country?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SUSHRI UMABHARATI): (a) Looking towards the current scenario of water and rivers across India, National Water Policy, 2002 has been reviewed and the revised National Water Policy (2012) has been adopted by the National Water Resources Council (NWRC), with Chief Ministers of all the States as Members, at its Meeting held on 28th December, 2012. The National Water Policy, 2012 has made several recommendations for conservation, development and improved management of water resources and conservation of rivers, river corridors, water bodies and infrastructure. The Salient Features of the National Water Policy, 2012 are given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) Central Water Commission is already monitoring the rivers of India by the way of collection of hydro-meteorological data, such as, water level, discharge, water quality, silt and selected meteorological parameters including snow observations, at 878 stations on various rivers of India. Out of these, water quality of rivers is also monitored at 396 stations.

(c) Central Water Commission has prepared “General Guidelines for Water Audit & Water Conservation” in December, 2005. These guidelines were circulated among all the State Governments for facilitating formulation of their own region specific, project specific, system specific and service specific guidelines and their implementation.

Water being a State subject, several projects are planned and implemented by the respective State Governments for conservation of water resources in reservoirs and traditional water bodies, rain water harvesting and artificial recharge of ground water. The Central Government has no plan to audit these projects, except in cases where Acts and/or Orders of Courts/Tribunals specifically provide for this. The Central Government also monitors the progress of works in centrally sponsored projects.

#### ***Statement***

##### *Salient features of National Water Policy (2012)*

1. Emphasis on the need for a national water framework law, comprehensive legislation for optimum development of inter-State rivers and river valleys.
2. Water, after meeting the pre-emptive needs for safe drinking water and sanitation, achieving food security, supporting poor people dependent on agriculture for their livelihood and high priority allocation for minimum

eco-system needs, be treated as economic good so as to promote its conservation and efficient use.

3. Ecological needs of the river should be determined recognizing that river flows are characterized by low or no flows, small floods (freshets), large floods and flow variability and should accommodate development needs. A portion of river flows should be kept aside to meet ecological needs ensuring that the proportional low and high flow releases correspond in time closely to the natural flow regime.
4. Adaptation strategies in view of climate change for designing and management of water resources structures and review of acceptability criteria have been emphasized.
5. A system to evolve benchmarks for water uses for different purposes, *i.e.*, water footprints, and water auditing be developed to ensure efficient use of water. Project financing has been suggested as a tool to incentivize efficient and economic use of water.
6. Setting up of Water Regulatory Authority has been recommended. Incentivization of recycle and re-use has been recommended.
7. Water Users' Associations should be given statutory powers to collect and retain a portion of water charges, manage the volumetric quantum of water allotted to them and maintain the distribution system in their jurisdiction.
8. Removal of large disparity in stipulations for water supply in urban areas and in rural areas has been recommended.
9. Water resources projects and services should be managed with community participation. Wherever the State Governments or local governing bodies so decide, the private sector can be encouraged to become a service provider in public private partnership mode to meet agreed terms of service delivery, including penalties for failure.
10. Adequate grants to the States to update technology, design practices, planning and management practices, preparation of annual water balances and accounts for the site and basin, preparation of hydrologic balances for water systems, and benchmarking and performance evaluation etc.

**Tribals affected due to land acquisition for power projects**

\*214. DR. T.N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received many complaints from NGOs regarding tribals getting affected badly due to land acquisition for setting up power plants by private sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last five years and the current year;

(c) the area of land acquired in tribal areas for setting up of power plants during that period;

(d) the number of tribal families affected and the amount of compensation paid to them, plant-wise; and

(e) the number of members of the affected families who were provided employment, plant-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER, COAL AND NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) The Government has not received many complaints regarding tribals getting badly affected by private sector power plants.

(c) to (e) As per information available in Central Electricity Authority, the details of tribal/forest land acquired, number of tribal families affected, compensation paid, employment provided during 11th Plan and current 12th Plan period are given in Statement.



**Statement***Tribals affected due to Land Acquisition for Power Plants*

Sl. No.	Name of Project, executing agency and Installed capacity	State	Year of commissioning	Total land acquired tribal/forest land (ha)	Number of tribal families affected (nos)	Compensation paid (in ₹)	No of persons of affected families who were provided employment
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Teesta-V NHPC (510 MW)	Sikkim	2008	351.91	31	3.11 crores	28
2.	Panan HEP Himgiri (300 MW)	Sikkim	Ongoing	56.6784	87	12.728 crores	8
3.	Chutak NHPC (44 MW)	J&K	2012-13	69.80	132	2.229 crores	-
4.	Nimoo Bazgo NHPC (45 MW)	J&K	2013	378	19	1.40 crores	-
5.	Subansiri Lower NHPC (2000 MW)	Arunachal Pradesh	ongoing	4035.56	77	51.29 crores	8
6.	Kishanganga NHPC (330 MW)	J&K	ongoing	216.95 (Gurez-tribal area)	489	249.10 crores	-
7.	Vishnugad Pipalkoti THDC (444 MW)	Uttarakhand	ongoing	Nil	13	10 lakh each	03
8.	Gautami Godawari WRD, Nashik (1.2 MW)	Maharashtra	Ongoing	2.72 *	-	-	-
9.	Nilwande Low Level WRD, Nashik (7 MW)	Maharashtra	Ongoing	1.18 *	-	-	-
10.	Mukane WRD, Nashik (1.45 MW)	Maharashtra	Ongoing	0.17 *	-	-	-
11.	Waki WRD, Nashik (1.15 MW)	Maharashtra	Ongoing	0.3 *	-	-	-

12.	Waldevi WRD, Nashik (0.9 MW)	Maharashtra	Ongoing	0.36 *	-	-	-
13.	Bhawali WRD, Nashik (0.5 MW)	Maharashtra	Ongoing	1.16 *	-	-	-
14.	Mankulam, KSEB (40 MW)	Kerala	Ongoing	3.439	10	0.339 crores	-
15.	Sertui 'B' P&ED, Mizoram (12 MW)	Mizoram	Ongoing	30 sq. Km.	79	The displaced families were rehabilitated	-
16.	Omkareshwar Project NHDC (520MW)	Madhya Pradesh	2007-08	956.91	4203	25.5688 crores	3
17.	Integrated Kashang, HPPCL (243 MW)	Himachal Pradesh	Ongoing	56.4282	184	45.3726 C\crores	53
18.	Shongtong Karcham, HPPCL (450 MW)	Himachal Pradesh	Ongoing	71.4721	144	22.0287 crores	9
19.	TIDONG-I NSL Power (100 MW)	Himachal Pradesh	Ongoing	3.2011	28	2.5829 crores	15
20.	Kameng, NEEPCO (600 MW)	Arunachal Pradesh	Ongoing	710	99	3.56 crores	64
21.	Pare NEEPCO (110MW)	Arunachal Pradesh	Ongoing	208.669	277	16.46 crores	31
22.	Tuirial NEEPCO (60 MW)	Mizoram	Ongoing	5380	NIL		
23.	Teesta III, Teesta Urja (1200 MW)	Sikkim	Ongoing	130.5870	265	-	129
24.	Bajoli-Holi HEP (180 MW)	Himachal Pradesh	Ongoing	6.31 Ha	102	-	30
<b>Thermal Projects</b>							
1.	Satpura Thermal Power Station - M.P. Power Generating Co. Ltd.	Madhya Pradesh	Commissioned	130.87 Hectare	59	8.477 crores	-
				(acquired in 2010 in 11th Plan)			
				U-10 - 2012-13			
				U-11 - 2013-14			
				2x250 MW			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2.	Amarkantak Thermal Power Station Extn. Unit MP Power Generating Co. Ltd. 1x210 MW	Madhya Pradesh	Commissioned U-5 - 2008-09	15.631 Hectare (land acquired in year 2008 during 11th Plan period)	9	0.041 crores	-
3.	Monarchak Gas based Power Project NEEPCO 101 MW	Tripura	Ongoing	0.0243 Ha	3	0.0081 crores	-
4.	Korba Stage - III NTPC- 500 MW	Chhattisgarh	Commissioned U-7 - 2010-11	60.50 Hectares (11th Plan)	43	1.04 crores	-
5.	Darlipalli STPP NTPC 2x800 MW	Odisha	Ongoing	529.06 Hectares (12th Plan)	313	65.57 crores	-
6.	K TPS Stages I to IV Telangana Power Generation Corporation	Telangana	Commissioned During 2009	Ac.14.30 Gts	4	0.272 crores	-
7.	4x210 MW/TPP, CSPGCL Korba West	Chhattisgarh	Commissioned	113.02 Hectares	25	0.731 crores	21
8.	2x250 MW TPP, DSPM TPS CSPGCL Korba East	Chhattisgarh	Commissioned U-1 - 2006-07 U-2 - 2007-08	152.346 Hectares	120	4.335 crores	165
9.	1x500 MW Extn. TPP CSPGCL, Korba West	Chhattisgarh	Commissioned 2012-13	221.703 Hectares	91	2.086 crores	61

\* The Land is already in possession with Govt. of Maharashtra. The projects are being developed in Private sector. The land is given to the developer for construction of power house, control room, TRC/TRP, Switch Yard, Security cabin, site office and quarters etc. on Lease agreement. Hence, neither tribal families are affected nor employments are provided to the families.

**Re-allocation of coal blocks**

†\*215. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has cancelled allocation of all coal mines allocated to various companies;
- (b) if not, the names of the companies whose allocation have not been cancelled and the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether due to cancellation of coal blocks, the production of coal in the country is adversely affected;
- (d) if so, by when the cancelled coal blocks would be re-allocated; and
- (e) whether Government has issued new directions regarding re-allocation of coal blocks and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL) : (a) to (e) 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 arbitrary and illegal and has cancelled the allocation of 204 coal blocks out of 218 coal blocks (*i.e.* except Tasra coal block allocated to Steel Authority of India Ltd. and Pakri Barwadih coal block allocated to National Thermal Power Corporation and 12 coal blocks allocated for Ultra Mega Power Projects). In case of 42 coal blocks (37 producing and 05 likely to come under production), cancellation shall take effect from 31.03.2015.

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

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS****Coal rationalisation**

1551. SHRI A.W. RABI BERNARD: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the global consulting firm KPMG has submitted the draft report on coal rationalisation to Government;

(b) whether coal rationalisation is aimed at linking power plants to the nearest mines which would bring financial benefit of ₹ 700 crore to this sector;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the move would also help in overcoming power shortage which are hampering power generation at many thermal power plants; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The objective of the exercise of rationalisation is to undertake a comprehensive review of existing sources of coal and consider the feasibility for rationalization of these sources with a view to optimize transportation cost and materialization under the given technical constraints. The end result is expected to be minimization of overall transportation cost and overall optimization of materialisation of coal at thermal power plants. However, figures of savings in transportation cost are dynamic and subject to acceptance and implementation of proposal in part or totality by all the participating stakeholders.

(d) and (e) Since the exercise of coal rationalisation is expected to optimize overall materialisation of coal at thermal power plants, one of the benefits would be increased power generation leading to reduction in power shortages.

**Shortage of coal to power plants**

1552. SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any shortage in availability of coal for power generation;

(b) if so, the details of demand and supply of coal during the last two years and the current year;

(c) whether the shortage in supply of coal to power plants led to closure of power plants;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken by Government thereon?

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

(b) Demand for coal in 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14 was 638.7 MT, 713.4 MT and 739.4 MT, respectively. Demand for the current year 2014-15 is estimated at 787.03 MT. Supply of coal from domestic sources in 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14 was 535.3 MT, 567.1 MT and 571.5 MT, respectively.

(c) and (d) None of the power plants was closed due to shortage of coal. However, some of the power plants operated sub-optimally for some time due to shortage of coal.

During April, 2014 to October, 2014, there has been a growth of 15.4% in coal-based generation over the corresponding period of last year. Coal supply from CIL sources to power utilities in the country has improved. It has been 208.71 MT (Provisional) which is 94% of 223.09 MT, the supply plan target finalized by Ministry of Coal as part of Annual Action Plan for 2014-15 for the period April to October, 2014.

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

In order to ensure adequate availability of coal to power utilities, Coal India Limited (CIL) has been impressed upon to enhance production of domestic coal in the country and power utilities have also been advised to enhance import of coal to meet the shortfall in domestic availability of coal.

In addition to above, with a view to monitor coal supplies to Power Utility Sector, an

Inter-Ministerial Sub-Group comprising representatives of Ministry of Power, Ministry of Coal and Ministry of Railways has been constituted. This Sub-Group takes various operational decisions for meeting any contingent situations relating to Power sector including critical coal stock position.

**Inter-Ministerial Committee for allocation of cancelled coal blocks**

1553. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has set up a high level Inter-Ministerial Committee for allocation of cancelled coal blocks;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the terms of reference of the committee;
- (c) whether the committee has submitted its report;
- (d) if so, the details of the recommendations made in the report; and
- (e) if not, by when the said committee is likely to submit its report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Government has constituted an Inter-Ministerial Committee (IMC) under the chairmanship of Additional Secretary (Coal) having members from Ministry of Power, Ministry of Steel, Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, Department of Economic Affairs and Department of Legal Affairs. The terms of reference (ToR) of the IMC are as under:-

- (i) To advice on the policy issues connected with allocation of 204 coal blocks;
- (ii) To advice on the issues referred by the nominated authority to the Central Government;
- (iii) To interact with the industry stakeholders, industry bodies such as FICCI, CII, ASSOCHAM, Coal Producer Association, Steel Manufacturer Association, Cement Producers Association etc. in order to ascertain their views on the procedure and methodology of auction of coal block.
- (iv) Any other issue referred by the Ministry of Coal in connection with coal block allocation.

(c) to (e) IMC is not required to submit any report. As indicated in the reply to parts (a) and (b) above, IMC is to advise the Central Government on the issues mentioned in its ToR from time to time.

**E-auctioning of coal blocks**

1554. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is a proposal to e-auction certain coal blocks in view of cancellation of blocks by the Supreme Court recently;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether swapping of coal blocks among common end-users would be allowed;
- (d) whether any agreements would be entered into for optimum utilization of coal mine for end-use in the public interest and to achieve cost efficiency; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) 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 arbitrary and illegal and has cancelled the allocation of 204 coal blocks out of 218 coal blocks (*i.e.* except Tasra coal block allocated to Steel Authority of India Ltd. and Pakri Barwadih coal block allocated to National Thermal Power Corporation and 12 coal blocks allocated for Ultra Mega Power Projects). In case of 42 coal blocks (37 producing and 05 likely to come under production), cancellation shall take effect from 31.03.2015.

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

(c) to (e) Section 20 of the Ordinance provides that a successful bidder or allottee or coal linkage holder shall, with prior approval of the Central Government and in accordance with such rules as may be prescribed, be entitled to enter into certain agreements or



arrangements with other successful bidder or allottee or coal linkage holder, as the case may be, for optimum utilization of coal mine for the same end uses in the public interest and to achieve cost efficiencies. Further, a successful bidder or allottee may also use the coal mine from a particular Schedule I coal mine for any of its plants engaged in common specified end uses, in accordance with such rules as may be prescribed.

#### **Re-allocation of coal blocks**

1555. SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether cancellation of allocation of coal blocks on the basis of Supreme Court judgement entails a loss of revenue to Government;
- (b) if so, to what extent;
- (c) whether the e-allocations would be the best method for fast re-allocation of coal blocks;
- (d) whether Government's agencies would make coal available to thermal stations and other consumers result in financial loans to States; and
- (e) if so, to what extent?

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

- (b) Does not arise in view of reply given at (a) above.
- (c) Auction of cancelled coal blocks has been decided to be made in e-auction mode since e-auction process is fast and transparent.
- (d) and (e) Allocation of coal is done on the basis of availability of coal, eligibility of entities and an agreement entered into with such entities.

#### **Supply of coal to Rajasthan**

†1556. SHRI ASHK ALI TAK: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the generation of power has been affected in Rajasthan due to non supply of coal to the State on time; and
- (b) if so, the details of concrete arrangements made by Government to ensure availability of coal to the State on time in future?

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Coal is being supplied to the power plants including power plants of Rajasthan which were accorded coal linkage through Fuel Supply Agreement (FSA). To meet shortfall in domestic availability of coal, power utilities including Rajasthan Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Ltd (RRVUNL) are importing coal. In the current year April - October, 2014, RVUNL had imported 0.85 Million Tonne (MT) against the target of 0.25 MT. Other power plants of RVUNL *i.e.* Kalisindh Unit-1 (600 MW) and Chabra Unit-3 & 4 (500 MW) are linked to coal block allotted to them. For Kawai Unit-1 and 2 (1320 MW) of Adani Power, coal is being supplied through MoU route 'under similarly placed category'.

(b) Based on a request of M/s Rajasthan Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Ltd. (RRVUNL), approval of the competent authority has been conveyed to RRVUNL for utilization of surplus coal of 10.47 Lakh Tonnes (LT) mined from Parsa East and Kanta Basan coal blocks allocated to them for generation of power in their existing Thermal Power Stations (TPPs) *viz.* Kota TPS (1240 MW), Suratgarh TPS (1500 MW) and Chhabra TPS (500 MW) for the period July, 2014 to November, 2014.

Coal supplies from Coal India Limited (CIL) sources during April-November, 2014 to Thermal Power Plants (TPPs) of Rajasthan has been 93% of FSA commitment.

Presently, as on 01.12.2014, none of the TPPs of Rajasthan having Fuel Supply Agreement(FSA) with CIL sources are carrying critical coal stock of less than 7 days' requirement.

In order to ensure adequate availability of coal to power utilities, Coal India Limited (CIL) has been impressed upon to enhance production of domestic coal in the country and power utilities have also been advised to enhance import of coal to meet the shortfall in domestic availability of coal.

In addition to above, with a view to monitor coal supplies to Power Utility Sector, an Inter-Ministerial Sub-Group comprising representatives of Ministry of Power, Ministry of Coal and Ministry of Railways has been constituted. This Sub-Group takes various operational decisions for meeting any contingent situations relating to Power sector including critical coal stock position.

#### **Transparency in allocation of coal mines**

1557. SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the fresh steps taken by the Central Government to bring more transparency in allocation of coal mines, in view of recent coal scam experience;

(b) the target of coal production fixed by Government during the next five years;

(c) the demand and supply of coal in the country to meet the energy demands during the last three years and the current year and the steps being taken by Government to increase coal production to meet this target; and

(d) whether Government has conducted any latest survey about probable new coal collieries and if so, the details thereof ?

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

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

(b) As per the Annual Plans and Working Group on Coal and Lignite for Twelfth Five Year Plan document (2012-2017), the all India coal production (projection) target for the year 2014-15 is 630.25 Million Tonnes (MT), for the year 2015-16 is 720.00 MT and for the year 2016-17 is 795.00 MT. Though no target has been fixed for the years 2018-2019 and 2019-2020, but with completion of three crucial rail lines to address evacuation constraints and with induction of modern technology to increase productivity, the production is indicated to go upto one billion tonnes by 2019-20.

(c) Demand and supply of coal in the country to meet the energy demands during the last three years is given below:

(Figures in Million Tonnes)

Years	Programme	Domestic coal		Target	Imported coal		Programme	Total	
		Receipt	% Receipt		Receipt	% Receipt		Receipt	% Receipt
2011-12	402.0	376	93	55	45.2	82	457.0	421.2	92
2012-13	407.0	401.4	99	70.0	63.2	90	477.0	464.6	97
2013-14	440	420.4	95	82	80	97	522	500.4	96

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

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

(d) The coal reserves are explored on regular basis in order to increase production of coal in the country. As a result of exploration carried out, a cumulative total of 301.56 Billion Tonnes of Geological Reserves of coal have so far been estimated in the country as on 01.04.2014.

#### Availability of coal

†1558. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the existing coal blocks in different States of the country and the details of functional coal mines, at present, State-wise;

(b) whether due to lack of availability of coal, power plants (projects) and other industries and companies are being adversely affected in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) whether, to sort out all these problems and to provide coal to power plants and other companies on time, Government has taken any concrete steps; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) The details of existing captive coal blocks as well as coal mines of Coal India Limited (CIL) in different States of the country at present, both functional and non-functional are as under:-

Sl. No.	States	Captive coal blocks*		No. of functional coal mines of CIL
		Producing	Non-producing	
1.	Telangana	-	4	-
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	-	-
3.	West Bengal	9	12	89
4.	Jharkhand	5	54	135
5.	Madhya Pradesh	3	20	66
6.	Uttar Pradesh	-	-	04
7.	Chhattisgarh	9	34	52
8.	Maharashtra	12	20	53
9.	Odisha	1	34	26
10.	Assam	-	-	04
TOTAL		40	178	429

\* The Hon'ble Supreme Court, *vide* its judgment dated 25.08.2014 and order dated 24.09.2014, had cancelled the allocation of 204 out of 218 captive coal blocks allocated since 1993.

(b) to (e) Sector-wise demand of coal and actual dispatch/supply of indigenous raw coal for the last three years are given below.

(Million Tonnes)

Year	Item	Power (Utility)	Power (Captive)	Steel (Coking)	Cement	Steel DRI (sponge Iron)	Others	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2011-12	Demand	460.00	42.94	46.67	28.89	30.47	90.00	696.03
	Dispatch	367.761	42.607	16.054	13.179	21.686	74.012	535.299

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2012-13	Demand	512.00	43.00	52.30	30.24	35.30	100.00	772.84
	Dispatch	387.766	58.998	16.145	13.113	20.903	70.211	567.136
2013-14	Demand	535.00	46.14	53.98	30.00	35.00	69.57	769.69
	Dispatch*	384.823	42.407	23.129	11.963	15.116	93.813	571.251*

Demand as per Annual Plan of MOC.

\* Dispatch of 2013-14 is Provisional.

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

Efforts have been made to increase coal production by implementing latest technologies and machineries in coal sector and also explore new coal bearing areas for mining of coal.

#### Coal requirement of power sector

1559. SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is taking any action for meeting the requirement of coal by power sector;
- (b) whether Government is in the process of e-auction of coal blocks that were cancelled by the Supreme Court;
- (c) if so, what are the parameters and modalities that are being adopted in regulating the coal supply; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) In order to ensure adequate availability of coal to power utilities, Coal India Limited (CIL) has been impressed upon to enhance production of domestic coal in

the country and power utilities have also been advised to enhance import of coal to meet the shortfall in domestic availability of coal.

During April, 2014 to October, 2014, there has been a growth of 15.4% in coal-based generation over the corresponding period of last year. Coal supply from CIL sources to power utilities in the country has improved. It has been 208.71 MT (Provisional) which is 94% of 223.09 MT, the supply plan target finalized by Ministry of Coal as part of Annual Action Plan for 2014-15 for the period April to October, 2014.

In addition to above, with a view to monitor coal supplies to Power Utility Sector, an Inter-Ministerial Sub-Group comprising representatives of Ministry of Power, Ministry of Coal and Ministry of Railways has been constituted. This Sub-Group takes various operational decisions for meeting any contingent situations relating to Power sector including critical coal stock position.

(b) to (d) 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 interest in the mines along with its land and other associated mining infrastructure to the new allottees to be selected through an auction or allotment to government company, as the case may be. In order to provide sufficient coal to small consumers, medium and small enterprises, cottage industries, household consumers and to overcome the acute shortage of the country and augment its production; the Ordinance has amended the Coal Mines (Nationalization) Act, 1973 to insert section 3(A) and the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 to insert section 11(A) through the Ordinance, thereby removing the restriction of end use from the eligibility to undertake coal mining, in the national interest. The auction of coal block is decided to be carried out in e-auction mode. The decision regarding allotment of coal blocks to public sector companies and allocation by auction to private and public sector companies as well as earmarking of blocks for various eligible sectors is made keeping in view the contemporary requirement of the sector at the time of earmarking.

The Ordinance provides for allocation of coal mines and vesting of the right, title and interest in and over the land and mine infrastructure together with mining leases to successful bidders and allottees by the Nominated Authority with a view to ensure continuity in coal mining operations and production of coal, and for promoting optimum utilization of coal resources consistent with the requirement of the country in national interest.

As per the Ordinance, the proceeds from e-auctioning of coal block is required to be transferred to the respective State Government where the coal block is located after adjustment of preferential payments, if any.

**Setting up of solar projects by CIL**

1560. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Coal India Limited (CIL) is contributing to reduce carbon pollution since it is one of the largest polluting companies in the country;
- (b) whether it is a fact that CIL is planning to set up 1,000 MW of solar projects;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether any tentative sites have been identified for this purpose;
- (e) if so, the details thereof;
- (f) whether CIL has explored the possibility of setting up of the above projects in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana;
- (g) if so, the details thereof; and
- (h) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Coal India Limited (CIL) is a mining company and does not use coal for industrial purpose like power generation. However, extraction of coal has some effect on environment in terms of dust, air pollution, water pollution and land degradation. Adequate measures are taken by the project proponents to mitigate these effects as per the approved Environmental Management Plans (EMPs).

(b) to (h) CIL has already installed 2.2 MW solar power projects in two of its subsidiaries *i.e.* 2.00 MW in MCL and 0.20 MW in Central Mine Planning and Design Institute Limited (CMPDI) to curb carbon emissions. Recently, CIL has signed MoU with Solar Energy Corporation of India (SECI) to install 1000 MW Solar Power plants in the solar parks in different parts of India including Andhra Pradesh and Telengana to be identified by SECI, in a phased manner.

**Coal-combustion based on power plants**

†1561. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the coal-combustion based power plants create a large amount of carbon di-oxide and are the single biggest threat to the climate;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



- (b) if so, the measures taken, so far, by Government to minimize this threat;
- (c) whether Government has been able to find out the substitute of the coal-combustion based power plants; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Central Electricity Authority (CEA) compiles a CO<sub>2</sub> database for all Grid connected Power stations in the country on annual basis and publish the same. The objective of this database is to establish authentic and consistent quantification of the CO<sub>2</sub> emission baseline. The data of CO<sub>2</sub> emission from Indian power sector of last five years is as under:

(Absolute Emissions in Million tons CO <sub>2</sub> )				
2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
548.6	580.0	597.7	637.3	696.3

*Note :* Above table shows growing emission of CO<sub>2</sub> by the power plants.

- (b) Government of India is taking following measures to reduce CO<sub>2</sub> emissions in coal based Thermal Power Plants:

- (1) **Adoption of more efficient Super Critical Technology for thermal power generation** Supercritical technology has been adopted to enhance the efficiency of coal fired power generation and reduce coal consumption and carbon emissions. With the adoption of supercritical parameters, efficiency gain of about 2% is possible. All Ultra mega Projects being implemented are necessarily required to adopt this technology. A capacity addition of 22700 MW based on supercritical technology has already been achieved till date. Regarding 13th Plan, it is proposed that coal fired capacity addition shall be through supercritical units only.
- (2) **Renovation, modernization and life extension of old power generating units:** Renovation and Modernization (R&M) and Life Extension (LE) of existing old power stations provide an opportunity to get additional generation at low cost in short gestation period. Besides generation improvement, it results in improvement of efficiency thus reducing fossil fuel consumption, CEA had prepared a National Enhanced Efficiency Renovation and Modernization

Programme for thermal power stations for implementation during 11th and 12th Plans. R&M and LE works of total capacity of 18316 MW have been completed till date.

- (3) **Retirement of inefficient thermal generation units:** Number of units is running on low efficiency and low Plant load factor in the country. These units are planned to be retired in a phased manner in case of which R&M is not feasible. A total capacity of 3114 MW has already been retired till date.
- (4) **Promoting energy efficiency in existing thermal power plants by introducing of Perform Achieve and Trade Scheme (PAT)** PAT is a market based mechanism in National Mission on Enhanced Energy Efficiency (NMEEE) wherein 144 fossil fuel fired power generation plants are identified as Designated Consumers (DCs). The reduction target for each power plant is in terms specific percentage of their present deviation of the operating net heat rate from the design net heat rate. It is estimated that an amount of 3.211 million tonnes of oil equivalent energy would be saved by power sector thereby reducing the CO<sub>2</sub> emissions. The targets are assigned for these 144 no. of thermal power station individually and are notified on 30th March 2012 *vide* S.O. No.687(E) for the first PAT cycle (2012-15).

(c) and (d) To reduce emission of greenhouse gases and to also reduce dependence on coal, a low carbon growth strategy has been adopted in the planning process and highest priority is being accorded to the development of electricity generation based on hydro, nuclear and renewable sources of energy to the extent possible. However, the rising demand of electricity cannot be met alone with power generation from hydro, renewable and nuclear sources. Natural gas is already in short supply in the country. Even the existing gas based generating units are not getting sufficient gas for operation. Hence, a mix of coal, hydro, renewable and nuclear sources is planned to meet the rising demand of power in the country. Coal will continue to be main stay of power generation in near future.

Generation capacity addition target during Twelfth Five Year Plan is 88,537 MW from conventional sources on an all-India basis. This comprises of 10,897 MW hydro, 72,340 MW thermal and 5,300 MW nuclear. In addition, the capacity addition planned from Renewable sources is 30,000 MW during Twelfth Five Year Plan.

**Providing clean drinking water in Gujarat**

1562. SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the steps taken for providing adequate clean drinking water to the rural areas in Gujarat;
- (b) whether the Ministry is aware about great difficulties being faced by dalits in the State who do not get adequate facilities; and
- (c) whether the Ministry is aware about very poor situation in schools, etc. in the rural areas and if so, the details of the actions proposed?

THE MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH): (a) Under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme(NRDWP) Government of India supplements the efforts of the States including Gujarat by providing them with technical and financial assistance for providing safe and adequate drinking water supply to the rural areas of the country. Under the NRDWP, the State Governments are vested with the powers to plan, approve and execute drinking water supply schemes. The projects/schemes to provide drinking water to the rural population are approved at the level of State Level Scheme Sanctioning Committee (SLSSC) in which representative of the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation is present to see that the schemes sanctioned/approved as per the targets set under the Annual Action Plan.

(b) No such instance has come to the notice of the Ministry where great difficulties are being faced by dalits in the State in getting drinking water. As per the data entered by the States on the Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry as on 4.12.2014 in the State of Gujarat there are 149 SC concentrated habitations, out of which 144 are fully covered, 5 partially covered and no quality affected habitations. The funds allocated and released to the State of Gujarat under Scheduled Caste (SC) component of NRDWP in the year 2014-15 is ₹38.11 crores and 18.81 crores respectively.

(c) As per information on District Information System for Education(DISE), the percentage schools with drinking water facility in the State of Gujarat is 99.98.

**NRDWP allocation for Jharkhand**

1563. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the amount of funds allocated to Jharkhand under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme during each of the last three years and the current year; and

(b) the details of projects/programmes carried out under the programme during that period?

THE MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH): (a) The details of funds allocated to State of Jharkhand under National Rural Drinking Water Programme during last three years and current year are as follows:-

(in ₹ Crores)

Sl. No.	Financial Year	Funds Allocated	Funds Released
1.	2011-2012	162.52	148.17
2.	2012-2013	191.86	243.43
3.	2013-2014	172.85	243.29
4.	2014-2015	183.59	90.46
			(upto 03.12.2014)

(b) Rural water supply is a State subject. The State Governments are vested with powers to select, plan, approve and implement drinking water supply schemes under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), to cover more habitations with piped drinking water supply. Under NRDWP funds are allocated to the States/UTs on the basis of pre-approved criteria. At the beginning of each financial year, the targets for coverage of habitations with drinking water supply are decided after Annual Action Plan with the States. The Ministry maintains its online Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) in which States are to enter their coverage details regularly in terms of habitations. As per information provided by State on the IMIS the targets and Achievements during last three and current year are as follows:-

Sl. No.	Financial Year	Target (No. of habitation)	Achievement (No. of habitation)
1.	2011-2012	19559	17425
2.	2012-2013	16583	17335
3.	2013-2014	9468	12546
4.	2014-2015	16532	4195
	(As on 03.12.2014)		

**Fluoride affected habitations in Ranga Reddy, Telangana**

1564. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that as per the Integrated Management Information System, 137 rural habitations have been identified as fluoride affected habitations in Ranga Reddy district of Telangana during 2012-13;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) what efforts the Ministry has made to make them fluoride-free habitations; and

(d) the details of technical and financial assistance provided to the State Government to deal with the above problem?

THE MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH): (a) and (b) As per data provided by the State Governments on the Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry, as on 1.4.2013 *i.e.*, as reported by the erstwhile undivided Andhra Pradesh State, till the year 2012-13, there were 139 rural habitations affected with excess Fluoride in one or more drinking water sources in Ranga Reddy district, which after bifurcation has come under jurisdiction of Telangana State.

(c) and (d) Rural water supply is a State subject. This Ministry supplements the efforts of the States by providing them with technical and financial assistance under the centrally sponsored National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) for providing safe and adequate drinking water facilities in rural areas of the country. Up to 67 per cent of the NRDWP funds allocated to States can be utilized for coverage and tackling water quality problems in the rural areas of the country. Further, 5% of NRDWP total allocated funds are earmarked right at the beginning and allocated to those States facing problems of chemical contamination in drinking water and with Japanese Encephalitis and Acute Encephalitis Syndrome affected high priority districts. During the current financial year 2014-15, the Central share allocation for Telangana State under NRDWP is ₹186.79 crore (excluding funds under Management Devolution Index) of which as on 2/12/2014, an amount of ₹185.45 crore has already been released to the State. All State Governments including Telangana have been advised to provide fluoride free drinking water from surface water bodies through piped water supply schemes. As many of these projects take considerable time for completion, as a short term immediate solution, the Ministry

has issued operational guidelines for setting up community water purification plants or provide safe drinking water through piped water supply schemes latest by March'2017, in approx. 20,000 arsenic, fluoride, heavy/toxic elements, pesticides/fertilizer affected rural habitations which are yet to be provided safe drinking water (as reported by the States on 1/4/2014), which interalia include 131 fluoride affected rural habitations in Ranga Reddy district of Telangana State as on 1/4/2014.

### Swachh Bharat Mission

†1565. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the effective measures taken and arrangements made to make the Universal Swachhata Abhiyan successful in order to achieve the objectives of Swachh Bharat, Swasth India;
- (b) the details of the time-bound action plan formulated in this regard;
- (c) the details of special arrangements that would be made to ensure availability of water for cleanliness; and
- (d) the details of extra financial provisions to be made for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH): (a) and (b) To accelerate the implementation of the rural sanitation programme, the Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) {SBM(G)} has been launched on 2nd October, 2014, which aims, *inter-alia*, at keeping villages clean and attaining an open defecation free India by 2nd October, 2019.

The following Steps have been taken under [SBM(G)] to make the programme successful:

- A provision of incentives made available for the construction of Individual household latrine (IHHL) of ₹ 12000 to all BPL households and to identified Above Poverty Line (APL) households (all SCs/STs, small and marginal farmers, landless labourers with homestead, physically handicapped and women-headed households). The entire provision for this Incentive shall be from the SBM(G).
- An amount of ₹ 2 lakh is available for the construction of Community Sanitary Complexes at a sharing pattern of 60:30:10 (Centre:State:Community).

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- Solid and Liquid Waste Management activities will be taken up in all Gram panchayats. Funds for Solid and Liquid Waste Management activities, with cap of ₹ 7/12/15/20 lakh may be made available for Gram Panchayats having upto 150/300/500/more than 500 households.
- Development and use of Innovative, Low cost and User friendly technologies for toilets and Solid and Liquid Waste Management is being pursued.
- Demand is sought to be created by triggering 'Behaviour change' amongst the rural population, by intensifying Information, Education and Communication (IEC) and Inter Personal Communication (IPC) campaigns as sanitation is a mindset issue.
- Outputs (Construction) and Outcomes (Usage) of toilets under the programme will be monitored.
- Strong Administrative structure will be set up for the Mission at Central, State and District and GP levels to ensure effective implementation.
- Use of Technology to monitor household coverage with toilets, through Hand held devices to capture photos of beneficiary, toilet and Latitude and Longitude information into the Management Information System, has been taken up.

(c) Under Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin), conjoint approach to Water supply and Sanitation has been adopted. The provision of Incentives for the IHHLs has also been enhanced from ₹ 10000 under the Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan to ₹ 12000 under the SBM(G), with the additional provision of ₹ 2,000/- to provide for water availability for hand-washing and cleaning of toilets.

(d) Under the Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin), in order to achieve the objectives by 2019, the total fund requirement is estimated to be ₹ 1,34,386 crore, out of which central share is ₹ 1,00,447 crore. The resources for the Mission are proposed to be made available *inter-alia* through:-

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

**Swachh Bharat Mission**

1566. SHRI A.U. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of schemes/programmes outlined to be undertaken under the Swachh Bharat Mission;

(b) whether any concrete steps have been outlined for further progress of the mission after its initial success and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of manners in which this Mission would function on the National and the State and district levels;

(d) how Government plans on ensuring continued implementation and enforcement of the Abhiyan in the country; and

(e) whether Government intends on laying down penal provisions for those who violate cleanliness norms in the country and if so, the details thereof and if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH): (a) to (d) The Swachh Bharat Mission has been launched on 2nd October, 2014, which aims, *inter-alia*, at keeping towns and villages clean and attaining an open defecation free India by 2nd October, 2019.

The Swachh Bharat Mission comprises of two Sub Missions, namely the Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) [(SBM(G))] and Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban) for rural and urban areas respectively.

The details of the activities to be undertaken under the SBM(G) are:-

- Incentives for the construction of Individual household latrine (IHHL) of ₹ 12000, including central share of ₹9000.00 (₹ 10800.00 in case of special category states) and State share of ₹ 3000.00 (₹ 1200.00 in case of special category states) is available to all BPL households and to identified Above Poverty Line (APL) households (all SCs/STs, small and marginal farmers, landless labourers with homestead, physically handicapped and women-headed households).
- Upto ₹ 2 lakh is available for the construction of Community Sanitary Complexes at a sharing pattern of 60:30:10 (Centre: State: Community)



- Funds for Solid and Liquid Waste Management projects is available for each Gram Panchayat, with a cap of ₹ 7/12/15/20 lakh to be applicable for Gram Panchayats having upto 150/300/500/ more than 500 households on a Centre and State/GP sharing ratio of 75:25.
- Provision for Information, Education and Communication activities (IEC) is available at 8% of total Project cost, with 3% to be utilised at the Central level and 5% at State level
- The demand for sanitation facilities is to be created by triggering 'Behaviour change' by intensifying Information, Education and Communication (IEC) and Inter Personal Communication (IPC) campaigns as Sanitation is a Mindset issue.
- Outputs (Construction) and Outcomes (usage) will be monitored.
- Strong Administrative structure is being set up for the Mission at Central, State and District and GP levels.
- Use of Technology to Monitor Household coverage through a Hand held device to capture photos of beneficiary, toilet and Coordinates is being taken up.

At the national level the Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) will be implemented through Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation. At State and District levels, the Mission will be implemented through State Swachh Bharat Missions and District Swachh Bharat Missions respectively. These Missions will ensure implementation of the activities as per the guidelines and instructions of the SBM(G).

(e) As Sanitation is a State subject, it is the State Governments which have the power to make penal provisions for those who violate cleanliness norms.

#### **Supply of safe drinking water to households**

1567. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether 20 per cent of households have to travel more than half a kilometer for drinking water;

(b) whether over 20 per cent of Indians get their water from unsafe sources including untreated sources for tap-users and uncovered wells;

(c) whether it is a fact that less than five per cent of households get their drinking water from a tap; and

(d) if so, the measures taken to supply safe drinking water in every household in rural India?

THE MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. As per Census 2011, 22.10% of rural households have to travel more than half a kilometer for fetching drinking water in rural areas while 8.1% of the urban households have to fetch drinking water from a distance of more than 100 metres.

(b) Yes, Sir. as per Census 2011, 24.4% of households access drinking water from sources that include untreated water from taps, uncovered wells and other sources.

(c) No, Sir. As per Census 2011, 30.8% of the rural households get their drinking water from taps. As per the information entered by the States on the Integrated Management Information (IMIS) of the Ministry the percentage rural population covered with Piped water supply as on 1.04.2014 is 46.77.

(d) The Government of India administers the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) under which the financial and technical assistance is provided to States to supplement their efforts to provide adequate safe drinking water to the rural population. A budgetary allocation of ₹ 11,000 crores has been provided for NRDWP in 2014-15. Under NRDWP, the Government of India has given priority to cover partially covered habitations and quality affected habitations with safe drinking water. In the Twelfth Five year plan period, the focus is on piped water supply. The Government of India is taking all steps to cover all rural habitations and households with safe and adequate drinking water supply on a continuous basis.

#### **Safe and clean drinking water**

1568. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has formulated any State-wise and year-wise road map to provide safe and clean drinking water to all by 2020; and

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

THE MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH): (a) and (b) Rural drinking water supply is

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

Government has made a Strategic Plan for providing drinking water supply in rural areas of the Country. Under the Strategic Plan for rural drinking water supply for the period 2011-2022, covering the two Five Year Plan periods, the interim goal till 2017 *i.e.* by the end of Twelfth Five Year plan period, is to cover 50% of all rural households with piped water supply, and 35% of rural households with household tap connections. By 2022, the goal is to cover 90% of rural households with piped water supply and with 80% having household tap connections. For this the Ministry provides technical and financial assistance to the States.

#### **Quality of drinking water**

1569. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that NRDWP guidelines clearly mentions that IS-10500 standards have to be followed regarding quality specifications of drinking water being supplied in rural areas;
- (b) if so, whether the above standards are really being followed in the country;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) what efforts the Ministry is making to ensure that IS-10500 is strictly followed in the country?

THE MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH): (a) to (c) As per Annexure-1, on page-41 of the Guidelines of National Rural Drinking Water Programme, Water is defined as safe if it is free from biological contamination (guinea worm, typhoid, cholera, typhoid, etc.) and within the chemical contamination (excess fluoride, brackishness, iron, arsenic, nitrate, etc.) as per IS-10500 standard of Bureau of Indian Standards as revised in 2012. State Governments are following this standard for some of the major contaminants of local importance and reporting water quality affected habitations which have such contaminants

in excess of permissible limits of IS-10500.

(d) During all review meetings, Annual Action Plan meetings, Workshops, Conferences and during field visits of the officers of the Ministry, the State Department dealing with rural drinking water supply have been advised to follow drinking water quality standards as per IS-10500 while providing such facilities in the rural habitations of the country. The Ministry has published and distributed the Uniform Drinking Water Quality Monitoring Protocol to all States for standardization of water quality testing in laboratories at various levels, wherein it has been prescribed to follow IS-10500 standard while supplying drinking water.

**Shortage of drinking water in backward and tribal areas**

1570. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is acute shortage of drinking water in the backward and tribal dominated rural areas of the country including Kangra, Lahaul and Spiti, Bilaspur and Kinnaur regions in Himachal Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to provide drinking water to such backward and tribal dominated rural areas across the country, funds allocated/released for the purpose during the Twelfth Five Year Plan, year-wise and State/UT wise?

THE MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH): (a) and (b) The Ministry maintains the data regarding coverage of rural population with drinking water supply in terms of habitations only. Data in this respect on the basis of backwardness is not being maintained. As a whole, there is a shortage of drinking water. Shortage of drinking water to a rural habitation can be defined as a habitation where all the population is not being provided with the potable drinking water of 40 litres per capita per day (lpcd). Such habitations are called partially covered habitations. Similarly habitations where water is contaminated through chemical contaminants or bacteriological contaminants are categorized as quality effected habitations. The Ministry has an online Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) in which States have reported status of rural habitations in terms of coverage of adequate and potable drinking water supply as fully covered, partially covered and quality affected habitations. As far as Scheduled Tribes concentrated habitations is concerned, as reported by the State in the Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of

the Ministry, the State of Himachal Pradesh has 3242 Scheduled Tribes concentrated habitations. The position of fully covered habitations, partially covered habitations and quality effected habitations for Himachal Pradesh state for each district including Kangra, Lahaul and Spiti, Bilaspur and Kinnaur under Scheduled Tribes category is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

The State/UT-wise details regarding coverage with regard to tribal areas in the country are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) Rural water supply is a State subject. This Ministry supplements the efforts of the States to provide drinking water supply including through piped drinking water supply schemes by providing technical and financial assistance to the States under the centrally sponsored National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) in rural areas of the country. The State Governments are vested with powers to select, plan and implement drinking water supply schemes under the NRDWP. The Ministry has urged the States to take up more piped drinking water supply schemes in the Twelfth Five Year Plan period under the NRDWP. Funds allocated/released for the purpose during the Twelfth Five Year Plan Period, year and State/UT - wise is given in Statement-III.

***Statement-I***

*The position of Fully Covered habitations, Partially Covered habitations and quality effected habitations for Himachal Pradesh*

Sl. No.	District	Total	Fully Covered	Partially Covered	Quality Affected
		No of Habitation	No of Habitation	No of Habitation	No of Habitation
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Bilaspur	83	43	40	0
2.	Chamba	2130	1633	497	0
3.	Hamirpur	9	8	1	0
4.	Kangra	202	189	13	0
5.	Kinnaur	267	260	7	0
6.	Kullu	19	19	0	0
7.	Lahul And Spiti	327	279	48	0
8.	Mandi	54	21	33	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	Shimla	11	10	1	0
10.	Sirmaur	47	31	16	0
11.	Solan	76	63	13	0
12.	Una	17	16	1	0
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>3242</b>	<b>2572</b>	<b>670</b>	<b>0</b>

**Statement-II**

*The State/UT-wise details regarding coverage with regard to tribal areas in the country*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Scheduled Tribe (No. of habitations)		
		As on 01.04.2014	Target (2014-15)	Achievement (As on 4.12.14)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7603	381	164
2.	Bihar	1766	152	68
3.	Chhattisgarh	49978	7018	2953
4.	Goa	50	0	0
5.	Gujarat	14633	1192	312
6.	Haryana	0	0	0
7.	Himachal Pradesh	3242	85	44
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	2930	130	50
9.	Jharkhand	55352	6454	1890
10.	Karnataka	2516	515	305
11.	Kerala	40	0	0
12.	Madhya Pradesh	55771	5037	3051
13.	Maharashtra	17505	676	166
14.	Odisha	57600	7550	2671
15.	Punjab	0	0	0
16.	Rajasthan	21697	442	50
17.	Tamil Nadu	2706	56	25

1	2	3	4	5
18.	Telangana	7560	552	289
19.	Uttar Pradesh	808	3	2
20.	Uttarakhand	1230	28	6
21.	West Bengal	9175	421	212
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	7005	232	104
23.	Assam	17507	1934	184
24.	Manipur	2257	141	88
25.	Meghalaya	9007	404	52
26.	Mizoram	769	80	9
27.	Nagaland	1504	117	120
28.	Sikkim	816	58	27
29.	Tripura	4750	810	454
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	91	0	0
31.	Puducherry	0	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	66	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	6	0	0
34.	Lakshadweep	9	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>355949</b>	<b>34468</b>	<b>13296</b>

***Statement-III***

*Details of Financial Allocation and Releases under NRDWP  
during Twelfth Five Year Plan*

(₹ in crores)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2012-13		2013-14		2014-15 (As on 03.12.2014)	
		Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	563.39	485.14	635.44	631.52	334.03	163.77
2.	Bihar	484.24	224.3	432.38	338.95	483.81	187.36

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.	Chhattisgarh	168.89	148.64	136.13	135.2	163.83	88.66
4.	Goa	6.07	0.03	5.5	0	5.31	0
5.	Gujarat	578.29	717.47	533.73	515.07	532.40	261.34
6.	Haryana	250.24	313.41	229.46	229.52	239.28	166.17
7.	Himachal Pradesh	153.59	129.9	138.51	130.81	150.93	72.42
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	510.76	474.5	462.43	414.82	508.01	226.63
9.	Jharkhand	191.86	243.43	172.85	243.29	195.11	90.46
10.	Karnataka	922.67	869.24	868.75	897.29	588.28	463.41
11.	Kerala	193.59	249.04	155.58	212.04	129.73	115.12
12.	Madhya Pradesh	447.33	539.56	404.80	474.95	446.55	400.63
13.	Maharashtra	897.96	846.48	788.47	690.27	778.15	356.17
14.	Odisha	243.91	210.58	227.35	317.07	227.80	190.13
15.	Punjab	101.9	144.27	96.89	147.95	87.03	58.53
16.	Rajasthan	1352.54	1411.36	1231.05	1332.49	1357.17	1236.89
17.	Tamil Nadu	394.82	570.17	273.63	387.11	351.39	295.53
18.	Telangana	-	-	-	-	198.93	185.45
19.	Uttar Pradesh	1060.87	980.06	923.19	794.93	896.14	382.52
20.	Uttarakhand	159.74	74.28	145.58	87.61	154.95	42.06
21.	West Bengal	523.53	502.36	490.63	485.83	442.32	210.76
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	145.32	223.22	201.23	237.32	78.63	71.81
23.	Assam	525.71	659.21	470.00	514.98	554.96	478.85
24.	Manipur	69.99	66.21	58.76	55.3	73.95	40.9
25.	Meghalaya	73.96	97.61	92.18	103.4	55.02	48.74
26.	Mizoram	48.35	47.92	38.42	44.89	45.51	15.73
27.	Nagaland	110.25	110.2	56.66	61.07	80.81	52.97



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
28.	Sikkim	36.69	32.36	16.88	26.56	25.75	24.85
29.	Tripura	70.66	100.59	59.29	89.93	66.67	61.7
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.15	0.78	1.04	0.09	0.99	0.44
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	0.00	0	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0.00	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0.00	0	0	0
34.	Delhi	0	0	0.00	0	0	0
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0.00	0	0	0
36.	Pondicherry	1.75	0.88	1.59	0.06	1.86	0
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>10290.02</b>	<b>10473.2</b>	<b>9348.40</b>	<b>9600.32</b>	<b>9255.30</b>	<b>5990.00</b>

**District projects under TSC/NBA**

1571. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of district projects sanctioned under Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC)/Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA) in the country including Himachal Pradesh during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(b) the targets set and achievements made in this regard during the said period, State-wise; and

(c) the number of Individual Household Latrines (IHHLs), school and *anganwadi* toilets constructed in Himachal Pradesh under TSC during that period along with the amount sanctioned, released and spent for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH): (a) The State/UT-wise total number of district projects sanctioned upto now and number of project sanctioned during each of the last three years and current year under Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC)/Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA) in the country including Himachal Pradesh is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) Since TSC/NBA was a demand driven scheme, hence no State-wise targets were fixed? However the number of Individual household latrines (IHHLs), School and Anganwadi toilets constructed under Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC)/Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA) as reported by the States on the online Monitoring Information System during last three years and current year. State/UT-wise is given in Statement-II (See below).

(c) The number of Individual Household Latrines (IHHLs), school and anganwadi toilets constructed in Himachal Pradesh along with the amount released and spent by the state under TSC/NBA during last 3 years and current year is as under:-

Year	IHHLs	School toilets	Anaganwadi toilets	Fund released (₹ in lakh)	Expenditure reported (₹ in lakh)
2011-12	30066	802	132	469.57	1274.65
2012-13	5183	1215	1066	1666.96	1666.96
2013-14	9170	638	38	3049.74	2261.76
2014-15 (Upto November, 2014)	34814	182	5	5239.15	579.89

**Statement-I**

*State/UT-wise Total No. of Project Sanctioned and no. of project sanctioned during last 3 years and current year under TSC/NBA*

State Name	No. of Project Sanctioned	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (Upto Nov'14)
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh	13	0	0	0	0
Arunachal Pradesh	16	0	0	0	0
Assam	26	0	0	0	0
Bihar	38	0	0	0	0
Chhattisgarh	27	0	0	0	11*
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	0	0	0	0
Goa	2	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
Gujarat	25	0	0	0	0
Haryana	21	0	0	0	1*
Himachal Pradesh	12	0	0	0	0
Jammu and Kashmir	21	0	0	0	0
Jharkhand	24	0	0	0	0
Karnataka	29	0	0	0	0
Kerala	14	0	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	50	0	0	0	0
Maharashtra	33	0	0	0	0
Manipur	9	0	0	0	0
Meghalaya	7	0	0	0	0
Mizoram	8	0	0	0	0
Nagaland	11	0	0	0	0
Odisha	30	0	0	0	0
Puducherry	1	0	0	0	0
Punjab	20	0	0	0	0
Rajasthan	32	0	0	0	0
Sikkim	4	0	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	29	0	0	0	0
Telangana	9	0	0	0	0
Tripura	8	0	0	0	4*
Uttar Pradesh	75	0	0	0	4*
Uttarakhand	13	0	0	0	0
West Bengal	19	0	0	0	0
	627	0	0	0	20*

\* These districts are created by re-organisation of earlier districts.

**Statement-II**

*State/UT-wise no. of Individual household latrines (IHHLs), school and Anganwadi toilets constructed under NBA during last three years and current year*

Sl. No.	State	2011-12				2012-13				2013-14				2014-15 (Upto Nov, 2014)			
		IHHLs	School toilets	Angan-wadi toilet		IHHLs	School toilets	Angan-wadi toilet		IHHLs	School toilets	Angan-wadi toilet		IHHLs	School toilets	Angan-wadi toilet	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	486390	5169	552	195102	2461	515	138721	2148	1305	35265	85	0				
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	27781	4	76	5760	0	8	14433	30	148	3540	110	42				
3.	Assam	510243	633	120	273240	77	76	160602	633	195	13907	21	42				
4.	Bihar	839927	22575	1521	796699	17009	4822	161646	5076	1437	41581	463	11				
5.	Chhattisgarh	82496	1918	365	52045	1387	220	67457	0	18	29376	0	0				
6.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0							
7.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
8.	Gujarat	321357	5182	474	171977	4666	451	155268	1114	490	101827	0	0				
9.	Haryana	103913	657	633	62949	148	315	116426	915	718	54821	1312	1196				
10.	Himachal Pradesh	30066	802	132	5183	1215	1066	9170	638	38	34814	182	5				
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	70626	2682	97	71900	2011	76	70884	363	4	386	0	0				
12.	Jharkhand	53479	1228	1067	48500	613	684	76818	682	163	40151	704	148				
13.	Karnataka	414782	1062	1046	296429	1758	687	505697	1483	1416	295758	240	566				

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
14. Kerala		2188	76	60	5674	34	322	39601	400	77	19364	286	16
15. Madhya Pradesh		900769	43687	1856	558189	1033	804	515583	59	364	249375	66	0
16. Maharashtra		519563	539	579	189306	159	5800	559042	20	311	98964	6	4
17. Manipur		55306	703	144	43917	0	53	35442	0	0	8000	0	0
18. Meghalaya		51550	2077	595	14406	1603	130	29012	1678	158	11944	1888	130
19. Mizoram		17237	0	236	4967	106	219	4524	689	81	461	35	5
20. Nagaland		46318	304	168	22149	28	20	20102	646	283	0	0	0
21. Odisha		359171	1984	3320	118318	1138	956	33759	373	45	22466	17	4
22. Puducherry		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
23. Punjab		32535	5	1197	57421	345	620	3912	0	162	1610	0	64
24. Rajasthan		730385	5297	2015	252800	15511	3421	266197	6730	5718	69091	0	40
25. Sikkim		0	0	0	0	0	0	3443	166	100	2755	505	36
26. Tamil Nadu		410794	5605	1202	324216	3095	2076	313402	1403	904	152860	1431	14
27. Telangana		167892	2139	496	189177	1738	1059	180682	3686	1504	61491	602	0
28. Tripura		24761	1035	777	7035	412	2	6077	65	871	9618	38	666
29. Uttar Pradesh		1613384	18	504	134873	30	80	789092	30	45	144984	1	0
30. Uttarakhand		125051	192	29	97815	344	19	91084	169	21	24243	25	0
31. West Bengal		800900	16898	9148	559115	19475	12176	608218	8500	5742	213136	4663	948
TOTAL		8798864	122471	28409	4559162	76396	36677	4976294	37696	22318	1741788	12680	3937

**Non-compliance of RTE norms**

1572.SHRIMATIVANDANACHAVAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of schools shut down for non-compliance of RTE norms so far, State-wise;
- (b) the details of schools given a notice for closure for non-compliance of those norms, State-wise;
- (c) whether Government has conducted an opinion poll in the areas where schools were shut down;
- (d) whether children in the areas, where the schools were shut down, have any viable alternatives for quality education; and
- (e) whether Government proposes to implement school vouchers giving freedom for the parents and children to choose their schools, in the backdrop of poor quality education in Government schools?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (d) No State Government has reported shutting down of any school due to non-compliance of the norms of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 which has come into force from 1st April, 2010. As per District Information System for Education (DISE) data, the number of schools imparting elementary education in 2009-10 was 13.03 lakh which has increased to 14.49 lakh in 2013-14.

(e) There is no proposal to implement school vouchers giving freedom for the parent and children to choose their schools. However, as per Section 12(1)(c) of the RTE Act, private unaided non-minority schools are to provide admission on 25% seats in class I or pre-primary as the case may be, for children from disadvantaged and economically weaker sections of society.

**Education of underprivileged children**

1573.SHRIMATIVANDANACHAVAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has data on the number of slum children, street children and the children of migrant labourers and if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(b) the steps taken to integrate those children into the school education system;

(c) whether Government has any schemes to support NGOs and voluntary organisations engaged in education of underprivileged children, including children in slums and streets; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) The number of Out of School Children (OoSC) living in slums was estimated at 4.73 lakh in 2014 as per All India Survey of OoSC conducted by an independent agency. State-wise details of OoSCs living in slums are given in Statement-I (*See below*). During 2014-15, States have identified 1.35 lakh children affected by migration. State wise status is given in Statement-II (*See below*). There is no specific data of street children available.

(b) Under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), steps taken to include such children are, inter alia, opening of schools in the neighbourhood, construction of additional class rooms, provision of drinking water & toilet facility, provision of additional teachers, textbooks, uniforms (for all girls and children belonging to SC, ST and BPL families in government schools), provision of residential schools/Hostels, Transport/Escort facility, special training programmes providing flexible bridge courses and Mid Day Meals.

(c) and (d) The SSA framework of implementation encourages participation of NGOs and civil society organisations in implementation and monitoring of the programme and its components.

***Statement-I***

*Number and Percentage of Out of school children living in Slum areas - 2014*

Sl. No.	State	Total Estimated Slum out of school Children
	<b>Central Zone</b>	<b>99765</b>
1.	Chhattisgarh	0
2.	Madhya Pradesh	77125
3.	Uttar Pradesh	7308
4.	Uttarakhand	15332
	<b>East Zone</b>	<b>122664</b>
5.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	275

Sl. No.	State	Total Estimated Slum out of school Children
6.	Bihar	41096
7.	Jharkhand	0
8.	Odisha	23876
9.	West Bengal	57417
	<b>North Zone</b>	<b>100227</b>
10.	Chandigarh	0
11.	Haryana	2849
12.	Himachal Pradesh	0
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	0
14.	NCT of Delhi	79631
15.	Punjab	11776
16.	Rajasthan	5972
	<b>North-East Zone</b>	<b>15223</b>
17.	Assam	14947
18.	Arunachal Pradesh	0
19.	Manipur	0
20.	Meghalaya	0
21.	Mizoram	0
22.	Nagaland	0
23.	Sikkim	0
24.	Tripura	277
	<b>South Zone</b>	<b>62603</b>
25.	Andhra Pradesh	14080
26.	Goa	0
27.	Karnataka	25540
28.	Kerala	0
29.	Lakshadweep	0



Sl. No.	State	Total Estimated Slum out of school Children
30.	Puducherry	0
31.	Tamil Nadu	22983
	<b>West Zone</b>	<b>72647</b>
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0
34.	Gujarat	37893
35.	Maharashtra	34754
	ALL INDIA	473130

***Statement-II****Migrant Children 2014-15*

Sl. No.	State	No. of children
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12205
2.	Assam	712
3.	Bihar	813
4.	Chhattisgarh	1131
5.	Gujarat	28503
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	5032
7.	Jharkhand	423
8.	Karnataka	18261
9.	Madhya Pradesh	4689
10.	Maharashtra	53508
11.	Odisha	9930
	TOTAL	135207

*Source:* State Governments.

**Quality control of mid day meals**

1574. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any mechanism in place to test the quality of mid day meals served in schools;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of test results of mid day meal samples during the last five years; and
- (d) the steps Government is planning to ensure the continuous supply of quality foods to school children?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (c) The Mid Day Meal Guidelines provide for engagement of accredited labs by the State Governments for testing of the meals served in the schools. Two States viz. Delhi and Punjab have engaged accredited laboratories for testing of meals samples. The Central Government has requested other States also to conduct testing of meals through accredited labs. The Government of NCT Delhi has reported that 2244 meal samples have been tested since 2010.

(d) The Government has taken following steps to ensure quality meals to the children:

- (i) Upward revision of cooking cost by 7.5% every year from 2010.
- (ii) Engagement of cook-cum-helpers with an honorarium of ₹ 1000 per month to each cook-cum-helper.
- (iii) Revision of norms for construction of kitchen-cum-stores for safe storage and preparation of meals in a hygienic environment.
- (iv) Training to cook-cum-helpers by the States on safety, quality and hygiene.
- (v) Instructions to States for procurement of Agmark quality and branded items.
- (vi) Tasting of meals by 2-3 adults including at least one teacher.

#### **B. Tech seats in Delhi**

1575. SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of seats available in B.Tech in various universities in Delhi, at present and the number of seats available in each university;
- (b) whether the seats available are meager compared to the population of the State;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether Government is proposing to increase the number of seats during the next year; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) The University Grants Commission (UGC) has informed that four Universities and one Deemed to be University in Delhi, are offering B. Tech. programmes. The university-wise breakup of intake capacity in B.Tech. courses in Universities and Deemed to be Universities in Delhi is as under:

Name of University	Intake
Delhi Technological University, Delhi	1713
Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University, New Delhi	5995*
Jamia Hamdard University	120
Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi	700
University of Delhi, Delhi	40
TOTAL	8568

\* includes colleges intake

(b) to (e) In addition to the above-mentioned seats, B. Tech. Programme is also being offered in Delhi by Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi; National Institute of Technology, Delhi; School of Planning and Architecture, New Delhi; and Indraprastha Institute of Information Technology, Delhi. The All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) has informed that the overall availability of seats in B.Tech. courses may be meager in comparison to the population of Delhi. However, the National Capital Region (NCR) is having sufficient number of Engineering Colleges located in the states of Uttar Pradesh, Haryana and Rajasthan to accommodate students from Delhi.

#### **Programme for meritorious students**

1576.SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government on the Central Board of Secondary Education has held a programme to felicitate meritorious students;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the number of students, particularly from Odisha, felicitated in the programme;
- (d) the criteria laid down for selection of students for the programme;
- (e) whether adequate financial assistance is provided to the meritorious students which would help poor and tribal students to pursue studies; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (c) Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) organized ABHINANDAN programme on 14th August 2014 to facilitate meritorious students including seven students from Odisha.

(d) to (f) The following were Selection Criteria for selection of students:-

- Toppers of every course, with parental income ceiling of ₹50,000/- per annum.
- Students who have been part of the 24 teams in the Science Exhibition 2013.
- Students who have excelled in CBSE competition Sports Programme in 2013.

The Central Board of Secondary Education provides the following scholarships/ reward schemes to meritorious students:-

- Reward of ₹1 Lakh to 200 toppers including SC/ST and General category who have studied from Class IX to XII in CBSE affiliated Government Schools from 2013. From 2014, reward is being provided to 400 toppers.
- Single Girl Child Scholarship for pursuing further studies for Classes XI & XII @ ₹500/- p.m. as per eligibility of candidates according to scheme.
- The Central Board of Secondary Education provides Board Merit Scholarship Scheme for SC/ST candidates @ ₹250/- for Class-X per Month and ₹500/- for Class-XII per Month.
- Scholarship to the wards of CBSE employees' who secured 60% or equivalent Grades of 60% @ ₹ 400/- for Class-VI to VIII and ₹500/- for Class-IX & XII per month.

The Central Board of Secondary Education also facilitates Central Sector Scholarship Scheme (CSSS) for pursuing graduation & post graduation level for professional as well as academic courses to meritorious students of Class-XII @ ₹ 10000/- for graduation level and ₹20000/- for post-graduation level (per annum). The scheme is fully funded by Ministry of Human Resource Development.

**Access of women students to AMU library**

1577. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:

SHRI D. RAJA:

SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA:

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

(a) whether the Vice-Chancellor of Aligarh Muslim University has recently ordered that women undergraduate students would not be given access to the Maulana Azad Library, the main library on the campus and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(b) whether the Central Government has sought an explanation from AMU on the issue; and

(c) if so, the response of AMU in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) As per the information provided by the Aligarh Muslim University (AMU), the present Vice-Chancellor has not given any orders on the Maulana Azad Library issue.

(b) On the basis of Press Report of discriminatory action on denial of access of girl students of Women College to the Maulana Azad Library, several clarifications were sought from the AMU.

(c) AMU has clarified that there is no restriction on entry of girls, studying at AMU main campus to the Maulana Azad Library. Only girls of Women's College, which is located three kilometres away, were not given membership of this Library for various reasons. AMU has further informed that in compliance of the Allahabad High Court ruling dated 25.11.2014 in PIL No. 61150 of 2014 girls of Women's College can now have access to the Maulana Azad Library from 08.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. every Sunday commencing from 7th December, 2014.

**Remedial teaching under RTE Act**

1578. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Right to Education Act (RTE) addresses the need for remedial teaching only for students who enter school after the age of six years rather than ensuring remediation for all children who are behind the grade level;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Act allows schools to have significantly less than 25 per cent enrolment of disadvantaged students because it does not specify that 25 per cent needs to be maintained beyond the entry level;

(c) whether the Act does not adequately address the lack of quality teachers; and

(d) if so, what actions Government proposes to rectify the situation?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) Section 4 of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 provides for the admission of a child above six years of age in class I or a child who has not been admitted in any school or though admitted, could not complete his or her elementary education, in a class appropriate to his or her age. The Act provides for special training to children to enable them to enrol in the appropriate class.

(b) Section 12(1)(c) of the RTE Act, 2009 mandates reservation in private unaided non-minority schools for children belonging to weaker sections and disadvantaged groups in admission to Class I or pre-primary, as the case may be, to the extent of at least 25% seats and to provide free education till the completion of elementary level.

(c) and (d) In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 23(1) of the RTE Act, 2009, National Council for Teachers Education (NCTE) has been notified by the Central Government as the academic authority to lay down the minimum qualifications required for a person to be appointed as a teacher. Accordingly, NCTE vide its notification dated 23.08.2010 (as amended from time-to-time) has prescribed the minimum qualifications for classes I to VIII and the passing of a Teacher Eligibility Test (TET), in order to be recruited as a teacher. Minimum academic and professional qualifications and qualifying the TET, has been done to ensure quality of teachers.

**Ranking of Indian universities**

1579. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that, out of 723 Indian universities, not even one figured in the world's top 200 universities;

(b) if so, whether the Central Government proposes to boost higher education infrastructure in the country and improve its quality to compete with their counterparts in the world; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) Yes, Sir. However, there are several international ranking systems, which use different values, indices and parameters to rank higher educational institutions. None of these systems are universally accepted and are always open to criticism.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. The University Grants Commission (UGC) has taken various measures for educational reforms, such as the introduction of a semester system, the regular updating of curricula and Choice Based Credit Systems (CBCSs), etc. The UGC has issued the UGC Minimum Qualifications for Appointment of Teachers and other Academic Staff in Universities and Colleges and Measures for the Maintenance of Standards in Higher Education, Regulations, 2010 for improving the standard of teaching in Indian universities. It has also issued the Mandatory Assessment and Accreditation of Higher Educational Institutions, Regulations, 2012 whereby all eligible higher Educational institutions are required to get themselves accredited.

UGC also implements various schemes aimed at improving the quality of higher education, such as Universities with Potential for Excellence (UPE), Colleges with Potential for Excellence (CPE), Special Assistance Programme (SAP), Centres with Potential for Excellence in a Particular Area (CPEPA) etc.

The All India Council of Technical Education (AICTE) has informed that in order to promote quality of technical education, it has introduced various schemes such as Research Promotion Scheme, Faculty Development Programme, Visiting Professorship, National Faculty in Engineering and Technology with Industrial Collaboration (NAFETIC), Innovation Programme Scheme and Quality Improvement Programme etc. It has also issued the Mandatory Accreditation of all Programs/Courses in Technical Education Institutions, University Departments and Institutions Deemed to be Universities imparting Technical Education Regulations, 2014 which makes it mandatory for each technical education institution, university department and institution Deemed to be University imparting technical education to get its programs/courses accredited.

Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan

(RUSA), the overall quality of existing State higher educational institutions is sought to be improved by ensuring their conformity to prescribed norms and standards and adoption of accreditation as a mandatory quality assurance framework. Certain academic, administrative and governance reforms are a precondition for receiving funding under RUSA.

The UGC has also issued the Promotion and Maintenance of Standards of Academic Collaboration between Indian and Foreign Educational Institutions, Regulations, 2012, which provide a framework for academic collaboration between Indian and foreign higher educational institutions. AICTE too has issued Regulations for Entry and Operation of Foreign Universities/Institutions imparting Technical Education in India to facilitate collaboration and partnerships between Indian and Foreign Universities/Institutions in the field of technical education, research and training.

#### **Assessment of primary education**

1580. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has made any assessment of primary education, being imparted in the country, including teaching staff and infrastructural facilities;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of requirements of primary teachers and vacancies, buildings, furniture, toilets etc. right now in all States, State-wise;
- (d) the schemes to help the States to improve primary school infrastructure in States; and
- (e) what help has been provided to Chhattisgarh under various schemes during the last three year?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) programme has an inbuilt concurrent evaluation and monitoring system. It is reviewed twice every year by a Joint Review Mission (JRM) comprising independent experts and members of external funding agencies, covering all States by rotation. The 20th JRM was held from 7th-17th October, 2014. In addition 38 Monitoring Institutions assess implementation of the SSA Programme in the districts, and every district is assessed within a cycle of two years. Educational data on outcomes, is collected through a Unified District Implementation



System of education every year. All these evaluations and information are placed in the public domain on the Ministry's website.

(c) As per Unified District Information System for Education (UDISE) 2013-14, there are 9,08,690 primary schools. The State-wise details of Pupil-Teacher Ratio and average Student-Classroom Ratio in primary schools are given in Statement (See below).

(d) and (e) Under SSA, financial support is provided to all States/UTs for creation and improvement of school infrastructure. The Government of India has released ₹ 85015.73 lakh, ₹ 76699.44 lakh and ₹ 38864.59 lakh in 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 (as on 21st November, 2014) respectively to the State of Chhattisgarh for SSA implementation.

***Statement***

*State-wise details of Pupil-Teacher Ratio and average Student-Classroom Ratio in primary schools*

State/UT	Pupil-Teacher Ratio	Average Student Classroom Ratio
1	2	3
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	9	10
Andhra Pradesh	23	22
Arunachal Pradesh	13	11
Assam	24	29
Bihar	38	55
Chandigarh	15	28
Chhattisgarh	21	22
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	20	22
Daman and Diu	26	31
Delhi	25	36
Goa	21	20
Gujarat	21	22
Haryana	24	26
Himachal Pradesh	13	11

1	2	3
Jammu and Kashmir	9	10
Jharkhand	30	22
Karnataka	18	14
Kerala	17	16
Lakshadweep	9	17
Madhya Pradesh	24	22
Maharashtra	25	24
Manipur	13	13
Meghalaya	21	19
Mizoram	14	13
Nagaland	14	14
Odisha	20	21
Puducherry	14	15
Punjab	19	21
Rajasthan	18	18
Sikkim	7	7
Tamil Nadu	19	19
Tripura	12	14
Uttar Pradesh	41	31
Uttarakhand	20	16
West Bengal	27	24
ALL STATES	25	25

Source: UDISE, 2013-14

#### Basic amenities in schools

1581. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of schools lacking access to basic amenities like toilets, drinking water and electricity, etc., State-wise;

(b) the details of schemes available to improve basic infrastructure in Government schools particularly in Chhattisgarh;

(c) whether Government has held discussions with the States recently to construct toilets in all the Government schools within a year;

(d) whether Government has offered special grants to States for the said purpose and if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and

(e) whether Government proposes to construct toilets under PPP mode and if so, the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) As per Unified District Education System for Education (UDISE) 2013-14, 2.03 lakh government schools in the country lack toilet facilities, 54,553 schools do not have drinking water facilities and 5.57 lakh schools do not have electricity connectivity. State-wise position on number of schools lacking access to these facilities is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

Government of India financially supports all States and Union Territories, for augmentation and improvement of school infrastructure under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) programmes.

(c) to (e) In pursuit of the national call to provide toilets in all schools within a year, private & public sector corporates have committed to construction of 1,58,503 toilets till date and Government of India has sanctioned 73,746 toilets under SSA and 2477 toilets in RMSA. Sanctions for toilets given to States/UTs under these Centrally sponsored schemes, State-wise is given in Statement-II (*See below*). Government of India reviews progress of implementation of SSA & RMSA including building of toilets, with the State Education Secretaries on a regular basis.

***Statement-I***

*Details indicating State-wise position on number of schools lacking access to basic amenities like toilets, electricity and water*

Sl. No.	State Name	Number of Schools without facilities		
		Toilets	Electricity	Water
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	25	47	2
2.	Andhra Pradesh	24964	3848	4830

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	2650	2424	778
4.	Assam	19031	41670	7150
5.	Bihar	24026	68976	5426
6.	Chandigarh	0	0	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	10214	22427	2271
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	47	11	0
9.	Daman and Diu	4	0	0
10.	Delhi	0	0	0
11.	Goa	198	10	1
12.	Gujarat	1080	97	9
13.	Haryana	905	214	29
14.	Himachal Pradesh	973	858	165
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	9680	20409	2805
16.	Jharkhand	6361	37096	3662
17.	Karnataka	266	302	29
18.	Kerala	180	314	56
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	16307	98290	4953
21.	Maharashtra	1997	6039	688
22.	Manipur	201	2569	430
23.	Meghalaya	3885	6376	3092
24.	Mizoram	666	718	150
25.	Nagaland	362	1871	822
26.	Odisha	19009	43971	1857
27.	Puducherry	0	0	0
28.	Punjab	1275	0	44
29.	Rajasthan	4488	51933	4132

1	2	3	4	5
30.	Sikkim	37	357	35
31.	Tamil Nadu	5583	668	0
32.	Telangana	17672	2990	4892
33.	Tripura	366	3236	533
34.	Uttar Pradesh	5568	86148	3551
35.	Uttarakhand	1562	4727	817
36.	West Bengal	23736	49286	1344
	TOTAL	203318	557882	54553

***Statement-II***

*Details showing toilets sanctioned under SSA and RMSA  
Programmes during 2014-15*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Elementary Level (SSA)	Secondary Level (RMSA)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1784	-
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2379	2
3.	Assam	16914	1073
4.	Bihar	2192	-
5.	Gujarat	2950	-
6.	Haryana	586	29
7.	Himachal Pradesh	35	90
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	6945	360
9.	Jharkhand	-	288
10.	Karnataka	19	236
11.	Kerala	145	2
12.	Madhya Pradesh	8540	-
13.	Manipur	-	24
14.	Meghalaya	3515	14
15.	Mizoram	665	2
16.	Nagaland	212	-

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Elementary Level (SSA)	Secondary Level (RMSA)
17.	Odisha	5758	102
18.	Punjab	916	35
19.	Rajasthan	678	-
20.	Sikkim	47	10
21.	Tamil Nadu	270	-
22.	Telangana	3875	-
23.	Tripura	325	16
24.	Uttar Pradesh	3979	6
25.	Uttarakhand	192	114
26.	West Bengal	10599	28
27.	Delhi	226	34
28.	Pondicherry	-	12
TOTAL		73746	2477

#### Implementation of RTE Act in minority institutions

1582. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government would bring out a policy decision on implementation of RTE Act in minority institutions;

(b) whether enforcement of RTE Act would pluck the minority rights in appointments of educators and whether minority rights could be protected in this matter; and

(c) whether getting minority status for institutions run by religious minorities is a herculean task and whether it could be simplified under a single window clearance system?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 was amended in 2012 to clearly state that the provisions of the said Act shall apply to conferment of rights on children to free and compulsory education subject to the provisions of Articles 29 and 30 of the Constitution of India. The Act would

not apply to Madrasas, Vedic Pathshalas and educational institutions primarily imparting religious instructions.

(c) The State Governments and specific notified statutory bodies are competent for this purpose.

#### **Restarting secondary school board examination**

1583. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a demand from some quarters to re-start secondary school board examination;

(b) if so, the details in this regard; and

(c) the reaction of Government to this demand?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (c) Currently, no such proposal is under consideration of Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE). The Board examination by CBSE has never been stopped. However, CBSE announced its decision to make the Class - X Board Examination optional in August, 2009 for those students of Senior Secondary Schools affiliated to CBSE who do not wish to move out of the CBSE system after Class - X. Change was made to encourage holistic development of students and reduce examination related stress.

#### **Decline of students in Government primary schools**

1584. SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is substantial drop of students from Government primary school and whether some of them opt for private schools;

(b) whether shortage of teachers and lack of training for untrained teachers seriously affect quality of transaction in classrooms leading to drop-outs;

(c) whether caste discrimination is another reason for it in some States; and

(d) the number of untrained teachers and unfilled posts of teachers in Government schools?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) There is a marginal decline in enrolment at primary level in government and government aided schools and increase in the enrolment in private schools.

(b) The study commissioned by the Government of India in 2013 shows that the main reason for dropout are economic reasons, family migration to other places and helping parents in domestic work, etc.

(c) Ministry has issued guidelines to States/UTs to prevent of discrimination of children belonging to weaker sections and disadvantaged groups in schools.

(d) As per the information furnished by the State Governments, 4,50,947 teachers are untrained while 1,53,731 are undergoing professional training. Out of 19.85 lakh teacher posts sanctioned under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) States/UTs have reported recruitment of 15.06 lakh teachers till 30th September, 2014.

#### **Promotion of education in villages**

1585. SHRIMATI THOTA SEETHARAMA LAKSHMI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has advised the higher educational institutions for promoting education in villages, adopting them as model villages;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of villages/districts proposed to be adopted as model villages in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) has recently launched a programme called the “Unnat Bharat Abhiyan” with an aim to connect institutions of higher education, including Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) with local communities to address the development challenges through appropriate technologies. Under this Abhiyan, Rural Technology Action Groups (RuTAGs) and centres for rural development in IITs will engage with rural issues for providing technology based solutions.

(c) Does not arise in view of (a) and (b) above.



**Objectives of IDMI**

1586. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the basic objectives of the scheme for Infrastructure Development of Private Aided/unaided Minority Institutes (IDMIs);
- (b) how the scheme is functioning in different States, especially in Maharashtra; and
- (c) whether Government proposes to strengthen and streamline the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) The Infrastructure Development in Minority Institutes (IDMI) scheme facilitates augmentation and strengthening of school infrastructure in minority institutions (elementary/secondary/senior secondary schools) for formal education of children of minority communities.

(b) So far under IDMI 862 minority institutions have been funded for augmentation of school infrastructure. The scheme is implemented through the State Governments. The minority institutions supported under the scheme so far, have been in Maharashtra (172), Gujarat (42), Haryana (28), Karnataka (84), Kerala (191), Madhya Pradesh (29), Rajasthan (17), Uttarakhand (125), Sikkim (52), Mizoram (49), Assam (4), Tamil Nadu (1), Jammu and Kashmir (1) and in Uttar Pradesh (67).

(c) The Government of India has enhanced the budget for minority education schemes to ₹375 crores in the current financial year as compared to ₹225 crore in 2013-14, in the Department of School Education in the Government of India.

**Quality of mid day meals**

1587. SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of children affected by the poor quality of mid day meals served in schools during the last three years and the current year; and
- (b) the steps taken by Government to ensure quality of food in schools?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) The Mid Day Meal programme covers 10.80 crore children

per day and is one of the largest in the world. The State-wise number of children affected by poor quality of mid day meal served in the schools during the last 3 years and the current year is given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) The Government has taken following steps to ensure quality meals to the children:-

- (i) Upward revision of cooking cost by 7.5% every year from 2010.
- (ii) Engagement of cook-cum-helpers with an honorarium of ₹ 1000 per month to each cook-cum-helper.
- (iii) Training to cook-cum-helpers on safety, quality and hygiene aspects.
- (iv) Construction of kitchen-cum-stores for safe storage and preparation of meals in a hygienic environment.
- (v) States instructed to procure Agmark quality and branded items for preparation of mid day meals.
- (vi) Tasting of meals by 2-3 adults including at least one teacher before serving to children.
- (vii) System of testing of food samples by accredited laboratories.

**Statement**

*State-wise and Year-wise number of children affected by poor quality of meals*

Sl. No.	State	2011	2012	2013	2014
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-	-	145
2.	Andhra Pradesh	-	-	-	183
3.	Bihar	-	100	167	281
4.	Chhattisgarh	-	-	-	1
5.	Delhi	148	12	-	42
6.	Haryana	25	-	-	-
7.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	7
8.	Jharkhand	-	-	-	80
9.	Karnataka	-	-	-	356

Sl. No.	State	2011	2012	2013	2014
10.	Madhya Pradesh	9	85	-	215
11.	Maharashtra	-	-	-	17
12.	Odisha	-	-	39	111
13.	Rajasthan	-	-	78	11
14.	Tamil Nadu	-	-	158	-
15.	Uttar Pradesh	-	-	-	30
16.	West Bengal	-	50	-	25
TOTAL		182	247	442	1504

#### **Migratory hostel programme**

1588. SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the current status of the migratory hostel programme run by the Central Government under SSA;
- (b) the number of beneficiaries of the programme; and
- (c) whether the migratory hostels had an impact on the success of 'special training programmes' and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) Central Government has approved 4511 seasonal hostels for 1.35 lakh children affected by migration during 2014-15 under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan.

(c) This intervention is arranged in districts where there is a high level of migration. The seasonal hostels obviate the need for "special training programmes" as children continue to remain in regular schools in their neighbourhood, but stay in these hostels when their families migrate for work outside the district.

#### **Establishment of IIITs under PPP mode**

1589. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has decided to establish 20 IIITs in the country under PPP mode;

(b) whether it is also a fact that, in the first phase, 5 IIITs were decided to be established in 2013 and Gujarat has already established IIIT Vadodara and its academic session has commenced from July, 2013;

(c) whether the Gujarat Government has requested to sanction one more IIIT in Surat for which land and industry partners have also been identified; and

(d) if so, by when the Central Government is likely to issue formal sanction letter therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) Yes, Sir. The Union Cabinet, on 07.12.2010 approved a scheme, based on Public-Private-Partnership (PPP) model, for setting up 20 new Indian Institutes of Information Technology (IIITs).

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The proposal for establishment of IIIT at Surat will be considered by Council of IIITs, as and when it is constituted.

#### **Language Labs in Kendriya Vidyalayas**

†1590. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that, with a view to make students proficient in languages, Government proposes to set up Language Labs in Kendriya Vidyalayas throughout the country;

(b) if so, by when such labs would be set up in those Vidyalayas;

(c) the amount of expenditure expected to be incurred per school on good books and CD-DVD players, etc. in libraries to be set up in those labs;

(d) by when the basic requirements would be met; and

(e) whether, after success of this experiment in Kendriya Vidyalayas, it would be implemented in other Government and private schools too?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (e) No such proposal is under consideration. However, one Language Lab has been set up in Kendriya Vidyalaya, Colaba No. 3, Mumbai on experimental basis, as an initiative at school level.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Infrastructure Development under SSA**

1591. SHRI MOTI LAL VORA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether more than 60 per cent allocation made under SSA are spent on salaries as a result of which infrastructure development suffers;
- (b) if so, whether Government proposes to make separate allocation for infrastructure development for schools to promote school education particularly in rural areas; and
- (c) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (c) Allocations under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) programme including teacher salary and school infrastructure, are based on a State's Annual Work Plan & Budgets (AWP&B) proposals and final approval by the Government of India. In the AWP&B approvals, for all States/UTs for 2014-15, 56.14% was on account of teacher salaries and 17.90% for civil works.

**Students' unions in colleges and universities**

1592. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether elected students' unions exist in colleges and universities in the country;
- (b) if so, in how many States students' union elections are conducted;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) whether Government has any plans to ensure elections in the colleges and universities throughout the country?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (d) The information regarding elections to students' unions is not centrally maintained. University Grants Commission (UGC) had sent the recommendations of Lyngdoh Committee Report on students' union elections in colleges/universities to all Universities for strict compliance by them. However, information available is given in Statement.

**Statement***University Grants Commission*

*Details of Central Universities who have submitted the Lyngdoh Committee compliance Report or who are having students' council*

Sl. No.	Name of the University	States
1.	Aligarh Muslim University	Uttar Pradesh
2.	Banaras Hindu University	Uttar Pradesh
3.	University of Delhi	Delhi
4.	University of Hyderabad	Telangana
5.	Jamia Millia Islamia	Delhi (Subject Association)
6.	Jawaharlal Nehru University	Delhi
7.	North Eastern Hill University	Meghalaya
8.	Pondicherry University	Puducherry
9.	Visva Bharati	West Bengal (students' council)
10.	Assam University	Assam (students' council)
11.	Tezpur University	Assam
12.	Mizoram University	Mizoram
13.	Maulana Azad National Urdu University	Telangana
14.	Mahatma Gandhi Antarrashtriya Hindi Vishwavidyalaya	Maharashtra (students' council)
15.	University of Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh
16.	Manipur University	Manipur
17.	Rajiv Gandhi University	Arunachal Pradesh
18.	Tripura University	Tripura
19.	Sikkim University	Sikkim
20.	Central University of Bihar	Bihar
21.	Central University of Gujarat	Gujarat (students' council)
22.	Central University of Haryana	Haryana
23.	Central University of Himachal Pradesh	Himachal Pradesh (students' council)

Sl. No.	Name of the University	States
24.	Central University of Jharkhand	Jharkhand (students' representatives in Academic Council, etc.)
25.	Central University of Karnataka	Karnataka (students' council)
26.	Central University of Jammu	J&K
27.	Central University of Kashmir	J&K
28.	Central University of Kerala	Kerala
29.	Central University of Orissa	Odisha
30.	Central University of Punjab	Punjab
31.	Central University of Rajasthan	Rajasthan (students' council)
32.	Central University of Tamil Nadu	Tamil Nadu
33.	Dr. Harisingh Gour Vishwavidyalaya	Madhya Pradesh
34.	Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya	Chhattisgarh
35.	Hemwati Nandan Bahuguna Garhwal University	Uttarakhand
36.	The English and Foreign Languages University	Hyderabad
37.	Indira Gandhi National Tribal University	Madhya Pradesh (students' council)
38.	Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University	Uttar Pradesh (students' council)
39.	Nagaland University	Nagaland

*Statement showing the details of State Universities who have submitted the Lyngdoh Committee compliance Report.*

1.	Indira Kala Sangeet Vishwavidyalaya	Chhattisgarh
2.	Goa University	Goa
3.	National Academy of Legal Studies and Research University	Andhra Pradesh
4.	Mahatma Gandhi Kashi Vidyapith	Uttar Pradesh
5.	Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University	Delhi

Sl. No.	Name of the University	States
6.	Presidency University	West Bengal
7.	Shree Sankaracharya University of Sanskrit	Kerala
8.	Mahatma Gandhi University	Kerala
9.	Cochin University of Science and Technology	Kerala
10.	Calicut University	Kerala
11.	Ranchi University	Jharkhand
12.	The Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda	Gujarat
13.	Mangalore University	Karnataka
14.	University of Kota	Rajasthan
15.	J. N. Vyas University	Rajasthan

*Statement showing the details of Deemed Universities who have submitted the Lyngdoh Committee compliance Report.*

1.	Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha, Tirupati	Andhra Pradesh
2.	Jamia Hamdard, New Delhi	New Delhi
3.	Gujarat Vidyapith, Ahmedabad	Gujarat
4.	Tata Institute of Social Science, Mumbai	Maharashtra
5.	Institute of Chemical Technology, Mumbai	Maharashtra
6.	Avinashilingam Institute for Home Science and Higher Education, Coimbatore	Tamil Nadu
7.	Gandhigram Rural Institute, Dindigul	Tamil Nadu
8.	Dayalbagh Educational Institute, Agra	Uttar Pradesh
9.	Gurukul Kangri Vishwavidyalaya, Haridwar	Uttarakhand

#### **Implementation of NSQF**

1593. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the status and the details of implementation of the Central Government's project, the National Skill Qualification Framework (NSQF), Sector-wise;



(b) whether any State has included it in school curriculum in the current academic year; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) National Skill Qualification Framework (NSQF) has been notified by Ministry of Finance in the Gazette of India on 27th December, 2013, which is a unique quality assurance framework. As per the clause 14(iv) of the notification the action plan has been scheduled as immediate, after 3rd year and 5th year for rolling out the NSQF. The Plan of implementation immediately upon the Notification of the NSQF are:

- (i) All other framework, including the National Vocational Educational Qualification Framework (NVEQF) released by the Ministry of HRD on 03.09.2012, would cease to exist, and would be superseded by NSQF.
- (ii) The NSQF compliant training/educational programmes/courses would be entitled to receive Government funding on a preferential basis.

In this regard, All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) has notified AICTE Regulation 2012 (Grant of Approval for conducting Vocational Education Program, Community College courses and Skill Knowledge Providers under NVEQF) and has issued a mandate to all technical institutes to train 100 students in each specialization under NSQF. AICTE has designed the contents in 14 sectors and 67 specializations and the same are available on AICTE web portal [www.aicte-india.org/vocationaledu.php](http://www.aicte-india.org/vocationaledu.php). AICTE has also developed Skill Assessment Matrix for Vocational Advancement of Youth (SAMVAY). This credit framework, aimed at promoting lateral and vertical mobility, is an effort to integrate skill and vocational development with mainstream general education. Accordingly UGC has launched two schemes namely community college and B.Voc Degree Programme under NSQF in Universities and Colleges across the country (157 community college and 127 B.Voc degree programme) catering to need to different sector have been approved till date. Now, MHRD has also launched Credit Framework for Skill and Education under NSQF on 11th November, 2014.

(b) and (c) Sir, the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of “Vocationalisation of Secondary and Higher Secondary Education (VS&HSE) is being implemented in 2035 schools in 25 States/UTs under the scheme of “Rashtriya Mahdyamik Shiksha Abhiyan”. The details of the States/UTs and schools are given in Statement.

**Statement**  
*Implementation of NSQF*

Sl. No.	State	No. of Schools	No. of Sectors	Sectors				
1	2	3	4	5				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	26	4	Automobile	IT & ITes	Retail	Security	- - - - -
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	21	2	-	IT & ITes	-	-	Travel and Tourism - - - - -
3.	Assam	60	2	-	IT & ITes	Retail	-	- - - - -
4.	Bihar	38	5	Automobile	-	Retail	Security	Travel and Tourism Beauty & Wellness - - - - -
5.	Chandigarh	6	2	-	IT & ITes	Retail	-	- - - - -
6.	Chhattisgarh	25	3	Automobile	IT & ITes	Retail	-	- - - - -
7.	Delhi	22	4	Automobile	IT & ITes	Retail	Security	- - - - -
8.	Goa	38	7	Automobile	IT & ITes	Retail	Security	Travel and Tourism Beauty & Wellness Health Care - - - - -
9.	Haryana	240	7	Automobile	IT & ITes	Retail	Security	- Beauty & Wellness Physical Education - - - - -
10.	Himachal Pradesh	200	6	Automobile	-	Retail	Security	Travel and Tourism Health Care - Agriculture - - - - -
11.	Jharkhand	24	5	Automobile	IT & ITes	-	Security	Travel and Tourism Health Care - - - - -
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	132	5	Automobile	IT & ITes	-	Security	Travel and Tourism Health Care - - - - -

1	2	3	4	5				
13.	Karnataka	250	4	Automobile	IT & ITes	Retail	Security	- - - - -
14.	Madhya Pradesh	50	2	-	IT & ITes	-	Security	- - - - -
15.	Maharashtra	350	3	Automobile	-	Retail	-	Health Care - - - - -
16.	Manipur	39	5	-	IT & ITes	-	Security	Travel and Beauty & Health - - - - - Tourism Wellness Care
17.	Nagaland	5	2	-	IT & ITes	-	-	Travel and - - - - - Tourism
18.	Odisha	30	2	Automobile	IT & ITes	-	-	- - - - -
19.	Punjab	100	6	Automobile	IT & ITes	Retail	Security	Beauty & Health - - - - - Wellness Care
20.	Rajasthan	70					Trades not yet finalized by the State	
21.	Sikkim	52	3	-	IT & ITes	Retail	-	Travel and - - - - - Tourism
22.	Uttar Pradesh	100	4	Automobile	IT & ITes	Retail	Security	- - - - -
23.	Uttarakhand	44	4	Automobile	IT & ITes	Retail	-	Health Care - - - - -
24.	West Bengal	93	4	Automobile	IT & ITes	Retail	Security	- - - - -
25.	Telangana	20	4	-	-	-	-	- - - - -
TOTAL No. SCHOOLS		2035					-	- - - - -

**Speaking books**

†1594. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether books speaking through special techniques are being provided to blind students studying in different universities, institutes and colleges in the country;

(b) whether, keeping in view the requirements of blind students studying in those colleges, the college and university administration are providing all the required books and notes; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) Yes, Sir. As per the information furnished by the National Institute for the Visually Handicapped (NIVH), an Autonomous body of the Department of Disability Affairs, speaking books/talking books are being provided to blind students studying in different Universities, institutes and colleges in the country by the NIVH and 38 other voluntary organizations. A list of 39 talking book libraries in the country is given in Statement (*See* below). Some of these are functioning from University/college premises. The NIVH has further reported that there are 32 talking book studios in the country with per day capacity of 249 hours of recording talking books. Also, 175 books in 6 languages have been converted, under a project in National Mission on Education through Information and Communications Technology (NMEICT), into “Accessible Study Material” in e-text DAISY format for the benefit of “Print Impaired Students”.

(b) and (c) In addition to the facilities made available by the NIVH and the Department of Disability Affairs for the blind students under its scheme of Assistance to Disabled Persons (ADIP), the University Grants Commission (UGC), under the component of “Providing Special Equipment to augment Educational Services for Differently-abled Persons” in its scheme of Higher Education for Persons with Special Needs (HEPSN), encourages Universities and Colleges to procure devices such as computers with screen reading software, low-vision aids scanners, mobility devices etc. and provide facility of Readers to enrich the educational experiences of visually challenged students. The Guidelines of the Scheme are available at <http://www.ugc.ac.in/pdfnews/1604485 person-with-disabilities-Uni.pdf> and <http://www.ugc.ac.in/pdfnews/5471032 person-with-disabilities.pdf> for Universities and Colleges, respectively.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

***Statement****List of 39 Talking Book libraries in the country*

Sl. No.	Name of the Organisation	Address
1.	Saksham	486 Double Storey, New Rajendra Nagar, New Delhi-110060
2.	NAB-Delhi	Sector 5, R. K. Puram New Delhi-110022
3.	The Blind Relief Association	Lal Bahadur Shastri Marg, New Delhi-110 003.
4.	Score Foundation	17/107 Lower Ground Floor, Vikram Vihar, Lajpat Nagar-4 New Delhi-110024
5.	St. Xaviers Resource Centre for the Visually Challenged	Saint Xaviers College, 5, Mahapalika Marg, Mumbai-400001
6.	Blind Peoples Association - Kol	6B Panchanantala Road, 2nd Floor, Kolkata - 700029
7.	NAB-Chandigarh	Room No:2 Second Floor, Karuna Sadan Building, Sector-11B, Chandigarh
8.	Arushi	1 Shivaji Nagar, Near Gas Rahat Court, Bhopal- 462016
9.	NAB-Mount Abu	East View, Coomie P. Merwanji Marg, Dilwara Road, Mount Abu-307501 (Rajasthan)
10.	Shubham	First Floor, Agarwal Bhawan, Jawaharlal Road, Muzaffarpur-842001 (Bihar)
11.	University of Delhi	Central Library, University of Delhi, Delhi -110007
12.	Mitra Jyoti	CA Site P - 22, 18th cross, 31st Main-1, HSR Layout, Behind NIFT College, Bangalore - 560 102

Sl. No.	Name of the Organisation	Address
13.	NIVH	116 Rajpur Road, Dehradun- 248001
14.	Samarthanam Trust	#11, Villasuchitha, 17th “A” Main, 1st Cross, 2nd Phase, J.P. Nagar, Bangalore-560078
15.	NIVH Chennai	No: 522 Trunk Road, Near Karayan Chavadi, Poonamallee, Chennai, Tamil Nadu-56
16.	Samrita Trust	Plot no: 54, Vayupuri, Secunderabad-500094
17.	RSVI	A-303 Gopala Apartment, Narahi, Ramteerath Marg, Lucknow-226001
18.	Chakshumathi	TC 28/145, Post Office Lane, KRA-66, Kaithmukku, Trivandrum-695024
19.	Cheema Trust	House No: 64, Sector 9 A, Chandigarh-160009
20.	AICB	Near Rajeev Gandhi Cancer Hospital, Sector 5, Rohini, Delhi-110085
21.	Human development Institute	Village- Dabala (MEW), P.O. Machadi Via Rajgadh, District- Alwar. (Rajasthan)
22.	NAB-Karnataka	NAB Rehabilitation Complex, C.A. Site No.-4, NAB Road, Jeevan Bima Nagar, Bangalore-560 075.
23.	TTI-Pune	109 Dr. Helen Keller Road, Ramtekdi, Hadapsar, Pune-411013
24.	L.V. Prasad Eye Institute	Road No-2, Banjara Hills, Hyderabad-500034 (Andhra Pradesh)

Sl. No.	Name of the Organisation	Address
25.	M.P. Welfare Society for the Blind	33, B/D Kila Maidan, Indore-452006
26.	JNU	New Mehrauli Road, New Delhi-110067
27.	Niwant Andh Mukh Vikasalaya	Survey No 33/1 Plot 75, Vidyanagar, Pune-411032
28.	Vision Through Ears	Qtr No: II-3, APSSRDI Campus, APSSRDI, Kirikera, Hindupur, Anantapur Dist, Andhra Pradesh-515211
29.	NAB-Kullu	National Association for the Blind, H.P State Branch, Kullu Mahila Kalyan Bhawan, Sarwari Bazar, Kullu Himachal Pradesh-175101
30.	C.H. Mohamad Koya Library	CH. Mohammed Koya Library, University of Calicut, PO Calicut University, Malappuram, Dist. Kerela- 673635
31.	IAB	SK-33, Sindhoran Kalan Village, Near Chowki No:2, Delhi-110052
32.	Government Institute for the Blind	Braille Bhawan, Near power house, Chandigarh Road, Jamalpur, Ludhiana, Punjab-141011
33.	Blind People's Association,	Vastrapur, Ahmedabad, Gujarat
34.	NAB (India)	Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan Road.Worli Seaface, Mumbai, Maharashtra-400025
35.	Blind Relief Association Durgabai	Deshmukh College of Special Education, New Delhi

Sl. No.	Name of the Organisation	Address
36.	Society for the Visually Handicapped	A.P.T.I.B 123, Dover Road, Kolkata-700019, West Bengal
37.	National Federation of the Blind	Bahadurgarh, Haryana
38.	Rotary Hellen Keller Talking Book, Library for Handicapped	Vizhyagam, Madurai-625010 Tamil Nadu
39.	Talking Book Library	Xavires Resource Centre for the Visually Challenged, St. Xavires College, Mumbai, Maharashtra

#### Shortage of Urdu teachers

1595. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- whether there is shortage of Urdu teachers in schools being run by the Central Government;
- if so, the details thereof, State-wise;
- whether steps have been taken to fill these vacancies; and
- if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) In Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas run through an autonomous organization, Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti, of the Ministry of Human Resource Development, there are 84 sanctioned posts of Urdu teachers of which 32 have been filled up. The State-wise details are given below:-

Sl. No.	State	Sanctioned	In Position	Vacant
1.	Madhya Pradesh	02	02	0
2.	Uttar Pradesh	41	21	20
3.	Himachal Pradesh	01	0	01
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	21	01	20
5.	Bihar	11	04	07
6.	Jharkhand	08	04	04
	TOTAL	84	32	52



(c) and (d) The Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti has already conducted interviews for filling up of 46 vacant posts of Trained Graduate Teacher (TGT) (Urdu) on direct recruitment basis during July, 2014 against which 34 candidates have been recommended for appointment.

**Separate toilets for boys and girls**

1596. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT:

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL:

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has decided to provide separate toilets for boy and girl students in all the schools of the country within a time-frame;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Central funds have been made available to Maharashtra for this purpose; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (d) The Government has decided to provide every school with toilets within one year, with a separate girls' toilet. The corporate sector has been requested to use their corporate social responsibility (CSR) funds for this national endeavour. Central funds of ₹ 4405.66 lakh has been released to Maharashtra under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) in 2014-15 (till 30th November, 2014) for school infrastructure including construction of toilets.

**Modernization of madarsas**

1597. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is taking steps for the modernization of madarsas;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the details of the funds allocated and released for the purpose during the last three years, State-wise and year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (c) The Government under the Scheme for Promotion of Quality Education in Madarsas (SPQEM) supports Madarsas for introducing modern curriculum like Science, Maths, Social Science, English for which it supports appointment of teachers, setting up of Science and Computer Laboratories and affiliation to the National Institute for Open Schooling for certification at par with the national education system. The details of funds released under the scheme during last three years, State-wise and year-wise is given in Statement.

**Statement***Funds released to States under SPQEM during last three years*

(₹ In lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	2011-12 Amount	2012-13 Amount	2013-14 Amount
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	-	48.96
2.	Assam	459.53	349.85	-
3.	Bihar	-	55.54	-
4.	Chhattisgarh	229.7	721.79	529.33
5.	Haryana	-	-	18.36
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	538.6	-	-
7.	Karnataka	210.58	-	-
8.	Kerala	-	776.88	7117.88
9.	Madhya Pradesh	1085.53	2104.42	1912.02
10.	Maharashtra	147.52	168.44	210.7
11.	Rajasthan	71.95	392.66	335.21
12.	Tripura	-	199.41	288.72
13.	Uttar Pradesh	11173.35	12986.83	7351.49
14.	Uttarakhand	34.62	493.435	460.71
TOTAL		13951.38	18249.255	18273.38

**Sanctioned teaching posts in central universities**

1598. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of sanctioned teaching posts in the central universities across the nation;
- (b) the details of sanctioned teaching posts lying vacant in those universities; and
- (c) the steps taken by Government to fill these vacancies in a time-bound manner?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) The details of sanctioned teaching posts and the posts lying vacant in 39 Central Universities under the purview of University Grants

Commission, central university-wise, is given in Statement-I (*See* below). The details of sanctioned teaching posts and the posts lying vacant in Indira Gandhi National Open University are given in Statement-II (*See* below).

(c) Different universities and colleges are adopting different methods/processes to address faculty shortages in order to ensure that studies of students are not affected. These include hiring *ad-hoc* faculty, appointing temporary faculty, engaging services of retired teachers and engaging visiting faculty etc.

In the UGC Regulations on Minimum Qualifications for Appointment of Teachers and Other Academic Staff in Universities and Colleges and Measures for the maintenance of standards in Higher Education 2010, under para 12.2, UGC has clearly mentioned that all the sanctioned/approved posts in the university system shall be filled up on an urgent basis.

Besides, subject to availability of vacant positions and fitness, teachers shall also be re-employed on contract appointment beyond the age of sixty five years upto the age of seventy years. Re-employment beyond the age of superannuation shall, however, be done selectively, for a limited period of 3 years in the first instance and then for another further period of 2 years purely on the basis of merit, experience, area of specialization and peer group review and only against available vacant positions.

While approving the Budget Estimates (Non-Plan) and Revised Estimates, all the Central Universities are exhorted by the UGC to fill up the teaching positions at the earliest.

Further, in order to meet the situation arising out of shortage of teachers in universities and other teaching institutions and the consequent vacant positions therein, the age of superannuation for teachers in Central Educational Institutions has already been enhanced from sixty two to sixty five years *w.e.f.* 23.3.2007.

UGC recently wrote to all the Central Universities to give topmost priority for identifying the causes for the vacancies and make concerted efforts to fill up the vacancies as per UGC norms, at an early date to ensure that the teaching work of the Universities is not affected.

Further, UGC initiated a scheme called Operation Faculty Recharge for augmenting the research and teaching resources of universities to tackle the shortage of faculty in the university system. So far the UGC has recruited 163 Faculty under this Scheme.

The vacancy of teachers was also discussed prominently in the conference of Vice Chancellors of Central Universities on 6th & 7th Feb., 2014 under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble President of India, in which Vice Chancellors were exhorted to fill up the vacancies in a time bound manner. The matter of filling up of vacancies was also emphasised in the Retreat of Vice Chancellors of Central Universities, Chaired by Hon'ble HRM held on 12th & 13th September, 2014 at Chandigarh.

**Statement-I**  
*Details of Reservation-wise Teaching staff strength as on 1.7.2014 in Central Universities*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of University	No. of Sanctioned Posts								No. of Existing Posts								No. of Vacant Posts								Sanctioned Existing																									
			GEN				SC				ST				OBC				PWD				Total				GEN				SC				ST				OBC				PWD				Total				Total	Vacant
			5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23																															
Non-NER Central																																																				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	M. A. N. Urdu University	29	6	3	0	1	39	16	0	1	0	1	18	13	6	2	0	0	21	302																															
		Associate	55	11	5	0	2	73	35	1	0	0	1	37	20	10	5	0	1	36	167																															
		Assistant	91	29	14	51	5	190	71	14	5	19	3	112	20	15	9	32	2	78	135																															
2.	University of Hyderabad	Professor	82	16	8	0	2	108	62	10	0	0	0	72	20	6	8	0	2	36	556																															
		Associate	174	34	17	0	4	229	161	7	1	0	1	170	13	27	16	0	3	59	413																															
		Assistant	130	32	16	33	8	219	110	24	12	18	7	171	20	8	4	15	1	48	143																															
3.	The English & Foreign Languages	Professor	26	4	2	0	0	32	20	2	1	0	0	23	6	2	1	0	0	9	237																															
		Associate	50	6	3	0	1	60	35	5	1	0	1	42	15	1	2	0	0	18	191																															
		Assistant	74	22	14	32	3	145	71	19	14	22	0	126	3	3	0	10	3	19	46																															
4.	Chhattisgarh	Guru	46	8	4	0	0	58	18	1	1	0	0	20	28	7	3	0	0	38	433																															
		Ghasidas	84	16	8	0	0	108	36	2	0	0	0	38	48	14	8	0	0	70	233																															
		Vishwa-vidyalaya	136	39	19	72	1	267	94	25	11	44	1	175	42	14	8	28	0	92	200																															
5.	Delhi	University of Delhi	197	39	19	0	9	264	118	1	0	0	1	120	79	38	19	0	8	144	1706																															
		Associate	480	97	48	0	23	648	258	5	1	0	2	266	222	92	47	0	21	382	804																															
		Assistant	378	119	59	214	24	794	302	52	19	32	13	418	76	67	40	182	11	376	902																															

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
6.		Jamia Millia Islamia	Professor Associate Assistant	121 193 388	0 0 67	0 0 20	0 0 0	1 3 10	122 196 485	86 171 363	1 0 67	0 0 20	0 0 0	0 0 6	87 171 456	35 22 25	-1 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1 3 4	35 25 29	803 714 89
7.		Jawaharlal Nehru Univ.	Professor Associate Assistant	136 244 208	24 43 40	13 19 16	0 0 39	7 10 10	180 316 313	90 194 171	4 6 31	0 1 11	0 0 17	2 1 4	96 202 234	46 50 37	20 37 9	13 18 5	0 0 22	5 9 6	84 114 79	809 532 277
8.	Madhya Pradesh	Dr. Harisingh Gour Vish.	Professor Associate Assistant	39 71 87	7 13 28	4 7 14	0 0 50	1 2 6	51 93 185	8 37 134	2 3 43	0 0 7	0 0 .45	0 0 2	10 40 231	31 34 -47	5 10 -15	4 7 7	0 0 5	1 2 4	41 53 -46	329 281 48
9.		Indira Gandhi National Tribal University	Professor Associate Assistant	18 34 46	3 6 13	1 3 6	0 0 23	0 0 0	22 43 88	8 11 28	1 1 11	0 0 6	0 0 20	0 0 0	9 12 65	10 23 18	2 5 2	1 3 0	0 0 3	0 0 0	13 31 23	153 86 67
10.	Maharashtra	M.G.A. Hindi Vishwa- vidyalaya	Professor Associate Assistant	14 13 28	3 2 9	1 0 4	0 0 16	0 0 2	18 15 59	10 8 22	1 2 6	0 0 2	0 0 11	0 0 2	11 10 43	4 5 6	2 0 3	1 0 2	0 0 5	0 0 0	7 5 16	92 64 28
11.	Puducherry	Pondicherry University	Professor Associate Assistant	52 105 153	9 20 39	4 10 19	0 0 42	1 3 9	66 138 262	30 87 143	1 15 34	0 0 17	0 0 34	1 3 9	32 105 237	22 18 10	8 5 5	4 10 2	0 0 8	0 0 0	34 33 25	466 374 92
12.	Uttarakhand	H.N.B. Garhwal University	Professor Associate Assistant	33 63 162	6 12 51	3 6 25	0 0 92	1 3 11	43 84 341	16 35 207	0 2 15	0 0 4	0 0 19	0 1 4	16 38 249	17 28 -45	6 10 36	3 6 21	0 0 73	1 2 7	27 46 92	468 303 165

13. Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh Muslim University	Professor	184	0	0	0	1	185	104	0	0	0	0	104	80	0	0	0	1	81	1510
		Associate	364	0	0	9	373	263	0	0	0	0	0	263	101	0	0	0	9	110	1108
		Assistant	941	0	0	0	11	952	740	0	0	0	1	741	201	0	0	0	10	211	402
14.	Banaras Hindu University	Professor	196	37	17	0	5	255	130	1	0	0	0	131	66	36	17	0	5	124	1932
		Associate	407	76	37	0	11	531	312	6	1	0	0	319	95	70	36	0	11	212	1230
		Professor																			
		Assistant	574	168	84	303	17	1146	644	91	26	18	1	780	70	77	58	285	16	366	702
15.	B.B.A.U.	Professor																			
		Associate	38	8	3	0	0	49	30	4	0	0	0	34	8	4	3	0	0	15	105
		Professor																			
		Assistant	53	14	6	26	0	99	35	6	4	16	0	61	18	8	2	10	0	38	70
16.	University of Allahabad	Professor																			
		Associate	142	28	14	0	5	189	57	1	0	0	2	60	85	27	14	0	3	129	339
		Professor																			
		Assistant	295	82	41	149	17	584	202	22	8	32	1	265	93	60	33	117	16	319	513
17. West Bengal	Visva Bharati	Professor																			
		Associate	116	23	11	0	4	154	100	9	2	0	0	111	16	14	9	0	4	43	522
		Professor																			
		Assistant	198	62	31	112	12	415	232	54	26	50	4	366	-34	8	5	62	8	49	117
Total (I) (Non-Central Univs.)		Professor																			
		Associate	2633	395	191	0	80	3299	1830	69	7	0	12	1918	803	326	184	0	68	1381	7466
		Professor																			
		Assistant	3942	814	388	1254	146	6544	3569	514	192	397	58	4730	373	300	196	857	88	1814	3996



23.	C.U. of Kashmir	Professor Associate Professor Assistant Professor	17 31 45	3 6 13	1 3 6	0 0 24	0 1 2	0 41 90	21 3 22	6 3 5	0 0 3	0 0 9	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	6 3 39	11 28 23	3 6 8	1 3 3	0 0 15	0 1 2	15 38 51	152 48
24.	Jharkhand	C.U. of Jharkhand	Professor Associate Professor Assistant Professor	20 37 58	2 5 12	1 3 6	0 0 22	0 45 99	23 9 37	9 9 10	0 0 4	0 0 21	0 0 1	0 0 73	0 0 21	9 28 21	11 28 21	2 5 2	1 3 2	0 0 1	0 0 0	14 36 26	167 91
25.	Karnataka	C.U. of Karnataka	Professor Associate Professor Assistant Professor	16 31 40	3 5 11	1 3 6	0 0 21	0 40 80	20 7 22	9 7 22	0 1 5	0 0 2	0 0 9	0 0 0	0 0 38	9 8 18	7 24 18	3 4 6	1 3 4	0 0 12	0 1 2	11 32 42	140 55
26.	Kerala	C.U. of Kerala	Professor Associate Professor Assistant Professor	17 31 41	3 6 12	1 3 6	0 0 22	0 2 84	21 42 19	1 10 5	0 0 2	0 0 9	0 0 0	0 0 35	0 0 7	1 21 22	16 21 22	3 6 7	1 3 4	0 0 13	0 2 3	20 32 49	147 46
27.	Odisha	C.U. of Odisha	Professor Associate Professor Assistant Professor	18 33 44	3 6 13	1 3 6	0 0 23	1 43 88	23 43 2	0 1 10	0 0 2	0 0 1	0 0 3	0 0 17	0 0 11	0 32 34	18 32 34	3 6 11	1 3 5	0 0 20	1 1 1	23 42 71	154 18



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
28.	Punjab	C.U. of Punjab	Professor	17	3	1	0	0	21	1	0	0	0	0	1	16	3	1	0	0	20	147
			Associate	32	6	3	0	1	42	1	0	0	0	0	1	31	6	3	0	1	41	39
			Professor																			
			Assistant	42	12	6	22	2	84	28	2	0	7	0	37	14	10	6	15	2	47	108
			Professor																			
29.	Rajasthan	C.U. of Rajasthan	Professor	18	3	1	0	0	22	8	0	1	0	0	9	10	3	0	0	0	13	153
			Associate	34	6	3	0	0	43	17	0	0	0	0	17	17	6	3	0	0	26	94
			Professor																			
			Assistant	47	13	6	22	0	88	40	7	4	17	0	68	7	6	2	5	0	20	59
			Professor																			
30.	Tamil Nadu	C.U. of Tamil Nadu	Professor	18	3	1	0	0	22	2	0	0	0	0	2	16	3	1	0	0	20	151
			Associate	34	6	3	0	0	43	6	0	0	0	0	6	28	6	3	0	0	37	29
			Professor																			
			Assistant	44	14	6	22	0	86	10	4	1	5	1	21	34	10	5	17	-1	65	122
			Professor																			
TOTAL-II (New CUs)				232	40	13	0	3	288	57	1	1	0	0	59	175	39	12	0	3	229	2014
			Associate	439	77	39	0	12	567	84	3	1	0	0	88	355	74	38	0	12	479	704
			Professor																			
			Assistant	592	167	81	296	23	1159	313	74	29	132	9	557	279	93	52	164	14	602	1310
			Professor																			
TOTAL (I + II)				1540	227	103	0	37	1907	839	29	4	0	5	877	701	198	99	0	32	1030	13476
			Associate	3072	472	230	0	92	3866	1914	72	8	0	12	2006	1158	400	222	0	80	1860	8170
			Professor																			
			Assistant	4534	981	469	1550	169	7703	3882	588	221	529	67	5287	652	393	248	1021	102	2416	5306

**NER Central Universities**

[illegible]



TOTAL-I (Non-NER Central Universities)	Professor	1308	187	90	0	34	1619	782	28	3	0	5	818	526	159	87	0	29	801	1462
	Associate Professor	2633	395	191	0	80	3299	1830	69	7	0	12	1918	803	326	184	0	68	1381	7466
	Assistant	3942	814	388	1254	146	6544	3569	514	192	397	58	4730	373	300	196	857	88	1814	3996
TOTAL-II (New Central Universities)	Professor	232	40	13	0	3	288	57	1	1	0	0	59	175	39	12	0	3	229	2014
	Associate Professor	439	77	39	0	12	567	84	3	1	0	0	88	355	74	38	0	12	479	704
	Assistant	592	167	81	296	23	1159	313	74	29	132	9	557	279	93	52	164	14	602	1310
TOTAL-III (NER Central Universities)	Professor	326	45	22	7	7	407	193	4	5	0	1	203	133	41	17	7	6	204	2638
	Associate	565	82	37	19	12	715	390	27	18	0	2	437	175	55	19	19	10	278	1921
	Assistant	902	189	114	282	29	1516	859	129	117	166	10	1281	43	60	3	116	19	235	717
GRAND TOTAL (Non-NER CUs + New CUs + NER CUs)	Professor	1866	272	125	7	44	2314	1032	33	9	0	6	1080	834	239	116	7	38	1234	16114
	Associate	3637	554	267	19	104	4581	2304	99	26	0	14	2443	1333	455	241	19	90	2138	10091
	Assistant	5436	1170	583	1832	198	9219	4741	717	338	695	77	6568	695	453	245	1137	121	2651	6023

***Statement-II****Details of SC/ST faculty in IGNOU as on 31.10.2014*

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

**Scheme for computer education in schools**

1599. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has formulated any scheme to impart computer education in schools from primary level;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of schools identified in Delhi for the purpose; and
- (d) the details of funding pattern for the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (d) Under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan programme, States and UT's are assisted in setting up Computer Aided Learning facilities at upper primary stage of education, with focus on science and mathematics learning. The Government of NCT of Delhi has been assisted as other States/UTs under the norms of the scheme.

**Ratings of universities and higher educational institutions**

1600. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware of four different ratings of world universities and higher educational institutions released by four different prestigious institutions;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether none of the Indian institutions appeared in the first 100 ranks and if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Some of the better known ranking system, in operation, are (i) the Academic Ranking of World Universities (ARWU), (ii) the Quacquarelli Symonds (QS) System, (iii) The Times Higher Education (THE) World University Rankings, (iv) Global MBA Rankings of Financial Times London, (v) The Webometrics Ranking of World Universities, (vi) Leiden Ranking, (vii) the SCImago Institutions Rankings (SIR), (viii) the U-Multirank project etc.

(c) As per some global ranking systems, such as the The World University Rankings 2014-15, the QS World University Rankings: 2014-15 and the ARWU, no Indian university figures in the top 100 institutions.

There are several international ranking systems, which use different values, indices and parameters to rank higher educational institutions. None of these systems are universally accepted and are always open to criticism. Some of these parameters may not be relevant for Indian higher educational institutions and therefore, these rankings do not necessarily constitute a valid basis for benchmarking of Indian institutions. For instance, research is given considerable weightage in these rankings, whereas our universities have traditionally been teaching rather than research institutions.

The Government has recently constituted a committee, under the chairmanship of Secretary Higher Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development for evolving a National Rankings Framework.

#### **Mid day meals served in Delhi schools**

1601. SHRI PANKAJ BORA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that mid day meals served at Government schools in Delhi are a far cry from being healthy and nutritious;

(b) whether it is also a fact that, out of 2,244 mid day meal samples, 88 per cent of them have failed the test during the last five years;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether, in so many instances, children are falling sick after consuming mid day meals; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (e) The Government of NCT Delhi has reported that Shriram Institute for Industrial Research has been engaged for testing of the food samples. The Government of NCT Delhi has also reported that while food samples taken on dry basis earlier had passed the tests for nutritional and calorific values, the testing on wet basis *i.e.* on actuals received, introduced since 2010, has resulted in 88% of the samples not meeting the nutritional and calorific values. The number of instances and children affected after consuming mid day meals are 4 and 202 respectively since 2011.

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

#### **Quality of education in Government schools**

1602. SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the steps Government has taken to improve the quality of education in Government schools stipulated in RTE Act;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Act is meant to regulate private educational institutions to provide 25 per cent of seats and also to improve the standards of Government schools;

(c) the reasons for not initiating any action to improve the infrastructure and academic standards in Government schools as per the Act;

(d) whether it is not discriminatory to regulate private schools and not Government schools; and

(e) the steps taken to improve the infrastructure and standards in Government schools?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) The Government of India has financially supported State/ UT Governments to implement the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009, by augmenting school infrastructure, introducing Continuous and

Comprehensive Evaluation, and improved teacher pupil ratios. The National Council of Teacher Education (NCTE), as the academic authority under the RTE Act has laid down minimum qualifications and passing of the Teacher Eligibility Test (TET) for a person to be recruited as a teacher at elementary level.

(b) Under Section 12(1)(c) of the RTE Act, a school shall admit in class I, to the extent of at least 25% of the strength of that class, children belonging to weaker section and disadvantaged group in the neighbourhood and provide free and compulsory education till its completion.

(c) In view of (a) above, question does not arise.

(d) The RTE Act provisions are applicable for Government, Government aided and private schools for classes I-VIII.

(e) Under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), till 30th September, 2014, 2,02,112 primary schools and 1,55,390 upper primary schools have been opened, and buildings for 1,77,432 primary and 1,02,628 upper primary schools have been constructed. In addition, 16,29,990 additional classrooms, 8,17,036 toilets have been constructed, and drinking water facility has been provided in 2,25,440 schools. A total of 19.85 lakh teacher posts have been sanctioned under SSA at elementary level to improve the PTR, against which 15.06 lakh teacher posts have been filled up. States/UTs are also supported for distribution of free textbooks to all children, two sets of uniforms to all girls, SC/ST and BPL boys, providing academic support through Block Resource Centre and Cluster Resource Centre as well as for a focussed programme to improve learning outcomes such as Padhe Bharat Badhe Bharat.

#### **Research-oriented and qualitative education**

†1603. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether research-oriented and qualitative education has been lacking in the universities;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Ministry to raise standard of the research-oriented and qualitative education?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) The augmentation of research and development infrastructure in the university system is an ongoing endeavour. Rapid changes in

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



scientific and technical fields, the information technology revolution and the process of globalization pose challenges that require continuous upgradation of research facilities.

(c) The Government has taken various measures for the promotion and growth of research in the country. In scientific areas, these include the continuous increase in successive plan allocations for scientific departments, the setting up of new institutions for science education and research, the creation of centres of excellence and facilities in emerging and frontline areas in academic and national institutes, the establishment of new and attractive fellowships, strengthening of the infrastructure of Research and Development (R&D) in universities, encouraging public-private R&D partnerships, the recognition of R&D units and national awards for outstanding R&D for industries etc. The Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) had set up a Task Force for rejuvenation of Basic Scientific Research in Indian Universities under the Chairmanship of Prof. M.M. Sharma. Based on its recommendations action for strengthening science based education and research in Universities has been initiated.

The University Grants Commission (UGC) has been providing financial assistance under its Special Assistance Programme (SAP) to university departments to put in place facilities to accelerate research in the country. The UGC is continually taking steps to encourage students to undertake research work. It has started the following schemes for promoting research work in universities: Infrastructure grants to Centre of Advanced Study (CAS)/Departmental Special Assistance (DSA)/ Departmental Research Support (DRS/Non-SAP Departments), Infrastructure grants to College with Potential for Excellence/Autonomous Colleges, Minor and Major Research Projects, Infrastructure Grants to National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) accredited colleges, Networking Resources Centre, Dr. D.S Kothari Post-Doctoral Fellowship, Research Fellowship in Sciences for Meritorious Students, Basic Scientific Research, emeritus fellowships, etc. In addition, the UGC is providing fellowships to those candidates who have qualified the UGC National Eligibility Test (NET)/UGC-Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) NET.

Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA), the overall quality of existing State higher educational institutions is sought to be improved by ensuring their conformity to prescribed norms and standards and adoption of accreditation as a mandatory quality assurance framework. RUSA *inter-alia* provides funding under the component Research, Innovation and Quality improvement.

MHRD is also funding research in the Social Sciences and Humanities through its various research councils, viz., the Indian Institute of Advanced Study (IIAS), the

Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR), the Indian Council of Philosophical Research (ICPR), the Indian Council of Historical Research (ICHR) and the National Council of Rural Institutes (NCRI).

MHRD has also constituted the Council for Industry and Higher Education Collaboration (CIHEC) which will identify issues and opportunities and facilitate development of strategies and innovative instruments of collaboration between industry and Academia and endeavor to mobilize additional resources to support these initiatives.

### **Implementation of Right to Education Act**

†1604. DR. VIJAYLAXMI SADHO: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the basic facilities of schools have been met under the Right to Education Act and if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether Government is aware of the fact that the number of students is decreasing continuously in Government schools every year and if so, the details thereof, State-wise and year-wise, during the last five years;

(c) the reasons for this decrease and the steps being taken by Government in this regard; and

(d) the percentage of students who passed X and XII classes in Government schools during the last three years, year-wise and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) Since the implementation of Right of the Child to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act 2009 a total of 47,488 buildings 6,22,621 toilets 40,161 drinking water facilities have been sanctioned to State/ UTs under SSA programme to meet the objective of the RTE Act.

(b) and (c) There is a marginal decline in the enrolment in Government primary schools whereas the enrolment at upper primary level is showing increasing trend over last five years. The decline in the enrolment at primary level can be attributed to the reduction in the rate of growth of child population. A Statement showing year-wise and State-wise enrolment at primary and upper primary level is given in Statement-I (See below).

(d) A State-wise statement of pass percentage of student based on Unified District Education System for Education (U-DISE) data available is given in Statement-II.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Statement-I***Showing Enrolment at Elementary Level in Government and Government aided schools*

States/UTs	Primary					Upper Primary				
	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	27148	24926	24652	23819	23441	19555	18156	17685	16650	16074
Andhra Pradesh	4182153	4060278	3970814	3796073	3735160	2128836	2130832	2161044	2198441	2232461
Arunachal Pradesh	205742	199056	189914	184646	171206	73551	71239	70432	83078	83326
Assam	3143737	3055803	3054579	2963820	3309489	1061156	1041911	1109996	1081508	1254277
Bihar	15152401	15368913	15596685	13744839	14024944	3847929	4195801	4818072	5083788	5828608
Chandigarh	62823	65702	64038	64643	64122	36421	38742	38500	43189	44090
Chhattisgarh	2635420	2581663	2446959	2375948	2221884	1131376	1225940	1324763	1378304	1342997
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	33422	32757	31254	26569	24960	10595	16357	17281	18723	19114
Daman and Diu	10349	9722	9468	9923	9330	5686	5892	5491	5989	5938
Delhi	1035286	1049443	1063558	1077156	1040768	635420	628888	618353	683637	716314
Goa	42212	39467	36075	33671	32243	11345	12210	11597	10449	10444
Gujarat	4469490	4328974	4210871	4099085	3977505	1411783	1588004	1757636	2116305	2128100
Haryana	1565086	1402720	1404802	1358303	1289519	738837	684644	714421	740372	778165
Himachal Pradesh	445328	428372	403280	387357	368110	332127	317959	281711	270343	260721
Jammu and Kashmir	828998	781948	723555	720412	710141	424653	431417	408069	392893	366567
Jharkhand	4437680	4172351	3892148	3647149	3528498	1319844	1419978	1476527	1497416	1493054

Karnataka	3370494	3217810	3066719	2933661	2847433	1418022	1407218	1681437	1687570	1429887
Kerala	696498	638650	574749	534134	513001	464425	432372	407239	414433	406565
Lakshadweep	6880	6119	5726	5560	4691	3677	4166	4200	4187	3598
Madhya Pradesh	7478142	7405517	6829830	6497447	6109426	2988020	3248363	3337584	3415737	3402060
Maharashtra	6106276	5928421	5704915	5441805	4946840	1477483	1493521	1526555	1544086	1365219
Manipur	162103	159221	159055	166267	168273	32353	33937	31179	35462	39178
Meghalaya	148816	276437	276064	268374	273670	16993	60211	81323	98216	95597
Mizoram	132990	113919	133395	130260	88050	48352	40649	55959	57115	41139
Nagaland	132345	142791	142891	145978	144420	46438	48675	49236	53004	53451
Odisha	4081971	4014347	3909652	3815009	3695440	1414337	1639650	1627481	1643953	1662259
Puducherry	40889	36522	31662	29922	27462	36693	35481	31581	29833	26846
Punjab	1308452	1371659	1360923	1340880	1435065	738486	796997	789971	814222	858356
Rajasthan	5394005	5098382	5019135	4742214	4367200	1955821	2005797	2081188	2076370	2043464
Sikkim	69305	71934	64058	57148	50156	30373	30905	33574	36880	38067
Tamil Nadu	2624309	2479317	2410068	2248509	2217124	1836165	1794209	1816157	1665054	1641048
Tripura	400681	359009	338676	340391	318032	200493	198844	197500	194178	180927
Uttar Pradesh	15840012	15430350	15049324	14159320	13523506	4052960	4259229	4494100	4460533	4188647
Uttarakhand	656353	615283	575848	548191	526354	335334	325949	316850	316484	305986
West Bengal	9295090	9120325	8875151	8573022	7333775	4083078	4317590	4350663	4399322	4477080
ALL STATES	96222886	94088108	91650493	86491505	83121238	34368617	36001733	37745355	38567724	38839624

**Statement-II***Percentage of students who passed X and XII Classes in Government Schools*

Sl. No.	State	% Passed class X						% Passed class XII					
		2013-14			2012-13			2013-14			2012-13		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	98.57	99.46	98.98	97.10	98.49	97.76	57.09	70.51	63.54	63.38	71.42	67.47
2.	Andhra Pradesh	85.26	86.59	85.96	84.92	86.01	85.49	61.91	63.96	62.89	59.39	63.92	61.44
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	85.20	88.72	86.87	86.75	87.76	87.22	66.98	68.10	67.52	70.99	60.29	65.54
4.	Assam	75.73	71.62	73.60	75.81	71.93	73.88	69.87	70.02	69.95	67.85	67.71	67.77
5.	Bihar	74.62	67.65	71.40	70.03	65.56	67.99	70.12	77.93	74.54	81.72	82.49	82.16
6.	Chandigarh	99.16	99.04	99.10	97.49	96.61	97.08	76.28	84.48	80.44	68.39	79.77	73.91
7.	Chhattisgarh	52.91	53.02	52.97	54.01	52.71	53.32	74.67	76.31	75.56	73.74	74.02	73.89
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	30.38	34.66	32.30	36.27	41.09	38.26	44.96	48.28	46.40	57.68	63.06	60.23
9.	Daman and Diu	83.87	89.78	87.07	84.26	86.15	85.20	54.96	82.84	71.87	38.98	83.66	69.60
10.	Delhi	98.83	99.57	99.20	98.99	99.60	99.29	83.59	92.80	88.72	83.99	93.21	89.02
11.	Goa	81.93	76.02	78.99	74.27	66.18	70.49	74.78	75.75	75.46	69.10	80.41	76.87
12.	Gujarat	57.30	69.21	62.48	61.69	69.07	64.74	66.31	75.91	70.66	65.07	72.57	68.72
13.	Haryana	41.81	46.05	44.07	56.63	60.66	58.74	58.19	68.84	63.68	64.64	76.49	70.68
14.	Himachal Pradesh	60.46	63.07	61.75	71.59	72.48	72.03	69.19	72.84	71.22	76.60	80.91	79.00
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	49.93	46.98	48.53	43.18	39.73	41.57	44.22	49.79	47.05	43.35	42.19	42.75

16. Jharkhand	73.95	67.97	71.08	67.79	62.41	65.22	70.27	70.17	70.22	70.13	75.65	73.11
17. Karnataka	78.05	81.96	80.04	77.69	81.44	79.63	60.34	68.10	64.64	55.38	67.26	61.62
18. Kerala	83.04	93.18	87.74	87.32	89.57	88.42	68.79	82.61	76.23	77.64	83.57	80.89
19. Lakshadweep	64.86	91.30	76.74	72.19	83.13	77.36	35.98	49.76	42.44	48.74	65.63	56.77
20. Madhya Pradesh	57.21	55.33	56.24	55.57	53.11	54.30	65.04	70.50	67.87	64.40	69.47	67.14
21. Maharashtra	68.54	72.00	70.21	69.17	71.20	70.06	41.80	47.98	44.89	9.02	9.19	9.11
22. Manipur	71.74	65.94	68.75	73.80	64.51	69.15	85.02	86.56	85.80	79.58	76.34	77.84
23. Meghalaya	84.78	84.34	84.56	81.08	77.07	79.01	75.09	82.67	79.78	75.57	76.67	76.25
24. Mizoram	66.73	62.29	64.41	75.36	76.23	75.80	65.62	73.91	69.79	69.81	72.83	71.38
25. Nagaland	48.45	41.85	45.23	50.22	40.50	45.50	56.09	72.97	65.18	73.19	72.54	72.84
26. Odisha	74.50	70.92	72.68	69.76	66.14	67.94	59.42	72.06	65.69	61.95	70.73	65.24
27. Puducherry	87.70	92.47	90.18	84.27	89.97	87.37	57.08	79.19	69.83	61.08	71.28	65.73
28. Punjab	79.94	86.46	82.99	86.47	89.17	87.77	85.58	90.74	88.05	81.72	88.03	84.84
29. Rajasthan	59.60	59.47	59.54	57.68	55.54	56.68	84.45	87.68	85.85	81.00	83.85	82.21
30. Sikkim	90.28	91.58	90.99	NA	NA	NA	85.13	91.02	88.59	NA	NA	NA
31. Tamil Nadu	76.49	85.93	81.37	73.32	81.47	77.56	73.69	82.43	78.56	78.26	86.49	82.82
32. Tripura	67.15	61.53	64.43	63.58	56.15	59.92	79.90	82.29	80.98	70.22	70.64	70.41
33. Uttar Pradesh	80.29	86.13	83.69	79.39	86.50	82.88	87.02	91.80	90.12	82.37	89.11	86.67
34. Uttarakhand	68.97	76.50	72.88	68.75	77.44	73.27	77.74	82.63	80.77	80.95	82.81	82.11
35. West Bengal	84.60	76.62	80.44	83.86	76.42	80.12	74.91	71.98	73.40	70.89	73.44	72.15
	73.33	72.65	72.99	73.48	73.10	73.29	72.70	78.27	75.67	68.89	74.67	71.94

**Evaluation and grading of primary schools**

1605. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government proposes to introduce a model in the line of Gujarat Government model “Gunotsav” in an exercise to evaluate and grade the quality of Government primary schools in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether Government proposes to extend the model to include the private primary schools;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (d) Different States have developed programmes to evaluate and grade their schools. Sambalan in Rajasthan, Shalegagi Navu-Neevu in Karnataka, Pratibha Parv in Madhya Pradesh and Gunotsav in Gujarat are some of these initiatives. The Government of India has commissioned the National University of Educational Planning and Administration (NUEPA) to develop a national school standards and school evaluation/assessment framework for the government school sector, with the objective of school improvement and performance accountability, based on national best practices and international comparative experience.

**Declining standard of education**

†1606. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the state of education is getting miserable and its standard has been declining even after the effective implementation of the Right to Education Act, 2009 since 1st April, 2010;

(b) if so, whether Government is considering to take any special measures in order to check this trend; and

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

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (c) The National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) conducts National Achievement Surveys (NAS) at periodic intervals to assess the learning levels of children in classes III, V and VIII. Three rounds of NAS have been conducted so far which reveal that the learning outcomes have improved, though they continue to be low.

The Central Government has financially supported States/UTs on early grade reading, writing and comprehension, and early mathematics programmes, through a sub-programme of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, namely 'Padhe Bharat Badhe Bharat', while at upper primary level support is provided for mathematics and science teaching learning. To measure the learning outcomes, the Central Government has provided support to States/UTs for conducting State Level Achievement Surveys (SLAS) during 2014-15.

#### **Setting up of a centralized placement cell**

†1607. SHRI SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the All India Council of Technical Education (AICTE) proposes to set up a centralized placement cell to provide employment to the students studying in engineering colleges;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, whether Government would propose any such scheme in the public interest?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) No Sir, All India Council of Technical Education (AICTE) does not propose to set up a centralized placement cell to provide employment to the students studying in engineering colleges.

(c) At present, there is no proposal under consideration of this Ministry to start any such scheme.

#### **Special schemes for educationally backward districts**

1608. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has identified 374 educationally backward districts across the country;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has conducted any study to ascertain the number of such districts where SC/ST population is more;

(d) whether Government has formulated any special scheme to focus on SC/ST population;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. An Expert Committee constituted by the University Grants Commission (UGC) had identified 374 Educationally Backward Districts (EBDs) where Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in higher education was less than the national average of 12.4%, based on the 2001 census data.

(c) No, Sir. The Ministry of Human Resource Development has not conducted any such study.

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. The UGC has initiated various Fellowship programmes namely Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowships, Post-Doctoral Fellowships and Post-Graduate Scholarships in Professional courses for SC/ST candidates to undertake advanced studies and research leading to M. Phil/ Ph.D. Degree in Sciences, Humanities and Social Sciences including languages and Engineering and Technology. The objective of the Fellowship schemes is to provide opportunities to SC/ST candidates for doing advanced research in their chosen areas. The Department of Social Justice and Empowerment and Ministry of Tribal Affairs offer scholarships such as Post Matric scholarship; Pre Matric scholarship (for IX and X class); Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship scheme; National Overseas scholarship; Scholarship scheme of top class education; Upgradation of Merit etc. for SC and ST students respectively.

(f) Does not arise in view of (d) and (e) above.

#### **Model schools in backward blocks**

†1609. SHRI JUGUL KISHORE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a policy for opening of model schools in backward development blocks and the criteria adopted for identifying such blocks;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether expenditure in this regard will be borne by the Central Government or the State Governments; and

(c) the procedure for giving the proposal to open model schools?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) The Government is implementing Model School Scheme which envisages *inter alia* setting up of 3,500 schools in educationally backward blocks (EBBs) through State/UT Governments. The EBBs have been selected based on twin criteria of Female Rural Literacy rate being below the national average and Gender Gap in literacy being above the national average.

(b) Under the State sector component of Model School Scheme, the sharing pattern between the Center and the State/UT Governments is 75:25 except Special Category States and for upgraded Ashram schools in all States, for which the sharing pattern is 90:10.

(c) Proposals for setting up of model schools under State sector component of the scheme are formulated by the concerned State/UT Governments and approved by the Government of India as per the scheme norms.

#### **Elections to student unions**

1610. SHRI ALOK TIWARI:

SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

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

(a) the details of Central universities in which elections to students' unions have been held during 2014-15;

(b) the details of Central universities in which such elections have not been held during 2014-15 along with the reasons therefor, university-wise;

(c) whether students from Banaras Hindu University have represented the Minister during her recent visit to Varanasi regarding revival of students union and abolition of student council;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the response of Government thereto; and

(f) by when the students' union in BHU would be revived?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) Information regarding elections to Student Unions in Central Universities is not centrally maintained.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The students in their representation have requested for abolition of Students Council and have demanded to replace it with Student Unions, which they consider more democratic in character.

(e) and (f) As per the information provided by Banaras Hindu University, election process for the Students Council has been suspended. The University has decided to constitute a committee to assess the viability of Students' Union under direct mode of election.

***Ad-hoc teachers in Central universities***

1611. SHRI ALOK TIWARI:

SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

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

- (a) the details of *ad-hoc* teachers in central universities, university-wise;
- (b) the details of such teachers in Delhi University and its colleges, college-wise;
- (c) whether *ad-hoc* teachers have outnumbered the regular/permanent teachers in Delhi University and its colleges; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof, college-wise and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) The UGC does not maintain the data relating to appointment of *ad-hoc*/contractual teachers. However, as per UGC Regulations on Minimum Qualifications for Appointment of Teachers and Other Academic Staff in Universities and Colleges and Measures for the maintenance of standards in Higher Education 2010, the teachers should be appointed on contract basis only when it is absolutely necessary and when the student-teacher ratio does not satisfy the laid down norms. In any case, the number of such appointments should not exceed 10% of the total number of faculty positions in a Colleges/University.

(c) and (d) In University of Delhi, the total sanctioned of teachers is 1706. Against these sanctioned positions, 804 posts are filled up. In addition to this, University of Delhi has deployed 330 numbers of *ad-hoc* teachers to fill up the gap of vacant position to run the academic activities smoothly. The college-wise information is not maintained centrally by this Ministry.

**Pension scheme in NVS**

1612. SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that the retired teachers and officials of Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti (NVS) are leading a precarious life after retirement, as the provision for pension was not available to the employees who joined before 2004, prior to introduction of New Pensions Scheme;

(b) whether Government is planning to provide pensions to such retired teachers and officials;

(c) if so, by when such pension would be disbursed and the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (d) The employees of Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti had been given the benefit of Contributory Provident Fund (CPF) scheme since its inception. Subsequently, the Government had approved introduction of New Pension Scheme (NPS) for all regular employees of the Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti (NVS) joining on or after 01.04.2009. However, those employees who joined NVS on regular basis before 01.04.2009 were given the option *vide* NVS's notification dated 04.08.2009 either to continue with the existing Contributory Provident Fund (CPF) scheme or to join the New Pension Scheme. This option was to be exercised latest by 03.11.2009. Thus, the Government has already provided post retirement benefits of either CPF Scheme or NPS to the employees of NVS including teaching and non-teaching staff.

**Upgradation of Government schools in West Bengal**

1613. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to undertake upgradation of Government schools in West Bengal with central funding; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, 10079 government primary schools have been sanctioned for

upgradation to upper primary schools in West Bengal till date. One new secondary school in West Bengal by way of upgradation of existing government upper primary school, has been approved under the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan, so far.

### **Review of National Curriculum Framework**

1614.DR. CHANDAN MITRA:

SHRI P. RAJEEVE:

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

- (a) whether the Ministry has any plans to review the National Curriculum Framework (NCF) formulated by NCERT;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Ministry has consulted any experts, agencies or State Governments on this issue;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) by when the revised NCF is likely to be ready?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (e) In the field of school education, the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) has been reviewing and revising the National Curriculum Framework from time to time, in order to update the same in view of the changing needs of the school education, knowledge and technology. The NCERT adopts a consultative approach, as and when such a review or revision takes place. As of now, there is no proposal to revise the NCF-2005.

### **New and renewable energy projects in Goa**

1615. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is implementing any project for new and renewable energy in Goa;
- (b) if so, the names of the projects, amount spent or proposed to be spent and targets achieved;
- (c) whether any such project is pending in Goa; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Ministry of New and Renewable Energy is implementing several projects in the State of Goa. The details including names of the projects, amount spent or proposed to be spent and targets achieved are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

**Statement**

*Renewable energy projects, amount spent/proposed to be spent and targets achieved in Goa*

Sl. No.	Projects	Amount (in ₹ lakh)		Targets achieved (in Nos.)
		Spent	Proposed to be spent	
1.	Special Area Demonstration Programme (SADP)	60.35	-	1 (at Raj Bhavan, Goa)
2.	Programme on Development of Solar Cities	0.36	-	Panaji, Goa
3.	Installation of Solar Water Heating Systems under Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM)	97.06	-	738
4.	Small (SPV + Wind) Hybrid Power Systems	-	346.80	-
5.	Roof top / open ground small capacity Solar PV power plants	-	540.00	-
6.	Improved Cook Stoves	-	55.95	-
7.	I & PA (Rajiv Gandhi Urja Divas)	-	3.00	-

**Setting up of windmills**

1616. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to set up windmills at several places across the country during the next few years to double the installed wind energy capacity;

- (b) if so, the present status of windmills functioning in the country;
- (c) whether Government proposes to involve private sector in setting up windmills to achieve the target of power; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) The wind power projects are being installed at several locations in major wind potential States *i.e.* Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh. A target of 15,000 MW wind power capacity has been set for the 12th Five Year Plan period.

(b) A wind power capacity of 22,167 MW has been installed in the country upto October, 2014.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The wind power projects are being installed with private sector investment. The Government provides fiscal and promotional incentives such as Accelerated Depreciation benefit, concessional custom duty on certain components of wind electric generators, excise duty exemption to manufacturers. 10 years tax holiday on income generated from wind power projects is also available. A Generation Based Incentive (GBI) is available for the projects not availing Accelerated Depreciation benefit, under which ₹ 0.50/unit generated is provided with a ceiling of ₹ 1.00 crore per MW.

A strong manufacturing base of wind turbines has been established in India by the private sector. The private sector is also allowed to carry out wind monitoring to identify potential sites for installing wind power projects. The wind data is vetted by the National Institute of Wind Energy (NIWE), an autonomous institution of this Ministry.

#### **Power from small hydro project**

†1617. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE:

SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to explore the potential of power generation through small hydro projects of non- conventional sources, in view of the energy crisis in the country;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Yes, Sir. Government is encouraging tapping of Small Hydro Power (SHP) potential in the country through setting up of SHP projects.

(b) So far, 1016 small hydro projects aggregating to 3970 MW capacity have been set up and 236 projects of 768 MW are under implementation. The Government is giving Central Financial Assistance to the State Governments and private sector to set up small hydro projects. Details are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) Does not arise.

#### **Statement**

*Central Financial Assistance to State Governments and private developers  
to set up Small / Micro Hydel Power Projects*

#### **I. Support to new SHP projects in State sector:**

Category	Above 100 KW and up to 1000 KW	Above 1 MW - 25 MW
Special Cat. & NE States	75,000 lakh / KW	₹ 7.50 crore / MW limited to ₹ 20 crore per project
Other States	35,000 / KW	₹ 3.50 crore / MW limited to ₹ 20 crore per project

#### **II. Support to new SHP project in private / co-operative / joint sector:**

Category	Above 0.1 MW - 25 MW
Special Cat. & NE States	₹ 1.5 crore / MW limited to ₹ 5 crore per project
Other States	₹ 1.0 crore / MW limited to ₹ 5 crore per project

#### **Tariff for solar power products**

1618. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Solar Energy Corporation of India has entered into a contract for 25 years with the private solar power producers at a fixed levelised tariff of ₹5.45 per unit;



- (b) if so, on what basis Government has arrived at this rate; and
- (c) the reasons for having 25 years' contract?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Yes, Sir. The Solar Energy Corporation of India has entered into a contract for 25 years with the private solar power producers at a fixed levelised tariff of ₹5.45 per unit.

(b) Government has arrived at a fixed levelised tariff of ₹ 5.45 per unit based on the willingness of distribution companies to buy solar power price of conventional power. CERC determined tariff has been taken as the upper limit and Viability Gap Fund is being given after open competitive bidding.

(c) The normal life of solar PV modules is 25 years. Therefore PPA period has been kept as 25 years.

#### **Viability of small scale power units**

1619. DR. T. N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether small scale power units with a capacity upto 25 megawatts are viable and economically feasible;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether the Central Government has received any proposals from Kerala regarding setting up of such small scale power units;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the status of the proposals;
- (e) whether Government proposes to promote the small scale power units generating upto 25 megawatts and grant them certain concessions; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) The viability and economic feasibility of small scale power units depends on the site of installation of the power unit and subject to sustainable supply of fuel. However, small power units based on small hydro power, biomass gasifiers, solar and wind energy are presently viable and economic in remote areas. Small scale power units are easy to install in limited areas without much damage

to the environment. Power transmission losses are minimal since usage of power can be done at the generation site itself in the case of small scale power plants.

(c) and (d) Agency for Non-conventional Energy and Rural Technology (ANERT), Kerala had submitted a proposal for 14MW on grid solar scheme of which the Ministry has sanctioned proposals of 5 MW. Under the project, individual solar power plants of capacities 2 KW- 50 KW are to be installed in the shade-free area available on the roof-top of buildings. The other proposals are under the consideration of the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) as per terms and conditions.

(e) and (f) MNRE is already promoting small scale power units for generation of 25 MW under small hydro power, biomass gasifiers and solar programmes. The details of Central Financial Assistance being provided under various programmes including small scale power plants for promotion of renewable energy programmes/projects are given in Statement.

### **Statement**

*Incentives/Subsidy being provided under various renewable energy programmes.*

#### **A. Grid-Interactive Renewable Power Programmes:**

##### **1. Wind Power Projects:**

Generation Based Incentive (GBI)	₹0.50 per unit subject to max of ₹1.00 crore/MW
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Demonstration Projects in:

Special Category States (NE Region, Sikkim, J&K, HP and Uttarakhand)	₹3.00 crore X $C^{0.646}$
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Other States	₹2.50 crore X $C^{0.646}$
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C: Capacity of the project in MW	^: raised to the power
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##### **2. Solar Power Projects:**

Solar PV Power projects under Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM) Phase-II, Batch-I of total 750 MW with Viability Gap Funding (VGF) support from National Clean Energy Fund (NCEF).	Minimum Project Capacity 10MW  Maximum Project Capacity 50MW	VGF support upto 30% of Project Cost limited to ₹2.50 Cr/MW based on reverse bidding process.
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**3. Small Hydro Power Projects:**

Support to new SHP projects in State sector:

Category	Above 100 KW and up to 1000 KW	Above 1 MW - 25 MW
Special category and NE States	75,000 per KW.	7.5 crores / MW limited to ₹20 crore per project.
Other States	35,000 per KW.	3.5 crores / MW limited to ₹20 crore per project.

Support to new SHP project in private / co-operative / joint sector:

Areas	Upto 25 MW
NE Region, J&K, H.P. & Uttarakhand (Special Category States)	1.5 crore/ MW limited to ₹5.00 crore per project
Other States	1.0 crore/ MW limited to ₹5.00 crore

**4. Biomass Power and Bagasse Cogeneration Projects:**

Private / Joint / Cooperative / Public Sector Sugar Mills:

	Special Category and NE States	Other States
Biomass Power projects	₹25 lakh per MW*	₹20 lakh per MW*
Bagasse Co-generation	₹18 lakh per MW*	₹15 lakh per MW*
Co-generation projects by cooperative/public sector sugar mills	₹40 lakh ₹50 lakh ₹60 lakh	₹40 lakh ₹50 lakh ₹60 lakh
40 bar & above	Per MW of surplus power	Per MW of surplus power
60 bar & above	(maximum support ₹ 6.0 cr/ project)	power (maximum support of ₹ 6.0 crore per project)
80 bar & above		

\*Maximum support of ₹ 1.50 crore per project.

**5. Waste to Energy Projects:**

Type of Waste	Central Financial Assistance
Municipal Solid Waste	₹2.00cr./MW, Max. Support 10 Cr. /project.
Urban Waste	₹2.00cr./MW, Max. Support 5 Cr. /project.
Industrial waste	₹ 0.20cr to ₹ 1.00 cr/MW, Max. Support ₹5.00cr/ project.

**B. Off-grid/ decentralized renewable energy programmes:**

Sl. No.	Programme	Subsidy
6.	Family type biogas plants	
	NE region States including sikkim (except plain areas of assam)	₹15,000 to ₹17,000 per plant
	Plain areas of Assam	₹10,000 to ₹11,000 per plant
	J&K, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand (excluding Terai region), Nilgiris of Tamil nadu, Sadar, Kurseong and Kalimpong sub-divisions of Darjeeling, Sunderbans, Andaman & Nicobar Islands and SC & ST (not included in above areas)	₹7,000 to ₹11,000 per plant
	All Others	₹5,500 to ₹9,000 per plant
7.	Solar Photovoltaic Systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Subsidy of 30% of project cost</li> <li>• For solar light through NABARD, Regional Rural Banks (RRB) and other commercial bank 40% subsidy is available.</li> </ul>
8.	Solar Water Heater	60% and 30% of the benchmark cost in Special Category States and other States respectively. Benchmark cost in the range of ₹ 11,000/sq.m. and 8,000/sq.m for different configuration of systems.
9.	Concentrating Solar Thermal Technology	30% of the project cost.
10.	Small Aero-Generators and Hybrid Systems	₹1.00 lakh per KW
11.	Micro-hydel plants/Water mills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ₹ 1.25 lakh/kw for Micro-hydel upto 100 kw.</li> <li>• ₹0.50 lakh per watermill for mechanical application</li> <li>• ₹1.50 lakh per watermill for electrical application</li> </ul>

Sl. No.	Programme	Subsidy
12.	Biomass Gasifier	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ₹ 15,000/kW (with 100% producer gas engine)</li> <li>• ₹ 2,500/kw for duel fuel engine</li> <li>• ₹ 2.0 lakh per 300 kw for Thermal Applications</li> <li>• 20% higher CFA for Special Category States</li> </ul>
13.	Improved Cookstoves Family sized/domestic cook-stoves/ earthen cookstoves Community Cook-stoves for MDM Kitchens, Anganwadis, Tribal/SC/ Backward hostels, government and forest rest houses etc.	<p>50% of cost of cook-stoves with maximum ceiling of ₹ 400 for natural draft (including earthen chulhas with metal combustion chambers) and ₹800 for forced draft - average support taken at ₹ 600/- per cookstove.</p> <p>50% of cost of cook-stoves with maximum ceiling of ₹ 2500 for natural draft and ₹ 5000 for forced draft type cook-stoves - average support taken at ₹ 3750 per cook-stove</p>

#### **Micro grid under green energy system**

1620. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that 45 per cent of rural houses still lack access to electricity;
- (b) whether to address this issue, it is proposed to set up micro-grids under green energy system;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the above human-friendly system would bridge the gap in power in the rural sector; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Large number of rural houses in the country are without electricity. To provide electricity for lighting and other purposes in Rural areas, the Ministry is promoting off-grid Solar PV Systems like Solar Lanterns, Solar Home Lights, Solar Street Lights, Solar Power Packs/Plants and Power Plants in Micro Grid mode with local distribution network.

(c) Under Off-grid Solar PV programme of the Ministry, 806 Nos. villages/hamlets, with extended distribution network based SPV Power Plants have been installed in the following States:

Sl. No.	States	No. of Villages
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	14
2.	Jharkhand	12
3.	Madhya Pradesh	8
4.	Uttar Pradesh	27
5.	Haryana	1
6.	Rajasthan	14
7.	Chhattisgarh	730
TOTAL		806

(d) Micro Grids and Renewable Energy based solution like Solar lights are a good solution for rural areas in India.

(e) Under Off-grid programme total capacity of 224.35 MWp have been installed till October, 2014 in the various parts of the country including rural areas. The details of installed systems are given below:

1.	Solar Lanterns (Nos.)	985012
2.	Solar Homelights (Nos.)	1119505
3.	Solar Street Lights (Nos.)	342788
4.	Solar Pumps (Nos.)	19501
5.	Solar Power Plants (kWp)	109753.04

**Progress of solar radiation resource assessment**

1621. SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has made any progress in the project on Solar Radiation Resource Assessment (SRRA) across the nation;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) by when the Solar Atlas and the data on State-wise solar potential is likely to be available in public domain?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Solar Radiation Resource Assessment (SRRA) Project is being executed in two phases by National Institute of Wind Energy (NIWE), Chennai. Installation and commissioning of all 111 Solar Radiation Resource Assessment stations sanctioned under both Phase-I and II along with four Advanced Monitoring Stations (AMS) has been completed and now radiation data is available.

(c) NIWE, on behalf of Government of India, is working in collaboration with GIZ, Germany to prepare Solar Map of India for which procurement of commercially available satellite based solar data has been finalized. The solar atlas will be validated with ground measurement from SRRA stations and available for public in about six months time from now. State-wise solar potential is already available as estimated by National Institute of Solar Energy (NISE).

**Biomass-based power supply**

1622. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that there is a great potential for biomass-based power supply in the country which is reliable as it is free of fluctuations unlike wind power and does not need storage to be used in time of non-availability;
- (b) if so, what Government is doing to encourage establishing biomass based power plants in the country;
- (c) what Government is doing to ensure supply chain of biomass to the existing power plants in the country; and

- (d) how many such plants are working and what problems they are facing?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Yes, Sir. Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) has got the biomass power potential assessed in the country. A potential of about 18000 MW equivalent power from biomass has been estimated in the country.

(b) MNRE has been promoting biomass power projects by providing various fiscal and financial incentives, such as capital subsidy, concessional customs and excise duties on the equipments, accelerated depreciation, tax holidays on income, preferential tariff, etc.

(c) The procurement of biomass for regular operation of the power plants is the responsibility of the plant operators in the country.

(d) The Ministry has sanctioned the power projects in various States in the country with a total capacity of about 1250 MW power from biomass in the country. In view of increase prices of biomass in recent months, some of the plants are not finding the operations economically viable.

#### **Promotion of solar and wind energy**

†1623. DR. VIJAYLAXMI SADHO: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has formulated any scheme to promote solar and wind energy;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;
- (c) the details of actual demand and supply of electricity, rural and urban area-wise and district-wise in Madhya Pradesh during the last five years; and
- (d) the action being taken by Government to fill up the gap between demand and supply of power?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy has launched Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM) which envisages installation of 20,000 Megawatts (MW) of grid solar power, 2,000 MW of off-grid solar applications and 20 million square metres of solar thermal collector areas by 31st March,

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



2022. Further, a scheme of Generation Based Incentive (GBI) has been introduced for the 12th Plan period, which provides an incentive of ₹ 0.50 per KWh on actual generation of wind power subject to a ceiling of ₹ 1.00 crore per MW to the investors which do not avail Accelerated Depreciation benefit. The total incentive is to be availed in more than 4 years and less than 10 years.

The details of installed capacity for generation of power from wind and solar energy, State-wise are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) and (d) The details of demand and supply of electricity in rural and urban areas of Madhya Pradesh during last five years is given in Statement-II (*See below*). Electricity is a Concurrent subject. Supply and distribution of electricity to various consumers in a State/UT is within the purview of the respective State Government/State Power Utility. The Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Governments by establishing power plants and transmission systems in Central Sector through Central Power Sector Undertakings (CPSUs).

***Statement-I***

*State-wise installed capacity for generation of power from Solar and  
Wind Energy (grid interactive) as on 31.10.2014*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Wind Power (MW)	Solar Power (MWp)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	894.15	234.86
2.	Arunachal Pradesh		0.03
3.	Assam		0.00
4.	Bihar		0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh		7.60
6.	Goa		0.00
7.	Gujarat	3551.33	919.05
8.	Haryana		12.80
9.	Himachal Pradesh		0.00
10.	Jammu and Kashmir		0.00
11.	Jharkhand		16.00

1	2	3	4
12.	Karnataka	2544.65	57.00
13.	Kerala	35.10	0.03
14.	Madhya Pradesh	534.40	353.58
15.	Maharashtra	4223.65	286.90
16.	Manipur		0.00
17.	Meghalaya		0.00
18.	Mizoram		0.00
19.	Nagaland		0.00
20.	Odisha		31.50
21.	Punjab		55.77
22.	Rajasthan	2996.65	735.50
23.	Sikkim		0.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	7383.70	104.20
25.	Telangana		
26.	Tripura		0.00
27.	Uttar Pradesh		29.51
28.	Uttarakhand		5.00
29.	West Bengal		7.21
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands		5.10
31.	Chandigarh		2.00
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli		0.00
33.	Daman and Diu		0.00
34.	Delhi		5.47
35.	Lakshdweep		0.75
36.	Puducherry		0.03
37.	Others	4.30	0.79
TOTAL (MW)		22167.93	2870.66

MW = Megawatt

**Statement-II***Details of actual demand and supply of electricity in Madhya Pradesh*

Year	Energy Requirement / Availability				Peak Demand / Met			
	Energy Req.	Energy Ava.	Surplus/Deficit		Peak Demand	Demand Met	Surplus/Deficit	
	MU	MU	MU	%	MW	MW	MW	%
2009-10	43,179	34,973	-8,206	-19.0	7,490	6,415	-1,075	-14.4
2010-11	48,437	38,644	-9,793	-20.2	8,864	8,093	-771	-8.7
2011-12	49,785	41,392	-8,393	-16.9	9,151	8,505	-646	-7.1
2012-13	49,226	44,272	-4,954	-10.1	10,077	9,462	-615	-6.1
2013-14	49,410	49,385	-25	-0.1	9,716	9,716	0	0.0
2014-15 (Upto Oct.-14)	30,408	30,116	-292	-1.0	8,413	8,395	-18	-0.2

**Generation of solar and wind energy**

1624.SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- whether it is a fact that the country can afford to install 1,00,000 MW of solar power generating capacity during the next few years;
- whether it is also a fact that the country can generate power from wind to the tune of 8,000 to 10,000 MW per year;
- whether Government is considering to get hydel back on track; and
- if so, the steps being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) The Government is preparing a scale up plan for development of solar in the next five years. The plan is still under development stage.

(b) Wind potential is available in the country to generate 8000 to 10000 MW per year from wind. However, it will depend upon the market conditions and State policies including creation of power evacuation and transmission infrastructure.

(c) The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy has recently announced more attractive schemes to support Small Hydro Projects (SHP) up to 25 MW, for faster pace implementation of SHP programmes.

(d) The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy is providing various fiscal and financial incentives for generation of power from various renewable energy sources including solar and wind energy. The incentives include capital/interest subsidy, generation based incentives, accelerated depreciation, concessional excise and customs duties to encourage use of alternative sources of energy in urban/rural areas. The other steps to promote renewable energy include: setting up of demonstration projects, preferential tariff for purchase of power generated from renewable sources, resource assessment, development of power evacuation and testing facilities, introduction of Renewable Energy Certificates and Renewable Purchase Obligation, etc. Wide publicity and awareness raising on the benefits of renewable energy systems have also been taken up in Hindi, English and regional languages.

#### **Encouraging alternative sources of energy**

1625. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government encourages the use of alternative sources of energy in urban/rural areas;
- (b) if so, the nodal agencies for it at Central, State and district levels;
- (c) the procedure for installation of infrastructure for the same; and
- (d) the incentives/subsidies available to NGOs promoting it and beneficiaries getting the infrastructure installed in their premises?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) is providing various fiscal and financial incentives, such as capital/interest subsidy, generation based incentives, accelerated depreciation, concessional excise and customs duties to encourage use of alternative sources of energy in urban/rural areas. The other steps to promote renewable energy include: setting up of demonstration projects, preferential tariff for purchase of power generated from renewable sources, resource assessment, development of power evacuation and testing facilities, introduction of Renewable Energy Certificates and Renewable Purchase Obligation, etc. Wide publicity and awareness raising on the benefits of renewable energy systems have also been taken up in Hindi, English and regional languages.

- (b) and (c) The State-wise details of nodal agencies implementing the renewable

energy programmes at the State and district level are given in Statement-I (*See below*). Further, the Ministry supports three central technical institutions for resource assessment, testing and training activities. The details are given below:

- (i.) National Institute of Solar Energy (NISE), Gurgaon, Haryana
- (ii.) National Institute of Wind Energy (NIWE), Chennai, Tamil Nadu
- (iii.) National Institute of Renewable Energy (NIRE), Jalandhar, Punjab

(d) The details of Central Financial Assistance being provided under various programmes to various categories including NGOs promoting renewable energy, are given in Statement-II (*See below*)

***Statement-I***

*State-wise details of State Nodal Agencies*

**Andhra Pradesh**

Non-Conventional Energy Development Corporation of  
Andhra Pradesh (NEDCAP) Ltd.,  
5-8-207/2 Pishah Complex, Nampally  
Hyderabad-500 001

**Arunachal Pradesh**

Arunachal Pradesh Energy Development Agency,  
Urja Bhawan Tadar Tang Marg, Post Box No. 141  
Itanagar-791111

**Assam**

Assam Energy Development Agency (under Science and  
Technology Deptt., Govt. of Assam),  
Bigyan Bhawan, Near IDBI Building, G S Road,  
Guwahati-781005

**Bihar**

Bihar Renewable Energy Development Agency  
1st Floor, Sone Bhawan, Virchand Patel Marg,  
Patna - 800 001

**Chhattisgarh**

Chhattisgarh State Renewable Energy Development Agency (CREDA),  
2nd Floor, CSERC Building, Shanti Nagar,  
Raipur

**Gujarat**

Gujarat Energy Development Agency (GEDA),  
4th Floor, Block No.11 & 12 Udyog Bhawan, Sector-11,  
Gandhi Nagar-382017,  
Gujarat

**Goa**

Goa Energy Development Agency,  
DST&E Building, 1st Floor, Saligo Plateau, Opp. Seminary,  
Saligao, Bardez Goa-403511

**Himachal Pradesh**

HIMURJA, SDA Complex, Kasumpti,  
Shimla-171009

**Haryana**

Haryana Renewal Energy Development Agency (HAREDA),  
SCO 48, Sector 26, Chandigarh-160 019

**Jharkhand**

Jharkhand Renewable Energy Development Agency  
328 B, Road No.4, Ashok Nagar, Ranchi-834 002.

**Jammu and Kashmir**

Jammu & Kashmir Energy Development Agency (JAKEDA),  
12 BC Road, Rehari, Jammu-180001  
Tele:0191 - 2546495, 2552725(R), (Fax) 2546495  
Dharrilla, Raj Bagh Srinagar

**Kerala**

Agency for Non-Conventional Energy and Rural Technology (ANERT),  
Pattom P.O., PB No.1094, Kesavadasapuram,  
Thiruvananthapuram-695 004

**Karnataka**

Karnataka Renewable Energy Development Agency Ltd.,  
19, Maj. Gen. A. D. Loganadan, INA Cross, Queen's Road,  
Bangalore- 560 052

**Maharashtra**

Maharashtra Energy Development Agency (MEDA)  
S.No. 191/A, Phase I, 2nd Floor, MHADA Commercial Complex  
Opp. Tridal Nagar, Yerawada, Pune-411006

**Madhya Pradesh**

MP Urja Vikas Nigam Ltd.,  
Urja Bhawan, Main Road No.2, Shivaji Nagar,  
Bhopal-462016

**Meghalaya**

Meghalaya Non-conventional & Rural Energy Development Agency,  
Lower Lachau miere, Opp. P&T Dispensary, Near BSF Camp (Mawpat),  
Shillong-793001

**Manipur**

Manipur Renewable Energy Development Agency (MANIREDA),  
Department of Science, Technology, Minuthong Hafiz Hatta,  
Imphal-795001

**Nagaland**

Department of New and Renewable Energy Development  
Agency (NREDA),  
Nagaland Secretariat, Kohima,  
Nagaland -797 001

**Mizoram**

Zoram Energy Development Agency (ZEDA),  
Zuangtui,  
P.O. Zemabawk ,Aizawl, Mizoram - 796017

**Punjab**

Punjab Energy Development Agency,  
SCO 134-136, Sector 34-A,  
Chandigarh-160 036

**Odisha**

Orissa Renewable Energy Development Agency,  
S-59, Mancheswar Industrial Estate,  
Bhubaneswar-751 010

**Sikkim**

Sikkim Renewable Energy Development Agency,  
SREDA Bhawan, D.P.H Road, Gangtok,  
Sikkim-737 101

**Rajasthan**

Rajasthan Renewable Energy Corporation Limited,  
E-166, Yudhister Marg, 'C' Scheme,  
Jaipur-302 001

**Tripura**

Tripura Renewable Energy Development Agency,  
Vigyan Bhawan, 2nd Floor,  
Pandit Nehru Complex, West Tripura,  
Agartala-799 006

**Tamil Nadu**

Tamil Nadu Energy Development Agency (TEDA),  
EVK Sampath Building,  
Chennai-600 006

**Uttarakhand**

Uttarakhand Renewable Energy Development Agency (URED),  
Energy Park Campus Industrial Area, Patel Nagar,  
Dehradun-248001

**Uttar Pradesh**

New and Renewable Energy Development Agency (NEDA),  
U.P., Vibhuti Khand, Gomti Nagar,  
Lucknow-226 010

**West Bengal**

West Bengal Renewable Energy Development Agency,  
Bikalpa Shakti Bhawan, Plot- J-1/10, EP & GP Block,  
Salt Lake Electronics Complex, Sector- V,  
Kolkata- 700091

**Statement-II**

*Central Financial Assistance being provided under various  
renewable energy programmes.*

**A. Grid-Interactive Renewable Power Programmes:****1. Wind Power Projects:**

Generation Based Incentive (GBI)	₹0.50 per unit subject to max of ₹1.00 crore/MW
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Demonstration Projects in:

Special Category States (NE Region, Sikkim, J&K, HP and Uttarakhand)	₹3.00 crore X $C^{0.646}$
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Other States	₹2.50 crore X $C^{0.646}$
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C: Capacity of the project in MW;	^: raised to the power
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**2. Solar Power Projects:**

Solar PV Power projects under Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM) Phase-II, Batch-I of total 750 MW with Viability Gap Funding (VGF) support from National Clean Energy Fund (NCEF),	Minimum Project Capacity 10MW  Maximum Project Capacity 50MW	VGF support upto 30% of Project Cost limited to ₹2.50 cr/MW based on reverse bidding process.
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**3. Small Hydro Power Projects:**

Support to new SHP projects in State sector:

Category	Above 100 KW and up to 1000 KW	Above 1 MW - 25 MW
Special category and NE States	75,000 per KW	7.5 crores / MW limited to ₹ 20 crore per project.
Other States	35,000 per KW	3.5 crores / MW limited to ₹ 20 crore per project.

*Support to new SHP project in private / co-operative / joint sector:*

Areas	Upto 25 MW
NE Region, J&K, H.P. & Uttarakhand (Special Category States)	1.5 crore/ MW limited to ₹5.00 crore per project
Other States	1.0 crore/ MW limited to ₹5.00 crore

**4. Biomass Power and Bagasse Cogeneration Projects:**

Private / Joint / Cooperative / Public Sector Sugar Mills:

	Special Category and NE States	Other States
Biomass Power projects	₹25 lakh per MW*	₹ 20 lakh per MW*
Bagasse Co-generation	₹18 lakh per MW*	₹ 15 lakh per MW*
Co-generation projects by cooperative/public sector sugar mills	₹40 lakh ₹50 lakh ₹60 lakh	₹40 lakh ₹50 lakh ₹60 lakh
40 bar & above	Per MW of surplus power	Per MW of surplus power
60 bar & above	(maximum support ₹ 6.0 cr/ project)	power (maximum support of ₹ 6.0 crore per project)
80 bar & above		

\*Maximum support of ₹ 1.50 crore per project.

**5. Waste to Energy Projects:**

Type of Waste	Central Financial Assistance
Municipal Solid Waste	₹2.00cr./MW, Max. Support 10 Cr. /project.
Urban Waste	₹2.00cr./MW, Max. Support 5 Cr. /project.
Industrial waste	₹ 0.20cr to ₹ 1.00 cr/MW, Max. Support ₹5.00cr/project.

**B. Off-grid/ decentralized renewable energy programmes :**

Sl. No.	Programme	Subsidy
6.	Family type biogas plants	
	NE region states including sikkim (except plain areas of assam)	₹15,000 to ₹17,000 per plant
	Plain areas of Assam	₹10,000 to ₹11,000 per plant
	J&K, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand (excluding terai region), Nilgiris of Tamil nadu, Sadar, Kurseong and Kalimpong sub-divisions of Darjeeling, Sunderbans, Andaman & Nicobar Islands and SC & ST (not included in above areas)	₹7,000 to ₹11,000 per plant
	All Others	₹5,500 to ₹9,000 per plant
7.	Solar Photovoltaic Systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Subsidy of 30% of project cost</li> <li>• For solar light through NABARD, Regional Rural Banks (RRB) and other commercial bank 40% subsidy is available.</li> </ul>
8.	Solar Water Heater	60% and 30% of the benchmark cost in special category states and other states respectively. Benchmark cost in the range of ₹ 11,000/sq.m. and 8,000/sq.m for different configuration of systems.
9.	Concentrating Solar Thermal Technology	30% of the project cost.
10.	Small Aero-Generators and Hybrid Systems	₹1.00 lakh per KW

Sl. No.	Programme	Subsidy
11.	Micro-hydel plants/ Water mills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ₹ 1.25 lakh/kw for Micro-hydel upto 100 kw</li> <li>• ₹ 0.50 lakh per watermill for mechanical application</li> <li>• ₹ 1.50 lakh per watermill for electrical application</li> </ul>
12.	Biomass Gasifier	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ₹ 15,000 / kW (with 100% producer gas engine)</li> <li>• ₹ 2,500/kw for duel fuel engine</li> <li>• ₹ 2.0 lakh per 300 kw for Thermal Applications</li> <li>• 20% higher CFA for special category states</li> </ul>
13.	Improved Cookstoves Family sized /domestic cook-stoves/ earthen cookstoves	50% of cost of cook-stoves with maximum ceiling of ₹ 400 for natural draft (including earthen chulhas with metal combustion chambers) and ₹ 800 for forced draft - average support taken at ₹ 600/- per cookstove.
	Community Cook-stoves for MDM Kitchens, Anganwadis, Tribal / SC / Backward hostels, government and forest rest houses etc.	50% of cost of cook-stoves with maximum ceiling of ₹ 2500 for natural draft and ₹ 5000 for forced draft type cook-stoves - average support taken at ₹ 3750 per cook-stove

#### Election in PRIs

1626.DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) in how many States, elections have been held for Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs), as per schedule during the last three years;

(b) whether Government has issued advisory to the States where local body elections are due but not held;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the release of Central grants was made conditional for holding elections, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI NIHAL CHAND): (a) Holding of elections to the Panchayats is the responsibility of the State Governments and State Election Commissions. The Constitution mandates that where the Part IX of the Constitution applies, Panchayat elections be conducted every five years, under the overall superintendence, direction and control of the State Election Commission. The Constitution also empowers the State Legislatures to make laws regarding elections. As per information available with the Ministry, during the last three years *viz.* from 1.1.2012 till date, elections have been held to Panchayats in 13 States/UTs. The details are given in Statement (*See* below). Normally the elections are held as per schedule except in the cases of pendency of court cases, etc.

(b) and (c) This Ministry as such has not issued any advisory to the States for holding election wherever due.

(d) Article 243 K of the Constitution dealing with matters of elections to the Panchayats does not specify any such conditionality.

### ***Statement***

#### *Elections in PRIs*

Sl. No.	States	Year when elections held last
1.	Andhra Pradesh (including Telangana)	August, 2013
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	May, 2013
3.	Assam	February, 2013
4.	Odisha	2012
5.	Punjab	May-June, 2013
6.	Uttarakhand	Haridwar to be held in May, 2015, for rest 12 districts elections in 2014
7.	West Bengal	May-July, 2013 in 17 districts
8.	Maharashtra	February, 2013
9.	Manipur	September, 2012

Sl. No.	States	Year when elections held last
10.	Sikkim	November, 2012
11.	Gujarat	October 2010& February, 2013
12.	Goa	May, 2012
13.	Lakshdweep	December, 2012

#### **Centrally sponsored schemes in Panchayati Raj**

†1627. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Centrally Sponsored Schemes being conducted through the Panchayati Raj, State-wise; and

(b) the details of role of concerned State Governments in operating such Schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI NIHAL CHAND): (a) and (b) Various Centrally Sponsored Schemes provide for roles for State Governments and Panchayats, depending on the activities involved. Under the Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF), the Ministry of Panchayati Raj provides untied funds for Panchayats through the State Governments. Roles and responsibilities have been given to Panchayats in schemes such as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), Indira Awas Yojana (IAY), National Rural Drinking Water Program (NRDWP), etc.

#### **Measures to correct regional imbalances in electricity**

1628.SHRI AVINASH PANDE: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has undertaken any study or taken any measures to correct regional and State-wise imbalances in generation of and access to electricity;

(b) if so, the details and findings thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) Central Electricity Authority has conducted the 18th Electric Power Survey (EPS) of India and has estimated the Electrical Energy Requirement of the country for 12th & 13th Five Year Plan. Based on these projections, studies have been carried out to assess the generation and transmission capacity addition required to meet the projected

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

demand of electricity on all India basis. At present, the all India grid is synchronously inter-connected and Intra-State, Inter-State and Inter-Regional transmission capacity is available for transfer of power from the generating stations to the State's Load Centres. Further, additional transmission lines are also planned to be developed in the grid so there is no regional imbalance in the production of and access to electricity.

#### **Thermal power plants in Maharashtra**

1629.SHRI AVINASH PANDE: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of thermal power plants presently operational in Maharashtra;
- (b) the number of power plants granted clearances for operations in the Western Ghat areas, declared as ecologically sensitives *vide* notification dated 10th March, 2014; and
- (c) the measures taken by Government to ensure that the operations of these thermal power plants continue without disruption?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) The number of thermal power plants presently operational in Maharashtra is 26 (Twenty Six).

(b) and (c) As per Section 7 of the Electricity Act, 2003, any generating company may establish, operate and maintain a generating station without obtaining a license/permission if it complies with the technical standards relating to connectivity with the grid. Hence, at present no license is granted for operation of the generating stations.

#### **Installation of automatic gauge recorder by BBMB**

†1630. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Rajasthan has a major share in Ravi Beas waters;
- (b) whether the Central Government proposes to direct Bhakra Beas Management Board (BBMB) to install automatic gauge recorder at sites agreed to by the concerned States and if so, by when; and
- (c) whether Government proposes to direct BBMB to finalise the remaining sites and if so, by when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Yes, Sir. As per the present arrangement, the percentage of supply of water from Ravi-Beas Reservoir among the partner States i.e. Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan are in the ratio of 30:21:49 respectively.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) and (c) Out of 22 agreed sites, installation of Automatic Gauge Recorders (ASR) at 21 sites have already been completed, except at Ropar Thermal Plant, which was found not feasible for installation.

### **Rejuvenation of closed power plants**

1631. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of different types of power projects in the country, working and closed, along with their installed capacity, State-wise;
- (b) whether working power projects are generating power to their full capacity;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor and the measures taken/proposed to be taken to improve the generation capacity;
- (d) whether Government plans to rejuvenate the closed power projects; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) The state wise details of number of power plants which are working and closed during 2014-15 (up to November) with their monitored capacity is given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) The utilization of installed capacity of thermal Power Plants is expressed in terms of Plant Load Factor (PLF). The PLF of thermal power plants depends on a number of factors such as vintage of the unit, forced and planned outages quality and quantity of the required fuel and receipt of schedule from beneficiaries (in respect of Central Generating Stations), etc. The PLF of Coal/Lignite, Nuclear based plants during the period April-November, 2014 was 65.07% and 80.15% respectively. Due to Gas shortage/High cost of generation from RLNG and Liquid fuel, the gas based power stations are operating at lower PLF of 21.90%.

(c) The action plan to ensure that the power plants achieve their full capacity utilization are as under:

1. Better availability of coal and gas to power sector.
2. Adopting better Operation & Maintenance practices by power plants.
3. Renovation and Modernization of existing old Thermal and hydro power plants by respective power utilities.

(d) and (e) The closed power station, where ever feasible, are rejuvenated through renovation, Modernization and Life Extension programmes. Further, efforts are made to ensure adequate availability of fuel to the power stations.

## Statement

*The State-wise details of number of Power Plants which are working and closed during 2014-15*

State	Fuel	Name of the Station	Monitored Capacity as on 30.11.2014 MW	Generation* 2014-15 (up to Nov. 14) (MU)	% PLF	No. of operational Power stations	No. of Power stations having 0 generation during 2014-15 (up to Nov.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
BBMB	Hydro	Bhakrah PS	1343	3888.04		5	0
		Dehar HPS	990	2566.2			
		Ganguwal HPS	77.65	281.96			
		Kotla HPS	77.65	283.49			
		Pong HPS	396	922.87			
	Hydro Total		2884.3	7942.56			
BBMB Total			2884.3	7942.56			
Delhi	Coal	Badarpur TPS	705	2571.76	62.29	5	1
		Rajghat TPS	135	340.43	43.06		
	Coal Total		840	2912.19			
	Natural Gas	I.P. CCPP	270	660.94	41.8		



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Pragati CCGT-III	1500	1367.49	15.57		
		Pragati CCPP	330.4	1321.13	68.28		
		Rithala CCPP	108	0	0		
		Natural Gas Total	2208.4	3349.56			
Delhi Total			3048.4	6261.75			
Haryana	Coal	Indira Gandhi STPP	1500	4598.48	52.35	6	0
		Mahatma Gandhi TPS	1320	4202.33	54.36		
		Panipat TPS	1360	3060.59	38.43		
		Rajiv Gandhi TPS	1200	3901.39	55.52		
		Yamuna Nagar TPS	600	2409.06	68.56		
	Coal Total		5980	18171.85			
	Natural Gas	Faridabad CCPP	431.59	1049.59	41.53		
	Natural Gas Total		431.59	1049.59			
Haryana Total			6411.59	19221.44			
Himachal	Hydro	Allain Duhangan HPS	192	628.95		17	0
Pradesh		Baira siul HPS	180	618.9			
		Baspa HPS	300	1136.23			
		Bassi HPS	60	259.11			
		Budhil HPS	70	217.45			

Chamera- I HPS	540			2092.23	
Chamera- II HPS	300			1264.35	
Chamera-III HPS	231			894.03	
Giri Bata HPS	60			162.49	
Karcham Wangtoo HPS	1000			3798.49	
Larji HPS	126			530.18	
Malana HPS	86			304.74	
Malana-II HPS	100			246.77	
Nathpa Jhakri HPS	1500			6004.17	
Parbati-III HPS	520			624.59	
Rampur HPS	343.35			1097.82	
Sanjay HPS	120			487.76	
Hydro Total				20368.26	
Himachal Pradesh Total				20368.26	
Jammu and Kashmir					
High Speed Diesel		Pampore Gps (Liq.)	175	0	10
High Speed Diesel Total			175	0	1
Hydro		Baglihar HPS	450	2400.19	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Chutak HPS	44	19.62			
		Dulhasti HPS	390	1808.61			
		Lower Jhelum HPS	105	500.7			
		Nimboo Bazdo HPS	45	45.99			
		Salal HPS	690	2916.41			
		Sewa-II HPS	120	435.69			
		Upper Sindh-II HPS	105	285.97			
		Uri-I HPS	480	2398.45			
		Uri-II HPS	240	1188.17			
	Hydro Total		2669	11999.8			
	Jammu and Kashmir Total		2844	11999.8			
Punjab	Coal	GH TPS (Leh.Moh.)	920	3380.1	62.74	9	0
		Gnd TPS (Bhatinda)	440	1179.72	45.79		
		Rajpura TPP	1400	4159.17	66.01		
		Ropar TPS	1260	4484.67	60.78		
		Talwandi Sabo TPP	660	463.49	14.45		
	Coal Total		4680	13667.15			
	Hydro	Anandpur Sahib HPS.	134	478			
		Mukerian HPS.	207	721.06			

		Ranjit Sagar HPS.	600	1563.41		
		Shanan HPS.	110	418.53		
	Hydro Total		1051	3181		
Punjab Total			5731	16848.15		
Rajasthan	Coal	Chhabra TPP	1000	2698.22	61.43	15
		Kalisindh TPS	600	1050.48	36.79	
		Kawai TPS	1320	5357.86	69.31	
		Kota TPS	1240	5857.2	80.66	
		Suratgarh TPS	1500	6921.59	78.8	
	Coal Total		5660	21885.35		
	Lignite	Barsingar Lignite	250	852.43	58.23	
		Girai TPS	250	262.53	17.93	
		Jalpa Kapurdi TPP	1080	4969.31	78.57	
	Lignite Total		1580	6084.27		
	Natural Gas	Anta CCPP	419.33	1110.31	45.22	
		Dholpur CCPP	330	620.18	32.09	
		Ramgarh CCPP	273.8	749.73	47.83	
	Natural Gas Total		1023.13	2480.22		
	Nuclear	DAE (Rajasthan)	100	0	0	
		Rajasthan A.P.S.	1080	5073.75	80.22	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Nuclear Total		1180	5073.75			
	Hydro	Jawahar Sagar HPS	99	127.38			
		Mahi ibajaj HPS	140	62.22			
		R P Sagar HPS	172	162.46			
	Hydro Total		411	352.06			
	Rajasthan Total		9854.13	35875.65			
	Uttar Pradesh	Coal					
		Anpara C TPS	1200	5641.54	80.28	24	0
		Anpara TPS	1630	6572.19	68.85		
		Barkhera TPS	90	438.77	83.25		
		Dadri (NCTPP)	1820	8398.61	78.8		
		Harduaganj TPS	665	2323.56	59.67		
		Khambarkhera TPS	90	395.71	75.08		
		Kundarki TPS	90	412.21	78.21		
		Maqsoodpur TPS	90	402.38	76.35		
		Obra TPS	1278	2486.37	33.22		
		Panki TPS	210	687.89	55.94		
		Parichha TPS	1140	4176.55	62.56		
		Rihand Stps	3000	13947.95	79.39		
		Rosa TPP Ph-I	1200	6247.75	88.91		

	Singrauli STPS	2000	9671.33	82.58
	Tanda TPS	440	2065.87	80.18
	Unchahar TPS	1050	5204.68	84.65
	Utraula TPS	90	410.84	77.95
Coal Total		16083	69484.2	
Natural Gas	Auraiya CCPP	663.36	1073.98	27.65
	Dadri CCPP	829.78	1619.21	33.32
Natural Gas Total		1493.14	2693.19	
Nuclear	Narora A.P.S.	440	1713.35	66.5
Nuclear Total		440	1713.35	
Hydro	Khara HPS.	72	284.01	
	Matatila HPS.	30.6	53.29	
	Obra HPS.	99	175.21	
	Rihand HPS.	300	438.99	
Hydro Total		501.6	951.5	
Uttar Pradesh Total		18517.74	74842.24	
Uttarakhand	Hydro			
	Chibro (Yamuna) HPS	240	707.55	15
	Chilla HPS	144	571.3	
	Dhakrani HPS	33.75	120.85	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Dhalipur HPS.	51	188.37			
		Dhauli Ganga HPS.	280	610.63			
		Khatima HPS.	41.4	52.7			
		Khodri HPS.	120	328.28			
		Koteshwar HPS.	400	859.84			
		Kulhal HPS.	30	123.02			
		Maneri Bhali-I HPS.	90	318.82			
		Maneri Bhali-II HPS.	304	834.74			
		Ramganga HPS.	198	166.55			
		Tanakpur HPS.	94.2	351.6			
		Tehri ST -I HPS.	1000	2088.25			
		Vishnu Prayag HPS.	400	1590.14			
	Hydro Total		3426.35	8912.64			
	Uttarakhand Total		3426.35	8912.64			
	Coal	Akaltara TPS	1200	2130.32	57.63	17	4
		Avantha Bhandar	600	0	0		
		Baradarha TPS	600	290.6	0		
		Bhilai TPS	500	2220.47	75.84		
		Chakabura TPP	30	141.3	80.43		
		DSPM TPS	500	2506.05	85.59		

	Kasaipalli TPP	270	1206.15	76.28	
	Katghora TPP	35	0	0	
	Korba STPS	2600	12978.18	85.24	
	Korba-II	200	622.54	53.15	
	Korba-III	240	819.17	58.29	
	Korba-West TPS	1340	6340.51	80.8	
	Marwa TPS	500	0	0	
	OP Jindal TPS	1000	5641.48	96.34	
	Pathadi TPP	600	1537.95	43.77	
	Ratija TPS	50	178.16	60.85	
	Salora TPP	135	121.62	0	
	Sipat STPS	2980	14197.19	81.36	
	SVPL TPP	63	0	0	
	Tamnar TPP	1200	1575.63	22.42	
	Coal Total	14643	52507.32		
	Hydro	120	234.22		
	Hydro Total	120	234.22		
Chhattisgarh Total		14763	52741.54		
Goa	Naptha	48	12.61	4.49	1
	Naptha Total	48	12.61		0
Goa Total		48	12.61		



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Gujarat	Coal	Gandhi Nagar TPS	870	2252.61	44.21	25	6
		Mundra TPS	4620	20697.72	76.5		
		Mundra UMTTP	4000	16982.61	72.5		
		Sabarmati (C Station)	60	249.73	71.08		
		Sabarmati (D-F Stations)	340	1846.16	92.72		
		Salaya TPP	1200	4352.48	61.94		
		Sikka Rep. TPS	240	680.79	48.44		
		Ukai TPS	1350	4514.76	57.11		
		Wanakbori TPS	1470	5251.22	61		
	Coal Total		14150	56828.08			
	Lignite	Ak.rimota Lig TPS	250	846.97	57.85		
		Kutch Lig. TPS	290	1050.4	61.85		
		Surat Lig. TPS	500	2299	78.52		
	Lignite Total		1040	4196.37			
	Natural Gas	Baroda CCPP	160	35.86	3.83		
		Dgen Mega CCPP	1200	0	0		
		Dhuvaran CCPP	594.72	101.13	3.8		
		Essar CCPP	515	0	0		

	Gandhar CCPP	657.39	1480.07	38.45
	Gipcl. GT Imp	0	129.46	
	Hazira CCPP	156.1	152.49	16.68
	Hazira CCPP Ext	351	0	0
	Kawas CCPP	656.2	1332.3	34.67
	Peguthan CCPP	655	241.37	6.29
	Pipavav CCPP	702	0	0
	Sugen CCPP	1147.5	1752.69	26.08
	Unosugen CCPP	382.5	0	0
	Ufran CCPP	518	111.33	3.67
	Vatwa CCPP	100	0	0
Natural Gas Total		7795.41	5336.7	
Nuclear	Kakrapara	440	2255.81	87.55
Nuclear Total		440	2255.81	
Hydro	Kadana HPS	240	155.7	
	S. Sarovar CHPH HPS	250	354.21	
	S. Sarovar RBPH HPS	1200	1701.88	
	Ukai HPS	300	524.25	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Hydro Total		1990	2736.04			
	Gujarat Total		25415.41	71353			
Madhya Pradesh	Coal	Amarkantak Ext TPS	450	1431.67	54.33	20	
		Bina TPS	500	1741.11	59.46		
		Mahan TPP	600	450.69	12.83		
		Niwari TPP	45	235.93	89.53		
		Sanjay Gandhi TPS	1340	4577.39	58.33		
		Sasan UMTTP	3300	11102.9	66.12		
		Sapura TPS	1330	4035.28	50.62		
		Shree Singaji TPP	1200	1018.28	28.98		
		Vindhyachal STPS	4260	19729.12	79.09		
		Nigri TPP	660	500.19	0		
	Coal Total		13685	44822.56			
	Hydro	Bansagar Tons-I HPS	315	762.83			
		Bansagar Tons-II HPS	30	63.95			
		Bansagar Tons-III HPS	60	92.75			
		Bargi HPS	90	323.24			

	Gandhi Sagar HPS	115	78.36			
	Indira Sagar HPS	1000	1605.89			
	Madhikhera HPS	60	81.86			
	Omkareshwar HPS	520	714.41			
	Pench HPS	160	296.69			
	Rajghat HPS	45	61.02			
		2395	4081			
		16080	48903.56			
Madhya Pradesh Total						
Maharashtra	Amaravati TPS	540	1438.64	45.49	34	7
	Bela TPS	270	0	0		
	Bhusawal TPS	1420	4149.11	49.9		
	Butibori TPP	600	2293.49	65.27		
	Chandrapur	2340	8221.12	59.99		
	(Maharashtra) STPS					
	Dahanu TPS	500	2941.76	100.47		
	Dhariwal TPP	600	445.68	17.18		
	Emco Warora TPS	600	2460.66	70.03		
	Gepl TPP Ph-I	120	0	0		
	Jsw Ratnagiri TPP	1200	5525.89	78.64		
	Khaparkheda TPS	1340	5117.07	65.21		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Koradi TPS	1040	1508.59	24.77		
		Mauda TPS	1000	2036.78	34.78		
		Mihan TPS	246	0	0		
		Nasik (P) TPS	270	0	0		
		Nasik TPS	630	2713.87	73.56		
		Paras TPS	500	1981.83	67.69		
		Parli TPS	1130	2764.17	41.77		
		Tirora TPS	3300	10451.05	63.96		
		Trombay TPS	1400	3271.47	39.9		
		Wardha Warora TPP	540	816.83	25.83		
	Coal Total		19586	58138.01			
	Natural Gas	Ratnagiri CCPP I	740	0	0		
		Ratnagiri CCPP II	740	0	0		
		Ratnagiri CCPP III	740	0	0		
		Trombay CCPP	180	997.51	94.63		
		Uran CCPP	672	2432.74	61.82		
	Natural Gas Total		3072	3430.25			
	Nuclear	Tarapur	1400	7526.16	91.8		
	Nuclear Total		1400	7526.16			

Hydro	Bhandardhara HPS St-II	34	43.36	
	Bhira HPS	150	233.45	
	Bhira PSS HPS	150	353.24	
	Bhira Tail Race HPS	80	66.8	
	Bhivpuri HPS	75	198.1	
	Ghatghar PSS HPS	250	199	
	Khopoli HPS	72	205.32	
	Koyna DPH HPS	36	46.64	
	Koyna-I HPS	280	406.4	
	Koyna-II HPS	320	405.39	
	Koyna-III HPS	320	459.75	
	Koyna-IV HPS	1000	1060.52	
	Tillari HPS	60	81.63	
	Vaitarna HPS	60	181.22	
	Hydro Total	2887	3940.82	
Maharashtra Total		26945	73035.24	
Andhra Pradesh Coal	Damodaram	800	228.38	27
	Sanjeevaian TPS	8		7
	Dr. N. Tata Rao TPS	1760	8276.94	0
	Kakatiya TPS	500	2774.2	80.31
				94.75

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Kothagudem TPS	720	2833.99	67.21		
		Kothagudem TPS (New)	1000	4734.7	80.85		
		Ramagundem-B TPS	62.5	188.96	51.63		
		Ramagundem STPS	2600	13076.61	85.89		
		Rayalaseema TPS	1050	4562.34	74.2		
		Simhadri	2000	9739.97	83.16		
		Simhapuri TPS	450	2023.93	76.8		
		Thamminapatnam TPS	300	854.79	48.66		
	Coal Total		11242.5	49294.81			
	Natural Gas	Gautami CCPP	464	0	0		
		GMR Energy Ltd. -Kakinada	220	0	0		
		Godavari CCPP	208	271.67	22.3		
		Jegurupadu CCPP	455.4	289.44	10.85		
		Konaseema CCPP	445	0	0		
		Kondapalli Extn CCPP	366	0	0		
		Kondapalli CCPP	350	472.77	23.07		
		Peddapuram CCPP	220	134.82	10.46		

	Vemagiri CCPP	370	0	0
	Vijeswaran CCPP	272	335.41	21.06
Natural Gas Total		3370.4	1504.11	
Diesel	LVS Power DG	36.8	0	0
Diesel Total		36.8	0	
Hydro	Hampi HPS	36	2.05	
	Lower Sileru HPS	460	794.28	
	Machkund HPS	114.75	362.09	
	Nagarjun SGR HPS	815.6	968.84	
	Nagarjun SGR LBC HPS	60	32.63	
	Nagarjun SGR	90	136.01	
	RBC HPS			
	Pochampad HPS	27	10.12	
	Priyadarsini Jurala HPS	234	223.02	
	Srisailem HPS	770	1106.94	
	Srisailem LB HPS	900	1440.66	
	TB Dam HPS	36	112.92	
	Upper Sileru HPS	240	290.05	
Hydro Total		3783.35	5479.61	
Andhra Pradesh Total		18433.05	56278.53	



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Karnataka	Coal	Bellary TPS	1000	3561.48	60.82	21	2
		Raichur TPS	1720	6799.95	67.51		
		Torangallu TPS (SBU-I)	260	1463.42	96.12		
		Torangallu TPS (SBU-II)	600	3396.96	96.68		
		Udupi TPP	1200	3920.35	55.79		
	Coal Total		4780	19142.16			
	Diesel	Belgaum DG	81.3	0	0		
		Bellary DG	25.2	3.55	0		
		Yelhanka (DG)	127.92	0	0		
	Diesel Total		234.42	3.55			
	Nuclear Kaiga		880	4089.56	79.36		
	Nuclear Total		880	4089.56			
	Hydro	Almatti DPH HPS	290	405.84			
		Bhadra HPS	39.2	27.54			
		Gerusuppa HPS	240	358.95			
		Ghatprabha HPS	32	31.01			
		Jog HPS	139.2	209.5			

	Kadra HPS	150	328.43			
	Kalinadi HPS	855	2291.58			
	Kalinadi Supa HPS	100	255.39			
	Kodasali HPS	120	289.8			
	Liganamakki HPS	55	143.61			
	Munirabad HPS	28	74.09			
	Sharavathi HPS	1035	3240.12			
	Sivasamundrum HPS	42	172.27			
	Varahi HPS	460	817.41			
		3585.4	8645.54			
		9479.82	31880.81			
Hydro Total						
Karnataka Total						
Kerala	Naptha			11.44	16	1
	Cochin CCPP (Liq.)	174	116.54			
	R. Gandhi CCPP (Liq.)	359.58	757.96	36		
	Naptha Total	533.58	874.5			
	Diesel					
	Bramhapuram DG	106.6	4.78	0		
	Kozhikode DG	128	142.92	0		
	Diesel Total	234.6	147.7			
	Hydro					
	Idamalayar HPS	75	244.8			
	Idukki HPS	780	1768.08			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Kakkad HPS	50	141.91			
		Kuttiyadi HPS	125	567.78			
		Kuttiyadi Addl. Extn.	100	0			
		Lower Periyar HPS	180	509.77			
		Nariamanglam HPS	70	280.96			
		Pallivasal HPS	37.5	148.91			
		Panniar HPS	30	117.41			
		Poringalkuttu HPS	32	122.56			
		Sabarigiri HPS	300	867.72			
		Sengviam HPS	48	115.37			
		Sholayar HPS	54	120.97			
	Hydro Total		1881.5	5006.24			
Kerala Total			2649.68	6028.44			
Puducherry	Natural Gas	Karaikal CCPP	32.5	102.14	53.67	1	0
	Natural Gas Total		32.5	102.14			
Puducherry Total			32.5	102.14			
Tamil Nadu	Coal	Ennore TPS	450	424.75	16.12	40	1
		Mettur TPS	1440	5828.59	69.12		
		North Chennai TPS	1830	6700.36	62.1		

	Tuticorin (P) TPP	300	899.03	51.17
	Tuticorin TPS	1050	5019.24	81.63
	Vallur TPP	1500	3801.07	62.91
Coal Total		6570	22673.04	
Lignite	Neyveli (Ext) TPS	420	2297.05	93.39
	Neyveli TPS- I	600	2292.45	65.25
	Neyveli TPS(Z)	250	1204.26	82.26
	Neyveli TPS-II	1470	7250.52	84.23
	Neyveli TPS-II Exp	250	49	0
Lignite Total		2990	13093.28	
Natural Gas	Karuppur CCPP	119.8	396.11	56.46
	Kovikalpal CCPP	107	274.7	43.84
	Kuttalam CCPP	100	329.74	56.31
	P.Nallur CCPP	330.5	1090.12	56.33
	Valantary CCPP	52.8	261.31	84.51
	Valuthur CCPP	186.2	798.58	73.24
Natural Gas Total		896.3	3150.56	
Naptha	Basin Bridge GT (Liq.)	120	2.44	0.35
Naptha Total		120	2.44	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Diesel	B. Bridge D.G	200	534.9	0		
		Samalpatti DG	105.7	199.9	0		
		Samayanallur DG	106	217.09	0		
	Diesel Total		411.7	951.89			
	Nuclear	Madras A.P.S.	440	1777.19	68.97		
	Nuclear Total		440	1777.19			
	Hydro	Aliyar HPS.	60	127.08			
		Bhawani Barrage III HPS.	30	0			
		Bhawani Barrage-II HPS.	30	123.11			
		Bhawani Kattal	30	25.38			
		Kadampari HPS	400	330.68			
		Kodayar HPS	100	141.09			
		Kundah HPS	555	960.96			
		Lower Mettur HPS	120	183.54			
		Mettur Dam HPS	50	82.02			
		Mettur Tunnel HPS	200	249.48			
		Moyar HPS	36	84.39			

	Papanasam HPS	32	67.47			
	Parson's Valley HPS	30	9.45			
	Periyar HPS	140	322.23			
	Pykara HPS	59.2	24.49			
	Pykara Ultimate HPS	150	215.6			
	Sarkarpathy HPS	30	60.12			
	Sholayar HPS (Tn).	95	183.19			
	Suruliyar HPS	35	69.39			
	Hydro Total	2182.2	3259.67			
Tamil Nadu Total		13610.2	44908.07			
Andaman Nicobar	Diesel					
	Andaman Nicobar DG	40.05	113.93	0	1	0
	Diesel Total	40.05	113.93			
Andaman Nicobar Total		40.05	113.93			
Bihar	Coal					
	Barauni TPC	210	0	0	3	1
	Barh II	660	586.41	0		
	Kahalgaoon TPS	2340	10212.12	74.52		
	Muzaffarpur TPS	220	488.93	37.95		
	Coal Total	3430	11287.46			
Bihar Total		3430	11287.46			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
DVC	Coal	Bokaro 'B' TPS	630	1351.09	36.62	9	1
		Chandrapura(DVC) TPS	890	3396.85	65.18		
		Durgapur Steel TPS	1000	2615.21	44.66		
		Durgapur TPS	340	942.35	47.33		
		Kodarna TPP	1000	852.19	15.14		
		Mejia TPS	2340	7430.95	54.23		
		Raghunathpur TPP	600	12.27	0		
	Coal Total		6800	16600.91			
	Naptha	Maithon GT (Liq.)	90	0	0		
	Naptha Total		90	0			
	Hydro	Maithon HPS	63.2	119.79			1
		Panchet HPS	80	121.6			
		Hydro Total	143.2	241.39			
DVC Total			7033.2	16842.3			
Jharkhand	Coal	Jojobera TPS	360	1761.16	83.54	6	0
		Mahadev Prasad STPP	540	1573.36	49.75		
		Maithon Rb TPP	1050	4530.37	73.68		
		Patratu TPS	770	515.93	11.44		

Coal Total	Tenughat TPS	420	1530.07	62.21	
Hydro		3140	9910.89		
	Subernrekha HPS.	130	30.83		
	Hydro Total	130	30.83		
Jharkhand Total		3270	9941.72		
Odisha	Coal	600	348.22	0	11
	Derang TPP	420	2023.16	82.26	0
	IB Valley TPS		158.85		
	ICCL Imp	1050	2842.19	46.22	
	Kamalanga TPS		188.9		
	Nalco Imp	2400	5636.42	40.1	
	Sterlite TPP	460	2456	91.17	
	Ialcher (Old) TPS	3000	15113.07	86.03	
	Talcher Stps	7930	28766.81		
Coal Total		510	1068.47		
Hydro	Balimela HPS	347.5	648.21		
	Hirakud HPS	250	679.35		
	Rengali HPS	600	2099.86		
	Upperindravati HPS	320	493.83		
	Upper Kolab HPS	2027.5	4989.72		
Hydro Total		9957.5	33756.53		
Odisha Total					



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Sikkim	Hydro	Chuzachen HPS	99	396.77	3	0	
		Rangit HPS	60	273.06			
		Teesta V HPS	510	2227.19			
	Hydro Total		669	2897.02			
Sikkim Total			669	2897.02			
West Bengal	Coal	Bakreswar TPS	1050	5414.18	88.05	15	3
		Bandel TPS	450	754.69	28.64		
		Budge Budge TPS	750	4240.52	96.55		
		Chinakuri TPS	30	0	0		
		D.P.L. TPS	880	907.59	21.79		
		Farakka Stps	2100	8583.53	69.8		
		Kolaghat TPS	1260	4724.27	64.03		
		New Cossipore TPS	160	69	7.36		
		Sagardighi TPS	600	2662.9	75.79		
		Santalidih TPS	980	2107.08	36.72		
		Southern Repl. TPS	135	739.69	93.57		
		Titagarh TPS	240	1241.52	88.34		
	Coal Total		8635	31444.97			
High Speed		Haldia GT (Liq.)	40	0	0		

Diesel	Kasba GT (Liq.)	40	0	0	
High Speed Diesel Total		80	0		
Hydro	Jaldhaka HPS. St-I	27	84.75		
	Purulia Pss HPS	900	992.51		
	Rammam HPS	50	197.28		
	Teesta Low Dam-III HPS.	132	363.37		
Hydro Total		1109	1637.91		
West Bengal Total		9824	33082.88		
Arunachal	Ranganadi HPS	405	985.89	1	0
Pradesh		405	985.89		
Arunachal Pradesh Total		405	985.89		
Assam	Chandrapur (Assam) TPS	60	0	6	1
Multi Fuel Total		60	0		
Natural Gas	Kathalguri CCPP	291	1152.51	67.63	
	Lakwa GT	157.2	599.4	65.11	
	Namrup CCPP	95	348.41	62.63	
	Namrup St	24	51.38	36.56	
Natural Gas Total		567.2	2151.7		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Hydro	Karbi Langpi HPS	100	323.66			
		Kopili HPS	225	467.13			
	Hydro Total		325	790.79			
Assam Total			952.2	2942.49			
Manipur	Diesel	Leimakhong DG	36	0	0	1	1
	Diesel Total		36	0			
	Hydro	Loktak HPS	105	327.87			
	Hydro Total		105	327.87			
Manipur Total			141	327.87			
Meghalaya	Hydro	Khondong HPS	50	71.79		5	0
		K. Yrdemkulai HPS	60	76.32			
		Myntdu (Leshka) St-I 126 HPS		396.75			
		Umiam HPS, St-I	36	59.96			
		Umiam HPS, St-IV	60	120.86			
	Hydro Total		332	725.68			
Meghalaya Total			332	725.68			
Nagaland	Hydro	Doyang HPS	75	145.95		1	0
	Hydro Total		75	145.95			

Nagaland Total				75	145.95			
Tripura	Natural Gas	Agartala GT		84	408.3	83	4	0
		Baramura GT		58.5	219.95	64.2		
		Rokhia GT		111	257.23	39.57		
		Tripura CCPP		363.3	1645.43	77.34		
	Natural Gas Total			616.8	2530.91			
Tripura Total				616.8	2530.91			
Bhutan (Imp)	Hydro	Bhutan (Imp)		0	4848.46			
	Hydro Total			0	4848.46			
Bhutan (Imp) Total				0	4848.46			
				222648.27	707945.52		374	38

**Power supply to villages in Odisha**

1632. SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is aware that nearly 95,000 villages and habitations would be electrified and 34 lakh BPL households would be provided with electricity connections through various pilot electrification schemes in Odisha and unless the supply side of power is improved, the very cause of providing electricity to all households through these ambitious schemes would be defeated; and

(b) whether the Ministry would take necessary steps for allocation of minimum 500 MW of round the clock (RTC) power to that State from the 15 per cent unallocated share of the central generating stations to meet the exigency of the current deficit situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY), cumulatively, as on 30.10.2014, electrification works in 14,430 un-electrified villages and intensive electrification of 26,740 electrified villages have been completed and free electricity connection to 28,70,496 BPL households has been released under the scheme.

Government of India has approved continuation of RGGVY for Twelfth Five Year Plan in September, 2013. Under the scheme, 31 projects have been sanctioned in the financial year 2013-14 for the State of Odisha, covering electrification of 3,144 un-electrified villages, intensive electrification of 41,018 electrified villages and release of free electricity connections to 16,68,454 BPL households.

Supply of power to the villages falls under the purview of DISCOMs. As per guidelines of Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY), the State has to ensure for minimum daily supply of 6 - 8 hours of electricity in RGGVY network.

(b) The Unallocated power in Central Generating Stations (CGSs) available at the disposal of Government of India is allocated from time-to-time keeping in view the emergent or seasonal nature of requirement, relative power supply position, etc. The quantum of this power being limited and fixed, allocation of this power to one or more States/UTs can be carried out only by equivalent reduction in the allocation to other States.

The energy and peak shortage in Odisha during the current year (April to October, 2014) as reported by the state was 1.9% and 1.3% respectively against the All India energy and peak shortage of 4.1% and 4.7% respectively.

**Cap on power tariffs**

1633.DR. T.N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) proposes to put a cap on the sale price of electricity in order to regulate the rising prices;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the steps being taken by Government to decrease the electricity tariff across the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) No, Sir. As per the information made available by Central Electricity Regulatory Commission, there is no such proposal before the Commission.

(b) and (c) Does not arise in view of reply to (a) above.

(d) Tariff of distribution companies is determined by the State Electricity Regulatory Commissions (SERCs)/Joint Electricity Regulatory Commissions (JERCs) based on the principles enunciated under the Electricity Act, 2003 and policies framed thereunder. There is no provision for direct regulation of the electricity tariff by the Central Government. However, through appropriate policy framework and programmes, the Government is promoting efficiency in generation, transmission and distribution business and also supporting strengthening of the distribution and transmission infrastructure, with a view to reduce the total cost of supply of electricity to the consumer. These measures, along with the Government's emphasis on discovery of tariff through competitive bidding, contribute towards lowering of tariff rates.

**Inclusion of private discoms of Odisha under R-ARDRP**

1634.SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry would consider to include three private discoms of Odisha namely NESCO, WESCO and SOUTHCO under the Restructured-Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (RAPDRP); and
- (b) whether the Ministry would also consider to cover all urban locations and industrial clusters having a population of 10,000 or a power demand of 5 MVA and all towns of religious and tourist importance, even with a population of 5,000 under the R-APDRP?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) As per R-APDRP guidelines, private Discoms are not eligible for funding under R-APDRP. As such, the three private discoms of Odisha namely, NESCO, WESCO & SOUTHCO are not eligible to avail assistance under the scheme. However, the scheme of R-APDRP has recently been subsumed in the new scheme of Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS) wherein the distribution networks of private sector Discoms would also be eligible for upgradation subject to certain terms and conditions.

(b) As per R-APDRP guidelines, only towns [including religious towns and towns of tourist importance] with population greater than 30,000 as per 2001 census [10,000 for special category States] are eligible for availing assistance under R-APDRP. However, other towns can be covered under IPDS.

#### **Industrial power consumption in West Bengal**

1635. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a decrease in the industrial power consumption in West Bengal;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the amount of power consumed by industry in the State during the last ten years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) The industrial power consumption in West Bengal has increased from 9525.99 Million Unit (MU) during 2003-04 to 18525.54 MU during 2012-13.

The details of end sales of electricity to industrial consumers in West Bengal furnished by the State power utilities and published in Central Electricity Authority's annual publication "All India Electricity Statistics - General Review" for last ten years is as under:-

Year	Industrial Power Consumption (MU)
2003-04	9525.99
2004-05	10363.61
2005-06	11399.84
2006-07	12388.44
2007-08	12908.90

Year	Industrial Power Consumption (MU)
2008-09	14323.59
2009-10	18566.19
2010-11	17272.95
2011-12	18229.22
2012-13	18525.54

#### Power situation in Delhi/NCR

1636.SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is power crunch/situation in Delhi/NCR region;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the steps being taken by the Ministry in this regard, including timelines set for achievement of targets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) NCR Region comprises of Delhi and parts of States of Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Haryana. The details of power supply situation in Delhi, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Haryana is given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) Electricity is a concurrent subject. Supply and distribution of electricity to various consumers in a State / UT is within the purview of the respective State Government / State Power Utility. The Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Governments by establishing power plants and transmission systems in Central Sector through Central Power Sector Undertakings (CPSUs). The steps being taken by the Government in this regard, *inter alia*, are as below:-

- (i) Capacity addition of 1,18,537 MW (including 88,537 MW conventional and 30,000 MW renewable) by 2016-17. As against this, about 48,390 MW from conventional sources has been achieved till 30.11.2014 and about 8297 MW from renewable till 31.10.2014.
- (ii) Construction of 1,07,440 ckm transmission lines and setting up of 2,82,740 MVA transformation capacity by 2016-17. As against this, 45,570 ckm of transmission lines and 1,56,354 MVA of transformation capacity have been achieved till October, 2014.



- (iii) Government of India has taken initiative to prepare Action Plans for providing 24X7 Power For All (PFA) in partnership with the States.
- (iv) Two new schemes have been approved by the Government of India, namely, Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana and Integrated Power Development Scheme for strengthening of sub-transmission and distribution networks and for segregation of agricultural feeders to give adequate and reliable supply and reduce line losses.
- (v) Renovation and Modernization (R&M) and Life Extension/Upgrading of a total of 29,367 MW old thermal power plants is planned by the concerned State and Central Power Utilities for improving the Plant Load Factor of existing power stations.
- (vi) The gap in indigenous coal availability is being met through enhanced coal production and coal imports for increased generation by thermal plants.
- (vii) Promotion of energy conservation, energy efficiency and demand side management measures is being undertaken.
- (viii) In order to support financial viability of State Distribution Utilities (Discoms), the Central Government had notified a Financial Restructuring Plan (FRP).
- (ix) Expedient resolution of issues relating to environmental and forest clearances to facilitate early completion of generation and transmission projects.

***Statement***

*Power Supply Position in Delhi, Haryana, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh  
during 2014-15 (April 2014 - October 2014)*

Region / States	Energy Requirement / Availability				Peak Demand / Peak Met			
	Req.	Avail.	Surplus/Deficit (-)		Peak Demand	Peak Surplus/Deficit (-)		
	MU	MU	MU	%	MW	MW	MW	%
Delhi	19,843	19,739	-104	-0.5	6,006	5,925	-81	-1.3
Haryana	30,237	30,105	-132	-0.4	9,152	9,152	0	0.0
Rajasthan	37,423	37,015	-408	-1.1	10,188	10,077	-111	-1.1
Uttar Pradesh	64,164	53,633	-10,531	-16.4	15,670	13,003	-2,667	-17.0

**Sharing of power between Andhra Pradesh and Telangana**

1637. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether one of the mandals transferred to Andhra Pradesh due to Polavaram Projects has a power plant which generate 400 MW;
- (b) if so, the reasons for transferring that particular Mandal with power project which is a loss to Telangana;
- (c) whether the Telangana Government has been demanding to refrain from transferring seven mandals to Andhra Pradesh;
- (d) whether 240 MW of power from this power project has to come to Telangana, as per Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act; and
- (e) if so, what are the reasons that the Ministry is not ensuring to get Telangana's due share from this project from Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) As per the AP Reorganisation Act, 2014 and the AP Reorganisation (Amendment) Act, 2014 notified on 18th July, 2014, Chintoor Mandal of Khammam District is included in the State of Andhra Pradesh. The Lower Sileru Hydel Project (460 MW) of APGENCO is located in Chintoor Mandal. Chintoor Mandal is part of the submerged Mandals due to construction of the Polavaram Project in Andhra Pradesh.

This was done to enable more flexibility in the identification of area for implementing the rehabilitation and resettlement (R&R) aspect of the Polavaram Multi-purpose National Irrigation Project on the river Godavari as well as to ensure contiguity in the areas to be transferred and for administrative convenience.

(c) No such reference has been received from Telangana Government in the Ministry of Power.

(d) and (e) The Power is distributed between Andhra Pradesh and Telangana as per the 12th Schedule Para C/Power/2 of AP Reorganisation Act, 2014 *i.e.* "Existing Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) with respective DISCOMs shall continue for both on going projects and projects under construction".

**Monitoring of power distribution companies**

1638. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government and private power distribution companies are being monitored regularly;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise including Telangana and Andhra Pradesh; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) Electricity is a Concurrent subject and the supply and distribution of electricity falls under the purview of respective State Government/State Power Utility.

As per the Electricity Act, 2003, appropriate Electricity Regulatory Commissions have been entrusted with the responsibility of overseeing the performance of the distribution licensees. Utilities have to comply with the standards of performance as applicable to them.

However, Power Finance Corporation (PFC) publishes a Report on the Performance of State Power Utilities on an annual basis covering State Power Utilities (SEBs/unbundled utilities/Power Departments) in all the States including Telangana and Andhra Pradesh as well as Union Territory of Puducherry and private distribution Companies created as a result of reform measures (DISCOMs in Delhi and Odisha). The Report analyses the financial and operational performance of the sector at utility, State, regional and national level. The Report is available on the website [www.pfcindia.com](http://www.pfcindia.com).

#### **Electricity supply to Tamil Nadu**

1639. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government has expedited the power grid connectivity projects in the country, particularly the southern grid corridor for Tamil Nadu to mitigate the power crisis and to provide adequate power;

(b) if so, the details thereof and by when all the power grid corridors would be connected with southern power grid; and

(c) the steps taken by the Central Government to facilitate the State Government to get adequate and uninterrupted power supply from the power plants which are already providing power and from the power plants through the western and central power grids?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) Presently all the five regional grids, including the Southern grid, are synchronously interconnected. The Southern grid is connected to the national grid through the following major transmission links:

- (i)  $\pm$  500 kV Talcher - Kolar HVDC bipole transmission line.
- (ii) 400 kV D/C Chandarpur - Ramagundam transmission line with HVDC back to back at Chandarpur.
- (iii) 400 kV D/C Jeypore - Gazuwaka transmission line with HVDC back to back at Gazuwaka.
- (iv) Two single circuit of 765 kV Raichur - Sholapur transmission lines.

Further, following additional transmission links with Southern grid are planned:

**Transmission Line**

- (i) Narendra - Kolhapur 765 kV D/c.
- (ii) Angul - Srikakulam 765 kV D/c line.
- (iii) Wardha - Nizamabad - Hyderabad 765 kV D/C lines.

Additionally, generation and transmission capacity addition has been planned to meet the rising demand of power in the country. The steps taken to facilitate the State Government to get adequate and uninterrupted power supply, inter-alia, are:

- (i) Generation capacity addition of 1,18,537 MW (including 88,537 MW conventional and 30,000 MW renewable) by 2016-17. As against this, about 48,390 MW from conventional sources has been achieved till 30.11.2014 and about 8297 MW from renewable till 31.10.2014.
- (ii) Out of 88,537 MW, capacity addition of 16,140 MW is planned in Southern region and 7,270 in Tamil Nadu. Government of India has advised States/UTs to tie-up power to meet their requirement based on their anticipated demand supply scenario.
- (iii) Construction of 1,07,440 ckm transmission lines and setting up of 2,82,740 MVA transformation capacity by 2016-17. As against this, 45,570 ckm of transmission lines and 1,56,354 MVA of transformation capacity have been achieved till October, 2014.
- (iv) Inter-regional capacity addition of 38,400 MW during 12th Plan. With this cumulative Inter-regional capacity by the end of 12th Plan would be 68,050 MW.

**Cost of electricity generation**

1640. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any comparative information about per-unit cost of

generation and per-unit cost of installation of electricity generated by various sources like thermal, nuclear, hydro, renewable, etc.;

(b) the details about limitations risk factors and advantages and disadvantages of various methods of energy generation;

(c) whether Government proposes to increase share of green energy and discourage the use of fossil fuels in electricity generation; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) The source-wise weighted average rate of sale of power generation per unit (Unit = 1 kWh) from generating stations to Power Utilities, as per data available in CEA for the year 2012-13, is given below:

Source	(Figures in Paise / kWh)
Hydro	236
Thermal	332
Nuclear	267
All India	318

Further the detailed Tariff fixed by Central Electricity Regulatory Commission is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) Cost of generation from power plants depends on type of project such as hydro, thermal, or gas etc., location of the project (*i.e.* remoteness from the load centers for hydro project, distance from the fuel source for thermal project etc.), type of technology (*i.e.* Super-Critical or Sub-critical), type and quantity of fuel (*i.e.* coal or gas or lignite), civil works involved (*i.e.* dam, water conductor system, under-ground or surface power house depending upon the topography and geology of the project for hydro project), construction period of the project and its life, operation and maintenance charges, cost of inventory of fuel and spares, financing cost of the project, etc. Some of the limitations and risk factors/ bottlenecks and challenges faced during the construction of Hydro Projects are Land Acquisition, Environment and Forest issues, Rehabilitation and Resettlement, Natural Calamities, law and order problem and local issues, Contractual problems, Geological uncertainties, Difficult Terrain and Poor Accessibility. Further, a tabular Statement of advantages/disadvantages of various energy sources is brought out in Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) and (d) To reduce the emission of green house gases and also to reduce dependence on coal, a low carbon growth strategy has been adopted in the planning process and highest priority is being accorded to the development of electricity generation based on hydro, nuclear and renewable sources of energy to the extent possible. However, the rising demand of electricity can not be met with power generation from hydro, renewable and nuclear sources only. Natural gas is already in short supply in the country. Hence, a mix of coal, hydro, renewable and nuclear sources is planned to meet the rising demand of power in the country. As such, coal will continue to be main fuel source of power generation in near future. Further, the provisions of the Act and Policy provide for an ambitious growth of generation capacity based on renewable energy sources.

**Statement-I**

*A. Tariff of Central Thermal Power Stations of NTPC, NLC and  
NEEPCO as on 31.03.2014*

Sl. No.	Generating Station	Installed Capacity (MW) as on 31.3.2014	Fixed charges as in March 14 (Paise/ kWh)	Energy Charges (Paise/kWh) as in March, 2014	Total (Paise/ kWh)
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>Coal Based thermal generating Stations of NTPC</b>					
<b>(i) Pit head Generating Stations</b>					
1.	Rihand STPS St-I	1000	82.06	150.20	232.26
2.	Rihand STPS St-II	1000	94.26	147.10	241.36
3.	Rihand STPS St-III	500	130.55	143.40	273.95
4.	Singrauli STPS	2000	53.66	121.20	174.86
5.	Vindhyachal STPS St-I	1260	64.76	137.60	202.36
6.	Vindhyachal STPS St-II	1000	74.97	129.80	204.77
7.	Vindhyachal STPS St-III	1000	112.07	130.00	242.07
8.	Vindhyachal STPS St-IV	500	141.50	129.90	271.40
9.	Korba STPS St-I & II	2100	53.88	91.70	145.58
10.	Korba STPS-III	2100	157.88	90.70	248.58

1	2	3	4	5	6
11.	Ramagundam STPS (St-I & II)	2100	60.62	221.40	282.02
12.	Ramagundam STPS (St-III)	500	95.69	288.20	383.89
13.	Talcher TPS	460	126.33	69.00	195.33
14.	Talcher STPS (St-I)	1000	82.78	169.60	252.38
15.	Talcher STPS (St-II)	2000	80.40	169.70	250.10
16.	Sipat STPS Stage-I	1980	140.87	153.00	293.87
17.	Sipat STPD Stage-II	1000	129.23	157.70	286.93
18.	Korba STPS Stage-III	500	157.88	91.30	249.18
SUB-TOTAL (I)		22000			
<b>(ii) Non-Pit head Generating</b>					
19.	FGUTPPTPS (St-I)	420	86.66	324.00	410.66
20.	FGUTPP (St-II)	420	102.68	328.30	430.98
21.	FGUTPP (St-III)	210	140.43	328.50	468.93
22.	NCTP Dadri (St-I)	840	88.50	338.60	427.10
23.	NCTP Dadri (St-II)	980	159.58	335.20	494.78
24.	Farrakka STPS (St-I & II)	1600	79.96	298.90	378.86
25.	Farrakka STPS (St-III)	500	168.52	296.20	464.72
26.	TandaTPS	440	107.43	387.50	494.93
27.	BadarpurTPS	705	84.14	439.40	523.54
28.	Kahalgaon STPS (St-I)	840	96.87	312.00	408.87
29.	Kahalgaon STPS (St-II)	1500	118.60	294.50	413.10
30.	Simhadri (St-I)	1000	102.24	270.80	373.04
31.	Simhadri (St-II)	1000	169.77	272.80	442.57
32.	Mauda	1000	154.22	308.10	462.32
SUB-TOTAL (II)		10955			
TOTAL COAL (I+II)		32955			

1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>Lignite Based thermal generating Stations of NLC</b>					
1.	TPS-I	600.00	87.70	256.90	344.60
2.	TPS-II (St-I)	630.00	62.60	216.80	279.40
3.	TPS-II (St-II)	840.00	63.80	216.80	280.60
4.	TPS-I (Expansion)	420.00	124.00	202.80	326.80
5.	CFBC based Barsingsar TPS	250.00	290.50	110.30	400.80
	TOTAL	2740.00			
<b>Gas/LNG/Liquid Based Stations of NTPC</b>					
<b>(i) Using Natural Gas as Fuel (ARM)</b>					
1.	Dadri CCGT	829.78	54.16	344.50	398.66
2.	Faridabad	431.00	79.51	266.20	345.71
3.	Anta CCGT	419.33	69.90	289.80	359.70
4.	Auraiya GPS	663.36	52.84	332.10	384.94
5.	Gandhar GPS	657.39	100.13	245.50	345.63
6.	Kawas GPS	656.20	78.65	256.90	335.55
<b>(ii) Using NAPM Gas as Fuel</b>					
1.	Gandhar GPS	657.39	100.13	338.50	438.63
2.	Kawas GPS	656.20	78.65	344.20	422.85
<b>(iii) Using LNG as Fuel</b>					
1.	Dadri CCGT	829.78	54.16	1056.50	1110.66
2.	Anta CCGT	419.33	69.90	878.70	948.60
3.	Auraiya GPS	663.36	52.84	1067.20	1120.04
4.	Faridabad	431.00	79.51	841.10	920.61
5.	Gandhar GPS	657.39	100.13	1172.00	1272.13
6.	Kawas GPS	656.20	78.65	1029.10	1107.75
<b>(iv) Using Liquid Fuel (Naphtha/HSD) as Fuel</b>					
1.	Dadri CCGT	829.78	54.16	792.90	847.06



1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Faridabad	431.00	79.51	766.90	846.41
3.	Anta CCGT	419.33	69.90	815.20	885.10
4.	Auraiya GPS	663.36	52.84	1038.30	1091.14
5.	Kayamkulam CCGT	359.58	86.20	1280.00	1366.20
6.	Kawas Gas	656.20	78.65	886.40	965.05
<b>Gas/Liquid Fuel Based Station of NEEPCO</b>					
1.	Agartala GPS	84	124.50	258.90	383.40
2.	Assam GPS	291	146.70	197.80	344.50
TOTAL NEEPCO		375			

Source: Monthly sales data of generating stations of NTPC, NLC and NEEPCO

*B. Composite Tariff of Hydro Stations under the purview of CERC*

Sl. No.	Organisation/Power Station	Installed Capacity MW	Composite Rate for 2013-14* ₹ /kWh
1	2	3	4
<b>NHPC</b>			
1.	Baira Siul	180	1.51
2.	Loktak	105	2.73
3.	Salal	690	0.92
4.	Tanakpur	123	2.24
5.	Chamera-I	540	1.91
6.	Uri-I	480	1.50
7.	Rangit	60	2.76
8.	Chamera-II	300	2.58
9.	Dhauliganga-I	280	2.79
10.	Dulhasti	390	5.74
11.	Teesta-V	510	2.22
12.	Sewa-II	120	4.05
13.	Chamera-III	231	3.53
14.	Chutak	44	5.61
15.	Uri-II	240	3.35

1	2	3	4
16.	Nimmo Bazgo	45	5.91
<b>NEEPCO</b>			
1.	Kopili Stg.-I	200	0.79
2.	Khandong	50	1.34
3.	Kopili Stage-II	25	1.76
4.	Doyang	75	4.06
5.	Ranganadi	420	1.81
<b>NHDC</b>			
1.	Indira Sagar	1000	2.59
2.	Omkareshwar	520	4.76
<b>THDC</b>			
1.	Tehri Stage-I	1000	4.63
2.	Koteshwar	400	3.81
<b>SJVNL</b>			
1.	Naptha Jhakri	1500	2.59

\*Subject to further change based on turning up of capital cost for the year 2013-14

*C. Renewable Energy Tariff for year 2013-14 (₹/ kWh)*

Generic Tariff for RE Technologies for FY 2013-14			
Particular	Levelling Total Tariff (₹/kWh)	Benefit of Accelerated Depreciation (if availed) (₹/kWh)	Net Levelling Tariff (upon adjusting for Accelerated Depreciation benefit) (if availed) (₹/kWh)
1	2	3	4
<b>Wind Energy</b>			
Wind Zone-1 (CUF 20%)	6.29	0.49	5.80
Wind Zone-2 (CUF 22%)	5.72	0.45	5.27

1	2	3	4
Wind Zone-3 (CUF 25%)	5.03	0.39	4.64
Wind Zone-4 (CUF 30%)	4.19	0.33	3.86
Wind Zone-5 (CUF 32%)	3.93	0.31	3.62
<b>Small Hydro Power Project</b>			
HP, Uttar Pradesh	4.38	0.36	4.02
HP, Uttarakhand	3.75	0.32	3.43
Other States (Below 5 MW)	5.16	0.42	4.74
Other States (5 MW to 25 MW)	4.40	0.38	4.02

State	Levellers Fixed Cost (₹/kWh)	Variable Cost (FY 2013- 2014) (₹/kWh)	Applicable Tariff Rate (FY 2013-14) (₹/kWh)	Benefit of Accelerated Depreciation (if availed) (₹/kWh)	Net Levellers Tariff (upon adjusting for Accelerated Depreciation benefit) (if availed) (₹/kWh)
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1	2	3	4	5	6
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**Biomass Power Project**

Andhra Pradesh	2.21	3.34	5.55	0.14	5.41
Haryana	2.25	3.80	6.05	0.14	5.91
Maharashtra	2.26	3.89	6.15	0.14	6.01
Punjab	2.27	3.98	6.24	0.14	6.11
Rajasthan	2.20	3.32	5.52	0.14	5.38
Tamil Nadu	2.20	3.29	5.49	0.14	5.35
Uttar Pradesh	2.21	3.40	5.61	0.14	5.47
Others	2.23	3.57	5.80	0.14	5.66

**Non-Fossil Fuel based Cogeneration**

Andhra Pradesh	2.95	2.45	5.40	0.24	5.17
Haryana	2.64	3.48	6.13	0.20	5.93

1	2	3	4	5	6
Maharashtra	2.37	3.43	5.80	0.18	5.63
Punjab	2.60	3.07	5.67	0.20	5.47
Tamil Nadu	2.29	2.64	4.93	0.18	4.75
Uttar Pradesh	2.98	2.73	5.71	0.24	5.48
Others	2.59	2.97	5.56	0.20	5.36

## Solar PV and Solar Thermal

Particular	Levelling Total Tariff (FY 2013-14) (₹/kWh)	Benefit of Accelerated Depreciation (if availed) (₹/kWh)	Net Levelling Tariff (upon adjusting for Accelerated Depreciation benefit) (if availed) (₹/kWh)
Solar PV	8.75	0.88	7.87
Solar Thermal	11.90	1.21	10.69

State	Levelling Fixed Cost (₹/kWh)	Variable Cost (FY 2013- 2014) (₹/kWh)	Applicable Tariff Rate (FY 2013-14) (₹/kWh)	Benefit of Accelerated Depreciation (if availed) (₹/kWh)	Net Levelling Tariff (upon adjusting for Accelerated Depreciation benefit) (if availed) (₹/kWh)
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1	2	3	4	5	6
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**Biomass Gasifier Power Project**

Andhra Pradesh	2.46	3.45	5.91	0.12	5.79
Haryana	2.53	3.92	6.45	0.12	6.32
Maharashtra	2.54	4.01	6.55	0.12	6.43
Punjab	2.55	4.10	6.65	0.12	6.53
Rajasthan	2.46	3.42	5.88	0.12	5.76

1	2	3	4	5	6
Tamil Nadu	2.46	3.39	5.85	0.12	5.73
Uttar Pradesh	2.47	3.50	5.98	0.12	5.86
Others	2.49	3.68	6.18	0.12	6.06
<b>Biogas based Cogeneration</b>					
Biogas	3.30	3.62	6.91	0.24	6.67

***Statement-II****Tabular statement of advantages/ disadvantages of various energy sources*

Advantage		Disadvantage	
<b>Thermal</b>			
1.	The fuel used is quite cheap.	1.	Requires higher maintenance and operational costs.
2.	Less initial cost as compared to other generating plants.	2.	Pollution of atmosphere.
3.	It can be installed at any place irrespective of the existence of coal. The coal can be transported to the site of the plant by rail or road.	3.	Huge requirement of water.
		4.	Handling of coal and disposal of ash is quite difficult.
4.	It requires less space as compared to Hydro power plants.		
<b>Hydro</b>			
1.	Hydropower is renewable and clean source of energy and its generation is not linked to issues concerning fuel supply, especially the price volatility of imported fuels thereby enhances our energy security.	1.	Due to the environmental concerns, environment and forest issues need to be addressed properly.
2.	Better suited for meeting the peak demands thereby enhancing the system reliability.	2.	Dislocation of the people from their houses/fields/workplaces etc. and their resettlement is a sensitive issue and involves a lot of time and money. Many times this issue leads to court cases resulting in delay in project execution/completion.
3.	Flexibility in operations (quick start and stopping, load acceptance and rejection.	3.	Natural calamities like unprecedented rain/flash floods, cloud burst, earthquake etc.
4.	Very low operating cost. More economical power in the long run.	4.	Many projects in Himalayan regions

Advantage	Disadvantage
5. Hydropower projects may include flood control, drinking water supply, irrigation, navigational improvements on waterways and tourism.	are affected by poor geology and other unforeseen site conditions entailing change in design or change in construction methodology which delays the completion of project and also sometimes leads to contractual disputes.
6. Hydropower is backbone of grid in case of grid disturbance for the purpose of black start.	
7. It improves water table of the area.	
8. It kicks off overall development of the area, where the project is constructed by way of employment, medical facilities, educational facilities, improvement of roads etc.	

#### Nuclear

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Nuclear power stations do not contribute to carbon emissions- no carbon dioxide is given out - it therefore does not contribute to global warming.</li> <li>2. Nuclear power stations do not produce smoke particles to pollute the atmosphere or emit gases that contribute to acid rain.</li> <li>3. Nuclear energy is by far the most concentrated form of energy - a lot of energy is produced from a small mass of fuel. This reduces transport costs.</li> <li>4. Nuclear power is reliable. It does not depend on the weather.</li> <li>5. Output from a nuclear power station can control as per our needs.</li> <li>6. Nuclear power produces a small volume of waste.</li> </ol> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Disposal of nuclear waste is very expensive. Decommissioning of nuclear power stations is expensive and takes a long time.</li> <li>2. Nuclear accidents can spread 'radiation producing particles' over a wide area. This radiation harms the cells of the body which can make humans sick or even cause death. Illness can appear or strike people years after they were exposed to nuclear radiation and genetic problems can occur too.</li> </ol> |
|--|--|

#### Renewable

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. It is sustainable.</li> <li>2. It require less maintenance.</li> </ol> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Renewable energy difficult to generate in the large quantities of electricity as compared to conventional sources.</li> </ol> |
|--|---|

Advantage	Disadvantage
3. Fuel being derived from natural resources reduce the costs of operation.	2. Another disadvantage of renewable energy sources is the reliability of supply. Renewable energy often depend on the weather for its source of power.
4. Renewable energy produce little or no waste products such as carbon dioxide or other chemical pollutants.	3. It has large capital cost.
5. Renewable energy projects can also bring economic benefits to many regional areas, as most projects are located away from large urban centres and suburbs of the capital cities.	

#### **Use of LED lamps**

1641. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has taken note of this year's Nobel prize going to Japanese scientists for developing LED capable of producing bright blue light;

(b) whether India, which uses 16 per cent of power consumption for lighting, would mandate every power user to adopt LED which produces 300 lumens of light per watt, making it 20 times more efficient than an incandescent lamp or four times than the fluorescent tubes;

(c) whether India would specify 'only-LED' for its on-going rural electrification programme; and

(d) whether extensive use of LED can add upto 15 per cent savings in power generation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) For large scale adoption of LEDs for lighting, Ministry of Power had prepared a roadmap, in close cooperation with the lighting industry, in 2009 which sought to: (a) ensure the quality and reliability of LED lamps; (b) reduce the price of LED lamps, initially through large scale public procurement and then through a labelling programme; and (c) facilitate awareness and demonstration of this lighting through LED technology. Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE), Ministry of Power, simultaneously promoted demand

for LED bulbs and LED streetlights by providing financial support to all States to set up demonstration projects to highlight the lighting quality and energy savings of LED technology.

The Ministry of Power has also written to all Ministries/Departments to procure LEDs in place of Compact Florescent Lamps (CFLs) and Incandescent Lamps (ICLs) and also requested the Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals (DGS&D) to include LEDs in the rate contract list. Ministry of Finance has been requested to issue directives to all Central Ministries/Departments to procure LED bulbs instead of CFLs/ICLs. Bureau of Indian Standard (BIS) has stopped giving license to produce incandescent bulbs of wattage more than 100W.

The efficacy of the lamp (assembly of LED chip, diffuser, driver and heat sink which makes up the bulb or tubelight) currently ranges from 80-120 lumen/watt. Hence, LED lamps available in the market consume about 1/10th of power as compared to incandescent lamp and close to 1/2 of CFLs, to provide equivalent light output. The production of 300 lumen per watt is only under lab conditions and that too only of the LED chip as claimed by some manufacturers.

(c) Under the Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY), Ministry of Power in 2013 has issued guidelines that LED bulbs would be provided with free electricity connection to eligible Below Poverty Line Households.

(d) As per a report of ASSOCHAM published in 2011, it is estimated that with wide spread use of efficient lighting devices such as CFLs and LEDs can save around 34,743 MW of generation capacity. Given that our total generation capacity is 254649.49 MW (Oct. 2014), the saving is of the tune of 13% of installed capacity.

#### **Advertisements issued by power sector PSUs**

1642. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government power companies—Damodar Valley Corporation, National Hydroelectric Power Corporation Limited, North Eastern Electric Power Corporation Limited, NTPC Limited, Power Finance Corporation Limited, Power Grid Corporation of India Limited, Satluj Jal Vidyut Nigam Ltd., Tehri Hydro Development Corporation Limited, etc. have released advertisements to several brochures/souvenirs, monthly magazines and non-Government approved publications during the last three years;



(b) if so, the details thereof and the names of such publications with amount of advertisement released to each of them; and

(c) the policy of companies for releasing of advertisements?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Name of publications and amount of advertisements released by organizations at part (a) of the question during the last 3 years is given at Annexure (I to III) [See Appendix 233 Annexure No. 6]

(c) Advertisements are released by individual Central Government Power Companies keeping in view merit, requirement, corporate image building, publicity, goodwill, customer reach, importance of the event, availability of budget etc.

#### **Status of Ultra Mega Power Projects**

1643. SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) how many Ultra Mega Power Projects (UMPPs) were envisaged in the original scheme and their proposed locations; and

(b) what is the present status thereof including the details of commissioning and delays, if any, along with the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Nine Ultra Mega Power Projects (UMPPs), four projects at pithead sites and five projects at coastal locations, were envisaged. The present status and locations of these UMPPs are given in Statement (*See below*).

#### *Status of Ultra Mega Power Projects*

Sl. No.	Name of UMPP	Location	Status
1.	Sasan UMPP (6x660 MW)	Sasan in District Singrauli, Madhya Pradesh	Project awarded and transferred to M/s. Reliance Power Ltd. on 07.08.2007. Project is under advanced stage of construction. The Commissioning scheduled dates are as follows:

Sl. No.	Name of UMPP	Location	Status
			Unit-I 31.03.2013* Unit-II 28.01.2014 Unit-III 12.04.2014 Unit-IV 27.05.2014 Unit-V 24.08.2014# *Under consideration with APTEL. # The Synchronising Date for Unit-V is 24.8.2014.
2.	Mundra UMPP (5x800 MW)	Mundra in village Tundawand in District Kutch, Gujarat	Project awarded and transferred to M/s. Tara Power Ltd. on 24.04.2007. Five Units of 800 MW each have achieved commercial operation as follows: Unit-I 7th March, 2012 Unit-II 30th July, 2012 Unit-III 27th October, 2012 Unit-IV 21st January, 2013 Unit-V 22nd March, 2013
3.	Krishnapatnam UMPP (6x660 MW)	Krishnapatnam in District Nellore, Andhra Pradesh	The Project awarded and transferred to M/s. Reliance Power Ltd. on 29th January, 2008. The developer has stopped work at site, citing new regulation of coal pricing in Indonesia. The procurers have issued termination notice. The matter is <i>subjudice</i> .
4.	Tilaiya UMPP (6x660 MW)	Near Tilaiya village in Hazaribagh and Koderma Districts, Jharkhand	Project awarded and transferred on 7th August, 2009 to M/s. Reliance Power Ltd. Construction of the plant is held up as the land has not been handed over to the developer by Jharkhand Government.

Sl. No.	Name of UMPP	Location	Status
5.	Odisha UMPP	Near Bedabahal in Sundergarh District, Odisha	Request for Qualification (RfQ) and request for Proposal (RfP) were issued on 25.09.2013 and 26.12.2013 respectively as per revised Standard Bidding Documents (SBD) for UMPPs. Bid due date is 07.01.2015.
6.	Cheyur UMPP	Village Cheyyur in District Kancheepuram, Tamil Nadu	Request for qualification (RGQ) and Request for Proposal (RfP) were issued on 26.09.2013 and 27.12.2013 respectively as per revised Standard Bidding Documents (SBD) for UMPPs. Bid due date is 22.12.2014.
7	Chhattisgarh UMPP	Near Salka & Khamera villages in District Surguja, Chhattisgarh	RFQ for the project issued in March 2010 was withdrawn and RFQ is to be issued afresh on the revised SBDs only on clearance of coal blocks allocated to Chhattisgarh UMPP or allocation of new coal blocks. Ministry of Coal has been requested to allocate new coal blocks.
8.	Maharashtra UMPP	-	Site could not be firmed up due to resistance by local people.
9.	Karnataka UMPP	-	The site originally identified at Tadri could not be taken up due to agitation by local people. Govt. of Karnataka has been requested to expedite the details on the issues as brought out in the report for alternate site sent by CEA.

**New private power plants in Chhattisgarh**

†1644. DR. BHUSHAN LAL JANGDE: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of new private power plants in Chhattisgarh;
- (b) the number of such new power plants which are operational;
- (c) the number of such new power plants which have not started work after acquiring the land of farmers; and
- (d) whether it has been made a business to acquire lands of farmers for many of such new power plants and sell it to others on a very high prices and if so, the number thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) List of private power plants under construction in Chhattisgarh is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) List of new private power plants under operation in Chhattisgarh is given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) The list of such new power plants which have not started work after acquiring land is given in Statement-III (*See below*).

(d) No such information is available in Central Electricity Authority and Ministry of Power.

**Statement-I***List of new private power plants under construction in Chhattisgarh*

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Name of the Developer/ Company	Unit	Configuration	Total Capacity (MW)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Akaltara TPP (Naiyar)	KSK Mahanadi	Unit -3, 4, 5, 6	4x600 MW	2400
2.	Baradarha TPP	DB Power	U-2	1x600 MW	600
3.	Balco TPP	BALCO	U-1 &2	2x300 MW	600
4.	Bandakhar TPP	Maruti Clean Coal	U-1	1x300 MW	300
5.	Binjkote TPP	SKS Ispat	U-1, 2, 3, & 4	4x300 MW	1200

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	Lanco Amarkantak TPP-II	Lanco Amarkantak Pvt. Ltd.	U-3 & 4	2x660 MW	1320
7.	Raikheda TPP	GMR Energy	U-1 & 2	2x685 MW	1370
8.	Singhitarai TPP	Athena Energy	U-1 & 2	2x600 MW	1200
9.	Swastic TPP	ACB India	U1	1x25 MW	25
10.	Tamnar TPP (Raigarh)	Jindal Power Ltd.	U-3 & 4	2x600 MW	1200
11.	TRN Energy TPP	TRN Energy Ltd.	U-1 & 2	2x300 MW	600
12.	Uchpinda TPP	RKM Power Gen. Pvt. Ltd.	U-1, 2, 3 & 4	4x360 MW	1440
13.	Salora TPP	Vandana Vidyut	U-2	1x135 MW	135
14.	Visa TPP	Visa Power	U-1	1x600 MW	600

***Statement-II****List of new private power plants under Operation in Chhattisgarh*

Sl No.	Name of the Project	Name of the Developer/ Company	Unit No.	Capacity (MW)	Date of Commissioning
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	OP Jindal TPS	Jindal Power Ltd.	1	250	02.09.2007
2.	OP Jindal TPS	-do-	2	250	06.03.2008
3.	OP Jindal TPS	-do-	3	250	10.02.2008
4.	OP Jindal TPS	-do-	4	250	17.06.2008
5.	Pathadi TPP	Lanco Amarkantak Power Ltd.	1	300	04.06.2009
6.	Pathadi TPP	-do-	2	300	25.03.2010
7.	Kasaipalli TPP	ACB India	1	135	13.12.2011
8.	Kasaipalli TPP	-do-	2	135	21.06.2012
9.	Ratija TPS	-do-	1	50	04.02.2013
10.	Chakabura TPP	-do-	1	30	28.03.2014

1	2	3	4	5	6
11.	SVPL TPP	Spectrum Power	1	63	07.12.2011
12.	Katghora TPP	Vandana Vidyut	1	35	1402.2012
13.	Salora TPP	-do-	1	135	10.04.2014
14.	Akaltara TPS	KSK Mahanadi	3	600	13.08.2013
15.	Akaltara TPS	-do-	4	600	22.08.2014
16.	Baradarha TPS	DB Power	1	600	23.02.2014
17.	Avantha Bhandar	Korba West Power Co. Ltd.	1	600	31.03.2014
18.	Tamnar TPP	Jindal Power Ltd.	1	600	10.03.2014
19.	Tamnar TPP	-do-	2	600	30.03.2014

**Statement-III**

*The list of such new power plants in private sector which have not started work after acquiring land*

Sl. No.	Name of Developer	Location	Unit configuration (MW)	Capacity (MW)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Godawari Energy Limited (Formerly Godawari Power Limited)	Village Chitapali, Nawapara, Bojia and Katapali in Tehsil Dharamjaygarh in Raigarh district of Chhattisgarh.	2x660	1320
2.	Sona Power Pvt. Ltd	Village (s) Salkhan, Mudpar, Kachanda and Khisora in Tehsil Nawagarh in Janjgir-Champa district of Chhattisgarh	2x300 changed to 1x660	660
3.	Topworth Steel Private Limited	Village Sapnai, Balbhadrapur, Sarbahaal, Sikosimaal, Navbahaal in Raigarh district of Chhattisgarh	2x300 (Ph-I) Revised to 1 x 660 in Ph-I	660

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Visa Power Limited	Villages Dongitarai, Dumarpali, Kiritmal, Deori in Ramgarh and Kharsia Tehsil in Raigarh district of Chhattisgarh	1x660	660
5.	MB Power (Chhattisgarh) Limited	Villages Birra, Gatwa and Siladehi in Champa Tehsil in Jangir-Champa district of Chhattisgarh	2x660	1320
6.	Shyam Century Infrastructure Limited Changed to Shyam Emco Infrastructure Limited	Villages Risda, Nawagaon, Muktaraja, Bhagodih and Sarhar in Tehsil Sakti and Champa in Janjgir-Champa district, Chhattisgarh	2x330 Revised to 1x660 MW	660
7.	Jindal India Thermal Power Limited (A Div. of Jindal Photo Limited)	Village (s) Lohakham, Mahloi, Chapora, Borajharia in Raigarh district of Chhattisgarh	2x660 revised to 1x660 in Ph-I	660
8.	JSW Energy Limited now renamed as JSW Energy (Raigarh) Ltd.	Villages Kukurda, Nawapara, Dumarpali, Jamgaon and Salheone in Raigarh district of Chhattisgarh village Chhihipalli included now	2x660	1320
9.	Vandana Vidhyut Limited	Village Chhuri, Salora in Katghora Tehsil in Korba district of Chhattisgarh.	1x270 (Phase-II)	270
10.	Lanco Amarkantak Power Limited Units 5 & 6.	Pathadi village, Korba Taluka, Tehsil Tilkeja in Korba district of Chhattisgarh	2x660 (units 5 & 6)	1320
11.	Sarda Energy and Mineral Limited since changed to Sarda Energy Limited	Villages Baksara, Hedsapur, Kerakachar in Baloda Tehsil of Janjgir-Champa district in Chhattisgarh	2x660	1320

1	2	3	4	5
12.	Cosmos Sponge and Power Limited	Village (s) Bhainsamuhan, Hardi, Siroli, Madwa in Chandrapur taluka in Dabra Tehsil in Janjgir-Champa district of Chhattisgarh	1x350	350
13.	Korba West Power Company Limited (SPV of Avantha Power and Infrastructure Limited)	Village (s) Bade Bhandar, Chhote Bhandar, Amla Bhouna, Sarvani in Pussaur Tehsil in Raigarh district of Chhattisgarh	1x600(Unit 2)	600
14.	Raigarh Energy Limited (M/s Jayaswal NECO Urja Ltd.)	Village Hamirpur/Jobera in Tehsil Tamnar in Raigarh district of Chhattisgarh	1x300	300
15.	Jain Energy Limited	Village (s) Umreli, Amaldiha, Darrabhatha, Tunda in Tehsil Kartala in Korba district and village (s) Seoni, Baheradih in Tehsil Champa in Janjgir-Champa district of Chhattisgarh	4x300 original revised to 2x660	1200
16.	Ozone Steel and Power Ltd.	Village Parsada and Bhadora in Masturi Tehsil of Distt Bilaspur, Chhattisgarh	1x350	350
TOTAL CAPACITY				12970

#### Assistance to Rajasthan from PSDF

†1645. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Rajasthan Government had sent proposals seeking assistance under Power System Development Fund (PSDF) and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether the Ministry has approved the proposals and if not, the reasons therefor?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Government of Rajasthan had sent four proposals for seeking assistance from Power System Development Fund (PSDF) to Power System Operation Corporation (POSOCO), which is the nodal agency for operationalization of PSDF.

Out of the above proposals received from Rajasthan, proposals for “Renovation and Upgradation of protection system of substations” and “installation of Bus Reactors” amounting to ₹ 159.53 crores and ₹23.96 crores respectively, have been approved by the Ministry of Power.

#### **Power generation by sugar mills in Uttar Pradesh**

†1646. SHRI JUGUL KISHORE: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the sugar mills operating in Uttar Pradesh generate electricity;
- (b) if so, the quantum thereof; and
- (c) whether the electricity generated by the mills is supplied to districts in the States also?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. As reported by the State, the quantum of electricity generated by the grid connected co-generation plants including sugar mills during the period April to October, 2014 was 483.284 MU.

- (c) Yes, Sir.

#### **Delhi-Jaipur Expressway**

†1647. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the reasons for not giving highest priority to the construction of Delhi-Jaipur Expressway; and
- (b) by when Government would start the construction work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) Government has envisaged

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

construction of 1000 km. Expressways under National Highway Development Programme Phase-VI including Delhi-Jaipur Expressway. These expressways including Delhi-Jaipur Expressway are at feasibility stage. Delhi-Jaipur Expressway is not found viable on BOT (Toll) mode and as such different financing models for the implementation are being worked out.

- (b) It is too early to indicate a time-frame.

**Steps to reduce accidents on National Highways**

1648. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government would take precautionary steps to reduce road accidents on the National Highways;

(b) whether reducing speed at vulnerable points by alarming drivers with caution signs and speed control monitoring machines fitted in all diamond Quadrilateral Roads could save many lives; and

(c) whether Government would take initiatives speedily?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) The Ministry has taken the following steps to minimize road accidents on the National Highways:

- (i) The Government has formulated a National Road Safety Policy. This Policy outlines various policy measures such as promoting awareness, establishing road safety information data base, encouraging safer road infrastructure including application of intelligent transport, enforcement of safety laws etc.
- (ii) The Government has constituted National Road Safety Council as the apex body to take policy decisions in matters of road safety. The Ministry has requested all States/UTs for setting up of State Road Safety Council and District Road Safety Committees.
- (iii) The Ministry has adopted a multi pronged strategy to address the issue of road safety based on four E's of Road Safety viz. (i) Education, (ii) Enforcement, (iii) Engineering (roads as well as vehicles) and (iv) Emergency care.
- (iv) Road safety has been made an integral part of road design at the planning stage.

- (v) Road Safety Audit of selected stretches of National Highways/Expressways.
- (vi) Establishment of model driving training institutes and automated Inspection and Certification Centers.
- (vii) Tightening of safety standards of vehicles like helmets, seat belts, power-steering, rear view mirror, mandating of airbags, anti-lock brake system, speed governors for transport vehicles etc.
- (viii) Publicity and advocacy campaigns on road safety awareness.

(b) and (c) Road accidents are caused due to the complex interaction of a number of factors including over speeding. These include driver's fault, mechanical defects in the vehicles, fault of pedestrians, bad road, bad weather, increase in vehicular population, increase in population, heterogeneous traffic etc. Suitable guidelines for safety engineering have already been issued. The guidelines *inter-alia* stipulates that wherever multi-lane highway passes through build up areas, design should be such as to bring about a reduction in the speed to the level of 60 /70 kmph. To achieve this, repeated bar marking with hot-applied retro-reflective thermo-plastic, white paints shall be provided at the approaches to such build up areas. In addition Breath analyzer and Interceptor are procured and supplied by this Ministry to State Government for enforcement of traffic regulation on drunken driving and over speeding.

#### **Use of rubber in road construction**

1649. SHRI JOY ABRAHAM: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is aware of the successful experiments in the construction of roads using the compound with two per cent rubber and 98 per cent common bitumen, thereby enhancing its quality and durability; and

(b) if so, what steps the Ministry would take to spread the use of rubberized bitumen in the construction of roads and highways of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) Yes, Sir. The Central Road Research Institute (CRRI) has conducted some performance studies using 3% natural rubber and 97% conventional bitumen for construction of some roads in the State of Delhi and on Sea Port to Airport road in Kerala. The studies were sponsored by Rubber Board, Ministry of Commerce. However, no such studies have been conducted in respect of the National Highways.

(b) It has been decided in the Ministry that the type of pavement to be adopted for National Highways projects should be determined on the basis of durability and life cycle cost. However, considering the issues related to environment, saving of natural resources, longer service life, fuel consumption, resistance to extreme weather conditions and maintenance etc. the Ministry has decided that cement concrete pavement could be the default mode of construction on National Highways.

#### **Funds allocated to Andhra Pradesh for National Highways**

1650. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether allocation of funds to Andhra Pradesh for construction and maintenance of National Highways have been reduced over the period of time *i.e.* from ₹ 326.45 crore during 2010-11 to ₹ 253.87 crore during 2012-13;

(b) if so, the reasons for reductions in allocation of funds; and

(c) the details of funds allocated during 2013-14 and 2014-15?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) and (b) The allocation of funds for construction and maintenance of National Highways are made based on existing liabilities against sanctioned works and availability of resources which are of the order of about 40% of the requirement as per norms.

(c) The details of funds allocated for development and maintenance of National Highways in the State of erstwhile Andhra Pradesh during 2013-14 and bifurcated Andhra Pradesh under Andhra Pradesh Re-organization Act, 2014 during 2014-15 are as under:

(₹ in crore)		
Year	NH (O) Plan	Maintenance (Non Plan)
2013-14	188.03	170.86
2014-15	162.00	113.28

#### **Funds for maintenance of National Highways**

1651. SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of funds provided to different States for maintenance of National Highways, State-wise during 2013 and till November, 2014;

(b) whether the Ministry would provide sufficient funds for maintenance of NHs in Odisha during 2014-15; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) The details of funds allocated to different States for maintenance of National Highways (NHs) during 2013-14 and 2014-15 is given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) Funds for maintenance of National Highways in the country including the State of Odisha is done based on lane length of NHs entrusted with the States/UTs, traffic density, *inter-se* priority and availability of funds.

***Statement***

*The State/Union Territory-wise details of allocation of funds made for maintenance of NHs during 2013-14 and 2014-15.*

(Amount in ₹ crore)			
Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	2013-14 Allocation	2014-15 Allocation
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	170.86	113.28
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	13.82	15.66
3.	Assam	134.04	91.19
4.	Bihar	147.62	170.79
5.	Chandigarh	0.20	12.01
6.	Chhattisgarh	23.44	61.66
7.	Delhi	0.26	0.61
8.	Goa	14.63	29.00
9.	Gujarat	107.19	83.41
10.	Haryana	30.33	10.54
11.	Himachal Pradesh	34.31	44.81
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	1.89	1.82
13.	Jharkhand	31.52	60.01
14.	Karnataka	67.46	87.84
15.	Kerala	40.46	73.97
16.	Madhya Pradesh	50.45	35.18

1	2	3	4
17.	Maharashtra	107.19	104.10
18.	Manipur	31.10	20.51
19.	Meghalaya	15.28	20.61
20.	Mizoram	5.50	19.86
21.	Nagaland	14.32	14.89
22.	Odisha	56.87	67.35
23.	Puducherry	1.36	1.60
24.	Punjab	49.85	64.39
25.	Rajasthan	182.84	125.76
26.	Tamil Nadu	127.37	71.54
27.	Telangana	-	82.51
28.	Tripura	-	5.85
29.	Uttar Pradesh	204.27	221.62
30.	Uttarakhand	42.68	53.54
31.	West Bengal	64.69	70.76
32.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5.30	3.54
33.	National Highways Authority of India (NHAI)\$	72.05	100.00
34.	Border Roads Organization (BRO)\$	128.00	122.75

\$ - State-wise allocations are not made for NHAI and BRO

#### Allocations to NHAI for construction of roads

1652. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has allocated ₹37,880 crore to National Highways Authority of India or construction of vast stretches of roads in the country;
- (b) the details of such projects that are proposed to be carried out in Odisha;
- (c) the time-frame within which these would be completed; and
- (d) the details of such highways that are proposed to be constructed in the naxal belts of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) As per Budget Estimate for the financial

year 2014-15 of the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways, National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) has been allocated ₹15013.81 crore in Plan expenditure (₹9565.81 crore towards cess allocation and ₹5448.00 crore towards toll plough back).

(b) Details of National Highways projects undertaken and proposed to be undertaken in the State of Odisha are as follows:

Sl. No	NH No.	Name of the project	Length (in Km.)	Estimated Cost (₹ in crore)
1.	215	Panikoili - Rimuli	166.170	1410.00
2.	42	Cuttack - Angul	112.000	1123.69
3.	42	Angul - Sambalpur	153.000	1220.32
4.	60	Baleshwar - Kharagpur	119.300 (bridges only)	471.05
5.	23	Birmitrapur to Barkote	125.615	778.15

(c) All the projects are proposed to be completed within 910 days from the appointed date.

(d) Government has approved the Road Requirement Plan (RRP-I) for improvement of 5469 kms of road connectivity in Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected areas of 34 Districts in 8 States, out of which a length of 3219 km at the cost of ₹4268.00 crore has already been improved upto 30.11.2014.

#### **Accidents of cyclists in metropolitan cities**

1653. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of accidents of cyclists in metropolitan cities during the last three years;

(b) whether, in view of greater risk of accidents, Government proposes to construct separate cycle tracks for cyclists as it is environment-friendly and a healthy exercise;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, how Government proposes to encourage use of bicycles in metropolitan cities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) The details of accidents of cyclists separately for metropolitan cities is not available with the Ministry. However, as per annual publication "Road Accident in India" published by Transport Research Wing of this Ministry the details of total number of road accidents of cyclist, State/UT-wise including metropolitan cities for the calendar year 2011 to 2013 is given in Statement (See below).

(b) and (c) The National urban Transport Policy, 2006 lays emphasis on priority to non-motorized transport including cycling. It stresses on the safety concerns of cyclists and pedestrians by encouraging the construction of segregated rights of way for bicycles and pedestrians. Such segregated paths would be useful not only along arterials, to enable full trips using Non Motorized Transport (NMT) but also as a means of improving access to major public transport stations. The Central Government would give priority to the construction of cycle tracks and pedestrian paths in all cities, to enhance safety and thereby enhance use of non-motorized modes.

(d) Does not arise in view of (b) and (c) above.

**Statement**

*Total Number of Road Accidents of Cyclist for the  
calendar year 2011 to 2013*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2011	2012	2013
1.	Andhra Pradesh	324	378	314
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	23	0
3.	Assam	85	85	47
4.	Bihar	180	159	258
5.	Chhattisgarh	112	158	175
6.	Goa	54	65	64
7.	Gujarat	744	605	543
8.	Haryana	158	118	142
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2	4	4
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	42	6	0
11.	Jharkhand	95	120	211
12.	Karnataka	267	259	118
13.	Kerala	13	7	4
14.	Madhya Pradesh	356	425	249



Sl. No.	States/UTs	2011	2012	2013
15.	Maharashtra	456	447	422
16.	Manipur	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	64	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	141	143	104
21.	Punjab	138	125	188
22.	Rajasthan	23	12	1
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	1311	735	73
25.	Tripura	9	5	4
26.	Uttarakhand	5	3	3
27.	Uttar Pradesh	805	1803	847
28.	West Bengal	222	179	413
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0
30.	Chandigarh	0	0	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0
33.	Delhi	0	0	0
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	0	0	3
TOTAL		5606	5864	4187

#### **Construction of new highways**

1654.SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has undertaken or proposes the construction of new highways in the country, especially in West Bengal, under the National Highways Development Project and if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(b) the details of timelines and targets for construction of these highways and the work force employed in each of these projects;

- (c) the measures being taken to enhance safety measures with regard to a requisite minimum standard in each of these projects;
- (d) the details of funds allocated to these projects by the Central Government; and
- (e) the details of manner in which the utilization of these funds is being monitored?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) and (b) Government has launched major initiatives to upgrade and strengthen 54,478 kms of National Highways (NH) in the country including the State of West Bengal through various phases of National Highways Development project (NHDP), out of which 22,345 km have been completed and 12,625 km are under various stages of implementation till 31st October, 2014. Balance length will also be completed in a phased manner. Details of all NH projects, under various stages of implementation, State-wise are given in Statement (*See below*). These projects are being implemented through various mode of delivery and through various agencies and various local factors are also often affecting these constructions adversely, timelines for completion cannot be determined at this stage.

(c) Model Concession Agreement (MCA) lays the guiding principle for safety requirements on the project highway entrusted to National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) that Safety requirements apply to all phases of construction, operation and maintenance with emphasis on identification of factors associated with accidents, consideration of the same, and implementation of appropriate remedial measures. The Concessionaires are also required to abide by the Manual for Safety in Road Design, issued by the Government, insofar as they relate to safety of the users. The Concessionaires have to make adequate arrangements during the Construction Period for the safety of workers and road users and notify NHAI and the Independent Engineer. MCA also elaborates safety requirements applicable to phases of operation and maintenance of the project. For carrying out safety audit of the project highways, Road Safety Cell of NHAI has appointed Safety Consultants. Safety Consultant has to collect and analyse the accident data for the preceding two years and study the Safety Report for the Development Period and inspect the Project Highways to assess the adequacy of safety measures.

(d) No specific or separate fund has been allocated to NHAI for this purpose and the same is met through overall Budget allocation.

(e) Does not arise.

**Statement***Details of National Highway Projects under various stages of Implementation, State-wise*

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	State	NH No.	Total Length (in km)	Total Project Cost (₹ in crore)	Project Funded By
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Gundla Pochampalli to Bowenpalli Shivarampalli to Thondapalli (NS-23/AP)	Andhra Pradesh	7	23.1	71.57	NHAI
2.	Vijayawada-Gundugolanu Section	Andhra Pradesh	5	103.59	1684	BOT
3.	Six Laning of Nellore-Chilikaluripet	Andhra Pradesh	5	183.52	1535	BOT
4.	Six-Laning of Gundugolanu Rajamundry	Andhra Pradesh	5	120.741	1617	BOT
5.	Six-Laning of Anandapuram-Visakapatnam-Anakapalli	Andhra Pradesh	5	58.222	839	BOT
6.	Chilikaluripet - Vijayawada (Six lane)	Andhra Pradesh	5	82.5	572.3	BOT
7.	Vijayawada-Machhlipatnam	Andhra Pradesh	9	64.611	606	BOT
8.	Kudapa-Mydukur-Kurmoal	Andhra Pradesh	18	188.752	1585	BOT
9.	Nalbari to Bijni (AS-6)	Assam	31	25	225	NHAI
10.	Nalbari to Bijni (AS-7)	Assam	31	27.3	208	NHAI
11.	Brahmaputra Bridge (AS-28)	Assam	31	5	217.61	NHAI
12.	Bijni to Assam/WB Border (AS-10)	Assam	31C	33	237.8	NHAI

13.	Bijni to Assam/WB Border (AS-11)	Assam	31C	30	195	NHAI
14.	Bijni to Assam/WB Border (AS-12)	Assam	31C	30	230	NHAI
15.	Guwahati to Nalbari (AS-4)	Assam	31	28	175.96	NHAI
16.	Guwahati to Nalbari (AS-5)	Assam	31	28	198.16	NHAI
17.	Silchar-Udarband (AS-1)	Assam	54	32	154.57	NHAI
18.	Harangajo to Maibang (AS-21)	Assam	54	26	386.1	NHAI
19.	Harangajo to Maibang (AS-22)	Assam	54	24	363.74	NHAI
20.	Harangajo to Maibang (AS-23)	Assam	54	16	280	NHAI
21.	Maibang to Lumding (AS-27)	Assam	54	21	200	NHAI
22.	Maibang to Lumding (AS-26)	Assam	54	23	167.64	NHAI
23.	Maibang to Lumding (AS-25)	Assam	54	28	385.13	NHAI
24.	Maibang to Lumding (AS-24)	Assam	54	15	280.13	NHAI
25.	Dharamtul to Sonapur (AS-19)	Assam	37	25.5	200	NHAI
26.	Dharamtul to Sonapur (AS-20)	Assam	37	22	160	NHAI
27.	Sonapur to Guwahati (AS-3)	Assam	37	19	245	NHAI
28.	Nagaon to Dharmatul (AS-2)	Assam	37	25	264.72	NHAI
29.	Forbesganj-Simrahi (BR-3)	Bihar	57	34.87	332.94	NHAI
30.	Kotwa to Dewapur (LMNHP-10)	Bihar	28	38	240	WB/ NHAI

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
31.	Deewapur to UP/Bihar Border (LMNHHP-9)	Bihar	28	41.085	300	WB/ NHAI
32.	2 Laning with paved shoulder of Chhapra - Rewaghat - Muzaffarpur section of NH-102	Bihar	102	73.08	415.71	NHAI
33.	Patna- Muzaffarpur	Bihar	19 & 77	63	671.3	Annuity
34.	Four laning of Patna - Gaya - Dhobi section of NH-83	Bihar	83	127.2	1027	JICA ODA
35.	4 Laning of Khagaria-Bakhtiarpur	Bihar	31	112.982	1635.33	BOT
36.	2-Laning with PS Khagaria - Purnea	Bihar	31	140	664	Annuity
37.	Patna - Bakhtiarpur	Bihar	30	50.6	574	BOT
38.	2-Laning with PS Motihari-Raxaul (Approved Length 67 Km)	Bihar	28A	68.79	375.09	BOT
39.	2 Laning of Forbesganj-Jogwani (Approved Length 13 Km)	Bihar	57A	9.258	73.55	Annuity
40.	2-Laning with PS Gopalganj-Chappra	Bihar	85	92	325	Annuity
41.	4 Laning of Chappra-Hajipur(Approved Length 153 Km)	Bihar	19	65	575	Annuity
42.	Patna - Buxar	Bihar	30 & 84	124.85	1129.11	BOT
43.	2 Laning of Muzaffarpur - Sonbarsa(Approved Length 89 Km)	Bihar	77	86	511.54	Annuity
44.	2 Laning of Mokama-Munger(Approved Length 70 Km)	Bihar	80	69.27	351.54	Annuity
45.	2-Laning with paved shoulder of Muzaffarpur -Barauni	Bihar	28	107.56	356.4	BOT
46.	Varanasi-Aurangabad	Bihar/ Uttar Pradesh	2	192.4	2848	BOT
47.	Six-Laning of Aurangabad-Barwa Adda	Bihar/ Jharkhand	2	221.346	2340	BOT

48.	Four laning of Odisha/Chattisgarh Border -Aurang section	Chattisgarh	6	150.4	1232	BOT
49.	Aurang - Raipur	Chattisgarh	6	43.485	190	BOT
50.	4 laning of end of Durg bypass to Chhattisgarh Maharashtra Border section	Chattisgarh	6	82.6	465	BOT
51.	Construction Maintenance and operation of Durg bypass	Chattisgarh	6	18	123	BOT
52.	4/6 Laning of Maharashtra/Goa Border - Panaji Goa/ KNT Border	Goa	17	139	1872	BOT
53.	Panji-Goa/Karnataka Border	Goa	4A	69	471	BOT
54.	Ahmedabad to Vadodara Section	Gujarat	8	102.3	2125.24	BOT
55.	Samaikhiali-Gandhidham	Gujarat	8A	56.16	805.39	BOT
56.	Vadodara-Surat Section	Gujarat	8	6.74	503.16	NHAI
57.	Gujarat/Maharashtra Border-Surat - Hazira Port Section	Gujarat	6	132.9	1509.1	BOT
58.	4 laning of Jetpur-Somnath section of NH-8D (approved length 127.6)	Gujarat	8D	123.45	828	BOT
59.	4 Laning of Ahmedabad to Godhara (Approved Length 210 Km)	Gujarat	59	117.6	1008.5	BOT
60.	4 Laning of Godhara to Gujarat /MP Border (Approved Length 210 Km)	Gujarat	59	87.285	785.5	BOT
61.	Kandla - Mundra Port(Approved Length 73 Km)	Gujarat	8A	71.4	953.88	BOT
62.	Surat - Dahisar (Six lane)	Gujarat/ Maharashtra	8	239	1693.75	BOT

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
63.	Construction of Flyover at Bahalgarh ch.41.210 and construction of additional 2-lane bridge near Rasoi Ch.32.28 on NH-1 in the state of Haryana	Haryana	1	0	77.97	NHAI
64.	Four laning of Kaithal - Rajasthan border	Haryana	65	166.25	1393	BOT
65.	4-Laning of Rohtak-Jind (Approved Length 45 Km)	Haryana	71	48.6	283.25	BOT
66.	4 Laning of UP/Haryana Border-Yamunanagar-Saharwal - Panchkula	Haryana	73	107	934.94	BOT
67.	Rohtak - Bawal(Appeared Length 97 Km)	Haryana	71	83.65	650	BOT
68.	4-Laning of Punjab/Haryana Border-Jind	Haryana	71	68	438.75	BOT
69.	Delhi/Haryana Border to Rohtak	Haryana	10	63.49	486	BOT
70.	4-Laning of Rohtak - Hissar Section	Haryana	10	98.81	959.25	BOT
71.	Bhatinda-Suratgarh (ROB)	Haryana	32-B	0	47.75	NHAI
72.	Panipat - Jalandhar (Six lane)	Haryana/ Punjab	1	291	2288	BOT
73.	Gurgaon - Kotputli - Jaipur (Six lane)	Haryana/ Rajasthan	8	225.6	1673.7	BOT
74.	Delhi - Agra (Approved Length 180.3 Km)	Haryana/ Uttar Pradesh	2	179.5	1928.22	BOT
75.	Four Laning of Kiratpur-Ner Chowk Section	Himachal Pradesh	21	84.32	1916.79	BOT
76.	Jammu - Udhampur	Jammu Kashmir	1A	65	1813.76	Annuity
77.	Srinagar to Banihal	Jammu Kashmir	1A	67.76	1100.7	Annuity

78.	Quazigund-Banihal	Jammu Kashmir	1A	15.25	1987	Annuity
79.	Chenani-Nashri	Jammu Kashmir	1A	12	2159	Annuity
80.	4 Laning of Barhi - Hazaribagh (Approved Length 40 Km)	Jharkhand	33	41.314	398	BOT
81.	Hazaribagh-Ranchi	Jharkhand	33	75	625.07	Annuity
82.	Ranchi - Rargaon - Jamshedpur	Jharkhand	33	163.5	1479	Annuity
83.	Six-laning of Barwa Adda-Panagarh	Jharkhand/ West Bengal	2	122.88	1665	BOT
84.	4-Laning of Hospet-Bellary-Karnataka/AP Border	Karnataka	63	95.44	910.08	BOT
85.	4-Laning of Goa/Karnataka Border-Kundapur Section	Karnataka	17	187.24	1655.01	BOT
86.	MH KNT Border Sangareddy	Karnataka	9	145	1266.6	BOT
87.	4-Laning of Hoskote-Dobbaspur	Karnataka	207	80.02	720.69	BOT
88.	Hospet - Chitradurga	Karnataka	13	120.03	1033.66	BOT
89.	Belgaum-Dharwad (Approved Length 111 Km)	Karnataka	4	80	480	BOT
90.	4 Laning of Belgaum-Khanpur Section(Km 0.00 to Km 30.00) and 2 Laning with paved shoulders of Khanpur-Knt/Goa border.(Km 30.00 to Km 84.120)	Karnataka	4A	81.89	359	BOT
91.	4 Laning of Mulbagal - Karnataka / AP border-Approved Length (11 Km)	Karnataka	4	22.18	141.11	BOT
92.	Kundapur-Surathkal & Mangalore-KNT/Kerala Border	Karnataka	17	90	671	BOT
93.	Devihalli-Hassan (Approved Length 73 Km)	Karnataka	48	77.23	453	BOT



1	2	3	4	5	6	7
94.	Four lanning of Walayar - Vadakkancherry section	Kerala	47	54	682	BOT
95.	NH Connectivity to ICTT Vallarpadam	Kerala	47C	17.2	557	NHAI
96.	4-lanning of Kannur Vengalem Kuttipuram (Package -I)	Kerala	17	83.2	1366	BOT
97.	KNT/Kerala Border to Kanuur Section (Approved Length 286.3)	Kerala	17	126.6	1157.16	BOT
98.	4-lanning of Kannur Vengalem Kuttipuram (Package -II)	Kerala	17	81.5	1312	BOT
99.	Charthalai-ochira	Kerala	47	83.6	1535	BOT
100.	Six lanning of Vadakkancherry Thrissuresection	Kerala	47	30	617	BOT
101.	Rajmarg Choraha to Lahknadon (ADB-II/C-8)	Madhya Pradesh	26	54	251.03	ADB
102.	Jabalpur to Lakhnadone	Madhya Pradesh	7	80.82	776.76	BOT
103.	Four laning of Jabalpur-Katni-Rewa Section	Madhya Pradesh	7	225.686	1895.45	BOT
104.	Four laning of Gwalior-Shivpuri	Madhya Pradesh	3	125.03	1055	BOT
105.	Four laning of Shivpuri-Dewas	Madhya Pradesh	3	330.21	2815	BOT
106.	Indore-Dewas(Approved Length 55 Km)	Madhya Pradesh	3	45.05	325	BOT
107.	Bhopal-Sanchi(Approved Length 40 Km)	Madhya Pradesh	86Ex	53.78	209	Annuity
108.	Indore-Jhabua-Gujrat/MP (Approved Length 168)	Madhya Pradesh	59	155.15	1175	BOT
109.	4 Laning of Obedullaganj-Betul Section	Madhya Pradesh	69	125	912	BOT

110.	Dholpur - Morena Section (including Chambal bridge) NS-1/RJ-MP/1	Madhya Pradesh/ Rajasthan	3	10	232.45	NHAI
111.	4 Laning of Nagpur Betul	Madhya Pradesh/ Maharashtra	69	176.3	2498.76	Annuity
112.	2-laning with paved shoulders of Multai-Chhindwara-Seoni section & Narsinghpur-Amarwara-Umrana-Saoner section	Madhya Pradesh / Maharashtra	69A & 26B	418	1565	NHAI
113.	Gwalior - Jhansi	Madhya Pradesh/ Uttar Pradesh	75	80	604	Annuity
114.	Borkhedi-Jam (NS-22/MH)	Maharashtra	7	27.4	110	NHAI
115.	Four laning from MP/Maharashtra border to Nagpur I/C Kamptee Kanoon and Nagpur bypass	Maharashtra	7	95	1170.52	BOT
116.	4-Laning of Amravati-Jalgaon	Maharashtra	6	275.225	2537.81	BOT
117.	4-Laning of Jalgaon-Maharashtra/Gujarat Border	Maharashtra	6	208.844	1968.37	BOT
118.	4-Laning of Khed - Sinnar Section	Maharashtra	50	137.946	1348.2	BOT
119.	4-Laning of Solapur - Yedishi section of NH-211	Maharashtra	211	100	972.5	BOT
120.	Four Laning of Aurangabad - Yedishi	Maharashtra	211	190.2	1871.34	BOT
121.	4-Laning of Solapur - Maharashtra/ Karnataka Section	Maharashtra	9	100.06	923.04	BOT
122.	Pune - Satara(Approved Length 145)	Maharashtra	4	140.35	1724.55	BOT
123.	Pimpalgaon - Nasik - Gonde	Maharashtra	3	60	940	BOT

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
124.	Nagpur-Wainganga Bridge (Approved Length -60 Km)	Maharashtra	6	45.43	484.19	BOT
125.	Talegaon-Amravat (Approved Length 58Km)	Maharashtra	6	67.8	567	BOT
126.	Nagpur - Kondhali	Maharashtra	6	40	168	BOT
127.	Pune-Sholapur Pkg-I (Approved Length Pkg I & II 170 Km)	Maharashtra	9	110.05	1110.	BOT
128.	Pune-Sholapur Pkg-II (Approved Length I & II 170 Km)	Maharashtra	9	105	835	BOT
129.	Panvel-Indapur	Maharashtra	17	84	942.69	BOT
130.	Wadner-Devdhari (NS-60/MH)	Maharashtra	7	29	193.45	NHAI
131.	Kelapur-Pimpalkhatti (NS-62)	Maharashtra	7	22	130.81	NHAI
132.	4 Laning of Solapur - Bijapur	Maharashtra/ Karnataka	13	110.542	1002.48	BOT
133.	2 Laning of Jowai -Meghalaya/Assam Border (Approved length 109 Km)	Meghalaya	44	102	390	BOT
134.	Jorbat-Barapani	Meghalaya	40	61.8	536	Annuity
135.	2/4 Laning of Talchar -Dubari-Chandikhole section of NH-200 from Km 301.89 to Km 427.85 including km 8.5 to Km 14.86 of NH-23	Odisha	23 & 200	132.35	996.37	NHAI
136.	4-Laning of Cuttak - Angul	Odisha	42	112	1123.69	BOT
137.	4-Laning of Angul - Sambalpur	Odisha	42	153	1220.32	BOT

138.	Rehabilitation and Upgradation to Birmitrapur to Barkote (4 Lane-75.66 Km)-(2 Lane-49.955 Km)	Odisha	23	125.615	778.15	BOT
139.	Six Laning of Chandikhola-Jagatpur -Bhubaneswar(Approved Length 61 Km)	Odisha	5	67	1047	BOT
140.	Bhubneshwar-Puri(Approved Length 59 Km)	Odisha	203	67	500.29	BOT
141.	Panikholi-Rimoli (Approved Length 106 Km)	Odisha	215	163	1410	BOT
142.	Sambalpur-Baragarh-Chattisgarh/Odisha Border	Orissa	6	88	909	BOT
143.	Rimoli - Roxy - Rajamunda(Approved Length 163Km)	Odisha	215	96	586	BOT
144.	Jalandhar - Amritsar	Punjab	1	20	523.85	NHAI
145.	Pathankot to Jammu & Kashmir Border (NS-36/J&K)	Punjab	1A	19.65	97.73	NHAI
146.	Four lanning of Ludhiyana- Talwandi section	Punjab	95	78	479	BOT
147.	Amritsar - Pathankot (Approved Length 101 Km)	Punjab	15	106	705	BOT
148.	Kota Bypass (RJ-4)	Rajasthan	76	26.42	250.39	NHAI
149.	Chambal Bridge (RJ-5)	Rajasthan	76	1.4	281.31	NHAI
150.	2-laning with paved shoulders of Bheem to Parasoli section (Package-I)	Rajasthan	148D	33	100.29	MORTH
151.	2-laning with paved shoulders of Bheem to Parasoli section (Package-II)	Rajasthan	148D	36.267	113.8	MORTH
152.	Kishangarh-Ajmer-Beawar	Rajasthan	8	93.56	795	BOT

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
153.	Reengus - Sikar	Rajasthan	11	43.887	333.51	Annuity
154.	Jaipur-Reengus (Approved Length 52.65 Km)	Rajasthan	11	54	267.81	BOT
155.	Kota - Jhalawar	Rajasthan	12	88.09	530.01	BOT
156.	Deoli - Kota	Rajasthan	12	83	593	BOT
157.	Jaipur-Tonk - Deoli (Approved Length 148.77 Km)	Rajasthan	12	150	792.06	BOT
158.	Beawar-Pali-Pindwara (Approved Length - 246 Km)	Rajasthan	14	244.12	2388	BOT
159.	Padi - Dahod	Rajasthan	113	85.58	279.14	NHAI
160.	Two laning with Paved shoulder of Karauli -Dholpur	Rajasthan	11B	100.9	425.19	NHAI
161.	Jaisalmer - Banner	Rajasthan	15	131.41	482.27	NHAI
162.	Jodhpur - Barmer section of Package -I	Rajasthan	112	85.61	264.72	NHAI
163.	Jodhpur - Barmer section of Package -II	Rajasthan	112	74.1	206.12	NHAI
164.	Bikaner - Phalodi section to Four laning from km. 4.200 to km 55.25 and Two-lane paved shoulder from 55.25 to km.163.500	Rajasthan	15	160.3	822.9	BOT
165.	Phalodi -Jaisalmer section of NH-15 to two/four lane with PS	Rajasthan	15	160.45	-	NHAI
166.	2-Lane with paved shoulder with provision of Capacity Augmentation of Rajasthan Border-Fatehpur-Salasar Section	Rajasthan	65	154.141	530.07	BOT

167.	4-Laning of Rajsamand-Gangapur-Bhilwara	Rajasthan	758	87.25	677.79	BOT
168.	2-Laning with PS of Jhalawar-Rajasthan/M.P.Border	Rajasthan	12	62.16	177.32	NHAI
169.	2-Laning with PS of Lambia-Jaitran-Raipur	Rajasthan	458	52.8	158.04	NHAI
170.	Widening and strengthening to 2-Laning with PS of Raipur-Jassa Khera	Rajasthan	458	32.36	149.34	NHAI
171.	Widening and strengthening to 2-Lane with PS of Nimbi Jodha-Degana-Merta City Section	Rajasthan	458	139.9	368.15	NHAI
172.	2-Laning with PS of Bhilwara-Ladpura section	Rajasthan	758	67.75	240.1	NHAI
173.	2-Laning with paved shoulder of Rehabilitation and augmentation of the Gulabpur-Uniara Section	Rajasthan	148D	214	523.87	NHAI
174.	4 Laning of Gomti Chauraha - Udaipur	Rajasthan	8	79.31	914.5	BOT
175.	Six Laninig of Kishangarh - Udaipur-Ahmedabad	Rajasthan/ Gujrat	79A, 79, 76 & 8	555.5	5387.3	BOT
176.	Chengapalli to Coimbatore Bypass and End of Coimbatore Bypass to TN/Kerala Border	Tamil Nadu	47	54.83	852	BOT
177.	New 4-Lane Elevated Road from Chennai Port - Maduravoyal	Tamil Nadu	4	19	1655	BOT
178.	Chennai - Tada (Six lane)	Tamil Nadu	5	43.4	353.37	BOT
179.	Walajapet-Poonamalee	Tamil Nadu	46	93	1287.95	BOT
180.	Six Laning of Krishnagiri-Walajahpet section	Tamil Nadu	46	148.3	1250	BOT

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
181.	Trichy - Karur	Tamil Nadu	67	79.7	516	BOT
182.	2 Laning of Dindigul-Perigulam-Theni-Kumili	Tamil Nadu	220	134	485	Annuity
183.	2-Laning of Krishnagiri-Tindivanam (Approved Length 170 Km.)	Tamil Nadu	66	176.51	624	Annuity
184.	Two Laning of Trichy - Karaikudi and Trichy Bypass (Approved Length 100 Km)	Tamil Nadu	210 & 67	110.372	374	Annuity
185.	Tanjore - Trichy	Tamil Nadu	67	56.49	280	BOT
186.	4 Laning of Coimbatore-Mettupalayam	Tamil Nadu	67	53.93	592	BOT
187.	Development of Adequate Road Connectivity to Chennai -Ennore Port Connectivity	Tamil Nadu	SR	30.2	600	SPV
188.	Six Laning of Hosur-Krishnagiri	Tamil Nadu	7	59.87	535	BOT
189.	Tirupati -Tiruthani - Chennai (Approved Length 125.5 Km)	Tamil Nadu/ Andhra Pradesh	205	124.7	571	BOT
190.	Thanjavur - Pudukottai section of NH-226	Tamil Nadu	226	55.22	283.27	NHAI
191.	2 laning with paved shoulder of Karaikudi - Ramanathapuram section of NH-210 including 500 m on SH-35 section of Madurai road	Tamil Nadu	210	80	451.58	NHAI
192.	Thirumayam - Manamadurai section	Tamil Nadu	226	77.72	401.11	NHAI
193.	Ganga Bridge to Rama Devi Crossing (UP-6)	Uttar Pradesh	25	5.6	201.66	NHAI
194.	Jhansi to Lalitpur (NS-1/BOT/UP-2)	Uttar Pradesh	25,26	49.7	355.06	Annuity
195.	New 4 laning Agra Bypass (NS-1/UP-1)	Uttar Pradesh	2,3	32.8	465.5	NHAI

196.	Lucknow - Kanpur (EW/3B)	Uttar Pradesh	25	16	54	NHAI
197.	2-laning with paved shoulders of Tanda -Raebareli	Uttar Pradesh	232	155.9	495.78	MORTH
198.	2-laning with paved shoulders of Raebareli - Banda section of NH-232	Uttar Pradesh	232	133.28	351.34	MORTH
199.	Agra-Etawah Bypass	Uttar Pradesh	2	124.52	1207	BOT
200.	Etawah -Chakeri (Kanpur)	Uttar Pradesh	2	160.2	1573	BOT
201.	Ghaziabad-Aligarh (Approved Length 106)	Uttar Pradesh	91	126	1141	BOT
202.	Muradabad-Bareilly (Approved Length 112)	Uttar Pradesh	24	121	1267	BOT
203.	Bareilly - Sitapur(Approved Length 134 Km)	Uttar Pradesh	24	151.2	1046	BOT
204.	2-Laning with PS Agra - Aligarh	Uttar Pradesh	93	81.4	250.5	BOT
205.	2-Laning with PS Kanpur - Kabrai	Uttar Pradesh	86	123	373.47	BOT
206.	2-Laning with PS Raibareilly to Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh	24B	119	291.36	BOT
207.	2-Laning with PS Aligarh - Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh	91	268	723.68	BOT
208.	Four laning of Meerut Bulandshahar	Uttar Pradesh	235	66.482	508.57	BOT
209.	4-Laning of Lucknow - Sultanpur	Uttar Pradesh	56	125.9	1043.51	BOT
210.	Lucknow - Raebareli	Uttar Pradesh	24B	70	635.9	Annuity
211.	2-Laning with paved shoulder of Raebareli to Jaunpur	Uttar Pradesh	231	165.5	569.38	Annuity
212.	Muzaffarnagar - Haridwar (Approved Length 77)	Uttar Pradesh/ Uttarakhand	58,72	80	754	BOT
213.	2 laning with paved shoulder of Sitarganj -Tanakur section of NH-125	Uttarakhand	125	52		NHAI



1	2	3	4	5	6	7
214.	4-Laning of Kashipur-Sitarganj Section	Uttarakhand / Uttar Pradesh	74	77.2	605.84	BOT
215.	2-Laning with PS Sitarganj Bareilly Section	Uttarakhand/ Uttar Pradesh	74	74.46	301.04	NHAI
216.	Rampur - Kathgodam	Uttarakhand	87	93.226	790	BOT
217.	Haridwar - Dehradun (Approved Length 69)	Uttarakhand	72	39	478	Annuity
218.	Dalkola Bypass	West Bengal	34	5.5	67	NHAI
219.	4 Laning of Brahmapore-Faraka	West Bengal	34	103	998.79	BOT
220.	4 Laning of Faraka-Raiganj	West Bengal	34	103	1078.84	BOT
221.	4 Laning of Raiganj-Dalkola	West Bengal	34	50	580.43	BOT
222.	6-Laning of Dhankuni-Khargpur Section	West Bengal	6	111.4,	1396.18	BOT
223.	Barasat - Krishnanagar	West Bengal	34	84	867	Annuity
224.	Krishnanagar - Berhampore	West Bengal	34	78	702.16	Annuity
225.	4-Laning of Mahulia to Behragera to Kharagpur	West Bengal/ Jharkhand	33 & 6	127	940	BOT

Key to Abbreviation:

NHAI: National Highways Authority of India

BOT: Build-Operate-Transfer

WB: State Government of West Bengal

JICA: Japan International Co-operation Agency

MORTH: Ministry of Road Transport and Highways

**Pending National Highways**

†1655. SHRIMATI KAHKASHAN PERWEEN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that several National Highway projects are pending in the country;
- (b) if so, the steps being taken by Government for their early completion;
- (c) whether such projects are pending in Bihar also; and
- (d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. Some NH projects including Bihar are not completed within the schedule time mainly due to Land Acquisition, Utility shifting, Non-availability of Soil/ Aggregates, Poor performance of contractors, Environment/Forest/Wildlife Clearance, ROB & RUB issue with Railways, Public agitation for additional facilities, Arbitration/contractual disputes with contractors etc. To expedite completion of these projects the following steps taken which include Streamlining of Land acquisition, Streamlining of Environment Clearances, Exit for Equity Investors, Premium re-schedulement, Securitization of road sector loans, Mutual termination /Cancellation of awarded road projects and re-bidding, Close coordination with other Ministries, Revamping of Dispute Resolution mechanism, frequent reviews at various levels etc.

**Development of roads for 'Simhastha Kumbh Parva' in Ujjain**

†1656. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the action plan and time bound implementation programme for strengthening and constructing easy to access and widened roads for successful organization of 'Simhastha Kumbh Parva' in 2016 at Ujjain in Madhya Pradesh; and
- (b) by when all the highways connected to Ujjain would be upgraded?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) and (b) This Ministry is mainly responsible for development and maintenance of National Highways (NHs). There are no NHs passing through Ujjain in the State of Madhya Pradesh.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Road connectivity to ports**

1657. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether development of road connectivity to all major ports in the country has been completed;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) to (c) Out of nine projects for development of Road Connectivity to the major ports, seven projects have been completed. As regards of balance two, work in Mormugao Port was foreclosed on the directive of Hon'ble Supreme Court and work in Chennai Ennore Port road is in progress.

**Maintenance of National Highways**

1658. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether National Highways comprise only 1.7 per cent of the total length of roads but carry over 40 per cent of the total traffic and if so, the details of measures taken to maintain their quality;
- (b) whether allocation of funds for maintenance and repair of National Highways is highly inadequate considering the damages etc. in the existing highways and new National Highways added every year;
- (c) the steps taken to enhance allocation of funds for proper maintenance and upkeep of National Highways; and
- (d) whether the National Highway from Faridabad to Mathura is in dilapidated condition and if so, the steps taken to maintain the said highway?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) to (d) National Highways are arteries of road network and carry maximum traffic. Out of 48.65 lakh kilometers of total road network in India, the total length of National Highways (NHs) is 96,128 km. The development and maintenance of NHs including maintaining their quality is a continuous

process and all the NHs in the country are kept in traffic-worthy condition within the available resources. The available allocation for maintenance and repair of NHs is of the order of 40 to 60% of the requirement. This Ministry has taken up the issue of enhancement of allocation of funds for proper maintenance and upkeep of National Highways with the Ministry of Finance.

### **Stalled highway projects**

1659. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a large number of highway projects are stalled for a host of reasons, including land acquisition problems, delay in environment/forest clearances;
- (b) whether Government has proposed to revive these projects after fast-tracking the process through EPC mode;
- (c) if so, whether the long-pending Dawki Bridge over the Umngot River has been included in this priority project for early execution; and
- (d) whether considering the strategic importance of this proposed project, Government would also accord top priority for upgradation of stretches of NH-40 and NH-44 linking lower Assam and remote borders of North-Eastern States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) and (b) In some National Highway (NH) projects, there are local problems in availability of land. Most of these are addressed with the support of the respective State Governments. Few other NH projects faced delays in procuring other statutory clearances. Government is making all attempts to fast track the projects facing delays. However, this is not the reason for undertaking projects on Engineering Procurement Construction (EPC) mode. Considering the current market conditions, particularly with reference to the highway sector, focus of the Government is on implementation of highways through public funded EPC mode. Once, the highways sector gathers momentum through execution of the EPC projects and current issues plaguing Build-Operate-Transfer (BOT) mode are well-addressed, the focus on BOT (Toll) mode would be restored in order to effectively take highways sector forward.

(c) Yes, Sir. Construction of Dawki Bridge over the Umngot River has been included in the project of Shillong-Dawki section of NH-40.

(d) Improvement of NH-40 and NH-44 has been taken up by the Ministry of

Road Transport and Highways, subject to availability of funds and *inter-se* priority. So far, 12 works of a total length of 295.601 km amounting to ₹ 1452.10 crores have been sanctioned by the Government and are in various stages of implementation. 2-laning of Shillong Bypass on NH-40 has already been completed and 78% of 4- laning of Jorabat Barapani section on NH-40 is completed.

**Repair of Gidhori-Sarangarh stretch of National  
Highway in Chhattisgarh**

† 1660. DR. BHUSHAN LAL JANGDE: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the stretch on National Highway between Gidhori and Sarangarh in Chhattisgarh is being repaired with macadamization and black topping is being cemented at some places;

(b) whether there is no provisions of digging up below the surface and putting macadam in road construction work;

(c) the per kilometer cost incurred on road construction work currently underway; and

(d) the reasons for not spending even the one-fourth of the tender amount of the construction work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) to (d) The highway between Gidhori and Sarangarh in Chhattisgarh form part of newly declared NH-130 (B) on which no work has been sanctioned by the Ministry.

**Roads in border areas**

†1661. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is seriously considering to lay road network in bordering areas of the North East;

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

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

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) to (c) This Ministry is primarily responsible for maintenance and development of National Highways (NHs). Expansion of National Highway network is a continuous process and declaration of new National Highways is taken up from time to time depending upon requirement of connectivity, *inter-se*-priority and availability of funds. Ministry has declared about 3561 kms of roads as new NHs in the North-East states of India during the last three years and the current year.

**AIS standard for e-rickshaws**

†1662. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the e-rickshaw industry follows the Automotive Industry Standard (AIS);
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor;
- (d) whether Government has surrendered before the movement to ply these vehicles on roads;
- (e) if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) the steps taken by Government to legalize plying of e-rickshaw on roads?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) to (c) Safety Standards of Automotive Industry Standard (AIS) for parts/components/ assemblies of e-rickshaws has been notified by S.O 2590(E) dated 08.10.2014. This includes Automotive Industry Standard (AIS) for Automobile lamps, wheel rims, installation and performance requirement of lighting and light signaling devices, construction and functional safety of battery operated vehicles, measurement of net power, traction batteries and requirements of handholds.

(d) to (f) E-rickshaws have been legalized to ply on roads and their specifications have been included in Central Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989 *vide* Notification no. GSR 709(E) dated 08.10.2014 and S.O. 2590(E) dated 08.10.2014.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Construction of Tyuni-Pancheshwar Himalayan Highway**

†1663. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has received a proposal from Uttarakhand Government for approval of Tyuni-Pancheshwar Himalayan Highway connecting Garhwal to Kumaon during 2002 to 2010;

(b) if so, the date on which this proposal was received and the reasons for its pendency; and

(c) by when the said proposal would be approved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) to (c) A proposal for consultancy service for preparation of detailed project report (DPR) for construction of Himalayan Highways in Uttarakhand from Tuini-Chakrata-Lakhawar-Yamuna bridge-Mussoorie-Maletha-Almora -Lohaghat was received from Uttarakhand Government under Central Road Fund (CRF) scheme and was approved for ₹ 6.00 crore on 31.01.2005 by this Ministry.

**Connecting State capitals in NER**

1664. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had decided to connect all State capitals in North Eastern Region (NER) by June, 2016 under Special Accelerated Road Development Programme in North East (SARDP-NE);

(b) if so, the average pace of construction of roads under the programme during the last six years;

(c) the reasons for very slow pace of road construction under the programme; and

(d) the stringent measures taken by Government to expedite highways and road construction work in the region in a time bound manner?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) to (d) All State capitals of North Eastern Region are connected with National Highway. To improve the district connectivity in

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

North Eastern Region, Ministry had taken up Special Accelerated Road Development Programme in North East (SARDP-NE) covering length of 6418 Km under Phase 'A' and Arunachal Pradesh Package. This includes National Highways, State Roads and Strategic roads. During the last six years, 1365 Km has been completed. Slow pace of work is mainly due to delay in pre-construction activities, limited working season, and law and order problems etc. To expedite completion of projects in time bound manner, frequent review meetings are taken by the Ministry with State Governments, Border Roads Organisations (BRO), National Highway Authority of India (NHAI) and contracting agencies at various levels.

#### **Poor condition of NH-28**

†1665. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether NH-28 between Barauni and Kushinagar is in a dilapidated condition for the last two-three years, causing loss of revenue worth crores of rupees to Government and thousands of villagers connected to this highway are facing problems;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons why the National Highways Authority of India has not paid attention towards it:
- (c) the steps taken by Government for repairing and widening the highway; and
- (d) the details of action taken against the officials showing negligence in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) to (d) The National Highway No. 28 between Barauni to Kushinagar is in traffic worthy condition. However, some stretches of road between Dewapur and Bihar/UP Border was deteriorated due to stoppage of construction and maintenance work by the contractor. The contract-agreement has subsequently been terminated. National Highway Authority of India sanctioned an estimate work amounting to ₹ 33.01 crore for repairs and maintenance of the stretch at the risk and cost of the contractor. Re-bidding for widening to four lane of this section is in process.

#### **Hike in rates of survey/re-survey component**

1666. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Maharashtra Government has requested for the enhancement of rates

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



of survey/re-survey component including ground control network and ground truthing; and

(b) if so, Government's response thereto?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government of Maharashtra has proposed for enhancement of rates of assistance for survey/re-survey component under National Land Records Modernisation Programme. The Department considers such proposals in the Core Technical Advisory Group (CTAG) constituted for giving advise on the technological aspects related to the implementation of the National Land Records Modernization Programme (NLRMP). This proposal will be examined by the CTAG.

#### **Implementation of Drought Prone Areas Programme**

1667. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether, as per the report of the High Level Technical Committee headed by Prof. C.H. Hanumantha Rao, 74.59 million hectare area had been identified for implementation of Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any districts in Andhra Pradesh have been identified as drought prone during 2014-15;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The States, Districts, Blocks and area identified for implementation of Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP) are as below:

Sl. No.	States	No. of districts	No. of Blocks	Identified Area in Million Hectare
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5	46	4.9983
2.	Bihar	6	30	0.9533
3.	Chhattisgarh	9	29	2.1801
4.	Gujarat	14	67	4.3938

1	2	3	4	5
5.	Himachal Pradesh	3	10	0.3319
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	6	22	1.4705
7.	Jharkhand	15	100	3.4843
8.	Karnataka	17	81	8.4332
9.	Madhya Pradesh	26	105	8.9101
10.	Maharashtra	25	149	19.4473
11.	Odisha	8	47	2.6178
12.	Rajasthan	11	32	3.1968
13.	Tamil Nadu	18	80	2.9416
14.	Telangana	6	48	4.9235
15.	Uttar Pradesh	15	60	3.5698
16.	Uttarakhand	7	30	1.5796
17.	West Bengal	4	36	1.1594
TOTAL		195	972	74.5913

(c) to (e) As per the information of the Drought Management Division of the Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India, due to deficient rainfall during the South-West Monsoon 2013, Government of Andhra Pradesh had declared 7 districts as drought affected and submitted a detailed Memorandum on 17.02.2014 for seeking financial assistance from the National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) for ₹ 638.09 crore. Government of India has approved a sum of ₹ 254.54 crore from the National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) to Andhra Pradesh including Telangana. Further, Government of Andhra Pradesh has not reported any drought situation/drought memorandum during Kharif, 2014.

#### Caste based census

†1668. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the progress report of the caste based census started by the previous Government; and

(b) by when it would be completed?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH): (a) The Socio- Economic and Caste Census 2011 was launched on 29th June, 2011 which is being conducted in a phased manner throughout the country by the respective State Governments and Union Territory administrations with the financial and technical support of the Ministry of Rural Development. The SECC 2011 is being conducted in six stages *viz.* enumeration, supervision, verifications and corrections, draft list publication, claims and objections and final list publication. The first three stages have been completed in most of the States/UTs. As on 30.11.2014, draft list has been published in 412 districts in 30 States/UTs and final lists have been published in 91 districts of 10 States/UTs.

(b) Taking into consideration the progress so far made by the States/UTs, it is expected that the Census operation would take at least 3-4 months.

#### **Changes in MGNREGA**

1669. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposed increase in allocation for material would necessarily eat into the share of financing the wage component of MGNREGA, reducing employment generation;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the decision to limit the programme to the tribal and backward districts could severely undermine its universal character and further dilute the focus of MGNREGA; and

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

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH): (a) and (b) As of now, no decision has been taken to change the wage material ratio under MGNREGA.

(c) and (d) For the year 2015-16, as a part of the Labour Budget exercise, it has been decided by the Ministry that there should be a greater focus on the backward Blocks while conducting the Labour Budget exercise. For this purpose, an Intensive Participatory Planning Exercise (IPPE) has been prescribed to be conducted in 2,500 backward Blocks. However, there has been no change in the Labour Budget exercise in the remaining 4076 blocks. The existing principle or procedure of conducting the Labour Budget will continue in these blocks.

**Indira Awas Yojana in Rajasthan**

†1670. SHRI ASHK ALI TAK: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of housing units proposed to be built under the Indira Awas Yojana during 2013-14 in Rajasthan and the locations thereof; and

(b) the quantum of work completed in this regard, so far and by when the remaining work is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH): (a) and (b) In the year 2013-14, a total of 85,460 houses were allocated to the State of Rajasthan. The State Government allocates district-wise targets, which are indicated in the Statement (*See* below). The number of houses completed in the year have also been indicated in the annexure. As per Scheme guidelines, it is ensured that the houses sanctioned are completed within two years from the date of sanction of the first instalment. However, since the beneficiaries are from the BPL families, who often find it difficult to mobilise resources required to complete the houses, cases of delay are monitored to facilitate completion of houses within a maximum period of 3 years.

**Statement***Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY)***State: Rajasthan Year: 2013-14**

(Units in Nos.)			
Sl. No.	District	Annual Target*	Houses Constructed **
1.	Ajmer	937	2149
2.	Alwar	440	1136
3.	Banswara	11890	2131
4.	Baran	1762	2241
5.	Barmer	1929	5622
6.	Bharatpur	507	487
7.	Bhilwara	4222	3458
8.	Bikaner	459	2351
9.	Bundi	263	2946

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Sl. No.	District	Annual Target*	Houses Constructed **
10.	Chittorgarh	4589	2966
11.	Churu	1171	2063
12.	Dausa	1360	924
13.	Dholpur***	0	5363
14.	Dungarpur	8746	1185
15.	Hanumangarh	1202	1178
16.	Jaipur	1661	2994
17.	Jaisalmer	393	1213
18.	Jalore	2779	1401
19.	Jhalawar	427	795
20.	Jhunjhunu	205	206
21.	Jodhpur	1083	779
22.	Karauli	3030	3742
23.	Kota	1154	1039
24.	Nagaur	506	543
25.	Pali***	0	1746
26.	Pratapgarh	7441	4679
27.	Rajsamand	1256	1088
28.	Sawai Madhopur	726	754
29.	Sikar	359	56
30.	Sirohi	2678	1655
31.	Sri Ganganagar	2207	1778
32.	Tonk	555	372
33.	Udaipur	19523	17924
TOTAL		85460	78964

Data as reported by the State on MIS/MPR

\* Targets are allocated to districts by the State Government.

\*\* As per provision of the Guidelines, a sanctioned house may be constructed within 3 years of sanction. The figures of houses constructed include those house sanctioned in previous years.

\*\*\* District of Dholpur and Pali were not allocated targets.

**Payment of wages through Post Offices under MGNREGA**

1671. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Post Offices, particularly rural Post Offices, are vulnerable to being captured by corrupt middlemen thereby denying legal wages to poor under MGNREGA;

(b) whether it has come to the notice of the Ministry that Post Offices are not paying wages in time to workers under MGNREGA;

(c) if so, the reasons why many States are relying on Post Offices; and

(d) why the Ministry, through Jan Dhan Yojana, could not make payment through banks under this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Some instances of operation of middlemen in payment of wages through post offices have been reported. However, Government proposes to address these issues by using biometric authentication system as in Andhra Pradesh, Telengana and Jharkhand.

(c) and (d) Post Officers are preferred in some States due to their better reach in the rural areas. At present, there are only 68000 bank branches in the rural and semi-urban areas of the country catering to over 6 lakh villages in the 2.47 lakh Gram Panchayats where the MGNREGS is operational. Consequently, there are significant number of GPs which do not have bank branches within 5km. radius. Efforts are made to improve the reach of the Banks in the rural areas using the Banking Correspondent model under the PM Jan Dhan Yojana.

**Construction of roads under PMGSY in West Bengal**

1672. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

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

(b) the details and length of motorable roads, in kilometres, to be constructed under this scheme in every district of the State, so far;

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

(d) if so, the details of mechanism for determining the amount of compensation given to the farmers; and

(e) if not, what measures are being taken or proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH): (a) and (b) The district-wise details of nos. of roads and length of roads sanctioned, completed and balance to be completed in the State of West Bengal under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) are given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) to (e) Under PMGSY, the Programme Guidelines provide- "It will be the responsibility of the State Government/District Panchayat to ensure that lands are available for taking up the proposed road works. A certificate that Land is available must accompany the proposal for each road work. It must be noted that the PMGSY does not provide funds for Land Acquisition". The land acquisition, however, can be done by the State Government at its own cost. The State Government may lay down guidelines for voluntary donation, exchange or other mechanisms to ensure availability of land. As regards the State of West Bengal, the State has informed that the farmers are donating land voluntarily for the construction of roads under PMGSY.

**Statement****Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)**  
**District-wise progress of works in the State of West Bengal**

Sl. No.	District	Total Nos. of roads sanctioned	Total Length (in km.) sanctioned	Total Nos. of roads completed upto 2013-14	Total Length (in km.) completed upto 2013-14	Total Nos. of roads completed during 2014-15 (Till Oct.,14)	Total Length (in km.) completed during 2014-15 (Till Oct.,14)	Total Nos. of roads dropped/ not feasible	Total Length (in km.) dropped/ not feasible	Balance nos. of roads yet to be completed	Balance length (in km.) of roads yet to be completed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	North 24 Parganas	291	1,504	193	950	6	30	2	10	90	514
2.	South 24 Parganas	192	1,015	96	560	1	3	5	29	90	424
3.	Bankura	498	2,197	227	1,336	17	56			254	805
4.	Birbhum	201	1,435	183	1,317	6	33			12	85
5.	Burdwan	204	1,133	184	1,041	4	24	3	15	13	52
6.	Cooch Behar	314	1,007	196	656	3	9	2	5	113	337
7.	Darjeeling	185	858	89	367	0	0			96	491
8.	Hooghly	176	989	115	718	14	65	1	6	46	200
9.	Howrah	175	770	76	336	9	32	5	36	85	365
10.	Jalpaiguri	175	1,060	127	774	15	70			33	216



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
11.	Malda	182	1,039	95	541	0	0	6	50	81	448
12.	Murshidabad	362	1,759	329	1,539	1	4	1	7	31	210
13.	Nadia	198	1,129	159	881	6	39	7	28	26	182
14.	Uttar Dinajpur	321	1,265	218	972	9	24			94	269
15.	Purulia	276	1,594	137	1,050	15	59	2	15	122	471
16.	Siliguri MP	68	270	68	270	0	0			0	0
17.	Dakshin Dinajpur	230	814	188	652	4	12	5	27	33	124
18.	Purba Medinipur	169	1,074	108	704	0	0	2	17	59	353
19.	Paschim Medinipur	730	4,052	166	1,094	14	95	1	14	549	2,849
TOTAL		4,947	24,965	2,954	15,759	124	555	42	258	1,827	8,394

**Average man-days under MGNREGA in States**

†1673. SHRI RAM NARAIN DUDI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of average man-days generated in various States under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) during 2013-14, State-wise;

(b) whether, in view of adverse conditions especially in Rajasthan, Government intends to provide additional employment to households completing 100 days under MGNREGA; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH): (a) State-wise details of average man-days generated under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) during 2013-14 are given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) No, Sir. No such proposal has been received from the Government of Rajasthan.

**Statement***State-wise details of average mandays generated under the MGNREGA*

		Financial Year 2013-14
Sl. No.	States	Average days per household
1.	Andhra Pradesh	50
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	26
3.	Assam	24
4.	Bihar	42
5.	Chhattisgarh	52
6.	Gujarat	40
7.	Haryana	36
8.	Himachal Pradesh	52
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	51

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Sl. No.	States	Average days per household
10.	Jharkhand	38
11.	Karnataka	50
12.	Kerala	57
13.	Madhya Pradesh	42
14.	Maharashtra	45
15.	Manipur	25
16.	Meghalaya	59
17.	Mizoram	75
18.	Nagaland	45
19.	Odisha	42
20.	Punjab	33
21.	Rajasthan	51
22.	Sikkim	70
23.	Tamil Nadu	59
24.	Tripura	88
25.	Uttar Pradesh	35
26.	Uttarakhand	42
27.	West Bengal	37
28.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	48
29.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	NR
30.	Daman and Diu	NR
31.	Goa	23
32.	Lakshadweep	24
33.	Puducherry	21
34.	Chandigarh	NR
TOTAL		46

NR= Not Reported.

Source: MIS ([www.nrega.nic.in](http://www.nrega.nic.in))

**Status of PMGSY projects in Odisha**

1674. SHRI A.U. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of projects undertaken under PMGSY in Odisha during the last three years, district-wise, along with the present status thereof and the projects which have not yet been started and the reasons therefor;

(b) the names of agencies which have not started the allocated work so far and the action taken by Government against those agencies;

(c) whether Government has any plan for upgradation of roads constructed under PMGSY after their guarantee period is over; and

(d) if so, the funds released by Government for upgradation of such roads to each district in Odisha during the last three years and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH): (a) to (d) The district-wise details of projects sanctioned, completed, not yet awarded and awarded but not yet started under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) in the State of Odisha are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

As reported by the State, the details of roads which have been sanctioned from 2000-01 to till date under PMGSY programme to the State of Odisha and not yet started by the agencies after award of the work is given in Statement-II (*See below*).

All PMGSY roads are covered by a 5-year maintenance contract to be entered into along with the construction contract, with the same contractor, as per the standard bidding Document. Maintenance funds to service the contract are budgeted by the State Government. The State Governments are responsible for maintenance of roads constructed under PMGSY. On expiry of 5-year post-construction maintenance period, the roads are to be placed under Zonal maintenance contracts consisting of 5-year maintenance including renewal as per cycle by the States. State Governments are encouraged to take steps to build up capacity in the District Panchayats and endeavour to devolve funds and functionaries onto these Panchayats in order to enable them to manage maintenance contracts for rural roads. Till such time as District Panchayats take over maintenance functions, the Programme Implementation Units (PIUs) are responsible for administration of post-construction and zonal maintenance contracts of PMGSY roads.

**Statement-I****Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)****District-wise details of projects sanctioned and its progress in the State of Odisha**

Sl. No.	District	2011-12						2012-13						2013-14					
		No. of roads sanctioned	Length of roads sanctioned	No. of roads awarded	Nos. of roads not yet completed	No. of roads awarded but not yet started	No. of roads sanctioned	Length of roads sanctioned	No. of roads awarded	Nos. of roads not yet completed	No. of roads awarded but not yet started	No. of roads sanctioned	Length of roads sanctioned	No. of roads awarded	Nos. of roads not yet completed	No. of roads awarded but not yet started	No. of roads sanctioned	Length of roads sanctioned	No. of roads awarded but not yet started
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1.	Angul	8	57.69	8	0	2	-	48	259.51	48	0	9	-	7	30.38	7	0	-	-
2.	Balasore	36	118.65	19	17	-	-	130	448.65	90	40	8	1	60	179.22	14	46	-	-
3.	Baragarh	33	102.94	33	0	11	-	83	312.04	83	0	22	-	30	99.63	8	22	-	-
4.	Bhadrak	18	52.50	18	0	4	-	45	174.10	45	0	5	-	41	147.40	33	8	-	-
5.	Bolangir	170	520.52	168	2	134	1	102	258.21	102	0	70	-	131	344.38	23	108	-	-
6.	Boudh	11	24.64	10	1	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	20	67.96	17	3	-	-
7.	Cuttack	18	96.16	17	1	1	-	67	284.42	67	0	12	-	22	106.10	6	16	-	-
8.	Deogarh	49	206.31	49	0	14	-	1	6.50	1	0	-	-	11	50.32	8	3	-	-
9.	Dhenkanal	19	58.94	19	0	-	2	37	99.02	37	0	12	-	0	0.00	0	0	-	-
10.	Gajapati	126	591.96	74	52	19	4	17	58.66	14	3	-	-	0	0.00	0	0	-	-
11.	Ganjam	28	119.50	28	0	-	2	38	183.24	35	3	1	-	66	307.91	9	57	-	-

12.	Jagatsinghpur	13	47.47	12	1	1	-	15	52.64	14	1	8	-	28	115.52	17	11	-	-
13.	Jajpur	15	78.60	15	0	1	-	38	155.52	38	0	5	1	14	55.57	9	5	-	-
14.	Jharsuguda	9	39.43	9	0	1	1	3	10.96	3	0	1	-	9	18.21	2	7	-	-
15.	Kalahandi	144	625.44	135	9	40	1	58	260.52	58	0	10	-	65	298.87	27	38	-	-
16.	Kendrapara	6	19.05	6	0	2	-	41	233.95	40	1	13	-	29	129.67	15	14	-	-
17.	Keonjhar	82	375.00	79	3	36	1	39	167.38	35	4	-	2	57	230.41	17	40	-	-
18.	Khurda	27	77.68	24	3	8	-	16	52.90	16	0	3	-	29	79.57	20	9	-	-
19.	Koraput	62	246.78	49	13	18	-	34	107.83	27	7	-	2	76	261.21	0	76	-	-
20.	Malkangiri	99	395.51	42	57	5	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	0.00	0	0	-	-
21.	Mayurbhanj	117	410.75	117	0	74	-	87	296.78	80	7	5	1	59	204.97	23	36	-	-
22.	Nawarangpur	15	67.65	15	0	11	-	91	370.63	90	1	12	-	29	88.93	0	29	-	-
23.	Nayagarh	11	56.60	10	1	-	-	101	379.76	94	7	-	2	0	0.00	0	0	-	-
24.	Nuapada	69	309.65	61	8	35	-	28	136.34	22	6	1	-	40	156.30	13	27	-	-
25.	Phulbani	7	27.10	6	1	1	-	41	199.62	22	19	-	-	13	97.34	2	11	-	-
26.	Puri	32	102.36	31	1	3	-	60	198.49	59	1	12	1	136	354.49	92	44	-	-
27.	Rayagada	173	829.95	171	2	46	3	22	132.25	19	3	-	3	0	0.00	0	0	-	-
28.	Sambalpur	80	233.63	79	1	58	-	23	67.86	22	1	3	1	63	182.98	27	36	-	-
29.	Sonepur	87	288.96	86	1	55	-	4	21.38	4	0	-	-	76	245.35	72	4	-	-
30.	Sundergarh	3	14.37	3	0	2	-	65	260.23	54	11	4	2	20	71.98	2	18	-	-
TOTAL:		1567	6195.74	1393	174	582	15	1334	5189.37	1219	115	216	16	1131	3924.66	463	668	0	0

**Statement-II****Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)**

*List of roads which have been sanctioned from 2000-01 to till date under PMGSY programme and not yet started after award of the work.*

Sl. No.	Name of the District	Phase	Year of sanction	Package No.	Name of the road	Date of commencement	Name of the agency	Reason for non-commencement of work	Action taken thereof
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Balalsore	XII-I	2012-13	OR-02-264	PWD Road Bidyadharpur Chhak to Kurunia	5.06.13	K.C. Sahani	Public agitation for realignment of road.	–
2.	Bolangir	IAP-II	2011-12	OR-05-148	T02 to Banabahal	22.08.12	Jagdish Prasad Agrawal	Land problem	To be dropped
3.	Dhenkanal	Tranche-I	2011-12	OR-09-ADB- 55/T-I	PWD road (Bam Chhak) to Jarada (A)	28.01.13	Sri Banamber Bhuria	Negligence of the agency	Show cause notice issued to the agency
4.	Dhenkanal	Tranche-I	2011-12	OR-09- ADB-66/TI	NH-42 to Ratnaprava	21.10.13	Sri Dharendra Ku.Behera	Negligence of the agency	Show cause notice issued to the agency
5.	Gajapati	IAP-I	2011-12	OR-10-140	Jhiliki to Budhameli	5.09.12	Suriya Narayan Tarini	Naxal Problem	–
6.	Gajapati	IAP-I	2011-12	OR-10-147	PWD Road to Talasingi	6.09.12	Girish Chandra Sahu	Developed by PR Deptt.	To be dropped
7.	Gajapati	IAP-I	2011-12	OR-10-147	PWD Road to Gundima	6.09.12	Girish Chandra Sahu	Developed by PR Deptt.	To be dropped

8.	Gajapati	IAP-I	2011-12	OR-10-157	RD Road at Adagam to Jhaliasahi	14.05.12	Smt. Amita Choudhury	Forest land problem	Contract Closed
9.	Ganjam	VIII	2008-09	OR-11-134	RD road to Birbatia (6/80 to 10/800) Km	15.04.10	M/s Kasi Kanchan Pvt. Ltd.	Forest land problem	Clearance has been obtained work will be started after retendered.
10.	Ganjam	VIII	2008-09	OR-11-135	RD road to (Turubudi) to Kinchirida	26.8.09	M/s Judhistir Samantara	Private land problem	—
11.	Ganjam	VII	2007-08	OR-11-86	Kaspada Mahulapalli	31.5.08	J. Samantra	Land problem	—
12.	Ganjam	Tranche-I	2011-12	OR-11-ADB-03/T-I	SH-30 to Badagada	23.05.14	Sri Mohan Nayak	Negligence of the agency	Show cause notice issued to the agency
13.	Ganjam	Tranche-I	2011-12	OR-11-ADB-28/T-I	PWD road to Malasapadar	04.03.14	Sri L.N Nayak	Negligence of the agency	Show cause notice issued to the agency
14.	Jagatsinghpur	VI	2006-07	OR-12-33(A)	Tirana - Dabar	24.8.07	Pitabas Gochhayat	Land problem	To be dropped
15.	Jajpur	XII-I	2012-13	OR-13-169	N.H-5 to Rambhadeipur	19.02.13	M/s Bhubaneswari Constn.	Public agitation for realignment of road.	—
16.	Jharsuguda	Tranche-I	2011-12	OR-14-ADB-07/T-I	R.D. road to Amdarah	11.03.13	Sri Viswakarma Construction	Negligence of the agency	Show cause notice issued to the agency
17.	Kalahandi	IAP-I	2011-12	OR-15-105	N.H-217 to Urladani	15.12.11	M/s Arati Infratech Pvt. Ltd.	Developed by R&B Deptt.	To be dropped
18.	Keonjhar	VIII	2008-09	OR-17-212	N.H.-6 to Nelung road	22.04.13	Vedant Constn.	Slow progress by the agency	Contract terminated with penalty



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
19.	Keonjhar	IAP-II	2011-12	OR-17-329	Talapada - Gorum	1.05.13	Vedanta Constrn.	Slow progress by the agency	Contract terminated with penalty
20.	Keonjhar	XII-II	2012-13	OR-17-363	R.D. Road to Bajunitangar	30.09.13	D. Mishra	Forest land problem	—
21.	Keonjhar	XII-II	2012-13	OR-17-376	P.W.D. Road to Nischintapur	4.03.14	Narayan Constrn.	Forest land problem	—
22.	Koraput	VIII	2008-09	OR-19-104	P.W.D Road to Gulimiguda	17.04.10	Sri Akhil Kumar Das	Naxal Problem	—
23.	Koraput	XII-II	2012-13	OR-19-175	R.D. Road to Dabagaon	4.12.13	Ram Prasad Gantayat	Slow progress by the agency	Contract terminated with penalty
24.	Koraput	XII-II	2012-13	OR-19-192	Barlahandi to Samdasput	21.10.13	Ananda Ku. Agrawal	Slow progress by the agency	Contract terminated with penalty
25.	Mayurbhanj	XII-II	2012-13	OR-21-442	Nuapada to Dubapal	28.02.14	Basanta Ku. Paibarty	Land problem	Problem will be shorted out shortly.
26.	Nayagarh	XII-II	2012-13	OR-23-135	Kandugaon to Padampur	22.11.13	Abhaya Kumar Mohapatra	Slow progress by the agency	Show cause notice issued to the agency
27.	Nayagarh	XII-II	2012-13	OR-23-91	NH 224 to Rathipur	9.12.13	Dillip Kumar Mishra	Forest land problem	—
28.	Phulbani	VII	2007-08	OR-25-57 A	Subarnagiri Raminiguda	28.02.14	Utkal Kumar Shukla	Slow progress by the agency	Show cause notice issued to the agency.

29. Puri	XII-I	2012-13	OR-26-238	PK Road to Sagadadeuli	10.05.13	Evertex Projects Pvt. Ltd.	Local problem	Local problem	shorted out now work to be started.
30. Rayagada	IAP-I	2011-12	OR-27-147	PS Road to Chitikapanga	4.12.13	U.N. Das	Land problem	Work now started	
31. Rayagada	IAP-I	2011-12	OR-27-195	PS Road to Jadaput	20.12.12	K.Ch. Maharana	Naxal Problem	–	
32. Rayagada	IAP-I	2011-12	OR-27-235	RD Road to Kutingapadar	21.05.13	S.K. Chakrabarty	Slow progress by the agency	Show cause notice issued to the agency.	
33. Rayagada	XII-II	2012-13	OR-27-282	R.D. Road to Jamulima	31.12.13	M.R. Swain	Missing link bridge	Construction of bridge work over now to be started	
34. Rayagada	XII-II	2012-13	OR-27-283	Jhimidipeta to Kandhajhimidi	6.02.14	P.Ch. Choudhuary	Railway land problem	Land problem shorted out now to be started.	
35. Rayagada	XII-II	2012-13	OR-27-285	R.D. Road to Jugapadar	4.03.14	Amitav Pattnaik	Land problem & standing crops	Land problem shorted out now to be started.	
36. Sambalpur	XII-II	2012-13	OR-28-174	NH-06 to Dandeipali	31.10.13	Rajib Ku. Sahoo	Double crops both side the road	Problem shorted out now to be started.	
37. Sundargarh	XII-II	2012-13	OR-30-142	PS Road to Thapaberna	1.03.14	Pramod Kumar Sigh Deo	Slow progress by the agency	Contract terminated with penalty	
38. Sundargarh	XII-II	2012-13	OR-30-145	PWD Road to Kuisira	25.11.13	M/s Ashok Bricks Industries Pvt. Ltd.	Slow progress by the agency	Contract terminated with penalty	
39. Sundargarh	ADB-I	2005-06	OR-30-ADB-01	MDR road to Hamirpur Basti	20.01.06	M/s Isar Engineers (P) Ltd.	Developed by PR	To be dropped	

**Villages connected by roads**

1675. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether 50 per cent of the villages in the country do not have road connectivity;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State and UT-wise;
- (c) the number of villages in Maharashtra which do not have road connectivity, district-wise; and
- (d) what action Government proposes to take to provide road connectivity in all such villages within a time-frame?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH): (a) and (b) As per details provided by States, 1, 78,184 no of habitations were reported as eligible and unconnected (based on census 2001), under Pradhan Mantri gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY). Out of this 1,03,814 habitations have been connected under PMGSY till October, 2014. This indicates that more than 58% of total eligible unconnected habitations under PMGSY have been provided connectivity. The State-wise details are given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) "Rural roads" is a State subject and the works under PMGSY are executed through State Governments. Under PMGSY, the unit is a habitation and not a revenue village, hence District-wise/village-wise data is not maintained in a centralized manner.

As reported by the State, the details of number of unconnected habitations in Maharashtra are as follows:-

No. of Habitations to be covered	Population Group	District
4	1000+	3 Islands in Thane, 1 in Nandurbar (Sardar Sarovar submergence)
6	500+	1 in Buldhana 5 in Ahmednagar (private land)
13	250+	1 in Ahmednagar (private land), 5 in Nandurbar (Submergence of Sardar Sarovar), 7 in Thane (Forest & Private land)

**Statement***Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)*

## Habitations Cleared &amp; Connected under PMGSY upto Oct'14

Sl. No.	States	Eligible Habitations	Habitations cleared upto Oct'14	Habitations connected upto Oct'14	% of Habs connected
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4,819	1,947	1,551	32%
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	931	420	335	36%
3.	Assam	12,205	9,257	7,346	60%
4.	Bihar (RWD & NEA)	24,804	27,184	12,715	51%
5.	Chhattisgarh	10,763	9,442	7,600	71%
6.	Goa	20	20	2	10%
7.	Gujarat	3,387	3,047	2,975	88%
8.	Haryana	1	1	1	100%
9.	Himachal Pradesh #	3,725	2,445	1,912	51%
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	3,892	1,925	1,376	35%
11.	Jharkhand	11,613	8,469	4,564	39%
12.	Karnataka	1,766	269	269	15%
13.	Kerala	435	435	370	85%
14.	Madhya Pradesh	21,168	16,905	12,614	60%
15.	Maharashtra	2,159	1,394	1,178	55%
16.	Manipur	1,023	549	370	36%
17.	Meghalaya	793	482	179	23%
18.	Mizoram	246	162	154	63%
19.	Nagaland	191	91	90	47%
20.	Odisha	22,211	13,588	8,354	38%
21.	Punjab	441	425	413	94%
22.	Rajasthan	16,801	14,646	12,259	73%

1	2	3	4	5	6
23.	Sikkim	366	296	219	60%
24.	Tamil Nadu	2,203	1,983	1,948	88%
25.	Tripura	1,731	1,903	1,626	94%
26.	Uttar Pradesh	13,984	12,689	11,129	80%
27.	Uttarakhand	2,684	1,254	705	26%
28.	West Bengal	13,822	13,784	11,560	84%
GRAND TOTAL		1,78,184	1,45,012	1,03,814	58%

### Support to Self Help Groups

1676. SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government supports Self-Help Groups (SHGs) in marketing their products and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the funds allocated directly and State-wise during the last five years for promotion of and support to SHGs; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by Government to encourage/motivate SHGs for income generation to support people living in rural areas in various parts of the country?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH): (a) to (c) Under the erstwhile Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) scheme, Central assistance is provided to the swarozgaries by creating opportunities to showcase and market their products. Ministry of Rural Development releases central assistance upto ₹ 25 lakh and ₹ 20 lakh for organizing SARAS fairs in metro cities and in other cities respectively during a financial year. These amounts have since been revised to ₹ 40 lakh and ₹ 35 lakh for metro cities and other cities respectively from 2014-15. Funds were also released for setting up of haats at various levels (village, district and State levels @ ₹ 15 lakhs, ₹ 1.50 crore and ₹ 3.00 crore per haat respectively) till 2013-14. Now SGSY has been restructured as National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM).

The National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM) aims at mobilizing all rural poor household into Self Help Groups (SHGs) in a phased manner and provide them long-term support to attain appreciable increase in incomes over a period of time to improve their quality of life and come out of abject poverty. NRLM proposes to ensure universal financial inclusion for them by facilitating opening of savings accounts of all SHGs, simultaneously encouraging their thrift and credit activities and facilitating access to credit and other financial services from banks. The Self Help Groups and their federations are provided financial support in the form of (a) Revolving Fund (RF), and (b) Community Investment Fund (CIF), subject to their meeting certain eligibility criteria. The SHG are supported in preparing their Micro-Credit Plans (MCP) for enlarging opportunities for livelihoods and various other social needs. This would enable members of the SHG to access loans and undertake income generation activities individually as per the Micro Credit Plan and increase their income. Further, all women SHGs in select 150 districts, which include all IAP districts (Category I Districts), are eligible to avail credit at 7% interest rate upto the maximum credit outstanding of ₹ 3 lakhs. Women SHGs who will repay credit in time get an additional subvention of 3%, reducing the effective rate of interest to 4%. For the remaining districts (Category II districts), all the women SHGs, where members are from the NRLM target group, are eligible for interest subvention to avail the credit at 7% per annum, up to the credit outstanding of ₹ 3.00 lakh against prompt repayment.

A Statement indicating the credit and subsidy disbursed to SHGs during the years 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 under SGSY is given in Statement-I (See below).

A Statement indicating State-wise detail of the amount of Revolving Fund and Community Investment Fund given to SHGs during the years 2013-14 and 2014-15 (Up to September, 2014) is given in Statement-II (See below).

Under NRLM Interest Subvention Scheme, the State-wise financial allocation is made only for Category II Districts. A Statement indicating such financial allocation is given in Statement-III (See below).

A Statement indicating State-wise status of disbursement of interest subvention to SHGs (both Category I and Category II districts) for the year 2013-14 is given in Statement-IV.

**Statement-I***Physical Progress under SGSY*

Sl. No.	States/U.T	2009-10			2010-11			2011-12			2012-13		
		Group Formed during the year	Credit Disbursed to SHGs (₹ in lakh)	Subsidy Disbursed to SHGs (₹ in lakh)	Group Formed during the year	Credit Disbursed to SHGs (₹ in lakh)	Subsidy Disbursed to SHGs (₹ in lakh)	Group Formed during the year	Credit Disbursed to SHGs (₹ in lakh)	Subsidy Disbursed to SHGs (₹ in lakh)	Group Formed during the year	Credit Disbursed to SHGs (₹ in lakh)	Subsidy Disbursed to SHGs (₹ in lakh)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	90929	25119.25	8471.27	33072	30382.85	9347.51	23134	13595.22	4802.75	15978	90682.35	0.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	72	45.82	50.32	10	15.50	15.50	12	0.00	6.25	0	0.00	0.00
3.	Assam	22327	22831.05	13321.62	26047	20729.82	12555.96	24218	24797.82	11971.58	0	138.50	149.00
4.	Bihar	30696	21582.42	15226.51	28413	24543.53	16129.53	10069	16518.95	9713.90	222	404.97	205.30
5.	Chattisgarh	3877	9983.97	4054.04	6033	10326.56	3789.33	3031	9932.75	3539.89	6987	9643.98	4418.36
6.	Goa	75	223.63	50.80	71	235.48	43.36	69	92.04	43.08	0	0.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	5467	5290.41	2379.08	7433	4190.30	2304.69	6953	4054.95	1619.05	5599	1967.49	1137.94
8.	Haryana	3244	6471.75	2124.54	4912	8308.28	2941.49	2163	7645.92	2102.30	1497	3556.94	946.19
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1429	3249.90	779.03	1200	4177.72	729.01	867	4783.71	700.44	743	3123.02	639.49
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	531	281.24	131.39	609	249.90	104.38	757	252.10	116.55	0	0.00	0.00
11.	Jharkhand	7756	10398.14	6811.42	9204	11114.97	7057.58	4570	8140.60	5027.97	4125	3059.78	1659.81
12.	Karnataka	7016	20227.01	7318.97	8258	23780.79	7828.33	7578	24921.29	7136.86	8810	16842.88	5534.06
13.	Kerala	1678	8516.94	2890.57	2077	9496.05	3613.77	2790	9245.08	3440.12	0	0.00	0.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	16202	18418.94	7798.34	17029	21877.27	7940.82	10040	20496.58	7733.26	5708	14137.78	4709.67

15. Maharashtra	33269	23987.05	18500.77	14195	25507.20	11632.62	11695	32017.46	12797.94	1683	19578.36	6769.64
16. Manipur	335	500.40	366.13	27	11.15	12.33	301	0.00	50.20	59	0.00	0.00
17. Meghalaya	1062	211.10	424.80	2072	475.99	342.62	715	253.57	454.46	300	30.71	72.25
18. Mizoram	346	121.45	193.91	189	141.05	216.20	144	111.50	155.10	0	0.00	0.00
19. Nagaland	860	116.81	169.47	541	123.21	188.46	708	113.65	193.65	0	0.00	0.00
20. Odisha	20780	23936.66	9867.39	9536	24194.46	10018.89	14235	28651.78	11159.00	20617	1854.28	685.00
21. Punjab	1009	1517.66	611.89	896	1724.33	645.71	783	1612.41	524.21	202	530.40	144.52
22. Rajasthan	2846	16783.36	5086.32	3424	17347.95	5025.72	2823	21463.43	5258.55	215	18144.23	4790.79
23. Sikkim	157	210.45	120.83	139	206.48	134.91	100	147.54	138.46	0	0.00	0.00
24. Tamil Nadu	29623	29259.63	6267.92	30647	30949.40	7698.25	19855	20476.78	6514.65	2948	101166.90	11657.90
25. Tripura	5238	4387.56	1420.21	5286	5340.43	2399.22	1271	2880.05	1098.58	565	332.36	111.43
26. Uttar Pradesh	60088	66549.72	26248.96	52846	78761.22	29746.04	51269	80303.11	26152.25	24142	38635.69	11319.80
27. Uttarakhand	7033	4353.36	1447.68	7189	5259.70	1731.47	4993	5159.92	1623.47	2416	3067.77	910.44
28. West Bengal	35123	22566.41	5392.06	39807	15611.90	5596.78	28320	18788.83	6835.32	25629	10238.10	5853.06
29. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	36	11.65	11.50	40	1.95	7.40	30	4.50	6.10	NR	NR	NR
31. Daman and Diu	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
30. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
32. Lakshadweep	5	0.00	0.00	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
33. Puducherry	150	367.10	183.35	112	216.90	118.85	220	345.30	164.98	NR	NR	NR
TOTAL	389259	347520.83	147721.08	311314	375302.32	149916.71	233713	356806.84	131080.92	128445	337136.49	61714.65



**Statement-II**

*Amount of RF & CIF given to SHGs under NRLM during FY 2013-14 and FY 2014-15*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Revolving Fund (RF)				Community Investment Fund (CIF)			
		2013-14		2014-15 (upto September, 2014)		2013-14		2014-15 (upto September, 2014)	
		Number of SHGs provided RF	Amount of RF provided to SHGs (₹ in lakh)	Number of SHGs provided RF	Amount of RF disbursed to SHGs (₹ in lakh)	Number of SHGs provided CIF	Amount of CIF provided to SHGs (₹ in lakh)	Number of SHGs provided CIF	Amount of CIF disbursed to SHGs (₹ in lakh)
1.	Assam	10407	1512.6	10427	1501.7	156	92.5	238	118
2.	Bihar	14885	1808	8829	1310.12	6102	3051	7851	3979.37
3.	Chhattisgarh	4606	699.3	2598	376.09	859	477.97	701	434.03
4.	Gujarat	1289	137.93	1602	159.16	48	24	100	52.3
5.	Jharkhand	3992	598.75	3122	456.6	2362	1180.9	2133	1001.4
6.	Karnataka	2400	360	355	52.4	0	0	0	0
7.	Madhya Pradesh	7616	1116.27	4318	659.45	5162	2371.3	2404	1002.85
8.	Maharashtra	2964	439.62	2334	337.52	510	286.135	1236	702.42
9.	Odisha	4143	500.05	152	18.65	0	0	0	0
10.	Rajasthan	462	69.3	317	47.7	25	27.5	351	56.25

11.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	3969	1605.56	2386	2449.5	68	73.12
12.	Uttar Pradesh	196	14	433	43.41	0	0	16	1.6
13.	West Bengal	22173	2660.9	2234	328.43	0	0	0	0
14.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15.	Telangana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16.	Kerala	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Haryana	364	54.6	316	47.2	0	0	273	136.5
18.	Himachal Pradesh	88	11.8	82	6.45	0	0	0	0
19.	Jammu and Kashmir	1592	207.25	1718	275.8	500	200	1965	899.2
20.	Punjab	232	32.3	69	9.29	45	22.5	49	20.5
21.	Uttarakhand	30	3	30	3	0	0	0	0
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Mizoram	0	0	35	5.25	0	0	0	0
25.	Nagaland	315	47.25	184	27.6	0	0	0	0
26.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL		77754	10272.92	43124	7271.38	18155	10183.305	17385	8477.54

***Statement-III***

*State/UT-wise Financial Allocation for Interest Subvention under  
NRLM during 2013-14 and 2014-15*

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Central Allocation (₹ in lakh)	
		2013-14	2014-15
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	17735.00	17884.00
2.	Bihar	6121.00	4393.00
3.	Chhattisgarh	1330.00	931.00
4.	Goa	31.00	18.00
5.	Gujarat	981.00	742.00
6.	Haryana	681.00	474.00
7.	Himachal Pradesh	341.00	241.00
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	264.00	371.00
9.	Jharkhand	2273.00	1524.00
10.	Karnataka	5137.00	3781.00
11.	Kerala	2530.00	1577.00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	2832.00	1983.00
13.	Maharashtra	4361.00	3124.00
14.	Odisha	4115.00	2966.00
15.	Punjab	314.00	224.00
16.	Rajasthan	1948.00	1368.00
17.	Tamil Nadu	6600.00	5192.00
18.	Uttar Pradesh	9355.00	5946.00
19.	Uttarakhand	517.00	336.00
20.	West Bengal	4301.00	3957.00
21.	Andaman and Nicobar	32.35	32.35
22.	Daman and Diu	-	-
23.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-

1	2	3	4
24.	Lakshadweep	0.65	0.65
25.	Puducherry	200.00	175.00
	Total Non NE	72000.00	57240.00
<b>North Eastern States</b>			
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	47.00	88.00
2.	Assam	2032.00	3505.00
3.	Manipur	104.00	226.00
4.	Meghalaya	103.00	197.00
5.	Mizoram	80.00	143.00
6.	Nagaland	83.00	133.00
7.	Sikkim	37.00	77.00
8.	Tripura	514.00	431.00
	TOTAL NE	3000.00	4800.00
	GRAND TOTAL	75000.00	62040.00

**Statement-IV**

*State-wise status of disbursement of interest subvention  
to SHGs - 2013-14*

Sl. No.	State Name	Category-I districts		Category-II districts		Grand Total	
		No. of SHGs benefited	Amount of Interest Subvention (₹ cr)	No. of SHGs benefited	Amount of Interest Subvention (₹ cr)	No. of SHGs benefited	Amount of Interest Subvention (₹ cr)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	375372	280.91	678940	88.6	1054312	369.51
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	152	0.01		0	152	0.01
3.	Assam	2792	0.52	215	0.01	2792	0.53

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4.	Bihar	26433	2.01	274	0.027	26707	2.037
5.	Chhattisgarh	8665	0.31		0	8665	0.31
6.	Goa	1646	0.3		0	1646	0.3
7.	Gujarat	6957	0.31		0.1	6957	0.41
8.	Haryana	873	2.92		0	873	2.92
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2211	0.24		0	221 1	0.24
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	600	0.11		0	600	0.11
11.	Jharkhand	5553	0.6		0	5553	0.6
12.	Karnataka	63085	11.95	18302	4.1	81387	16.05
13.	Kerala	11942	2.2	9460	3.15	21402	5.35
14.	Madhya Pradesh	3383	0.24		0	3383	0.24
15.	Maharashtra	17505	2.47		0	17505	2.47
16.	Manipur	94	0.004		0	94	0.004
17.	Mizoram	35	0.01		0	35	0.01
18.	Nagaland	61	0.003		0	61	0.003
19.	Odisha	108843	22.99		0	108843	22.99
20.	Puducherry	1	0		0	1	0
21.	Punjab	306	0.03		0	306	0.03
22.	Rajasthan	3284	0.53		0	3284	0.53
23.	Sikkim	78	0.01		0	78	0.01
24.	Tamil Nadu	84481	18.78	2789	0.86	87270	19.64
25.	Tripura	682	0.05		0	682	0.05
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1790	0.25		0	1790	0.25
27.	Uttarakhand	757	0.05		0	757	0.05
28.	West Bengal	78307	2.87		0	78307	2.87
TOTAL		805888	350.67	709980	96.847	1515868	447.517

**Funds for watershed projects**

1677.SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has allocated funds for the purpose of watershed projects in forest areas; and

(b) if so, the details of funds allocated during the Eleventh and Twelfth Five Year Plan period to each State and the funds spent and the criteria adopted, so far?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH): (a) and (b) The Department of Land Resources has not allocated funds exclusively for the purpose of watershed projects in forest areas. However, the Department is implementing an area development programme namely Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) since 2009-10, for development of rainfed/degraded areas in the Country. This also includes the treatment of forest areas which are prioritized as integral part of the watershed projects on the criteria laid down for the purpose. Under IWMP, the projects are selected based upon certain criteria for prioritization. These are Poverty index, % of SC/ST population, Actual wages, % of small and marginal farmers, Ground water status, Moisture index, Area under rain-fed agriculture, Drinking water, Degraded land, Productivity potential of the land, Contiguity to another watershed that has already been developed/ treated and Cluster approach. The State wise details of Central funds released and utilized since 2009-10 under IWMP are given in Statement-I (*See* below).

Further as per information received from Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change, there is no scheme for funding watershed projects exclusively for forest areas. However, the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change, is providing funds to the States under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National Afforestation Programme (NAP) for regeneration of degraded forests and adjoining areas in the Country. State-wise/year-wise details of funds released under NAP are given in Statement-II.

**Statement-I**  
*State-wise details of funds released and utilised during Eleventh & Twelfth Five Year Plan  
under Integrated Watershed Management Programme*

Sl. No.	State	Funds released (Central Share) as on 30.11.2014						Funds utilized (Including State Share & interest)						(₹ in crore)
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15@	
1.	Andhra Pradesh*	30.68	119.8	160.94	125.137	183.25	163.28	0.69	8.71	90.71	232.43	340.27	97.09	
2.	Bihar	0	0	3.00	12.18	15.42	0	0	0	0	4.41	19.92	8.57	
3.	Chhattisgarh	13.69	50.38	62.37	0	26.00	0	5.28	11.24	20.99	38.04	48.68	18.10	
4.	Goa #	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
5.	Gujarat	50.23	161.73	160.71	329.24	60.00	72.34	0.0	20.76	63.51	154.24	368.63	92.10	
6.	Haryana	0	0	11.63	5.23	14.20	0	0	0	0	8.87	14.18	6.68	
7.	Himachal Pradesh	16.51	57.77	48.93	8.02	46.07	0	0.008	2.83	17.27	39.55	63.23	31.48	
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	38.27	0	51.43	0	0	0	1.86	26.12	13.29	
9.	Jharkhand	7.64	24.1	15.70	48.17	29.40	0	0	5.48	16.00	20.76	40.60	13.95	
10.	Karnataka	81.0	70.96	127.41	334.55	586.11	86.71	25.44	29.22	152.44	450.51	509.28	217.86	
11.	Kerala	0	11.01	10.81	4.81	0	15.16	0	0	1.61	3.61	15.77	9.80	
12.	Madhya Pradesh	43.48	113.25	108.60	128.30	135.57	263.98	0.05	7.74	94.14	160.16	291.36	163.43	
13.	Maharashtra	67.77	208.14	378.69	501.60	180.35	167.91	0	10.88	82.62	362.60	627.41	268.02	
14.	Odisha	21.77	73.47	77.53	89.70	136.91	48.63	0.291	17.087	39.33	88.12	164.29	81.07	

15. Punjab	2.29	3.45	8.44	14.89	15.44	0	0.34	1.99	7.29	4.43	10.29	10.58
16. Rajasthan	69.92	257.47	318.33	424.53	0	378.08	0.287	22.109	86.72	217.85	509.57	301.97
17. Tamil Nadu	16.17	60.16	17.57	227.77	168.56	114.02	0.4	15.89	38.92	146.14	231.06	90.93
18. Telangana *	0	0	0	0	0	124.58	0	0	0	0	0	65.99
19. Uttar Pradesh	22.68	132.13	164.46	128.43	88.09	0	0	80.62	55.38	103.56	256.30	60.50
20. Uttarakhand	0	15.97	2.34	4.22	0	49.77	0	0	1.14	5.85	9.89	4.86
21. West Bengal	0	0	16.06	40.31	0	25.85	0	0	0	0.93	23.87	23.98
<b>North-Eastern States</b>												
22. Arunachal Pradesh	5.45	20.08	22.09	15.97	110.83	0	0.605	19.963	8.69	36.91	118.25	6.47
23. Assam	32.53	40.82	37.53	42.97	116.60	0	0.814	13.285	20.09	37.87	124.48	53.77
24. Manipur	0	10.37	15.33	33.75	30.28	1.10	0	0.001	7.91	17.08	23.61	24.70
25. Meghalaya	2.43	9.88	12.87	37.43	28.06	37.16	2.451	9.631	11.97	11.64	60.09	3.84
26. Mizoram	5.06	17.14	5.84	16.44	69.18	75.81	0	5.057	23.46	18.98	72.35	0.0
27. Nagaland	8.56	26.71	59.42	76.42	74.67	95.09	4.807	31.939	63.52	82.10	87.74	41.08
28. Sikkim	1.17	3.88	1.15	8.17	0	0	0	0.814	2.78	1.75	4.22	4.04
29. Tripura	2.45	8.16	18.17	24.01	47.81	19.04	0.644	6.39	3.52	28.26	52.42	19.51
GRAND TOTAL	501.48	1496.83	1865.92	2720.517	2162.8	1789.94	42.107	321.636	910.01	2278.51	4113.88	1733.66

\* Prior to creation of State of Telangana, the Central assistance was released to erstwhile State of Andhra Pradesh. However, as per the information furnished by the Government of Andhra Pradesh and Government of Telangana, State-wise release of funds is indicated in respect of these two States.

# No proposal received from the State.

@ Figures for 2014-15 is as on 30.09.2014.



**Statement-II***Year wise funds released under National Afforestation Programme*

Sl. No.	State	(₹ in crore)								
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 till 02.12.14	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9.97	11.54	11.03	10.48	15.15	2.71	3.75	2.28	119.04
2.	Bihar	6.92	6.48	7.74	5.48	6.92	3.40	12.84	14.32	77.09
3.	Chhattisgarh	42.71	25.66	25.12	33.25	24.74	13.33	21.38	10.00	261.22
4.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.64
5.	Gujarat	30.93	25.75	24.44	29.43	27.00	14.30	11.68	10.50	220.29
6.	Haryana	12.93	20.14	20.57	24.20	12.28	6.41	17.94	5.50	168.55
7.	Himachal Pradesh	7.43	6.72	3.59	3.45	3.50	3.62	2.61	0.73	72.64
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	8.13	8.47	9.81	3.99	6.89	3.37	8.11	3.59	81.23
9.	Jharkhand	24.56	26.32	21.06	8.73	10.42	4.69	9.02	6.00	156.95
10.	Karnataka	31.02	15.46	11.95	8.12	12.92	6.81	9.26	21.35	216.29
11.	Kerala	8.81	9.45	4.02	7.54	2.04	11.30	6.99	2.82	76.26
12.	Madhya Pradesh	13.84	22.55	22.53	30.39	21.43	9.15	22.10	10.50	236.55
13.	Maharashtra	29.92	21.87	20.53	16.17	28.51	28.87	32.33	35.00	275.58

14.	Odisha	19.01	21.63	8.82	11.20	7.30	3.38	5.36	9.00	142.22
15.	Punjab	5.88	3.30	3.01	0	0.46	0.76	2.00	1.87	27.00
16.	Rajasthan	2.50	7.32	10.67	4.94	6.23	4.14	2.81	3.35	70.93
17.	Tamil Nadu	9.46	8.86	7.98	7.21	3.08	2.78	3.21	4.25	122.26
18.	Telangana	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.03	2.03
19.	Uttar Pradesh	36.77	30.80	30.20	21.33	26.23	15.27	20.15	12.00	288.20
20.	Uttarakhand	12.39	9.24	7.00	4.47	6.61	6.25	6.01	2.50	98.18
21.	West Bengal	7.23	9.06	3.11	4.12	6.29	2.57	2.96	0.50	62.61
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	4.85	3.25	2.37	5.52	0.00	1.66	0.00		32.87
23.	Assam	8.58	9.78	14.48	6.08	7.95	1.47	2.99		83.99
24.	Manipur	12.37	9.51	5.93	10.37	12.74	9.46	12.12	4.00	103.48
25.	Meghalaya	5.94	4.69	2.21	8.79	4.31	9.10	4.50		52.60
26.	Mizoram	16.75	13.61	17.27	12.21	13.44	8.78	11.94	7.50	160.58
27.	Nagaland	7.75	6.64	10.67	10.11	11.69	10.88	9.82	5.50	110.78
28.	Sikkim	11.28	6.63	8.86	11.99	11.18	5.42	3.77	6.00	92.96
29.	Tripura	5.02	0.89	3.20	10.43	13.69	3.50	11.99	4.50	73.90
GRAND TOTAL		392.95	345.62	318.17	309.99	303.00	193.37	257.62	185.58	3486.93

**Ongoing watershed projects**

1678. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of watershed projects under implementation during the Twelfth Five Year Plan;
- (b) the details of tentative increase in yield aimed by implementing these projects;
- (c) the details of projects which are not being implemented during the current Five Year Plan; and
- (d) the reasons for non-implementation of these projects?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH): (a) The Department of Land Resources, Ministry of Rural Development has been implementing Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) *w.e.f.* 26.02.2009. A total of 8179 projects covering an area of 389.21 lakh ha. with a total cost of ₹ 50,554.03 crore are under implementation during Twelfth Five Year Plan. The project period under IWMP is four to seven years.

(b) An average between 15% to 20% increase in crop yield is tentatively aimed by implementing IWMP projects.

(c) and (d) A total of 35 IWMP projects which were sanctioned covering an area of 1.48 lakh ha. are not being implemented. The reasons for non-implementation varies from project to project. Some of the major reasons *inter-alia* include the following:

- Proposed project areas are not available for treatment due to industrialization, urbanization and submergence under new irrigation projects.
- Proposed project areas are covered under other schemes/programmes and also that the major portion of the project area is under the command area of irrigation projects.
- Watershed Committees for implementation of the project at Gram Panchayat level could not be formed due to lack of community participation despite the best efforts of the Project Implementing Agency.

**Change in expenditure norms under MGNREGA**

1679. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is considering to change the ratio of expenditure under MGNREGA on labour to material to 51-49 per cent as against 60-40 per cent;

(b) whether there has been considerable under utilization of funds meant for the material component;

(c) whether only 27 per cent of the amount has been utilized during the last two years as against 40 per cent; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH): (a) As of now, no such decision has been taken by the Government.

(b) As per the the Schedule I of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) there is only an upper limit of 40% on the material component. The balance funds are used for the wage component.

(c) and (d) The share of material component in total expenditure is 28 per cent and 29 per cent in FY 2012-13 and 2013-14 respectively.

#### **Amendment to Land Acquisition Act**

†1680. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to amend the Land Acquisition Act;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has received any proposal from Madhya Pradesh Government regarding the amendment; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and whether those amendments are being considered for inclusion?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH): (a) to (d) Some State Governments including the Government of Madhya Pradesh have sent proposal to amend certain provisions of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 which are being examined. These *inter-alia* include proposals relating to mandatory Social Impact Assessment in all cases of land acquisition, definition of “affected families”, consent requirement in case of acquisition for private companies and Public Private Partnership projects, special powers in case of urgency to acquire land,

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

development of culturable wasteland in lieu of acquisition of multi-cropped irrigated land, Rehabilitation and Resettlement provisions in case of purchase through private negotiations, retrospective clause etc.

### **Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana**

†1681. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of amount of funds spent on the Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana during the last three years as on date, State-wise and year-wise;
- (b) whether it is a fact that a target was fixed for this scheme;
- (c) if so, the details thereof for last three years, year-wise; and
- (d) the number of schemes completed during this period and the number of schemes still running?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH): (a) to (d) Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana (JGSY) was launched on April 1, 1999 to ensure development of rural infrastructure at the village level by restructuring the erstwhile Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY). The primary objective of JGSY was creation of demand driven community village infrastructure including durable assets at the village level with a view to enabling rural poor to have more opportunities for sustained employment with the cost sharing basis between the Centre and the States in the ratio 75: 25. JGSY was merged with Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana during the year 2001-02, which was later subsumed into the ongoing wage employment programme of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), 2005.

### **Construction of bridge in Nandla, Himachal Pradesh**

1682. SHRI BASHISTHA NARAIN SINGH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that a wooden bridge has been constructed across Mathred river linking village Nandla and other villages in Chirgaon Tehsil under Shimla district of Himachal Pradesh; and
- (b) whether Government would give necessary instructions to the concerned officials of the State Government for fulfilling the long pending demand of the common

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

people of that area for constructing pucca RCC bridge/steel foot bridge across Mathred river to reduce the inconvenience of the people?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH): (a) and (b) The State Government has reported that a wooden foot bridge exists across Mathred river linking village Nandla. This has not been constructed by Public Works Department. The village Nandla is already connected by a motorable road namely Badiara to Nandla, which was constructed under State scheme. The State Government has informed that there is no proposal as yet either under State budget or MLA priority scheme for constructing pucca RCC bridge/steel foot bridge across Mathred river.

#### **Pilot projects under NRLM**

1683. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the progress of pilot projects launched under the National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) to address the problem of trafficking;

(b) the progress of pilot projects launched under NRLM to address the problem of manual scavenging;

(c) the progress of pilot project launched under NRLM to address the problem of bonded labour; and

(d) what are the concrete plans made and taken to address distress migration that often leads to bonded labour across the country along with the implementation status of these plans?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH): (a) Under National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM), the Ministry of Rural Development has sanctioned pilot projects on preventing the trafficking of women and adolescent girls in the name of 'Anti Human Trafficking Pilot Project' in Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Maharashtra, Karnataka and Odisha. The main objective of the pilot is to reduce the marginalization and vulnerability of adolescent girls and women susceptible to trafficking and enabling them to make alternative choices and also rehabilitation intervention in rural areas by providing them livelihood. The status and progress of these projects is as under:-

States	Project Details	Progress
Andhra Pradesh	Cost of the project - ₹ 1138.55 Lakh Number of Beneficiaries/Households - 171064 Duration of the project - 12 months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gender Community Resource Persons (GCRPs) have been identified and trained</li> <li>Training modules/kit has been developed</li> </ul>
Kerala	Cost of the project - ₹ 216.00 Lakh  Number of Beneficiaries/Households - 110000 in 3 Blocks Duration of the project - 12 months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Orientation &amp; Sensitization programme conducted at panchayat, ward and neighborhood level.</li> <li>Situational analysis conducted in blocks had focused on identification of the vulnerable groups, high risk families and escapees &amp; resistors through the focused group discussions, survey and social mapping.</li> <li>A platform for convergence with other agencies and departments has been created to prevent the trafficking issues in the concerned blocks.</li> <li>24 hours Gender Help Desk has been set up to provide immediate legal and medical aid, and also counselling and short stay facilities to the escapees or survivors, with the help of concerned departments.</li> </ul>
Maharashtra	Cost of the project - ₹ 151 lakh Number of Beneficiaries/Households - 1625 in 3 Blocks Duration of the project - 24 months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Completed sensitization and capacity building of staff, stakeholders.</li> <li>Conducted the need assessment.</li> <li>Completed the profiling of women who are vulnerable to trafficking</li> </ul>

Odisha

Cost of the project - ₹ 25.59 lakh  
 Number of Beneficiaries/Households - 29000  
 in 3 Blocks  
 Duration - 2 years

- The pilot intervention was commenced in May, 2014.
- Conducted sensitization and orientation at all the level for community resource person and other stakeholder.
- Migration register has been initiated to keep track of the migrating households.
- Awareness campaign on safe migration and trafficking is in progress.
- Community based organization of SHGs has given the responsibility of implementing the project and they have started the awareness building process.

Karnataka

Cost of the project - ₹ 53.95 lakh  
 Number of Beneficiaries/Households - 180  
 rescued victims  
 Duration - one year



(b) Under NRLM, one pilot project on Rehabilitation of Persons Engaged in Unhygienic Occupations (PEIUO) has been sanctioned. The project is being implemented in Solapur and Yavatmal Districts of Maharashtra. The progress is as under:-

- (i) Total Project Cost approved in Annual Action Plan 2014-15 is ₹ 96,14,200/-
- (ii) Number of beneficiaries will be depending upon the rapid assessment conducted in the districts.
- (iii) 275 households of persons engaged in unhygienic occupations mapped from Solapur district.
- (iv) House-hold visits were made to understand their situation and areas of difficulty faced by the identified households.
- (v) 35 meetings were conducted with communities to discuss on the aspect of health, caste based stigma, alternate opportunity available through focus group discussion and rapport building meetings.
- (vi) An emerging concern was the settlements in the rural - urban periphery. To understand the dynamics within the settlements, concerns of the PEIUO and points on which Maharashtra State Rural Livelihoods Mission could intervene in a baseline study in 105 Households was undertaken.
- (vii) A Perspective study on the unhygienic occupations concept was undertaken at pilgrimage sites to understand the work patterns, group dynamics, challenges of large number of PEIUO employed.

(c) Under NRLM, no pilot project has been sanctioned to address the problem of bonded labour.

- (d) In view of reply to part (c) above, the question does not arise.

#### **Change in shipping laws**

1684. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Central Government is planning to change the existing and old shipping laws;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and
- (c) to what extent these changes would be helpful in promoting shipping sector of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI RADHAKRISHANAN P.): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The various shipping laws are amended from time to time, in the light of experience gained in their implementations and to give effect to the provisions of various International Conventions to which India becomes a Party.

(c) These changes to shipping laws, which is an ongoing process, as and when made, further fosters the development of Indian mercantile marine sector and ensures its efficient maintenance in a manner best suited to serve the national interests.

**Free Right of Way through Mumbai Port Trust areas**

1685. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Maharashtra Government has requested for grant of free Right of Way (RoW) through Mumbai Port Trust areas for navigation channel of State Port Rewas-Aware, district Raigad; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and Government's response thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI RADHAKRISHANAN P.): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The matter is under discussion between Mumbai Port, Rewas Port Ltd. and Maharashtra Maritime Board.

**Boost to waterway tourism**

1686. SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to introduce sea-planes, water buses, hovercrafts and floating hotels to connect coastal towns and boost waterway tourism;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government plans to turn all water bodies, dams, lakes, etc. to water ports like airports; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI RADHAKRISHANAN P.): (a) to (d) Ministry of Shipping has taken the initiative to explore seaplane connectivity from various ports. Mumbai Port has carried out a preliminary study for operation of sea plane at Girgaon-Chowpatty. Meanwhile, Mumbai

Port Trust has already given 'No Objection' to Maharashtra Tourism Development Corporation for a period of one year to carry out sea-plane operation. Mumbai Port Trust has also carried out a preliminary study for construction of a Floating Hotel.

The seaplane connectivity and its expansion between various water bodies in the country would depend upon commercial viability of such operations.

### **Changes in water transport and shipping**

1687. SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to accord highest priority for the shipping industry;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that Government proposes to make revolutionary changes in water transport and shipping during the coming two years; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Presently shipping industry carries 95% of India's total merchandize trade by volume and 70% in terms of value. The current proportion of merchandize trade in GDP of India is only 42%, whereas, for some of the developed countries such as Germany & European Union, it is around 75% and 70% respectively. Therefore India has a great potential to increase its share of merchandize trade in GDP.

India has a total sea borne traffic of only 950 million tonnes with a total coast line of around 7500 KM compared to China whose sea borne traffic is 9 billion tonnes with a coast line of 15,000 Kms. Therefore India has significant potential of developing its maritime capabilities.

In order to make the shipping industry more attractive and competitive, Indian shipping industry has been provided cargo support. This is presently being done through Right of First Refusal policy of FOB import for government owned/controlled cargoes. In the Union Budget 2014-2015, Government has increased the abatement of service tax from 50% to 60%. With this change, only 40% of the value of the service for transportation of goods by vessels would be subject to levy of service tax. Government has taken a policy decision to allow shipping enterprises based in India to acquire ships abroad and also flag them in the country of their convenience. Recently, Government has exempted Customs and Excise Duty leviable on bunker fuels used in Indian flag vessels for transportation of EXIM and empty containers.

**Mormugao Port Trust**

1688. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to State:

- (a) whether the Mormugao Port Trust (MPT) is engaged in passenger tourism;
- (b) if so, the details of endeavours made by MPT in this field;
- (c) the expenditure involved and the mode of finance; and
- (d) the co-operation from the State Government, if any, obtained, so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) Yes, Sir.

- (b) and (c) (i) Mormugao Port has constructed a dedicated berth for cruise vessels which has length of 450 mts., and width of 26 mts. and dredged to -9.5 mts. The total expenditure for construction of the cruise berth and the dredging is about ₹ 48.00 crores, which is financed by the Mormugao Port from its internal resources.
- (ii) Besides that Mormugao Port is now in the process of constructing a world class cruise terminal building at a cost of ₹ 8.40 crores. This amount has been received as a grant from the Ministry of Tourism, Government of India. Presently, the design of the building and the tendering process is in progress.
- (iii) Mormugao Port has also initiated action for constructing a jetty for passenger launches/ferry in consultation with the State Government. The estimated cost for the jetty will be ₹ 3.00 crores.
- (d) The Tourism Department of the Government of Goa provides assistance in organizing cultural events on arrival of cruise vessels.

**Major shipping trade hub**

1689. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the country has got enough ports with required capacity to handle its growing economy and become a major shipping trade hub;
- (b) whether Indian ports lagging behind due to the poor infrastructure, capacity and connectivity in competing with other major shipping ports around the world;

(c) if so, the details of requirements and capacity; and

(d) the details of steps Government plans to take to achieve the required capacity and infrastructure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The Ministry of Shipping has formulated a perspective Plan for development of the Maritime Sector, namely. "The Maritime Agenda (2010-2020). This Plan has estimated the traffic projections and capacity additions at the Ports upto the year 2020. Based on the estimated growth, it has projected capacity of 3130 Million Tonnes by 2019-20.

(d) The steps taken by the Government for capacity expansion of ports are as under:-

- (i) Upto 100% FDI under the automatic route is allowed for port development projects.
- (ii) Income tax incentives are allowed as per Income Tax Act, 1961.
- (iii) Bidding documents like RFQ, RFP and Concession Agreement have been standardized.
- (iv) Enhanced delegation of financial powers to Shipping Ministry to accord investment approval for PPP projects.
- (v) Streamlining of security clearance procedures.
- (vi) Close monitoring of developmental projects in the Major Ports.

As a result of the initiatives taken by the Government 62 Projects with a capacity of 354.32 Million Tonnes have been awarded in the Major Ports during the last two years.

#### **Water transport projects in Maharashtra**

1690. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is going to sanction all the proposed water transport projects in Kalyan, Bhiwandi, Thane, Mumbai and Navi Mumbai, Maharashtra to be undertaken by the Maharashtra Maritime Board and the Bombay Port Trust;

(b) whether any time-frame has also been set up for the completion of these projects; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) to (c) The proposed water transport project in Kalyan, Bhiwandi, Thane, Mumbai and Navi Mumbai has been envisaged by the Maharashtra Maritime Board. As substantive dredging & resultant costs will have to be incurred to make such waterways navigable, Geographical and Geotechnical survey will have to be undertaken by Maharashtra Maritime Board to firm up dredging quantities and strata.

#### **Capacity of major ports**

1691. SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a need to enhance the capacity of major ports in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken to expand the capacity/modernization of major ports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Ministry of Shipping has formulated a perspective Plan for development of the Maritime Sector, namely. "The Maritime Agenda (2010-2020)". This Plan has estimated the traffic projections and capacity additions at the Ports upto the year 2020. Based on the estimated growth, it has projected capacity of 3130 Million Tonnes by 2019-20.

(c) The steps taken by the Government for capacity expansion and Modernisation of ports are as under:

(i) Upto 100% FDI under the automatic route is allowed for port development projects.

(ii) Income tax incentives are allowed as per Income Tax Act, 1961.

(iii) Bidding documents like RFQ, RFP and Concession Agreement have been standardized.

(iv) Enhanced delegation of financial powers to Shipping Ministry to accord investment approval for PPP projects.

(v) Streamlining of security clearance procedures.

(vi) Close monitoring of developmental projects in the Major Ports.

**Development and expansion of port projects**

1692.DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the projects pertaining to development of ports in the country are hampered due to non-availability of suitable lands and adequate funds;

(b) if so, the details thereof, port-wise and the amount spent for the development and expansion of port projects during the last three years;

(c) whether Government has increased the private sector participation for developing major and minor ports to expedite the port projects; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the quantum of funds involved and invested, so far, by Government and private sector in these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) No, Sir.

(b) However, the details of the Port Projects in Major Ports during last three years are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) Yes, Sir. However, the development of Minor Ports rests with the State Governments concerned.

(d) The details of funds invested in Public Private Partnership Projects in Major Ports are given in Statement-II.

***Statement-I******Awarded Projects***

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Cost (₹ in crores)	Capacity Addition (MMTPA)
1	2	3	4
<b>2011-12</b>			
1.	Kandla Port: Development of Dry Bulk Terminal off Tekra near Tuna.	818.16	14.11
2.	Visakhapatnam Port: Installation of Mechanised handling facilities for fertilizers at EQ 7 in the Inner Harbour.	217.58	5.21
TOTAL		1035.74	19.32
<b>2012-13</b>			
1.	VOCPT, Tuticorin Conversion of berth no-8 as Container Terminal	312.23	7.20

1	2	3	4
2.	Kandla-Berth No. 14	188.88	2.0
3.	JNPT Development of standalone container handling facility with a quay length of 330 m North of NSICT Terminal	600	10.00
4.	Mormugao Development of 2 MMTPA mechanised Coal Import Terminal at Berth No. 11	204.00	2.00
5.	Kandla: Captive Berth for Renuka Sugars at Kandla Port	22.00	1.5
6.	VOCPT, Tuticorin Construction of Shallow draft berth for handling cement	86.17	2.30
7.	Chennai Development of Barge jetty at Bharathi Dock	27.29	1.00
8.	VOCPT, Tuticorin Development of NCB-IV for handling thermal coal & Copper concentrate.	355.00	7.28
9.	Kolkata (HDC): Setting up of Barge Handling Jetty on River Hooghly at Haldia Dock Complex for handling cargo on Captive Basis	98	0.8
10.	NMPT- setting up of Bulk Cement Handling facility for M/s Ambuja Cement Ltd.	95.00	1.00
11.	Mormugao: Enhancement of Cargo Handling Capacity by installing rapid in motion wagon loading facility by SWPL	70.00	2.5
12.	VOCPT, Tuticorin Upgradation of equipments in berth no. 1 to 6 and berth no.9	49.20	5.00
13.	Ennore: Phase II Development of Marine Liquid Terminal	167.00	0.60
14.	Paradip Mechanisation of Berth CQ 3	40.00	4.00
15.	Mormugao- Captial Dredging of 3 nos. Mooring dolphins in Mormugao Port	50.00	5.00
16.	Mormugoa Mobile Harbour Cranes Project	36.00	0.25



1	2	3	4
17.	Cochin Procurement of Mobile Harbour Cranes	19.00	2.80
18.	Mumbai-Construction of 2nd Liquid Chemical berth at Pirpau in Mumbai Port	130.00	2.00
19.	JNPT Acquisition of one no. new super post panamax size RMQC at MCB	33.00	1.80
20.	JNPT Replacement of 1 RMGC on line No. 1&2	22.65	0.01
21.	Kolkata Mechanisation of berth no. 5 NSD(installation of 2 mobile harbor cranes)	26.00	2.25
22.	Kolkata: Supply, operation and maintenance of 2 nos. Mobile Harbour Crane at Berth No. 4B of Haldia Dock Complex.	60.00	1.45
23.	Vizag Relocation of Jetties/facilities for Tugs/ harbour crafts in SL canal	31.62	1.00
24.	NMPT Construction of Berth No. 13 (POL Berth)	79.17	7.80
25.	Kandla Upgradation of Barge Handling Facilities at Bunder Basin	49.20	4.71
26.	Chennai Reconstruction of Mooring Dolphin at BD III for handling of vessels upto 1,40,000 DWT.	6.04	2.40
27.	Cochin Development of Ship repair facility for 90 small and 120 medium size ships	785.00	0.00
28.	NMPT: Setting up of SPM facilities off Mangalore coast and Crude Booster pumping Station (ONGC)	1143.00	18.00
29.	Paradip: 2 SPMs for IOCL refinery at Paradip	1500.00	22.00
30.	Ennore: Installation of 2 Nos. of Shore based unloaders of capacity 2000 MT/Hr. in Coal Berth-2 in Ennore Port Ltd. for TNEB	82.88	4.00

1	2	3	4
31.	Cochin International Bunkering Terminal - Construction of Multi-purpose Liquid Terminal (Oil and LPG jetty for IOCL) ₹ 206.30 Cr. 4.10 MTPA (Captive)	206.30	4.10
32.	Paradip: Construction of South Oil jetty by M/s. IOCL. ₹ 191 Cr., 10.00 MTPA	191.00	10.00
TOTAL		6765.63	136.75

**2013-14**

1.	Vizag Installation of Mechanised Iron Ore handling facilities at WQ- in the northern arm of Inner harbour of ore Handling Complex at VPT	940.00	23.70
2.	Kandla: Development of Oil Jetty to handle liquid cargo ship bunkering Terminal at Old Kandla	233.25	3.39
3.	JNPT: Award of Supplying 6 No. of Rubber Tyred Gantry Cranes (RTYGCs) at JNPT	72.00	6.5
4.	Kandla: Hiring of 6 Mobile Harbour Cranes for Mechanization of 7 & 8 Dry Cargo Berths of Kandla Port	400.00	9.00
5.	Kandla: Commissioning of 6 Floating cranes on license basis at Outer Tuna Bay (OTB).	400.00	6.00
6.	Kamarajar: Upgradation of the existing Non-TNEB Coal Terminal developed by M/s. Chettinad International Coal Terminal Pvt. Ltd at Ennore Port.	100	2.00
7.	Kolkata Development of Haldia Dock II (North)	821.40	11.70
8.	Cochin: Setting up of facilities for Cement Bagging Plant at Cochin Port by M/s Zuari Cement Ltd.	47.00	0.30
9.	NMPT: Construction of new multipurpose berth No. 18 for handling general cargo and containers at NMPT	93.64	5.00

1	2	3	4
10.	NMPT: Acquisition of 2 Mobile Harbour Cranes as replacement of 3 Nos. of 10 Tonnes Wharf Cranes at NMPT	47.87	1.00
11.	VOCPT, Tuticorin: Development of NCB-III for handling thermal coal & rock phosphate V.O.C. Port Trust	420.00	7.28
12.	Mormugao: Berth No.4 project for handling bulk/ break bulk cargo	35.00	0.20
13.	Vizag: Development of WQ 7 for handling Import Dry bulk cargo and Development of WQ 8 for handling break bulk cargo and export bulk cargo	221.14	4.78
14.	VOCPT: Development of facilities for Handling Thermal Coal for SPIC Electric Power Corpn Pvt Ltd (SEPC)	214.50	2.50
15.	JNPT: Acquisition of 3 Nos. of New Super Post Panamax size RMQC from MCB to SDB & allied Electrical Works	98.80	2.64
16.	Paradip: Enhancement of handling facilities in CB1, CB2 and GCBs in through upgradation and addition of Railway Infrastructure	61.94	00
17.	Kolkata: Barge Jetty-II for M/s Tata Steel at Haldia Dock complex, Kolkata	39.86	1.00
18.	Vizag: Container Terminal expansion (extension of existing container terminal)	633.11	4.79
19.	Kamarajar: Construction of coal berth no.3 for TNEB at Ennore port	270.00	9.00
20.	Kamarajar Railway siding project for BOT operators for handling coal and iron ore.	51.00	4.00
21.	JNPT: Mooring Dolphins Project at liquid jetty	8.71	1.00

1	2	3	4
22.	VOCPT: Grant of license for deployment of floating cranes V.O Chidambaranar port water limits for handling the cargo in the vessels.	70.71	2.49
23.	Kamarajar: Development of LNG Terminal by IOCL at Ennore Port	4512.00	5.00
24.	VPT: Strengthening and widening of berths in Inner Harbour	42.00	1.00
25.	VPT: Single Point Mooring - Captive facility developed by H.P.C.L.	650.00	8.00
26.	Kamarajar: Development of Container Terminal at Ennore Port	1270.00	16.80
27.	Kolkata: Supply, Operation and Maintenance of equipment for container handling operations in Kolkata Dock System.	490.00	13.50
28.	Kamarajar: Development of Multi-Cargo Berth	151.00	2.00
29.	JNPT development of Container Terminals of 2000 Mtrs Length at JNPT (4th Container terminal)	7915.00	60.00
30.	VPT: Multi Modal Logistic Hub	400.00	0.00
TOTAL		20709.93	217.57

**Statement-II**

*The details of funds invested in Public, Private Partnerships in major ports*

Year	No. of Projects	Investment (₹ in crore)	Capacity (MTPA)
2006-07	6	3938.54	74.20
2007-08	1	1460.00	9.60
2008-09	1	230.00	3.00^
2009-10	13	4120.39	75.24
2010-11	9	3356.65	51.96
2011-12	2	1035.74	19.32

Year	No. of Projects	Investment (₹ in crore)	Capacity (MTPA)
2012-13	32	6765.63	136.75
2013-14	30	20709.93	217.57
2014-15 (upto November, 2014)	13	6893.04	56.97

#### **Appointment of cargo handling agents**

1693. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that violation of procedure is being done in the appointments of cargo handling agents;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the remedial steps being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) and (b) No, Sir.

(c) The Ministry of Shipping had Constituted a Committee under the Chairmanship of Development Adviser(Ports) in June, 2013 to examine the existing Stevedoring Policy and make suitable recommendations to strengthen the policy framework and make it more effective and purposeful. The Committee has submitted its report. Subsequently, a Committee under the Chairmanship of Chairman, Indian Ports Association and four other Port Trust Chairmen as Members was constituted to study the recommendations of the Development Adviser (Ports) Committee. The recommendations of the 5 Member Committee are under examination.

#### **Expansion of sea freight growth**

1694. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the loss making Shipping Corporation of India (SCI) had turned a profit of ₹ 50 crore during the last few months;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that Government is considering to allow SCI to buy more ships to expand the sea freight growth; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Shipping Corporation of India Ltd. (SCI) has reported a net profit of ₹68.09 crores for the first six months of current financial year (2014-15).

(c) and (d) No, Sir.

#### **Crisis of Cochin Shipyard**

1695. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Cochin Shipyard is facing and crisis due to lack of proper orders;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Ministry has taken any steps to get orders from Ministry of Defence and from other public sector institutions like Shipping Corporation of India; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Shipbuilding industry is yet to recover from the effects of global recession which set in 2008. This had an impact on Cochin Shipyard Limited's order book also. Cochin Shipyard has not been able to secure any international commercial orders since September 2010.

(c) and (d) Yes Sir. The Ministry of Shipping has placed orders for 2 PSVs and 4 ATHs of Shipping Corporation of India in 2009 and 2011 and of Buoy Tender vessel of Directorate General of Light house & Light ships on CSL on nomination basis.

Ministry of Shipping has also taken up the issue of placing order for building Landing Platform Docks (LPDs) on CSL by the Ministry of Defence.

#### **Mullaperiyar dam**

1696. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that there are leakages from many places of Mullaperiyar dam in Kerala; and

(b) if so, the details of the actions taken to safeguard the livelihood of thousands of people living in that State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANWAR LAL JAT): (a) and (b) The steps for operation and maintenance of the Dams are undertaken by respective State Governments from their own resources. As per information furnished by the Government of Tamil Nadu, responsible for operation and maintenance of Mulla Periyar Dam, there is no leakage in the Dam. During the 6th meeting of the Supervisory Committee held on 24th November, 2014, the report of the daily seepage details of the dam were scrutinised and the Supervisory Committee concluded that the seepage is within limits.

**Potential for ground water exploration**

1697. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Heliborne Geophysical surveys had been undertaken on a pilot basis in five States in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the surveys had revealed the potential for ground water exploration; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANWAR LAL JAT): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. A Pilot Project on aquifer mapping has been undertaken in 6 areas of 5 States namely Maharashtra (part of Nagpur district), Rajasthan (parts of Dausa and Jaisalmer districts), Bihar (part of Patna district), Karnataka (part of Tumkur district) and Tamilnadu (part of Cuddalore district) using advanced geophysical techniques including Heliborne Geophysical Surveys as a part of Hydrology Project-II.

The data acquisition has been completed. Final details will emerge only after analysis of data in conjunction with other relevant scientific data for identification of potential for groundwater exploration.

**Inter linking of rivers**

†1698. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any scheme has been formulated to interlink rivers in the country;
- (b) whether this scheme has been formulated on the lines of Gujarat and if so, by when the work on this scheme would start; and
- (c) the names of States to be benefited from this scheme along with the estimated expenditure thereon?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SUSHRI UMA BHARATI): (a) Yes, Sir. The Ministry of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation (MoWR, RD & GR) has formulated a National Perspective Plan (NPP) for Water Resources Development in 1980 envisaging inter-basin transfer of water from surplus basins to deficit basins/areas. National Water Development Agency (NWDA) has identified 30 links under the NPP.

(b) The individual links comprising inter linking of rivers programme differ from basin to basin and State to State. However, the experience of successful links of rivers such as that of Gujarat State is integrated into the design of the scheme. Implementation of Inter Linking of Rivers (ILR) involves various steps such as preparation of Feasibility Reports of links, negotiation and consensus among concerned States, agreement with neighbouring countries if links involve areas lying in other countries, preparation of Detailed Project Reports of the projects and structures identified for the link, clearance from appraisal agencies such as Ministries of Environment & Forests and Climate Change, Tribal Affairs, and WR, RD & GR; investment clearance by the Planning Commission and funding for the project.

(c) Details of the river links identified under NPP and the status of the Feasibility Report, DPR and States benefited are given in Statement (*See* below). The estimated expenditure on these links can only be estimated after completion of Detailed Project Report (DPR) of individual link projects. Based on the concurrence of the concerned States, Detailed Project Reports (DPR) for Ken-Betwa and Damanganga - Pinjal links have been completed by NWDA. The estimated cost of Ken-Betwa Link Project Phase-I and Phase-II is about ₹ 9392.99 crores (2007-08 price level) and about ₹2282.94 crores (2012-13 price level) respectively. The estimated cost of the Damanganga-Pinjal link Project is about ₹2746.61 crores (2013-14 price level).

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



**Statement**

*Details of the river links identified under NPP and the status of Feasibility report, DPR and states benefited*

Sl. No.	Name	Rivers	States concerned	Status
<b>Peninsular Component</b>				
1.	Mahanadi (Manibhadra) - Godavari (Dowlaiswaram) link	Mahanadi & Godavari	Odisha, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka & Chattisgarh	FR Completed
2.	Godavari (Inchampalli) -Krishna (Pulichintala) link	Godavari & Krishna	-do-	FR Completed
3.	Godavari (Inchampalli) -Krishna (Nagarjunasagar) link	Godavari & Krishna	Odisha, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka & Chattisgarh	FR Completed
4.	Godavari (Polavaram) -Krishna (Vijayawada) link *	Godavari & Krishna	Odisha, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka & Chattisgarh	FR Completed
5.	Krishna (Almatti) - Pennar link	Krishna & Pennar	-do-	FR Completed
6.	Krishna (Srisailem) - Pennar link	Krishna & Pennar	-do-	FR Completed
7.	Krishna (Nagarjuna sagar) -Pennar (Somasila) link	Krishna & Pennar	Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh & Karnataka	FR Completed
8.	Pennar (Somasila) - Cauvery (Grand Anicut) link	Pennar & Cauvery	Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Kerala & Puducherry	FR Completed
9.	Cauvery (Kattalai) - Vaigai - Gundar link	Cauvery, Vaigai & Gundar	Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Kerala & Puducherry	FR Completed

10.	Ken-Betwa link *	Ken & Betwa	Uttar Pradesh & Madhya Pradesh	FR & DPR (Ph-I&II) Completed
11.	Parbati -Kalisindh- Chambal link*	Parbati, Kalisindh & Chambal	Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan & Uttar Pradesh (UP requested to be consulted during consensus building)	FR Completed
12.	Par-Tapi-Narmada link *	Par, Tapi & Narmada	-do-	FR Completed, DPR Started
13.	Damanganga - Pinjal link *	Damangana & Pinjal	Maharashtra & Gujarat	FR & DPR Completed.
14.	Bedti - Varda link	Bedti & Varda	Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh & Karnataka	FR Completed
15.	Netravati - Hemavati link	Netravati & Hemavati	Karnataka, Tamil Nadu & Kerala	FR Completed
16.	Pamba - Achankovil - Vaippar link	Pamba, Achankovil & Vaippar	Kerala & Tamil Nadu	FR Completed
<b>Himalayan Component</b>				
1.	Manas-Sankosh-Tista-Ganga (M-S-T-G) link	Manas-Sankosh-Tista-Ganga	Assam, West Bengal, Bihar & Bhutan	FR taken up
2.	Kosi-Ghaghra link	Kosi & Ghaghra	Bihar, Uttar Pradesh & Nepal	FR in Indian portion started
3.	Gandak-Ganga link	Gandak & Ganga	-do-	Draft FR completed (Indian portion)
4.	Ghaghra-Yamuna link	Ghaghra & Yamuna	-do-	FR completed (Indian portion)
5.	Sarda-Yamuna link	Sarda & Yamuna	Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand & Nepal	FR completed (Indian portion)

Sl. No.	Name	Rivers	States concerned	Status
6.	Yamuna-Rajasthan link	Yamuna & Sukri	Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana & Rajasthan	Draft FR completed
7.	Rajasthan-Sabarmati link	Sabarmati	-do-	Draft FR completed
8.	Chunar-Sone Barrage link	Ganga & Sone	Bihar & Uttar Pradesh	Draft FR completed
9.	Sone Dam - Southern Tributaries of Ganga link	Sone & Badua	Bihar & Jharkhand	FR taken up
10.	Ganga (Farakka)-Damodar-Subernarekha link	Ganga, Damodar & Subernarekha	West Bengal, Odisha & Jharkhand	Draft FR completed
11.	Subernarekha-Mahanadi link	Subernarekha & Mahanadi	West Bengal & Odisha	Draft FR Completed
12.	Kosi-Mechi link	Kosi & Mechi	Bihar, West Bengal & Nepal	PFR completed (Indian portion) Entirely lies in Nepal
13.	Ganga (Farakka)-Sunderbans link	Ganga & Ichhamati	West Bengal	Draft FR completed
14.	Jogighopa-Tista-Farakka link (Alternative to M-S-T-G)	Manas, Tista & Ganga	-do-	(Alternative to M-S-T-G Link) dropped

- Priority links PFR- Pre-Feasibility Report;
- PFR- Pre Feasibility Report
- FR- Feasibility Report
- DPR- Detailed Project Report

**Water quality of Ganga**

1699. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the water quality of Ganga at Allahabad and Varanasi is most unfit for bathing as the biochemical oxygen demand level exceeds 3 mg per litre and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether this is mainly because of untreated sewage from townships entering the river daily;
- (c) if so, the magnitude of this untreated sewage flow;
- (d) the existing infrastructure to treat this sewage water; and
- (e) the details of measures taken to augment capacity of sewage treatment plants or to set up new plants?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SUSHRI UMA BHARATI): (a) Quality of water for drinking and bathing purposes is determined by various factors which vary from place to place and season to season.

(b) Population growth, rapid urbanization, industrialization combined with abstraction of water for irrigation, industries and other uses lead to increase in pollution load of rivers. Discharge of untreated and partially treated industrial & municipal wastewater from towns along the rivers constitutes the major source of pollution in rivers.

(c) and (d) As per CPCB, the sewage generation at Allahabad is about 280 MLD and existing treatment provision is for only 224 MLD and 56 MLD sewage flow is untreated. At Varanasi the sewage generation is 320MLD and existing treatment provision is for only 101.8 MLD and 218.2 MLD sewage flow is untreated.

(e) Further, to augment capacity in Allahabad, 4 STPs of a total capacity of 105 MLD (20 MLD at Naini, 50 MLD at Numaya Dahi, 25 MLD at Kodra & 10 MLD at Ponghat) have been constructed and are presently under trial. In addition, one STP of 14 MLD capacity at Salori is under construction.

To augment sewage treatment capacity in Varanasi, construction of 2 STPs of a total capacity of 260 MLD (140 MLD at Dinapur under NGRBA programme & 120 MLD at Sathwa under JnNURM) have been taken up.

**Passage of Saraswati river**

1700. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that the Saraswati civilization is ancient among other holy rivers like Ganga and Yamuna;
- (b) whether Government is interested to search passage of Saraswati river from Badrinath to Bhalka Tirth in Saurashtra, Gujarat; and
- (c) the details of any project for this purpose in future to be undertaken by Government?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SUSHRI UMA BHARATI): (a) As per Archaeological Survey of India, an ancient civilization had flourished in the area generally considered to be along the dried up river bed of Saraswati.

(b) As per Archaeological Survey of India (ASI), several studies including explorations and excavations have been carried out both by the Governmental and non-governmental organizations along the palaeochannel, represented today by the Ghaggar River in Haryana, Punjab, Rajasthan and Gujarat. Some researchers have ascribed this palaeochannel to the Saraswati River mentioned in ancient India literature. NRSC, Department of Space has attempted to map the course of Vedic Saraswati in Western India using modern tools like Remote Sensing and GIS, which helped in delineating the paleochannels. In addition, Central Ground Water Board has carried out ground water exploration for identification of potential ground water zones including palaeochannels using hydrogeological, geophysical and hydrochemical techniques in this context in parts of Rajasthan States.

(c) As per the annual programme of Archaeological Survey of India, ASI will be proposing an archaeological excavation at the ancient mounds of Binjor, District Ganganagar, Rajasthan.

**National Highway on Indo-Tibetan border**

†1701. SHRIMATI BIMLA KASHYAP SOOD: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is considering a proposal or proposes to connect the

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Indo-Tibetan border from Nepal to Kinnaur district in Himachal Pradesh by National Highway;

(b) whether Government proposes to connect Dehradun to the Indo-Tibetan border *via* district Kinnaur; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) and (b) No, Sir.

(c) However, Dehradun is connected to the Indo-Tibet Border *via* Kinnaur District of Himachal Pradesh *via* Panchkula in Haryana, Shimla, Theog, Rampur and Wangtoo in Himachal Pradesh through old National Highway Nos. 72, 73 & 22. This Ministry is primarily responsible for maintenance and development of National Highways (NHs). Expansion of National Highway network is a continuous process and declaration of new National Highways is taken up, from time to time, depending upon the requirement of connectivity, inter-se priority and availability of funds.

### **Pollution in Ganga**

1702. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that at several places like Kanpur, Allahabad, Varanasi, etc. Ganga water is not fit for bathing or drinking;

(b) if so, whether samples were collected ever by credible laboratories to find out the level of pollution and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is aware that right from Kanpur to several places upto the Bay of Bengal several dirty *nallah* carrying sewage and tanneries' dirty water fall and make the water poisonous; and

(d) if so, what Government is doing up to stop pollutant water falling into Ganga?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SUSHRI UMA BHARATI): (a) and (b) Quality of water for drinking and bathing purposes is determined by various factors which vary from place to place and season to season. The Central Pollution Control Board(CPCB) and Uttar

Pradesh State Pollution Control Board are monitoring the level of pollution in river Ganga as per standard procedures of sample collection and testing in their own laboratories.

(c) and (d) Yes Sir. Regarding tanneries and other polluting industries, CPCB has issued direction under sec 18(1) (b) of Water Act, 1974 to 764 Grossly Polluting Industries (GPI) out of which 444 are tanneries for ensuring real time monitoring of effluents by March, 2015.

The New initiatives namely 'Namami Gange' include projects and activities in Kanpur and several places within the basin area of river Ganga under Ganga Rejuvenation plan, such as pollution abatement measures for different sources of pollution, *in situ* sewage treatment in open drains, water quality monitoring and enforcement of standards with respect to tanneries and other grossly polluting industries (GPIs) and policy initiatives for ensuring Aviral and Nirmal Ganga.

#### **Benefits from AIBP**

1703. SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has assessed the utility of Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP);

(b) whether Government has revised AIBP guidelines during the last five years and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(c) the details of measures proposed to maximize benefits from AIBP; and

(d) the details of funds allocated during the last five years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANWAR LAL JAT): (a) Yes, Sir. Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) carried out an evaluation of Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) Projects through 10 reputed organisations/consultants to assess effectiveness of utilisation of funds, management systems, benefits accrued such as irrigation potential created/utilised, bottlenecks in implementation and to suggest improvements for speedy completion of projects under AIBP. The report was submitted to this Ministry in July, 2006. The evaluation has accelerated project implementation, creation and utilization of irrigation potential under AIBP. It has also resulted in higher cropping intensity, productivity, employment and income generation in the command areas. In addition, AIBP investment

has minimised drought impact, protected areas from high floods and provided drinking water and hydroelectricity in multi-purpose projects. In many projects irrigation has recharged aquifers in and around the command areas increasing groundwater levels for additional irrigation and other uses.

(b) and (c) Yes Sir, to maximise the benefits, the AIBP guidelines are being revised from time to time in order to widen the scope of funding as well as to allow special consideration for the regions lagging behind in development. The details are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(d) Details of Central Assistance released to the States under AIBP during the last five years are given in Statement-II.

***Statement-I***

*The guidelines for AIBP have been revised after approval of AIBP Scheme by the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs in 2013. The highlights of the scheme after the recent revision*

- The AIBP projects will be funded as per the following order of priority:
  - (a) Ongoing Major/Medium irrigation projects and Ongoing surface Minor Irrigation schemes
  - (b) ERM projects
  - (c) New Major and Medium irrigation projects
- CADWM projects will be implemented pari-passu with AIBP
- Ongoing Projects of GENERAL areas continue to get Central Assistance @ 25% of the cost.
- It may be enhanced upto 50% subject to the condition of water sector reforms and satisfaction of the “Reform Friendliness” benchmarks.
- Projects benefiting Desert Development Programme (DDP) areas / Desert Prone areas will be treated at par with DPAP areas for new projects and eligible for 75% CA in Non-Special Category States.
- Highest Grant will be 90% for new projects in Special Category States.
- Highest Grant will be 75% for new projects in Non-special Category States
- On-going projects of DDP areas to get CA @ 25%.
- Individual MI scheme of 10 Ha. and cluster of schemes of 20 Ha. in Special Category States (hilly States)



- For General Category States, existing limits of 20 ha for individual schemes and 50 ha for cluster of schemes to be retained.
- Advanced Stage has been defined in the revised guidelines as projects which have already achieved 50% of Expenditure of latest estimated cost and 50% progress has been achieved.
- As per objectively assessed schedule of implementation plan, project would be completed in not more than 4 years.
- Land should be in possession for the work in a particular Financial Year.
- The actual current cost of the project Frozen at the time of inclusion of the project in AIBP. The States will be at liberty to fund the project from their own resources after stipulated date of completion as given in the MoU, barring exceptions like extension of time due to force-majeure. Only 20% cost escalation and 2 year time extension is permissible under AIBP.

***Statement-II***

*Central assistance released under the AIBP during the  
last Five Years up to Nov-2014*

		(₹ in crore)				
Sl. No.	States	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
1.	Andhra Pradesh	22.79	397.88	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	48.63	33.79	54.67	60.00	0.00
3.	Assam	406.40	424.71	414.04	639.03	229.87
4.	Bihar	55.75	15.53	9.72	28.35	70.86
5.	Chhattisgarh	174.81	201.47	157.27	205.13	0.00
6.	Goa	20.00	20.25	8.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	361.42	0.00	1285.93	607.57	0.00
8.	Haryana	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	43.52	129.71	48.52	5.40	27.00
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	156.03	225.12	167.95	122.12	14.21
11.	Jharkhand	242.89	559.96	568.99	0.00	34.98

Sl. No.	States	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
12.	Karnataka	567.76	511.40	368.96	303.53	80.82
13.	Kerala	10.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	658.69	473.46	963.22	914.41	96.01
15.	Maharashtra	2069.06	1199.89	1638.89	279.52	22.50
16.	Manipur	250.00	44.55	375.00	39.59	67.50
17.	Meghalaya	110.19	81.30	59.86	78.64	0.00
18.	Mizoram	51.09	42.11	0.00	0.00	0.00
19.	Nagaland	70.00	72.65	76.99	55.52	25.95
20.	Odisha	591.68	614.94	14.82	0.00	79.90
21.	Punjab	140.48	43.63	0.00	0.00	0.00
22.	Rajasthan	41.92	3.38	0.00	0.00	0.00
23.	Sikkim	14.36	33.71	0.00	4.50	0.00
24.	Tripura	48.00	34.88	17.75	0.00	0.00
25.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
26.	Uttar Pradesh	432.54	279.84	144.64	595.73	274.14
27.	Uttarakhand	160.06	232.75	148.80	94.02	96.20
28.	West Bengal	89.10	107.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

**Srisailem project**

1704. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the aims and objectives of Srisailem project and when it was conceived and constructed;
- (b) whether there is a provision to generate power from the project;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and the quantum of power so generated from the project since its operation, month-wise;
- (d) whether generation of power is linked with the availability of water; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANWAR LAL JAT): (a) As per the information furnished by Krishna River Management Board, Srisailem Project is a multipurpose project which envisages hydropower generation and irrigation & drinking water benefits. The project was planned during sixties and completed during 1984. Various units of Power house on right bank were commissioned during 1982 to 1987 and that of Power house on the left bank were commissioned during 2001 to 2003.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Srisailem Project has seven power generating units of 110 MW each (770 MW) in the right bank power house and six units of 150 MW each (900 MW) in the left bank power house. The details regarding month-wise power generation from this project are given in Statement (*See below*).

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The State Government (erstwhile Government of Andhra Pradesh) has issued directions pertaining to power generation linked with the availability of water vide various Orders. The main orders are enumerated below:

(i) G.O.Ms.No.69 dt. 15-06-1996

(ii) G.O.Ms.No. 107 dt.28-09-2004

(iii) G.O.Ms.No.3 dt.04-01-2006

Order dated 15-06-1996 describes in detail about the releases under various conditions.

Order dated 28-09-2004 fixes the minimum draw down level (MDDL) of this project as + 854.00 feet and mentions that releases at this level and even below can be made on Government orders from time to time.

Order dated 04-01-2006 accorded permission for providing additional vents to Pot hired dy padu regulator to discharge 44,000 cusecs and widening & lining of the existing Srisailem Right Main Canal to discharge 44000 cusecs with necessary arrangements to discharge the same at Banakacherla Complex duly implementing operational rules prescribed in earlier orders.

**Statement***Srisailem Project*

Sl. No. Year	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	Total
<b>A. Right Bank Power House (upto October, 2014)</b>													
1. 1982-83	0	0	0	0	0.6285	48.447	52.984	39.477	83.6595	75.099	66.419	82.016	448.7
2. 1983-84	2.4525	0	0	91.3985	114.157	115.994	103.72	111.516	78.724	42.722	0	0	660.7
3. 1984-85	0	0	0	120.835	200.712	234.424	274.924	246.388	244.976	245.623	205.881	232.43	2006.2
4. 1985-86	126.55	57.023	76.42	202.358	267.914	230.898	231.729	238.762	190.759	118.671	145.36	228.174	2114.6
5. 1986-87	153.235	86.538	162.596	310.88	365.241	339.869	317.2315	250.674	273.274	245.656	253.055	106.111	2864.4
6. 1987-88	16.671	8.491	0	220.1806	490.3992	489.754	426.6372	244.2502	246.9924	293.741	200.0292	141.2032	2778.3
7. 1988-89	18.7104	11.0202	27.6998	142.6868	493.115	459.5474	474.6	371.3132	229.201	167.1312	107.588	113.9066	2616.5
8. 1989-90	64.1544	5.777	40.473	394.6794	523.579	492.511	485.011	353.613	298.674	188.251	51.541	60.093	2958.4
9. 1990-91	28.267	40.225	277.321	452.62	497.845	472.82	448.1	356.643	321.445	288.597	217.846	188.767	3590.5
10. 1991-92	47.114	16.164	361.991	512.213	473.328	451.842	402.74	142.404	259.246	141.378	199.119	261.624	3269.2
11. 1992-93	82.768	13.433	31.922	178.631	528.55	494.692	427.798	403.678	358.98	231.139	208.168	219.843	3179.6
12. 1993-94	168.347	41.079	60.341	367.951	558.054	512.183	502.411	410.327	311.978	398.247	321.52	171.15	3823.6
13. 1994-95	0.688	0	21.414	449.012	498.349	478.145	485.286	357.813	382.72	273.034	292.57	67.172	3306.2

Sl. No. Year	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	Total
14. 1995-96	0.609	0	0	55.623	495.111	506.136	497.817	416.388	74.608	163.121	228.765	228.32	2666.5
15. 1996-97	16.544	0	27.964	122.081	554.623	507.012	424.5048	439.081	235.759	147.066	215.754	206.506	2896.9
16. 1997-98	139.885	61.049	46.919	181.102	212.399	212.096	177	80.323	68.727	118.245	125.077	190.717	1613.5
17. 1998-99	121.849	41.86	35.231	311.012	481.815	421.867	185.635	3.224	110.277	158.075	317.392	428.65	2616.9
18. 1999-00	102.134	20.991	113.105	370.733	499.791	452.143	451.664	228.037	139.459	175.721	146.924	273.708	2974.4
19. 2000-01	183.5	31.8	0.0	256.1	373.6	539.4	565.0	218.1	146.4	180.8	344.3	197.7	3036.6
20. 2001-02	70.4	42.8	29.7	91.8	332.0	189.4	363.8	44.9	118.7	161.1	205.8	291.9	1942.2
21. 2002-03	72.0	17.12	12.56	0.00	79.56	137.45	59.31	106.41	31.05	13.49	6.76	2.93	538.7
22. 2003-04	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.2	21.8	141.9	112.5	19.4	0.0	0.0	307.7
23. 2004-05	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	268.5	233.1	238.4	83.0	17.6	29.4	33.1	38.0	941.1
24. 2005-06	6.3	5.0	0.0	6.5	435.7	382.2	233.2	65.2	68.5	134.4	96.4	56.8	1490.4
25. 2006-07	80.3	16.3	57.0	214.2	439.1	280.6	263.5	105.5	87.4	24.7	43.9	137.8	1750.2
26. 2007-08	42.4	30.4	94.1	424.0	432.6	428.2	214.2	71.0	71.8	88.1	141.8	151.5	2190.2
27. 2008-09	150.1	103.1	42.7	0.0	292.2	443.3	165.9	43.6	26.6	127.9	235.0	181.0	1811.5
28. 2009-10	23.2	23.9	65.6	69.5	182.2	438.8	20.7	0.0	27.0	81.2	181.1	163.97	1277.0
29. 2010-11	82.2	23.5	7.4	1.4	367.9	447.6	316.8	208.7	77.3	55.1	55.5	189.4	1832.8
30. 2011-12	67.3	17.6	24.5	35.5	304.3	355.1	114.3	39.0	30.0	78.0	107.7	45.4	1218.7
31. 2012-13	7.7	16.5	7.6	6.2	2.1	137.4	91.1	56.5	1.5	43.6	38.6	105.2	514.1

32.	2013-14	137.1	60.9	24.0	99.9	365.1	244.2	91.2	47.6	51.4	97.1	123.7	135.2	1477.6
33.	2014-15	89.2	3.8	15.0	8.7	441.5	414.8	134.2						1107.2
	TOTAL	1012.7	392.6	380.1	1213.8	4316.3	4682.8	2893.3	1231.5	867.8	1134.3	1613.8	1696.9	21436.0
<b>B. Left Bank Power House (upto October, 2014)</b>														
1.	2001-02	0.06	2.4	0	0	45.1	45.176	83.82	11.28	1.771	0.549	63.452	127.891	381.50
2.	2002-03	6.171	0.495	10.52	17.931	136.872	110.797	53.894	100.427	30.596	32.506	30.105	29.382	559.70
3.	2003-04	12.711	0	0	0	6.897	68.992	34.049	71.594	71.3	33.089	28.969	0	327.60
4.	2004-05	0	0	0	0	362.873	181.266	287.242	129.515	134.477	97.055	89.832	129.374	1411.63
5.	2005-06	21.355	56.025	5.251	11.71	571.516	510.119	332.408	109.886	121.895	178.845	148.609	165.443	2233.06
6.	2006-07	212.596	34.194	45.14	273.854	546.966	423.316	389.27	137.888	114.582	63.936	97.044	172.909	2511.70
7.	2007-08	49.082	21.789	23.466	587.224	532.093	578.86	262.198	71.008	63.176	96.97	165.608	107.6465	2559.12
8.	2008-09	155.317	94.751	40.406	2.793	305.6	517.904	262.571	55.53	25.383	87.863	133.507	122.081	1803.71
9.	2009-10	15.8	0	0	0	109.975	426.557	67.961	156.263	135.726	120.819	133.589	113.689	128038
10.	2010-11	33.344	26.115	7.254	1.163	382.365	517.264	364.58	190.983	69.512	81.07	93.388	227.404	1994.44
11.	2011-12	83.654	13.928	38.733	30.691	313.066	355.106	154.958	47.63	33.664	64.291	98.839	59.838	1294.40
12.	2012-13	10.726	0.594	0	0.04	2.961	156.394	66.492	30.909	0	12.39	7.248	26.579	314.33
13.	2013-14	3.763	0	0	39.326	521.785	388.068	194.933	22.209	14.849	16.784	46.285	110.789	1358.79
14.	2014-15	73.928	0	0	11.288	482.116	519.11	288.647						1375.09
	TOTAL	678.51	250.29	170.77	976.02	4320.19	4798.93	2843.02	1135.12	816.93	886.17	1136.48	1393.03	19405.45

**Restoration and revamping of ponds in U.P.**

†1705. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details, particularly of Uttar Pradesh regarding Central schemes for restoration and revamping of ponds, State-wise;

(b) the steps taken by Government for early implementation of programmes/schemes related to the above work and the amount earmarked for this work during the last five years:

(c) whether the restoration and revamping of ponds in Bundelkhand would also be covered under the above programmes/schemes; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANWAR LAL JAT): (a) and (b) Under the Scheme of Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RRR) of Water Bodies', Central funding is provided for restoration and revamping of water bodies. Water bodies having minimum 5 hectares areas in rural areas and water broad area between 2 to 10 hectares in urban areas are eligible for inclusion under the scheme. Central assistance in the form of 90% of project cost is provided in the case of special category States (North-Eastern States including Sikkim, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Uttarakhand and undivided KBK districts of Odisha as well as projects lying in desert development programme (DDP), drought prone area/tribal area/naxal affected area.

This Ministry has already provided funds 4306 water bodies for Repair and Restoration in the last five years. The details of funding released to different States for these water bodies are given in Statement (*See below*).

The details of 8 water bodies of Uttar Pradesh which have been approved are as under:

Sl. No.	Name of Water Body	Estimated cost	Water Spread Area in ha	Category
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Restoration of PachwaraJeel	1016.00	210.85	DPAP
2.	Restoration of Palara Tank	49.33	10.12	DPAP

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Restoration of Lathwara Tank	1183.09	44.59	DPAP
4.	Restoration of Kulpahad Tank	515.55	256.00	Non special
5.	Restoration of Urwara Tank	870.66	120.00	DPAP
6.	Restoration of Chhabhi Tank	26.38	3.545	Non special
7.	Restoration of BabuSahay Tank	22.99	2.992	Non special
8.	Augmentation of capacity of Nawab Tank	24.04	3.551	Non special

(c) and (d) The Bundelkhand region is covered in special category area and is eligible for 90% grants under the scheme.

**Statement**

*Funds released to states under the scheme of RRR of Water Bodies  
with domestic support (As on 31.03.2014)*

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of Water Bodies	Fund released during 2010-11	Fund released during 2011-12	Fund released during 2012-13	Fund released during 2013-14	Fund released during 2014-15
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Odisha	2081	75.00	70.33			79.90
2.	Karnataka	427	47.47	77.51			
3.	Andhra Pradesh	1029	189.00				
4.	Bihar	15	25.00		27.54		
5.	U.P. (Budelkhand)	36	29.08		10.38		
6.	M.P. (including Bundelkhand)	212	7.33	2.62			
7.	Meghalaya Umiam Lake (cost related to irrigation only)	10	1.78	0.64			
8.	Maharashtra	258		80.53			
9.	Gujarat	34		10.61			
10.	Chhattisgarh	131		34.68		37.97	



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11.	Rajsthan	16		7.07			
12.	Haryana	3		7.04	2.52		
13.	Uttarakhand	5					
14.	Tamil Nadu	49					
TOTAL		4306	374.66	291.03	40.44	37.97	79.90

#### **Interlinking of rivers**

1706. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has started the work on the first river-link project in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of other such river-link projects which have been identified in the country, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SUSHRI UMA BHARATI): (a) The Detailed Project Reports (DPR) for Ken-Betwa Link, Damanganga - Pinjal links have been completed by NWDA.

(b) and (c) The Ministry of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation (MoWR, RD & GR) has formulated a National Perspective Plan (NPP) for Water Resources Development in 1980 envisaging inter-basin transfer of water from surplus basins to deficit basins/areas. National Water Development Agency (NWDA) has identified 30 links under the NPP. The stage for implementation of interlinking of river projects has yet not been reached.

The implementation of Inter Linking of Rivers (ILR) involves various steps such as preparation of Feasibility Reports of links, negotiation and consensus among concerned States, agreement with neighbouring countries if links involve areas lying in other countries, preparation of Detailed Project Reports of the projects and structures identified for the link, clearance from appraisal agencies such as Ministries of Environment & Forests and Climate Change, Tribal Affairs, and WR, RD & GR; investment clearance by the Planning Commission and funding for the project. Details of the river links identified

under NPP and the status of the Feasibility Report, DPR and States benefited are given in Statement. [Refer to Statement Appended to the answer to USQ No. 1698(c)]

**Australian cooperation in Ganga River Basin master plan**

1707. SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering any proposal to involve Australia for preparation of Ganga River Basin master plan and model, development of hydrological cloud, sharing of data, etc. for Ganga rejuvenation;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Central Water Commission opposed the move *inter-alia* on the ground that India's water security would be at stake inasmuch as hydrological data of Ganga is classified; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SUSHRI UMA BHARATI): (a) to (d) Government of India and Australia have entered into a memorandum of understanding(MOU) in September, 2014 for enhancing cooperation on Water Resources Development and Management through the sharing of policy and technical experiences. The MOU has a validity of 5 years. A draft action plan has been prepared by the Australia side under the MOU in which *inter-alia*, study of Ganga River restoration and rejuvenation is proposed to be carried out. The action plan has not yet been finalized.

**Irrigation management**

1708. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that every agricultural field in the country would have irrigation facility during the next ten years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government had already requested the States to enact legislation for involvement/participation of farmers in irrigation management at different levels; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANWAR LAL JAT):

(a) and (b) Water is a State subject; water resources/ irrigation projects are planned, executed and maintained by State Governments from their own resources and as per their own priorities. Government of India provides financial and technical assistance to the States under Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme, Repair, Renovation and Restoration of Water Bodies Scheme and CADWM Programme, to enhance the irrigation potential of the country as well as to ensure its effective utilisation.

(c) and (d) Ministry of Water Resources, RD & GR has been making efforts to promote farmers participation under CADWM Programme since 1987. The Ministry recognised the need for a legal framework in the country and during 1998 circulated a Model Act to be adopted by the State Legislatures for enacting new irrigation acts / amending existing irrigation acts. The legal framework provides for creation of farmers organisation in accordance with the Model Act. 16 States namely Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and Nagaland have enacted/ adopted legislation for involvement of farmers in irrigation management at different levels through Water Users' Associations. Remaining States are also being pursued to enact Irrigation Act to strengthen the farmers organisations in irrigation management. As per the available information, the total number of 84779 Water Users' Associations have been constituted under CADWM Programme till March 2014 covering an area of 178.42 lakh ha.

#### **Protection of Majuli Island**

1709. SHRI SANTIUSE KUJUR: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the world's largest river island Majuli in river Brahmaputra is under curse of severe erosion and if so, what major short and long term steps and measures are taken by the Central Government to protect the island;

(b) the details of reduction in size of the island in area per year; and

(c) the details of plan to curb erosion of Brahmaputra and its tributaries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANWAR LAL

JAT): (a) Yes, Sir. On a request from the Government of Assam, Brahmaputra Board initiated implementation of protection measures in a phased manner in Majuli Island from the year 2004 including short term protection measures such as - raising and strengthening of embankment, closing breaches, RCC porcupine spar/screens/dampeners, construction of Tie-bunds. Further, as a long term measure, the Brahmaputra Board has prepared a scheme for protection of Majuli Island from flood and erosion, based on the Master Plan prepared for Brahmaputra River. The phase wise details of the schemes are given below.

Sl. No.	Description	Estimated Cost (₹ in crore)	Remarks
1.	Immediate Measures (Year 2004-2005)	6.22	Completed
2.	Phase-I (Year 2005-2011)	56.07	Completed
3.	Emergent Measures (Year 2008)	4.99	Completed
4.	Phase-II & Phase-III (Year 2011 - continuing)	115.99	Targeted to be completed by March 2015
TOTAL		183.27	

(b) Details of reduction of area of Majuli Island are given as below:

Year	Area in Sq. Km	Source
1914	733.79	Survey of India map
1949	708.91	-do-
2004	502.21	IRS P6 LISS III
2008	506.37	IRS P6 LISS III
2014	523.88	IRS P6 LISS III

(c) Under the aegis of the Ministry of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation, the Brahmaputra Board has prepared 49 Master Plans of Brahmaputra Main Stem and Sub-Basin Master Plan of all its tributaries which include measures that are required to be taken by the State Governments for control of floods and erosion in Brahmaputra Basin. These Master Plans enumerate various actions to be initiated for construction of new embankments and providing anti-erosion measures, maintenance of embankment and anti-erosion works as per the extant norms and guidelines in critical and vulnerable areas. The other aspects related to ground water, surface water, flood management works are also elaborated in these Master Plans. A list of 49 Master Plans

which have been approved by Ministry of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation for Brahmaputra (Main River), Barak (Main River) and its tributaries is given in Statement.

***Statement***

*Master Plans approved by Government of India and furnished to the State Governments for implementation of various recommendations*

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**Brahmaputra Basin**

- |                          |                                  |
|--------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Brahmaputra Main Stem | 26. Gadadhar                     |
| 2. Buridehing            | 27. Bhogdoi                      |
| 3. Dikhow                | 28. Belsiri                      |
| 4. Dhansiri              | 29. Kulsi-Deosila                |
| 5. Kopili Kolong         | 30. Depota                       |
| 6. Puthimari             | 31. Dhansiri (North)             |
| 7. Ranganadi             | 32. Barnadi                      |
| 8. Pagladiya             | 33. Buroi                        |
| 9. Noa-nadi              | 34. Brahmajan                    |
| 10. Dikrong              | 35. Beki-Manas-Aie               |
| 11. Jia-Bharali          | 36. Dudhnoi-Krishnai             |
| 12. Champamati           | 37. Bargang                      |
| 13. Disang               | 38. Tipkai                       |
| 14. Jinary               | 39. Majuli island (Special Case) |
| 15. Na-Noi               | <b>Barak Basin</b>               |
| 16. Jiadhal              | 40. Barak Main Stem              |
| 17. Bharalu              | 41. Dhaleswari                   |
| 18. Lohit                | 42. Gumti                        |
| 19. Ghiladhari           | 43. Muhuri                       |
| 20. Jinjiram             | 44. Manu                         |
| 21. Moridhal             | 45. Juri                         |
| 22. Jhanji               | 46. Burima                       |
| 23. Subansiri            | 47. Dhalai                       |
| 24. Gaurang              | 48. Khowai                       |
| 25. Gabharu              | 49. Haora                        |
-

**Inter-linking of rivers**

† 1710. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government had initiated a national project for linking the rivers in the country a decade ago which was deferred later on;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the work on national project of linking the rivers has been resumed;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the details of links which have been identified, so far, to be inter-connected and those on which work has been commenced?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SUSHRI UMA BHARATI): (a) The Detailed Project Reports (DPR) for Ken-Betwa Link and Damanganga - Pinjal links have been completed by NWDA.

(b) to (e) The Ministry of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation (MoWR, RD & GR) has formulated a National Perspective Plan (NPP) for Water Resources Development in 1980 envisaging inter-basin transfer of water from surplus basins to deficit basins/areas. National Water Development Agency (NWDA) has identified 30 links under the NPP. Implementation of Inter Linking of Rivers (ILR) involves various steps such as preparation of Feasibility Reports of links, negotiation and consensus among concerned States, agreement with neighbouring countries if links involve areas lying in other countries, preparation of Detailed Project Reports of the projects and structures identified for the link, clearance from appraisal agencies such as Ministries of Environment & Forests and Climate Change, Tribal Affairs, and WR, RD & GR; investment clearance by the Planning Commission and funding for the project. Details of the river links identified under NPP and the status of the Feasibility Report, DPR and States benefited are given in Statement. [Refer to Statement Appended to the answer to USQ No. 1698 (c)]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question Hour is over.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

The House is adjourned for lunch till 2.00 p.m.

*The House then adjourned for lunch at one of the clock.*

*The House re-assembled after lunch at two minutes past two of the clock,*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

### **GOVERNMENT BILLS**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we take up the Legislative Business. First, Bills for withdrawal. Shri Piyush Goyal. Not Present. I will take up the next Bill. Dr. Harsh Vardhan.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Sir, I have come.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please wait. I have called Dr. Harsh Vardhan.

#### **The Protection and Utilisation of Public Funded Intellectual Property Bill, 2008**

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): Sir, I move for leave to withdraw the Protection and Utilisation of Public Funded Intellectual Property Bill, 2008.

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

DR. HARSH VARDHAN: Sir, I withdraw the Bill.

#### **The Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Amendment Bill, 2000**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER; THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): Sir, I move for leave to withdraw the Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Amendment Bill, 2000.

*The question was proposed.*

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I have a point to make.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Are you supporting or opposing it?

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, so far as the withdrawal of the 2000 Bill is concerned, definitely, I am welcoming it. But the context in which this Bill is being withdrawn is to replace it by a much more atrocious exercise, through the Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Ordinance. I am opposing this context in which this Bill is going to be withdrawn.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Tapanji,...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: I will not take much of your time.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am allowing you. It is not that I am not allowing you. But what you can do here now is, you can oppose the withdrawal of the Bill and give the rationale. You cannot go into the contents of anything.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: I am not going into the contents. The hon. Minister made a statement while withdrawing the Bill. I will, absolutely, limit myself within that. I will not go into anything else. Sir, an Ordinance is being promulgated. So, in the context of that Ordinance, this Bill is being withdrawn and it is expected that another new Bill will be introduced either in this House or in the other House.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He has not said that.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: That is the context. I am not speaking out of thin air. I am speaking on a statement made by the hon. Minister, which is the property of the House. So, my point is that while welcoming the withdrawal of the Bill, the Ordinance in the context of which this Bill is being withdrawn is paving the way for completely doing away with the Coalmines Nationalisation Act, 1973; and some of the basic provisions of the MMDR Act, 1957. This will be atrocious; and this is going to denationalise the whole coal sector. As you are aware, being a politician for a long time, the nationalisation of coalmines was a land mark event in the economic history of our country. The benefit that is being envisaged by way of de-nationalisation is completely impractical and baseless so far as the Indian energy sector is concerned. I want to register this issue when the Bill is being withdrawn. I understand that because of the Supreme Court judgement some provisions, some Executive steps are required to take back the coal blocks from those who have been wrongly allotted. Whatever is there in the Ordinance to that extent, we welcome it. But unnecessarily, superfluously something was added to it which has not come out of the Supreme Court judgement. Creating a special enabling provision for commercial mining by the private people to whom the coal blocks will be allotted through auction, and regularising that Bill of 2000 will not serve the purpose and that is why the Bill is being withdrawn. So, a new Bill has to come for that purpose. That purpose is atrocious. This Bill is being withdrawn. I strongly register my opposition to the scheme of wholesale privatisation of the coal sector. To implement that atrocious scheme is not in the interest of the nation. This Bill is being withdrawn and a new Bill is being proposed to be brought forward. So, I register my opposition to the context under which this Bill is being withdrawn. I believe that I must register my opposition in the House and that is part of my right. So, I oppose the Ordinance and the process that will be initiated for denationalisation of the coal sector.



MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Let me ask you a question. In a nutshell, am I to understand that you are opposing the withdrawal, or, you are not opposing the withdrawal? I have to decide on that.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: I am not opposing the withdrawal. I am responding to the statement made by the Hon. Minister. I register my strong opposition to the whole scheme that is being envisaged for denationalisation of coal sector. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right. That is clear. No discussion on this.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): I am also opposing the privatisation of the coalmines.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can say that when the Bill comes up for discussion. Okay, Tyagiji no discussion on this.

**श्री के.सी. त्यागी** (बिहार) : उपसभापति महोदय, ...*(व्यवधान)*... आपका क्या कहना है? सर, राजाओं को तरज़ीह दी जा रही है, प्रजा को नेग्लेक्ट किया जा रहा है। it is the discrimination between the masses and the rulers.

**श्री उपसभापति** : ठीक है, आप भी बोलिए।

SHRI TARUN VIJAY : He is the Raja of the ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री के.सी. त्यागी** : तरुण जी, आप तो काफी जवान हैं।

**श्री उपसभापति** : अभी इस पर डिस्कशन का टाइम नहीं है।

**श्री के.सी. त्यागी** : सर, मैं केवल एक चीज़ कहना चाहता हूँ। मैं पीयूष जी के इस बिल के अगेन्स्ट कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता हूँ। पिछले काफी दिनों से पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू और श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी का दायीं बाजू के लोगों का भी अब नाज़ नहीं बचा है। जब राष्ट्रीयकरण का दौर था, तब इसका राष्ट्रीयकरण हुआ, तेल कंपनियों का राष्ट्रीयकरण हुआ और ऐसी ही बहुत सारी चीज़ों का राष्ट्रीयकरण हुआ। उस समय उन्हें निजी और विदेशी हाथों से निकालकर राष्ट्र की सम्पदा बनाया गया। अब यह दौर चला है कि फलों के इतने असेट्स थे, उसके इतने असेट्स थे, वह 20 बिलियनर्स में शामिल हो गया है, उससे देश की गरीब जनता या राष्ट्र का क्या वास्ता है? यह जो बिल है, यह इन सभी चीज़ों का समावेश करने के लिए है, ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**श्री उपसभापति** : जब नया बिल आएगा, उस समय आप ये सारी बातें बोल सकते हैं।

**श्री के.सी. त्यागी** : सर, इसका नाम सुनते ही हम लोगों को लगता है कि देश में विकास की जो धारा है, उसी का मार्ग अवरुद्ध किया जा रहा है। आजकल जब हम इन चीज़ों को उठाते हैं, तो हम दकियानुसी माने जाते हैं that we are backward looking and, all of a sudden they are forward looking.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is okay. The question is:

That leave be granted to withdraw the Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Amendment Bill, 2000.

*The motion was adopted.*

*The Bill was, by leave, withdrawn.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now we will take up Bills for consideration and passing. The Textile Undertakings (Nationalisation) Laws (Amendment and Validation) Bill, 2014.

**The Textile Undertakings (Nationalisation) Laws  
(Amendment and Validation) Bill, 2014**

**वस्त्र मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री संतोष कुमार गंगवार) :** महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि पट्टाधृति पूरा होने पर राष्ट्रीय कपड़ा निगम में निहित पट्टाधृत अधिकारों को बनाए रखने के लिए रुग्ण कपड़ा-उपक्रम (राष्ट्रीयकरण) अधिनियम, 1974 और कपड़ा उपक्रम (राष्ट्रीयकरण) अधिनियम, 1995 का और संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक पर, लोक सभा द्वारा पारित रूप में, विचार किया जाए।

सर, मैं सदस्यों के बोलने से पहले कुछ बातें सदन के संज्ञान में लाना चाहता हूँ। सभी सदस्यों की जानकारी में है कि एन.टी.सी. एक बहुत ही प्रमुख संस्था है और आज इसकी स्थिति लगातार खराब हो रही है। विभिन्न कारणों से कई वस्त्र मिलें विगत वर्षों में रुग्ण हो गई थीं। केन्द्र सरकार ने कामगारों और जनहित में वस्त्र उद्योग के हित की रक्षा करने के मुख्य उद्देश्य से कानून के माध्यम से ऐसी मिलों को अपने कब्जे में लिया था। ऐसी 118 मिलों को दो चरणों में अर्थात् 1974 में 103 और 1995 में 15 मिलों को अपने कब्जे में लिया था। इन मिलों का प्रबंधन केन्द्रीय सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उपक्रम राष्ट्रीय वस्त्र निगम लिमिटेड, एन.टी.सी. द्वारा किया जाता था। इसके अलावा उत्तर प्रदेश की 6 अन्य मिलों को भी कब्जे में लिया गया था और इसका प्रबंधन भी एन.टी.सी. को सौंपा गया था। इन 103, 15 और 6, कुल 124 मिलों में से बाद में 5 का विलय कर दिया गया और 119 मिलों को एन.टी.सी. को हस्तांतरित कर दिया गया। केन्द्र सरकार ने जनहित में इन मिलों के प्रबंधन में पर्याप्त वित्तीय और प्रबंधकीय संसाधनों का निवेश किया। केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा किए गए निवेश, बकाया ऋण और ब्याज के प्रति काफी राशि जो लगभग करीब छह हजार करोड़ रुपए आती है, वह बट्टे खाते में डाली गई थी। रुग्ण वस्त्र मिलों के प्रबंधन विशेष रूप से लीज होल्ड आधार पर मूल रूप से रुग्ण मिलों की निजी मालिकों के कब्जे वाली भूमि, जिस पर कब्जा किया गया था, के संबंध में केन्द्रीय कानूनों में कुछ कानूनी कमियों को दूर करने के लिए एन.टी.सी. अधिनियम में वर्तमान संशोधन अनिवार्य समझा गया है। इसमें शामिल मुद्दा इस तर्क से संबंधित है कि हालांकि फ्री होल्ड आधार पर रखी गई भूमि का अधिकार और हक केन्द्र सरकार के पास है और लीज होल्ड वाली भूमि को एन.टी.सी. को सौंप दिया गया था, रुग्ण वस्त्र

[श्री संतोष कुमार गंगवार]

मिल का मूल स्वामी इसे लीज होल्ड आधार पर अपने पास रख रहा था और उक्त लीज होल्ड अधिकार राष्ट्रीयकरण पर केन्द्र सरकार को सौंप दिए गए थे। बाद में प्रबंधन हेतु इसे एन.टी.सी. को सौंपा गया। कतिपय मामलों में लीज की अवधि पूरी होने पर मूल पट्टेदाता मूल रूप से पट्टा आधार पर अपने पास रखी गई भूमि को सौंपे जाने के लिए न्यायालय में चले गए। एन.टी.सी. अधिनियम के मौजूदा प्रावधान के अन्तर्गत रुग्ण वस्त्र मिल की परिसम्पत्तियां अब पूर्णतया भारत सरकार के पास हैं और इसे हाथ में लिए जाने के तत्काल बाद इसका प्रबंधन एन.टी.सी. को हस्तांतरित हो जाएगा। महाराष्ट्र किराया नियंत्रण अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत सुरक्षा का प्रावधान केवल केन्द्र सरकार की पट्टे वाली भूमि के संबंध में है, न कि सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उपक्रम अर्थात् एन.टी.सी. में किया गया है। कानूनी पहलुओं की जांच करने के पश्चात् यह स्थिति स्पष्ट करने के लिए कि एन.टी.सी. अधिनियम में संशोधन किए जाने का प्रस्ताव है। कानूनी आशय से समरूपता को ध्यान में रखते हुए लीज होल्ड आधार पर कब्जे वाली भूमि सहित रुग्ण वस्त्र मिलों की सम्पत्ति पूर्णतया केन्द्र सरकार के पास रहेगी। पट्टा आधार पर कब्जे वाली ऐसी भूमि केन्द्र सरकार के कब्जे में रहेगी किन्तु इसका प्रबंधन एन.टी.सी. द्वारा किया जाएगा। इस अधिनियम में एक बार संशोधन हो जाने के बाद किराया नियंत्रण अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत पट्टे वाली भूमि के संबंध में सरकार के पास उपलब्ध कानूनी सुरक्षा पट्टे वाली सम्पत्ति के लिए लागू होगी। तदनुसार पट्टे वाली भूमि वस्त्र संबंधी कार्यकलापों के लिए उपलब्ध रहेगी। माननीय सदन को मैं बतलाना चाहूंगा कि यह सब मैंने संक्षेप में बताया। ऐसी भूमि करीब-करीब 960 एकड़ है। और जिसकी आज की बाजार में कीमत करीब दस हजार करोड़ रुपए है। थोड़ी सी कानूनी कमी के कारण जो मूल पट्टेदाता थे वे न्यायालय में जाकर यह संपत्ति अपने हक में वापस ले रहे थे, जबकि वास्तव में यह भूमि भारत सरकार और एन.टी.सी. के द्वारा संचालित हो रही है। इसलिए इस प्रकार का अध्यादेश लाना आवश्यक हो गया था। मैं यहां पर यह भी बताना चाहूंगा कि एन.टी.सी. के बारे में लोगों की जो राय थी, उस राय को परिवर्तित करने का समय अब आ गया है, क्योंकि जो पहले तय हुआ था उसके तहत वर्तमान में जितनी मिलें कार्यरत हैं, उन मिलों में 5 मिलें जो एन.टी.सी. चला रही है, वे लाभ में चल रही हैं और इस वर्ष 2013-14 में उनका लाभ 15 करोड़ रुपए है। इसके अलावा एन.टी.सी. 11 मिलें और चला रही है और पांच मिलें ज्वायंट वेंचर में चल रही हैं, जो लाभ में चल रही हैं। सदन को मुझे यह बताने में प्रसन्नता है कि अभी 28/10/2014 को एन.टी.सी. बी.आई.एफ.आर. से वापस आ गई है और अब इसका नेटवर्क 1602 करोड़ रुपए का हो गया है। हम इतना कह सकते हैं कि एन.टी.सी. अब रुग्ण मिल नहीं है और हम एन.टी.सी. को सही ढंग से आगे बढ़ाकर चलाना चाहते हैं और टैक्सटाइल्स के विविधतापूर्ण कार्यों को करना चाहते हैं। इसलिए इस निवेदन के साथ कि आज देश के अंदर आवश्यकता है कि रोजगार के अवसर उपलब्ध करवाए जाएं और एन.टी.सी. इसमें योगदान करेगा, सहयोग करेगा, मैं अधिक न बोलते हुए माननीय सदन से आग्रह करना चाहूंगा कि इस संबंध में विचार करते हुए इस विधेयक को पारित करने में सहयोग करे। एक बार फिर से आप सबको धन्यवाद देते हुए मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

*The question was proposed.*

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Telengana): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, being a bunkar, weaver, son of a textile worker of the erstwhile Bombay and being son of Telangana, I have very special emotion attached with this Bill.

Sir, this Bill is an improvement from the effort of Smt. Indira Gandhiji who, in 1974, evolved the National Textile Corporation by nationalizing about 120 textile mills. This Bill is an improvement of the 1995 Act. The present Government has also brought out an Ordinance and that Ordinance will be replaced by this Bill.

To begin with, if we recollect, in 1887, we had the first textile mill of the nation -- Swadeshi. It had given not only automation to the pit-loom but it has also given us the national spirit of Swadeshi. In Mumbai, Kolkata, Ahmedabad, Kanpur and in Warangal district of my Telangana, the emotions and the socio-economic linkage with the textile sector are so deep that the same have been shattered from 1982 onwards. The great Bombay textile agitation involved about 3 lakh textile workers and their 12 lakh dependent family members. In Ahmedabad, in Bilimora, in Warangal, in Sirpur of Adilabad district, if we understand the plight of mill workers who got displaced following the closure of textile mills, that itself will form into a very challenging study of socio-economic complications of the ongoing textile industry. In the recent past, the National Textiles Corporation could not deliver what Smt. Indira Gandhi had envisioned. Following the complications, as the textile mills came to a standstill with the sight of land mafia, real estate and the builders' group gradually concentrating on to the prime pieces of the land of National Textiles Corporation across Bombay, Ahmedabad, Kolkata, Kanpur and even in Warangal. The erstwhile Nizam State established the Azamzahi Mills at Warangal. It was the greatest contribution to the economy not only by Azamzahi but also by several textile mills all over the Indian Union in the times of the freedom struggle and attainment of Independence. It has not only imbibed in us the Swadeshi culture, but also enthused us towards modern technology and automation. Intermittently, the Governments of those times did not show the requisite concentration and care to protect the mills and their properties all across the nation. With this, a greater social trauma has developed. If you could understand the subsequent 1982 situation of the Great Bombay Textile Mill agitation, with so many thousands of families got into so distressful life which they could not even repair, that was still impacting the newer generations. Being a son of the textile worker of Bombay, I do have the agony-filled memories of those agitations. While we travel in Gujarat from Navasari via Ganadevi towards Bilimora, there was a wonderful textile mill employing more than 3,000 full-time workers. After the shutdown of the Bilimora Mill, the tragedy, the cry of workers was so ghastly that that has shattered even the economy of several districts of my Telangana. This was happening in Maharashtra,

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this was happening in Uttar Pradesh, this was happening in West Bengal, this was happening in Telangana besides Gujarat. This tragedy has alerted our UPA Government. In the last ten years, we were always attentive and vigilant. With that vigilance, we were trying to take the necessary protective measures and precautions. This Bill is part of that protective effort of Soniaji-led Indian National Congress-led UPA Government. We tried to evolve such holistic approach to protect the whole of the textile and its dependent industry throughout the nation. Being a son of Telangana, if I forget to mention about the tragedy of Antargaon Spinning Mill of Karimnagar district, the cotton growing farmers and the spinning industry dependent labourers will not excuse me. That was the tragedy going on. To alleviate those complications and those socio-economic complications UPA Government has worked out three-pronged efforts. First, in 2011, the then UPA Government came out with an extraordinary forward-looking RRR scheme with more than ₹ 6,000 crore fund allocation to protect the handloom weavers throughout the nation. In the last two Budgets of UPA Government, we tried to understand and focus on the complications of powerloom industry; though it looks alike, like textiles, powerloom sector is neither handloom nor textile because of its critical gaps in the technology and automation. Keeping that complication in view, we, our UPA Government tried to evolve a separate policy towards powerloom industry to protect and to cater to its energy, raw material needs and marketing needs. For that we tried to evolve a credit facility with lesser interest rate, not only to the handloom weavers but also to the powerloom sector. That was the effort went into to protect the National Textile Corporation and its components throughout the nation by our UPA Government. If you could recollect the constitution of Kamath Committee for the study and proposals of debt restructuring, we were able to give ₹ 30,000 crore relief to the textile sector. We were also trying to protect the private textile mills as well. With that effort we were able to revive, before our demitting the office in 2014 early months, 22 textile mills. This was the consistent and comprehensive effort that went into. Keeping those experiences in view, we tried to broad-base the activity, the productivity and the advancement in the technology on the platform of National Textile Corporation. At the same time, that was the effort made by us during our time to look after this spinning sector, because without protecting the spinning sector you cannot look after the needs of the textiles, in particular, in the days of global warming. We not only need to have a protective eye towards the spinning mills and their owners, but, we also need to protect the interests of cotton growers. There was certain disturbance, we were alert, four years earlier. We tried to look after the expectations and aspirations of cotton farmers. At that time, if you could kindly recollect, how was the disturbance created in Gujarat? The

then Government's leading personality, who is now the present Prime Minister of India, was almost leading that agitation. But, our UPA Government, always wedded to the interests of workers and farmers, immediately responded to the aspirations of the cotton farmers by raising about ₹300 the minimum support price of cotton. What is happening now? If you kindly look at the present status, you will find that there are suicides across the cotton-growing fields throughout the nation. Has the present Government taken notice of it? Even after the persistent and vehement demand, the present Government is gracious enough to raise only by ₹50 the MSP of cotton. This is your concern. Before entering into the power corridors, your approach was reaching out to the poor; your slogans were giving bells like situation to the poor rural agrarian farmers and workers. They thought that the change of guard will be a change for their benefit and progress. But, now it is happening only for the rich, only for the landed people and only for the corporates. With this precaution only, when we were in the Government, this Bill had been drafted by the then UPA Government. You kindly read the various provisions provided in this Bill. It says, "The textile mills landed property must be not only of the textile mills, not only the National Textile Corporation, but it must be of Union Government. Then only the prime piece of land will be protected from the grasping-eyes of the grabbing-builders' group. With this protectionist approach, we tried to bring in this enactment. But, now, what is happening all across the nation? The farmers, cotton farmers in particular, are in a lot of distress. The spinning sector is facing a big challenge. The handloom weavers are in big distress. What is happening in Varanasi, the great constituency, the present Prime Minister of India? What are they expecting of the Varanasi Saree-weaving labourers? What is happening all across the handloom sector in different States, namely, Telangana, Andhra, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Assam and other North-eastern States? Could we understand their problems? The handloom-weaving sector is also facing problems. In such a situation, you are yet to come out with proper remedies to the existing complications. Even your approach towards the RRR Scheme, initiated by our Union Government, championed by our leader Shrimati Sonia Gandhi, is not showing any progress to alleviate the complications of handloom weavers. The textile mill workers, in particular, if we understand the Maharashtra and Gujarat complications in power loom industry, are not at all getting the inter-State migration workers' benefits. They are not at all having the job hours. They are having arduous life. So, they have to come out of that work and are getting displaced by travelling back to their native place. This is the situation there. In such a situation, the hon. Minister is gracious enough to record that the National Textile Corporation's Protection and Expansion Programme. There is every necessity of it. Can you think of Sirpur Kaghaznagar Mill? Can you think of Azam Jahi Mills of Warangal district? Let us not forget the mills across Maharashtra, Gujarat, Kanpur and

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other cities of Uttar Pradesh; Kolkata and other cities of West Bengal. When you are having a comprehensive approach towards them, you will look at it not as a piece of land, you will look at it as a place for resource generation, a place for productivity. To enrich the corporate textile sector, there is every necessity to have the public sector undertaking perfect. For that there is every necessity to protect the National Textile Corporation. When you ensure the protection of the National Textile Corporation and its properties, only then can we expect the bedrock of the productivity of Indian industry, that is, textile. When you are able to protect through the governmental support, we can expect that we are assuring future towards not only the energy needs but also the cloth needs of the nation. For that let us not look towards the pieces of land of NTC as leasehold places. They are the places of productivity. For that there is every necessity to revive it and with several infrastructure inputs, including the captive power generation facilities of non-conventional ways. Besides that if you look towards the National Textile Corporation as a future basis for the 'make in India' which you are boasting of, it will add feather not only to you, it will also protect the weaving interest of the nation which, in turn, will save the clothing needs of the nation. With this, I support the Bill for the enactment. Thank you very much.

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE (Rajasthan): Sir, I stand to support the Textile Undertakings (Nationalisation) Laws (Amendment and Validation) Bill, 2014. My friend from the other side, who knows a lot about the textile industry, was right in many, many ways. I support this Bill. We had come out with an Ordinance because there were some problems regarding the ownership of the land. Now if you go into the history of the textile industry in India, there were lands, there were textile industries, which came about in major cities of the country like Bombay, Ahmedabad, Kolkata, and even in South. There were chunks of land and they had these textile industries. But over the years, the owner did not really pay heed to the renovation, refurbishment, getting new spindles. And they were leading these textile industries. That was the reason why the labour, the employees were the people who were suffering the most. They were in these big, big cities where these big chunks of land were there. That was the time and very rightly that the Government of the day had this Sick Textile Undertaking Nationalisation Act, 1974. It was later in 1985 that the Sick Industrial Companies Special Provisions Act, 1985 came about. By this the Government took over these mills from these owners. Some were under the joint venture. They tried all sorts of things to revive them. But it was felt that some became viable, some did not and the story goes on and on. Today the story is a little different. There are 119 NTC owned, regulated mills but only, as the Minister was saying, 28 of them are



still surviving under the NTC. Now these mills and the land became a problem because the people who had given this land originally, when this leasehold was over, approached the courts and said that 'these are ours.' They had given it to the owners. Thereafter, the NTC had taken that over. Hundreds and thousands of crores of rupees were spent by the NTC. At one time, the Government also said that they must revive them. And, this was through the BIFR and the Board tried to revive them. I support this Bill wholeheartedly. I commend the Minister because the new Minister is taking a lot of pains. Please see the problems of the NTC mills and why they are not functioning. I come from a city -- which is called the Manchester of Rajasthan, if not of India -- Bhilwara. There are a lot of textile mills. The BIFR is not only for the NTC, but for the private owners also. Many textile mills, not only in Ahmedabad and Bombay, but in Bhilwara also, have taken advantage of the BIFR. They have imported handloom machines, spindles, etc. There is activity of weaving and spinning. But I must tell the hon. Minister that the BIFR has not paid to many of these people who had brought in these new machines. Automation is required a lot in this industry. There was a time when it was labour-oriented. Then, the automation came. So, you have to do something about the employees. If the employees had to be spruced, then, these people need to be given the VRS. The VRS must be there. Even there is a scheme 'Modified VRS'. We have to take care of the employees and the labourers who have spent their life in it. You cannot say one day that now you go out because we cannot afford you any more because there is automation in the mill. So, that is another issue that you must look into. But as far as this Bill is concerned, it is in the right direction. Please ensure that the owners do not get hold of those very, very expensive pieces of land. There is land worth crores and crores of rupees in Kolkata, Mumbai, Ahmedabad, and in many other cities. They must get back to the Government. If the Government can run them, it is okay. But this must vest in the Government and the Government will see to it what they have to do of this land. Those lands cannot be handed over back to the people who had leased out these lands to those people who, in turn, had given it to the NTC. There are other things also which the NTC must look into. And, what can the NTC do? There is a severe competition, not only in India, but abroad also. Today, the export of textiles of India is sought in the world. We are exporting to the US; we are exporting to England; we are exporting to Africa. But how is it that the private players are doing so well and the NTC has not been able to do well? If you look into these aspects, I am sure the NTC also can come up and compete with the private players. I must say here that the cotton of India is much sought after. And, it is not just of India, but we are getting competition, now, from Pakistan and Bangladesh also. So, we have to be in competition with our neighbourhood. And, in that, what must be done; how can we be ahead of these countries? One is that the



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issue of labour must be looked into. We do not get cheap labour any more. There was a time when cheap labour was available, but now it is not. So, the competition is severe. In the export market also, it is this competition that we have to survive. The biggest competition today is from China.

Sir, NTC has 119 mills and only 28 mills are running. In China, there are hundreds and thousands of such mills which are also exporting and that too, at a cheaper rate. So, you have to see how they are surviving. You have to see what new things we can do to put India back into the competition that is there. Sir, the problem lies only in one thing and that is the purchase of the NTC. The NTC buys at a rate much higher than that of the private industries. That is why we are not able to survive this competition. If we are not competitive, it is very difficult for us to be viable. For that viability, you have to see where you can cut cost. You have to cut cost at every level. Cutting costs at every level is very important. Sir, the hon. Minister is taking so much pain, and I think that he is going in the right direction. First and foremost, this land belongs to the Government and the NTC. It cannot be taken away. This is number one.

Number two, as regards the revival of the NTC mills, presently the number is only 28: Can you make it a bigger number? How will you do it? How much money you will have to put into it to see that we survive in this very competitive world? Thank you very much.

**चौधरी मुनव्वर सलीम** (उत्तर प्रदेश) : माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं अपनी पार्टी के नेता आदरणीय प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव जी का शुक्रिया अदा करता हूँ कि उन्होंने मुझे इस महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर बोलने का अवसर दिया है।

*[(उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया) पीठासीन हुए।)]*

माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, कपड़ा इंसान के जीवन का सबसे करीबी साथी है। जब बच्चा पैदा होता है, दुनिया में आंख खोलता है, तब उसका कपड़े से वास्ता होता है और जब आखिरी सांस लेता है, मरघट या कब्रिस्तान तक जाता है, तब कपड़ा ही साथ जाता है, सारे अजीजदार उसका साथ छोड़ जाते हैं। अगर मैं ऐसे महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ, तो मैं सोचता हूँ कि यह मेरा सौभाग्य है कि मेरे नेता ने मुझे इस महान सदन में बोलने का मौका दिया है।

माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, हिन्दुस्तान में जब टैक्सटाइल की बात चलेगी, तो वह बात विचारों से जुड़ जाएगी और बगैर गांधी के वह बात पूरी नहीं होगी। गांधी ने समाज में जो अपना पूरा दर्शन फैलाया, उसमें कपड़े का बहुत महत्वपूर्ण स्थान था। यह बहुत अच्छा बिल है, बिल की नीयत बहुत अच्छी है, लेकिन अगर बिल में कहीं कोई कमी है, तो माननीय मंत्री जी को फराखदिल से, उस बिल में संशोधन करना चाहिए।

माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस कर्ब के साथ अपनी बात शुरू कर रहा हूँ कि

हिंदुस्तान की एक बटा पांच आबादी उत्तर प्रदेश में रहती है। उत्तर प्रदेश में हमारी पार्टी की सरकार है। माननीय मंत्री जी, मैं एक रिपोर्ट के आधार पर यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार ने संसद में स्वयं स्वीकार है कि 2010 से 7 अगस्त, 2013 तक निजी क्षेत्रों की बंद मिलों के कामगारों को “वस्त्र कामगार पुनर्वास निधि योजना” के अंतर्गत आवंटित की गई निधि से उत्तर प्रदेश का एक भी कामगार लाभान्वित नहीं हुआ। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब-जब टेक्सटाइल की बात चलेगी, जब-जब कपड़े की बात चलेगी, तो बनारस का सिसकता हुआ साड़ी उद्योग सामने आ जाएगा। तब आपके सामने बुंदेलखंड के अन्दर मऊरानीपुर का सिसकता हुआ हैंडलूम आ जाएगा, तब आपके सामने मेरठ का बंद होता हुआ हैंडलूम सामने आ जाएगा। इसलिए मैं सोचता हूँ कि जो मैंने कहा है, उस पर सरकार गौर करे।

माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, हिन्दुस्तान में कपड़े के सम्बन्ध में, टेक्सटाइल के सम्बन्ध में कोई बिल आया है, तो हम समाजवादियों का इस क्षेत्र से बड़ा रिश्ता रहा है। शरद जी यहां बैठे हुए हैं, वे हम लोगों के नेता हैं। जॉर्ज फर्नांडीज साहब ने जब टेक्सटाइल का आन्दोलन चलाया था, तब हम लोग नौजवान थे, हम मुम्बई जाकर जेलों में रहे, लेकिन आज वे मिलें बंद हो गई हैं। मजदूरों के वे चेहरे भी गायब हो गए, जो समाजवादी आन्दोलन का हिस्सा थे। वे मजदूर नेता भी दुनिया से चले गए। अगर उनके बच्चे बचे रह गए हैं, तो कोई टैक्सी चला रहा है, कोई कुछ और काम कर रहा है। इसलिए जो भी बिल आए, जमीन जरूर वापस होनी चाहिए। हमारा यह भी फर्ज है। आप यह देखिए कि कानपुर के अन्दर लाल इमली नाम से कपड़े की एक फैक्टरी थी। माफ कीजिए, उसके अन्दर करोड़ों रुपए की सम्पत्ति थी। मजदूर सिसक रहे हैं, मजदूर रिक्शा चला रहे हैं और मिल ने गरीबों से जो कपास और रॉ मैटीरियल खरीदा था, उनको उनके पैसे नहीं दिए गए हैं और भू-माफिया ने वहां कब्जा कर लिया है, जमीन बेच दी गई है। मैं आपके जरिए माननीय मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि उस जमीन को लौटना चाहिए और हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश के उन सिसकते हुए मजदूरों को रोजगार मिलना चाहिए।

माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि भारत की अर्थव्यवस्था में कपड़ा उद्योग का बेजोड़ स्थान है। औद्योगिक उत्पादन रोजगार के अवसर पैदा करता है और विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित करने में यह क्षेत्र महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका अदा करता है। वर्तमान में औद्योगिक उत्पादन में इसका स्थान लगभग 14 प्रतिशत है, सकल घरेलू उत्पादन में इसका योगदान 4 प्रतिशत है और विदेशी आय में इसका योगदान 13.5 प्रतिशत है। यह अनुमानित 3.5 करोड़ लोगों को रोजगार प्रदान करता है। इसमें बड़ी संख्या में मुसलमान, अनुसूचित जाति, जनजाति के लोग और महिलाएं शामिल हैं। कपड़ा उद्योग देश में कृषि के बाद रोजगार प्रदान करने वाला दूसरा बड़ा क्षेत्र है। इसलिए इस क्षेत्र की वृद्धि और विकास का भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था से सीधा रिश्ता है। देश के वस्त्र उद्योग में कपास और मानव निर्मित धागों का अनुपात 56.44 प्रतिशत है। वर्तमान में भारत कपास पैदा करने वाला विश्व का दूसरा बड़ा देश है और यहां कपास की पैदावार 41.3 लाख टन है, जो विश्व उत्पादन का 16 प्रतिशत है। माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, विश्व स्तर पर भारत रेशम का दूसरा बड़ा उत्पादक देश है एवं विश्व के कच्चे रेशम के उत्पादन में 18 प्रतिशत का योगदान देता है। भारत वे अद्वितीय क्षमताएं रखता है, जहां सभी प्रकार के रेशम के धागे पैदा होते हैं।

माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब गांधी जी ने यह कहा कि खादी धारण करो, तो खादी के कपड़े की क्वालिटी की बात नहीं थी, बात थी समाज की उस समरसता

[चौधरी मुनवर सलीम]

की, उस ताने-बाने की और समाज के उस आखिरी आदमी की, जो सिसक रहा था, जिस तक आजादी की हवाएं आज भी नहीं पहुंच रही हैं। लेकिन, उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि हमारे कपड़े के उद्योग को जिसने नुकसान पहुंचाया, उसके बारे में बिल के अन्दर कोई बात नहीं की गई है। अगर बनारस का साड़ी उद्योग सिसक रहा है, तो वह इसलिए सिसक रहा है कि वहां चीन के धागे ने कब्जा कर लिया है। चीनी धागे ने बनारस की साड़ी को बरबाद कर दिया है। अभी त्यागी जी चले गए, जैसा वे कह रहे थे और प्रोफेसर साहब की हर तकरीर में यह बात कही जाती है, मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि हम स्वदेशी का नारा लगाने वाले लोग, हम स्वदेशी जागरण चलाने वाले लोग, हम स्वदेशी मान्यताओं को फैलाने वाले लोग, हम इस सरकार से उम्मीद करते हैं कि कपड़े के क्षेत्र में इसने जो फराखदिली दिखायी है, इसके ऊपर पाबंदी लगाने के लिए वह इस बिल में कहीं कोई मुकाम बनाएगी। अगर हम कपड़े का उद्योग स्वदेश पर ही आधारित रखेंगे, तो आपने देश के मजदूरों को उससे रोजगार मिलेगा, हमारे किसानों को रोजगार मिलेगा, हमारे नौजवानों को रोजगार मिलेगा और भारत की आर्थिक स्थिति सुदृढ़ होगी। खुली बाजार व्यवस्था हमारे कपड़ा उद्योग को गर्त में ले जाने का सबसे बड़ा साधन बनी हुई है। इसके बारे में बिल में एक बात भी नहीं कही गई है।

माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि आप छत्तीसगढ़ जाइए और देखिए, वहां पर चापा का जो नामवर सिल्क उद्योग था, वह सिसक रहा है। आप भागलपुर चले जाइए, वहां का सिल्क उद्योग समाप्त हो रहा है। मुझे उम्मीद है कि मंत्री जी इन सब बातों को बिल में स्थान देंगे, साथ ही मेरे इस मशवरे को भी शामिल करेंगे कि अगर कपड़ा उद्योग स्वदेशी मान्यताओं पर, स्वदेशी विचारधारा पर और स्वदेशी मन पर आधारित होगा, तो इसमें इजाफा जरूर होगा। ऐसा करने से हमारे भारत का मान भी बढ़ेगा और भारत की आर्थिक व्यवस्था भी सुधरेगी, चूंकि खेती के बाद इसी उद्योग का दूसरा स्थान है।

अंत में इस उम्मीद के साथ कि मेरे संशोधनों पर माननीय मंत्री जी गौर करेंगे, मैं अपनी बात को समाप्त करता हूं। शुक्रिया।

چودھری منور سلیم (اثر پردیش) : مائنے اپ سبھا ادھیکش مہودے، سلیم بڑا  
بستوریکل ہے، وہ کافی ہے۔ میں اپنی پارٹی کے نیتا آدرنٹے پروفیسر رام  
گوپال یادو جی کا شکریہ ادا کرتا ہوں کہ انہوں نے مجھے اس اہم مدعے پر  
بولنے کا موقع دیا ہے۔

(اپ سبھا ادھیکش (ڈاکٹر ستیہ نارائن جٹھ) صدر نشین بولے)  
مائنے اپ سبھا ادھیکش مہودے، کپڑا انسان کے جیون کا سب سے  
قریبی ساتھی ہے۔ بچہ پیدا ہوتا ہے، دنیا میں آنکھ کھولتا ہے، تب اس کا  
کپڑے سے واسطہ ہوتا ہے اور جب آخری سانس لیتا ہے، مرگھاٹ یا قبرستان  
تک جاتا ہے، تب کپڑا ہی ساتھ جاتا ہے، سارے عزیز دار اس کا ساتھ چھوڑ  
جاتے ہیں۔ اگر میں ایسے اہم وشنے پر بولنے کے لئے کھڑا ہوا ہوں، تو میں  
سوچتا ہوں کہ یہ میرا سوبھاگنے ہے کہ اس مہان سدن میں میرے نیتا نے  
مجھے موقع دیا ہے۔

مائنے اپ سبھا ادھیکش مہودے، ہندوستان میں جب ٹیکسٹائل کی بات چلے گی، تو وہ بات وچاروں سے جڑ جانے گی اور بغیر گاندھی کے وہ بات پوری نہیں ہوگی۔ گاندھی کے سماج میں جو اپنا پورا درشن پھیلایا، اس میں کپڑے کا اہم مقام ہے۔ وہ بہت اچھا بل ہے۔ بل کی نیت بہت اچھی ہے، لیکن اگر بل میں کہیں کوئی کمی ہے، مائنے منتری جی کو فراخ دلی سے اس بل کا سنشودھن کرنا چاہئے۔

مائنے اپ سبھا ادھیکش مہودے، میں کرب کے ساتھ اپنی بات شروع کر رہا ہوں کہ ہندوستان کی 1/5 آبادی اثر پردیش میں رہتی ہے۔ اثر پردیش میں ہماری پارٹی کی سرکار ہے۔ مائنے منتری جی، میں ایک رپورٹ کے آدھار پر یہ کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ سرکار نے سند میں خود سویکارا ہے کہ 2010 سے 7 اگست، 2013 تک نجی چھپتروں کی بند ملوں کے کامگاروں کو "وستر کام-گار پنرواس ندھی یوجنا" کے انٹرگٹ آؤنٹ کی گئی ندھی سے اثر پردیش کا ایک بھی کام لابیہاوت نہیں ہوا۔ میں کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ جب ٹیکسٹائل کی بات چلے گی، جب کپڑے کی بات چلے گی، تو بنارس کا سسکتا ہوا ساڑی ادھیوگ سامنے آ جائے گا۔ تب آپ کے سامنے بندیل کھنڈ کے اندر منورانی پور کا سسکتا ہوا ہینٹلوم آ جائے گا، تب آپ کے سامنے میرٹھ کا بند ہوتا ہوا ہینٹلوم سامنے آ جائے گا۔ اس لئے میں سوچتا ہوں کہ جو میں نے کہا ہے، اس پر سرکار غور کرے۔

مائنے اپ سبھا ادھیکش مہودے، ہندوستان میں کپڑے کے سمبندھ میں، ٹیکسٹائل کے سمبندھ میں کوئی بل آیا ہے، تو ہم سماجوا دیوں کا اس چھپتر سے بڑا رشتہ رہا ہے۔ شرد جی یہاں بیٹھے ہوئے ہیں، وہ ہم لوگوں کے نیتا

ہیں۔ جارج فرنانڈیز صاحب نے جب ٹیکسٹائل کا آندولن چلایا تھا، تب ہم لوگ نوجوان تھے، ہم ممبئی جاکر جیلوں میں رہے، لیکن آج وہ ملیں بند ہو گئی ہیں۔ مزدوروں کے وہ چہرے بھی غائب ہو گئے، جو سماجوادی آندولن کا حصہ تھے۔ وہ مزدور نیتا بھی دنیا سے چلے گئے۔ اگر ان کے بچے، بچے رہ گئے ہیں، تو کوئی ٹیکسی چلا رہا ہے، کوئی کچھ اور کام کر رہا ہے۔ اس لئے جو بھی بل آئے، زمین ضرور واپس ہونی چاہئے۔ ہمارا یہ بھی فرض ہے۔ آپ یہ دیکھئے کہ کانپور کے اندر 'لال املی' نام سے کپڑے کی ایک فیکٹری تھی۔ معاف کیجئے، اس کے اندر کروڑوں روپے کی سمپتی تھی۔ مزدور سسک رہے ہیں، مزدور رکشا چلا رہے ہیں اور مل کے غریبوں سے جو کپاس اور راء مٹیرنیل خریدا تھا، ان کو ان کے پیسے نہیں دئے گئے ہیں اور بھو-مافیا نے وہاں قبضہ کر لیا ہے، زمین بیچ دی گئی ہے۔ میں آپ کے ذریعے مانئے منتری جی سے کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ اس زمین کو لوٹانا چاہئے اور ہمارے اثر پردیش کے ان سسکتے ہوئے مزدوروں کو روزگار ملنا چاہئے۔

مانئے اپ سبھا ادھیش مکش مہودے، میں کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ بھارت کی ارتھ-ویوسٹھا میں کپڑا ادھیوگ کا ہے۔ جوڑ استھان ہے۔ اودھیوگک اتپادن روزگار کے مواقع پیدا کرتا ہے اور ودیشی مدرا ارجت کرنے میں یہ چھیتر اہم رول ادا کرتا ہے۔ ورتمان میں اودھیوگک اتپادن میں اس کا استھان لگ بھگ 14 فیصد ہے، سکل اتپادن میں اس کا یوگدان 4 فیصد ہے اور ودیشی-آنے میں اس کا یوگدان 13.5 فیصد ہے۔ یہ انومانٹ 3.5 کروڑ لوگوں کو روزگار پردان کرتا ہے۔ اس میں بڑی تعداد میں مسلمان، انوسوچت جاتی، جن-جاتی کے لوگ اور مہیلانیں شامل ہیں۔ کپڑا ادھیوگک دیش میں کرشی کے بعد

روزگار بردان کرنے والا دوسرا بڑا چھوٹا ہے۔ اس لئے اس چھوٹے کی ورڈھی اور وکاس کا بھارتی ارتھ-ویوسٹھا سے سیدھا رشتہ ہے۔ دیش کے وسٹر ادھیوگ میں کپاس اور مانو نرمٹ دھاگوں کا انویات 56-44 فیصد ہے۔ ورتمان میں بھارت کپاس پیدا کرنے والا دنیا کا دوسرا بڑا دیش ہے اور یہاں کپاس کی پیداوار 41-3 لاکھ ٹن ہے، جو دنیا کے اتپادن کا 16 فیصد ہے۔

مائنے اپ سبھا ادھیکش مہودے، وشو اسٹر پر بھارت ریشم کا دوسرا بڑا اتپادک دیش ہے اور دنیا کے کچے ریشم کے اتپادن میں 18 فیصد کا یوگدان دیتا ہے۔ بھارت وہ بہت ساری چھمتائیں رکھتا ہے، جہاں سبھی طرح کے ریشم کے دھاگے پیدا ہوتے ہیں۔

مائنے اپ سبھا ادھیکش جی، میں کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ جب گاندھی جی نے یہ کہا کہ کھادی دھارن کرو، تو کھادی کے کپڑے کی کوالٹی کی بات نہیں تھی، بات تھی سماج کی اس سم-رستا کی، اس تانے بانے کی اور سماج کے اس آخری آدمی کی، جو سسک رہا تھا، جس تک آزادی کی ہوائیں آج بھی نہیں پہنچ رہی ہیں۔ لیکن اپ سبھا ادھیکش مہودے، میں کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ ہمارے کپڑے کے ادھیوگ کو جس نے نقصان پہنچایا، اس کے بارے میں بل کے اندر کوئی بات نہیں کی گئی ہے۔ اگر بنارس کا ساڑی ادھیوگ سسک رہا ہے، تو وہ اس لئے سسک رہا ہے کہ وہاں چین کے دھاگے نے قبضہ کر لیا ہے۔ چینی دھاگے نے بنارس کی ساڑی کو برباد کر دیا ہے۔ ابھی تیاگ جی چلے گئے، جیسا وہ کہہ رہے تھے اور پروفیسر صاحب کی ہر تقریر میں یہ بات کہی جاتی ہے، میں کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ ہم سودیشی کا نعرہ لگانے والے لوگ، ہم



سودیشی جاگرن چلانے والے لوگ، ہم سودیشی مائیتاؤں کو پھیلانے والے لوگ، ہم اس سرکار سے امید کرتے ہیں کہ کپڑے کے چھینتر میں اس نے جو فراخ دلی دکھائی ہے، اس کے اوپر پابندی لگاتے کے لئے وہ اس بل میں کہیں کوئی جگہ بنائے گی۔ اگر ہم کپڑے کا ادھیوگ سودیش پر ہی ادھارت رکھیں گے، تو اپنے دیش کے مزدوروں کو اس سے روزگار ملے گا، ہمارے کسانوں کو روزگار ملے گا، ہمارے نوجوانوں کو روزگار ملے گا اور بھارت کی آرتھک استتھی سدرڈ ہوگی۔ کھلی بازار ویوستھا ہمارے کپڑا ادھیوگ کو غرد میں لے جانے کا سب سے بڑا سادھن بنی ہوئی ہے۔ اس کے بارے میں بل میں ایک بات بھی نہیں کہی گئی ہے۔

مائٹے اپ سبھا ادھیکش جی، میں کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ آپ چھتیس گڑھ جائیے اور دیکھئے، وہاں پر چاپا کا جو نامور سلک ادھیوگ تھا، وہ سسک رہا ہے۔ آپ بھاگلپور چلے جائیے، وہاں کا سلک ادھیوگ ختم ہو رہا ہے۔ مجھے امید ہے کہ منتری جی ان سب باتوں کو بل میں جگہ دیں گے، ساتھ ہی میرے اس مشورے کو بھی شامل کریں گے کہ اگر کپڑا ادھیوگ سودیشی مائیتاؤں پر، سودیشی وچار دھارا پر اور سودیشی من پر ادھارت ہوگا، تو اس میں اضافہ ضرور ہوگا۔ ایسا کرنے سے ہمارے بھارت کا مان بھی بڑھے گا اور بھارت کی آرتھک ویوستھا بھی سدھرے گی، چونکہ کھیتی کے بعد اسی ادھیوگ کا دوسرا استھان ہے۔

آخر میں اس امید کے ساتھ کہ میرے سنشودھنوں پر مائٹے منتری جی غور کریں گے، میں اپنی بات کو ختم کرتا ہوں۔ شکریہ۔ (ختم شد)

श्रीमती जया बच्चन (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, हम सब इनसे एसोसिएट करते हैं।

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal): Thank you, Sir.

Hon. Vice-Chairman, Sir, before I start, I would like to make an appeal to you. I have never asked for extra time. If today I exceed the time-limit by two-three minutes, kindly excuse me, because the matter is very sensitive to me.

आज जो मुद्दा आनन्द जी और दूसरे आदरणीय सदस्यों ने उठाया, यह जो स्वदेशी की भावना है, 'Make in India' की भावना है, जिसको आज दोहराया जा रहा है, यह सदियों पुरानी भावना है। 110 साल पहले जब बंगाल में Anti-Partition Movement शुरू हुआ था, उस समय तीन चीजें उभरकर आई थीं। पहला, 'वंदे मातरम्' का स्लोगन, दूसरा, 'bonfire of foreign goods and boycott movement' और तीसरा, 'स्वदेशी'। स्वदेशी की भावना यहां तक पहुंची कि Scientist Dr. P.C. Roy जैसे महान इन्सान ने Bengal Chemicals खुद बनाया, साथ ही स्वदेशी की भावना से प्रेरित और अनुप्राणित होकर हिन्दुस्तान में जगह-जगह पर कॉटन मिल्स और दूसरी अन्य मिल्स बनने लगीं, जैसे स्वदेशी कॉटन मिल, बंग-लक्ष्मी कॉटन मिल, जो नेशनलाइजेशन के बाद एन.टी.सी. के अख्तियार में आ गईं। मैं पुराना इतिहास दोहराना नहीं चाहता हूं, लेकिन याद जरूर दिलाना चाहता हूं।

अभी मेरे पास 2013-14 की जो एनुअल रिपोर्ट है, regarding the NTC (National Textile Corporation), इससे पता चलता है कि 103 एन.टी.सी. मिलें बन्द हो चुकी हैं, सिर्फ 23 running mills हैं। यह रिकॉर्ड थोड़ा-बहुत अलग हो सकता है, यही रिकॉर्ड मंत्री जी बताएंगे। मेरे पास जो एनुअल रिपोर्ट है, उसी के आधार पर मैं यह उल्लेख कर रहा हूं। 103 एन.टी.सी. मिलें बन्द हो चुकी हैं, सिर्फ 23 मिलें चल रही हैं। सबसे ज्यादा closed mills महाराष्ट्र, तमिलनाडु, आन्ध्र प्रदेश, केरल, कर्णाटक, मध्य प्रदेश, उत्तर प्रदेश, पश्चिमी बंगाल और गुजरात में हैं, एक या दो बिहार और ओडिशा में भी हैं। यह हालत कैसे बन गई हमारी 103 मिल्स बन्द हो गईं और सिर्फ 23 ही चालू रहीं? इसका मतलब तो यही है कि सरकार का इन पर ठीक से ध्यान नहीं था।

Sir, rampant corruption, mismanagement and inefficiency to infinity have led the mills to close down their shutters. And what was the fate of the labourers?

Sir, I would like to quote from another Report published by the Government. It was in reply to the questions raised in the Committee on Public Undertakings, (CoPU). On pages 1 and 2 of the Report, the NTC authorities, or the Textile Ministry, admit, "The original scheme envisaged closure of 66 unviable mills and revival of 53 viable mills. NTC has so far closed 78 mills. As on 1st June, 2013, 63,188 employees have gone for MVRS, from April, 2002 onwards, and has reduced the manpower from 90,000 to 8,214 employees." इसका मतलब करीब 82,000 मजदूरों का काम खत्म हो गया। They have been rendered jobless. This is the situation. Now, why is this Bill required? In the Statement of Objects and Reasons, it has been stated very clearly that the NTC authorities want to continue with the leasehold rights. Why? Again I am quoting from the Report of COPU at page 35, point Nos.3 and 4, with your kind permission. "NTC



[Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Roy]

started selling obsolete plant and machinery of its mills slated to be closed under the revival scheme approved by BIFR and also making way to sell the building debris and surplus land." I am putting emphasis on 'surplus land' because the situation is that everybody's eye is on land. The land sharks are roaming around in the corridors of power every time to have access to Government land at a throw-away price. This new Government has come with promises. I would appeal to the new Government that they should not play the role of बिकाऊ सरकार, कि हम सब बेच देंगे, माइंस बेच देंगे, नेशनल एसेट्स बेच देंगे और पी.एस.यूज बेच देंगे। अगर आप 'मेक इन इंडिया' आदर्श से उद्भूत हैं, अनुप्राणित हैं, तो आपको बिकाऊ सरकार का रोल प्ले नहीं करना चाहिए, बल्कि आप दूसरा रास्ता देखिए, दूसरी राह पर चलने की कोशिश कीजिए। Now, Sir, point No.4, "NTC thereafter would only start the sale of such land becoming eligible for sale, but most of the States did not give permission for sale of NTC mills' land giving one or the reason." This is very important. "NTC could not make any major headway till the sale of five Mumbai mill lands took place simultaneously, surrendering two Mumbai mill lands to Maharashtra Government and other organizations with the permission of Supreme Court in the year 2005." Therefore, there were serious objections from different States against the sale of NTC land. Why? I have submitted four amendments to this Bill. On what your Government wants to do, I have nothing to say except that if the original lesser is any State, even after an attempt on the part of the Government to revive the sick textile units if the purpose has been frustrated and it cannot go ahead with the manufacturing or production of textile in the units, in that event the land must go back to the States because after all it is the property of the State and the Central Government cannot encroach upon the assets of the State Governments. It will be against the principle of our federal character. That is why I have submitted four amendments. I would appeal to the hon. Minister to consider these amendments and if an assurance comes from the Minister that the interest of the States will be protected in the Rules, then certainly I will withdraw the amendments. With these words, Sir, I conclude. Thank you, very much.

**श्री शरद यादव (बिहार) :** उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, इस बिल पर लोगों ने विस्तार से बोल दिया है और मैं सोचता हूँ कि हर तरह का पक्ष इस पर आया है। मैं इस बिल के हक में खड़ा हुआ हूँ, लेकिन एक शर्त के साथ खड़ा हुआ हूँ। यह जमीन आज नहीं तो कल मुम्बई में बिक चुकी है और यह जमीन हजारों एकड़ है। और यह पूरे शहर के भीतर और शहर के अंदर आ गई है। इसलिए बिल तो लाना जरूरी था कि यह सरकार के हाथ में तो आए। तो इसके समर्थन में मैं खड़ा हूँ। फिर साथियों ने बहुत से सुझाव दिए। मैं उन सुझावों को दोहराऊंगा नहीं, लेकिन मैं एक सुझाव इनके साथ देना चाहता हूँ कि किसी भी कीमत पर यह जमीन भारत सरकार के हाथ में हो। अभी

सुखेन्दु शेखर राय जी बोल रहे थे कि यह स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की हो। मैं इन दोनों बातों पर सहमत हूँ। लेकिन यह जमीन हजारों साल से किसानों की थी और दस्तकारों की थी। हमने दस्तकारी के सवाल को जिस तरह तबाह किया है, इस देश की गरीबी का वास्ता उससे बहुत ज्यादा है। यानी, पूरी आजादी की लड़ाई का भी लोगों ने जिक्र किया। महात्मा जी खुद दस्तकार हो गए थे, यानी देश की यह इतनी बड़ी चिंता थी। लेकिन यह दुनिया की नकल करके जो विस्तार हुआ तो वह होना चाहिए, आप बाजार को रोक नहीं सकते। लेकिन निश्चित तौर पर जो आपके पास ताकत है, आपके पास पूंजी है, आपके पास स्किल है उसे नहीं बचाएंगे तो हमारी हालत चीज के बनिस्बत हिन्दुस्तान की ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया) :** आर्डर प्लीज।

**श्री शरद यादव :** मेरी मुश्किल यह है कि मैं बिना शांति बोल नहीं सकता।

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि भारत के हाथ में ही कौशल है। हमारे सारे देश की संस्कृति और तहजीब का यह शरीर ही सबसे बड़ी नियामत है, मशीन नहीं। चाहे आयुर्वेद हो और चाहे दस्तकारी हो ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया) :** कृपया आपस में बात न करें।

**श्री शरद यादव :** हम तो आते ही रहते हैं और आए हैं इसलिए कि कुछ नई बात रखूंगा इसमें। तो हमारा सारा का सारा दर्शन मशीन पर नहीं है। हम बैक टू नेचर हैं, नेचर के साथ हमारा कभी conflict नहीं हुआ और इसी के जरिए हमने अपने जीवनयापन के रास्ते खोजे। उन रास्तों में हर गांव में बाजार की जरूरत ही नहीं थी इस देश में। बाजार में हमारे लोगों को जाने की कभी जरूरत ही नहीं थी। वहीं सारी आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति होती थी, उसमें से एक कपड़ा भी था। हिन्दुस्तान में कपड़े के इतने बड़े पैमाने पर उद्योग थे कि हिन्दुस्तान का जो एक्सपोर्ट था, वह आधे यूरोप में था, पूरे गल्फ में था। यानी, हमारे पास एक थाती थी, जो अंगुलियों का हमारे हाथ में कमाल था। हमारी अंगुलियों में जो कमाल है वह दुनिया में बहुत कम है, चीन के पास है।

**श्री भूपिंदर सिंह (ओडिशा) :** आज भी है।

**श्री शरद यादव :** आज भी है, मैं उसी पर आ रहा हूँ। यानी, सदियों से हमारे संस्कारों में, अंगुलियों में कमाल है। इसे हमने इस्तेमाल नहीं किया। आज दुनिया ऐसी बनी है जो ग्लोबल हुई है, उसमें यह है कि आदमी वेराइटी चाहता है। यानी, दुनिया का जो बहुत सम्पन्न और पूरी तरह से सम्पत्ति का हकदार बन गया है, वह नहीं चाहता कि हमारे आपके जैसे कपड़े पहने, हमारे आपके जैसे मकान बनाए। वह बिल्कुल अलग चीज चाहता है। तो इसलिए मेरा निवेदन यह है कि जब मैं केन्द्र में 1989 में टेक्सटाइल्स मिनिस्टर था, अभी आप हैं, तो मैंने पहला काम किया कि जो दस्तकार लोग हैं, जो हाथ के कारीगर हैं, जो मधुबनी के लोग हैं, चाहे वे ट्राइबल एरिया के लोग हैं, चाहे वे आपके छत्तीसगढ़ में और कटक में लोहे के कारीगर हैं, यानी उनके पास लोहे की अद्भुत पुरानी कला है। वह दिल्ली हाट में हमने बनवाया। मंत्री जी, आप चले जाइए। दिल्ली हाट में जितनी भीड़ है, उतनी नए बने बाजारों में नहीं है। समाज में जितने ऊंचे तबके के लोग हैं, जो

[श्री शरद यादव]

अलग रहते हैं, अलग चलते हैं, अलग उड़ते हैं, अलग बसते हैं, वे आपको दिल्ली हाट में अवश्य मिल जाएंगे, क्योंकि वहां उनको वैरायटी मिलती है। आज का बाजार किसी भी चीज की एक सी शक्ल बना देता है, लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान के दस्तकारों में आज भी ऐसे लोग बचे हुए हैं, जो अलग रूप देते हैं। मैं आपसे यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जैसे पहले जमीन को बेच दिया, मुम्बई में बेच दिया, दूसरी जगह बेच दिया, आप इसको उस तरह मत बेचिए। या तो आप इसको राज्य सरकार को दे दीजिए या ऐसा कुछ कीजिए। मैं तो कहता हूँ कि किसी को मत दीजिए, हिन्दुस्तान की दस्तकारी के लिए इसका इस्तेमाल कीजिए, क्योंकि वह रोजगार से भरी हुई है, जिसका सदियों से आपके संस्कारों और शरीर में गहरा असर है। आपकी उंगलियों में ही ऐसा कमाल है, जिससे ताजमहल निकलता है, आपकी उंगलियों के कमाल से ही खजुराहो बना, जिसमें हार्ड स्टोन से बनी हुई मूर्तियां हैं। आप कोणार्क को देखिए। क्या कोई दुनिया में इस तरह के हार्ड स्टोन का ऐसा स्टेच्यू बना सकता है? आज भी दुनिया से लोग ताजमहल देखने आ रहे हैं, खजुराहो, कोणार्क को देखने आ रहे हैं। वे आपके किसी एअरपोर्ट को देखने नहीं आ रहे हैं, क्योंकि ऐसे एअरपोर्ट तो वहां कई बने हुए हैं। यहां आप तो बड़ी-बड़ी, ऊंची-ऊंची बिल्डिंग्स खड़ी कर रहे हैं, आप चीन चले जाएं, ऐसी बिल्डिंग्स से चीन पट गया है, यूरोप जाओगे तो वहां भी देखोगे कि पूरा पटा हुआ है। उसकी ऐसी स्थिति इसलिए है, क्योंकि दो-ढाई सौ साल तो उसने दुनिया को गुलाम रखा है। इसलिए मेरा आपसे कहना है कि यह जो जमीन है, इसे बेचा न जाए।

महोदय, हमारा हिन्दुस्तान का जो दस्तकारी का आंदोलन था, जो आप कपड़े से लेकर देशी और स्वदेशी की बात कर रहे हैं, वह बाजार आपके ही नहीं बल्कि देश के सभी लोगों के दिमाग में बहुत गहरे से घुस गया है। आप लाइए, लेकिन एक बात जरूर करिए कि यह जमीन जो है, हिन्दुस्तान के उन बेरोजगारों, हर तरह से निकाल दिए गए, बरबाद और तबाह कर दिए गए दस्तकारों के लिए उससे उनका कोई ठिकाना बनाइए। उसमें आप अच्छे से अच्छा बाजार खड़ा कर दीजिए। आप देखिए, दिल्ली हाट जो है, वह सभी हाटों से ज्यादा ग्राहक लाता है, सबसे ज्यादा यहां बिक्री होती है और यहां कारीगर बैठते हैं। इस बिल का तो मैं समर्थन करता हूँ, लेकिन जो यह जमीन आप बचा रहे हैं, यह बेचने के लिए नहीं होनी चाहिए, जैसे कि आपने मॉडर्न फूड बेच दिया, जैसे हमने कौड़ियों के दाम अपने होटल्स बेचे हैं। यह जमीन जो है, यह देश की संपत्ति है। यह ऐसी संपत्ति है, जिसकी हमें रखवाली करनी चाहिए, जिसे हिन्दुस्तान की हजारों वर्षों की परंपरा को ज़िंदा रखने के लिए इस्तेमाल करना चाहिए और हमें उसके लिए एक बाजार देना चाहिए। जो दस्तकार मिट गए हैं, लुट गए हैं, निकल गए हैं और आज भी घिसटते-घिसटते जी रहे हैं, चाहे नॉर्थ ईस्ट के हों, या जैसा बनारस का यहां जिक्र किया गया। हिन्दुस्तान में आज तो ऐसी कोई जगह नहीं है, जो बनारस जैसी न हो। हर जगह अलग-अलग किस्म के कपड़े बनते हैं, अलग-अलग किस्म के गलीचे बनते हैं, अलग-अलग किस्म के ऊनी कपड़े बनते हैं और इतनी मार के बाद भी लोग आज उसे बनाते हैं।

महोदय, मैं आपको यह भी बता दूँ कि मैं टैक्सटाइल्स का मिनिस्टर रहा हूँ। कुछ लोग चाइल्ड लेबर की बात चलाते हैं। मैं कहता हूँ कि संगीत सीखना बचपन में हो सकता है। क्या 12 साल का लड़का संगीत नहीं सीखता? सरोद या सितार या तबला बजाना, यह तो बचपन की उंगलियां साधने से ही होता है और ये बच्चे चाइल्ड लेबर में नहीं आते हैं। इसी तरह कपड़ा बुनने

वाले, मिश्री का काम करने वाले, इस तरह के दस्तकारी का काम करने वाले बच्चे, वे चाइल्ड लेबर में नहीं आते। इसलिए हमें यह भी तय करना चाहिए कि चाइल्ड लेबर में कौन आएगा? हां, होटल में काम करने वाले, घर में अन्याय के साथ काम करने वाले जो बच्चे हैं, उनको आप चाइल्ड लेबर में लाइए, लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान की जो हमारी विरासत है, पूंजी है दस्तकारी, उसको देखिए। दस्तकारी से, अपनी कारीगरी से ताजमहल बनाने वाले क्या सिर्फ बड़ी उम्र में आकर उसे बना देते हैं? वे तो बचपन में सीखे हुए लोग थे, जो ईरान से, दूसरी सब जगहों से आए। आप ऐसी दस्तकारी का कमाल उनकी उंगलियों में बचपन से पैदा करोगे, या बाद में पैदा करोगे? इसलिए मेरा आपसे कहना है कि आज भी हमारे यहां दुनिया के जितने टूरिस्ट आ रहे हैं, वे आपको देखने नहीं आ रहे हैं, हजारों वर्ष पहले के जो दस्तकार हैं उनके कमाल को देखने आ रहे हैं, जिन्हें हमने भूलने का काम किया है। हमने उन्हें भूलने का काम किया और इस कारण कंगाली, दरिद्रता, भूख है और दुनिया में हम पिछड़े हुए हैं। आप इस जमीन को ले रहे हैं। यह जमीन कानपुर, मुम्बई, अहमदाबाद, कोलकाता और आन्ध्र प्रदेश के शहरों में लोग बता रहे थे। यह हर जगह है। अहमदाबाद में तो बहुत बड़ी जगह में इंडस्ट्री थी, लेकिन उजड़ गए। मैं मंत्री जी से कह रहा हूं कि आप इस बिल को लेकर आए हैं, यह ठीक है, लेकिन इस जमीन को दूसरी जगह नहीं बेचना। यह बेचने का भी खेल है। अभी आपको ये कह रहे हैं कि यह बिल ले आओ, जमीन हाथ में रख लो। मैं तो बहुत दिन सरकारों में रहा हूं। मुझे मालूम है कि बेचने की कैसी प्रक्रिया चलती है। पता ही नहीं चलता कि रात-रात में कब बिक गई। इसलिए इस बारे में मेरा साफ कहना है कि इस जमीन को बेचा नहीं जाना चाहिए। यह इस बिल में तो नहीं है, लेकिन ये सारी जगहें और टैक्सटाइल मिल जहां नहीं चल पा रही हैं, हालांकि लोगों ने प्रयास किया कि चलाओ, चल सकती है, तो चलाओ, लेकिन जहां मिल नहीं चल रही है, वहां जैसे 'दिल्ली हाट' है, उसी पैटर्न पर पूरे देश में, "हाट" बनाने का काम कीजिए, जिससे हिन्दुस्तान के जो बचे हुए दस्तकार हैं, उन्हें बचाया जा सके।

आज चीन ने दुनिया भर के बाजारों को पाट दिया, लेकिन उसने अपने दस्तकारों को नहीं मारा। आज वही दस्तकार उसके काम आ रहे हैं, लेकिन हमने अपने दस्तकार मार दिए। हम और चीन बराबर थे, लेकिन अब हम पीछे रह गए। आप अपने मंत्रालय में बहस करके इसे ठीक कीजिए और इस जमीन को न बिकने दीजिए। आज मैं इस हाउस में यह कहने के लिए ही वापस आया हूं कि इस जमीन के बारे में एक बिल और लाइए तथा 'दिल्ली हाट' जैसी जगह बनाने के लिए सब जमीनों को हाट बनाने के लिए दे दीजिए और हिन्दुस्तान के दस्तकारों को बचाने का काम कीजिए। इससे आप हिन्दुस्तान में अमर हो जाएंगे। हमारे देश से सबसे ज्यादा एक्सपोर्ट, जब बाजार ठप हो गए, तब भी हैंडलूम का ही था, हाथ की दस्तकारी की चीजों का ही था। आप पता लगा लीजिए। बाजार ठप हो गया, तो आपकी सब चीजें बेकार हो गईं और आपके यहां भी रिसेशन आ गया, लेकिन आपके यहां का हाथ का बना सामान दुनिया में बिक रहा था। इसलिए, इन्हीं बातों के साथ मेरी आपसे विनती है कि आप एक नया बिल लाइए और इस जमीन को हाट-बाजार के लिए दे दीजिए, तभी इस बिल का मतलब होगा, नहीं तो इसका उद्देश्य सफल नहीं होगा। पता नहीं आप कब तक मिनिस्टर रहते हैं, यदि कोई दूसरा आ गया, तो इस जमीन को कहीं बेच न दे।

**श्री उपसभापति (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया) :** नहीं ऐसा तो मत कहिए।

**श्री शरद यादव :** मैं आने वाले सभी मंत्रियों के लिए कह रहा हूँ कि यह जमीन बिकनी नहीं चाहिए।

**अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्री (डा. नजमा ए. हेपतुल्ला) :** माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, यदि आपकी इजाजत हो, तो मैं एक बात कहना चाहती हूँ।

**श्री उपसभापति :** जी हाँ।

**डा. नजमा ए. हेपतुल्ला :** सर, यहां सलीम साहब ने बोला कि चायना से सिल्क आ रहा है। उन्होंने ठीक बात कही। सिल्क चायना से इम्पोर्ट होने की वजह से हमारी सैरीकल्वर की पूरी इंडस्ट्री खत्म हो रही है। सैरीकल्वर की जो इंडस्ट्री कर्णाटक, बिहार, ओडिशा, आन्ध्र प्रदेश और पूरे हिन्दुस्तान में है, वह इसके कारण खत्म हो रही है। मंत्री महोदय, मेरे साथी हैं, मैं उनसे भी बोल सकती थी, मगर मैं हाउस में यह बात कहना चाहती हूँ कि जो सिल्क वहां से आ रहा है, जब तक आप उसके वहां से अपने देश में आने को बन्द नहीं करेंगे, तब तक हमारी सिल्क इंडस्ट्री, जो हैंडलूम भी बनाते हैं, साड़ियां बुनते हैं, कपड़ा बुनते हैं, वह खत्म होती रहेगी और जो हमारी गांव की इंडस्ट्री है, जो सैरीकल्वर की हमारी गांव की इंडस्ट्री है, वह भी खत्म हो जाएगी।

**SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY:** Sir, I associate myself with the point raised by the hon. Minister.

**SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN:** Sir, I associate myself with the point raised by the hon. Minister.

**SHRI T. RATHINAVEL (Tamil Nadu):** Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak on the Textile Undertakings Nationalisation Laws (Amendment and Validation) Bill, 2014. At the outset, I would like to thank our beloved leader, Makkal Mudhalavar Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi Amma for enabling me to speak in this House on this Bill that seeks to help NTC and the working class. In 1974, at the height of recession found in the textile sector, many textile mills in the private sector were facing closure. In order to revive the sick mills and to help the working class and to save the mills in the private sector, the Union Government stepped in. The National Textile Corporation (NTC) was established to take over such textile mills in order to maintain the production and productivity level. This was then seen as a measure to save the textile workers in many parts of the country. Now this Bill seeks to vest with the Union Government's PSU, the NTC, all the land that was with those mills at the time of its being taken over by the NTC under Central Ordinance. I would also like to urge upon the hon. Minister to take all steps to revive all the sick mills in the State of Tamil Nadu by allotting sufficient funds for modernization and expansion of these sick units. The sick mills, referred to the Bureau of Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR), be taken out of it and we should take all

steps to revive them. As one who has been touched by the changes that have been taking place over the years, I would like to bring to the notice of the Textiles Minister the need to meet the requirements of the workers in these mills which have to be revived in right earnest. Unless the workers are enthused with permanent positions and with better service conditions, we may not be able to improve the productivity of every worker which is the mainstay for running a textile mill. Unlike many other shop floors of other industries, textile and spinning mills require workers contributing with utmost care. Hence, I urge upon the Government to take up the welfare of the NTC employees. I would like to point out here that the Government of Tamil Nadu, guided by our revolutionary leader and the People's Chief Minister, Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi Amma, is liberal in increasing the wages and extending 10 per cent of bonus to the workers of the cooperative spinning mills in Tamil Nadu. The Centre may study this liberal approach of our Government to extend such facilities to textile workers all over the country.

I urge upon the Union Government to bring forth a package to increase the production in these areas by way of extending subsidies and financial assistance to the needy units so that job opportunities and production increase positively. I also urge upon the Union Government that in this competitive economic scene, we need to modernise all the NTC Mills spread across the country to give them a competitive edge. I hope that the Government is moving this Bill only to continue to run these mills in the interest of strengthening the Central PSUs and to safeguard the textile workers and their dependents. I would like to take this opportunity to request the hon. Minister to kindly approve the proposals sent by the Government of Tamil Nadu for the setting up of the Textile Apparel Parks in many parts of Tamil Nadu, including one at the Tiruchirapally District.

With these words, I conclude my speech and support the Bill.

**श्री सालिम अन्सारी** (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने इस महत्वपूर्ण बिल पर मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए शुक्रिया। आज माननीय मंत्री जी यह जो बिल लाए हैं, 2014 में महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी ने जो एक ऑर्डिनेंस जारी किया था, उसी में अमेंडमेंट के लिए यह आज आया है। चूंकि हमने 1974 और 1975 में दो ऐक्ट्स बनाए थे, तो हमारे ये दोनों ऐक्ट्स बहुत कमजोर थे। उन ऐक्ट्स के कमजोर होने के कारण जो मिलें बंद थीं, उनके लिए कुछ मिल-मालिक सुप्रीम कोर्ट में गए और 2011 में माननीय सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने उनको मिल की जमीन देने का फैसला दे दिया था। उसे रोकने के लिए फिर आनन-फानन में एक ऑर्डिनेंस लाया गया, चूंकि उसके बाद इलेक्शन का समय आ गया था, जिसकी वजह से यह अमेंडमेंट बिल पेश नहीं हो पाया था, तो अब यह बिल आया है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह कहना चाहता हूं कि यह जो टेक्सटाइल बिल है, यह हिन्दुस्तान में, जहां सबसे बड़ा उद्योग खेती है, वहां दूसरे नंबर पर अगर कोई रोजगार देता है, तो वह टेक्सटाइल है। इस धंधे में हमारे लेबर्स, वीवर्स, मजदूर, बुनकर बड़े

[श्री सालिम अन्सारी]

पैमाने पर जुटे थे और खास तौर से उत्तर प्रदेश, जहां का मैं रहने वाला हूं, वहां भी इसकी बहुत बड़ी सनअतें हैं। और बहुत सी मिलें सरकार ने लगायीं, एन.टी.सी. ने भी लगायीं तथा कुछ राज्य सरकारों ने भी लगायीं, लेकिन सरकार की अनदेखी के कारण, सरकार की बेतवज्जही के कारण एक के बाद एक धीरे-धीरे सारी मिलें बंद हो गयीं। आज बड़े पैमाने पर दस्तकार, मजदूर और बुनकर बेकार घूम रहे हैं। ठीक है, आज आप बिल लाए हैं। इस बिल से यह जरूर होगा कि जो बीमार मिलें हैं, जो बंद पड़ी मिलें हैं, उन मिलों की ज़मीनों को आप बचा लेंगे, लेकिन जैसा कि अभी शरद जी ने कहा, उन मिलों की जमीनों को बचाने का मतलब यह नहीं है कि फिर आप उनकी कहीं ख़ुर्द-बुर्द कर दें। उसमें आप कुछ कीजिए। हमारे जो वीवर्स हैं, जो बुनकर हैं, वे बड़ी तादाद में हैं और वे सब आपकी तरफ नज़रें उठाकर देख रहे हैं कि सरकार हमारे लिए कुछ करेगी। वे छोटे-छोटे गरीब लोग हैं जो रोज़ कुआं खोदते हैं और पानी पीते हैं। इन मिलों के बंद होने से आज लेबर बहुत बड़ी भुखमरी के कगार पर हैं। वे बेकार पड़े हैं और आपकी तरफ नज़रें उठाकर देख रहे हैं कि नयी सरकार आयी है, वह हमारे लिए कुछ करेगी। माननीय मंत्री जी, आप उनके लिए कुछ कीजिए। आप बिल लेकर आए हैं, हम इसका स्वागत करते हैं कि कम से कम इस बिल के मुकम्मल होने से उन जमीनों को बचाया जा सकेगा। सर, उन मिलों की जमीनें पहले तो बहुत सस्ती थीं, आज उनकी कीमत इतनी बढ़ गयी है कि सारे भू-माफिया और उस तरह के तमाम दलाल उन जमीनों पर नज़रें गाड़े हुए हैं और बहुत सी मिलों की जमीनों पर धीरे-धीरे कब्ज़ा हो चुका है, बहुत से मिल-मालिक उन पर अपना कब्ज़ा किए हुए हैं। सरकार से मेरी अपील है कि इस बिल के पास होने के बाद आप प्रयास करिए और एक बार कोशिश कीजिए। बीच में जो 78 मिलें एन.टी.सी. की थीं, आपने हिम्मत जुटाकर उनमें से 23 मिलों को चालू किया। जब आपने उन 23 मिलों को चालू किया तो आपको फायदा भी हुआ, बड़े पैमाने पर फायदा हुआ, 2010, 2011 और 2012 में आपको फायदा हुआ। उसके बाद 2013 में आपने उन्हें बंद कर दिया कि उनमें लॉस हो रहा है। लॉस का भी कारण माननीय मंत्री जी ने बताया है कि कपास का दाम बढ़ गया, रेशम का दाम बढ़ गया, जिसकी वजह से हमें उन्हें बंद करना पड़ा। आप चार साल तो मुनाफा कमाते हैं और एक साल अगर घाटा हो जाता है तो आप मिल बंद कर देते हैं। आप उसका उपाय तो कीजिए। वे लाखों मजदूर, जो उन मिलों में काम करते हैं, रोज़ कुआं खोदते हैं, रोज़ पानी पीते हैं, आप उनके बारे में तो सोचिए कि वे कहां जाएंगे? उनका परिवार भुखमरी के कगार पर आ गया है। आपने ये दो लाइनें कहकर उन मिलों को बंद कर दिया कि हमें लॉस हो रहा है। चार साल तक आपने मुनाफा कमाया, वह ठीक है। एक साल आपको लॉस हुआ तो आपने उन्हें बंद कर दिया। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से कहना चाहूंगा कि आप हिम्मत जुटाइए। आप टेक्सटाइल के क्षेत्र में क्यों झील के पानी की तरह जमे हुए हैं? आज आप देखिए, जापान और चाइना अपना कपड़ा बनाकर केवल हिन्दुस्तान में ही नहीं, बल्कि दुनिया की मार्किट्स में छाए हुए हैं। एक वक्त था, जब हिन्दुस्तान का कपड़ा दुनिया के बेशतर मुल्कों में बिकता था। यहां के बेशतर बुनकर, यहां का मजदूर तबका खुश रहता था और बड़े पैमाने पर लोगों को रोज़गार मिलता था, लेकिन अफसोस की बात है कि सरकार की बेतवज्जही के कारण ये मिलें बंद हो गयीं। हम जिस इलाके के हैं, उत्तर प्रदेश के, हमारे कुछ शहरों में दो-तीन बड़ी-बड़ी मिलें थीं। एक उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार की थी, दो एन.टी.सी. की मिलें थीं। वे भी बंद हो गयीं। बड़े पैमाने पर जो गरीब बुनकर



हैं, पहले सरकार उनको सूत देती थी, लेकिन आपने उन्हें सूत देना बंद कर दिया। गरीब बुनकर सूत लाता था और साड़ी, धोती, गमछा तैयार करता था। सरकार उस माल को खरीद लेती थी और उसके बदले में उसे 70 परसेंट पेमेंट तथा 30 परसेंट मैटेरियल दे देती थी। गरीब बुनकर खाते थे, जीते थे, उनका परिवार चलता था, लेकिन सरकार ने वह काम बंद कर दिया। अब छोटा बुनकर, जिसके पास पूंजी नहीं है, जिसके पास ट्रेक्टर नहीं है, वह मंडियों में अपना माल लाकर नहीं बेच सकता। आज आधुनिक जमाना है, टेक्सटाइल का जमाना है, बड़ी-बड़ी मिलें हैं, उन बड़ी मिलों के सामने, जो छोटे-छोटे वीवर्स हैं, जो बुनकर हैं, वे बेचारे नहीं टिक पाते। सरकार उनको पुष्टपनाही देती थी, लेकिन सरकार ने वह भी बंद कर दिया। आज पूर्वांचल के इलाके में, चाहे खलीलाबाद हो, बस्ती हो, भदोही हो, मऊ हो, बनारस हो, इन तमाम इलाकों के बुनकर आज भुखमरी के कगार पर हैं, वे बेचारे रिक्षा चलाने पर मजबूर हैं, जबकि यही सनअत, टेक्सटाइल के क्षेत्र में यही वीवर्स, यही बुनकर अपनी साड़ियों के माध्यम से, अपने कपड़ों के माध्यम से इस देश की पहचान को बनाते थे।

**(श्री उपसभापति पीठासीन हुए।)**

जैसा कि अभी डा. नज़मा जी ने कहा कि हम कपास बाहर से लेते हैं, हम रेशम बाहर से लेते हैं, पहले किसान कपास पैदा करता था, रुई पैदा करना था और सरकार उसे खरीदती थी। अब सरकार रुई भी नहीं लेती, कपास भी नहीं लेती। अब किसान भी भुखमरी के कगार पर पहुंच गए हैं। इस देश में रेशम बनता था, उसी रेशम से हम रेशमी साड़ियां बनाते थे। जो रेशम कीटाणुओं से पैदा होता था, अब वह उद्योग भी बंद हो गया। **...(समय की घंटी)...** सारा उद्योग चौपट हो रहा है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी, आपसे यही अनुरोध करना चाहूंगा कि जमीनों को बचा लीजिए। आप वहां पर बुनकरों के लिए कढ़ाई केन्द्र खोलिए और कुछ ट्रेनिंग सेंटर्स खोलिए। अब आधुनिक जमाना आ गया है, अब कम्प्यूटर के माध्यम से साड़ियों के डिजाइन्स बनते हैं। जो गरीब वीवर्स हैं, जो पढ़े-लिखे नहीं हैं, उनके लिए कुछ कैम्प खोलिए, कुछ उनको सिखाइए, कुछ उनको ट्रेनिंग दीजिए ताकि ये गरीब बुनकर, गरीब परिवार दुनिया में मंडियों का मुकाबला कर सकें और अपना जीवन-यापन कर सकें। इन्हीं चंद अल्फाज़ के साथ, मैं अपनी बात खत्म करता हूं। शुक्रिया।

**श्री उपसभापति :** धन्यवाद। डा. टी. एन. सीमा।

DR. T. N. SEEMA (Kerala): Sir, this Bill has just one objective which is to continue with the leasehold rights vested in the National Textile Corporation on completion of the leasehold tenure. Since the content and intent of this Bill has nothing objectionable, my Party, CPI(M) supports this Bill. The cities like Mumbai, Gujarat and many other cities had a rich history of textile production, which was the golden era of textile industries and mills. But in the last many decades hundreds of mills have been closed down and turned into luxury apartments, residential estates and shining malls in cities like Mumbai. Most of the mills are in the heart of the cities. So naturally, developers and real estate people are eyeing on the prime land. There are many reports of irregularities in the use and sale of the land of several mills. So, NTC needs to be very cautious in the dealings of land and should strictly ensure that no fraud will be played.



[Dr. T. N. Seema]

Sir, NTC has been implementing the BIFT-approved revival scheme from 2002. As part of this, NTC has so far closed more than hundred mills. The fund for modernization was mobilized by selling the assets or land of sick mills which are already closed down. But the main thrust of modernization was to reduce the number of workers. NTC has reduced the number of its employees from 80,000 to about 8,000. That means a large share of funds meant for modernization has gone to the modified VRS scheme. Thus the modernization process by NTC has become a job killing process. This modernization process should be a process of expanding the capacity of NTC. Otherwise, the whole exercise will be futile. Sir, there is enough scope for expanding the production capacity of NTC. The per capital cloth available in our country is one of the lowest as compared to the global standard. It is a shameful situation. The per capita cloth availability is only 12 yards. So, there is enough scope for expanding the capacity. As part of modernization, NTC should take the responsibility to provide best-quality textile products at affordable prices to common people. Sir, there is a large scope of improvement in the textile industry in India. The Indian retail market provides plenty of opportunities. What is the experience of marketing in NTC? Last year, an MoU was signed between NTC and NHDC to boost the handloom productivity by using the NTC 84 outlets. Sir, what is the status of that joint venture? What are the plans to make NTC a more efficient player in the Indian and international markets? Sir, has NTC done any analysis of the condition of the mills which were included in the revival project? Out of 28 mills, which were listed for modernization, four are from Kerala. One of those mills is in Thiruvananthapuram, the Vijayamohini Mills. I am also from that place. In the last eight years of modernisation process, it helped the mill to achieve good productivity and better facilities. But, there is much scope for expansion. Now, I think, it does not have much scope for expansion.

The actual requirement of manpower in Vijayamohini Mill is 363 permanent workers for full production. The deficit of worker force is managed by appointing casual labourers on daily wages. Now, the company has almost 170 casual labourers on the roll. That means, almost half of the employees are on causal basis. So, there is no need to say that these employees are denied the social security and labour protection since they are not regular employees.

Sir, the NTC should ensure that, in the name of modernisation, workers are not deprived of their rights. Sir, scarcity of labour is prevailing in many places, including Tamil Nadu. Sir, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh have a rich tradition and culture of textile industry. But, they are also facing many challenges now. Many mills under the revival scheme need further modernisation. I am saying this because after the first stage

of modernisation, in the last eight years, their performance is declining. I know the experience of mills in Kerala where the performance is declining. So, there is a need for new kind of machinery with better technology for these mills.

Sir, there are other kind of mills which had a bitter experience, like Parvathi Mills in Kollam. Sir, you also very well know about that. This mill was taken over by the NTC years back. Later, it was included under PPP model for its revival. But, nothing has happened. I think tender was floated. But, nothing has happened. Now, this mill is almost closed. There is no work. Unfortunately, neither NTC nor the State Government is doing anything at all.

Modernisation programme in NTC should be on continuous basis to meet out the market challenges by ensuring quality product for both local and international markets.

Sir, the textile industry itself is ailing due to current trend of high raw-material cost and considerably low price for finished products. The economic policy of the Government is not protecting domestic producers or farmers. We know about it. Import of cheap textiles from other countries is a big challenge to the domestic textile sector. Hon. Najmaji has also pointed it out. So, giving full power of selling the lease land only to NTC would not solve the problems in the textile sector if the Government sincerely wants to make textile sector to grow, take necessary measure to strengthen the domestic producers starting from cotton and jute farmers, expand the modernisation process and intervene in the market.

With these points, I conclude. Thank you.

SHRI A.U. SINGH DEO (Odisha): Thank you Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir. Sir, the purpose of this amendment is to plug the loopholes in the existing law. And, the reason behind the proposed amendment, as per the Bill, is that the nationalisation of the textile undertakings, a large sum of money have been invested with a view to making the said textile undertakings viable. सर, पहले हम NTC का ट्रैक रिकार्ड देखें। उन्होंने 1968 में 119 सिक टैक्सटाइल मिल्स लीं, फिर और मिल्स लीं। उसके बाद उन सिक मिल्स को चलाने की कोशिश की। उसके बावजूद 78 मिल्स बंद हो गईं। अब 24 मिल्स चल रही हैं। सर, क्या इसमें हजारों वर्कर्स का नुकसान नहीं हुआ? जो टैक्सटाइल वर्कर्स थे, वे बेरोजगार हो गए। उनके लिए सरकार की क्या सोच है? यह जो एन.टी.सी. वेबसाइट है, यह कहती है कि मॉडर्नाइजेशन के लिए 1391.09 crores खर्च किए गए। Total area of land, जो उन्होंने बेचा है, जो 1533.09 crores है, इसमें उनको 6551 crores मिले और उन्होंने मॉडर्नाइजेशन में 1391.24 crores खर्च किए। मैं मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहूंगा कि 5,200 करोड़ रुपये, जो खर्च नहीं हुए, जिनका हिसाब नहीं हुआ, वे कहाँ गए? मंत्री जी उसका हिसाब दें। एन.टी.सी. का ट्रैक रिकॉर्ड कोई खास अच्छा नहीं है, इनके intentions अच्छे थे, एन.टी.सी. को दे दिया गया, उन्होंने चलाने की कोशिश की,

[Shri A.U. Singh Deo]

लेकिन जब चला नहीं पाए, तो वे वहीं कर रहे हैं, जो प्रिवियस मिल ओनर्स करते थे। ये जमीन बेच रहे हैं। इनकी self-financing schemes में जो financial viability है, उसमें ये और जमीन बेचना चाहते हैं। इनके पास 641.98 acre free-hold land है, lease-hold land 593.14 acres है और total surplus land 1235.12 acres है। ये इसको भी बेच देंगे। इन्होंने जो पहले बेचीं और अब जो इसको बेचेंगे तो क्या इससे हमारी टैक्सटाइल मिल्स चल पाएंगी? मंत्री जी हमें समझाएं कि इसका ब्लूप्रिंट क्या है? यह ठीक है कि हम बिल्डर्स को समर्थन नहीं देते, उनके पास ज़मीन नहीं जानी चाहिए। इन्होंने यह अच्छा किया है कि एन.टी.सी. के स्ट्रेन्थन करके लेने की सोची, पर ये इसको चलाएंगे कैसे? ये चाइना से, थाइलैंड और अन्य जगहों से, यहां से हमारे सामने यह टैक्सटाइल कंपीटीशन आ रहा है, उनसे कैसे कंपीट करेंगे? मंत्री जी इसका ब्लूप्रिंट बताएं, समझाएं। क्या ये बिना ब्लूप्रिंट बनाए ही टेक-ओवर कर गए या इन्होंने टेक-ओवर करने की सोची? सर, मेरे पास ऐसे कई instances लिखे हुए हैं, जिसमें जब इन्होंने प्राइवेट ओनर्स से लेना चाहा, I am not battling for the private owners or for the mill owners. I am not supporting them. But, मैं factual instances देना चाहता हूं। एक पोद्दार मिल है, मुंबई में और भी ऐसी मिल्स हैं, जिनसे इन्होंने mis-management by loss के ऊपर मिल्स ले लीं। But they were struck down by the highest court, the Supreme Court. To circumvent that, they have brought this Ordinance and this particular Amendment. Sir, the means justify the end. ठीक है, जो भी है, उन्होंने ली हैं, पर क्या ये यह बता पाएंगे कि वहां पर हमारे जितने वर्कर्स थे, जो बेरोजगार हुए हैं, who have lost their jobs, who are dying of poverty, what is the plan of the Government? Are they going to take them over in the new plans? Do they have a list of these people, who were working there earlier? Are they going to take them over? ...**(समय की घंटी)**... सर, थोड़ा टाइम और दें। मैं जानना चाहूंगा - अब आपने दो-तीन बार घंटी बजा दी है, इसलिए मैं ज्यादा बहस नहीं करूंगा, मैं मंत्री जी से खाली नहीं प्रश्न करूंगा कि आप बताएं कि हमारे जो jobless workers हैं, वे कितने हैं, आप उनको कैसे reinstate करेंगे, उनके बारे में आपका क्या प्लान है आपका ब्लूप्रिंट क्या है? आप जो यह कहते हैं कि after this Ordinance is over and the land is secure with you, NTC will not start selling the land as you have been doing in the past and that the land will remain with you. Thirdly, a good suggestion has come from one of my elder Members here that in case the NTC fails to profitise the textile mills owned in different States, then they must devolve them back to those States. That is a must. Sir, I want to end by saying that this Government's प्रधानमंत्री जी ने कहा था कि कोई रेट्रोस्पेक्टिव लॉज नहीं आएंगे, कोई रेट्रोस्पेक्टिव टैक्स नहीं लगेंगे, तो मैं कहूंगा कि यह जो अमेंडमेंट है, यह रेट्रोस्पेक्टिव है। But, as I have said, means justifies the end and I would be very grateful to the hon. Minister if he could tell us where the balance money has gone, what he would like to do, to reinstate these workers who are jobless today and also what is the blueprint for making NTC profitable in future, in comparison to China in supply of material, in comparison to Thailand, Ceylon, etc.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much, Mr. A.U. Singh Deo. Shrimati Gundu Sudharani.

SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI (Telangana): Sir, thank you very much for permitting me to speak on this Bill which is close to my heart as I myself hail from a weaving community and closely seen the troubles and turbulence in the lives of weavers and workers who have been striving hard to earn two square meals a day.

Sir, I wholeheartedly support the Bill moved by the hon. Textile Minister. The objective was noble when the Government had taken a decision to nationalize 119 mills not only to protect the workers but also to give a fillip to cotton and cotton-made cloth and also to compete with synthetic yarn. But, unfortunately, we are losing ground to private mills not only in manufacture, adopting technology, but also in marketing cotton products.

I agree with the hon. Minister that the Bill is not to sell the land under NTC which runs into 1,250 acres located in prime areas of the country but to revive the left out mills. It is good that nobody has objected this Ordinance, because this Ordinance has been issued in the interest of the workers and mills and to shield NTC from rent control laws that would have been used to evict some of the sick textile units.

Sir, taking advantage of this debate, I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister a few issues relating to my Warangal district in Telangana region. In 2004, the then CM, Shri N. Chandrababu Naidu, announced setting up of an Apparel Textile Park in place of Azam Jahi Mills to protect the weavers. Thirty acres of land has been allotted to this Park by the TDP Government. But, unfortunately, after the change of Government nothing has been done. But, later, the Government of India has sanctioned a Textile Park at Warangal in the premises of the erstwhile Azam Jahi Mills, which was taken over by NTC in 1974 and declared sick in 1993, with a total outlay of ₹ 12.80 crore under the Textile Cluster Infrastructure Development Scheme with an objective to provide employment to 8,000 workers directly and 2,000 workers indirectly. But, after that, I don't know what has happened to the proposal. I request the hon. Minister to look into it and direct the officials concerned in the Ministry to coordinate with Telangana Government and see to it that the Textile Park becomes a reality for the people of Warangal and Telangana region.

The next point I wish to make is that the former Textile Minister has assured in September, 2013, at Bhongiri, Telangana, that he would provide ₹ 15 crore for development of a handloom park at Bhudan Pochampalli. Sir, it has a capacity of 2,000 looms, but now only 150 are running. This is resulting in problems for weavers in the park. So, I request the hon. Minister, as per the above assurance, to release money immediately which will help to increase the looms capacity to 2,000 and bring light in the lives of weavers.

[Shrimati Gundu Sudharani]

Sir, in Telangana region, Warangal is famous for cotton production. A proposal has been submitted for setting up a Composite Cotton Textile Mill by NTC in Warangal district. Warangal is the highest cotton producing district in the State and it has many weavers. Land is available and the Government of Telangana is willing to provide necessary land free of cost for this. So, I request the hon. Minister to place this before the Board of NTC for its approval for setting up a Composite Cotton Textile Mill in Warangal district.

The next point I wish to mention is about the proceeds that the NTC has accrued through sale of NTC land. NTC has more than ₹ 6,500 crores. I agree that NTC has paid some money for VRS of its mills. But, if you look at the amount that has so far been spent on modernisation and revival, it is only ₹ 1,300 crores. So, I would like the hon. Minister to give us the details of amount spent on VRS, modernisation of each mill and the status of mills that are modernized. Sir, without the captain, the ship becomes directionless. In the same way, the NTC does not have the regular CMD. That is also creating problem, particularly in modernizing the mills. So, I request the hon. Minister to immediately take steps for appointment of a regular CMD for the NTC.

Sir, I have to make one more point. During the UPA Government, the R.R.R. Scheme was introduced, but those funds are not fully utilized and most of the weaver-societies are not benefited from that. The funds are still in banks. Most of the weaver society buildings in Telangana region are in a ruined state. The weavers are not having even place to weave. The weavers are so dependent on it. I don't know how far the benefits of the R.R.R. Scheme were passed on to the weavers by that Government. At least, I hope, under this Government, everything will happen very well. Sir, with these observations, I once again support the Bill moved by the hon. Minister of Textiles. Thank you, Sir.

DR. ASHOK S. GANGULY (Nominated): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I grew up in Bombay, Mumbai now, and I watched with great interest the rise or fall of the textile industry in that city. The destruction of the textile industry in Mumbai was jointly undertaken by a famous trade-union leader, who is no more, and who was an hon. Member of this House, and the textile tycoons of those days.

Sir, through you, I want to know from the hon. Minister that by bringing about this amendment, how many textile workers, who were rendered redundant and destitute belonging to the Konkan region, have been compensated. How many mill-owners or their progenies who lead a five-star life in that city have been declared or are being investigated as wilful defaulters? What has been the history of the NTC in reviving, improving

profitability and generating employment in the mills that are put in their charge? They are known to be sincere, but incompetent. Sir, through you, I want to know from the hon. Minister, what the Government proposes to do with the nationalized lands because land is gold in Mumbai, and there is a nexus between landowners and builders. What do you propose to do with the Supreme Court's rulings on returning some of these lands, and in other cases, where textile mills were either destroyed in fire or by vagrants and converted into multi-storey offices? What do you propose to do for that? You have a hugely wealthy industry with a poor record of performance. You are in-charge of a portfolio, hon. Minister, where a lot of crime has been committed. Therefore, just by bringing in this amendment, criminals would not be brought to justice, the victims would not be compensated, and arbitration remains in the hands of an incompetent intermediary.

Sir, a lot of things have been said about the textile industry. I do not wish to repeat those things. But I would like some answers because, I think, it is a shame, historically it is a shame, that those who committed crimes continued to enjoy the fruits of their criminality, and those who are the victims are forgotten while we continue to debate endlessly. I wish the best to the Textile Minister. Thank you, Mr. Deputy Chairman.

SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA (Odisha): Sir, in the limited time allotted to me, I will make just one or two points because already so many speakers have spoken on the issue, on different dimensions of the issue. First is, when nationalisation took place first time, more than four decades ago, at that time, the Prime Minister, Mrs. Gandhi in 1968 needed the support of the Leftists. So, the nationalisation was particularly done because of the Leftist pressure. When nationalisation was done, the corruption due to which these textile mills had been made sick, was not gone into. Those people made their textile mills sick, minted money, got out and the Government took over. I will give one example. There is only one mill which NTC has taken over in Odisha. I know the case intimately enough. They bought second hand machinery, passing it off as new machinery and everybody colluded in that corruption. That old machinery in no time became junk and the Government got junk. Government tried to, through the NTC, modernise and modernised half-heartedly. It never became really a working unit. NTC's record has been mixed. It is not good years, bad years, four years of profit and one year of loss. My friend said, "Why do you close down when there is one year of loss?" Several years of loss, very few years of profit, that is the record of the NTC. And whose land is it, my second point is emanating from this. Okay, to negate a court order, today we are faced with air Ordinance and then a Bill to validate it. Now whose land is it, anyway? I come to a fundamental issue, Mr. Deputy Chairman, here the fundamental issue is this; when you take the land for any industry, forget the textile mills; you take State Governments'

[Shri Pyarimohan Mohapatra]

**4.00 P.M.**

lands. You take it free of cost or at a subsidised rate. Then you take larger amount of land than what is necessary and later on you sell off those lands at very high prices. What for? Lands have been either given by the Government or have been acquired and given. As early as in 1971; Government of India, Bureau of Public enterprises issued a circular that no State Government shall give land at less than the market rate to Central undertakings as otherwise it is perverting the balance-sheet, the viability, the IRR. All these things are perverted because you do not take into account the real investment. In spite of that, the Government of India went on making States fight to give land free. We are the Council of States. This is something on which we have to unite to see that the Government does not do this blunder again and again. My friend, Shri Singh Deo, just pointed out how much of land has been sold. It is sold and only one-fourth of it is invested. That is the story of divestment. Take land from the State Governments, call it surplus land, sell it off and when you divest that much, you do not reinvest for that particular industry. You want to make up the budgetary deficit of the Central Government. The States are not here to fill up your deficit and then you keep on telling the States, 'look, we are not going to give you any more money, you try to raise your resources, you cannot live on grants.' This should not go on. This is my appeal, to all my friends here, from different States, to press upon the Central Government to stop playing this game. The Government must take it for any industry, for any requirement, at market rate. And, if the Government has taken for social requirement, for educational purposes, free of cost, then it becomes the land of the President of India. Then, they sell that at very high rates. In Kolkata, lands of Central undertakings have been sold at very high rates, saying that this is needed for stopping the sickness. Who had made them sick? Not the State Governments. ...(*Time-bell rings*)...

One last point, which somebody has already made. But I want to expand it in half-a-minute. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... The Textile Minister must now think of, not the so-called needs of urbanization, but his own Ministry's programme of integrated textile park, his own programme of clusters. Let it happen in those mills and provide employment opportunities and see that viable units come up.

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA (West Bengal): Sir, at the outset, I would like to say that we are really very, very grateful to late Shrimati Indira Gandhi who had taken a decision to nationalise some textile mills four decades ago. Why did Shrimati Gandhi took that decision at that point of time? She took that decision for three reasons: one,



for survival of the workers; two, to increase the textile units and the textile production in a proper manner; three, for diversification. Unfortunately, for the last few decades, we have been witnessing that all these textile industries, either in Kolkata or in Mumbai or in Ahmedabad, were practically being controlled by some retired IAS officers or the retired State Service officers. They were supreme in these textile mills. They were the Chief Executive Officers or the General Managers or the Managing Directors. These people had no commitment for the industry. They had only the sole intention to somehow squeeze money out of them and leave that place. We have several times asked to bring in the technocrats. But, unfortunately, that did not happen. While the Minister has introduced this Bill, I would like to know what his future planning is. That should be made very clear here. Is he going for any diversification programme? If yes, what kind of diversification does he want to introduce? Many hon. Members have said that we are facing a serious challenge from China and other countries. That is true because their textile industry is running very effectively. The textile industry of China is producing excellent quality of textile. But, unfortunately, in our country, we have failed to do so. So, I feel, a time has come when the Government should think about this very seriously. It is not only the foreign goods, but the synthetic stuff is also a big challenge to the cotton textile. All those who are producing synthetic stuff have a very strong lobby. I do not know how the hon. Minister of Textiles will combat with the synthetic stuff lobby and protect our cotton textile industry.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN) *in the Chair*]

It is true that cotton textile industry is our property, our pride. It is even connected with our freedom movement. *Swadeshi bhavana* is totally connected with the textile mills. But nowadays, it is really unfortunate that we are not giving proper attention to this industry. The hon. Minister has said that he has the intention to protect the land. It is good. He must protect the land. I have seen many textile industries in Kolkata, and also in surrounding areas. Some are deserted. Many mills have been closed. No worker is working there. Some of the Members said: Has the Government prepared any list of the people who were working in those textile units? I am sure they do not have any statistics like this. I urge upon the hon. Minister to collect the names of the workers who were displaced and who are now jobless.

Number two, I would like to ask the Minister how and when he is going to protect the land. How will it be utilized? Do you have any plan as to how this land will be utilized? We have large tract of lands. Some of the lands were occupied by unauthorized persons also. I do not know how the Minister will take off this land from these unauthorized



[Shri P. Bhattacharya]

persons. In this context, he will have to talk to the State Government. Land belongs to the State Government. What is the intention of the State Government, that also has to be looked into. Otherwise, it will be very difficult for the Central Government to start any project there.

Sir, again, I would say that this is a very important industry in our country. Thousands of workers were displaced. I do not know how they will be taken back and what process will be applied for them.

Sir, the Central Government approved a scheme sanctioned by the Board of Industrial and Financial Reconstruction for the revival of sick textile mills under the Sick Industrial Companies Act, 1985. Mr. Minister, please listen to me. Sir, through you, I would like to inform the hon. Minister that this Act has also to be amended. If we do not amend this Act, it will be very difficult even to protect your 26 or 28 new model mills.

Lastly, I would like to tell you that the NTC has taken the decision of modernizing a few mills in the country. But in West Bengal, they have proposed only one textile mill, that is, Aarti Textiles. I would urge upon him to look into this matter so that other textile units are also taken up.

With these words, I would like to conclude. Thank you very much.

**श्री चुनीभाई कानजीभाई गोहेल (गुजरात) :** सर, टैक्सटाइल सिक यूनिट, जो बीमार यूनिट हैं, उनकी लीज समाप्ति के बाद, BIFR द्वारा अधिकृत योजना के अन्तर्गत यह बिल लाया गया है। मैं इसको सपोर्ट करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। सर, हमारा देश शुरू से, 17वीं और 18वीं सदी से लेकर अब तक वीविंग और स्पिनिंग के लिए पहचाना जाता था। हम लोग बहुत एक्सपोर्ट करते थे। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि कपड़ों के बारे में गुजरात अव्वल नंबर पर था। दुनिया में अहमदाबाद को मेनचेस्टर के रूप में जाना जाता था। अहमदाबाद एज वैल एज मेनचेस्टर। सर, अब तक इस इंडस्ट्री को बचाने के लिए कोई ठोस कदम नहीं उठाए गए हैं।

सर, हमारे देश में यह इंडस्ट्री ऐसी है जो एग्रीकल्चर के बाद रोजगार देने वाली दूसरे नंबर की इंडस्ट्री है। हमारे एक दोस्त ने कहा कि इसमें 35 मिलियन एम्पलाईज काम करते हैं। देश में फैक्ट्रियां बन्द होने के बाद भी आज 35 मिलियन लोग इस इंडस्ट्री में काम कर रहे हैं। सर, एग्रीकल्चर के बाद यही एक ऐसा क्षेत्र है, जिसमें हम देश के हजारों और लाखों को रोजी-रोटी दे सकते हैं, लेकिन आज तक किसी ने इसकी परवाह नहीं की।

महोदय, मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि जर्मनी और इटली के बाद हमारा देश एक्सपोर्ट के मामले में दूसरे नंबर पर आया है, लेकिन दुख की बात यह है कि चायना फर्स्ट नंबर पर है और सेवन टाइम्स हम से आगे है। हमने 2 करोड़ यू.एस. डॉलर का एक्सपोर्ट किया है, तो चायना ने 14

करोड़ यू.एस. डॉलर का एक्सपोर्ट किया है। आज चायना हमारे लिए एक लाल बत्ती के समान है। चायना में भी मजदूरी कम नहीं हो रही है, बल्कि धीरे-धीरे बढ़ती जा रही है। सर, मैं कोई कमेंट नहीं करना चाहता हूं, लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि यह बिल जो आज लाया गया है, अगर इसे पहले लाया गया होता, तो जो फैक्ट्रियां आज बन्द हैं, वे बन्द नहीं होतीं। इन फैक्ट्रियों में काम करने वाले लोग आज भूखों मर रहे हैं।

सर, मैं आपको आज से 12 साल पहले की बात बताना चाहता हूं। हमारे गुजरात में उस समय पूरी इंडस्ट्रीज खत्म हो गई थी। आदरणीय प्रधानमंत्री जी, तब गुजरात के सी.एम. थे, उन्होंने सभी मिल वालों को बुलाया और उनकी बातें सुनीं और उनकी समस्याएं दूर कीं, जिसका परिणाम यह हुआ है कि आज सूरत में एक बहुत बड़ा इंडस्ट्री हब बन गया है। मेरी बहनें यहां बैठी हैं, मैं उन्हें बताना चाहता हूं कि शिफॉन की साड़ी, जो पहले 800 से 1000 रुपए में मिलती थी, वह आज 100, 150 और 200 रुपए में मिलने लग गई है। आज देश के कई भागों के मुकाबले गुजरात एक्सपोर्ट में अव्वल नंबर पर है। मैं चाहता हूं कि जो हमारे देश के दूसरे प्रदेश हैं, जैसे कि यूपी. है या राजस्थान है, वे भी एक्सपोर्ट में ऊपर आए। राजस्थान के भीलवाड़ा को मॉडर्न सिटी और टैक्सटाइल सिटी कहा जाता था। आज भीलवाड़ा की टैक्सटाइल यूनियंस सिक पड़ी हैं।

महोदय, मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूं कि आज कोई भी फैक्ट्री खोलता है, जाइंट वेंचर बनाता है, तो उसे एक यह गारंटी चाहिए कि उसकी यूनिट चलेगी, सिक नहीं होगी। आज लीज की प्रॉब्लम हो गई है। लीज खत्म हो गई, लेकिन उसे आगे बढ़ाने का अब तक कोई प्रबन्ध नहीं किया गया है। लीज वाले सुप्रीम कोर्ट में चले गए और वे जमीन को बेचने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। जब यह जमीन गवर्नमेंट के पास आ गई और अब सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के पास है, तब एज.ए. कस्टोडियन, हमारे प्रधानमंत्री महोदय ने अक्टूबर महीने में एक बुलेटिन जारी किया - "The Narendra Modi Government's ordinance promulgated last Friday would help block attempts to strip nationalized textile units of prime real estate worth ₹ 200 billion across 14 States, a top Government officer said. The ordinance makes it clear that the National Textile Corporation (NTC) only holds the land as a custodian..." सर, इसे पहले किया जाना चाहिए था। मैं इसके लिए दुख व्यक्त करता हूं। मैं किसी पर आरोप नहीं लगाना चाहता हूं, लेकिन हमें इसके लिए पहले शुरुआत करनी चाहिए थी। आज हमारे मंत्री महोदय, यह अमेंडमेंट बिल लेकर आए हैं, इसके लिए मैं उनको बहुत धन्यवाद देता हूं। इसके मूल में employment की बात है। आप इसके मूल में जाएं तो इससे गारंटी मिलेगी, लोगों को लीज प्राप्त हो जाएगी, लीज होने से इनका पट्टा रिन्यू हो जाएगा और रिन्यू होने के बाद वे आराम से बिजनेस कर सकेंगे।

सर, जो समय मुझे दिया गया है, वह अपर्याप्त है, इसलिए मैं दो-चार बातें मंत्री जी से

[श्री चुनीभाई कानजीभाई गोहेल]

कहना चाहता हूँ। जो यूनिट बंद पड़े हैं, जो मिलें बंद पड़ी हैं, गुजरात, यू.पी., बिहार, बंगाल या राजस्थान में जो यूनिट बंद पड़े हैं, उनके जो लेबरर्स हैं, जो कारीगर हैं....सर, मैं आपको बताऊँ कि हमारे यहां कैसे कारीगर होते थे। जब अखंड भारत था, तो अंगुली में पहनने की जो रिंग होती है, तब उसमें से साड़ी निकल जाती थी। जो कोकोनेट होता है, जिसका पानी हम पीते हैं, पूरी साड़ी उसके अंदर समा जाती थी, एक छोटे से कोकोनट में। हमारे कारीगर ऐसे-ऐसे काम करते थे, लेकिन आज वे कारीगर बेकार हो गए हैं, उनका परिवार बेकार बैठा है। लैंड पड़ा है, लैंड बेचने के लिए मिल-मालिक खड़े हैं, लेकिन मैं कहता हूँ कि हमारे जो कारीगर हैं, वह लैंड उनके उत्थान के लिए, उनके विकास के लिए इस्तेमाल हो, इतना कहकर मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, weaving is a precious human skill. Textile industry was the first industry started by men. Only after the textile industry, other industries came into existence. So, I am very proud that I am speaking on this Amendment Bill. In order to avoid eviction and thereby making it explicit that the ownership of land will be with the Central Government, this Bill is introduced. I hope that our dynamic Textile Minister will do a good job. So, I welcome and support this Bill. Through this, Government has accorded some status to National Textile Corporation. This would have been, done very early. Let it be so. It is better late than never. But I would like to clarify certain points to my Congress friends. Our Telangana friend spoke enormously about this subject. He mentioned about Mumbai, Kolkata, Varanasi and so on, but he has not mentioned about Tamil Nadu and Coimbatore industries. Coimbatore is called 'Southern Manchester'. In 1968, our brave leader Mrs. Gandhi formed NTC. But before that in 1967, our great leader, Anna, in his DMK election manifesto said that he was going to bring sixteen Tamil Nadu textile mills under Government administration. He promised it to the people in 1967. And in 1968 on the floor of Tamil Nadu Assembly, he promised that he was going to form Tamil Nadu Textile Corporation. But in 1969, his health did not allow him to do that. After him my leader Thalaivar Kalaignar took charge in 1969. In the Budget of 1970, he granted ₹500 crore to form Tamil Nadu Textile Corporation. He undertook sixteen mills and ran them properly. After 1972, all the sixteen mills were taken over by the Central Government, by NTC. Now, out of these sixteen mills, only seven are running; only seven are operational. Rest of the nine are closed. Even out of these seven, five mills are on the way to 'close' now. So, at this juncture, all

over India, I think out of 104 mills, twenty seven mills are running now. The remaining are closed. So, we must be very careful with this amendment. It should be helpful for the textile industry. 'Make in India', 'Made in India', be it any form of India, it should not be changed to real estate business. The textile business should not be changed to real estate business. So, we must be very careful.

At this juncture, I take this opportunity to highlight the labour issues which are most prevalent in NTC. Recently, the Ministry had informed this august House that under revival plan, approximately 65,000 employees were to be given Modified Voluntary Retirement Scheme, *i.e.*, 63,295 employees have opted for MVRs at a compensation of ₹2,378.75 crore. But this compensation is not enough. It should be doubled. You are going to take these mills. In the Coimbatore city mills alone, the land is worth about ₹10,000 crore. But, all over India, the compensation is ₹2,378.75 crore! Give share to labour also. Provided the worth of property, you can divide it and give the share to the people and their families. I wonder, whether it is a voluntary retirement scheme or wantonly retiring scheme. That also I want to know from the Government. The textile industry is human labour intensive. Before declaring any industry sick, it is imperative on the part of the Government to take care of the interests of the labourers. If they are thrown out, their entire family comes to the street. That is what Congressmen told here. Their entire future becomes a question mark. This has to be taken care of. I believe that our Minister and our Prime Minister will take care of the labour issues. By this assurance, I am supporting the Bill. I am welcoming the Bill. I am appreciating the Bill. Thank you, Sir.

**श्री मधुसूदन मिस्त्री (गुजरात) :** सर, आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपका आभारी हूँ। मेरी पार्टी इस बिल को सपोर्ट कर रही है, इसलिए मैं भी इसको सपोर्ट कर रहा हूँ। सर, यह बिल मुझे मेरे भूतकाल के अंदर ले जाता है। मैं एक ऐसे परिवार से आता हूँ, जो परिवार उस जमाने में मिल की कमाई के ऊपर सम्पूर्ण आधार रखता था। मेरे मामा टेक्सटाइल के अंदर वीवर थे। जब मैं वहां पर उन्हें टिफिन ले जाकर देता था, उस वक्त उस टेक्सटाइल मिल से मेरा इंटरैक्शन हुआ। जब मैं जूनियर और सीनियर बी.ए. में था, उस समय मिल के अंदर जब रेगुलर वर्कर्स नहीं आते थे, उस वक्त बदली वर्कर्स के लिए जाते थे। उन बदली वर्कर्स के अंदर मैंने प्रिंटिंग मास्टर के हेल्पर के रूप में, कलर मिक्सर के रूप में काम किया। मैंने पानी पिलाने का भी काम किया, peon का भी काम किया और अन्य जो अलग-अलग categories होती हैं, उनमें भी काम किया और मिल से मैंने बोनस भी लिया। वह मिल आज बंद हो गयी है। सर, पहला शॉक हमें सबसे पहले 1967 के अंदर लगा जब अहमदाबाद शहर में दस टेक्सटाइल मिलें बंद हो गयीं। जो टेक्सटाइल की 80 कम्पोजिट यूनिट्स थीं, जिनके अंदर ब्लो रूम, ब्लो रूम से फ्रेम, फ्रेम से स्पिंडलिंग, स्पिंडलिंग से साइजिंग, साइजिंग से ड्राइंग, ड्राइंग से वीविंग डिपार्टमेंट और वीविंग डिपार्टमेंट से फिर प्रिंटिंग में जाता है और उसके बाद वॉशिंग और स्टैपिंग होकर माल बाहर

[श्री मधुसूदन मिस्त्री]

निकलता है। ये उसके अलग-अलग डिपार्टमेंट्स हैं। उसको एक composite unit कहते हैं। ऐसे 80 composite units उस पूरे शहर के अंदर थे, उनमें करीब डेढ़ लाख मजदूर काम करते थे। मैंने पोस्ट ग्रेजुएट करने के बाद में, उस टेक्सटाइल मिल में गांधी जी की बनाई हुई यूनियन, जो मजदूर महाजन संघ कहलाता है, उसके अंदर भी मैंने दस साल ट्रेड यूनियन वर्कर के नाते से काम किया है। टेक्सटाइल के साथ मेरा नाता बहुत पुराना जुड़ा हुआ है। मुझे याद है जब मैं पढ़ता था, उस वक्त 1967 में एक साथ 10 टेक्सटाइल मिल्स बंद हुईं, तो एक बड़ा तहलका पूरे शहर के अंदर मच गया क्योंकि एक साथ हजारों मजदूर बेकार हो गए। उन मजदूरों को काम देने वाली कोई इंडस्ट्री नहीं थी। इतने बड़े पैमाने पर मजदूर बेकार हुए, उनको उस समय कोई प्रोटेक्शन नहीं मिला। उनकी प्रोविडेंट फंड की रकम चली गई, उनकी ग्रेज्युटी की रकम चली गई थी, उसके बाद लैंड के ऊपर किसी का लिटिगेशन था, बैंकों का कर्जा था और मिल मालिक लोग बैंक का पैसा वापस नहीं देते थे, इलेक्ट्रिसिटी वालों ने बिजली काट दी थी जिसकी वजह से मिलें चल नहीं सकती थीं, उसके बाद धीरे-धीरे सूरत का डेवलेपमेंट होने लगा। वहां से मेरे भाई साहब बोल रहे थे कि अगर इसको पहले से किया होता तो बहुत अच्छा होता। मैं आप सब की जानकारी के लिए बता दूं, मेरे ख्याल से 1969 में National Textile Corporation शुरू हुआ और श्याम प्रसाद वसावडा उसके पहले चेयरमैन बने। उसके बाद से ज्यादा से ज्यादा टेक्सटाइल्स के यूनिट्स गुजरात के अंदर लगाए गए। उनमें से थोड़े बंद भी हुए और थोड़े चालू भी हुए। उसके बाद के दौर में दूसरी मिल्स भी बंद हुईं। जितना NTC का modernization होना चाहिए था उतना नहीं हुआ for many reasons. I don't know. मैं उसके अंदर जाना नहीं चाहता हूं। जितनी मिलें शहर के अंदर बनीं, जैसा कि अभी यहां पर बताया गया कि मिलों की जमीनें शहर के बीचों-बीच आई हैं और उन जमीनों की कीमत बहुत ऊंची है जिसकी वजह से हर एक को यह लालच होता है कि उसकी जमीन हमारे हाथ में आ जाए। हालांकि जो फास्ट जेनरेशन मिल मालिकों की थी, वह तो चली गई और जब सेकेंड और थर्ड जेनरेशन की तरफ से हाई कोर्ट में लिटिगेशन्स आईं, तो अब ये सब मिलें टूट रही हैं और यह सब जमीन खाली हो रही है। कितनी जगहों पर NTC ने मिलें ली हैं और उसके सामने लीज का सवाल खड़ा हुआ है, लेकिन मेरा यह मानना है कि सिर्फ लीज से ही प्रश्न हल नहीं हो सकेगा। सर, ओवरऑल टेक्सटाइल सेक्टर को देखने की जरूरत है और इसके अंदर मैं modernization के अलावा कुछ और देखता नहीं हूं। यह इतना बड़ा सेक्टर है और इसके अंदर इतनी बड़ा एम्प्लॉयमेंट है। सिर्फ इतना ही नहीं है, सिर्फ मिलों में काम करने वालों की बात नहीं है, सर, मिल के अंदर नट-बोल्ट बनाने वाले, इतने कारखाने थे, वे सब कारखाने बंद हो गए हैं। जो उसका माल ले जाने वाले लॉरी वाले वे सब बेकार हो गए। जो कलर सप्लाई करने वाले थे, वे लोग भी बेकार हो गए। इसके इर्द-गिर्द जो पूरी इकोनामी घूमी हुई थी, वे सभी इसके विक्टिम्स बने। इसकी वजह से इस सेक्टर के अंदर जितना हमारा ध्यान होना चाहिए था, मैं इस बात को मानता हूं कि उतना ध्यान इस पर नहीं दिया गया। हालांकि लास्ट की यू.पी.ए. गवर्नमेंट ने जितना हो सका, उतना करने का प्रयत्न किया।

सर, NTC की सबसे पहली शुरुआत उस वक्त में कांग्रेस की सरकार ने की थी और मेरे ख्याल से श्रीमती इंदिरा जी ने 1969 में इसकी शुरुआत की थी। उसके बाद थोड़े साल यह अच्छी तरह से चली, लेकिन आज NTC को और भी स्ट्रेंथन करने की जरूरत है। हमारे पास में एक

अच्छा सा इंडस्ट्रमेंट एवलेबल है कि जब कोई प्राइवेट ओनर ज्यादा से ज्यादा केपिटल शिफ्ट करता है, एक इंडस्ट्री में से दूसरी इंडस्ट्री में वह डालता है, ले जाता है, तो जो मेन इंडस्ट्री होती है, वह सफर करती है और टेक्सटाइल इसका बेस्ट एक्जाम्पल है। उसमें से उन्होंने जितना भी पैसा कमाया, वह *pough back* नहीं किया, *it was invested in some other industries*. इसकी वजह से इतनी बड़ी *paucity of funds* हुई जिसकी वजह से जो बैंकों से पैसा लिया गया, वह नहीं दिया गया और इसकी वजह से मिलों का बंद होना शुरू हुआ। NTC की बड़ी मौके की जमीन है और इसके बारे में अभी शरद यादव जी बता रहे थे। मैं उनकी बात से सहमत हूँ कि इतनी बड़ी जमीन का कुछ परसेंटेज या तो सरकार ले सकती है और उसे लोगों के लिए रखना चाहिए। Artisan वगैरह को भी डेवलप करना चाहिए।

(श्री उपसभापति पीठासीन हुए।)

मुझे उम्मीद है कि टेक्सटाइल मिनिस्टर ऐसी नौबत नहीं आने देंगे। वैसे तो ये तेरहवीं लोक सभा और चौदहवीं लोक सभा के हमारे पुराने साथी रहे हैं, इसलिए मुझे उनको कहने का थोड़ा सा हक बनता है कि जब स्पेशली NTC का टेक्सटाइल यूनिट बंद पड़ा है, तो आप ऐसी नौबत ही मत आने दीजिए। मैं प्राइवेट के लिए मान सकता हूँ, लेकिन जब NTC का यूनिट बंद पड़ा हो, तो आप ऐसी नौबत नहीं आने देंगे, क्योंकि यूनिट बंद होने के बाद उसमें काम करने वाले लोगों की फेमिली के साथ जो परेशानियाँ शुरू होती हैं, वे *unbearable* होती हैं। हालांकि Sir, I must say कि इस देश की *economy* इतनी *resilient* होने के बावजूद भी इस देश के अंदर इतनी सारी टेक्सटाइल यूनिट्स बंद हुईं और हजारों मजदूर बेकार हुए, फिर भी कहीं न कहीं उसको *absorb* किया। किसी ने या तो सब्जी बेचकर अपना गुजारा किया या रास्ते में कुछ और चीज बेचकर गुजारा किया। आज सूरत बहुत बड़ा सेन्टर हो गया है। यहां पर पहले 15-20 लोगों ने छोटी-छोटी फैक्ट्रियाँ शुरू की थीं। हालांकि सूरत में सबसे ज्यादा मजदूर ओडिशा से आए हैं और उनका सबसे ज्यादा *exploitation* होता है। अभी हमने जो कानून पास किया है, इसके अंदर 39 से कम मजदूर अगर काम करते होंगे, तो उनके लिए कोई रिकार्ड रखने की या बताने की जरूरत नहीं होगी, सिर्फ इन्स्पेक्टर को ही बताना होगा। अगर ऐसे 39 आदमी पावरलूम फैक्ट्री में काम करते हैं, तो वे चाहे सालों तक काम करते रहें, लेकिन उनको *permanent* करने के लिए अगर कोई चीज करनी होगी, तो हमारे पास या यूनियन के पास कुछ नहीं होगा।

सर, इस देश में दो सबसे बड़ी मजदूर यूनियन्स हैं- एक तो मुम्बई की RMMS है और दूसरी गुजरात की टेक्सटाइल लेबर एसोसिएशन है। इनके अंदर हजारों मजदूर यूनियन के मेम्बर थे और यूनियन्स सरकार से बिना पैसा लिए चलती थीं। यह एक *classic example* था कि ट्रेड यूनियन मूवमेंट किस तरह चलाना चाहिए। वे दोनों ही यूनियन्स इसकी वजह से खत्म हो गईं। मैं मानता हूँ कि सूरत की जो सिल्क मिल की इंडस्ट्री थी, वह भी बंद हो गई। मैं समझता हूँ कि उसको भी इसमें *maximum protection* मिलना चाहिए। मेरा सरकार से अनुरोध है कि टेक्सटाइल यूनिट को बंद मत होने दीजिए। मैं चाहता हूँ कि NTC तो बिल्कुल भी बंद नहीं होना चाहिए। अहमदाबाद में यह *example* है कि मॉडर्नाइज न करने की वजह से NTC की यूनिट भी बंद हो गई है। इस कारण से परिस्थिति और भी खराब हुई है। मैं कहता हूँ कि आप ऐसी

[श्री मधुसूदन मिश्री]

परिस्थिति मत आने दीजिए। अगर उसको लीज देनी पड़े, तो लीज भी दे दीजिए, लेकिन मैनेजमेंट भी इतना ही दीजिए जिसकी वजह से यूनिट के अंदर जो pilferage होता है, खासकर कपड़ों की चोरी होती है, वह रुके। सब-स्टैंडर्ड माल दिया जाता है, प्रिंटिंग का माल सब-स्टैंडर्ड होता है। वैसे तो कॉटन सब-स्टैंडर्ड दिया जाता है। ये जो सब चीजें हैं, आप कैसे उसको टाइट करोगे, जिसकी वजह से NTC यूनिट्स में मैक्सिमम प्रॉफिट होफ मुझे प्रॉफिट में भी ज्यादा इंटरस्ट नहीं है। प्रॉफिट है तो ठीक है, लेकिन मजदूरों की रोजी-रोटी चलती रहे और उनकी फैमिलीज को किसी प्रकार की यातना न मिले, क्योंकि हम भुगत चुके हैं। मेरा आग्रह है कि एक तरह की परिस्थिति पैदा न हो। मुझे पता नहीं है कि NTC के पास अपना रिजर्व फंड है या नहीं है, नहीं है तो उनको रिजर्व फंड रखना चाहिए। हाई कोर्ट में बैंकों के साथ NTC के केसेज चल रहे हैं, जिनमें लेबर को कर्जा पहले देने के बजाय उनका लास्ट में नम्बर आता है। इसलिए प्रोविडेंट फंड के पैसे जो मालिकों के पास बाकी हैं, अगर वे लेंड बेचते हैं, तो उसका सबसे पहला हिस्सा मजदूरों को दिया जाना चाहिए, ग्रेच्युटी के पैसे बाकी हों तो उनको वे दिए जाने चाहिए। पहले एक जमाने में लोग ज्यादा कपड़ा नहीं खरीदते थे और मजदूरों को ही खुद कपड़ा ले जाकर बेचना पड़ता था और उनको तनखाह भी कपड़े के रूप में ही दी जाती थी। वे कहते थे कि आप कपड़ा ले जाओ और खुद बेचो और उससे अपनी तनखाह लो। मेरे ख्याल से सबसे पहली मिल तो 1908 या 1909 में अहमदाबाद में शुरू हुई थी, उसके बाद ही दूसरी मिलें शुरू हुई हैं। वे पूरे देश के अंदर, मैक्सिमम, ज्यादा से ज्यादा इसी सिटी के अंदर थीं। जो "Payment of Wages Act" है, जिसके तहत आप कोई भी चीज goods के अंदर नहीं दे सकते, इसी तरह से "Industrial Relations Act" है। जिसके अंदर यदि recognised union के अलावा दूसरी यूनियन है तो वह इसके अंदर नहीं हो सकती है, जो "Industrial Disputes Act" है, इसके अन्दर कुछ भी हो, आप नोटिस दिए बिना लोगों को retrench नहीं कर सकते हैं। मेरा ऐसा मानना है कि ये सब जो कानून हैं, यदि इन कानूनों में, खास कर के यदि 1992 के बाद कमी है, ज्यादा से ज्यादा casualty आई हुई है, तो वह labour department के अंदर आई है। NTC के अंदर काम करने वाले मजदूर को NTC Act, एक आदर्श employee of the ईयर का जो example है, वह उसको वहां पर पूरा example बनने दे। इस वजह से जहां-जहां पर जो मिलें बंद होती हैं, उन बंद मिलों के अंदर उनका जो सबसे पहला अधिकार हो, जैसे बकाया पैसा का है, वह मजदूरों के साथ हो। वह पैसा मजदूरों को सबसे पहले दिया जाना चाहिए। ये सब चीजें करते हुए, see to it कि मिल बंद करने पहले यदि electric बिल न भरा हो, जिससे उसकी पूरी electric supply cut हो जाए, लोग बेकार हो जाएं, ऐसी परिस्थिति में आने से पहले ही उस unit को देखा जाना चाहिए और यदि उन मजदूरों का सवाल है, तो उसको हल करना चाहिए। यह तो सब स्वदेशी है, पहले तो हम स्वतंत्रता की लड़ाई में विदेशी माल की होली जलाते थे। जो विदेशों से कपड़ा आता है, उस कपड़े को ही सबसे ज्यादा जलाया जाता था, लेकिन आज तो इस देश का सवाल है, इसलिए सभी sectors एक साथ चलने चाहिए। अगर textile का बना हुआ कपड़ा अच्छी तरह का है तो उसमें जाना चाहिए, handloom से बने कपड़े और खादी का भी उतना ही अधिकार है। मैं यह मानता हूं कि टेक्सटाइल के अंदर जो खादी है, silk है, handloom है और अन्य units हैं, इस सभी को एक



साथ देखते हुए, उसमें maximum employment खड़ा हो और छोटे से छोटे शहर के अंदर भी ऐसी एक-एक, दो-दो छोटी यूनिट्स चलती हों। ऐसी जगह पर spinning की भी बहुत सारी यूनिट्स हो सकती हैं क्योंकि खादी में इतना बड़ा employment है। अभी वहां सामने से मेरे भाई बता रहे थे कि यदि यह export का है तो ज्यादा से ज्यादा हमारा है। मैं यह मानता हूं कि इस देश के अंदर लोगों के पास दो जोड़ी कपड़े से तीसरी जोड़ी कपड़े नहीं होते। यदि उनके पास तीन-चार जोड़ी कपड़े होते तो, वे अपने बैग के अंदर रखते, कि यदि पसंद आया, अच्छा लगा तो दीवाली, होली या किसी अन्य अवसर पर, नए कपड़े पहनेंगे, बाकी तो वे केवल दो जोड़ी से ही काम चलाते हैं। इस देश के अंदर चार-पांच जोड़ी कपड़े मिल जाएं, उसके बाद जिसको जितना एक्सपोर्ट करना हो, करे, लेकिन पहले देश की जरूरतें पूरी करेंगे, तो बहुत होगा। उन जरूरतों को पूरा करने के लिए आप इस देश के आदमी की जितनी purchasing power बढ़ाएं, उनकी उतनी ही हेल्प होगी। इस वजह से मेरी Textile Minister से विनती है कि आप NREGS को ज्यादा से ज्यादा सपोर्ट दीजिए, जिससे rural areas के अंदर purchasing capacity जाए, उनके पास पैसे जाएं, उनकी purchasing power बढ़े, वे कपड़े खरीदें और textile units चलें। इससे silk यूनिट्स चलें, खादी यूनिट्स चलें, तेल भी बिके और गांव भी आबाद हों। आप उस लेवल तक जाइए। गांधी ने जो चरखा और तकली कही थी, उसका दूसरा स्वरूप NREGS ही है। हरेक हाथ को काम देना चाहिए और जब हरेक हाथ काम करता है तो उसको पैसे भी मिलें, जिससे इस देश की economy सबसे ज्यादा बढ़ेगी। Thank you very much, Sir, for allowing me to speak.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now Shri M.P. Achuthan.

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN (Kerala): Sir, this is a small Bill and its purpose is very simple. So, I support the Bill because we have to retain the land in the Government sector, the NTC. Now, we know that when the textile mills were nationalized, their aim was to retain the workers, that is, their job security. That was the main aim. But have we achieved it? We should see what the NTC has done and what the Government is doing now. According to the statistics released by the NTC, you have given VRS to nearly 70,000 workers. VRS means you are just giving some thousands of rupees and throwing out the workers. How have you mobilized the money? You have done it by selling the property, by selling the prime land in cities like Mumbai. You sell the land to the real estate businessmen, and throw away the workers. Can we forget the heroic textile workers of Mumbai? The textile workers of Mumbai had fought a heroic war in India's freedom movement. In 1908, when Bal Gangadhar Tilak was arrested and jailed for six years, and was deported to Burma, the textile workers of Mumbai were on strike for six continuous days. When the RIN Mutiny took place, the textile workers of Mumbai came out in solidarity and fought such a heroic war, such a patriotic war. Those workers have been thrown out of the job. I charge that there was a sinister move to wreck and demolish



[Shri M.P. Achuthan]

not only the trade union movement, but also the workers as a whole in Mumbai. So, my request to the hon. Minister is, when you take over the land, when you retain the land, when you sell the land, it must be for modernization. That was the declared aim of NTC and the Government. You had said that this amount would be for modernization. But did you do it? No. Did the Government do it? Did the NTC do it? No. Still the NTC mills are in red. Maybe, they are making some profit. But how many people have you employed? With that machinery, are you able to compete with the private sector in India and in the international market? There is a very big scope for the textile industry now. So, have a holistic view of it. In my State Kerala, we have got three mills. One is the Parvathi Mill in Kollam. This Mill had been closed down many years back. The machinery has been taken over partially. Now there is a move to revive it under PPP model. Those who are coming under PPP model, their aim is not to revive the mill and give them employment. You have got the prime land in the heart of the city. So, I request the Minister not to succumb to such a move of some real estate businessmen. The State Government has requested for some acres of land for building a medical college. If you are willing to give some land for medical college, then the other portion can be utilized for the revival of the mill. In Pondicherry, there are some textile mills, and one is in Mahe near Kerala. They have requested for ₹ 500 crore relief package for the revival of the textile mills in Pondicherry. Please do it. My request is, take a holistic view not only of the textile mills, NTC mills, but also of the cotton growers, handloom workers, handloom industry and textile industry. Without taking a holistic view, we cannot solve the problem of the textile sector. If we see where the farmers' suicides are taking place, most of them are taking place in the cotton growing areas. So, if you want to save the farmers and ensure the remunerative price to the farmers, you must have a wide range textile industry and a handloom sector. Handloom is one of the best traditional industries of our country. We have to revive it, we have to sustain it. Therefore, I request the Minister to take a holistic and comprehensive view and make a comprehensive programme for the revival of the textile sector and the handloom industry of our country. Thank you.

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#### MESSAGE FROM LOK SABHA

#### **The Repealing and Amending Bill, 2014**

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report to the House the following message received from the 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 Repealing and Amending Bill, 2014, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 8th December, 2014.”

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the Minister to reply.

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### GOVERNMENT BILLS

#### **The Textile undertakings (Nationalisation) Laws (Amendment and Validation) Bill, 2014 — *Contd.***

**श्री संतोष कुमार गंगवार :** सर, आपका और सदन के सभी सदस्यों का बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद। अभी हमारे 18 माननीय सदस्यों ने इस बिल के ऊपर अपने महत्वपूर्ण विचार रखे। मुझे इस बात की प्रसन्नता है कि सबने हमारे सुझाव का समर्थन किया। मैं यह तो नहीं कहना चाहूंगा कि एन.टी.सी. का जो कुछ घटनाक्रम था, उसके लिए हम जिम्मेदार हैं, क्योंकि ऐसा नहीं है। हमको जो और जैसी चीज विरासत में मिली, उसी सम्पत्ति को हम बचाना चाहते थे। जैसे ही हम सत्ता में आए, हमें लगा कि कुछ जमीनें तुरन्त ही हमारे पास से जा रही हैं। उनको रोकने के लिए जब तत्काल ही कोई रास्ता तलाशने की जरूरत हुई, तो हमें लगा कि ऑर्डिनेंस लाने के अलावा हमारे पास कोई और रास्ता नहीं है। ऑर्डिनेंस लाने का इस सरकार का कोई इरादा नहीं था, लेकिन इस समय यह अत्यंत आवश्यक है, इसीलिए ऑर्डिनेंस लाया गया। हमें प्रसन्नता है कि लोक सभा में भी सभी साथियों ने इस विषय पर अपने विचार रखे और यहां पर सभी माननीय सदस्यों ने अपने विचारों को रखते हुए इसका समर्थन किया।

एक बात मैं मुख्य रूप से आपको बताना चाहूंगा, ऑर्डिनेंस के माध्यम से मिलें बचाने का यह मतलब नहीं है कि एन.टी.सी. को जो मिलें मिल रही हैं, उनको हम बेचने का काम करेंगे। हमारी सरकार का इन मिलों को बेचने का कोई उद्देश्य नहीं है। माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी की नज़र में टैक्सटाइल एक मुख्य क्षेत्र है, यह बात हम सभी जानते हैं। हमारे कई साथियों ने स्वयं कहा है कि कृषि के बाद दूसरे नम्बर पर टैक्सटाइल ही ऐसा क्षेत्र है, जिसके अन्दर रोजगार के अवसर हैं, काम है। हम इसको सही तरीके से और सही रूप में आगे ले जाना चाहते हैं।

अभी आदरणीय श्री मधुसूदन मिश्री जी अपनी बात कह रहे थे। मेरी जानकारी के अनुसार खादी का अगर कहीं सबसे ज्यादा प्रयोग होता है, तो वह गुजरात में ही होता है। वहां पर लोगों की इसमें रुचि है, उसी के हिसाब से लोग इससे जुड़ रहे हैं। हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर ऐसे कई क्षेत्र हैं, जिनकी पहचान लोग मेन्चेस्टर के रूप में करते हैं, लेकिन दुर्भाग्य यह है कि बीते वर्षों में हम लोगों ने इस ओर ध्यान नहीं दिया। आज हमको यह जो विरासत मिली है, उसके बारे में मैं कोई टिप्पणी नहीं करना चाहूंगा, लेकिन जब मिलें अधिगृहीत की गईं, तो फाइनली 119 मिलें थीं, जिनमें से आई.डी. ऐक्ट के अन्दर 78 मिलें बन्द हो चुकी हैं।

[श्री संतोष कुमार गंगवार]

पुडुचेरी सरकार को 2 मिलें दी गईं। अभी हमारे भाई अच्युतन जी पुडुचेरी मिल के बारे में कह रहे थे। मैं आपके संज्ञान में यह लाना चाहूंगा कि इसके बारे में वहां के मुख्यमंत्री से हमारी बात हो चुकी है और हम उनके सुझावों को मान रहे हैं। जिस ढंग से वे वह प्रस्ताव दे रहे हैं, उस प्रस्ताव को मानकर, उसे पूरा करने की दिशा में हमारी उनसे बातचीत हो चुकी है।

महोदय, मैं यह बता रहा था कि इस समय 23 मिलें चल रही हैं। 5 मिलें Joint Venture में चल रही हैं। Joint Venture की जांच मिलें तो लाभ में चल रही हैं, लेकिन 11 मिलें डिस्प्यूट में आ गई हैं और arbitrator के अंतर्गत हैं। इसी महीने की 10, 11, 12 तारीख को इनके बारे में फैसला होने जा रहा है। हम यही चाहते हैं कि कोई भी फैसला जल्दी हो जाए, ताकि दोबारा हम इनको लेकर आए।

जैसा मैंने प्रारम्भ में बताया था, जो मिलें हम लोग या एन.टी.सी. चला रही है, उनमें से पांच मिलें इस समय फायदे में हैं। हमारी रुचि यह है कि जिस ढंग से हमने इसकी जानकारी ली है, आने वाले तीन महीनों में कम से कम छह और मिलें हम फायदे में लाना चाहते हैं। अगले बजट सत्र में यह बताते हुए मुझे प्रसन्नता होगी कि एन.टी.सी. की 10 से ऊपर मिलें फायदे में चल रही हैं। जैसा मैंने प्रारम्भ में बताया, एन.टी.सी. अब बी.आई.एफ.आर. से बाहर आ गई है। हम इसको एक सही ढंग से करना चाहते हैं। परन्तु यह बात बिल्कुल सही है कि हमारे साथियों का सुझाव, कहना और मानना कि हम इन जमीनों का क्या करेंगे? जो अन्य हिसाब-किताब है, जैसे एक साथी ने बताया कि जमीन बेच कर आप क्या करेंगे? तो अब तक जो जमीनें बेची गई हैं, वे 6,547 करोड़ रुपये की जमीनें बेची गई हैं, जिसकी जानकारी अभी मिली है। मॉडर्नाइजेशन पर 1,618 करोड़ रुपये खर्च हुए। हमने जो वी.आर.एस. दिया है, वह भी ठीक ही दिया है। उस समय के हिसाब से वी.आर.एस. पर 2,379 करोड़ रुपये खर्च किये गये हैं। वेजेज़ पर 2,388 करोड़ रुपये खर्च किये गये हैं। अब हमारे पास वर्तमान में 1,480 करोड़ रुपये शेष हैं और इसको हम भविष्य में इस निर्णय के बाद, जब फैसला हो जाएगा, इसके बाद हम मॉडर्नाइजेशन पर और अन्य कार्यों पर खर्च करेंगे, मैं इतना ही बता सकता हूं।

सर, मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि यह बिल, इस अधिनियम में थोड़ा सा स्पष्टीकरण देना था, उसके लिए लाया गया है। हमने एन.टी.सी. द्वारा मॉडर्नाइजेशन की योजना बनाई है और बी.आई.एफ.आर. से उसकी स्वीकृति भी मिल गई है, इसी को ही क्रियान्वित किया जा रहा है। हम लोगों ने 50 प्रतिशत मॉडर्नाइजेशन का लेवल प्राप्त कर लिया है और शेष अभी प्राप्त किया जाना बाकी है। बी.आई.एफ.आर. द्वारा जिन मिलों को न चलाने का फैसला दिया गया, उनके सभी श्रमिकों को हमने आकर्षक सेवानिवृत्ति का लाभ भी दिया है। मैं यह इसलिए बताना चाहता हूं कि हमारी रुचि इसमें नहीं है कि मजदूरों को सेवा से अलग किया जाए। आज वर्तमान में 8,000 स्थायी श्रमिक और 3,000 दैनिक वेतन वाले श्रमिक हमारे साथ कार्यरत हैं। तो यह संख्या करीब 11,000 है। हम और आगे बढ़ना चाहते हैं कि कैसे अधिकतम लोगों को रोजगार दे सकें, तो उसके हिसाब से हम मिल कर काम कर रहे हैं। हमने बहुत सी योजनाएं बनायी हैं। हम उसके लिए बैठ कर बातचीत कर रहे हैं। हम जमीन का कैसे उपयोग करेंगे, इसके बारे में बहुत से लोगों से

बातचीत कर रहे हैं। जैसे, हम लोगों ने अपनी टेक्सटाइल पॉलिसी अभी नेट पर डाली हुई है। हम उस पर लोगों से सुझाव ले रहे हैं और हम जल्दी ही सबको साथ में लेकर एक अच्छी तथा आकर्षक टेक्सटाइल पॉलिसी लाना चाहते हैं। हमने बहुत से काम शुरू कर दिए हैं। आपको ध्यान होगा कि हमने वाराणसी में स्किल डेवलपमेंट का एक बड़ा केन्द्र खोला है और उस पर 200 करोड़ रुपये खर्च हो रहे हैं। स्किल विकास केन्द्र में ग्रामीण तथा शहरी क्षेत्र के लोगों को शामिल करने की योजना है। इनक्यूबेशन सेंटर भी शहरी तथा ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के लिए तय किया गया है। जिनिंग मिल्स की भी बात हो गई है। कपास उत्पादन वाले राज्यों में इस काम को करने का निर्णय लिया गया है। वस्त्र निर्माण के क्षेत्र में डिजायनिंग स्टूडियो बड़े शहरों में बनाने की बात हम लोग तय कर रहे हैं। वस्त्र के व्यापार केन्द्र भी बड़े शहरों में हैं। वस्त्र बनाने के कारखाने भी शहरी और अर्द्धशहरी क्षेत्रों में हैं। तागा कताई, कपड़ा बुनाई और कपड़ा प्रसंस्करण कारखाने ग्रामीण और अर्द्धशहरी क्षेत्रों में हैं। टेक्सटाइल प्लाजा राज्यों में राजधानियों और बड़े शहरों में हैं। यह मैं इसलिए बता रहा हूँ, क्योंकि हम लोग एक योजना बना रहे हैं। हमारा उद्देश्य यह है कि देशवासियों को भी लगे कि अब टेक्सटाइल सही ढंग से काम कर रहा है। मुझे यह कहने में कोई आपत्ति नहीं है कि पिछले दस वर्षों में लोग टेक्सटाइल को भूल गये। लोगों को लगा कि टेक्सटाइल कोई बहुत निचली प्राथमिकता का क्षेत्र है, परन्तु ऐसा नहीं है। यह एक बहुत बड़ा क्षेत्र है। जैसे, हमारे आदरणीय मिस्त्री जी कह रहे थे कि जिस ढंग से हम लोग काम कर रहे हैं और हम यह देख रहे हैं, तो हमें लग रहा है कि यह काम - अब जैसे मैं अगर हैंडीक्राफ्ट की बात करूँ, तो हैंडीक्राफ्ट के अन्दर वे विशेषताएँ हैं कि आप इसकी कल्पना नहीं कर सकते और यह बात सही है। आदरणीय शरद यादव जी यहां पर कह रहे थे कि चाइल्ड लेबर का आरोप जो लगता है, बहुत गलत लगता है। मैं जिस जिले से आता हूँ, वहां पर हैंडीक्राफ्ट का एक बड़ा काम होता है। देश के अन्य हिस्सों में भी होता है। वह काम होता है - जरा-ज़रदोजी का। उसमें पूरा परिवार लगता है, परिवार के बच्चे भी लगते हैं। वहां पर जो सर्वे हुआ है, तो उस सर्वे से पता चला है कि जिन परिवारों के बेटे-बेटियां छोटेपन से काम करते हैं, तो उससे एक तो उनके अन्दर काम में विशेषता बढ़ जाती है, एक प्रकार की फाइननेस आ जाती है और दूसरी एक खास बात यह भी देखने को मिली कि उन बच्चों की उंगलियां लम्बी हो जाती हैं। अब इसे हम चाइल्ड लेबर नहीं कह सकते, परन्तु दुर्भाग्य यह है कि हमारी इस कला को लोग दूसरे देशों में जाकर विपरीत ढंग से प्रस्तुत करने का काम करते हैं। मैं यह इसलिए कह रहा हूँ कि हैंडीक्राफ्ट बहुत बड़ा क्षेत्र है। हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश के एक सांसद बोल रहे थे और मुझे लगता है कि हर जिले में, हर दूसरे-तीसरे जिले में हैंडीक्राफ्ट का कोई न कोई आइटम आपको मिलेगा, जैसे कहीं दरी मिलेगी, तो कहीं कालीन मिलेगा। मैं तो जिस जिले से आता हूँ, वहां पर पतंग और डोर का व्यापार देश ही नहीं देश के बाहर भी बहुत अच्छी मात्रा में चलता है और लोग उसको देखते तथा जानते भी हैं। मैं यहां पर यह भी कहना चाहूंगा कि चुनाव के दौरान जब माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी हमारे क्षेत्र, बरेली में चुनाव का प्रचार करने आए थे, तब मैंने उनसे कहा था कि साहब, चीन का बना हुआ जो धागा आ रहा है, वह बहुत नुकसानदेह है, उस पर तत्काल प्रतिबंध लगाया जाए और हम इस बात को समझते और जानते हैं। हमारे इस सुझाव को माना भी गया और मैंने कॉमर्स मिनिस्ट्री से भी आग्रह किया है कि इसको रोका जाए और हमारे देश के हिसाब-किताब को कैसे प्रमोट किया

[श्री संतोष कुमार गंगवार]

जाए, यह हमारी मिलीजुली रुचि और इच्छा का विषय है। इसके हिसाब से हम सब लोग मिल कर काम कर रहे हैं। हम सारे क्षेत्रों की पहचान कर रहे हैं। इस बार के बजट में हमने माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी से आग्रह किया था कि वित्त मंत्री जी ने आठ स्थानों पर टैक्सटाइल क्लस्टर की घोषणा की थी। हमें यह भी ध्यान है कि एस.आई.टी.पी. का हमारा एक फ्लैगशिप कार्यक्रम है और एस.आई.टी.पी. के तहत जो टैक्सटाइल पार्क्स की स्थापना हो रही है, अब तक जितने कर रहे हैं, आज ही हम उसकी समीक्षा करके आ रहे हैं, जो पूरे नहीं हो पा रहे हैं, जिनका काम शुरू नहीं हो पा रहा है, उसका कारण क्या है? कारण को दूर करके पूरा करें और अभी एक महीने पहले हम लोगों ने 13 टैक्सटाइल पार्क्स की घोषणा की है। आने वाले समय में, फिर बहुत जल्दी ही एक महीने में हम 15 के आस-पास पार्कों की घोषणा करने वाले हैं और इसमें हम और भी एक विशेषता ले आए हैं। हमने तय किया है कि पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों में निश्चित रूप से एक पार्क लगेगा। हमने यह भी तय किया है कि जिन राज्यों में टैक्सटाइल पार्क अभी तक नहीं लगे हैं, 25 प्रतिशत पार्कों का आरक्षण हम उन राज्यों के लिए करेंगे। हम हर तरफ इसको ले जाना चाहते हैं। आज इसके हिसाब से हम सब लोग जो मिल कर काम कर रहे हैं, हमें लगता है कि आने वाले समय में आपको महसूस होगा कि यह टैक्सटाइल मिनिस्ट्री सही ढंग से काम कर रही है और सही स्वरूप से आने जाने का काम कर रही है।

मैं आपकी बहुत सी बातों से सहमत हूँ, यहां सांसदों ने बहुत सी बातें बताईं। जो भी बात हमें सही लगेगी, तो हमारा मंत्रालय आपके प्रति जवाबदेह रहेगा और हम एक सहयोगी के रूप में काम कर रहे हैं। मैं यह इसलिए कह रहा हूँ, क्योंकि हम हर क्षेत्र के बारे में जानते हैं। अभी लेह के अंदर माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी गए थे और वहां पर रेशम के बारे में घोषणा करके आए थे। मैं अभी हूँ कि अभी माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने हस्तक्षेप किया और उन्होंने अपनी चिंता जाहिर की। यह बात भी सही है, पर रेशम के मामले में हमारी अलग रुचि है। हमारा मंत्रालय और हमारे विभाग के सचिव इस मामले में विशेष रुचि रखते हैं। अभी हम लोगों ने विज्ञान भवन में एक बहुत बड़ा कार्यक्रम किया था। माननीय राष्ट्रपति महोदय के द्वारा रेशम के क्षेत्र में कार्यरत केवल महिलाओं को सम्मानित किया गया था। फरवरी के महीने में जब प्रधानमंत्री जी लेह गए थे, तब वे वहां पर घोषणा करके आए थे और पिछले महीने हम वहां पर उसके केन्द्र का उद्घाटन करके आए हैं। इसके हिसाब से हम पूरे देश के क्षेत्रों में तलाश कर रहे हैं, इस बीच में मुझे तिरुपुर जाने का मौका मिला, तो मुझे लगा कि यह वास्तव में टैक्सटाइल का हब है। इस काम को, इस क्षेत्र को कहां से कहां तक बढ़ा सकते हैं, यह हमारी समझ में भी आ रहा है। मैं यहां पर अपने सभी साथियों को बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद दूंगा, यहां पर सारे महत्वपूर्ण विचार हमको बताए गए। हम इस क्षेत्र को और अच्छे ढंग से आगे बढ़ाने चाहते हैं। हम चाहते हैं कि टैक्सटाइल मिनिस्ट्री की पहचान सही ढंग से बने और दुनिया के अंदर.... कल ही मैं गुजरात के कच्छ में था और वहां पर मैंने देखा कि एक कंपनी इस ढंग से तौलिए का निर्माण करती है कि बहुत बड़ी तादाद में, उसका सारा का सारा यानी हण्ड्रेड परसेंट आइटम एक्सपोर्ट होता है। इसको बढ़ावा देने की जरूरत है, इसको प्रोत्साहित करने की जरूरत है।

5.00 P.M.

मैं यहां पर एक बात विशेष रूप में कहना चाहूंगा कि हम इस एन.टी.सी. की पहचान सही ढंग से बनाएं। लोग एन.टी.सी. के बारे में समझेंगे कि हां, एन.टी.सी. सही ढंग से काम कर रहा है और इसकी सही ढंग से एक पहचान बन रही है। कहने के लिए तो हम बहुत सारी बातें कह सकते हैं, पर दो-तीन बातें मैं आपके सामने कहना चाहता हूं। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि आज यहां पर हमारे कुछ सांसदों ने जूट को लेकर प्रदर्शन किया था। हम उनके कंसर्न से सहमत हैं और हम केवल इतना कह सकते हैं कि हमारा मंत्रालय कोई भी डायल्यूशन के लिए तैयार नहीं है और हमारी जानकारी में यह है कि 9 तारीख को सेक्रेटरीज की मीटिंग हो रही है, उसके अंदर उसका फैसला होगा और हमारी रुचि है कि इस समय जो व्यवस्था बनी हुई है, उसको वैसे ही चलाया जाए, उसमें कोई परिवर्तन न हो, कोई डायल्यूशन न किया जाए।

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Sir, tomorrow a meeting has been convened by your Ministry. I have got the agenda papers. And, one of the agenda items is the dilution of compulsory jute packaging.

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR: Sir, I am saying, at present there is no such proposal of that kind. मिनिस्टर्स बैठ कर जो बात करे, वह एक बात अलग समझ में आती है।

एक और समस्या है कि इस बारे में देश के अंदर कपास की पैदावार हर साल के मुकाबले बहुत ज्यादा हुई, 400 मिलियन बेल्स हुई है, पर दुर्भाग्य यह है कि पिछले साल के मुकाबले इस साल एक्सपोर्ट में कुछ कमी हुई है। चीन बहुत बड़ी तादाद में हमसे कपास लेता था, जो कि अब नहीं ले रहा है। हमने पूरे देश के अंदर, जिन-जिन स्थानों पर कपास होती है, वहां-वहां पर अपने क्रय-केन्द्र खोल दिए हैं। हमने पिछले साल के मुकाबले ज्यादा केन्द्र बनाए हैं। अगर आपको कहीं पर भी समस्या नजर आती है और उसके बारे में आप हमारे ऑफिस को बताएं तो हम उसकी चिन्ता करेंगे और उस ओर ध्यान देंगे।

माननीय श्री अठावले जी यहां पर नहीं हैं। वे कई बार 'इन्दु मिल' के बारे में हमसे कह चके हैं। आदरणीय बाबा साहब अम्बेडकर जी का एक बहुत बड़ा स्मारक बने, हम उनकी भावना से सहमत हैं। इस मामले में महाराष्ट्र सरकार से हमारी लगातार बात हो रही है और उनसे तय हो गया है कि जिस ढंग से भी वे इसे तय करना चाहें, हमारी सहमति उनके साथ है और हम उसी हिसाब से कार्य को प्रारंभ कर देंगे।

मैं आप सभी साथियों का बहुत-बहुत आभारी हूं कि आपने पूरा सहयोग दिया और हमारे साथ रहे। आपसे मेरा यही निवेदन है कि यह एक बहुत छोटा सा बिल है। हमारे एक भाई द्वारा इसमें एक संशोधन दिया गया है। मेरा उनसे निवेदन है कि वे इसे वापस ले लें। बाद में वे जब भी मिलेंगे तो हम मिल-बैठकर उनकी इन बातों को ध्यान में रखकर काम करने की कोशिश करेंगे। मैं फिर से आप सभी का आभार व्यक्त करते हुए अपनी बात को समाप्त करता हूं।

**श्री मधुसूदन मिस्त्री :** सर, गुजरात के कपास लेने के जो सेंटर्स हैं, हमारी एक रिक्वेस्ट उनके बारे में है। जैसे मेरी पुरानी कांस्टिट्यूएंसी में ये केवल चार ही हैं, जो कि किसी जमाने में कई सालों तक 25 हुआ करते थे। सर, दूसरी बात यह कि कपास का इस बार का जो भाव है, वह साढ़े आठ सौ रुपये है। इससे किसान का जो प्रोडक्शन कॉस्ट है, वह भी नहीं आ पा रही है। इसलिए मेरी आपसे विनती है कि इसको आप ज़रा बढ़ाइए, क्योंकि जिन किसानों ने आपको वोट दिया है, at least they feel happy about it.

**SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU:** Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, the Minister's reply is not an inclusive one. It looks to be an exclusive one. We were mentioning about the sick industries which have the scope for revival. This is the first point. Secondly, we want to know the thinking of the Union Government about the powerloom sector besides all other clothing patterns and weaving problems. But, he has not responded to the powerloom sector and the sick industries which can be revived. Thank you.

**श्री भूपिंदर सिंह :** सर, मेरा मंत्री महोदय से यह निवेदन है कि ओडिशा में टेक्सटाइल क्लस्टर और टेक्सटाइल पार्क की स्थापना कराई जाए। सर, अभी आपने कॉटन के बारे में बताया। पहले जितना कॉटन हमसे चाइना एक्सपोर्ट होता था, उसी तरह से हमें उनके यहां से इसे इम्पोर्ट करना चाहिए। हम उन्हें जितना रेशम देते हैं, उसी तरह से हमें उनसे लेना चाहिए। उनका सिल्क हमारे यहां के मुकाबले बहुत घटिया है, जबकि हमारा सिल्क बहुत ही उच्च कोटि का है। उसी मापदंड से मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि आप किसान रो रहा है। आप जो चाहते हैं, किसान वही पैदा करता है, लेकिन आज हम उसको मार्केट नहीं दे पा रहे हैं। हम "ब्रिक्स" में जाकर बात करते हैं और वहां चर्चा होती है, लेकिन कॉटन और रेशम पर ज़रा आप गौर कीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री बलविंदर सिंह भुंडर (पंजाब) :** ऑनरेबल डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, जो-जो क्वेश्चंस पूछे गए थे, उनका मंत्री जी ने बहुत अच्छे तरीके से आंसर दिया है, लेकिन मेरा एक सज़ेशन है, जिसे सारे मेम्बर्स साहिबान ने बोला है। इस टाइम इस देश में कपास की पैदावार बहुत ज्यादा है। एक्सपोर्ट बंद हो गया है। कॉटन का इतना बुरा हाल है, किसान के रेट्स इतने low आ गए हैं कि वह सुसाइड करने के कगार पर आ गया है। आपके जो सेंटर्स हैं, वे चल रहे हैं, लेकिन आज इसका रेट 4,000 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल है, जबकि इसका रेट चार साल पहले 7,000 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल था। इसके इनपुट्स के रेट three times above चले गए, जबकि इसके रेट पहले से हाफ पर आ गए। इसलिए मेरी यह रिक्वेस्ट भी है और मेरा सज़ेशन भी है कि आप इसके लिए कुछ करें।

**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN :** Mr. Minister, you may react to this, it is a very important point.

**श्री संतोष कुमार गंगवार :** सर इस बार मार्केट रेट ज्यादा नहीं है। पिछले साल कॉटन का रेट 4,000 रुपये था, लेकिन इस बार इसे 50 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल बढ़ाया गया है। आपकी यह बात दुरुस्त है और हम इससे सहमत हैं, पर इससे रेट नीचे न जाए। इसका कारण यह समझ में आता

है कि चीन, जो कि हमसे कॉटन लेता था, उसने अपनी पॉलिसी बदल ली। हम इसके लिए मार्केट तलाश कर रहे हैं और कल हम इसी उद्देश्य से मुम्बई जा रहे हैं। वहां पर हम एक्सपोर्टर्स से बात करेंगे कि आप इसका एक्सपोर्ट करें ताकि इसका रेट ऊपर हो। आपकी चिन्ता से हम सहमत हैं।

मैं मिस्त्री जी को बताना चाहूंगा कि आप जितने सेंटर्स बता रहे हैं, उनकी जानकारी हम आपको भिजवा देंगे। इसके अलावा, अगर आपको और आवश्यकता होगी तो आप हमें सूचित कर देंगे तो हम उनके बारे में बता देंगे। मैं माननीय सदस्य को बताना चाहूंगा कि हम यह कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि एन.टी.सी. की जितनी भी सिक मिल्स हैं, उनमें से अधिकांश जो चल सकती हैं, उनको हम चलाएं। और उसमें हमारी रुचि भी है और इसमें आपको शिकायत नहीं मिलेगी। जैसा मैंने कहा कि 11 मिलें ऐसी हैं जो एन.टी.सी. चला रही है और उनमें से पांच इस समय फायदे में हैं। हम इसकी संख्या को और बढ़ाना चाहते हैं। हम उसके हिसाब से पूरी कोशिश कर रहे हैं, हमारा मंत्रालय भी इस दिशा में काम कर रहा है। जैसा मैंने शुरू में कहा था कि पांच मिलें प्रॉफिट में हैं, हम इस फिगर को पांच या छह नम्बर और बढ़ाकर कम से कम अगले तीन महीनों में 11 मिलों को फायदे में लाने का काम करेंगे। इसके बाद जो इस समय 79 मिलें बंद हैं विभिन्न कारणों से, ज्वाइंट वेंचर के जो 11 लोग आर्बिट्रेशन में चले गए थे, वे बंद हैं। हमारी कोशिश रहेगी कि हम उन सबको भी चलाने का काम करें और एक अच्छे प्रपोजल के साथ हम आपको समय-समय पर जानकारी देते रहेंगे।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

That the Bill further to amend the Sick Textile Undertakings (Nationalisation) Act, 1974 and the Textile Undertakings (Nationalisation) Act, 1995, in order to continue with the lease-hold rights vested in the National Textile Corporation on completion of lease-hold tenure, as passed by Lok Sabha be taken into consideration.

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up Clause-by-Clause consideration of the Bill. In Clause 2, there is one Amendment by Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Roy. Mr. Sukhendu Sekhar Roy, are you moving your Amendment?

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: No, Sir.

*Clause 2 was added to the Bill.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 3, there is one Amendment by Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Roy. Mr. Sukhendu Sekhar Roy, are you moving your Amendment?

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: No, Sir.

*Clause 3 was added to the Bill.*

*Clause 4 was added to the Bill.*



MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 5, there is one Amendment by Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Roy. Mr. Sukhendu Sekhar Roy, are you moving your Amendment?

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: No, Sir.

*Clause 5 was added to the Bill.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 6, there is one Amendment by Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Roy. Mr. Sukhendu Sekhar Roy, are you moving your Amendment?

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: No, Sir.

*Clause 6 was added to the Bill.*

*Clauses 7 and 8 were added to the Bill.*

*Clause 1, the Enacting Formula, the Preamble and the Title were added to the Bill.*

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR: Sir, I move:

*That the Bill be passed.*

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we take the Supplementary List of Business. Shri Jayant Sinha.

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#### **SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL) 2014-15**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table, a statement (in English and Hindi) showing the Supplementary Demands for Grants (General), for the year 2014-15 (December, 2014).

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#### **GOVERNMENT BILLS — *Contd.***

##### **The Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Orders (Amendment) Bill, 2014**

सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्री (श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत) : महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि संविधान (अनुसूचित जातियाँ) आदेश, 1950 और संविधान (सिक्किम) अनुसूचित जातियाँ आदेश, 1978 का और संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक पर, लोक सभा द्वारा पारित रूप में, विचार किया जाए।

अगर आपकी अनुमति हो तो कुछ बोलूँ?

**श्री उपसभापति :** अगर बोलना है तो बोलिए। As you wish. If you want to speak, you can speak; or you can speak at the end.

**श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत :** उपसभापति जी, मैं दो मिनट बोलूंगा।

**श्री उपसभापति :** ठीक है, दो मिनट बोलिए।

**श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत :** माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, केरल, मध्य प्रदेश, ओडिशा, त्रिपुरा तथा सिक्किम में रहने वाली अनुसूचित जातियों के संबंध में हमें 12 संशोधन प्राप्त हुए थे, उन 12 संशोधनों पर एस.सी. आयोग ने, आर.जी.आई. ने और हमारे विभाग की संसदीय स्थाई समिति ने विचार-विमर्श किया। इन सबकी सहमति होने के बाद यह बिल प्रस्तुत किया गया था, लेकिन लोक सभा भंग होने के साथ ही यह लैप्स हो गया था। इसको फिर से लोक सभा में प्रस्तुत किया गया और लोक सभा ने इस पर अपनी स्वीकृति दे दी है। इसमें केरल में एक जाति “पल्लुवन” है, उसके लिए और भी शब्द हैं, इसका एक पर्यायवाची शब्द “पुल्लुवन” भी है, तो इसको जोड़ा गया है। इसी प्रकार से “तण्डान (ईयूवास और तियास को छोड़कर) और तच्चर” को जोड़ा गया है। इसके साथ ही मध्य प्रदेश में “दहाइत, दहायत, दहात” के साथ-साथ “दहिया” को जोड़ दिया गया है। पहले जो ओडिशा था, उसको आजकल सरकारी रिकॉर्ड में ओडिशा कहते हैं, इसलिए एक संशोधन यह भी है और ओडिशा में “अमान्त, अमात, दंडछत्र माझी”, जो पहले से उल्लेखित है, परन्तु इसी का पर्यायवाची “अमाता और अमाथ” जोड़ा गया है। “बेढ़िया, बेजिया” के साथ “बाजिया” जोड़ दिया गया है। “जग्गली”, के साथ “जग्गिली और जगली” जोड़ा गया है। “पाण, पाणों, बुन पाण देसुआ पाण” के साथ “बुना पाणों” भी जोड़ दिया गया है। त्रिपुरा में “चमार, मूची” के साथ “चमार-रोहिदास, चमार-रविदास” जोड़ा गया है। त्रिपुरा में ही “धोबा” को धोबी भी बोला जाता है, इसलिए “धोबी” भी जोड़ दिया गया है। “जेलेया कैबर्त” के साथ-साथ “झालो-मालो” भी जोड़ा है। सिक्किम में “माझी” जाति को इसमें से विलोपित किया गया है, क्योंकि वहां के सरकार ने प्रस्ताव दिया है कि हमने इस “माझी” जाति को पिछड़ा वर्ग में सम्मिलित करने की कार्यवाही की है, इसलिए इसको विलोपित किया जाए। इस संबंध में यह संशोधन विधेयक सदन के समक्ष है।

*The question was proposed.*

**श्री पी.एल. पुनिया (उत्तर प्रदेश) :** उपसभापति जी, मैं आपका आभारी हूं कि आपने मुझे इस महत्वपूर्ण बिल पर बोलने का अवसर प्रदान किया। मुझे अपर हाउस का सदस्य होने का सौभाग्य मिला है और इसी हैसियत से पहली बार मुझे बोलने का मौका मिला है, मैं आपका आभार व्यक्त करता हूं।

**[उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय) पीठासीन हुए]**

महोदय, यह संविधान (अनुसूचित जातियां) आदेश (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2014 जो विचाराधीन है, जैसा माननीय मंत्री जी ने बताया है, लोक सभा से पास होकर यहां पहुंचा है। यह पुराना संदर्भ है यह बिल 2012 में पेश हुआ था जिसके बाद इसे स्टैंडिंग कमेटी में भेज दिया गया था। और

[श्री पी.एल. पुनिया]

पन्द्रहवीं लोक सभा का कार्यकाल समाप्त होने के कारण यह बिल लैप्स हो गया था। अब यह विधेयक दुबारा यहां पर हम लोगों के पास विचारार्थ पहुंचा है। भारतीय संविधान के आर्टिकल 341 के अंतर्गत अगर अनुजाति सूची में कोई संशोधन करना है या जोड़ना है या सूची से निकालना है, तो वह पार्लियामेंट के द्वारा कानून पास करने के बाद ही हो सकता है और इसीलिए यह विधेयक हम लोगों के सामने आया है। यह विधेयक पांच राज्यों से संबंधित है, जिसमें एक राज्य सिक्किम से एक जाति का विलोप होना है और बाकी केरल, मध्य प्रदेश, ओडिशा, त्रिपुरा से संबंधित है। इसमें 14 संशोधन हैं। आजादी के बाद संविधान लागू हुआ और आर्टिकल 341(1) के अनुसार यह प्रावधान है और उसी के अनुसार प्रथम सूची यानी मूल सूची की विज्ञप्ति राष्ट्रपति जी के माध्यम से जारी की जाएगी और वह भी संबंधित राज्य के महामहिम राज्यपाल की सहमति से राष्ट्रपति द्वारा जारी की जाएगी, वह 1950 में जारी हुई। भारत के संविधान के आर्टिकल 341(2) के अन्तर्गत यह प्रावधान है कि यदि इस सूची में संशोधन करना होगा, तो राष्ट्रपति महोदय को वह अधिकार नहीं है, वह अधिकार सिर्फ और सिर्फ पार्लियामेंट को होगा। इसीलिए यह बिल हम लोगों के सामने आया है। मूल सूची संविधान के आर्टिकल 341(1) के अन्तर्गत 1950 में बनी थी। उसके कुछ समय बाद यह महसूस किया गया कि कुछ जातियां इसमें छूट गई हैं। बहुत सी जातियां, जिनके नाम उसी तरह के हैं, लेकिन उनका नाम उस सूची में मेंशन नहीं हुआ। बहुत सी ऐसी जातियां, जो एक क्षेत्र में किसी नाम से पुकारी जाती हैं, लेकिन दूसरे क्षेत्र में दूसरे नाम से पुकारी जाती हैं, इसीलिए समय-समय पर उसमें संशोधन होता रहा है। वैसे देखा जाए, तो लगता है कि यह बहुत साधारण सी बात है, लेकिन बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है, क्योंकि उस सूची में सम्मिलित होने के बाद उनकी आकांक्षाएं पूरी होती हैं और उन्हें अलग से सुविधाएं मिलती हैं। सुविधाओं में सरकारी नौकरियों में आरक्षण मिलता है। उसके अन्तर्गत पब्लिक सेक्टर अंडरटेकिंग्स में आरक्षण की सुविधा मिलती है। स्कूलों में दाखिले में उन्हें आरक्षण की सुविधा मिलती है। पढ़ने-लिखने के बाद अगर नौकरी करनी है, तो तैयारी करने के लिए कोचिंग सेंटर्स में भी उन्हें सुविधा मिलती है। स्पेशल कंपोनेंट प्लान के माध्यम से जो पैसा उपलब्ध होता है, वह सिर्फ और सिर्फ अनुसूचित जाति के कल्याण की जो योजनाएं हैं, उन पर खर्च होना चाहिए, वह धनराशि भी इनके ऊपर खर्च होनी प्रारम्भ हो जाती है।

महोदय, स्थानीय निकायों और पंचायतों के चुनाव में भी सीटें आरक्षित होती हैं। विधान सभा और लोक सभा की सीटों में भी आरक्षण होता है। जिस दिन ये जातियां उस सूची में सम्मिलित हो जाती हैं, उसी दिन से ये सारी सुविधाएं उन्हें मिलनी शुरू हो जाती हैं। इन्हीं सब बातों को देखते हुए, अनेक प्रदेशों से मांग आती है और अनेक जातियों की तरफ से डिमांड आती है कि उन्हें भी अनुसूचित जाति में सम्मिलित किया जाए। राज्य सरकारें भी विभिन्न कारणों से अपने प्रस्ताव भेजती हैं और कहती हैं कि ये इतने गरीब हैं, लेकिन इनका नाम अनुसूचित जाति में नहीं है, इसलिए इन्हें भी उस सूची में शामिल किया जाए। देखा जाए, तो उनकी बात सही है, लेकिन इन सबको देखते हुए, भारत सरकार ने इसके लिए मानक निर्धारित किए और एक 'लुकर कमेटी' बनी। 'लुकर कमेटी' द्वारा सभी जगह अध्ययन करने के बाद कुछ मानक निर्धारित किए। उन मानकों में मुख्य हैं- extreme social, educational, economic backwardness arising out of

traditional practice of untouchability, जिनके साथ छुआछूत का बर्ताव होता है और उसके कारण जो सामाजिक, आर्थिक और शैक्षिक पिछड़ापन है, उसके आधार पर वह जाति उस सूची में सम्मिलित होने की पात्रता रखती है। सामान्यतः जो गरीब है, जिसके पास घर नहीं है, जिसके पास झोंपड़ी भी नहीं है, उसके आधार पर जो मानक निर्धारित किए हैं, मात्र उसके आधार पर ही अनुसूचित जाति में सम्मिलित होने की पात्रता नहीं होती। इसीलिए बहुत से ऐसे प्रस्ताव जो राज्य सरकारों से आते हैं, वे नहीं माने जाते हैं।

महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूं और सुझाव देना चाहता हूं कि बहुत सी राज्य सरकारों को इसकी जानकारी नहीं होती कि क्या-क्या मानक हैं, इसलिए मानकों की जानकारी राज्य सरकारों को विस्तार से दे देनी चाहिए। इसके साथ-साथ, किसी प्रदेश में एक जाति अनुसूचित जाति में है और वही जाति दूसरे प्रदेश में पिछड़ा वर्ग में है, तो इससे भ्रान्ति फैलती है। राज्य सरकारों को तो जानकारी नहीं है कि कौन सी जाति किस प्रदेश में किस सूची में है, लेकिन केन्द्र सरकार को तो यह जानकारी है। केन्द्र सरकार के पास जब प्रस्ताव आता है, तो वह देख सकती है कि किस प्रदेश में वह अनुसूचित जाति में है, किस प्रदेश में वह बैकवर्ड क्लास में है। केन्द्र सरकार कुछ इस तरह के मानक बनाए और सभी प्रदेशों में उसे circulate कर दे, उसकी जानकारी दे दे, ताकि इसका भी विशेष रूप से ध्यान रखा जाए जिससे पूरे देश में एकरूपता रहे।

सर, केन्द्र सरकार ने एक प्रक्रिया भी निर्धारित की है कि कोई भी ऐसा प्रस्ताव, जो सूची से निकालने या सूची में सम्मिलित करने के लिए हो, उसके लिए राज्य सरकार का प्रस्ताव होना अनिवार्य है। राज्य सरकार प्रस्ताव भेजेगी, सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय में उसका परीक्षण करके रजिस्ट्रार जनरल ऑफ इंडिया को उनकी ओपिनियन के लिए भेज दिया जाएगा। रजिस्ट्रार जनरल ऑफ इंडिया की तरफ से अगर पॉजिटिव रिकमंडेशन आती है, तो मंत्रालय उसे राष्ट्रीय अनुसूचित जाति आयोग को ओपिनियन के लिए भेज देगा। राष्ट्रीय अनुसूचित जाति आयोग की तरफ से भी अगर पॉजिटिव रिकमंडेशन आती है तो सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय के द्वारा परीक्षण करने के बाद, मंत्रिपरिषद् का अनुमोदन लेने के बाद पार्लियामेंट में वह बिल प्रस्तुत किया जाता है और बिल की जो प्रक्रिया है, उसको फॉलो किया जाता है।

सर, माननीय मंत्री जी से मैं यह भी अनुरोध करना चाहूंगा कि यह जो प्रस्ताव आया है, यह बहुत पुराना प्रस्ताव है, लेकिन आज पास किया जा रहा है, जिसकी मुझे खुशी है। बहुत से लोग उम्मीद कर रहे थे कि हमारा नाम अनुसूचित जाति में आने वाला है, हमको यह सुविधा मिलेगी, तो इससे उनको बड़ी खुशी होगी और उस खुशी में हम लोग भी सम्मिलित हैं, लेकिन बहुत से ऐसे प्रस्ताव और भी हैं, जिनकी आर.जी.आई. की तरफ से रिकमंडेशन आ गई, राष्ट्रीय अनुसूचित जाति आयोग की तरफ से भी रिकमंडेशन आ गई, लेकिन वे अभी प्रोसेस में हैं, तो माननीय मंत्री जी से मेरा अनुरोध है कि उनका भी तेजी से परीक्षण करके अनुमोदन करा दिया जाए। राज्य सरकारें जब भी इस तरह के प्रस्ताव भेजती हैं कि इन जातियों को अनुसूचित जाति में सम्मिलित कर दिया जाए, तो वे कर देते हैं, लेकिन इसके साथ-साथ मैं समझता हूं कि राज्य सरकार से भी यह रिकमंडेशन लेनी चाहिए, उनके प्रस्ताव में सहमति सम्मिलित होना चाहिए कि अगर कोई नई जाति को अनुसूचित जाति में सम्मिलित किया जाता है, तो उतने प्रतिशत अनुसूचित जाति में आरक्षण का प्रतिशत भी बढ़ाया जाएगा। यह बढ़ना चाहिए।

[श्री पी.एल. पुनिया]

दूसरे, 2001 के राष्ट्रीय सेन्सस में अनुसूचित जाति का प्रतिशत 16.2 था और अनुसूचित जनजाति का 8.2 था। 2011 के सेन्सस के हिसाब से अनुसूचित जाति की जनसंख्या 16.6 प्रतिशत है और अनुसूचित जनजाति की 8.6 प्रतिशत है, लेकिन सरकारी नौकरियों में और अन्य मानकों के लिए अनुसूचित जाति का आरक्षण केवल 15 परसेंट ही है और अनुसूचित जनजाति का साढ़े सात परसेंट है। यह बहुत कम है। मेरा अनुरोध है कि बहुत समय बीत गया है, 15 परसेंट आरक्षण का मानक बहुत पुराना है, साढ़े सात परसेंट अनुसूचित जनजाति का मानक बहुत पुराना है, इसलिए इसमें परिवर्तन किया जाना चाहिए और वर्तमान में अनुसूचित जनजाति को परसेंटेज है, 16.6 परसेंट, वह आरक्षण के लिए लागू किया जाना चाहिए। मेरा माननीय मंत्री जी से अनुरोध है कि ऊपर विशेष रूप से ध्यान दिया जाए और संशोधित आदेश जारी किए जाए।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय) :** पुनिया जी, क्योंकि यह आपकी मेडन स्पीच है, इसलिए आपको बोलने के लिए तीन मिनट और मिलेंगे।

**श्री पी.एल. पुनिया :** धन्यवाद माननीय मंत्री जी बहुत ही योग्य व्यक्ति हैं, बहुत अच्छे व्यक्ति हैं और समाज की सोचते हैं, लेकिन सरकार की सोच भी अच्छी होनी चाहिए। हमारा यह मानना है कि राष्ट्रपति का अभिभाषण एक दिशा निर्देश होता है। वह नीति का उद्बोधन होता है और इस राष्ट्रपति अभिभाषण में जो कहा गया है वो सुनिए- “We shall create an enabling eco-system of equal opportunity... यह अनुसूचित जाति के लिए कहा है। “We will create an enabling eco-system of equal opportunity in education, health and livelihood, so that they are able to avail on-going opportunity.” यह कौन सा सेटलाइट बनाया जाएगा, जिसके माध्यम से सबको बराबर-बराबर बंटवारा हो जाएगा और ये योजनाएं हैं, उनका लाभ वे अपने आप लेते रहेंगे? कहते हैं हम उनको पात्र बनाएंगे, सिर्फ यही है। कोई विशेष योजना का या विशेष बल देने का प्रावधान इसमें नहीं किया गया तथा इस समाज को स्पेशल योजना की जरूरत नहीं है। Education, health or livelihood, उसके अलावा किसी चीज़ की जरूरत नहीं है। जो हर रोज अनुसूचित जाति के लोगों का अपमान होता है, जो social disability है, जो सामाजिक और आर्थिक गैर-बराबरी है, उसको दूर करने के लिए क्या विशेष योजना बनायी जाएगी, उसका भी उल्लेख किया जाना चाहिए था। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस बारे में विशेष ध्यान देने और विशेष योजनाओं की जरूरत है। माननीय मंत्री जी अपने जवाब में इस पर विशेष बल देंगे, ऐसी मुझे पूरी उम्मीद है। सर, बाबा साहेब डॉ. भीमराव अम्बेडकर ने 26 नवम्बर 1949 को, जब संविधान पर आखिरी बहस चल रही थी, उस समय कहा था कि हमें बड़ी खुशी है कि आज हम राजनीतिक अधिकारों की बराबरी दे रहे हैं, वोट का अधिकार बड़े से बड़े धनाढ्य व्यक्ति और गरीब से गरीब व्यक्ति के लिए बराबर है, उसकी वैल्यू बराबर है, लेकिन सामाजिक और आर्थिक गैर-बराबरी हम लोगों के लिए चुनौती है और आगे आने वाली सरकारों के लिए भी चुनौती होगी। जितना जल्दी हो सके, इस चुनौती को स्वीकार करके गैर-बराबरी खत्म करनी होगी, अन्यथा यह संवैधानिक ढांचा ध्वस्त हो जाएगा। एक चेतावनी के रूप में उन्होंने यह बात कही थी। उसको दूर करने के लिए आर्थिक दृष्टि से, उनके आर्थिक उत्थान के लिए, उनके विकास के लिए Special Component

Plan की व्यवस्था की गयी थी। आर्थिक कमजोरी है, जमीन नहीं है, व्यापार नहीं है, केवल आरक्षण के माध्यम से नौकरियां और छोटे-मोटे कारोबार, वही सब है। Special Component Plan के माध्यम से प्रयास किया गया कि आर्थिक उन्नति हो, आर्थिक विकास हो और भी अनुभव किया गया कि इस विषय पर कानून बनना चाहिए। पिछली सरकार में कुछ प्रयास हुआ कि Special Component Plan सही ढंग से लागू हो और निर्धारित मानकों का उल्लंघन करने वालों के खिलाफ कार्यवाही की जाए। आन्ध्र प्रदेश और कर्णाटक में कानून बना, केन्द्र सरकार में भी कानून बनना चाहिए, Special Component Plan Act बनना चाहिए। Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, पिछली सरकार ने ऑर्डिनेंस जारी किया था और उस ऑर्डिनेंस की जगह कानून बनना था। 16वीं लोक सभा के सामने एक बिल के रूप में उसे पेश किया गया, लेकिन पास करने के बजाय उसको सेलेक्ट कमेटी में भेज दिया गया। एक बहुत प्राथमिकता का यह कानून था, ऑर्डिनेंस था, इसीलिए ऑर्डिनेंस जारी किया गया था। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह जल्दी से जल्दी कानून बने। इसे प्राथमिकता के आधार पर किया जाना चाहिए था, लेकिन ऐसा नहीं हुआ। बैकलॉग वेकेंसीज का मामला बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है। जगह-जगह, हर विभाग में पिछली सरकार ने एक अभियान चलाया था, वर्तमान सरकार द्वारा भी यह अभियान चलना चाहिए। बैकलॉग पूरा नहीं हुआ है, यह पूरा होना चाहिए। सरकारी नौकरियों में आरक्षण की सुविधा है, लेकिन यह पूरी व्यवस्था केवल Executive order से है। उसमें कोई कानून नहीं है। इसी वजह से जगह-जगह पर न्यायालयों में, सुप्रीम कोर्ट में, high courts में इसकी अलग-अलग व्याख्या की जाती रही है, उसमें स्टे ऑर्डर जारी किए जाते हैं। इसलिए यह जरूरी है कि सरकारी नौकरियों में आरक्षण का कानून बने और वह जल्दी से जल्दी आए। यह बिल राज्य सभा से पास हो गया, लोक सभा में कुछ संशोधनों के साथ इसे पास होना है। उस पर भी आम सहमति हो गई थी। हम माननीय मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करेंगे कि वे उसको भी शीघ्रता से पास करा दें। अब सरकारी नौकरियां कम होती जा रही हैं। आपने देखा होगा कि अब कांट्रैक्ट सिस्टम, आउटसोर्सिंग के माध्यम से लोगों को नौकरी पर रखा जाता है। पहले अनुसूचित जाति के लोग नौकरियों में क्लास थ्री और क्लास फोर में जाते थे, अब उनके सभी रास्ते बंद हो गए हैं। अब ज्यादातर रोजगार के साधन प्राइवेट सेक्टर में उपलब्ध हैं। वहां पर आरक्षण की सुविधा नहीं है इसलिए वहां पर इनको नहीं रखा जाता है। वे कहते हैं कि हम प्राइवेट सेक्टर हैं, हम पूछना चाहते हैं कि वे कैसे प्राइवेट सेक्टर हैं? आप पब्लिक सेक्टर अंडर टेकिंग्स से, फाइनेंशियल इंस्टीट्यूशन्स से, बैंकों से लोन लेते हैं, यहां तक कि इक्विटी, शेयर होल्डिंग में भी पैसा फाइनेंशियल इंस्टीट्यूशन्स देते हैं। बड़ी मुश्किल से प्राइवेट इंटरप्रेन्योर पांच-दस परसेंट पैसा लगाता है और बाकी पूरा पैसा सरकारी संस्थाओं के माध्यम से लगता है। इसलिए ये कैसे प्राइवेट सेक्टर हैं? इसको देखते हुए वहां भी आरक्षण की सुविधा उपलब्ध होनी चाहिए।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय) :** धन्यवाद। अब आप समाप्त कीजिए।

**श्री पी.एल. पुनिया :** सर, मैं एक बात और कहना चाहूंगा। जुडिशियरी में भी आरक्षण की सुविधा होनी चाहिए। यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण विषय है और समय-समय पर इसके ऊपर चर्चा हुई है। यहां तक कि आई.ए.एस. है, आई.पी.एस. है, आई.एफ.एस. है, सब तरह की सर्विसेज हैं। इंडियन जुडिशियल सर्विस में 1977 में संविधान में अमेंडमेंट हो चुका है, वह संविधान का हिस्सा

[श्री पी.एल. पुनिया]

है, लेकिन उसके बाद भी उसके ऊपर कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हुई है। हमें बड़ी खुशी है कि अभी वर्तमान मुख्य न्यायाधीश सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने एक सोशल जस्टिस बेंच की स्थापना की है। यह एक अच्छी शुरुआत है। मैं समझता हूँ कि जुडिशियरी में भी आरक्षण की व्यवस्था में भी शुरुआत होनी चाहिए। सुप्रीम कोर्ट में कोई भी जज शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट से संबंधित नहीं है और हाई कोर्ट्स में 850 जजों की संख्या है, उसमें से केवल 20 शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट से संबंधित जज हैं। यह जो विसंगति है, इसको दूर करना चाहिए। ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय) :** ठीक है, धन्यवाद।

**श्री पी.एल. पुनिया :** क्योंकि बहुत जगह जब हमें न्याय की आवश्यकता होती है, तो हमको न्याय मिलता नहीं है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय) :** श्री तरुण विजय जी।

**श्री अम्बेथ राजन :** सर, इनकी मेडन स्पीच है।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय) :** इन्हें ज्यादा समय दे दिया है। जितना समय था, उससे बहुत ज्यादा समय मिल गया है। अभी बिल पर चर्चा खत्म करनी है।

**श्री पी.एल. पुनिया :** सर, जिस तरह से भेदभाव होता है, मैं बताना चाहूंगा कि मद्रास हाई कोर्ट के एक सिटिंग जज राष्ट्रीय अनुसूचित जाति के कार्यालय में आते हैं और वे बताते हैं कि मेरे साथ मेरे colleagues भेदभाव करते हैं, उत्पीड़न करते हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में कहीं न कहीं तो जबाबदेही होनी चाहिए। इसके लिए आवश्यक है कि आरक्षण न्यायपालिका भी हो, प्रतिनिधित्व पर्याप्त संख्या में हो जिससे हमें न्याय मिल सके।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय) :** धन्यवाद। श्री तरुण विजय जी। ...**(व्यवधान)**... नहीं-नहीं। Please, Mr. Punia.

SHRI P.L. PUNIA : Just one minute, Sir. ...**(Interruptions)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHNDU SEKHAR ROY) : I have already allowed him 20 minutes. I have allowed 20 minutes.

**श्री पी.एल. पुनिया :** माननीय मंत्री जी, आपको अवसर मिला है और यह अवसर बार-बार नहीं मिलता है।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय) :** आप जनरल डिस्कशन बाद में कीजिएगा।

**श्री पी.एल. पुनिया :** हर एक को अवसर भी नहीं मिलता है। हमने बहुत प्रयास किया, बहुत काम किया, लेकिन कुछ कठिनाइयाँ थीं। हमारे पास बहुमत नहीं था। आपके पास लोक सभा में बहुमत है और यह अवसर है। पूरा समाज आपकी तरफ देख रहा है। आपसे निवेदन है कि जितने

भी बिंदु हमने उठाए हैं, आप उन पर विशेष रूप से ध्यान दें। मुझे पुरी उम्मीद है कि आप प्रयास करेंगे, तो इसमें कामयाबी हासिल होगी। इसी के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय) :** धन्यवाद। श्री तरुण विजय जी। आपकी पार्टी की ओर से दो स्पीकर बोलेंगे और टाइम सिर्फ 10 मिनट है।

**श्री तरुण विजय (उत्तराखंड) :** माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं संविधान (अनुसूचित जातियां) आदेश (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2014 के समर्थन में अपने विचार व्यक्त कर रहा हूँ। उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह आश्चर्य की बात है कि इतने वर्ष बीत जाने के बाद भी हमारी जो अनुसूचित जातियां हैं, उनके अनेक वर्ग अभी भी शामिल किए जा रहे हैं और बड़े साधारण से शब्दों का परिवर्तन होता है, जैसे दहाइत, दहायत, दहात और दहिया। जो तण्डान हैं, तियास केरल में होते हैं, जिनके बारे में स्वामी विवेकानन्द ने बड़ी संवेदना के साथ कहा था। जो हिन्दुओं के बीच व्याप्त छुआछूत की भावना है, उन्होंने उसके ऊपर बड़े तीखे प्रहार किए थे। उसको सुनकर तथाकथित उच्च वर्ग के लोग काफी तिलमिला गए थे। जो तियास है, यहां कहा गया है कि बढ़ई, जो तत्कालीन कोचीन और ट्रावनकोर राज्य में तच्चन के नाम से ज्ञात हैं और तच्चर से भिन्न हैं। अब एक ही शब्द का फर्क है, जिसके आधार पर यह परिवर्तन किया जा रहा है। इसी प्रकार पाण, पाणों, बुना पाण, देसुआ पाण, बुना पाणों, इन तमाम शब्दों को जो जोड़ा जा रहा है, यह इसी उद्देश्य से जोड़ा जा रहा है कि जो वर्ग अनुसूचित जातियों में इनका प्रतिनिधित्व करते हैं, उनको कुछ लाभ हो और वे कुछ प्राप्त कर सकें। वे प्रगति का कुछ लाभ उठा सकें और विकास के पथ पर आगे बढ़ सकें।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, भारत में अनुसूचित जातियों का लगभग 20 करोड़ से अधिक का आकलन है। अभी भी उनको 67 वर्षों के उपरांत जिस प्रकार के अन्याय, अत्याचार और भेदभाव का सामना करना पड़ता है, वह राजनीतिक छुआछूत से कहीं अधिक है। राजनीति में भी वैचारिक अस्पृश्यता है, जिसका हम लोग शिकार रहे हैं और हम अनुभव कर सकते हैं। हम जब अपने तथाकथित बड़ी जाति का होने के अहंकार के प्रतिष्ठान से उनके बारे में संवेदना के शब्द व्यक्त करते हैं, तो पर्याप्त होते नहीं हैं इसलिए पर्याप्त नहीं होते क्योंकि जैसा माननीय अटल जी ने एक बार कहा था कि तुम जिनको छोटी जाति का कहते हो, वे तो पूज्य हैं क्योंकि उनका सम्मान सर्वाधिक होना चाहिए कि सदियों के अन्याय, अत्याचार, भेदभाव के बावजूद उन्होंने अपने अधिष्ठान को, अपने राम को, अपने धर्म को नहीं छोड़ा। वे अहंकार के साथ कहते हैं कि उनकी जाति बड़ी है। अरे मूर्खों, जाति तो उनकी छोटी है, जो अहंकार के साथ अपनी जाति को बड़ा कहते हैं। किस शास्त्र ने कहा है कि तुम बड़ी जाति के हो और तुम्हें अधिकार मिल गया कि तुम दूसरों को कहो कि वे छोटी जाति के हैं। जो दूसरों को छोटी जाति का कहता है, असली छोटी जाति का वह होता है, जो अपने आप में बड़ी जाति का अहंकार रखता है। उनसे सवाल करना चाहिए कि तमाम छत्रपति साहू जी महाराज, अम्बेडकर, स्वामी विवेकानन्द और जो हमारे तमाम महामहोपाध्याय हुए हैं, जिन्होंने कहा है कि वेदों में छुआछूत नहीं, उपनिषदों में छुआछूत नहीं, मनुस्मृति में छुआछूत नहीं, गांधी में छुआछूत नहीं, हम अस्पृश्यता नहीं मानते, तो अस्पृश्यता 2014 में क्यों है? जो लोग अस्पृश्यता के शिकार होते हैं, हम उन लोगों को ये सब पुस्तकें दिखाएं कि



[श्री तरुण विजय]

तुम अब आनन्द से रहो। उनको उत्तर मिलना चाहिए। हमारे रक्त में ये भेदभाव क्यों घुल गया कि हम पत्थरों को टनों दूध पिला देते हैं, हम नागपंचमी के दिन जगह-जगह सांप ढूंढने जाते हैं कि हम सांपों को दूध पिला दें, लेकिन इंसान के बच्चे दूध के लिए तरसते रह जाते हैं। जो हृदय में और अधरों पर राम नाम लेकर आता है, वह हमारी देहरी से बाहर रहता है, क्योंकि हम उसे कहते हैं कि तुम वह नहीं हो, उस जाति के नहीं हो, जिसका हम सम्मान कर सकें। इसलिए आवश्यकता है मन बदलने की।

राष्ट्रीय स्वयंसेवक संघ के सर संघ चालक बालासाहब देवरस ने कहा था कि अगर अस्पृश्यता पाप नहीं है, तो कुछ भी पाप नहीं है। यह इतना बड़ा अधम और पातकी व्यवहार है, लेकिन उसके बावजूद आज हम क्या व्यवहार देखते हैं। मेरे पास दो दिसम्बर, तीन दिसम्बर और पांच दिसम्बर के समाचारपत्रों की कटिंग है। जब विद्यालयों में मिड डे मील बांटा जाता है, तो जो अनुसूचित जाति के बच्चे हैं, उनकी अलग कतार बनाई जाती है और बाकी के बच्चों की अलग कतार बनाई जाती है। आप एक दिन भोजन की पंक्ति में खड़े हो जाइए, सिनेमा हॉल की पंक्ति में खड़े हो जाइए, कोई आप से आगे बढ़कर टिकट लेगा, तो आपको गुस्सा आएगा। **...(समय की घंटी)...** आप सड़कों पर चलना बंद कर देते हैं, गुस्सा आता है और रोड रेज होता है, लेकिन यह जो सदियों से अन्याय होता आ रहा है, इसके विरुद्ध आक्रोश कौन पैदा करेगा? आप IITs का मामला देख लीजिए। IITs में लगातार दलित बच्चों की संख्या कम होती है। यह फ्रंट लाइन की एक रिपोर्ट है कि 1237 में से 773 अंडरग्रेजुएट सीटें छूट जाती हैं। The report suggests that close to half of the total seats reserved for SCs/STs remain vacant and that of those admitted a significant proportion, perhaps up to 25 per cent, is obliged to dropout. हम किस समावेशी, सर्वसमावेशी, समरस भारत की कल्पना करते हैं?

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय) :** तरुण विजय जी, आप अच्छा बोल रहे हैं, लेकिन आपका समय समाप्त हो गया है।

**श्री तरुण विजय :** महोदय, मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि तमिलनाडु के दलित बच्चे, अनुसूचित जाति के बच्चे, स्कॉलरशिप के लिए आवेदन करते हैं, लेकिन ये जो बड़ी जाति का अहंकार रखने वाले लोग होते हैं, ये उनकी कॉल्स नहीं लेते, उनकी ई-मेल्स का जवाब नहीं देते। वे वेल्लोर से धक्के खाकर दिल्ली में आएंगे, पैसा खर्च करेंगे, यहां तक कि गेस्ट-हाउस में रहेंगे, फिर आपसे इसको प्राप्त करेंगे। यह छुआछूत का भेद हमारी रगों में है। यह जो अस्पृश्यता का संकट है, इसके कारण से भारत का यह भूल गया है कि अगर सबसे ज्यादा पराक्रमी, वीर, साहसी, गीत, संगीत, साहित्य और कला में कोई निष्णात हुई हैं, तो वे हमारे अनुसूचित जाति, जनजातियों के लोग हुए हैं। आठ प्रतिशत जनजातियां हैं, लेकिन आज क्या स्थिति है? 98 प्रतिशत आतंकवाद और विद्रोह केवल उन आठ प्रतिशत जनजातियों में क्यों है? पूरा पूर्वांचल दहक रहा है।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय) :** तरुण जी, धन्यवाद।

**श्री तरुण विजय :** उन क्षेत्रों में हम क्या लेकर जा रहे हैं? ...(व्यवधान)...

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय) :** तरुण जी, समाप्त कीजिए। Please conclud.

**श्री तरुण विजय :** हम ये कागज लेकर जा रहे हैं कि देखो, हम तुमसे कितना स्नेह रखते हैं। महोदय, यह दलित वर्ग भारत का असली पूज्यपाद वर्ग है और यह जो अहंकारी जाति के आधार पर भेदभाव करने वाला वर्ग है, यह भारत को पीछे ले जाने वाला वर्ग है। यह जो विद्रोह की ज्वाला है, यह इनके भीतर विकास की एक रोशनी पैदा करे, केवल तब जाकर इस प्रकार के अमेंडमेंट्स, इस प्रकार के विधेयक, इस प्रकार के संशोधन पूरे होंगे। यह राजनीतिक छुआछूत से बड़ी छुआछूत है, जिसके कारण भारत हमेशा पीछे रहा है। अगर हम मनुष्य का मनुष्य के साथ जाति के आधार पर भेदभाव समाप्त नहीं कर सकते, तो ये विवेकानन्द, वेद, उपनिषद्, ज्ञान, मंदिर सब व्यर्थ हैं। मंत्री महोदय, आपसे यही निवेदन है कि कृपया इस वर्ग को आगे लाने के लिए अपना सर्वोपरि ध्यान दें, जिसमें पूरा सदन आपका साथ देगा, धन्यवाद।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय) :** धन्यवाद। श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद।

**श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद (उत्तर प्रदेश) :** धन्यवाद। मैं समाजवादी पार्टी के अपने सदन के नेता माननीय प्रोफेसर साहब, हमारे मुख्य सचेतक श्री नरेश अग्रवाल जी को बधाई देता हूँ कि उन्होंने मुझे पार्टी की तरफ से “संविधान (अनुसूचित जातियाँ) आदेश (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2014” पर संशोधन प्रस्ताव रखने और बोलने का मौका दिया है। महोदय, यह जो बिल आया है, इसमें केरल, मध्य प्रदेश, त्रिपुरा, सिक्किम चार राज्यों की कुछ जातियों की पर्यायवाची जातियों को जोड़ा गया है। महोदय, श्री पी.एल. पुनिया साहब कांग्रेस की तरफ से बोल रहे थे, तरुण विजय की भाजपा की तरफ से बोल रहे थे, मैं उनको बड़े गौर से सुन रहा था कि आज विषमता है, उसके परिप्रेक्ष्य में उन्होंने कहा कि देश को आज़ाद हुए सड़सठ साल हो गए हैं, लेकिन जो जातियाँ सामाजिक, आर्थिक, राजनीतिक दृष्टि से पिछड़ी हुई हैं, उनके साथ भेदभाव हो रहा था। संविधान बना था कि दस साल में संविधान में संशोधन किया जाएगा, जो जातियाँ समकक्ष हो जाएंगी, उनको डिलीट करके, जो जातियाँ बहुत पीछे हैं, उनको आगे लाने का काम किया जाएगा, लेकिन यह अभी तक नहीं हुआ है। उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के हमारे मुख्यमंत्री श्री अखिलेश यादव जी ने भारत सरकार को एक प्रस्ताव भेजा है। उन्होंने भारत सरकार की एजेंसी, “अनुसूचित जाति/जनजाति शोध एवं प्रशिक्षण संस्थान” से करीब सत्रह जिलों का सर्वे कराकर बिंदुवार पूरी रिपोर्ट भेजने का काम किया है।

मान्यवर, मैं यह देख रहा हूँ कि अभी तक यह सरकार उस पर कोई कार्य नहीं कर रही है। जिस तरह से उत्तर प्रदेश में बेलदार, बिन्द की पर्यायवाची जाति, मैंने उसको जोड़ने के लिए कहा है, गोंड के साथ गोड़िया, कहार, कश्यप, बाथम, जो 36 नंबर पर है, वह इनकी पर्यायवाची जाति है। 53 नंबर पर मझवार है, मल्लाह, केवट, मांझी, निषाद, मछुवा की पर्यायवाची जाति है। 59 नंबर पर पासी, तरमाली, भर, राजभर की उपजाति है, 65 नंबर पर शिल्पकार, कुम्हार, प्रजापति की पर्यायवाची जाति है, 66 पर तुरैहा, तुरहा, धीमर, धीवर की उपजाति है। मैंने इन जातियों को इसमें रखे जाने के लिए एक छोटा सा संशोधन दिया है।

[श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद]

महोदय, उत्तर प्रदेश की जो 17 पिछड़ी जातियां हैं, जिनकी सामाजिक, आर्थिक स्थिति पिछड़ी हुई है, कहार, कश्यप, केवट, मल्लाह, निषाद, कुम्हार, प्रजापति, धीवर, बिन्द, भर, राजभर, धीमर, बाथम, तुरहा, गोडिया, मांझी तथा मछुआ को अनुसूचित जाति में शामिल करने हेतु “एस.सी./एस.टी. शोध एवं प्रशिक्षण संस्थान” द्वारा भारत सरकार को प्रस्ताव भेजा गया था। मान्यवर, यह प्रस्ताव एक बार नहीं, कई बार भेजा गया है। 10.03.2004 को, 31.12.2004 को माननीय मुलायम सिंह यादव जी की सरकार ने; 16.05.2006 को, 06.11.2006 को, 12.01.2007 को 4.3.2008 को और आखिर में 15.02.2013 को, इतने प्रस्ताव भेजे गए हैं। उस समय कांग्रेस की सरकार रही, अब इनकी सरकार है, लेकिन अभी तक इस पर कुछ नहीं हुआ है। उत्तर प्रदेश भारत का सबसे बड़ी आबादी वाला प्रदेश है। यहां ये जातियां निवास कर रही हैं, जिनकी आबादी 8 प्रतिशत से अधिक है। देश के विभिन्न राज्यों में मछुआ समुदाय की उपजातियों का खान-पान, रहन-सहन, शादी-ब्याह, रीति-रिवाज एक जैसा है तथा उनका एक-दूसरे से रोटी-बेटी का सम्बन्ध है, जो एक-दूसरे के पर्यायवाची पुकारू नाम से जानी जाती हैं। असम में जलकुअट, झालो-मालो, कैबर्ता जातियां; पश्चिमी बंगाल में बिन्द, जालिया, कैबर्ता, झालो-मालो, केउट, केयोट, महार मल्लाह; दिल्ली में मल्लाह; त्रिपुरा में जालिया कैबर्ता, कहार, केउट; उत्तराखंड में बेलदार, गोड, मझवार; मध्य प्रदेश में कीर, खैरवार, मांझी, मझवार तथा उत्तर प्रदेश में गोड, बेलदार, मझवार, तुरैहा, ...(समय की घंटी)... महाराष्ट्र में कोली, तमाम जातियां अनुसूचित जाति की सूची में सम्मिलित हैं और उनकी उपजातियों से रोटी-बेटी का रिश्ता है। मछली शहर के लोक सभा के सांसद भारतीय जनता पार्टी के हैं, जो मल्लाह अनुसूचित जाति के हैं, जो आज सांसद हैं, लेकिन उनकी उपजातियों को अनुसूचित जाति की सुविधा नहीं मिल रही है। उत्तर प्रदेश में विधान सभा और लोक सभा के लिए मछुआ समुदाय के तमाम लोग चुनाव लड़ते हैं और वे विधान सभा में विधायक भी हैं, लेकिन उनकी उपजातियों को आरक्षण की सुविधा नहीं मिल रही है। मान्यवर, केन्द्र व प्रदेश में नौकरियों में भागीदारी न होने के कारण, आरक्षण न मिलने के कारण और राजनीति में भागीदारी न मिलने के कारण इन जातियों के न तो आई.ए.एस. हैं, न तो पी.सी.एस. हैं और न आई.पी.एस. हैं। अभी जब लोक सभा में 27.11.2014 को यह बिल आया था, तो हमारे राष्ट्रीय अध्यक्ष माननीय मुलायम सिंह यादव जी ने माननीय मंत्री जी के सामने संशोधन रखा था। उन्होंने कहार, कश्यप, केवट, मल्लाह, बिन्द, निषाद, कुम्हार, प्रजापति, मछुआ, मांझी को अनुसूचित जाति में शामिल करने के लिए संशोधन की मांग की थी। मान्यवर, मैं उनको बधाई देता हूं। जब माननीय मुलायम सिंह यादव जी उत्तर प्रदेश में मुख्यमंत्री थे, तो उन्होंने 10 अक्टूबर 2005 को एक शासन आदेश जारी कर दिया था। ...(समय की घंटी)...

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय) :** विशम्भर जी, आप अब समाप्त कीजिए।

**श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद :** मान्यवर, मैंने संशोधन भी रखा है और हमारा समय है।

इसलिए मैं आपसे अनुरोध करना चाहता हूं कि हमारी उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार जो सर्वे रिपोर्ट भेजी है, उस पर माननीय मंत्री जी को विचार करना चाहिए।

अभी भारतीय जनता पार्टी के माननीय सांसद बोल रहे थे। हम तो भारतीय जनता पार्टी के लोगों से कहना चाहते हैं कि क्यों नहीं आप मंदिरों में हमारे निषाद समाज के लोगों को पुजारी बना देते हैं, दलित समाज के लोगों को पुजारी बना देते हैं? केवल भाषण देने से, इनके वोट लेने से काम नहीं चलेगा। आप वोट लेने के लिए इनसे कहते हैं कि हम तुम्हारी उपजातियों को अनुसूचित जाति में शामिल करेंगे, तुमको ये-ये लाभ देंगे, पिछड़ी जाति के लोगों को आप यह सब बताने का काम करते हैं, **...(समय की घंटी)...** लेकिन जब इनको लाभ देने का मौका आता है, जब इनको नौकरी देने का मौका आता है, तो आप इनको किनारे करने का काम करते हैं।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY) : Now, Shri D. Bandyopadhyay. You have three minutes.

**श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद :** मान्यवर, उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने रिपोर्ट भेजी, यह इतनी मोटी रिपोर्ट है। यह शोध एवं प्रशिक्षण संस्थान, भारत सरकार की एजेंसी है।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय) :** अब आप बस कीजिए। **...(व्यवधान)...**

**श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद :** 17 जिलों की रिपोर्ट बना कर भेज दी गई है। अभी तक इनकी सरकार उस पर कोई कार्रवाई नहीं कर रही है। मैं मांग करता हूँ।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY) : Please.

**श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद :** मैं माननी मंत्री जी से मांग करता हूँ, पूरे सदन से मांग करता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार इनको अनुसूचित जाति में शामिल करने का जो प्रस्ताव आया है और मैंने जो संशोधन दिया है, उनको यथास्थिति मान लिया जाए और उनको अनुसूचित जाति में शामिल किया जाए। यह मेरी मांग है।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): Please start.  
*...(Interruptions)...*

**श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद :** चूंकि संविधान के अनुच्छेद 341 के खंड 2 में नियम है कि अनुसूचित जातियों की इन पर्यायवाची जातियों को इसमें जोड़ा जा सकता है, जिनकी सामाजिक-आर्थिक स्थिति खराब है। **...(व्यवधान)...**

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): We have time constraint. Kindly appreciate. *...(Interruptions)...* Mr. Bandyopadhyay. *...(Interruptions)...* I have already called Mr. Bandyopadhyay.

**श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद :** मैं मंत्री से मांग करता हूँ कि वे मेरी मांग पर विचार करें। धन्यवाद।

SHRI D. BANDYOPADHYAY (West Bengal): Sir, I rise to support the Bill. Sir, persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes have been victims of exploitation for generations. Putting them under the Schedule may give them some protection but it is not sufficient to compensate them for the deprivation of centuries. Hence, what is required is a major plan for their comprehensive social, economic and educational rehabilitation. I know that a reply would be that there is a SC Sub Plan: Scheduled Castes Sub Plan. But, in reality, that sub-plan is an amalgamation of disjointed schemes relating to the Scheduled Castes of different sectors. There is no overall planning, taking into consideration the history and the ground realities of socio-economic and educational situation of these people. The stigma heaped upon them for centuries cannot be washed away by a few schemes of different Ministries. I know that the word planning, currently, is a dirty word. But, without a serious planning, there would be no succour to our brothers and sisters whom we contemptuously call 'Scheduled Castes'. I would request the Government, through you, Sir, that let them come up with a comprehensive plan and not an amalgamation of some disjointed schemes and call it a Scheduled Castes' Plan. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): Thank you so much. You have finished it before time. Dr. Anil Kumar Sahani. Your time is also three minutes.

**डा. अनिल कुमार साहनी (बिहार) :** माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने मुझे “संविधान (अनुसूचित जातियां) आदेश (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2014” पर बोलने के लिए समय दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपका आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ।

चूंकि समय बहुत कम है, इसलिए इस बिल के विषय में मैं कुछ विशेष बिन्दुओं पर ही अपने विचार रखूंगा। अभी हमारे जो माननीय सदस्यगण बोल रहे थे, उनका समर्थन करते हुए, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री महोदय के सामने ...(व्यवधान)...

माननीय मंत्री महोदय, हमारे बिहार के सदस्यों की ओर से आज बहुत सारी बातें रखी गई हैं। बहुत सारी जातियों को अनुसूचित जाति/जनजाति में शामिल करने के लिए आपके पास बहुत बार रिकमेंडेशन भेजी जा चुकी हैं, जिन्हें लालू प्रसाद जी की सरकार के समय में, डॉ. जगन्नाथ मिश्रा जी की सरकार के समय में, माननीय नीतीश कुमार जी की सरकार के समय में पहले भी भेजा जा चुका है, मगर आज तक उन्हें अनुसूचित जाति/जनजाति में शामिल नहीं किया गया है।

अभी हमारे श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद जी बोल रहे थे। उत्तर प्रदेश की तरह बिहार से भी आपको तांती, ततवां, कहार, चन्द्रवंशी, मल्लाह, मछुआ, निषाद, नाई, कानू, कुम्हार, प्रजापति, धानूक, तुरहा, नोनियां, बिन्द इत्यादि जातियों को अनुसूचित जाति/जनजाति में शामिल करने के लिए रिकमेंडेशन भेजी जा चुकी है। 1980 में श्री योगन्द्र मकवाना जी के समय से ही, चाहे वह

कांग्रेस की सरकार रही हो अथवा कोई और सरकार रही हो, आज तक इन जातियों को अनुसूचित जाति/जनजाति की श्रेणी में शामिल करने का काम नहीं किया गया है। बिहार की ये जातियां सदियों से उपेक्षित हैं। एक तो वैसे ही बिहार पिछड़े राज्य के नाम से जाना जाता है, वहां भी पिछड़ों में अति-पिछड़ा के नाम से इन जातियों के लोग जाने जाते हैं। आप जाकर उनका रहन-सहन, खान-पान, भाषा-बोली और घर-द्वार देखिए, अनुसूचित जाति/जनजाति में और उनमें क्या अंतर है? आप स्वयं सर्वेक्षण करवाकर देख लीजिए कि ये जातियां वहां कितने निम्न स्तर पर रह रही हैं।

जहां तक छुआछूत की बात है, तो छुआछूत के आधार पर आपने असम, पश्चिमी बंगाल, ओडिशा या दिल्ली में निषाद, मल्लाह या मछुआ समाज को अनुसूचित जाति/जनजाति की श्रेणी में रखा हुआ है, जैसा कि अभी हमारे श्री पुनिया साहब बोल रहे थे। इसी प्रकार से अन्य स्टेट्स में भी आपने इन जातियों को अनुसूचित जाति/जनजाति की श्रेणी में रखा हुआ है। हमारे यहां की ऐसी बहुत सारी जातियां हैं, जो दूसरे राज्यों में अनुसूचित जाति/जनजाति की श्रेणी में आती हैं, मगर कुछ राज्यों में, चाहे जो भी राजनीतिक कारण रहे हों, आपने उनको अनुसूचित जाति/जनजाति की श्रेणी में नहीं रखा है। इसमें आप संशोधन कीजिए। आपको जनता ने बहुमत दिया है। जिस गरीब-गुरबा समाज ने आपको बहुमत देकर सत्ता में भेजा है, वह समाज आज आपसे उम्मीद लगाकर बैठा हुआ है कि आने वाले दिनों में आप उन जातियों को भी अनुसूचित जाति/जनजाति में शामिल करेंगे।

मैं आपसे यह कहना चाहता हूं कि लोहिया जी और अम्बेडकर जी ने यह सपना देखा था कि हमें समानता लानी है। आप भी समानता लाने की बात करते हैं। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूं कि अभी वित्त मंत्री जी कुछ दिन पहले एक बयान दे रहे थे कि क्या हम लोगों को रियायत वाली एल.पी.जी. गैस लेनी चाहिए? मैं उसी प्रकार से समानता लाने के लिए आपके माध्यम से इस सदन को एक विचार देना चाहता हूं। मैं आपके सामने एक विचार रखना चाहता हूं। **...(समय की घंटी)...** सर, अभी मेरा एक मिनट का टाइम बाकी है। **...(समय की घंटी)...** अभी एक मिनट बाकी है, सर।

मैं आपको एक विचार देना चाहता हूं कि जो व्यक्ति अनुसूचित जाति, जनजाति के हैं और जो इसका लाभ उठा चुके हैं, उनको लाभ नहीं मिले। **...(समय की घंटी)...** इस पर भी आपको ध्यान देना चाहिए, ताकि आने वाले दिनों में इसका लाभ गरीबों को मिल सके। **...(समय की घंटी)...**

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY) : It is automatic....(Interruptions)... साहनी जी, अब आप समाप्त कीजिए।

**डा. अनिल कुमार साहनी :** आज बहुत सारे परिवार इसका लाभ उठाते हैं। वहीं पर ओ.बी.सी. पर एक रिपोर्ट आई है, जिसे अभी पढ़ना जरूरी है। सर, मुझे एक मिनट का समय दिया जाए। The ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions की जो रिपोर्ट आई है, उसमें ग्रुप 'ए', ग्रुप 'बी' और ग्रुप 'सी' में

(श्री उपसभापति पीठासीन हुए)

किस प्रकार के ओ.बी.सी., शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लोगों का रिप्रेजेंटेशन कहीं 8 परसेंट, कहीं 6 परसेंट और कहीं 1 परसेंट है, तो इन सारी बातों पर आपको ध्यान देना होता। साथ ही, मैं न्यायपालिका में भी आरक्षण की मांग करता हूँ। आप इसके मंत्री हैं। मैं सभा के माध्यम से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे अन्य लोगों ने जो बात उठाई है, आप न्यायपालिका में भी आरक्षण की पहल करें, तब जाकर असली सामाजिक न्याय आएगा, इस देश में असली सामाजिक न्याय आएगा। अगर आपको वोट मिले हैं, तो इस ओर कार्रवाई करें। जय हिन्द।

SHRI K.R. ARJUNAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I feel proud to express my views in this august House with regard to the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Orders (Amendment) Bill, 2014.

With sincere respect for our beloved hon. Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi Amma, I would like to draw your attention to one of the important issues of the hilly district of the Nilgiris. I would like to voice my concern for the Dalit Christians and the Badaga community in this august House.

The Bill seeks to include some communities in the list of Scheduled Castes which belong to the States of Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha and Tripura. It also intends to remove a community from the list of Scheduled Castes which belongs to the State of Sikkim.

The Nilgiris is a tribal heritage district of the tribes, namely, Badagas, Thodas, Kotas, Kurumbas, Irulas, Paniyas and Kattu Nayakars. The Madras Census 1901 states that the Badaga community in the Nilgiris district of Tamil Nadu is a tribe. The 1911 Census indicates that Badagas are Hindu animists speaking tribal mother tongue which is called 'Badagu'. The 1931 Census says that the Badagas are primitive and important tribes of the Nilgiris. The Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order, 1950 had its norms for the tribal Badagas to be a Scheduled Tribe. But it was not taken up.

The first Backward Classes Commission Report of 1955 recommended that the Tribal Badagas should be treated as Scheduled Tribes. It was not accepted. In both the cases, the reasons are unknown.

On 5th September 2003, the then hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu Puratchi Thalaivi Amma had strongly recommended a detailed analysis of various attributes contained in Article 342 (2) of the Constitution regarding Badaga Community such as primitive tribes, distinctive culture, shyness of conduct with the public at large, geographical isolation and economic backwardness to declare them as a Scheduled Tribe to the concerned authorities of the Central Government.

**6.00 P.M.**

In this regard, on 28th July 2011, hon. Amma again sent a letter to the then hon. Prime Minister of India stating the long-pending request of the Badaga community in the Nilgiris District of Tamil Nadu to include them in the list of Scheduled Tribes. This issue has been pending for a long time.

I request the hon. Minister to take up this matter to restore the tribal status of the Badagas by including them in the list of Scheduled Tribes as early as possible. Based on the recommendation of hon. Amma and the Government of Tamil Nadu, the Central Government had already included the Narikoravan community belonging to Tamil Nadu in the list of Scheduled Tribes. I express my sincere thanks in this regard.

I would like to highlight here the demand of Dalit Christians in the country for their inclusion in the list of Scheduled Castes. Sir, the Ranganath Misra Commission had recommended inclusion of Dalit Christians in the list of Scheduled Castes in its Report submitted way back in 2007. The then Government had also stated in the hon. Supreme Court in 2008 that the Government would finalise its decision concerning the Ranganath Misra Commission Report. It has also been a demand of our beloved leader, Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi Amma, to include Dalit Christians in Tamil Nadu in the list of Scheduled Castes. Our kind-hearted leader, Dr. Amma, many times in the past, had sent several communications to the incumbent Governments urging them to include the Dalit Christians in the list of Scheduled Castes. Therefore, I urge upon the hon. Minister to take a decision on it urgently as demanded by our beloved leader, Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi Amma, and as committed by the Government in the hon. Supreme Court on Ranganath Misra Commission Report.

As demanded by our hon. leader, Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi Amma, I urge the Central Government to immediately include the Badagas in the Scheduled Tribes list and Dalit Christians in the Scheduled Castes list.

With these words, I support this Bill. Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Now, Shrimati Jharna Das Baidya.

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश) :** श्रीमन्, आप यहां पर रूल्स कमेटी का एक प्रस्ताव लाए थे कि हाउस 6 बजे तक चलेगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, yes. I am going to do that. Thank you for reminding me.



SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: You have not said that. ...*(Interruptions)*... सर, इसे कल कर दीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have raised a pertinent point. It is 6.00 p.m. Now, it is for us to decide. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will see. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is an important Bill. Please listen. ...*(Interruptions)*... There are 5-6 speakers. I will give 3-4 minutes each. It will be done in another 45 minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is an important Bill. Let us pass this. ...*(Interruptions)*...

संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी) : सर, इसको आज कम्प्लीट कर लीजिए, क्योंकि यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण बिल है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... It is a very important Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Listen, already, we have lost almost a week. So, let us compensate and pass this Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*... Then, we will take up Special Mentions. ...*(Interruptions)*... If everybody sticks to three minutes, we can pass it by 6.30 p.m. ...*(Interruptions)*... CPI(M) has two minutes; BJD has two minutes; Others have five minutes, but they have three speakers. ...*(Interruptions)*... So, I would give three minutes to everybody. ...*(Interruptions)*... I cannot allow more than that. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is the allotted time. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, let me make a submission. Sitting in the Chair, you are saying that it is an important Bill, but you want everybody to conclude in three minutes.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Because everybody is supporting this.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, when we discuss the problems related to Scheduled Castes, the most depressed sections of the society, time constraint should not be an issue. That is what I am saying.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will explain to you your own logic. If I see a difference of opinion about this Bill, I will certainly allow more time, but you all are supporting this. So, let us pass this Bill. Take three minutes each. Next speaker is Shrimati Jharna Das Baidya; three minutes.

SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA (Tripura): Sir, first of all, I would like to support the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Orders (Amendment) Bill, 2014. While supporting this, I would like to suggest some things to be included. The communities of Dhoba, Shabdakar and Baidyakar in the case of Tripura are enlisted as SCs. I would

like to draw the attention of the House to the fact that Dhoba, Shabdakar and Baidyakar communities are already enlisted in the SC list in our State, Tripura, but they are not getting unskilled occupation stipend. So, it is our earnest request, through you, Sir, that the Government should look into this matter.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Has no one spoken on behalf of BSP? ...*(Interruptions)*... Then come. Why did you not give it earlier? ...*(Interruptions)*... This is an exception. You should give name in time.

SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Once the Bill becomes the Act, it is required to ensure that all the new categories of communities should get the benefits of what people were getting earlier. They should get the benefits immediately. Again I have some suggestions to give. There are so many loopholes in the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act. I strongly demand that the Government should take necessary steps to remove them. There should be reservation in the public sector, as well as, in the private sector, and I hope that the Government would look into this matter. In case of recruitment and promotion, there should be uniformity in the law throughout our country.

Another suggestion is that there has been a constant demand for increasing the stipend for students, as well as, the yearly limit of family income of people belonging to the Scheduled Castes. At present, it is ₹2,50,000. My demand is that it should be increased up to ₹5,00,000.

It is necessary that there should be a change in our understanding. In some cases, according to the National Human Rights Commission, every year, in our country 22,237 people die at the time of clearing the waste of the people. Nearly 22 people die inside the drains every day and most of them are from Scheduled Castes.

If we want to sincerely uplift the Scheduled Caste communities we should look after them properly.

Thank you.

**श्री दिलीप कुमार तिकी (ओडिशा)** : माननीय उपसभापति जी, मुझे इस बिल पर आपने बोलने का मौका दिया, इसलिए मैं आपका बहुत आभारी हूँ। महोदय, इस बिल से ओडिशा की अमाथ, बाईजा, जगली और बूना पानो जैसी जातियों को एस.सी. लिस्ट में शामिल करने की बहुत पुरानी मांग पूरी हुई है। यह बहुत जरूरी कदम था। ये जातियाँ काफी पिछड़ी और आर्थिक रूप से काफी कमजोर थीं और इस लिस्ट में शामिल होने का इनका हक था।

[श्री दिलीप कुमार तिरकी]

मैं इस अवसर पर आपके माध्यम से मंत्री महोदय से यह कहना चाहूंगा कि ओडिशा सरकार ने इन जातियों के अलावा भी कई दूसरी जातियों को एस.सी. लिस्ट में शामिल करने की सिफारिश की है। मेरे पास कई एस.सी. जातियों की लिस्ट है। मैं इसे अभी नहीं पढ़ रहा हूँ, इसे मैं बाद में मंत्री जी को दे दूंगा। मेरा अनुरोध है कि इस पर ध्यान दिया जाए। कई बार जाति के नाम में मामूली हेरफेर से कुछ समुदाय एस.सी. लिस्ट में शामिल होने से वंचित हो रहे हैं। मैं अपने इलाके में ऐसे परिवारों को जानता हूँ जो एस.सी. लिस्ट में हैं, लेकिन उनके अन्य सदस्य जो कि कुछ ही दूरी पर रहते हैं, वे एस.सी. लिस्ट में शामिल नहीं हैं, जिसके कारण एस.सी. योजनाओं के तहत उनको जितना लाभ मिलना चाहिए, उससे वे वंचित हो रहे हैं। इसके लिए मेरा आपसे अनुरोध है कि इस लिस्ट को भी एक बार ठीक से स्टडी कर लिया जाए।

इसके अलावा, आज केन्द्र सरकार को विभिन्न विभागों और पी.एस.यूज में एस.सी./एस.टी. कोटे के पद बड़ी संख्या में खाली पड़े हैं। इन पदों को भरने के लिए आप स्पेशल ड्राइव चलाइए, तभी ऐसे संशोधनों का असली फायदा होगा। सर, कई बार ऐसी रिपोर्ट आती है और हमें सुनने को मिलता है कि स्पेशल कम्पोनेंट प्लान फंड और ट्राइबल सब प्लान, जो कि एस.सी./एस.टी. लोगों की कम्युनिटीज के डेवलपमेंट, उनकी एजुकेशन व हेल्थ के लिए होते हैं, उनको डायवर्ट कर दिया जाता है, जो कि काफी दुःख की बात है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह कहना चाहूंगा कि इसके ऊपर भी ध्यान दिया जाए।

सर, आज देश में एस.सीज/एस.टीज पर अत्याचार की घटनाएं लगातार बढ़ रही हैं, यह बहुत चिन्ता की बात है। इसको रोकने के लिए एक बिल लाया गया था, जो कि स्टैंडिंग कमिटी के पास है, इसलिए उसको भी जल्द पास कराया जाए।

महोदय, अंत में मैं यही कहना चाहूंगा कि आज सरकारी नौकरियों की संख्या बहुत कम है, जिससे 10 प्रतिशत से ज्यादा लोग सरकारी नौकरियों में नहीं जाते हैं। इसलिए अगर हम सचमुच एस.सी.एस.टी. डेवलपमेंट चाहते हैं, उनका विकास चाहते हैं तो प्राइवेट सेक्टर में उनके लिए आरक्षण लागू करना बहुत जरूरी है। जैसे मैं कहूंगा कि अमेरिका जैसे विकसित देश में आज भी अश्वेतों के लिए अफर्मेटिव एक्शन के नाम से आरक्षण की व्यवस्था है, जिसके माध्यम से उनके जो लोग हैं, वे मुख्य धारा में पाएंगे। हमारे प्रधानमंत्री का जो नारा है, “सबका साथ, सबका विकास” वह तभी साकार होगा जब एस.सी., एस.टी. वर्ग के जो लोग हैं, वे मुख्य धारा में आएंगे। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ। धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Next is Shri Pyarimohan Mohapatra. You come in the ‘Others’ category. There are three names. Total time is five minutes, but I am giving three minutes each. Please adhere to it.

SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA (Odisha): Sir, unlike other colleagues of mine across the Benches, I am not going to dwell on the developmental aspects on the subject of Scheduled Castes. All the political parties and all Governments since

Independence have forgotten Gandhiji's prescriptions to do something for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and to bring them into the mainstream, basically, to get rid of 'caste'. But caste nowadays has become a type of business with all political parties and it has become a vote bank. All people shout Dalit, Dalit, Dalit and there are various Dalit *sangathans* and Dalit organizations; all political parties including ourselves exploit them for vote bank. We should look into ourselves instead of merely shedding crocodile tears as if we are really concerned about all Scheduled Castes and their welfare. So that is one aspect. The second aspect is about introspection. I want to ask when we recognize a 'Pano', -- here, I am referring to these names -- how could we forget that Buna Pano? Somebody, some R.Is and Patwaris will write something and we sit here to amend the Constitution. This is what it has come to. R.Is and Patwaris will write Buna Pano instead of Pano and Parliament will sit here to discuss it. The matter will go to the Scheduled Castes Commission; then it will go to the Registrar General and हर जगह है, everywhere there is भ्रष्टाचार. I am giving an example of the Kesura Caste. Their people came and went around all these offices and because they did not 'oil the machine', the file went up and down and then disappeared. When I was checking out that file, I was told that the file was missing. This is what it comes to in every case. I would like to tell one thing to the Prime Minister. Before becoming Prime Minister, he was the Chief Minister for a long time, so he understands the problem at the grassroots level. Let him take appropriate steps to get rid of this percentage system and commissions in Government of India. Then this problem will also get sorted out. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much for sticking to time. Now, Shri D. Raja.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, this Bill has a very limited purpose. While supporting this Bill, I wish to raise certain key issues related to the welfare of the Scheduled Castes. There are new demands from different States for the inclusion of several castes under the Scheduled Castes List. The experience of untouchability, poverty, social, educational and economic backwardness and political marginal assertions must be the criteria for the inclusion of certain castes within the Scheduled Castes List. What do we intend to do? What is the purpose of this Bill? It is to ensure access to education and employment for these people. It means you will have to strengthen the policy of reservation. But what is happening? There is a Bill pending before the Parliament. There is a demand for a comprehensive legislation for reservation. But it is not coming up. There is a demand for reservation in the private sector. But the Parliament has no control on the private sector. Nobody can

[Shri D. Raja]

argue that the private sector is pursuing a non-discriminatory recruitment policy. So, the demand for a comprehensive policy on reservation has come up. Now, I am asking the Minister and the Government: are you prepared to bring this Bill as early as possible? What is your timeframe? You are a new Government. Please tell us the timeframe that within three months or within six months or within one year your Government will bring a comprehensive Bill on reservation. The previous Government did not do it. We have been demanding it. They did not do it. Now you are in power. We are asking: are you prepared to give us a timeframe for this? The other issue is regarding reservation in promotion. The very same House passed a Bill, but it could not become legislation. Now, as a Government, are you ready?

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: We had opposed it.

SHRI D. RAJA: You opposed it. But despite opposition from some parties, this House had passed that Bill. That is a fact. Now as a Government, what is your thinking on this issue? Are you prepared to get this Bill passed? I agree with Shri Punia on many issues. He raised the issue of the Scheduled Castes Component Plan and the Tribal Sub Plan. I am not getting into that. But the point is, yes, there are two State Governments which have passed this legislation, the Andhra Pradesh Government and the Karnataka Government. There is a demand that there should be a Central legislation on this issue, the Scheduled Castes Component Plan and the Tribal Sub Plan. Now the Planning Commission is dismantled. What is your slogan? Your slogan is '*Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas*'. It is the most deceptive slogan given by your Government. What happens to the Scheduled Castes Component Plan and the Tribal Sub Plan? This is a very important issue. Now we are adding new castes in the Scheduled Caste List. The population of the Scheduled Castes has gone up and the population of the Tribals has also gone up. Is the Government thinking to provide reservation proportionate to their population? There is a Supreme Court ceiling that reservation should not be more than 50 per cent. In the case of SC and ST, it is already 22.5 per cent and in the case of OBCs, it is 27 per cent. How are you going to address this question? The Government will have to take a position, will have to go in for a review of the Supreme Court judgement. You will have to think it over. Finally, these are all temporary and transitory measures for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes. I stand by what Dr. Ambedkar had said for annihilation of caste. I would like to see an India without caste and without untouchability. But for that we all should work together. This Bill is a transitory and temporary effort in that direction. Thank you.

SHRI S. THANGAVELU (Tamil Nadu): Sir, social discrimination is the most

severe crime. It is the worst form of human discrimination. Still it is being practised. People, belonging to the Scheduled Castes category, have been suffering this for decades. Articles 15, 46 and 341 are specific provisions of the Constitution of India which ensures well-beingness of the Scheduled Caste population.

Our party leader, Dr. Kalaignar, sustained the Dravidian Movement initiated by Perarignar Anna way back in 1920 itself. In the erstwhile Madras Presidency, a G.O. was passed providing reservation in employment for socially and economically backward people. Sir, our party leader, Dr. Kalaignar, always remained the Messiah of masses. He always strived hard for the uplift of downtrodden people. Advancement of socially and economically backward people always remained close to his heart, and he always did his best to the deprived classes. Under our leader, Dr. Kalaignar's Chief Ministership in Tamil Nadu, our Government increased the reservation for the Scheduled Castes from 16 per cent to 18 per cent. Not only this, he also made a separate provision of one per cent reservation for the Scheduled Tribes as well.

Sir, the exclusion or inclusion of a particular caste in or removal from the List of Scheduled Castes is a very complex process. The various agencies involved in this complex process take their own time and a lot of time is consumed in this complex process. So I suggest to the Minister to conceive such a process which is very simple and the entire process of including or removing the name of the caste from the list is completed within six months of time.

Sir, ours is a welfare State, and we have to be very caring and responsive to the needs of the Scheduled Castes. Their uplift, emancipation and advancement are in the hands of the Government. The Government alone can play a constructive role in reaching benefits to them. So, I urge upon the Minister to formulate a simpler process in this regard and see to it that the entire process is completed within six months' time. Only then can the Scheduled Castes get all the benefits of reservation by way of education, employment and meet their other basic needs.

With these vital submissions, I support the Bill and I would urge upon the Minister to look into the suggestions of completing the process in a time-bound manner. Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now I am allowing Shri Ambeth Rajan for three minutes. But, kindly remember, I got the name late. I would request Whips of parties to give their Members' names before we start the discussion or, at least, by the time we start so that the Chair can manage the time. Time management has become very difficult. Now I am allowing you, Mr. Rajan, as an exception. But your Whip should give the names in advance. And take only three minutes.

SHRI AMBETH RAJAN (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I have only to make three points in three minutes. I am thankful to my Party National Leader, Kumari Mayawatiji, for giving me an opportunity to submit my party's views on the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Orders (Amendment) Bill, 2014. I also thank you, Sir, for permitting me specially.

Sir, because of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar's tireless efforts and contribution, all the socially downtrodden people were brought under the ambit of the Constitution. Article 341 provides for identification of the Scheduled Castes and provides them all the benefits meant for them.

Sir, at the time when the Constitution came into effect, a Scheduled Caste Order also came into effect. After that, Presidential Orders were proclaimed from time to time. Subsequently, several Amendments were made. Few more Amendments are pending. By including new Scheduled Castes in the List, naturally, population of the Scheduled Castes has increased. Coverage under reservation also has increased. So I urge upon the Government to increase the percentage of reservation. I would like to know from the Minister what the population of the Scheduled Castes State-wise, after inclusion of other Castes into the List, is. Sir, I have one more point. There should be a one-time arrangement to identify castes. Instead of making frequent amendments, make it a one time arrangement. Instead of passing it to different organizations, make provisions for all organizations to sit together to easily dispose of the matter in a time bound manner. Permanent one time arrangement will prevent all political gains behind caste politics.

Sir, I want to raise another important issue which is concerning bogus certificates. This needs to be curbed. Then only genuine persons can get benefit from this. One time arrangement, as I mentioned earlier, will certainly resolve this issue. I request the Government to consider this also.

Sir, as Shri Raja and Shri Punia said, many pending bills are there. Sir, another important thing I wish to bring to the knowledge of this august House is, Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe (Prevention of Atrocities) Bill and Reservation in Promotions Bill are pending for a long time. Government should take necessary steps to pass these two important legislations in the interest of Scheduled Castes. With these few submissions, I support this Bill.

**श्री नंद कुमार साय (छत्तीसगढ़) :** माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपके निर्देश से संविधान (अनुसूचित जातियाँ) आदेश (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2014 पर अपने विचार रखने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ।

महोदय, बहुत सारे विषय यहां पर हमारे मित्रों ने कहे हैं, मैं कुछ महत्वपूर्ण बातों को यहां पर रखना चाहता हूं। हमारे एक मित्र ने कहा कि जो clerical mistakes हैं, जातियों को जब लिखा जाता है, तो वे कुछ भी लिख देते हैं और इसलिए फिर संविधान या दोनों हाउसेज से जब पारित होगा, तब ही गड़बड़ी ठीक होगी। माननीय मंत्री जी, इस बात को सुनिश्चित करना चाहिए कि जातियों को लिखने वाले लोग पढ़े-लिखे और अच्छे हों। मध्य प्रदेश में जो हमारी जनजातियां थीं, जिनको आरक्षण मिल रहा था, छत्तीसगढ़ में आने के बाद लिखा-पढ़ी में गड़बड़ हो गई और वे दस-दस साल से घूम रहे हैं। इसलिए लिखने में कोई गड़बड़ी न हो, इसके लिए कोई और तरीका ढूंढिए। यह सारी गड़बड़ी अंग्रेजी के कारण होती है। हमारे यहां एक “खड़िया” जाति होती थी, इसको Kharria लिख दिया जाए या Khariya लिख दिया जाए, तो यह खरिया भी है और खड़िया भी है। उसको हिन्दी में “खरिया लिख दिया गया और दस साल तक हम उसके लिए लड़ते रहे, पिछले साल उसको ठीक किया जा सका। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि जातियों को जहां आप लिखें, अगर अंग्रेजी में लिखना आवश्यक है तो उसके बगल में हिन्दी में भी लिखना सुनिश्चित करें ताकि इस तरह की गड़बड़ियां न हो सकें।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : That is correct.

**श्री नंद कुमार साय :** जहां पर लोकल भाषा है, वहां पर आप दोनों भाषाओं में लिखें क्योंकि इसके कारण बहुत गड़बड़ी हो रही है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : It is a very good suggestion. In Karala also, one caste was left out.

**श्री बैष्णव परिडा (ओडिशा) :** दूसरे स्टेट्स में वहां की रीजनल लैंग्वेज में भी लिख देना चाहिए।

**श्री नंद कुमार साय :** मैं भी वही कर रहा हूं कि रीजनल लैंग्वेज में भी उसे लिखें। इसमें आदेश करें ताकि ऐसी गड़बड़ी न हो सके। दोनों जगह अनिवार्य कर दें कि regional language plus Hindi. जहां-जहां जो भाषा है, उसके बगल में अंग्रेजी के साथ उस भाषा में लिखें। अंग्रेजी में तो लिखते कुछ हैं और पढ़ते कुछ हैं। इस अंग्रेजी ने हमारी अनुसूचित जातियों और जनजातियों को चौपट कर दिया है।

सर, दूसरा मुझे \* जाति प्रमाण-पत्र के बारे में कहना है कि गलत लोग हमारे अधिकारों का हनन कर रहे हैं। हमारे यहां तो हजारों लोग आ गए हैं, जो आदिवासी नहीं हैं और आदिवासी होने का \* प्रमाण-पत्र बनवा कर बड़े-बड़े पदों पर बैठे हैं। मैं आपको एक बड़ी घटना बता रहा हूं, शायद आपकी जानकारी में है या नहीं कि मैं ग्यारह साल से एक इलेक्शन पिटीशन लड़ रहा हूं, अभी तक उसका निर्णय नहीं हुआ। यह \* प्रमाण-पत्र के खिलाफ है। जिस जगह से मैंने चुनाव लड़ा था, वहां से, मैं उनका नाम नहीं लूंगा क्योंकि वे यहां के सदस्य नहीं हैं, तो उन्होंने वहां से \* प्रमाण-पत्र पर चुनाव लड़ा। सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने डायरेक्शन किया है कि हाई पावर्ड कमेटी इसकी जांच

\* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.



[श्री नंद कुमार साय]

करके इसका निर्णय करेगी और वह मामला अभी हाई कोर्ट में चल रहा है। हमारी पिटीशन भी चल रही है। हाई पावर्ड कमेटी ने लगभग तय कर दिया है कि उसकी जाति संदिग्ध है। लेकिन निर्णय नहीं हुआ। 11 साल हो गए हैं। महोदय, हमारे दोनों मंत्री अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के हैं। मैं उनसे निवेदन करूंगा कि वे कोई न कोई कठोर कानून बनाएं, ताकि इस तरह की स्थितियां उत्पन्न न हों। महोदय, मैं दो मिनट का समय और लूंगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... भाई, सब लोगों ने समय लिया है, मैं केवल दो मिनट और लेना चाहता हूं।

**श्री उपसभापति :** आप बोलिए, टाइम वेस्ट मत करिए। आप बोलिए।

**श्री नंद कुमार साय :** मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि हमारे यहां इन सारी गड़बड़ियों को रोकने के लिए कठोर कानून बनें। सामाजिक स्तर पर जो यह छुआछूत है, इसको बिल्कुल खत्म करने की जरूरत है। यह कहीं भी नहीं रहना चाहिए। जिस देश में हम पूरे संसार को परिवार मानते हैं - अयं निजः परो वेति गणना लघुचेतसाम्। उदारचरितानां तु वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम् - वहां इस जाति को छोटा और उस जाति को बड़ा कैसे किया जा सकता है? हमारे भगवान का अवतार वाराह में हुआ है, जो सबसे छोटा और गलत माना जाता है। किसी चिंतन में, किसी विचार में यह नहीं होना चाहिए और छुआछूत की भावना समाप्त होनी चाहिए। जिस तरह से विचार किया गया है, उससे यह देश आगे कैसे बढ़ेगा? इस महान राष्ट्र को अगर फिर से जगत गुरु बनाना है तो समानता, एकता और बंधुत्व के भाव को मजबूत करना पड़ेगा। सर, आप सिर हिला रहे हैं। मैं जानता हूं कि मेरे पास समय नहीं है, मैं इस पर बहुत अच्छा बोल सकता हूं।

**श्री उपसभापति :** आप अच्छा बोल रहे हैं।

**श्री नंद कुमार साय :** मैं आप सबसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि कहीं भी छुआछूत की बात दिखाई नहीं देनी चाहिए। यह इस समाज में क्यों पैदा हुआ है, कहां पर है, इसको दूर करके एक अच्छा भाव पूरे देश में बने। आज जिस तरह से सारे संसार का वातावरण बना हुआ है, इस समय पूरी दुनिया हमारी ओर देख रही है। मानवता का मार्गदर्शन करने वाला दुनिया में कोई राष्ट्र नहीं है, केवल यही राष्ट्र है, जहां से विश्व को मानवता का मार्ग दिखाया जा सकता है। इसीलिए मनु ने कहा था कि “एतद् देशे प्रसूतस्य, शकासाद् अग्रजन्मना, स्व-स्वं चरित्रं शिक्षरण पृथिव्याम सर्वमानवाः”। मानवता की श्रेष्ठ विद्या को और गुण को बताने के लिए गंगा, यमुना के किनारे पैदा होने वाले ऋषि पुत्रों, तुम्हें इस पूरे संसार में जाना पड़ेगा। हम छुआछूत में यहां पर पर भ्रमित हैं।

**एक माननीय सदस्य :** गए हैं, मोदी जी गए हैं, पहुंच गए हैं।

**श्री नंद कुमार साय :** जी, वे गए हैं। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... इसीलिए मैं आप सबसे निवेदन करूंगा ...**(व्यवधान)**...

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM : It is not only Ganga and Yamuna but also Cauvery in South.

**श्री नंद कुमार साय :** जी, गंगा, यमुना, कावेरी। गंगे! च यमुने! चैव गोदावरी! सरस्वती! नर्मदे! सिन्धु! कावेरी! जलेस्मिन् सन्निधिं कुरु। गंगा, यमुना के ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

**श्री उपसभापति :** धन्यवाद। अब समाप्त करिए।

**श्री नंद कुमार साय :** इसीलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि हम सब लोग भी सामूहिक स्तर पर मुहिम चलाएं कि अब हिन्दुस्तान में कोई जाति नहीं रहेगी, केवल मानव जाति रहेगी और पूरी दुनिया को इसका पाठ भी पढ़ाएगी। इसी निवेदन के साथ मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो नकली जातियाँ हैं, उनको हटाओ और एक मज़बूत कानून बनाओ। मैं डी. राजा जी से सहमत हूँ कि एक व्यापक विधेयक लाने की आवश्यकता है, इस पर भी हमें आगे विचार करना पड़ेगा। महोदय, आपने मुझे समय दिया, इसके लिए बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद। मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ। धन्यवाद।

**श्री उपसभापति :** बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद। आप बहुत अच्छा बोले। Now, Shri Hussain Dalwai and then Shri Munavvr Saleem. If both of you stick to two minutes each only then I will call you. You have to take only two minutes each. Now, Shri Hussain Dalwai.

**श्री हुसैन दलवाई (महाराष्ट्र) :** धन्यवाद सर, मुझे दो मिनट दिए गए हैं। मैं दो मिनट में केवल दो मुद्दे रखना चाहता हूँ। एक तो जो बात हो रही है, वह बहुत अच्छी है, हम उसका समर्थन करते हैं, लेकिन मुझे हमेशा एक बात महसूस हुई कि मुसलमानों में भी दलित हैं, Christians में भी दलित हैं, लेकिन कांस्टीट्यूशन में अगर दलित कहा जाता है तो केवल हिन्दू दलित हैं, जिसमें सिख आते हैं, बौद्ध आते हैं, लेकिन इन दो जातियों के लोग नहीं आते। अभी नक्रवी साहब मौजूद नहीं हैं।

**एक माननीय सदस्य :** वे मौजूद हैं।

**श्री हुसैन दलवाई :** मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि मुसलमान जब मस्जिद में जाता है तो एक रकात में निज़ाम और हज्जाम नमाज़ जरूर पढ़ते हैं, लेकिन मस्जिद से बाहर आने के बाद निज़ाम निज़ाम रहता है और हज्जाम, हज्जाम रहता है। उनमें कोई शादी-ब्याह नहीं होता, कोई जगह तो खाना-पीना भी नहीं देते। इस्लाम में जाति व्यवस्था नहीं है, इसका मतलब देश में नहीं है, ऐसा नहीं है। अल्लाह के घर में जाति व्यवस्था नहीं है, लेकिन अल्लाह के घर से बाहर आने के बाद इंसान जाति व्यवस्था को मानता है। मेहतर समाज है, आदिवासी है, दलित है। जो मुसलमान और क्रिश्चियन है, उनमें शादी-ब्याह भी नहीं होता है, उन्हें इसमें शामिल क्यों नहीं किया जाता है, यह मेरा सवाल है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह बिल आप लाए हैं, वह ठीक है, आप इसको पास करिए, हमारा पूरा समर्थन है, लेकिन बहुत सारी जातियाँ अभी इससे बाहर हैं। महाराष्ट्र से बहुत से निवेदन यहां आए हैं, लेकिन दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि उन पर बहस नहीं हो रही है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... तेलंगाना से भी आए हैं। मैं मंत्री जी से यह विनती करूंगा कि आप एक बिल लाइए जिसमें दलित मुस्लिम और दलित क्रिश्चियंस को भी सम्मिलित कीजिए। नहीं तो एक तरह का अन्याय हम लोग जारी रखेंगे और यह अन्याय होना नहीं चाहिए, ऐसा मेरा कहना है। इस बात को

[श्री हुसेन दलवाई]

ऊपर की जाति का कोई मुसलमान या क्रिश्चियन नहीं उठाता है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... इस बात को नीचे की जाति के मुसलमान और क्रिश्चियन नहीं उठाते हैं। आप इसको करिए, यह मेरी विनती है।

**श्री उपसभापति :** चौधरी मुनवर सलीम। आपको सिर्फ दो मिनट बोलना है।

**चौधरी मुनवर सलीम** (उत्तर प्रदेश) : माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि मध्य प्रदेश से उनका रिश्ता है। मध्य प्रदेश का एक जिला विदिशा है, जहाँ का मैं रहने वाला हूँ और उससे सटा हुआ दूसरा जिला रायसेन है। हम समाजवादियों ने इस लड़ाई को आठ-दस साल तक लड़ा। वहाँ देखने में आता है कि धोबी समाज के लोग एस.टी. में आते हैं, उनको रिजर्वेशन के फायदे रायसेन में मिलते हैं और विदिशा के लोगों को नहीं मिलते हैं। ऐसा मध्य प्रदेश के बहुत सारे जिलों में है। मैं यह कहने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ कि एक ओर जहाँ मुस्लिम दलितों का ध्यान रिजर्वेशन के अंदर रखना चाहिए, उनके लिए इसका प्रावधान करना चाहिए, वहीं धोबी समाज के लोग मध्य प्रदेश और दीगर स्टेट में भी अगर इस व्यथा को झेल रहे हैं, तो उन्हें एस.टी. में शामिल किया जाना चाहिए। मेरा विदिशा इसे झेल रहा है, इसलिए मैं इस बात को कहने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। माननीय मंत्री जी मध्य प्रदेश से हैं, ज्यादा जिलों के बारे में वे खुद भी जानते होंगे और वे इसको शामिल करें।

**چودھری منور سلیم (اترپردیش) :** مائینے آپ سبھاپتی مہودے، میں آپ کی وساطت سے مائینے منتری جی سے کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ مدھیہ پردیش سے ان کا رشتہ ہے۔ مدھیہ پردیش کا ایک ضلع ودیشہ ہے، جہاں کا میں رہنے والا ہوں اور اس سے سٹا ہوا دوسرا ضلع رائے سین ہے۔ ہم سماجوا دیوں نے اس لڑائی کو آٹھ دس سال تک لڑا۔ وہاں دیکھنے میں یہ آتا ہے کہ دھوبی سماج کے لوگ ایس ٹی میں آتے ہیں، ان کو ریزرویشن کے فائدے رائے سین میں ملتے ہیں اور ودیشہ کے لوگوں کو نہیں ملتے ہیں۔ ایسا مدھیہ پردیش کے بہت سارے ضلعوں میں ہے۔ میں یہ کہنے کے لئے کھڑا ہوا ہوں کہ ایک طرف جہاں مسلم دلتوں کا دھیان ریزرویشن کے اندر رکھنا چاہئے، ان کے لئے اس کا پراؤدھان کرنا چاہئے۔ وہیں دھوبی سماج کے لوگ مدھیہ پردیش اور دیگر اسٹیٹ میں بھی اگر مسئلہ کو جھیل رہے ہیں، تو انہیں ایس ٹی میں شامل کیا جانا چاہئے۔ میرا ودیشہ اسے جھیل رہا ہے اس لئے میں اس بات کو کہنے کے لئے کھڑا ہوا ہوں۔ مائینے منتری جی مدھیہ پردیش سے ہیں، زیادہ ضلعوں کے بارے میں وہ خود بھی جانتے ہونگے اور وہ اس کو شامل کریں۔

(ختم شد)

**श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत :** उपसभापति महोदय, अनेक माननीय सांसदों ने संविधान (अनुसूचित जातियाँ) आदेश (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2014 पर अपने विचार व्यक्त किए और सभी ने इसका समर्थन किया। उन्होंने समर्थन के साथ-साथ अनेक बिन्दुओं की चर्चा भी की, इसलिए मैं उनका आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ और संक्षिप्त में कुछ निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। एस.सी. में मिलाने के जो नार्म्स हैं, वे तो स्पष्ट हैं -- सामाजिक, शैक्षणिक और जातिगत पिछड़ापन होने का एक

मानक है और इस मानक को आधार बनाकर संविधान में अनुसूचित जाति की परिभाषा निर्धारित की गई है। उसी के अनुसार हम जातियों का समावेश करते हैं। श्री पी.एल. पुनिया साहब ने कहा कि अलग-अलग राज्यों में अलग-अलग जातियां, अलग-अलग रूप में लिस्टिड हैं। यह बात सही है कि एक ही राज्य में, एक जाति कुछ जिलों में अनुसूचित जाति है, कुछ जिलों में ओ.बी.सी. है और कुछ जिलों में अनुसूचित जनजाति भी है, जैसा कि अभी चौधरी मुनव्वर सलीम साहब बोल रहे थे। यह समस्या है। जब यह लिस्ट तैयार हो रही थी, उस समय उस जाति का स्टेटस और रहन-सहन का उस समय के लोगों ने अध्ययन किया और अध्ययन करने के बाद जो निष्कर्ष निकाला उसके आधार पर वह सूची बन गई। जब इस प्रकार की जातियों की अनुसूचित जाति में मिलाने के लिए चर्चा होती है या प्रस्ताव की बात होती है, तो सबसे पहले राज्य सरकार उस विचार-विमर्श करती है। जब राज्य सरकार उस मापदंड के हिसाब से उपयुक्त समझती है, तो वह प्रस्ताव करती है। उसका प्रस्ताव भारत सरकार के पास आता है, संबंधित मंत्रालय के पास आता है और उस पर मंत्रालय आर.जी.आई. से राय लेता है। अगर आर.जी.आई. की सहमति मिलती है, तो वह उसे अनुसूचित जाति आयोग के पास राय के लिए भेजता है। जब इन सबकी सहमति हो जाती है, तो फिर उसमें सम्मिलित कर लेते हैं, जैसे आज यह विधेयक आया है। जब राज्यों से सहमति नहीं आती है या प्रस्ताव नहीं आता है, तो हम नहीं कर पाते हैं। दूसरा, अगर आर.जी.आई. उस समय के जो मापदंड हैं उनकी तुलना करके इन्कार कर देता है, तो हम नहीं कर पाते हैं या फिर अनुसूचित जाति आयोग असहमति व्यक्त करता है, तो हमें यह सब करने में कठिनाई होती है। बहुत से और प्रस्ताव अभी विचाराधीन हैं। एक विधेयक इसी सदन में पिछले सत्र में हमने प्रस्तुत किया है। यह मंत्रालय की स्थाई समिति के पास विचाराधीन है। उसमें हरियाणा आदि प्रदेशों की कुछ जातियों के नाम हैं। आरक्षण में तथा उसके प्रतिशत में वृद्धि करने की बात कही गई। अभी उचित फॉर्म पर कोई लीगल तरीके से इसकी चर्चा नहीं है, परन्तु हमने इस दिशा में कुछ सोचा है, विचार किया है और हमारे विभाग में इस विषय पर विचार-विमर्श जारी है। हमें उम्मीद है कि हम इसको आगे बढ़ाने में कामयाब होंगे।

पुनिया साहब ने कहा है कि सरकार की सोच भी अच्छी होनी चाहिए। साहब, आप निश्चित मानिए, सरकार की सोच बहुत अच्छी है। सामाजिक, आर्थिक, शैक्षणिक और राजनीतिक हर क्षेत्र में इन वर्गों को प्रतिनिधित्व मिले और केवल प्रतिनिधित्व ही न मिले, तो कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने यह उल्लेख किया था कि आय में बहुत बड़ा आनुपातिक अंतर है। मैं इससे सहमत हूँ। हिन्दुस्तान में एक परिवार ऐसा भी है, जो दस रुपए रोज की नौकरी प्राप्त नहीं कर रहा है और दूसरा परिवार ऐसा है, जो दस करोड़ रोज नेट प्रॉफिट कर रहा है या इससे भी ज्यादा करता है। यह जो आनुपातिक अंतर है, यह चिंता का विषय है। इस विषय पर हम गंभीरता से विचार करने की कोशिश प्रारंभ कर चुके हैं और करेंगे क्योंकि यह आनुपातिक अंतर अगर कम नहीं होगा, तो यह बहुत बड़ी चिंता का कारण बनेगा। हो सकता है कि अमीर और गरीब अलग-अलग वर्गों में बंट जाए और कहीं न कहीं उसका नुकसान जाति, समाज और देश को हो। इस स्थिति से बचने के लिए कुछ प्रयास करने की आवश्यकता है। जहां आप हैं, वहां आप भी अपने स्तर पर उनको राजी करें। जहां हम हैं, वहां हम भी अपने स्तर पर राजी करेंगे। यह गैर-बराबरी का अंतर मिटना चाहिए। अगर यह अंतर नहीं मिटेगा, तो हम चाहे कुछ भी कर लें, ये चिंता और परेशानियां बनी ही रहेंगी। मैं यहां पर उसका राजनीतिकरण करने की आवश्यकता महसूस नहीं करता हूँ। जैसा मैंने कहा है कि यह जो आनुपातिक अंतर है, यह देश की आजादी के बाद सुधारा जा सकता था,

[श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत]

लेकिन जितना प्रयास किया जाना चाहिए था, वह नहीं हुआ, इस कारण यह बढ़ता जा रहा है। हम सबको इस दिशा में मिलकर प्रयास करने की आवश्यकता है और करना भी चाहिए। आपने SC sub plan की बात कही है। यह योजना अनुसूचित जाति वर्ग के हित संरक्षण के लिए ही बनी है। कई राज्यों में इसका दुरुपयोग भी हुआ है और इसकी धनराशि डायवर्ट भी की गई है। हमारे सामने बहुत बड़ा उदाहरण है। जब दिल्ली में पिछली बार कॉमनवैल्थ गेम्स हुए थे, तो इस मद के 744 करोड़ रुपए जवाहरलाल नेहरू स्टेडियम बनाने में तथा अन्य और किसी काम में खर्च कर दिए। जब पूछताछ हुई तो कहा गया कि SC के लोग भी तो वहां जाएंगे। अब इस प्रकार का उत्तर आया है। भविष्य में इस प्रकार की गड़बड़ी न हो, इस दिशा में कारगर कदम उठाने की आवश्यकता है और आन्ध्र प्रदेश और कर्णाटक ने इस दिशा में कोई एक्ट बनाकर प्रयास प्रारंभ किया है। अब सफलता कितनी मिली है, इसका विश्लेषण, आकलन और मूल्यांकन करने के बाद ही हम कुछ कर पाएंगे, परन्तु इस प्रकार की आवश्यकता है।

यह भी कहा गया है कि बैकलॉग पूरा करना चाहिए। मैं इससे सहमत हूं। यह बैकलॉग और भर्ती, कार्मिक प्रशासनिक विभाग का सीधा-सीधा काम है, हम उनके साथ हर समय संपर्क बनाते हैं और कोआर्डिनेशन करने की कोशिश करते हैं। हम इस बारे में उनको पत्र भी लिखते हैं और राज्यों से संबंधित नौकरियों के लिए राज्य सरकार के मुख्यमंत्रियों को भी पत्र लिखते हैं। इतना ही नहीं, हमने अभी 22 व 23 अगस्त को राज्यों के मंत्रियों व मुख्यमंत्रियों के साथ और सेक्रेटरीज के साथ एक तरह की मैराथन बैठक की है। हमने इन सब विषयों पर चर्चा की है और आग्रह किया है। इसमें चाहे अनुसूचित जाति के लिए छात्रवृत्ति की बात हो, उच्च शिक्षा में आर्थिक सहयोग की बात हो, विदेश में पढ़ने की बात हो या सफाई कर्मचारियों को अनुसूचित जाति वित्त विकास निगम की तरफ से और जो सुविधाएं दी जाती हैं, इन सब सुविधाओं का लाभ उनको मिले और वे तेजी से आगे बढ़ें और अन्य वर्गों की बराबरी में आने का प्रयास करें, हमने इस दिशा में चुस्ती-दुरुस्ती से काम किया है। आज मैं यह कह सकता हूं, शायद आप भी यह महसूस कर रहे होंगे कि हमने इस विभाग को आई.सी.यू. से बाहर निकालकर स्वस्थ करने का प्रयास किया है। हमने इस दिशा में तेज गति से अभियान प्रारंभ किया है। मैं वे आंकड़े नहीं बताना चाहता हूं, नहीं तो 2013-14 में इस अवधि तक केवल 661 करोड़ रुपये खर्च किए गए थे, जबकि हमने 3000 करोड़ रुपये से ज्यादा की स्वीकृतियां सभी राज्यों को देने का काम किया है। मैं इसको बहुत ज्यादा विस्तार नहीं देना चाहता हूं, यह विषय केवल इस बात से जुड़ा है कि कुछ जातियों को उनके पर्यायवाची नाम से पुकारा जाता है, इसलिए उनको जोड़ा जाए। यह बिल इसके लिए ही आया है...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री नरेन्द्र बुढानिया (राजस्थान) :** आप राजनीति कर रहे हैं। आप बिल पास कर दें, इस पर सभी का समर्थन है।

**श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत :** बिल ही तो पास करा रहे हैं। जो मुद्दे उठाए गए हैं, उन पर थोड़ा-थोड़ा उत्तर तो देना होगा। यदि आप कहते हैं, अगर आप नहीं सुनना चाहते हैं, अगर आप नहीं सुनना चाहते हैं तो मैं सीधे ही उपसभापति महोदय से निवेदन करता हूं कि इस बिल को पास कराइए।...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री नरेन्द्र बुढानिया :** आप दूसरे इश्यू पर आ गए हैं, हम इसको पास कराने के लिए तैयार हैं।

**श्री उपसभापति :** बुढानिया जी बैठिए।

**श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत :** सरकारी नौकरियों में आरक्षण और प्रमोशन में आरक्षण का विषय भी आया है। मेरी सरकार अनुसूचित जाति और जनजाति वर्ग के लोगों के आरक्षण की पक्षधर थी, है और रहेगी और इसका उदाहरण राज्य सभा में प्रमोशन में आरक्षण के बिल को स्वीकृति देने में हमारा सहयोग रहा है। लोक सभा की क्या परिस्थिति बनी थी, यह आपसे और हम से छिपी नहीं है। लोक सभा में वर्तमान परिस्थिति में कुछ न कुछ करने की आवश्यकता है, ...(व्यवधान)... और हम उसको करने का प्रयास करेंगे। निजी संस्थान में आरक्षण की व्यवस्था की लंबे समय से मांग उठ रही है, इस पर उस सरकार में भी विचार-विमर्श जारी था, पिछले पंद्रह वर्षों से जारी है और आज भी जारी है। मैं आपको इतना विश्वास दिलाता हूँ कि हम इस चर्चा में निरंतर प्रगतिरत हैं।

उसी प्रकार से ज्यूडिशियरी आदि में भी ये मामले हैं। आप और हम परिस्थिति को देख रहे हैं। परिस्थिति में अनुकूल वातावरण कैसे बने, इस दिशा में आप और हम सब मिलकर प्रयास करेंगे। मैं आपको इतना विश्वास दिलाता हूँ कि मैं आपके साथ इस मामले में सहयोग करने के लिए तत्पर हूँ। तरुण विजय जी ने छुआछूत मिटाने की बात कही है और कहा है कि यह मिटना चाहिए। छुआछूत मिटाने की दृष्टि से और अगर कोई छुआछूत के आधार पर कोई आपराधिक कृत्य करता है, तो उसके लिए “एट्रोसिटी ऐक्ट” बना हुआ है। जहां इस प्रकार की कोई घटना होती है और सामने आती है, तो पीड़ित व्यक्ति को सरकार की ओर से आर्थिक सहायता देने का काम भी किया जाता है। विशम्भर प्रसाद जी ने कहा है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के प्रस्तावों पर कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हुई है। उन्होंने ऐसी बात कही है कि कई जातियाँ प्रस्तावित की गई हैं ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री आलोक तिवारी (उत्तर प्रदेश) :** सत्रह जातियाँ हैं।

**श्री अरविन्द कुमार सिंह :** उनको एस.सी./एस.टी. जातियों में शामिल करें।

**श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत :** वह किया था, परंतु मैं एक निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। कुछ प्रस्तावों पर जब आर.जी.आई. ने असहमति व्यक्त की और हमारे विभाग ने इसकी सूचना दी तो हमने आर.जी.आई. के उस पत्र के तारतम्य में राज्य सरकार से कुछ क्वेरीज़ जानना चाही कि आर.जी.आई. यह-यह चाहता है, आप इस संबंध में जानकारी दें। तब उन्होंने जानकारी देने के बजाय प्रस्ताव ही विदग्ध कर लिया। उसके बाद जिन 17 और जातियों को सम्मिलित करने के प्रस्ताव आए हैं, उनमें भी ठीक यही स्थिति है। आर.जी.आई. ने असहमति व्यक्त की तो हमारे मंत्रालय की ओर से उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार को पत्र भेजकर यह अनुरोध किया गया कि आर.जी.आई. इन-इन बातों पर स्पष्टीकरण चाहती है, आपके पास इस संबंध में और कोई जानकारी हो और यदि आप उसको हमें देंगे तो अच्छा होगा। हमने यह अगस्त में लिखा था, लेकिन अभी तक ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद** (उत्तर प्रदेश) : माननीय उपसभापति जी, हम इनसे यह स्पष्टीकरण चाहते हैं कि जब अस्पृश्यता कानून बन गया, आर.जी.आई. बार-बार मांगता है ...**(व्यवधान)**... उनको सरकार बढ़ावा दे रही है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... कितने परसेंट छुआछूत जातियों में है वह इसी को मांगता है। जब अस्पृश्यता अधिनियम बन गया है, तो छुआछूत का ब्यौरा नहीं मांगा जाना चाहिए इसे सत्य किया जाए।

**श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत** : सर, मैं बता सकता हूं कि हमने 23.03.2014 को राज्य सरकार को इन सब जातियों के संबंध में आर.जी.आई. की रिपोर्ट से अवगत कराकर रिपोर्ट मांगी है। अभी तक रिपोर्ट प्राप्त नहीं हुई है। जब राज्य सरकार से रिपोर्ट आ जाएगी, तो इस पर आगे विचार करेंगे।

इसके साथ-ही-साथ जो-जो अन्य सुझाव आए हैं, हम उन पर विचार करेंगे। मैंने सब-प्लान की बात बता दी है, बहुत सारे कॉमन सुझाव हैं। बिहार के प्रस्ताव की चर्चा आई है। बिहार से अभी-अभी प्रस्ताव आए हैं और वे विचाराधीन हैं। हमने उन्हें आर.जी.आई. के पास भेजा है। जब हमारे पास आर.जी.आई. का प्रतिवेदन आएगा, तो हम सरकार के साथ बातचीत करेंगे।

**डा. अनिल कुमार साहनी** : बिहार से तो कई बार प्रस्ताव आया है। बिहार से 1980 से ही प्रस्ताव आ रहा है। आप आर.जी.आई. और सब जगह इसे भेजते रहिएगा, तब तो यह कभी नहीं होगा।

**श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत** : हमारे पास 4-5 जातियों को सम्मिलित करने के लिए अभी-अभी प्रस्ताव आया है। जैसा मैंने बताया कि हमने इसे आर.जी.आई. के पास भेजा है। आर.जी.आई. का प्रतिवेदन आने के बाद, उनकी राय क्या आती है, उस पर हम आगे की कार्रवाई करेंगे। मैंने बताया कि कुछ जातियों के प्रस्ताव अभी हमारे पास विचाराधीन हैं, मैं उनकी सूची भी बता सकता हूं कि कौन-कौन सी उपजातियां हैं, परन्तु निश्चित रूप से जो-जो प्रस्ताव हमारे पास आए हैं, हम उन सब पर विचार करते हैं। उन पर विचार करने के बाद जब आर.जी.आई. की सहमति और आयोग की सहमति हो जाती है, तो हम उस पर सहमति देकर विधेयक प्रस्तुत कर देते हैं। मैं इस अवसर पर बहुत ज्यादा नहीं कहना चाहता हूं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं सोचता हूं कि माननीय सदस्यों ने जो-जो मुद्दे उठाए थे, मैंने उन सब मुद्दों का उत्तर दिया है। मैं इतना ही कह सकता हूं ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**चौधरी मुनव्वर सलीम** : सर, हम सब लोगों ने समर्थन दिया है।

**چودھری منور سلیم : سر، ہم سب لوگوں نے سمرتھن دیا ہے۔**

**श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत** : कि सरकार अनुसूचित जाति वर्ग के हित संरक्षण की हितैषी है। उनको सामाजिक सुरक्षा देना, भेदभाव मिटाना और आनुपातिक आय में जो अन्तर है, उसको ठीक करने की दिशा में भी हम सक्रिय प्रयास कर रहे हैं। मुझे सदन से यह निवेदन करना है कि इस विधेयक को पारित किया जाए।

**श्री हुसैन दलवाई :** सर, मेरा एक सवाल है। हमने दलित मुस्लिम और दलित क्रिश्चियंस का सवाल उठाया था, उसके ऊपर आपने कुछ नहीं कहा।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : He said all proposals will be considered. That is what he said ...*(Interruptions)*... Isn't it?

**श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत :** सर, निवेदन यह है कि भारत की संवैधानिक व्यवस्था के अंतर्गत जिन वर्गों को अनुसूचित जाति में माना गया है, उनमें ये दोनों वर्ग नहीं आते हैं और माननीय उच्चतम न्यायालय में यह मामला विचाराधीन है। उच्चतम न्यायालय का निर्णय आने के बाद अगर कोई परिस्थिति होगी, तो विचार किया जाएगा, अन्यथा सरकार अभी इस मामले में सहमत नहीं है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is clear. It is under the consideration of the Supreme Court of India. Mr. Dalwai, you wait for that. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is what he is saying. Okay, that is fine.

SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Okay. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

That the Bill further to amend the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950 and the Constitution (Sikkim) Scheduled Castes Order, 1978 as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill. In Clause 2, there is one amendment (No.1) by Shri Vishambhar Prasad Nishad and Dr. Anil Kumar Sahani. Are you moving your amendment?

**श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद :** उपसभापति महोदय, हमने जो संशोधन दिया है और उत्तर प्रदेश की जो रिपोर्ट आई है, उसमें इथनोग्राफिक सर्वेक्षण आख्या में उक्त जातियों के नागरिकों को भी अनुसूचित जाति में सम्मिलित करने हेतु वांछित विशिष्टताएं, योग्यताएं व अहर्ताएं रखती है को मानते हुए अपनी प्रबल संस्तुति केन्द्र सरकार को 12.03.2014 को भेजी गयी है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Are you moving your amendment?

**Clause 2 -- Amendment of Constitution (Scheduled Castes)  
Order, 1950**

**श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद (उत्तर प्रदेश) :** महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि :



(1) पृष्ठ 2, पंक्ति 24 के **के पश्चात्** निम्नलिखित **अंतः स्थापित** किए जाएं, अर्थात्:-

(ड) भाग 18 - उत्तर प्रदेश में -

(i) प्रविष्टि 18 के स्थान पर निम्नलिखित प्रतिस्थापित किया जाए -

“18. बेलदार, बिन्द”

(ii) प्रविष्टि 36 के स्थान पर निम्नलिखित प्रतिस्थापित किया जाए -

“36. गोंड, गोड़िया, कहार, कश्यप, बाथम”

(iii) प्रविष्टि 53 के स्थान पर निम्नलिखित प्रतिस्थापित किया जाए -

“53. मझवार, मल्लाह, केवट, मांझी, निषाद, मछुवा ”

(iv) प्रविष्टि 59 के स्थान पर निम्नलिखित प्रतिस्थापित किया जाए -

“59. पासी, तरमाली, भर, राजभर”

(v) प्रविष्टि 65 के स्थान पर निम्नलिखित प्रतिस्थापित किया जाए -

“65. शिल्पकार, कुम्हार, प्रजापति”

(vi) प्रविष्टि 66 के स्थान पर निम्नलिखित प्रतिस्थापित किया जाए -

“66. तुरेहा, तुरहा, धीमर, धीवर”

**श्री उपसभापति :** आपने अमेंडमेंट मूव कर दिया। Now, Dr. Anil Kumar Sahani.

**डा. अनिल कुमार साहनी (बिहार) :** महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि :

(1) पृष्ठ 2, पंक्ति 24 के **के पश्चात्** निम्नलिखित **अंतः स्थापित** किए जाएं,

अर्थात्:-

(ड) भाग 18 - उत्तर प्रदेश में -

(i) प्रविष्टि 18 के स्थान पर निम्नलिखित प्रतिस्थापित किया जाए -

“18. बेलदार, बिन्द”

(ii) प्रविष्टि 36 के स्थान पर निम्नलिखित प्रतिस्थापित किया जाए -

“36. गोंड, गोड़िया, कहार, कश्यप, बाथम ”

(iii) प्रविष्टि 53 के स्थान पर निम्नलिखित प्रतिस्थापित किया जाए -

“53. मझवार, मल्लाह, केवट, मांझी, निषाद, मछुवा”

(iv) प्रविष्टि 59 के स्थान पर निम्नलिखित प्रतिस्थापित किया जाए –

“59. पासी, तरमाली, भर, राजभर”

(v) प्रविष्टि 65 के स्थान पर निम्नलिखित प्रतिस्थापित किया जाए –

“65. शिल्पकार, कुम्हार, प्रजापति”

(vi) प्रविष्टि 66 के स्थान पर निम्नलिखित प्रतिस्थापित किया जाए –

“66. तुरैहा, तुरहा, धीमर, धीवर”

**श्री उपसभापति :** ठीक है, आप दोनों ने अमेंडमेंट मूव कर दिया। Now, I shall put the Amendment (No. 1) to vote.

*The question was put and the motion was negatived.*

*Clause 2 was added to the Bill.*

*Clause 3 was added to the Bill.*

*Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.*

**श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत :** महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि विधेयक को पारित किया जाए।

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

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### SPECIAL MENTIONS

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, admitted Special Mentions. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I have an observation to make. While all the Members were expressing their viewpoints, one of the respected Member kept referring to ‘ऊंचे लोग - नीचे लोग’. I think, if we, as parliamentarians, are going to use such language, how are we expecting any change? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will go through the record, if there is anything objectionable, I will delete it.

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Sir, please do.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, this is a very serious issue.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Special Mentions. Shri Mansukh L. Mandavia – not present. Shri Balwinder Singh Bhunder.

**Demand for giving information about Army personnel belonging  
to Sikh community killed during 1984 riots**

SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER (Punjab): Sir, after the sad death of Shrimati Indira Gandhi, the former Prime Minister of India, on 31st October, 1984, there were all-out attacks on innocent Sikhs in Delhi and other parts of the country. Thousands of Sikhs were killed mercilessly. During those days, many Sikhs serving in Defence and travelling in trains and buses and waiting at railway stations were also killed. I would like to know from the hon. Defence Minister the total number of those Army personnel of all the ranks, along with their names, killed during this period. I would like to have full information about the compensation given to their family members and also whether full pensionary benefits were given to their family members and dependents. This issue has been pending for a long time. Now, the NDA Government has re-opened the cases of 1984 victims and we are thankful to the hon. Prime Minister for this humane approach. It is high time that proper justice is given to unfortunate Defence Services personnel who lost their lives without any fault of them. In addition to this, a list of wounded personnel may also be provided.

**Concern over Government's announcement to start Kailash  
Mansarovar Yatra from Nathula in Sikkim**

**श्रीमती मनोरमा डी. शर्मा** (उत्तराखंड) : उपसभापति महोदय, आपने इस सदन में प्रथम बार मुझे बोलने का अवसर प्रदान किया है, इसके लिए मैं आपकी आभारी हूँ।

महोदय, चीनी राष्ट्रपति के भारत दौरे पर प्रधानमंत्री ने कैलास-मानसरोवर तीर्थयात्रा सिक्किम के नाथुला दर्रे से प्रारम्भ करवाने की घोषणा की थी। तर्क दिया गया था कि उस रास्ते मोटर मार्ग से वे लोग भी यात्रा कर पाएंगे, जो उत्तराखंड के लिपूलेख दर्रा क्षेत्र में मोटर मार्ग न होने से यात्रा नहीं कर पाते हैं। यदि मोटर मार्ग की ही दरकार थी, तो हिमाचल प्रदेश के किन्नौर घाटी के शिष्कीला दर्रे से यात्रा करने की बात क्यों नहीं सोची गई? अंग्रेजों ने इसी दर्रे से मानसरोवर से ल्हासा तक हिन्दुस्तान-तिब्बत मार्ग का निर्माण किया था। शिष्कीला दर्रे की उंचाई नाथुला के 15000 फीट के मुकाबले मात्र 12000 फीट है और यहां से कैलास तक मोटर मार्ग की सुविधा बहुत दिनों से है। इस मार्ग से पश्चिमी व उत्तरी भारत से कैलास की दूरी नाथुला मार्ग की तुलना में एक-चौथाई से कहीं कम है और इस मार्ग में तप्तकुंड सहित तीर्थापुरी नामक हिन्दुओं का तीर्थ भी है। नाथुला मार्ग में ऐसा कोई तीर्थ नहीं है।

**7.00 P.M.**

एक अहम प्रश्न यह है कि यदि चीन अधिक यात्रियों को आकर्षित करने का इच्छुक था, तो उसने शिप्कीला का आसान और कम दूरी वाले मार्ग का प्रस्ताव क्यों नहीं रखा? भारत-चीन सीमा पर सबसे अधिक विवादित स्थान चुमार है, जो अक्सर सुर्र्खियों में रहता है। लद्दाख सीमा का यह स्थान हिमाचल के स्फीति क्षेत्र की सीमा के निकट है। चीनी रणनीतिकारों ने भारतीय सलाहकारों को चुमार से हजारों किलोमीटर दूर नाथुला मार्ग की ओर लुभाने की कूट योजना बनाई और तर्क दिया जा रहा है कि नाथुला से एक वैकल्पिक मार्ग खोला जा रहा है और लिपुलेख मार्ग बन्द नहीं किया जा रहा है।

कैलास मानसरोवर यात्रा के दौरे का संचालन विदेश मंत्रालय की अनुमति से चलाया जाता है। उत्तराखंड के सामरिक महत्व को देखते हुए तथा उत्तराखंड राज्य के विकास के लिए यहां के मोटर मार्गों को चीन की सीमा तक शीघ्र बनाया जाना देश की सुरक्षा के हित में अति आवश्यक है। नाथुला से चीनी बौद्ध यात्रियों को सिक्किम में प्रवेश देने से देश की सुरक्षा खतरे में पड़ सकती है, अतः इस मार्ग से उनका प्रवेश प्रतिबंधित किया जाना आवश्यक है। महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करते हुए शीघ्र आवश्यक कदम उठाने का अनुरोध करती हूँ। धन्यवाद।

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Telangana): Sir, I associate myself with what the hon. Member has said.

**Demand for ensuring qdequate supply of HIV  
testing kits to all states in country**

DR. T.N. SEEMA (Kerala): Sir, it is reported that several hospitals in Delhi have run out of dry blood-spotting filter papers needed for testing infants up to 18 months for HIV. The testing is done under the programme named 'Prevention of Parent-to-Child Transmission'. A shortage of paediatric HIV drugs, including the NVP syrup and other drugs, has also been reported. Shortage of HIV testing kits has been reported from Kerala also.

Earlier it was reported in September that due to non-availability of kits, thousands of samples are awaiting testing at the nine PCR labs across the country, including Pune's National AIDS Research Institute. As per guidelines, in drug resistant HIV patients, the viral load tests are compulsory after periods of three and six months of medication, but for the last six months, not a single patient has got his test done due to the lack of kits.

The situation is said to be so grim that several patients who are on the first line of treatment are no longer responding to the drugs, but cannot be put on the second line of treatment unless the tests of their samples recommend it.

I urge the Government to ensure adequate supply of HIV testing kits to all the states which are facing the shortage in this matter.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M.S. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): I hope, the Government will take note of this.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI K. N. BALAGOPAL (Kerala): Sir, I too associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN (Kerala): Sir, I too associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA (Tripura): Sir, I too associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

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

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M.S. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Yes; all of them are associating with it. It is on non-availability of HIV kits. Shri Tiruchi Siva; not present. Now, Shri Dilip Kumar Tirkey.

**Demand for taking steps to provide proper infrastructure for  
organization of Navkalevar Festival in Odisha in June, 2015**

**श्री दिलीप कुमार तिरकी** (ओडिशा) : महोदय, मेरा विशेष उल्लेख ओडिशा में जून, 2015 में आयोजित होने वाले नवकलेवर महोत्सव के लिए बुनियादी सुविधाओं के विकास से जुड़ा हुआ है।

महोदय, भगवान जगन्नाथ का नवकलेवर महोत्सव प्रत्येक 12 से 18 साल में एक बार होता है। यह महोत्सव धार्मिक और सांस्कृतिक रूप से बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है। इस बार यह शुभ अवसर 18 साल बाद आ रहा है। इस अवसर पर देश भर से 30 लाख से ज्यादा श्रद्धालुओं के पुरी पहुंचने की सम्भावना है। इसके लिए बुनियादी सुविधाओं का विकास बहुत जरूरी है, ताकि श्रद्धालुओं को कोई परेशानी नहीं हो और सारा आयोजन अच्छे से सम्पन्न हो सके। इस सिलसिले में भुवनेश्वर से पुरी तक नेशनल हाईवे संख्या 316 को फोर लेन बनाने का काम चल रहा है, मगर इस काम की गति बहुत धीमी है। इसी हाईवे पर मालतीपुर के पास एक आर.ओ.बी. के निर्माण का काम भी बहुत सुस्त रफ्तार से चल रहा है। इस बारे में ओडिशा के माननीय मुख्यमंत्री श्री नवीन पटनायक जी ने भी केन्द्रीय सड़क परिवहन मंत्री, श्री नितिन गडकरी जी को पत्र लिखा है, मगर अभी तक काम में कोई तेजी नहीं आ पाई है।

महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से यह मांग करता हूँ कि नवकलेवर महोत्सव की तैयारी और अच्छे इंतजाम के लिए नेशनल हाईवे संख्या 316 पर भुवनेश्वर से पुरी तक चल रहे फोर लेन के काम को और मालतीपुर स्थित आर.ओ.बी. को हर हाल में मार्च, 2015 तक पूरा कर लिया जाये, ताकि जून, 2015 में होने वाले इस महोत्सव का सफलतापूर्वक आयोजन किया जा सके।

**श्री भूपिंदर सिंह (ओडिशा) :** महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विशेष उल्लेख से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

**Demand for setting up a regulatory mechanism for  
e-commerce in the country**

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL (Kerala): Sir, e-commerce in the country has got momentum in the recent months. Indian companies as well as foreign conglomerates are accelerating their activities all over the country. Recently, steps were initiated by companies to infuse additional capital of around five billion dollars into this system. Even though annual turnover to the total retail is very small now, in monetary terms it comes around rupees sixty thousand crores. The annual average growth of this sector is around 300 per cent. The extremely cheaper prices are attracting more and more customers to e-commerce. Place of manufacture is not a barrier for the free flow of products.

E-commerce model raises many questions before the society and Government. First is about the revenue to the Governments, both Central and States, through taxes. How taxes are collected and how avoidance will be addressed? The virtual world is very difficult for assessing. The trade is not only national but involves several suppliers from foreign countries. How will the customers be ensured of after-sales services and customer services and consumer protection laws? How are the domestic manufacturers affected?

More important is the plight of several crore retailers. They cannot compete with the sharp price cut and competition from e-commerce portals and in many cases the online price is less than the manufacturer offered wholesale price to off-line retailers. It is to be seen if any unfair trade practices are happening in this area.

All these factors warrant the intervention of Government for a detailed study and introduction of a regulatory mechanism for e-commerce sector for protecting the customers, manufacturers, retailers and society at large.

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

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA (Tripura): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

DR. T.N. SEEMA (Kerala): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

श्री अरविन्द कुमार सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विशेष उल्लेख के साथ संबद्ध करता हूँ।

SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN (Kerala): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

**Demand for Central intervention prevent recurrence of racial attacks  
on people from north-East in Delhi and NCR**

SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM (Meghalaya): Sir, hailing from Meghalaya State, I am duty-bound to convey the widespread anguish of the people of the North-East over the recurring racial attacks on students and workers from the North-East in Delhi and NCR.

With similar sporadic incidents targeting people from the North-East living in Delhi and NCR region in the past, in response to the raging public anger, the Centre had constituted the Bezbaruah Committee to probe the attacks and to advise the Government on effective measures to ensure protection and safety to people from North-East, especially in areas and pockets where the migrant community from the North-East live and work. It was also recommended to recruit adequate number of personnel at the constabulary level from the North-East in Delhi Police. This sentiment was echoed by the Prime Minister during his recent speech at Imphal during November 2014.

Of all the migrant communities living in Delhi, including illegal immigrants from neighbouring countries, only the people from the North-East are singled out for this racist apartheid attacks, despite the Government's oft-proclaimed policies of national integration. Such racist attacks are not defined in any specific law resulting in police helplessness in combating this crime. Even in the Nido Tania case, the trial court dropped charges under 'The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989' as the CBI had not produced the ST certificate of the victim.

I urge the Centre to wake up to the stark realities of such targeted attacks that have now assumed a definite pattern of intolerance of the most reprehensible nature and to

adopt stern measures to instill a sense of belonging and safety among the hapless victims from the North-East.

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

SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA (Tripura): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

DR. T.N. SEEMA (Kerala): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

श्री अरविन्द कुमार सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विशेष उल्लेख के साथ संबद्ध करता हूँ।

SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN (Kerala): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Shri Motilal Vohra, absent. Shrimati Jharna Das Baidya.

**Demand for taking strict action against people indulging in  
practice of untouchability in the country**

SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA (Tripura): Sir, I am deeply shocked and outraged at the survey report that one in four Indians practise untouchability. The India Human Development Survey's findings on untouchability have elicited the entire gamut of responses conducted jointly by the NCAER and the University of Maryland. On a sample of 42,000 households, the survey found that 27 per cent of respondents admitted to the practice of untouchability. The prevalence of untouchability was the highest among Brahmins, 52 per cent, followed by OBCs, 33 per cent, and non-Brahmin forward castes, 24 per cent. About 15 per cent of Scheduled Caste and 22 per cent of Scheduled Tribe respondents also admitted to practice of untouchability. Thirty per cent of Hindus, 23 per cent of Sikhs, 18 per cent of Muslims and 5 per cent of Christians admitted to practising casteism to such an extent that it is a problem which results in bias, prejudice, discrimination or in practices such as untouchability. These pathologies of caste, aka casteism, can be cured through education, awareness, markets and meritocracy. Once casteism is vanquished, caste will serve as just another marker of identity such as gender, religion, nationality, ethnicity, etc. Untouchability can never be abolished without



the abolition of caste. It was also one of many reasons why Dr. Ambedkar believed in annihilation of caste. Our Party wants to invoke the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe (Prevention of Atrocities) Act and also restore the rights of the dalits and suitable action against those who indulge in such discriminatory practices. We also demand for a special Session of Parliament to discuss this issue.

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL (Kerala): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by Shrimati Jharna Das Baidya.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Telangana): Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention made by Shrimati Jharna Das Baidya.

**श्री अरविन्द कुमार सिंह** (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबद्ध करता हूँ।

SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN (Kerala): Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention made by Shrimati Jharna Das Baidya.

DR. T.N. SEEMA (Kerala): Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention made by Shrimati Jharna Das Baidya.

**Demand for taking effective measures for protection of  
the National Bird 'Peacock'**

**श्री नरेन्द्र बुढानिया** (राजस्थान) : मान्यवर, राष्ट्रीय पक्षी मोर की संख्या में दिन-प्रतिदिन कमी आ रही है। इसके बावजूद, भीलवाड़ा, बूंदी, अजमेर, नागौर, झुंझनू तथा टोंक जिले में गत छह महीनों में लगभग 300 से अधिक मोरों की हत्या के 32 मुकदमे में दर्ज करवाए गए हैं। दोषियों के खिलाफ सख्त कार्रवाई के अभाव में मोरों की हत्या के मामले लगातार बढ़ रहे हैं। भीलवाड़ा में मेवाड़ मिल के परिसर में पिछले एक सप्ताह के दौरान दो घटनाओं में 13 मोरों की हत्या के मामले सामने आए हैं। इन मामलों की संख्या पिछले वर्ष से बढ़ती जा रही है और मोरों की संख्या घटती जा रही है। इसका सबसे बड़ा कारण जल स्रोतों पर अतिक्रमण, वृक्षों की कटाई व जहरीला दाना डालकर मारना माना जा रहा है। जंगलों में पेड़ों की अंधाधुंध कटाई होने से भी उनका आश्रय उजड़ गया है।

अतः मैं इस सदन के माध्यम से सरकार से आग्रह करना चाहता हूँ कि इस समस्या को जल्द से जल्द रोकने के लिए वह आवश्यक कदम उठाए, अन्यथा वह दिन दूर नहीं जब राष्ट्रीय पक्षी मोर की प्रजाति खत्म हो सकती है।

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

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Telangan): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by Shri Narendra Budania.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Shri Vivek Gupta – not present. Shri A.U. Singh Deo – not present.

The House is adjourned to meet tomorrow, the 9th December, 2014, at 11.00 A.M.

*The House then adjourned at fourteen minutes past seven of the clock  
till eleven of the clock on Tuesday, the 9th December, 2014.*