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No. 14



Thursday  
11 December, 2014  
20 Agrahayana, 1936 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES  
**RAJYA SABHA**  
OFFICIAL REPORT

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[P.T.O.]

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\* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

# RAJYA SABHA

*Thursday, the 11th December, 2014/20th Aghraayana, 1936 (Saka)*

*The House met at eleven of the clock,*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

## FELICITATIONS TO VISUALLY IMPAIRED INDIAN CRICKET TEAM

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, as you are aware, the visually impaired Indian cricket team won the Fourth Cricket World Cup for the Blind, held at Cape Town on 7th December, 2014.

On behalf of the whole House and on my own behalf, I congratulate the entire team for their achievement. I wish the Indian visually impaired cricket team many more successes in the near future.

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## PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

### **Administrative Report (2013-14) of the Haj Committee of India, Mumbai and related papers**

सांख्यिकी और कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री; विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा प्रवासी भारतीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (जनरल (सेवानिवृत्त) वी.के. सिंह): महोदय, मैं हज समिति अधिनियम, 2002 की धारा 34 की उप-धारा (4) के अधीन निम्नलिखित पत्रों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:—

(a) Administrative Report of the Haj Committee of India, Mumbai, for the year 2013-14.

(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1069/16/14]

### **Report and Accounts (2013-14) of NBCC, New Delhi and related paper**

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 M. Venkaiah Naidu, 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) Fifty-fourth Annual Report and Accounts of the National Buildings Construction Corporation Limited (NBCC), 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. 1070/16/14]

**I. Notifications of the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises**

**II. Reports and Accounts (2013-14) of NSIC, New Delhi, various technology centres and related papers**

**सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम मंत्री (श्री कलराज मिश्र) :** महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ :—

I. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Notification No. 196/2013/No. 166/2003/F.No.50-560/2000. Dav-I, dated the 27th August, 2013, publishing the Andaman and Nicobar Khadi and Village Industries Board (Amendment) Rules, 2013, under Section 38 of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands Khadi and Village Industries Board Regulation, 1988. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10463/16/14]

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

(a) Fifty-ninth Annual Report and Accounts of the National Small Industries Corporation Limited (NSIC), 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. 1018/16/14]

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

(i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the MSME-Technology Development Centre (Central for the Development of Glass Industry), Firozabad, 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. 1020/16/14]

(ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the MSME-Technology Development Centre (Fragrance and Flavour Development

Centre), Kannauj, Nagpur, 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. 1019/16/14]

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

**सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्री (श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत):** महोदय, मैं कंपनी अधिनियम, 2013 की धारा 394 की उप-धारा (1)(ख) के अधीन निम्नलिखित पत्रों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ :—

(i) (a) Twenty-fifth Annual Report and Accounts of the National Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation (NSFDC), 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. 1040/16/14]

(ii) (a) Seventeenth Annual Report and Accounts of the National Safai Karamcharis Finance and Development Corporation (NSKFDC), 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. 1039/16/14]

### **Reports and Accounts (2013-14) of various Corporations Centers, Associations, Academies, Institution and Instituts and related papers**

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (DR. HARSH VARDHAN) : Sir, I lay on the Table :—

A. 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) Sixtieth Annual Report and Accounts of the National Research Development Corporation (NRDC), 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. 1088/16/14]

(ii) (a) Twenty-fifth Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Vaccines Corporation Limited (IVCOL), Gurgaon, Haryana, 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. 1087/16/14]

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

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Jawaharlal Nehru Centre for Advanced Scientific Research, Jakkur, Bangalore, 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. 1295/16/14]

- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science, Kolkata, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1297/16/14]

- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Academy of Sciences, India (NASI), Allahabad, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1300/16/14]

- (iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Vigyan Prasar, NOIDA, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1301/16/14]

- (v) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Institute of Nano Science and Technology, (INST), Mohali, 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. 1298/16/14]

- (vi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Birbal Sahni Institutue of Palaeobotany, Lucknow, 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. 1294/16/14]

- (vii)(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Raman Research Institute, Bangalore, 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. 1292/16/14]
- (viii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian National Science Academy, New Delhi, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Academy.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1293/16/14]
- (ix) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the International Advanced Research Centre for Powder Metallurgy and New Materials (ARCI), Hyderabad, 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. 1089/16/14]
- (x) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian National Academy of Engineering, New Delhi, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Academy.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1090/16/14]
- (xi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Academy of Sciences (IAS), Bangalore, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Academy.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1091/16/14]
- (xii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Wadia Institute of Himalayan Geology, Dehradun, 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. 1092/16/14]
- (xiii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Institute of Geomagnetism (IIG), Navi Mumbai, 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. 1093/16/14]

(xiv) (a) Twenty-eighth Annual Report and Accounts of the Consultancy Development Centre (CDC), New Delhi, 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. 1086/16/14]

(xv)(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Brain Research Centre (NBRC), Manesar, Haryana, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1083/16/14]

(xvi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Translational Health Science and Technology Institute (THSTI), Gurgaon, Haryana, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1084/16/14]

(xvii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Institute for Stem Cell Science and Regenerative Medicine (InStem), Bangalore, 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. 1085/16/14]

## **I. Report and Accounts (2013-14) of Research and Information System for Developing Countries (RIS), New Delhi and related paper**

## **II. Report and Accounts (2013-14) of Indian Statistical Institute (ISI), Kolkata and related papers**

**जनरल (सेवानिवृत्त) वी.के. सिंह:** महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्रों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ :—

I. (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Research and Information System for Developing Countries (RIS), New Delhi, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Organization.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1094/16/14]

II. (a) Eighty-second Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Statistical Institute (ISI), Kolkata, 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. 1095/16/14]



**I. Notifications of the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change****II. Report and Accounts (2013-14) of FRLHT, Bangalore and related papers**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJU) : Sir, on behalf of Shri Prakash Javadekar, I lay on the Table :—

I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change, under Section 26 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986:—

(1) S.O. 1033 (E), dated the 4th April, 2014, publishing the Ozone Depleting Substances (Regulation and Control) Amendment Rules, 2014

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1042/16/14]

(2) S.O. 1680 (E), dated the 2nd July, 2014, amending Notification No. S.O. 1174 (E), dated the 18th July, 2007, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

(3) S.O. 2003 (E), dated the 6th August, 2014, amending Notification No. S.O. 1174 (E), dated the 18th July, 2007, to insert certain entries in the original Notification. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1041/16/14]

(4) G.S.R. 612 (E), dated the 25th August, 2014, publishing the Environment (Protection) (Fifth Amendment) Rules, 2014.

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

(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Centre of Excellence for Medicinal Plants and Traditional Knowledge, Foundation for Revitalisation of Local Health Traditions (FRLHT), Bangalore, 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. 1236/16/14]

**I. Notifications of the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions****II. Reports and Accounts (2013-14) of various Institutes, Centres, Laboratory and related papers**

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

I. (i) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions (Department of Personnel and Training), under sub-section (2) of Section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951:—

(1) G.S.R. 719 (E), dated the 13th October, 2014, publishing the Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Sixth Amendment Regulations, 2014.

(2) G.S.R. 720 (E), dated the 13th October, 2014, publishing the Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Sixth Amendment Rules, 2014.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1135/16/14]

(ii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions (Department of Personnel and Training), under Article 309 of the Constitution of India:—

(1) G.S.R. 769 (E), dated the 31st October, 2014, publishing the Central Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) (Second Amendment) Rules, 2014.

(2) G.S.R. 822 (E), dated the 19th November, 2014, publishing the Central Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) (Third Amendment) Rules, 2014. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1141/16/14]

(3) G.S.R. 823 (E), dated the 19th November, 2014, publishing the Central Civil Services (Conduct) Rules, 2014.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1748/16/14]

(iii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions (Department of Personnel and Training), under Section 61 of the Lok Pal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013:—

(1) G.S.R. 620 (E), dated the 27th August, 2014, publishing the Search Committee (Constitution, Terms and Conditions of appointment of Members and the manner of selection of Panel of Names for appointment of Chairperson and Members of Lokpal,) Amendment Rules, 2014.

(2) G.S.R. 638 (E), dated the 8th September, 2014, publishing the Public Servants (Furnishing of Information and Annual Return of Assets and Liabilities and the Limits for Exemption of Assets in Filing Returns) Amendment Rules, 2014.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1136/16/14]

- (iv) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions (Department of Personnel and Training), Notification No. S.O. 2256(E), dated the 8th September, 2014 further amending S.O. 409 (E), dated the 15th February, 2014, regarding Lok Pal and Lokayuktas (Removal of Difficulties) Order, 2014 to substitute certain entries in the original Notification, under Section 62 of the Lok Pal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1137/16/14]

- (v) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions (Department of Personnel and Training), under sub-section (1) of Section 37 of the Administrative Tribunal Act, 1985:—

- (1) G.S.R. 747 (E), dated the 27th October, 2014, publishing the Central Administrative Tribunal (Procedure) Amendment Rules, 2014.
- (2) G.S.R. 748 (E), dated the 27th October, 2014, publishing the Andhra Pradesh Administrative Tribunal (Procedure) Amendment Rules, 2014.
- (3) G.S.R. 749 (E), dated the 27th October, 2014, publishing the Karnataka Administrative Tribunal (Procedure) Amendment Rules, 2014.
- (4) G.S.R. 750 (E), dated the 27th October, 2014, publishing the Maharashtra Administrative Tribunal (Procedure) Amendment Rules, 2014.
- (5) G.S.R. 751 (E), dated the 27th October, 2014, publishing the Odisha Administrative Tribunal (Procedure) Amendment Rules, 2014.
- (6) G.S.R. 752 (E), dated the 27th October, 2014, publishing the West Bengal Pradesh Administrative Tribunal (Procedure) Amendment Rules, 2014.
- (7) G.S.R. 753 (E), dated the 27th October, 2014, publishing the Kerala Administrative Tribunal (Procedure) Amendment Rules, 2014.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1142/16/14]

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

- (i) (a) Sixtieth Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Institute of Public Administration (IIPA), New Delhi, 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. 1134/16/14]

(ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the North Eastern Space Applications Centre (NESAC), Umiam, Meghalaya, 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. 1138/16/14]

(iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Atmospheric Research Laboratory (NARL), Gadanki, Andhra Pradesh, 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. 1139/16/14]

(iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Institute of Space Science and Technology, (IIST), Thiruvananthapuram, 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. 1140/16/14]

**Statements showing action taken by Government on the various assurances, promises and undertakings**

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Statements showing action taken by Government on the various assurances, promises and undertakings given during the Session shown against each:—

1. Statement No. XXXVI    One Hundred and Ninety-fifth Session, 2002  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1749/16/14]
2. Statement No. XXXII    One Hundred and Ninety-eighth Session, 2003  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1750/16/14]
3. Statement No. XXVII    One Hundred and Ninety-ninth Session, 2003  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1751/16/14]
4. Statement No. XX    Two Hundredth Session, 2003  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1752/16/14]
5. Statement No. XXIX    Two Hundred and Second Session, 2004  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1753/16/14]
6. Statement No. XXV    Two Hundred and Third Session, 2004  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1754/16/14]
7. Statement No. XXXIII    Two Hundred and Fourth Session, 2005  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1755/16/14]

8. Statement No. XXX	Two Hundred and Fifth Session, 2005 [Placed in Library. <i>See</i> No. L.T. 1756/16/14]
9. Statement No. XXVI	Two Hundred and Sixth Session, 2005 [Placed in Library. <i>See</i> No. L.T. 1757/16/14]
10. Statement No. XXVII	Two Hundred and Eighth Session, 2006 [Placed in Library. <i>See</i> No. L.T. 1758/16/14]
11. Statement No. XXVI	Two Hundred and Tenth Session, 2007 [Placed in Library. <i>See</i> No. L.T. 1759/16/14]
12. Statement No. XXVI	Two Hundred and Eleventh Session, 2007 [Placed in Library. <i>See</i> No. L.T. 1760/16/14]
13. Statement No. XXIII	Two Hundred and Thirteenth Session, 2008 [Placed in Library. <i>See</i> No. L.T. 1761/16/14]
14. Statement No. XVIII	Two Hundred and Fifteenth Session, 2009 [Placed in Library. <i>See</i> No. L.T. 1762/16/14]
15. Statement No. XIX	Two Hundred and Seventeenth Session, 2009 [Placed in Library. <i>See</i> No. L.T. 1763/16/14]
16. Statement No. XVIII	Two Hundred and Eighteenth Session, 2009 [Placed in Library. <i>See</i> No. L.T. 1764/16/14]
17. Statement No. XVII	Two Hundred and Nineteenth Session, 2010 [Placed in Library. <i>See</i> No. L.T. 1765/16/14]
18. Statement No. XV	Two Hundred and Twentieth Session, 2010 [Placed in Library. <i>See</i> No. L.T. 1766/16/14]
19. Statement No. XIV	Two Hundred and Twenty-first Session, 2010 [Placed in Library. <i>See</i> No. L.T. 1767/16/14]
20. Statement No. XIII	Two Hundred and Twenty-second Session, 2011 [Placed in Library. <i>See</i> No. L.T. 1768/16/14]
21. Statement No. XII	Two Hundred and Twenty-third Session, 2011 [Placed in Library. <i>See</i> No. L.T. 1769/16/14]
22. Statement No. XI	Two Hundred and Twenty-fourth Session, 2011 [Placed in Library. <i>See</i> No. L.T. 1770/16/14]
23. Statement No. X	Two Hundred and Twenty-fifth Session, 2012 [Placed in Library. <i>See</i> No. L.T. 1771/16/14]
24. Statement No. VIII	Two Hundred and Twenty-sixth Session, 2012 [Placed in Library. <i>See</i> No. L.T. 1772/16/14]
25. Statement No. VII	Two Hundred and Twenty-seventh Session, 2012 [Placed in Library. <i>See</i> No. L.T. 1773/16/14]

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| 26. Statement No. VI  | Two Hundred and Twenty-eighth Session, 2013<br>[Placed in Library. <i>See</i> No. L.T. 1774/16/14]  |
| 27. Statement No. IV  | Two Hundred and Twenty-ninth Session, 2013<br>[Placed in Library. <i>See</i> No. L.T. 1775/16/14]   |
| 28. Statement No. III | Two Hundred and Thirtieth Session, 2013-2014<br>[Placed in Library. <i>See</i> No. L.T. 1776/16/14] |
| 29. Statement No. I   | Two Hundred and Thirty-second Session, 2014<br>[Placed in Library. <i>See</i> No. L.T. 1777/16/14]  |

**Reports and Accounts (2013-14) of various PSU and Companies and related papers**

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

- I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) (b) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013:—
- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of M/S. Heavy Engineering Corporation Limited (HECL), Ranchi, 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. 1046/16/14]
  - (ii) (a) Thirty-third Annual Report and Accounts of M/S. National Bicycle Corporation of India Limited, Mumbai, 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. 1048/16/14]
  - (iii) (a) Fifty-fifth Annual Report and Accounts of M/S. Hindustan Salts Limited (HSL), Jaipur, 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. 1050/16/14]
  - (iv) (a) Forty-ninth Annual Report and Accounts of M/S. Sambhar Salts Limited (SSL), Jaipur, 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. 1049/16/14]

- (v) (a) Forty-fourth Annual Report and Accounts of the Hindustan Paper Corporation Limited, Kolkata, along with that of its subsidiary companies, the Hindustan Newsprint Limited, Kottayam, Kerala; Nagaland Pulp and Paper Company Limited, Nagaland and Jagdishpur Paper Mills Ltd., Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh, 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. 1256/16/14]

- (vi) (a) Sixty-second Annual Report and Accounts of the Hindustan Cables Limited (HCL), Kolkata, 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. 1053/16/14]

- (vii)(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Andrew Yule and Company Limited (AYCL), 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) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1047/16/14]

- (viii) (a) Forty-fourth Annual Report and Accounts of the Engineering Project (India) Limited (EPI), 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. 1052/16/14]

## **I. Notifications of the Ministry of Urban Development**

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION [SHRI BABUL SUPRIA (BABUL SUPRIYO) BARAL]: Sir, I lay on the Table :—

- I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the

Ministry of Urban Development, under Section 102 of the Metro Railways (Operation and Maintenance) Act, 2002:—

- (1) G.S.R. 758 (E), dated the 29th October, 2014, publishing the Chennai Metro Railway (Carriage and Ticket) Rules, 2014, along with Explanatory Notes.
- (2) G.S.R. 759 (E), dated the 29th October, 2014, publishing the Chennai Metro Railway (Notices of Accidents and Inquiries thereto) Rules, 2014, along with Explanatory Notes.
- (3) G.S.R. 760 (E), dated the 29th October, 2014, publishing the Chennai Metro Railway (Procedure of Claims) Rules, 2014, along with Explanatory Notes.
- (4) G.S.R. 761 (E), dated the 29th October, 2014, publishing the Chennai Metro Railway (Procedure for Investigation of Misbehavior or Incapacity of the Claims Commissioner) Rules, 2014, along with Explanatory Notes.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1156/16/14]
- (5) S.O. 2924 (E), dated the 17th November, 2014, assigning additional charge of the post of Claims Commissioner to Shri Satish Chandra, General Manager (Legal), Delhi Metro Rail Corporation Limited.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1155/16/14]

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) Annual Report and Accounts of the Bangalore Metro Rail Corporation Limited (BMRCL), Bangalore, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1158/16/14]
- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Delhi Metro Rail Corporation Limited (DMRC), 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. 1157/16/14]

### **Report of NCSC on Reservation in Judiciary, New Delhi and related papers**

सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विजय सांपला): महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ :—



- (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under clause (6) of Article 338 of the Constitution of India:—
    - (a) Report of the National Commission for Scheduled Castes (NCSC) on Reservation in Judiciary, New Delhi.  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1066/16/14]
    - (b) Explanatory Memorandum on the above Report of the National Commission for Scheduled Castes (NCSC).
  - (2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying of the papers mentioned at (1) above.
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**REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY  
STANDING COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY,  
ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS**

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH (Odisha): Sir, I present the Two Hundred Fifty-third Report (in English and Hindi) of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Science and Technology, Environment and Forests on "The Wild Life (Protection) Amendment Bill, 2013".

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**REPORTS OF THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE**

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Goa): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports of the Public Accounts Committee (2014-15):—

- (i) Seventh Report on 'Duty Drawback Scheme' relating to the Ministry of Finance;
  - (ii) Eighth Report on 'Water Pollution in India' relating to the Ministry of Environment and Forest;
  - (iii) Ninth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations of the Committee contained in their Sixty-fourth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Excesses over Voted Grants and Charged Appropriations (2010-11)'; and
  - (iv) Tenth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations of the Committee contained in their Eighty-seventh Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Tax Administration' relating to the Ministry of Finance.
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**LEAVE OF ABSENCE**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members are informed that a letter has been received from Shri Sharad Pawar stating that he is unable to attend the sittings of the House from 3rd to 23rd December, 2014 on medical grounds. He has, therefore, requested for grant of leave of absence from the sittings of the current Session of Rajya Sabha from 3rd to 23rd December, 2014.

Does he have the permission of the House for remaining absent from 3rd to 23rd December, 2014 for the current Session of the Rajya Sabha?

*(No hon. Member dissented)*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I hope the House agrees and wishes him sound health and early recovery.

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**POINT RAISED ABOUT THE REVISED LIST OF BUSINESS**

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): The Business Advisory Committee convenes the meetings on Thursdays and the Committee decides the allotment of time for business of the House for the next week. As per rule 34, “the allocation of time in regard to the Bill or group of Bills or other business, as recommended by the Committee, shall be reported by the Chairman or, in his absence, by Deputy Chairman”...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can raise this at that point of time. ...*(Interruptions)*... When the Bill is taken up, at that time you can raise this point. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: No, not on the Bill. This is regarding the List of Business of the day. From the morning it has been started.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Are you on a ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Then, how can a business be included, which has not been decided in the BAC and not announced by the Chairman? The hon. Chair announces the business of the week. As per the decision of the BAC, this has not been included in the Legislative Business and the BAC has not allotted the time and the House is not informed about that. This is actually a violation of the rules and this is the normal practice of the day that the BAC convenes its meeting and takes a decision. But the Government came up with some business which has not been taken up by the BAC and informed the House. This is a serious violation, Sir. I want a ruling from your side on this, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, the point is, in the next week's business the Government did not say it. What is the position?

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी) : सर, बी.ए.सी. की मीटिंग में जिस बिजनेस के बारे में, जिन बिलों के बारे में चर्चा हुई थी, उसके बारे में सदन को जानकारी दी गई थी। जहां तक सवाल है The Payment and Settlement Systems Act, 2007 के बारे में, इसके बारे में भी बी.ए.सी. में चर्चा हुई थी, समय अलॉटमेंट हुआ था, नहीं हुआ था, निश्चित तौर से वह चेयर को ...(व्यवधान)...

कुछ सम्मानित सदस्य : समय अलॉट नहीं हुआ था। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Let me complete ...(Interruptions)... let me complete ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): I have been attending all the BAC meetings and I can tell you that this Bill was neither discussed in the BAC meeting, nor was time allotted. After the BAC meeting, Sir, you make it a practice from the Chair to announce the List of Business, the Government Business, that we will undertake this week. In that, this was not mentioned. Now, if you bring this suddenly, without any mention, either in the BAC or by the announcement by the Chair, about the business that we will take up during this week, this is an irregular practice. This is against the rules that we have laid down for the conduct of business. So, this way this cannot be listed. So, we would like your ruling on this matter and this cannot be taken up.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, let me now ...(Interruptions)... Are you on the same subject ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Rajasthan): Sir, one minute. Sir, this issue has been repeatedly raised by us in the Business Advisory Committee and in the meeting of the leaders. We have been seeing a new practice, Bill after Bill, Government Business is being brought without discussing it in BAC. It is bringing surprises and it is violation of the rules. It is not the first time, this is the third time that this is happening in this very Session and we have been repeatedly cautioning in the meeting. It is a matter of fact and record that there is a procedure which must be respected. After all, they ...(Interruptions)... No; it was never discussed.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, now ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, I would like, through you, to convey to the Government that we have been extremely cooperative and we will be. The point is that do not surprise us by bringing Bills which you have not listed or not

mentioned. This is not correct, and this is not keeping in spirit with our rules, with our procedure, with our tradition and with our decorum. So, you cannot do this. This is not acceptable.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, let me set the record straight. There were six Bills which were brought up to the BAC for discussion. For three of the Bills, the time was allotted; three were put on a pause, and they were to be discussed in today's BAC. They were not discussed in the last BAC.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; now I got the point. Let me now proceed.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, all these Bills are for the consideration of today's BAC. That is the decision of the hon. Chairman. How can you bypass it?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; I have got the point. See, I heard the objections raised by hon. Members. However, this Bill is listed as a last item. I would like to give a ruling on this. When this Bill is taken up -- if and when it is taken up -- I will give a ruling on what you said. Till then I am reserving my ruling. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, would you agree with my observation?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, I agree that...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: No; you agree with my observation.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am not disagreeing. I agree that because Members want to prepare on the Bill, they should get... ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Are you, therefore, Sir, in a lighter vein, hoping that since this is the last item, it won't be... ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is BAC at 4.00 p.m.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Therefore, you want to avoid it. ...(Interruptions)...

Are you hoping that it won't come up for discussion? ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why I reserved the ruling is that because the BAC is meeting at 4.00 p.m., as mentioned by Shri Derek O'Brien. I think, I will give my ruling after that. That is the point. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी : सर, इस विषय पर ...(व्यवधान)... सर, लीडर ऑफ द हाउस को सुन लीजिए । ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, the leader of the House.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE; THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND THE LEADER OF THE HOUSE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY) : Sir, it is a very short piece of legislation. And since the hon. Members have been saying that they will cooperate also in future as they have been in the past, as and when the time permits, I can informally discuss with them, and explain to them. It is a one-point amendment. If the hon. Members agree, it is a non-contentious amendment, once I will explain it to you, may be, in the mood of cooperation, you may change your mind. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I think, in any case... ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, the point at dispute is not the contents of the Bill, not at all. We may agree with you even without discussion. The question is of procedure. That is all. ...(Interruptions)...

**श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी** (मध्य प्रदेश): उपसभापति जी, मेरा एक अनुरोध है। विवाद इस बात से नहीं है कि बिल लंबा है या वन प्वाइंट अमेंडमेंट है, हमारा विवाद इस बात से है कि अमूमन जब भी कोई बिल, विधेयक आते हैं तो उनको हम या लोक सभा में स्टैंडिंग कमेटी को ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री उपसभापति:** ठीक है, मैं समझ गया। I got the point.

**श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी :** सर, please let me complete.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, I had raised an objection on the basis of a specific rule, i.e., on the issue of the Revised List of Business, not the content of the legislation. I had raised an objection to the Revised List of Business.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: On the procedure.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Yes, on the procedure.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have said...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: That before the House starts to take another issue, I want a ruling from the Chair. What is the real thing as per this rule?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Rajeeveji, please listen...

**श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी :** उपसभापति जी, ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I heard you; I heard you.

**श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी :** उपसभापति जी, पहले मुझे अपनी बात कह लेने दीजिए। इस बिल को स्टैंडिंग कमेटी ने एग्जामिन नहीं किया।

**श्री उपसभापति :** वह तो दूसरी बात है।

**श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी** : लेकिन यह बिल हमारे यहां हाउस में आया है। इस बिल के बारे में जो प्रोसिजर है, उसकी चर्चा की जा चुकी है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You are going to the contents of the Bill. That is a different thing. We are not going to the contents of the Bill.

**श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी** : सर, मेरा कहना यह है कि मैं इस बिल के कंटेंट्स पर नहीं जा रहा हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, let me give a ruling.

**श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी** : मैं सिर्फ इतना कह रहा हूँ कि हमारे हाउस के बिजनेस का जो प्रोसिजर बना है, उसको वायलेट करके कोई बिल कैसे चर्चा में लिया जा सकता है?

**श्री उपसभापति** : आप बोल चुके। अब आप बैठिए, बैठिए। See, the problem is, I did not rule out what you have said. Yechuryji and Mr. Rajeeve, I did not rule out what you have said. I have noted the objections you have raised. I have only said that I am reserving the ruling up to evening, if and when we are taking up the Bill for consideration. The reason why. ...(Interruptions)... Let me complete. No; let me complete. Let me complete. मुझे कम्पलीट करने दीजिए। Though I am not expected to explain the rationale of the ruling, the rationale is simply that at 4.00 p.m., there is a BAC meeting. We will discuss it there; we can discuss it there. The hon. Finance Minister also can attend the BAC meeting, I believe.

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल** (उत्तर प्रदेश): अगर चार बजे वाली बीएसी की मीटिंग में यह स्वीकृत भी होगा तो अगले हफ्ते के लिए स्वीकृत होगा। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री उपसभापति** : आप वहीं बोलिएगा। I have every right to reserve the ruling. ...(Interruptions)... That is all I have done. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, you are reserving the ruling, hoping that by the end of the day this will not come for discussion. ...(Interruptions)... But, on procedure, you please give a ruling. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have told you that I am not giving any ruling on what you have said. ...(Interruptions)... Yes, there is a rationale in what you have said. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, to maintain the sanctity of the procedure, please ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What I am saying is only this. I am reserving my ruling. There is a meeting of the BAC. If it is sorted out there ...(Interruptions)...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल** : यह बीएसी की मीटिंग के बाद भी नहीं आ सकता। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I hope the Finance Minister may also attend the BAC meeting. ...(Interruptions)... Even otherwise, we will decide at the BAC Meeting. And, accordingly, I will give a ruling. ...(Interruptions)...

**श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी** : उपसभापति जी, जब भी हम कोई मामला उठाते हैं ...(व्यवधान)... उपसभापति जी ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: With regard to procedure matter, I have reserved my ruling. ...(Interruptions)... Yes. ...(Interruptions)... I am telling you. ...(Interruptions)...

**श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी** : उपसभापति जी, जब भी हम कोई मामला उठाते हैं, आप हमेशा चेयर की ओर से हमको हिदायत देते हैं कि जो रूल्स हैं, उन रूल्स के मुताबिक ही हम चलेंगे। अगर रूल्स के मुताबिक चेयर हमको हिदायत देती है, तो चेयर की भी जिम्मेदारी है कि वह भी रूल्स को वॉयलेट न होने दे और जो प्रोसीजर और रूल्स बने हैं, उन्हीं के मुताबिक बिजनेस को कंडक्ट कराए। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री परवेज हाशमी** (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली): सर, इसके हाउस में आने के बाद तो ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE (Rajasthan): Sir, this particular Bill was discussed here, a long time ago. ...(Interruptions)... It has come from the Lok Sabha. ...(Interruptions)... And, there is no other ...(Interruptions)... आप बोलने भी नहीं देंगे क्या? आप बोलने भी नहीं देंगे? ...(व्यवधान)... फिर हम भी आपको नहीं बोलने देंगे। What is this? ...(Interruptions)... सर, मुझे बात तो करने दीजिए। ये तो बात भी नहीं करने दे रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री उपसभापति** : बोलिए, बोलिए।

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE: Sir, this Bill came from the Lok Sabha. There is no other Bill slated for today. And, as the hon. Finance Minister has said, it is a small Bill. ...(Interruptions)... So, we can do it. There is enough time to study it. ...(Interruptions)... It is the Government Business. It has to come up. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Rajeeve, I have heard you enough. ...(Interruptions)... I have heard you enough. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, in the BAC Meeting, the hon. Chairman had deferred this Bill. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes. This was the decision of the hon. Chairman. This was decided in the BAC Meeting.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: How can they overrule the Chairman's ruling? ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; no. It is not that. ...(Interruptions)... Nobody

is overruling the decision of the Chairman. Nobody can do that. ...(Interruptions)... Now, listen to me. ...(Interruptions)... I have told you ...(Interruptions)... No; no, please. ...(Interruptions)...

**श्री अली अनवर अंसारी** (बिहार): सर, कब तक के लिए रूलिंग को रिजर्व रखा है, यह तो बता दीजिए । ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Ansariji, please. ...(Interruptions)... Rajeeveji, please. ...(Interruptions)... I accept that you have raised a procedural issue. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Rajeeve and Mr. Yechury, You have raised a procedural issue. ...(Interruptions)... I accept that point. ...(Interruptions)...

**श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर** : सर, यह बिल आ रहा है या नहीं, यह तो बता दें, हमें तैयारी भी करनी है । ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल** : नहीं आएगा ।

**श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर** : क्यों नहीं आएगा? आएगा । ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have reserved my ruling on that. ...(Interruptions)... I have not given any ruling. ...(Interruptions)... I have reserved it. ...(Interruptions)... I will give a ruling later on. ...(Interruptions)... Now, let us proceed. ...(Interruptions)...

Now, statement by the Minister. Shri Kalraj Mishra.

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### STATEMENT BY MINISTER

#### Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Two Hundred and Fifty-eighth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Industry

**सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम मंत्री (श्री कलराज मिश्र)** : महोदय, मैं सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम मंत्रालय से संबंधित "सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम विकास अधिनियम, 2006 के कार्यान्वयन की समीक्षा" संबंधी दो सौ पैंतालीसवें प्रतिवेदन में अंतर्विष्ट सिफारिशों पर सरकार द्वारा की गई कार्रवाई के संबंध में विभाग संबंधित उद्योग संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति के दो सौ अठ्ठावनवें प्रतिवेदन में अंतर्विष्ट सिफारिशों के कार्यान्वयन की स्थिति के संबंध में एक वक्तव्य सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ ।

**SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO** (Telangana): Sir, yesterday, in the Zero Hour, I did not get a chance.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Sit down. Shri P.L. Punia.

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## MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION

### Need to give national honour and build a grand memorial of Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar at 26, Alipur Road, Delhi

**श्री पी.एल.पुनिया** (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपका आभारी हूँ कि आपने मुझे इस अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर बोलने का अवसर दिया। देश की राजधानी दिल्ली में 26, अलीपुर रोड एक महत्वपूर्ण address है। यह वही स्थान है, जहां बाबासाहेब डा. भीमराव अम्बेडकर जी का निर्वाण स्थल है। बाबासाहेब डा. अम्बेडकर केंद्रीय मंत्रिमंडल से इस्तीफा देने के बाद 1951 से 6 दिसम्बर, 1956 तक, आखिरी सांस लेने तक वहीं पर रहे। इसी दौरान उन्होंने पावन बौद्ध ग्रंथ The Buddha and His Dhamma की रचना की थी और नागपुर में बौद्ध दीक्षा लेने की रूपरेखा भी उन्होंने यहीं से तैयार की। इसी स्थान पर रहकर उन्होंने देश के सदियों से दबे-कुचले, शोषित और वंचित दलितों को सम्मान और अधिकार दिलाने की निर्णायक लड़ाई लड़ी तथा एक देवता के रूप में दलितों की तकदीर एवं तस्वीर बदली। अतः यह पावन महानिर्वाण स्थल करोड़ों देशवासियों की आस्था, प्रेरणा, सम्मान, स्वाभिमान और शक्ति का केंद्र है। अनेक वर्षों से यह मांग रही है कि इस महानिर्वाण स्थल पर सांची स्तूप जैसा भव्य स्मारक बनाया जाए और इस स्मारक को भव्य रूप देने के लिए आस-पास के बंगलों का अधिग्रहण किया जाए। भारतीय जनता पार्टी की पिछली एनडीए की सरकार के दौरान अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी के द्वारा इस भवन का अधिग्रहण किया गया था। 2 दिसम्बर, 2003 को उन्होंने इसे राष्ट्र के नाम समर्पित किया था। डा. मनमोहन सिंह जी ने 14 जून, 2012 को भव्य सांची स्तूप की तरह स्मारक बनाने का निर्णय लिया था, लेकिन कार्य प्रारम्भ नहीं हो सका था। अब 12 जून, 2014 को सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्री आदरणीय थावर चन्द गहलोत जी से भी एक शिष्टमंडल मिला था, जिसमें माननीय सदस्य डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया जी और श्री उदित राज जी, ये सब लोग मौजूद थे। आज हम यह मांग करते हैं कि इस स्थान पर एक भव्य निर्वाण स्थल का निर्माण करने के लिए फंड की स्वीकृति दी जाए और निर्माण कार्य प्रारम्भ किया जाए। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... सर, चूंकि यह मान-सम्मान से जुड़ा हुआ विषय है मान्यवर काशीराम जी को भारत रत्न दिया जाए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री उपसभापति** : आपका टाइम खत्म हो गया है ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**डा. विजयलक्ष्मी साधौ** (मध्य प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य के वक्तव्य से स्वयं को संबद्ध करती हूँ।

**श्री अली अनवर अंसारी** (बिहार) : महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य के वक्तव्य से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

**श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल** (महाराष्ट्र) : महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य के वक्तव्य से स्वयं को संबद्ध करती हूँ।

**श्री हुसैन दलवाई** (महाराष्ट्र) : महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य के वक्तव्य से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

**श्री परवेज हाशमी** (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र, दिल्ली) : महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य के वक्तव्य से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I associate myself with the point made by the hon. Member.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Telangana): Sir, I also associate myself with the point made by the hon member.

SHRI MEGHRAJ JAIN (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the point made by the hon. Member.

SHRI TARUN VIJAY (Uttarakhand): Sir, I also associate myself with the point made by the hon. Member.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the point made by the hon. Member.

SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM (Meghalaya): Sir, I also associate myself with the point made by the hon. Member.

DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR (Nominated): Sir, I also associate myself with the point made by the hon. Member.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All names of the Members who are associating may be added.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Sir, we also associate ourselves with the point made by the hon. Member.

### **Shortage of fertilizers affecting farmers**

**सरदार सुखदेव सिंह ढिंडसा** (पंजाब) : उपसभापति महोदय, आज मैं आपकी और हाउस की तरफ से सरकार से और खासकर फर्टिलाइजर मिनिस्ट्री से यह रिक्वेस्ट करता हूँ कि पंजाब में ही नहीं, सारे देश में खाद की बहुत किल्लत हो गयी है। हमारी तरफ से, पंजाब की तरफ से मुख्यमंत्री जी ने कई दफा इस बारे में लिखा है, आज भी वह पेपर में आया है। सोइंग का सीजन खत्म हो रहा है, किसान को इस समय खाद की जरूरत है। सर, मैं इस डिपार्टमेंट का मिनिस्टर रह चुका हूँ, मुझे मालूम है कि 6 महीने पहले हर स्टेट से उसकी डिमांड पूछी जाती है और उनसे कमिटमेंट होती है कि किस तारीख तक उनको यह मिल जाएगी। पंजाब सरकार की तरफ से 6,72,650 मेट्रिक टन का estimate दिया गया और गवर्नमेंट ऑफ इंडिया ने कहा कि 30 नवम्बर तक यह पूरा हो जाएगा, लेकिन आज तक डेढ़ लाख टन यूरिया पंजाब को नहीं मिला है। यह मैं सिर्फ पंजाब की बात कर रहा हूँ, सारे देश की बात ही ऐसी होगी। अगर कुदरती यह दो-चार दिन में नहीं आया, तो sowing हो जाएगी। उसकी वजह से किसानों में बहुत ज्यादा हलचल मची हुई है।

डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, आपको मालूम है कि जब इस देश को 1960 के दशक में अनाज की जरूरत थी, तो खासकर पंजाब ने, हरियाणा भी उसमें शामिल था और वेस्टर्न यू.पी. भी शामिल था, इस देश को हरित क्रांति के द्वारा इतना अनाज दिया, उसमें फर्टिलाइजर का भी हिस्सा था। आज अगर फर्टिलाइजर नहीं मिलता, यह ओडिशा ही नहीं कई जगह पर नहीं मिल रहा होगा, मैं इतना

ही कहूंगा कि सरकार जल्दी से जल्दी, इसी हफ्ते के अंदर अगर इंतजाम नहीं कर सकेगी, तो बड़ी मुश्किल होगी। सर, इंग्लिश पेपर "दि ट्रिब्यून" में एक आर्टिकल आया है, जो चण्डीगढ़ से छपता है, उसमें बताया गया है कि फर्टिलाइजर में टॉक्सिक मेटिरियल पाए गए हैं। ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE (West Bengal): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH (Odisha): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR (Bihar): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN (Kerala): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM (Odisha): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by him.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is added.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, I would take just half a minute. I would like to say that at least seven fertilizer-producing units in the public sector and five more in the private sector are not being revived. They are stopping production. This is creating a serious situation for the ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Khekiho Zhimomi. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY (Gujarat): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member. There is a shortage of fertilizers in Gujarat. The Government is not sending fertilizers to Gujarat at all. There is a shortage of fertilizers in Gujarat. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; hon. Members may associate. All names to be added. Now, Mr. Vijay Goel; not present. Mr. Khekiho Zhimomi.

**Poor air connectivity to the North-Eastern States**

SHRI KHEKIHO ZHIMOMI (Nagaland): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, thank you very much for giving me this opportunity. The other day, the reply to Question No. 219 given by the hon. Minister for Civil Aviation attracted my attention. The reply of the hon. Minister said that the Government of India has granted in-principle approval for setting up 15 numbers of Greenfield airports in the country, but surprisingly, Nagaland was dropped from that list. We had been waiting and waiting for that announcement, but when the announcement was made, Nagaland was dropped. Hence, I urge the hon. Minister for Civil Aviation to include it in the list.

Secondly, Sir, the connectivity in the North-East and more so, in the State of Nagaland, is horrible. In 2006, when the then Defence Minister, Mr. A.K. Antony, visited Nagaland, I was assigned the duty to accompany him. After the inauguration of Sainik school, I requested him, Sir, why don't you go tomorrow by the same flight?" But he said that, 'Mr. Zhimomi, their service is so uncertain ...(*Time-bell rings*)... I will take more time, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That's all right.

SHRI KHEKIHO ZHIMOMI: Their service is so uncertain... I prefer to travel to Guwahati by train and catch Delhi flight tomorrow. Hon'ble members this is the degree of Air Services in North East.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Shri T.K. Rangarajan. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE (West Bengal): Sir, I would like to associate myself with the point made by the hon. Member.

SHRI KHEKIHO ZHIMOMI: \*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is not going on record.

**श्रीमती जया बच्चन** (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, बोलने दीजिए । ...(*व्यवधान*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: After three minutes, it doesn't go on record. That is the point. So, what is the point in speaking? ...(*Interruptions*)... So, whatever we want to say, we should say within three minutes. ...(*Interruptions*)... Mr. Rangarajan. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI KHEKIHO ZHIMOMI: \*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Rangarajan, please start. Otherwise, your time will also go. ...(*Interruptions*)... Shri Rangarajan. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI KHEKIHO ZHIMOMI: \*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is not going on record. After three minutes, nothing will go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*...

### **Revival of Nokia factory in Chennai**

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, it is reported in the Press that Foxconn has plans to buy Nokia Chennai plant by investing 2 billion dollars. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Zhimomi, you have made your point. Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please resume your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... You have made your point. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Sir, in this connection, I have already met the Hon. Minister of Commerce, Shrimati Nirmala Sitharaman, and made a representation ...*(Interruptions)*... that all-out efforts must be made to reopen the factory as the closure has affected about 30,000 employees, including those in the ancillary industries. ...*(Interruptions)*...

Even though Nokia announced suspension of production from November 1, it amounted to closure of the factory. ...*(Interruptions)*... Earlier, preparing for this suspension, they offered a VRS and sent home all the workers. ...*(Interruptions)*... The factory had lured the young workers, majority of them ladies, who were in the midst of their studies with lucrative job. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now after 7 years, they have been asked to go home, suspending production. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Zhimomi, that is not going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: The ancillary units which were supplying parts to Nokia have also closed their production, thus rendering about 30,000 people jobless. ...*(Interruptions)*... This has deprived a gross income of Rs. 300 to 400 crores to the families depending on Nokia production. ...*(Interruptions)*... In view of this, the economy of three districts of Tamil Nadu, namely, Kancheepuram, Thiruvallur and Chennai has been badly affected. ...*(Interruptions)*...

We are not clear about the agreement or Memorandum of Association between the Multi National Corporation and the State Government. The situation is very desperate as neither the State Government nor the Central Government comes to the help of the hapless workers.

Before our very eyes, the slogan of 'Make in India', by this closure, has become 'destroying India.'

Now, that some opportunities are coming forth for reviving the factory, I request that the Government should ensure that all the workforce which has to leave Nokia may be taken back. The Government should also pave the way for an early revival of the factory. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): Sir, I would like to associate myself with the point made by the hon. Member.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I would like to associate myself with the point made by the hon. Member.

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I would like to associate myself with the point made by the hon. Member.

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I would like to associate myself with the point made by the hon. Member.

SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE (West Bengal): Sir, I would like to associate myself with the point made by the hon. Member.

SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN (Kerala): Sir, I would like to associate myself with the point made by the hon. Member.

SHRI S. THANGAVELU (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I would like to associate myself with the point made by the hon. Member.

**Naxalite attack on CRPF camp in Chhattisgarh and disrespect shown  
to the dead bodies and their belongings**

**श्री प्रमोद तिवारी** (उत्तर प्रदेश) : हमें अपने देश पर गर्व है कि यहां शहादत का एक अभूतपूर्व और एक लम्बा सिलसिला रहा है। देश के लिए मर मिटने वालों की वजह से इस देश का मान और सम्मान सारी दुनिया में रहा है। पिछले छः महीने से जब से NDA की सरकार आई है, देश के हर हिस्से में आतंकवाद और नक्सलवाद की घटनाओं में लगातार वृद्धि हो रही है। हमारे बहादुर जवान उनसे लोहा लेते आ रहे हैं। मैं बहुत दुख, वेदना और पीड़ा के साथ यह कहना चाहता हूं कि एक दिसम्बर को जिस तरीके से छत्तीसगढ़ में चिंता और सुकमा क्षेत्र में नक्सलवादियों ने बर्बता, निर्दयता के साथ हमारे CRPF के 14 जवानों को मार गिराया, यह इस सरकार की कमजोर और लचर नीतियों की वजह से हुआ है। यह हमेशा आतंकवादी और नक्सलियों के सामने \* के रूप में जानी जाएगी।

मान्यवर, दुखद बात तो यह है कि हमारे 14 जवान मारे गए, जिनमें एक डिप्टी कमांडेंट भी

है और एक कमांडेंट भी है। लेकिन उससे ज्यादा शर्मनाक और चिंता का विषय यह है कि जिन शहीदों ने हमारी रक्षा के लिए, देश की रक्षा के लिए बलिदान दिया, उनमें मुकेश कुमार का शव उनके घर पार्सल वैन में भेजा गया और सारनाथ एक्सप्रेस से भेजा गया। मान्यवर, इससे ज्यादा शर्मनाक कुछ नहीं हो सकता है। यही नहीं, मेरे ख्याल से उस दिन इन शहीदों के बलिदान की कितनी पीड़ा देश ने झेली होगी, जब इनकी जान गई और इनका पार्थिव शरीर देखा, लेकिन उससे ज्यादा पीड़ा इस सरकार की वजह से हुई और हमारा सिर \* से झुक गया, जब हमने देखा कि जिस वर्दी को पहनकर, जिस कैप को लगाकर, जिस पेटी को लगाकर उन्होंने हमारी रक्षा के लिए प्राणों की आहुति दी थी ..... उस वर्दी और पेटी को इस सरकार के कार्यकाल में कूड़ेदान में फेंक दिया गया। वह कूड़ेदान में रखी गई। मान्यवर, जिसे वीरोचित सम्मान मिलना चाहिए, उसे कूड़ेदान में फेंक कर इस सरकार ने हमारी याद ताजा कर दी कि कारगिल में जो \* हुआ था, आज उनकी सरकार सामने है। ये न शहीदों का मान करते हैं और न शहीदों की वर्दी का मान करते हैं।

मान्यवर, इस मुद्दे को उठाने के पीछे मेरा मकसद सिर्फ इतना है कि इस सरकार को कड़ा संदेश दिया जाए, आपकी पीठ से सरकार को कड़ा निर्देश दिया जाए कि जो जवान शहीद हो, उसे शहीद का दर्जा मिले, उनके परिवारजनों को कम से कम 1 करोड़ रुपये मिलें, उनके परिवारजनों को नौकरी मिले और इसके साथ-साथ आप इस बात का भी कड़ा संदेश दें कि भविष्य में जवानों का ससम्मान अंतिम संस्कार किया जाए और उनकी वर्दी को भी वही सम्मान मिलना चाहिए, जो एक शहीद की वर्दी को मिलना चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इस तरह \* को कड़ा संदेश जाना चाहिए ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Names of all the Members, who associate, may be added, including Shri Motilal Vora. Now, Dr. Sanjay Sinh ...**(Interruptions)**... आपका नाम ऐड कर दिया है ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH (Odisha): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Pramod Tiwari.

SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN (Maharashtra): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Pramod Tiwari.

SHRI MOTILAL VORA (Chhattisgarh): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Pramod Tiwari.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Pramod Tiwari.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Telangana): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Pramod Tiwari.

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

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY (Gujarat): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Pramod Tiwari.

DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR (Nominated): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Pramod Tiwari.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Goa): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Pramod Tiwari.

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO (Telangana): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Pramod Tiwari.

SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Pramod Tiwari.

SHRI MUKUT MITHI (Arunachal Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Pramod Tiwari.

SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM (Meghalaya): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Pramod Tiwari.

श्री मोती लाल वोरा (छत्तीसगढ़) : उपसभापति जी, मैं स्वयं को इससे संबद्ध करता हूँ ।

श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर (बिहार) : उपसभापति जी, मैं स्वयं को इससे संबद्ध करता हूँ ।

श्री रामचंद्र प्रसाद सिंह (बिहार) : उपसभापति जी, मैं स्वयं को इससे संबद्ध करता हूँ ।

श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन (बिहार) : उपसभापति जी, मैं स्वयं को इससे संबद्ध करती हूँ ।

श्री हुसैन दलवाई (महाराष्ट्र) : उपसभापति जी, मैं स्वयं को इससे संबद्ध करता हूँ ।

श्री पी.एल. पुनिया (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपसभापति जी, मैं स्वयं को इससे संबद्ध करता हूँ ।

श्री परेवज हाशमी (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र, दिल्ली) : उपसभापति जी, मैं स्वयं को इससे संबद्ध करता हूँ ।

डा. विजयलक्ष्मी साधौ (मध्य प्रदेश) : उपसभापति जी, मैं स्वयं को इससे संबद्ध करती हूँ ।

श्री मधुसूदन मिस्त्री : उपसभापति जी, उनके शव पार्सल में भेजे गए ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, the Minister is going to react. मंत्री महोदय बोलिए ।

संचार और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री (श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद) : उपसभापति जी, माननीय सदस्य श्री प्रमोद तिवारी जी ने जो पीड़ा व्यक्त की है, हम सभी उसके साथ हैं । ...(व्यवधान)... एक मिनट जरा शांत होकर बैठ जाइए ...(व्यवधान)... उपसभापति जी, सेना के जवान नैक्सलाइट्स के हाथों मारे जाते हैं या देश की सरहद पर मारे जाते हैं । जैसे ही यह घटना हुई, माननीय गृह मंत्री श्री राजनाथ सिंह जी ने मुख्यमंत्री से बात की, उन्होंने मजिस्ट्रेट की इंक्वायरी के ऑर्डर दिये हैं और रिस्पॉन्सिबिलिटी फिक्स करने की बात भी हो रही है, लेकिन यह जो आरोप लगाया गया कि



हमारी सरकार सेना के मरे हुए सैनिकों का सम्मान नहीं करती ...(व्यवधान)... आप जानते हैं कि हमारी सरकार ने शुरू से ही ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री पी.एल. पुनिया :** उनकी वर्दी कूड़ेदान में फेंकी गई है ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please listen. The Minister is reacting.

**श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद :** सर, यह गलत है ...(व्यवधान)... मैं इसका प्रतिकार ...(व्यवधान)... करता हूँ ...(व्यवधान)... हमारी सरकार शहीदों का पूरा सम्मान करती है ...(व्यवधान)... हम आपसे यह कहना चाहते हैं ...(व्यवधान)... यह सब रिकॉर्ड में जाएगा । ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री प्रमोद तिवारी :** मैं पूरी जिम्मेदारी के साथ कहता हूँ कि उनके शव पार्सल में भेजे गए और उनकी वर्दी को कूड़ेदान में फेंका गया ...(व्यवधान)... शहीदों की वर्दी को कूड़ेदान में डाला गया ...(व्यवधान)... शहीदों की वर्दी को कूड़ेदान में डाला गया ...(व्यवधान)... उस पर मंत्री जी को माफ़ी मांगनी चाहिए । ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Pramod Tiwari, please sit down. It is not going on record.

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: \*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Dr. Sanjay Sinh ...(Interruptions)... No, nothing more; Dr. Sanjay Sinh only. ...(Interruptions)...

### **Irregularities in the payment of wages to the job card holders in MGNREGA**

**डा. संजय सिंह (असम) :** माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद । दुनिया के सबसे बड़े कल्याणकारी कार्यक्रमों में से एक, जिसको हम "महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार योजना" कहते हैं, यह अधिनियम 2005 में बना था और मुझे ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI MOTILAL VORA (Chhattisgarh): Sir, I also raised this issue. I want to say something.

**श्री उपसभापति :** वोरा जी, आप बैठिए, यह रिकॉर्ड में नहीं आएगा ।

**श्री मोती लाल वोरा :** \*

**श्री उपसभापति :** यह रिकॉर्ड में नहीं जाएगा, इसलिए बोलने का कोई फायदा नहीं है । मैं क्या करूँ? आप बैठिए ।

**डा. संजय सिंह :** मान्यवर, मुझे यह कहते हुए दुख हो रहा है कि इस अधिनियम के जो उद्देश्य हैं, उनकी पूर्ति नहीं हो रही है और तमाम सारे, लाखों-लाख मजदूरों के साथ अन्याय हो रहा है । उस अधिनियम के तहत सारे मजदूर, जिनके पास जॉब कार्ड हैं, उन्हें सौ दिन कार्य करने का अवसर मिलता है और पंद्रह दिन के अंदर उनका सारा भुगतान होना चाहिए । यह बात अधिनियम

में है। अगर पंद्रह दिन में उनका भुगतान न हो, तो 16 वें दिन से उनको उसका मुआवजा मिलता है, लेकिन मुआवजे की तो कहीं चर्चा भी नहीं है। माननीय महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से इस सरकार से कहना चाहता हूँ कि अकेले उत्तर प्रदेश में उनका 2013-14 का 70 करोड़ का भुगतान बाकी है और 2014-15 का मजदूरों का 700 करोड़ का भुगतान बकाया है। क्या यह मजदूरों का शोषण और मजदूरों पर बहुत बड़ा अन्याय नहीं है? महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सदन से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि मजदूरों का भुगतान न होने पर क्या सरकार इसकी जांच कराएगी कि इसके जिम्मेदार कौन हैं? अगर इसकी जांच कराएगी तो इसमें जितने भी अधिकारी जिम्मेदार हैं, क्या उनके खिलाफ सख्त कार्यवाही होगी? महोदय, मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ, अभी हाल ही में जो Uber Taxi कांड हुआ, जिसके बारे में सदन में तमाम चर्चा हुई, उसमें बहुत सारी चीजें सामने आई हैं। कहीं टैक्सी वालों की गड़बड़ी है, कहीं पुलिस वालों की कमी है, कहीं अधिकारियों की कमी है, कहीं कानून की कमी है। जब कानून में हर चीज़ निश्चित है, जो कार्ड धारक हैं, उन्हीं को मजदूरी करने का अवसर मिलता है और उन्हीं को उसका पैसा मिलता है। हर चीज़ सीधी-सादी है, इसके बावजूद भी यह केंद्र सरकार की जवाबदेही बनती है, केंद्र सरकार इसको निश्चित तौर से एनश्योर करे कि इसमें जो गड़बड़ अधिकारी हैं और जो लाखों-करोड़ों मजदूरों के साथ अन्याय कर रहे हैं, जो दोषी लोग हैं, उनको दंडित किया जाए, साथ ही मजदूरों को सीधे भुगतान कराने की व्यवस्था हो। महोदय, आपके माध्यम से मैं माननीय सदन से ऐसा आश्वासन चाहता हूँ। धन्यवाद।

**श्री हुसैन दलवाई** (महाराष्ट्र) : महोदय, मैं इनके उल्लेख से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

**श्री प्रमोद तिवारी** (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं इनके उल्लेख से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

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

DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR (Nominated): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

### **Honouring people of eminence on the eve of Subramanya Bharathi's birth anniversary**

SHRI TARUN VIJAY (Uttarakhand): Sir, today is the great day of birth anniversary of Subramanya Bharathi. He was one of the greatest revolutionary poets of Tamil language. He gave a new direction to Tamil language and he lived in Varanasi. I demand that the Government must declare his home in Varanasi a national heritage, and, I would like to request Shri Ram Gopal Yadav ji that the Government of Uttar Pradesh must declare the same as a national heritage. But there is a great unrest in Tamil Nadu and they legitimately feel that Tamil language and great heroes of Tamil language are being ignored in North India and some language is being imposed on them.

I say that even if Tamil is made a national language and introduced in North India, we would welcome this. Let Hindi people... ..(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. Don't disturb him. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, Tamil is already a national language. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TARUN VIJAY: Let Hindi people learn how to pronounce Thiruvalluvar... ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, there is no need for such declaration; Tamil is already a national language. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, Tamil is already a national language. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Don't disturb. ...(Interruptions)... Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TARUN VIJAY: Let Hindi people learn how to pronounce Tirukkural... ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, I have to correct him. He cannot say whatever he wants. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why are you worried? Please sit down.

SHRI TARUN VIJAY: Its introduction in the north Indian schools ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. I am not allowing you. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TARUN VIJAY: Sir, I have a feeling that India cannot be just Tulsi and Meera unless we include Thiruvalluvar and Thirukkural in the North. India cannot be only Ashoka and Vikramaditya unless we include Rajaraja Chola, Pandiyan and Krishnadevaraya. Let there be an inclusive approach.

Sir, I want to say that Parliament must pass a unanimous resolution to establish Thiruvalluvar statue in the Parliament. Six decades and no statue of Thiruvalluvar in Parliament! We have statues of warriors and several poets in the Parliament. But why not statues of Subramanya Bharathi and Thiruvalluvar are established in the campus of Parliament. I demand the Government to work on this, and, let us have statues of Subramanya Bharathi and Thiruvalluvar in Parliament. Let Tirukkural be introduced in North India, and, let us start learning Tamil in North India. That would be a best tribute to Subramanya Bharathi. *Vande Mataram*.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All of you can associate. Okay. Hon. Minister wants to say something. ...(Interruptions)... I have allowed the Minister. After that, you can speak.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): I just want to give one small clarification. Sir, Tamil is also a national language. With due respect to my colleague, Tarun Vijay ji, who is doing a lot of work for the promotion of Tamil, I would like to tell that Tamil is already a national language.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is already a national language. Now, Shri Husain Dalwai. ...(*Interruptions*)... Yes, Mr. Raja.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, while associating, I would like to say that Subramanya Bharathi and Thiruvalluvar are greatest poets that the country has ever produced.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is no dispute on that.

SHRI D. RAJA: They must be respected but I endorse the clarification given by the hon. Minister that Tamil is a national language.

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI (Tamil Nadu): Sir, while associating with what the hon. Member has said, I would like to say that Tamil is already a national language. ...(*Interruptions*)... It is not a regional language alone. This language is already spoken in ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member. Yesterday also, Shrimati Kanimozhi said that Tamil and other three languages should be taught in North India also.

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI A. K.SELVARAJ (Tamilnadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

DR. V. MAITREYAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI PAUL MANOJ PANDIAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI S. THANGAVELU (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI A. W. RABI BERNARD (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All the names of Members who are associating may be added. Now, Shri Husain Dalwai.

### **Celebration of \* death anniversary as 'Shourya Diwas'**

श्री हुसैन दलवाई (महाराष्ट्र) : सर, यहां पर मैं एक गम्भीर घटना के बारे में बोलना चाहता हूं। महाराष्ट्र में महान क्रांतिकारी \* शौर्य दिवस मनाया गया। जिसने महात्मा गांधी का खून किया, जान-बूझकर उसका शौर्य दिवस मनाया जाता है। यह भी लिखा गया है कि इसमें दो पूर्व एमएलए भी शामिल थे। वहाँ \* थे। यह बात ऐसी है कि आगरा में धर्मांतरण करना, ...(व्यवधान)... में धर्मांतरण करना ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Names should be expunged. ...(Interruptions)... All names are expunged. ...(Interruptions)... आप बोलिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री हुसैन दलवाई : कहां यह कहना कि ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Don't display these placards. ...(Interruptions)... Please don't display anything. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री हुसैन दलवाई : यह याद रखिए, वह याद रखिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why are you disturbing him? ...(Interruptions)... What are you doing? ...(Interruptions)... You are disturbing him. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री हुसैन दलवाई : यह इस तरह का हो रहा है। ...(व्यवधान)... मैंने महाराष्ट्र के मुख्य मंत्री को लेटर लिखा कि ये लोग कौन हैं, इन पर एक्शन लीजिए। इस तरह का पूरे देश में हर जगह हो रहा है। मैं यह बिल्कुल नहीं कहूंगा कि \* कर रही है, लेकिन आपकी मदद करने वाली \* और उनके सारे लोग यह काम कर रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री प्रभात झा (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सर, ...(व्यवधान)...

श्रीमती बिमला कश्यप सूद (हिमाचल प्रदेश) : सर, ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री हुसैन दलवाई : यह बिल्कुल \* का है। ...(व्यवधान)... यह बिल्कुल \* का है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no ...(Interruptions)... The \* name is expunged. ...(Interruptions)... You can't make blanket allegations. ...(Interruptions)... Don't make blanket allegations. ...(Interruptions)...

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी) : सर, ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री हुसैन दलवाई : सर, ...(व्यवधान)... जो हो रहा है, ...(व्यवधान)... सरकार ने कुछ न कुछ ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Don't make blanket allegations. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री हुसैन दलवाई : सर, ...(व्यवधान)... वे लोग जो इस तरह का काम कर रहे हैं, उस पर सरकार को जवाब देना होगा । ...(व्यवधान)... महात्मा गांधी का खून करने वाले का शौर्य दिन आयोजित करना, यह इस देश की परम्परा नहीं है । ...(व्यवधान)... हम महात्मा गांधी को राष्ट्रपिता मानते हैं और राष्ट्रपिता का खून करने वाले का अगर शौर्य दिन मनाएँगे, तो यह बिल्कुल गलत बात है । ...(व्यवधान)... आप यह कहिए कि ऐसा करने वाले पर एक्शन लेंगे । ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Don't make blanket allegations. ...(Interruptions)... Sit down. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री हुसैन दलवाई : आपको यह बोलना चाहिए, आपको यह आश्वासन देना चाहिए, ऐसा हमारा कहना है । यह देखिए, यह क्या चला है । ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Husain Dalwai, don't make such allegations. ...(Interruptions)... You cannot make blanket allegations. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री हुसैन दलवाई : यह देखिए । ...(व्यवधान)... यह देश कहां जा रहा है? ...(समय की घंटी)... आपको क्या कहना है? ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : All of you sit down. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री हुसैन दलवाई : यह देखिए । ...(व्यवधान)... आप विकास की बात करते हो और इस तरह समाज में दरार पैदा करने का काम करते हो । ...(व्यवधान)... यह बिल्कुल गलत बात है । ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please take your seat. ...(Interruptions)... Don't make use of Zero Hour for this kind of exhibition and display. ...(Interruptions)... This is indiscipline. ...(Interruptions)... I have not permitted all this. ...(Interruptions)... This is indiscipline. Sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Your time is over. Now, Shri Santiuse Kujur. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY (Gujarat) : \*

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO (Telangana): \*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Santiuse Kujur. ...(Interruptions)... Nothing else will go on record. ...(Interruptions)... Is Shri Santiuse Kujur there? ...(Interruptions)... Nothing else will go on record. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SANTIUSE KUJUR (Assam): Thank you, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nothing else will go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... Don't do this. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no; don't do this. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SANTIUSE KUJUR: Thank you, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*... I would like to draw the attention of the House towards the allocation of foodgrains ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Sir, it is a very serious issue. ...*(Interruptions)*... You can ask the Government to respond. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please go to your seats. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SANTIUSE KUJUR: Sir, the foodgrains allocation system is ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Chair is not to decide who did this or who did not do this. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is not my job. Please go back to your seats. ...*(Interruptions)*... What are you doing? ...*(Interruptions)*... What are you doing? ...*(Interruptions)*... Please go back to your seats. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please go back. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am not able to understand anything. All of you are shouting. How do I understand what you are saying? All of you are shouting. Displaying of this kind of placards is indiscipline, not permitted. Don't do that. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please don't do that. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Santiuse Kujur, you please speak. ...*(Interruptions)*... Go back. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please go back. ...*(Interruptions)*... Don't do this. ...*(Interruptions)*... Nothing will go on record except what Mr. Kujur says. ...*(Interruptions)*... Don't do this. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is unbecoming of a Member to behave like this. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am not able to understand what you are saying. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANANADA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Telangana): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Mr. Kujur.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, ask them to respond. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What can I do? ...*(Interruptions)*... I don't understand anything. ...*(Interruptions)*... If all of you are shouting, what do I do? ...*(Interruptions)*... If all of you are shouting, what can I do? ...*(Interruptions)*... Why are all of you shouting? ...*(Interruptions)*... If one of you speaks ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Anand Sharma ...*(Interruptions)*... If one of you speaks, I can understand. If all of you shout, how do I understand? I am not able to follow. This is indiscipline. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: The killer of Mahatma Gandhi cannot be made hero in this country. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Are you a judge? How can you judge this? It is the court, who should decide all this. No. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: They are asking ...(Interruptions)... They are asking ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am not here to pass verdict. ...(Interruptions)... To decide the culpability or otherwise, courts are there. Not you or me. ...(Interruptions)... What should I say?

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: You can direct them to give a reply. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Direct them to answer. ...(Interruptions)... Direct them to give an answer. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why? ...(Interruptions)... There is no reason for that. ...(Interruptions)... See, the court is there to decide the culpability, not the Chair. ...(Interruptions)...

संचार और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री (श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद) : सर, यह स्लोगन बंद हो ...(व्यवधान)... यह गलत बात हो रही है । ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is very, very bad. ...(Interruptions)... Go back to your seats. ...(Interruptions)... Please go back to your seats. Shri Anand Sharma ...(Interruptions)... Shri Anand Sharma ...(Interruptions)... You ask your Members to go back to their seats. ...(Interruptions)... Why don't you do that? ...(Interruptions)... Why don't you do that?

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, they are not listening to you. ...(Interruptions)... How can they listen to him? ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What can I do? This is height of indiscipline. ...(Interruptions)... What can I do? Without giving a notice you are doing all this. ...(Interruptions)... You could have given proper notice. ...(Interruptions)... Misraji, you are a senior leader; don't do like this. ...(Interruptions)... No, no. ...(Interruptions)... I am not here to pass a verdict. ...(Interruptions)... I am not here to pass a verdict. ...(Interruptions)... No, no. I will have to adjourn the House. ...(Interruptions)... The Minister wants to say something. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी : सर, हम इस तरह की अराजकता को अस्वीकार करते हैं ...(व्यवधान)...



MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Do you want to listen to the Minister? ...*(Interruptions)*... Why don't you listen to the Minister? ...*(Interruptions)*... Please listen to the Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*... Why don't you listen to the Minister?

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी : सर, \* कोई भी हो, हम \* को किसी भी तरह से ...*(व्यवधान)*... उसका महिमामंडित किया जाए, हम उसके खिलाफ हैं, लेकिन आपका यह अहंकार, आपकी यह अराजकता आपको डूबो रही है । ...*(व्यवधान)*... आपकी भाषा, आपकी अहंकार आपको खत्म कर रही है । ...*(व्यवधान)*... आपको \* आनी चाहिए कि आप क्या भाषा बोल रहे हैं । ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned upto 1200 hours.

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

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

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

**RE. AN ISSUE ABOUT ASSASSIN OF  
THE FATHER OF THE NATION**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 246. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री वी. हनुमंत राव : सर, हम \* की बात कर रहे हैं । ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति : बैठ जाइए, प्लीज । ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is Question Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री वी. हनुमंत राव : सर, क्वेश्चन ऑवर ...*(व्यवधान)*... ये उसका बर्थडे मना रहे हैं, सर । ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति : ये क्या कर रहे हैं आप? You cannot show newspapers, photographs or posters in the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down now. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री वी. हनुमंत राव : सर, ये महात्मा गांधी ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is Question Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*... भाई, आप बैठ जाइए । ...*(व्यवधान)*...

संसदीय कार्य मंत्री (श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडु) : सर, सदन में \* अलाउड नहीं है । ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति : बैठ जाइए, बैठ जाइए । ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप लोग यह क्या कर रहे हैं ? ...*(व्यवधान)*... बैठ जाइए । ...*(व्यवधान)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप बैठ जाइए । ...*(व्यवधान)*... This is Question Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will have to name you if you continue with showing

posters or photographs here. Please don't do it. ...(*Interruptions*)... आप यह नहीं करेंगे । ...(*व्यवधान*)... Please sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)... I am sorry, you cannot do it. ...(*Interruptions*)... भाई, ये क्या कर रहे हैं आप लोग? ...(*व्यवधान*)... Question No.246. ...(*Interruptions*)... Dr. Natchiappan. ...(*Interruptions*)... Let the question be answered. ...(*Interruptions*)... आप यह क्या कर रहे हैं ? ...(*व्यवधान*)... आप अपनी जगह पर वापस जाइए । ...(*व्यवधान*)... Do not show it. ...(*Interruptions*)... I am afraid I will have to name you. Please don't tempt the Chair on this. ...(*Interruptions*)... आप अपनी जगह पर वापस जाइए । You have no status in the well. ...(*Interruptions*)... No status. ...(*Interruptions*)... The House is adjourned for fifteen minutes.

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

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

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 246. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, I crave your indulgence for just 30 seconds.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, this is Question Hour. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, the Opposition also wants the House to function. An issue has been raised in the Zero Hour which has now spilled over. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Zero Hour is over. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: It deals with the eulogising of the assassin of the Father of the Nation. The Parliamentary Affairs Minister is here. I would request him. I am sure that neither he nor anyone, who is part of the Government, ...(*Interruptions*)... will ever approve of such an action and they cannot endorse that. So, let the House speak in one voice on this and finish the issue. ...(*Interruptions*)... That is what I am suggesting and it is a very reasonable suggestion. I am sure that the House, in one voice, should condemn it and end it here.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): Sir, we want the House to function. We want the Question Hour also. There is no question of anybody accepting such a proposition of eulogising a person who was responsible for the assassination of Mahatma Gandhi. There is no question of anybody associating with or eulogising that person. But, at the same time ...(*Interruptions*)... आप कुछ कहें तो मुझे बहुत कुछ कहना पड़ेगा । I had a talk with the Deputy Leader of Congress Party and in the larger interest of the functioning of the House, I am saying on record that nobody, no organisation – and the question of Government does not

arise at all – could accept the proposition of eulogising the person who was responsible for the assassination of Mahtama Gandhi. We should leave this. Bringing this up here and trying to defame organisations is not acceptable.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Now, Question No. 246.

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## ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

### Latest stand by USA and China on climate change

\*246. DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the USA and China's latest stand on climate change and new road map laid in the meeting of Heads of State; and

(b) if so, the stand of Government and the plan of action to face the situation to protect the interest of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

### *Statement*

(a) Yes, Sir. USA and China on November 12, 2014 jointly announced their respective Post -2020 actions on climate change. USA intends to achieve an economy-wide target of reducing its emissions by 26%-28% below its 2005 level in 2025 and China intends to achieve the peaking of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions around 2030 and to increase the share of non-fossil fuels in primary energy consumption to around 20% by 2030.

(b) India has been actively engaged with various like-minded groups of countries during the international negotiations to protect its own interest and development imperatives. India's position on climate change negotiations is anchored in the principle of equity and "common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities" of Parties as enshrined in the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and its Kyoto Protocol. India and other developing countries have also consistently stated that the developed countries must fulfil their commitments under the Convention to provide resources to developing countries to enable them to undertake actions for mitigation and adaptation arising out of climate change.

DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Sir, Lima talks are going on and the

interest of India is very important. I do not want to involve any diverse issues in this matter. But, media reports are coming. Already, our Minister and the Government have not taken Parliament into confidence. But, they are going on discussing it with the USA and China. They have laid certain roadmap for themselves. May I know from the Minister whether Indian position has been made clear to both the United States and China when he met them? What is the position of the Government on this aspect?

SHRI KIREN RIJIJU: Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is not correct to say that Parliament has not been taken into confidence. The commitment of the Government has already been made before the House and before the nation. I am replying on behalf of the Minister concerned, he has already made known India's position very strongly. Our opinion and stand are well known. The Government of India has been following the principle of equity common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities. We want developed countries to contribute more because they are more responsible for emitting the green house gas in the atmosphere. Likewise, the Government of India has already given commitment from our side. The national commitment is there.

The hon. Member has referred to the agreement between the USA and China; I may inform the hon. Member that India is not a party to that. China and the USA have not made any kind of agreement but they have made a joint declaration. We have taken note of that. India's position is very, very well placed and well known. We are not deviating from that.

DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Mr. Chairman, Sir, we are losing our ground among Non-Aligned countries and G-77 countries. All our friends were always with us. These countries are not having a clear discussion with India because of the behaviour of India. The Indian context has to be very clear. Just like China and the USA have come out with a clear idea that they are going to make it as top most caps for that, what is the stand of India to protect the interest of the Indian sovereignty? At the same time, we have to protect the interest of other countries which are with us for ever in this type of international negotiations.

SHRI KIREN RIJIJU: Sir, I would like to inform the hon. Member that India is not isolated. Rather India is taking a lead role, especially with regard to cases of all the developing countries and small nations.

At the same time, India is not in favour of 'X' for review and 'X' for assessment of our own contribution and actions. We are a sovereign nation and we are very mindful of that. At the same time, India is closely working with like-minded developing countries and G-77 countries in the negotiations. India will come out very, very strongly in the

final declaration of the draft which we are looking forward to the final meeting in Paris next year.

DR. KARAN SINGH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, global warming has now emerged as one of the major threats to the human race. I recall, I was on the Indian delegation in 1972 to the Stockholm, the first United Nations Conference on Human Development.

Sir, while reading the reply it does seem to me that we are still not clear as to what exactly we are going to do. It is correct that we have to take other developing nations with us. But India is an entity in itself. We have a moral responsibility to ourselves and to the whole planet to see what we can do.

So, I would like the Minister to let us know whether we are seriously considering coming out with some steps. If we simply look around for the lowest common denominator we will get nowhere. So India has to take a lead. It may be popular or it may not be popular. But we have to do what needs to be done to save the human race from destruction.

SHRI KIREN RIJJU: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I agree with the point made by the hon. Member. It is a fact that there is a climate change; and the Fifth Report of the IPCC has made it very clear that climate change is unequivocal. Having said that, now there are total 2,900 giga tons of carbon di-oxide already emitted. Since 1750 and half of that has been in the last forty years. Now there is only 1,000 giga tons of carbon dioxide space available; and India is very mindful of that. Our commitment is unequivocal on that front. We have allocated \$200 million for the national adaptation policy. I may inform the hon. Member that our policy is slightly different from the developed countries. Developed countries focus on mitigation. India's focus has been on adaptation equally... because we have to take care of millions of our people who do not yet have access to development. That is why, keeping all these considerations in mind, India has made a national commitment. And I would like to highlight one of the major commitments that we have made, before the hon. House, which is that we are up-scaling our ambition of installing solar power capacity from 20,000 MW to 1,00,000 MW in 2020. At the same time, our effort on the ultra modern super critical coal-based thermal power technology is very much on track and we hope that we will commit to ourselves and, at the same time, we will fulfill our commitment to the world too.

DR. ASHOK S. GANGULY: Hon. Chairman, Sir, through you, I compliment the Minister for giving an overall picture. But the fact remains that we have to mine the largest amount of coal in the coming 20 years, in order to generate power. As a matter of fact, we have to import a lot of coal from other countries, like Australia. The

issue is that we need a very clear policy paper, a White Paper, from the Government of India to state that without sacrificing our developmental needs, how we are going to have affordable and modern coal technology as well as mitigating technology. A number of power plants are lying unutilized or they are highly under-utilized. I think, the process of removing Sulphur from coal is not being widely practised. So, we have an enormous responsibility. The United States and China can have an agreement.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question, please.

DR. ASHOK S. GANGULY: We have a national responsibility, hon. Minister, and I request your response, to produce a White Paper on India's coal policy for the next 30-50 years.

SHRI KIREN RIJJU: India has not given any deadline to its peaking year. But, as I said earlier, we have a national commitment which we have determined by our own action. Having said that, now eight Missions have been identified under the National Action Plan on Climate Change. I will not read all those eight action plans. But regarding the White Paper which the hon. Member has talked about, I think that is already available as per the plan action which is already there. It was mentioned in the Prime Minister's speech when he went to Australia. Also, when he addressed the Parliament, he made a clear mention about our national commitment.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, there was a serious apprehension in the world regarding the position of India on climate change. I quote from the Prime Minister's statement made on 5th September, Teachers Day, "People lose their ability to tolerate the cold as they grow older. In the same way, the climate has not changed; we have changed". This was the position of the Prime Minister in his Teachers Day address, that climate has not changed. Now, this could weaken our position. My question is this. The Kyoto Protocol is a multi-lateral mechanism. Now, USA and China have gone into a bilateral mechanism. Actually, in the patents issue, we had agreed to constitute a Working Group with USA; that was a bilateral mechanism. This type of action has weakened our position in the international scenario so far as coordinating with all like-minded groups is concerned. What steps have been taken by the Ministry to respond to this step taken by USA and China on the issue of climate change?

SHRI KIREN RIJJU: Sir, firstly, the hon. Member has not understood the real meaning of what the hon. Minister had said. Human beings are responsible for global warming. You have to understand that.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, he had said that the climate has not changed. That is not right.

SHRI KIREN RIJJU: Sir, it is not very relevant because as I said earlier, India is taking a lead role, amongst all the developing nations, and India is taking a very, very effective leadership role presently in Lima, where our hon. Minister is already there, taking part in the Conference.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Question 247. Shri Digvijay Singh.

### मध्य प्रदेश द्वारा भेजे गए मामलों पर कार्रवाई

\*247. श्री दिग्विजय सिंह : क्या सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि वर्ष 2013-14 के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा उनके मंत्रालय को भेजे गए कुल चौदह मामलों में से सरकार द्वारा कुल कितने मामलों में कार्रवाई की गई है ?

सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्री (श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत) : विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है ।

### विवरण

मद्यपान और नशीले पदार्थ (दवा) दुरुपयोग की रोकथाम के लिए सहायता की योजना के अंतर्गत और समाज रक्षा सेवा हेतु दिनांक 26.8.2013 को, मंत्रालय में 2013-14 के लिए गैर सरकारी संगठनों के लिए सहायता अनुदान जारी करने के लिए मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से दस प्रस्ताव (5 चालू एवं 5 नए) प्राप्त हुए थे । इसके पश्चात, उक्त योजना के अंतर्गत चार और प्रस्ताव (चालू दिनांक 20.1.2014 को प्राप्त हुए थे । वर्ष 2013-14 के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से प्राप्त सभी चौदह मामलों में कार्रवाई आरम्भ कर दी गई है ।

नौ चालू मामलों में से, 7 मामलों के संबंध में संबंधित गैर सरकारी संगठनों के लिए अनुदान जारी कर दिया गया है । शेष 2 मामले मंत्रालय में जांचाधीन हैं । वर्तमान क्रियाविधि के अनुसार सहायता अनुदान के लिए नए प्रस्तावों संवीक्षा करने तथा उपयुक्त प्रस्तावों की अनुशंसा करने के लिए इस मंत्रालय द्वारा गठित एक संवीक्षा समिति द्वारा कार्रवाई की जाती है । मध्य प्रदेश से प्राप्त सभी 5 नए प्रस्ताव संवीक्षा समिति के समक्ष प्रस्तुत कर दिए गए थे जिसने समुचित विचार करने के पश्चात 2 प्रस्ताव अनुशंसित किए थे । शेष 3 प्रस्ताव समिति द्वारा अनुशंसित नहीं किए गए थे क्योंकि उनमें कमी पाई गई थी । दो अनुशंसित प्रस्तावों के संबंध में सहायता अनुदान हेतु मंत्रालय में कार्रवाई की जा रही है ।

### Action on cases referred by Madhya Pradesh

†\*247. SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state the total number of cases wherein action has been taken by Government out of the total fourteen cases referred to the Ministry by the State Government of Madhya Pradesh during the year 2013-14?

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI THAAWAR CHAND GEHLOT): A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

**Statement**

On 26.08.2013, the Ministry received ten proposals (5 ongoing and 5 new) from the Government of Madhya Pradesh for release of grant-in-aid to Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs) for 2013-14 under the Scheme of Assistance for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drugs) Abuse and for Social Defence Services. Subsequently, four more proposals (ongoing) under the said Scheme were received on 20.01.2014. Action has been initiated in all the fourteen cases received from the Government of Madhya Pradesh during 2013-14.

Out of nine ongoing cases, grant to the concerned NGOs have been released in respect of seven cases. The remaining two cases are under examination in the Ministry. As per the extant procedure, new proposals are processed by a Screening Committee constituted by this Ministry for scrutiny and to recommend suitable proposals for grant-in-aid. All the five new proposals received from Madhya Pradesh were placed before the Screening Committee which after due consideration recommended two proposals. The remaining three proposals were not recommended by the Committee as these were found deficient. The grant in aid in respect of two recommended proposals is being processed in the Ministry.

**श्री दिग्विजय सिंह :** माननीय सभापति जी, मद्यपान और नशीले पदार्थों का दुरुपयोग पूरे देश में बढ़ता जा रहा है और युवकों में इसका प्रचलन जो बढ़ा है, यह एक गंभीर समस्या आज पूरे देश में है। इस समस्या के निदान के लिए आप एनजीओज के माध्यम से जो काम कर रहे हैं, इसके लिए तो मैं आपको धन्यवाद दूंगा। लेकिन इस drug addiction को रोकने के लिए क्या केंद्र सरकार एक High Powered Inter-Ministerial Committee बनाएगी, जिसमें सोशल जस्टिस, फाइनेंस मिनिस्ट्री और होम मिनिस्ट्री के लोग रहें? वह ड्रग कहां से आ रही है, कैसे लोगों तक पहुंच रही है, इसकी रोकथाम कैसे हो सकती है, क्या इस पर आप विचार करेंगे?

**श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत :** सभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य को बताना चाहूंगा कि इस विषय पर हम ऑलरेडी विचार-विमर्श कर रहे हैं, स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय के साथ भी, गृह मंत्रालय के साथ भी और हमारे मंत्रालय में आंतरिक विचार-विमर्श भी जारी है। सामान्यतः ये पदार्थ राजस्थान और पंजाब की सीमा, जो विदेश से लगी है, उधर से ज्यादा आते हैं या मणिपुर से आते हैं। हमने इस विषय में कमेटी बनाने का विचार किया है। भविष्य में वह कमेटी इन तीनों विभागों से कोऑर्डिनेट करके इस दिशा में कारगर कदम उठाने का काम करेगी।

**श्री दिग्विजय सिंह :** माननीय सभापति जी, वित्त मंत्रालय narcotics विभाग के मसलों को देखता है। आप भी मेरे प्रांत के रहने वाले हैं। अफीम की खेती इसका बहुत बड़ा सोर्स है, इसलिए फाइनेंस मिनिस्ट्री को भी इसके अंतर्गत लाने की आवश्यकता है। माननीय मंत्री जी ने मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं दिया। मैंने पूछा था कि आप सारा अभियान केवल एनजीओ के माध्यम से चलाएंगे या आपकी भी कोई जवाबदेही है?



**श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत :** हमारी जवाबदेही है। राज्य सरकारों की सीधी-सीधी जवाबदेही है। राज्य सरकारों के माध्यम से ही एनजीओज़ के प्रस्ताव आते हैं और हम उन पर स्वीकृति देते हैं। राज्य सरकारों के माध्यम से हम निगरानी और नियंत्रण करने का काम करते हैं। दूसरी बात आपने कही कि वित्त विभाग से भी इस संबंध में विचार-विमर्श करना चाहिए। निश्चित रूप से करना चाहिए, मैं इस बात से सहमत हूँ।

**श्री दिग्विजय सिंह :** परमानेंट कमेटी बनानी चाहिए।

**श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत :** वह हम करेंगे।

**श्री दिग्विजय सिंह :** क्या आपका आश्वासन है?

**श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत :** जी हाँ।

**डा. अनिल कुमार साहनी :** सभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि मद्यपान और नशीले पदार्थ से खास करके गरीब वर्ग के लोग तथा शोषित और उपेक्षित लोग ज्यादा प्रभावित हो रहे हैं। इसके कारण बहुत से लोग बरबाद हुए हैं। मैं आपके माध्यम से यह जानकारी चाहता हूँ कि क्या पूरे देश में नशाबंदी करने का आपका कोई प्रोग्राम है या इस पर आप विचार कर रहे हैं?

**श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत :** निश्चित रूप से है, लेकिन व्यवस्था वही है। सारे देश में एनजीओज़ के माध्यम से नशामुक्ति केंद्र संचालित किए जाते हैं। संबंधित एनजीओ राज्य सरकार के माध्यम से अनुशंसा रिकमेंड करके केंद्र के पास प्रस्ताव भेजता है, केंद्र सरकार गुण-दोष के आधार पर उनकी स्वीकृति करती है। इसके साथ ही साथ हम राज्य सरकार के माध्यम से निगरानी रखने का काम करते हैं और हमारे विभाग से भी सीधे-सीधे इस प्रकार के एनजीओज़ की जांच-पड़ताल करने का काम होता है।

**डा. विजयलक्ष्मी साधू :** सभापति महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी ने आदरणीय दिग्विजय सिंह जी के प्रश्न का जवाब सही-सही नहीं दिया कि सरकार की क्या जवाबदेही है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहती हूँ कि आपने एनजीओज़ को जो सहायता देने की बात की है, वह सहायता अनुदान देने के संबंध में आपकी नीति क्या है? इसके साथ ही आपने जो बताया कि राज्य सरकार से तीन प्रस्ताव, केंद्रीय सरकार की स्क्रिनिंग कमेटी, जिसके माध्यम से आप सहायता देने की अनुशंसा करते हैं, के पास आए हैं, उनमें आपने कमियाँ पाईं। ये कमियाँ किस तरह की हैं और आपकी अनुदान देने की नीति क्या है?

**श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत :** नीति स्पष्ट है। नशामुक्ति के लिए एनजीओ को नशामुक्ति केंद्र संचालित करने के लिए हम पैसा देते हैं, 90 प्रतिशत भारत सरकार देती है और 10 प्रतिशत की व्यवस्था अन्य साधनों से होती है। दूसरा प्रश्न आपने किया है कि जो तीन एनजीओज़ के प्रस्ताव हमने मान्य नहीं किए, उसके क्या कारण हैं? उसमें एक 2007-08 का प्रस्ताव है, जिसमें कुछ खामियाँ थीं, जिनकी पूर्ति नहीं हो सकी। वह पेंडिंग था और अब यह व्यवस्था हो गई है कि उनको नया प्रस्ताव बनाकर देना पड़ेगा। अगर वे अब नया प्रस्ताव बनाकर देंगे, तो हम उस पर विचार करेंगे।

दूसरी बात यह है कि जो दो एनजीओज़ हैं, उनमें से एक इंडियन रेडक्रास सोसायटी जबलपुर के करार ज्ञापन में नशा मुक्ति कार्यक्रमलाप के बारे में कोई उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है। जिस उद्देश्य के लिए धन देना होता है, उस उद्देश्य की जानकारी उसको देनी होती है। इसी प्रकार से एक और प्रस्ताव है जो हर्षवर्द्धन नगर, भोपाल से आया है, उसमें भी इसी प्रकार की खामी है। इसकी पूर्ति होने पर हम इसकी स्वीकृति की कार्यवाही करेंगे।

इसके पहले जो प्रश्न किया गया था, मैंने उसका उत्तर पहले ही दे दिया है। नेशनल ड्रग डिमांड रिडक्शन पॉलिसी लाने का परीक्षण किया जा रहा है, इसके बारे में मैंने पहले ही निवेदन कर दिया था।

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the role of NGOs is very vital in the de-addiction programme. Improper administration of this programme is leading to spread of HIV/AIDS in this country. Fifty per cent of the new infections have been reduced, but still the drug route is very much important. Is there any evaluation as to how much and to what extent this programme or the effort of the Government is effective in controlling this menace?

**श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत :** माननीय सभापति जी, यह कहना बहुत कठिन है कि नशा मुक्ति के मामले में कितनी सफलता प्राप्त हो रही है। यह कहना भी कठिन है कि कितने लोग नशा करते हैं। जब इसका सर्वे कराते हैं, तो नशा करने वाले लोग भी कह देते हैं कि हम तो नशा नहीं करते हैं। जो रंगे हाथों पकड़े जाते हैं, उनका वेरिफिकेशन होता है, डाक्टर सर्टिफिकेट देता है। ये दोनों प्रकार की कठिनाइयां हैं, परन्तु यह बात निश्चित है कि नशा मुक्ति केंद्रों के माध्यम से जो कार्यवाही की जा रही है, नशा मुक्ति हो रही है, लोगों को नशा मुक्ति केंद्र पर identify होने के बाद लाया जाता है। उनको नशे से मुक्ति दिलाने के लिए उनकी चिकित्सा होती है, फिर उनको प्रशिक्षण दिया जाता है और प्रशिक्षण के उपरान्त स्वावलम्बन की दृष्टि से हमारा एक फाइनैस निगम है, उसके माध्यम से उनको 4 प्रतिशत वार्षिक ब्याज की दर से ऋण सुविधा देकर मुख्य धारा में लाने का प्रयास करते हैं।

### **Air pollution level in Delhi**

\*248. SHRI SALIM ANSARI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether US Embassy's Pollution Monitor at Chanakyapuri, New Delhi shows very unhealthy pollution levels in Delhi, if so, the details in this regard; and

(b) the steps that Government proposes to take to check air pollution level in Delhi, especially during and after Diwali?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

**Statement**

(a) The Government has not received any such report from US Embassy at Chanakyapuri in New Delhi. However, as per the newspaper reports quoting US Embassy's website, it was claimed that the air in Delhi was 'Very unhealthy' on 29th October, 2014 on the standards of Air Quality Index (AQI) which is followed in USA. Indian standards for monitoring air quality are comprehensive and different from that of USA.

(b) In general, the Government has taken various measures to contain air pollution in Delhi, which *inter-alia* includes, supply of cleaner fuels as per auto fuel policy, use of gaseous fuel for public transport, pollution under control (PUC) certificate system for in-use vehicles, stringent source specific emission standards and their compliance, use of beneficiated coal in thermal power plants in Delhi, promoting public transport, expansion of metro train system, implementation of revised emission norms for gensets, etc.

During Diwali, Government of NCT of Delhi runs anti-cracker campaign through eco-clubs in schools in Delhi and undertakes public awareness. Ambient air quality is monitored in Delhi by Delhi Pollution Control Committee (DPCC) and Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) during Diwali festival every year.

**श्री सालिम अन्सारी :** माननीय सभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहूंगा कि दिल्ली में प्रति वर्ष दीपावली के त्योहार के बाद प्रदूषण का स्तर गंभीर हो जाता है और नागरिकों में तरह-तरह की बीमारियां उत्पन्न हो जाती हैं, इन समस्याओं के बारे में क्या माननीय मंत्री जी यह बताएंगे कि दिल्ली में दीपावली के मौके पर जो पटाखे छोड़े जाते हैं, क्या इन पर कोई प्रतिबंध लगाएंगे?

**श्री किरन रिजिजू :** सर, यह सही बात है कि जब त्योहार का समय होता है, खासकर के दीपावली के समय में दिल्ली के पाल्युशन लेवल में इजाफा होता है। इसके बारे में ऑलरेडी बहुत सारे कदम उठाए गए हैं, उसके लिए कमेटियां बनाई गई थीं, कई कमेटियों की रिपोर्ट्स भी आई हैं और उन रिपोर्ट्स को मद्देनजर रखते हुए काफी स्टेप्स उठाए गए हैं। मैं माननीय सदस्य को यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि यहां पर एयर क्वालिटी, खासकर दिल्ली शहर के लिए जो मुख्य कदम उठाए गए हैं, उनके बारे में, मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि cleaning the urban roads and national highways with water jets and mechanical vacuum cleaner on daily basis; grade separators, flyover and under passes on all crossings; strengthening public transport with respect to convenience, reliability and efficiency; setting up of high quality air pollution industry away from urban centres; implementing the ban on open biomass and garbage burning and supply of gaseous fuels. इन सब चीजों पर दिल्ली शहर के लिए खासकर ध्यान दिया गया है ताकि यहां का पाल्युशन लेवल कम हो सके।

**श्री सालिम अन्सारी :** सभापति जी, मेरा दूसरा प्रश्न यह है कि हाल ही में National Green Tribunal ने दिल्ली में 15 वर्ष पुरानी सभी गाड़ियों पर प्रतिबंध लगाने का निर्देश दिया है। महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या वे इस निर्देश का पालन सुनिश्चित करेंगे?

**श्री किरन रिजिजू :** जो कोर्ट की डायरेक्शन आती है, उसका पालन तो करना ही होता है और इसके अलावा भी मैंने माननीय सदस्य को जिन कदमों के बारे में बताया है कि बहुत सारे कदम दिल्ली शहर के लिए उठाए गए हैं। इस बारे में जितनी कमेटियां बनाई गई हैं, उनकी रिपोर्ट को ध्यान में रखते हुए, हमने यह पाया है कि कुछ सक्सेस भी हुआ है, लेकिन हमारे इश्यूज बहुत हैं। यह जो सिटिजन्स और माननीय सदस्य का concern है, इसको ध्यान में रखा जाएगा।

**श्री विजय गोयल :** सभापति जी, दिल्ली में प्रदूषण की स्थिति चिंताजनक है। आज सबसे बड़ी चिंता यह है कि दिल्ली के अंदर लाखों वाहन हैं। अभी मंत्री जी ने भी अपने जवाब में यह कहा है कि सभी वाहनों, जिनकी संख्या 50 लाख है, उनके लिए PUC certificate लेना अनिवार्य होगा। किन्तु 50 वाहनों के लिए केवल ढाई हजार centers ऐसे हैं, जो pollution चैक करके certificates देंगे। इसके कारण जनता में बड़ी टेन्शन है और इसके लिए लम्बी-लम्बी लाइनें लगी होती हैं तथा ट्रैफिक जाम के अंदर भी pollution बढ़ रहा है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूं कि वे इनको सिलसिलेवार करें, जैसे सबसे पहले उनको करें, जो most polluting व्हीकल्स हैं। उसके बाद वे करें, जो दस साल पुराने डीज़ल के वाहन हैं और उसके बाद तीसरे करें। पहले डाकू पकड़ें, फिर चोर पकड़ें और फिर जेब-कतरे पकड़ें। सबको एक साथ कहेंगे, तो इससे जनता को बड़ी परेशानी हो रही है। मैं मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या जनता की परेशानी को कम करने के लिए ऐसे centers और बढ़ाएं?

**श्री किरन रिजिजू :** सर, इस वक्त दिल्ली में व्हीकल्स की संख्या 80 लाख है। जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य ने पूछा है, तो मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि कोई भी कठोर कदम होता है, वह मुश्किल जरूर होता है। जब दिल्ली में CNG लागू हुई थी, तो वह सुप्रीम कोर्ट के माध्यम से ही लागू हो पाई थी और आज उसी की वजह से दिल्ली को लाभ मिल रहा है। हम इस प्रकार के कठोर कदम तो उठाएंगे, लेकिन जनता को inconvenience न हो, इसको भी ध्यान में रखा जाएगा।

**श्री परवेज हाशमी :** सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जैसा कि विजय गोयल जी ने कहा है कि आपने अपने जवाब में कहा है कि PUC certificate लेना अनिवार्य है, तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि आपने कहा है कि यहां 80 लाख व्हीकल्स हैं और कम से कम दस लाख व्हीकल्स डेली एनसीआर नोएडा, फरीदाबाद, मेरठ और गुड़गांव आदि से आते हैं। आपने इन 80 लाख व्हीकल्स में से कितने लोगों को सर्टिफिकेट दिए हैं? जिनके पास नहीं हैं, तो उनके खिलाफ क्या कार्यवाही की गई, क्या उनके चालान किए गए, यदि किए गए तो अब तक कितने चालान किए गए?

**श्री किरन रिजिजू :** सर, यह जो सवाल है, यह मिनिस्ट्री ऑफ रोड ट्रांसपोर्ट हाईवे से संबंधित है। आपको वहां से ब्यौरा मिल जाएगा, लेकिन जो कंट्रोलिंग अथॉरिटी है, जैसे कि National Pollution Control Board है ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री परवेज हाशमी :** आप ट्रांसपोर्ट डिपार्टमेंट पर क्यों डाल रहे हैं ? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री किरन रिजिजु :** ट्रांसपोर्ट डिपार्टमेंट से जारी होने पर ही तो PUC certificate निकलते हैं । ...**(व्यवधान)**... सवाल तो पॉल्यूशन का ही है । पॉल्यूशन तो गाड़ी का ही होता है । आपका सवाल इसमें हैं । ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री परवेज़ हाशमी :** अब तक कितने इश्यू हुए हैं ? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री सभापति :** सुन लीजिए ।

**श्री किरन रिजिजु :** माननीय सदस्य ने सब्जेक्ट को थोड़ा सा मोड़ा है । उन्होंने जो गाड़ी की बात कही है, रेग्युलेशन की बात कही है, वह ट्रांसपोर्ट मिनिस्ट्री के अंतर्गत आती है । जहां तक पॉल्यूशन लेवल की बात है, उसकी रेग्युलेटरी कंट्रोलिंग अथॉरिटी है, मैं उसके बारे में बता रहा हूं कि वह National Pollution Control Board है और प्रदेश में एक Pollution Control Committee होती है, वह उसको रेग्युलेट करती है ।

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: Sir, keeping in mind the issue of high pollution in all cities, including Delhi, and as my friend, Mr. Vijay Goel, also mentioned about the number of vehicles and the ensuing problems, the Government of India has launched the National Electric Vehicle Mobility Mission and that Mission is to be rolled out pan India. The first phase of that National Electric Vehicle Mobility Mission was to be launched in Delhi, and from Delhi, it was to be rolled out some time in the coming months itself. I would like to know from the hon. Minister, keeping in mind the concerns of environment and the importance of this entire Mission, by when, at least, the first pilot phase, which is to be launched in Delhi, will be operational.

**श्री किरन रिजिजु :** मुझे अभी इसकी जानकारी प्राप्त नहीं है । मैं इसकी जानकारी प्राप्त करके माननीय सदस्य के पास पहुंचा दूंगा ।

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: I will also give you some information.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Q. No. 249.

### **Damage to environment by plastic waste**

\*249. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has assessed the extent of damage caused to environment by plastic waste in the country, if so, the outcome thereof;

(b) whether Government is seriously considering enforcing a ban on the manufacture and use of plastic bags in the country; and

(c) if so, by when it would be implemented in the country and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

***Statement***

(a) The environmental impact of plastic waste has been examined by various committees in the past which includes a Task Force headed by Shri Dilip Biswas in 1997 constituted to formulate a strategy and action program for management of plastic waste; Justice Ranganath Mishra Committee in 2002 which examined environmental hazards posed by indiscriminate littering and disposal of plastic waste; R. C. Chopra Committee in 2007 which assessed the environmental hazards related to use of plastic bags in the city of Delhi; expert Committee appointed by the Ministry in 2010 to evolve road map for management of waste in the country including plastic waste; and the study in 2008-09 by the Central Pollution Control Board to assess the impact of plastics waste disposal on soil and water quality at Lucknow dumpsites. The reports of committees indicate that plastic bags if not collected systematically choke drainage system and create unhygienic conditions; animals ingest plastic bags with the discarded food leading to their illness and sometimes death; the plastic waste when disposed off on soil reduces recharging of ground water aquifers; recycled plastic bags and containers contaminate packaged food; plastic waste when disposed off in landfill sites causes leaching of metals and additives into the soil and ground water; and uncollected plastic waste litters the surroundings.

(b) and (c) The Government of India has no proposal to ban manufacture and use of plastic bags in the country. However, the manufacture, sale, stocking and use of plastic carry bags of less than 40 micron in thickness is prohibited under the Plastic Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2011 notified by this Ministry. As per these Rules, the prescribed authorities for implementation of provisions of manufacture, registration and recycling of plastic bags is State Pollution Control Boards in the States and Pollution Control Committees in Union Territories. The Rules also provide for plastic waste management system to be established by the municipal authorities for management of plastic waste in areas under their jurisdictions. The Municipal Authorities are the prescribed authorities for implementing provisions of these rules regarding use, collection, transportation and disposal of plastic waste. The States of Sikkim, Nagaland, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Tripura, Rajasthan, J&K and Delhi and Union Territories of Andaman & Nicobar Island, Lakshadweep and Chandigarh have banned use of plastic carry bags in their States.

**श्री संजय राउत :** सर, हमारे देश में जो कानून और नियम बनते हैं, वे बहुत अजीब होते हैं। हम जिस चीज़ पर बैन लगाते हैं, उसी चीज़ का ज्यादा इस्तेमाल करते हैं। जैसे हम पान मसाला

या गुटका आदि पर बैन लगाते हैं, लेकिन उसी का ज्यादा इस्तेमाल करते हैं और वह बहुत आसानी से मिल जाता है। हमारे देश में, खास कर के प्लास्टिक बैग के बारे में कुछ ऐसा ही हो रहा है। India consumes around five million metric tons of plastic products every year. यह एक बड़ी इंडस्ट्री है, बड़ा टर्नओवर है और यह भी सच है कि इससे रोजगार भी बहुत मिलता है, लेकिन प्लास्टिक बैग और प्लास्टिक प्रॉडक्ट्स से पर्यावरण को जो खतरा है, हमारी सेहत को जो खतरा है, उसको भी देखना चाहिए। सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने प्लास्टिक बैग्स पर बैन लगाया है, फिर भी सड़क से, सड़क के फेरी वालों से लेकर मॉल, बाजारों तक आज भी प्लास्टिक पैक्स और प्लास्टिक बैगोर्जेस का इस्तेमाल होता है। मेरा प्रश्न है कि क्या सरकार प्लास्टिक से उत्पन्न पर्यावरण के खतरों को गंभीरता से ले रही है? हमने 40 microns से कम प्लास्टिक बैग्स बनाने वाले के ऊपर जो बैन लगाया है, उस संदर्भ में आपने आज तक कितने लोगों के खिलाफ कार्यवाही की है?

**श्री किरन रिजिजू :** सर, पहला क्लैरिफिकेशन यह है कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट की ओर से इस तरह के प्लास्टिक बैन का कोई निर्देश नहीं है। दूसरा, यह है कि प्लास्टिक के जो रेग्युलेशन्स हैं, उसमें कुछ राज्यों ने इसे बैन्ड किया है, कुछ राज्यों ने इसको पार्शियली बैन्ड किया है और कुछ राज्यों में बैन्ड नहीं है, लेकिन इसकी गंभीरता को कम नहीं आंका जा सकता है। क्योंकि इसका जो असर है, वह पर्यावरण पर बहुत गंभीर है, इसलिए मैं माननीय सदस्य को आश्वासन देना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार की ओर से जितने कदम उठाए गए हैं, उससे इस संदर्भ में काफी रेग्युलेशन हुआ है और कई-कई जगहों पर इसका असर भी देखने को मिला है। अभी जो ऑर्डर्स ऑलरेडी इन प्लेस हैं, जैसे कि 40 microns से कम थिकनेस वाला जो प्लास्टिक है, उसको मैन्युफैक्चर न किया जाए, उसका usage भी बैन्ड है।

**श्री संजय राउत :** उपसभापति जी, 40 microns से कम की जो प्लास्टिक थैलियां होती हैं, वे नष्ट नहीं होती हैं, इससे हमारे पर्यावरण को खतरा है। लेकिन जो हमारे जानवर हैं, गाय हैं, बिल्लियां या कुत्ते हैं, वे उसको खाते हैं, जिससे उनकी सेहत को नुकसान होता है और वे मर भी जाते हैं। हमने यह सुना है, पर्यावरण मंत्री श्री प्रकाश जावड़ेकर जी का सदन में एक बयान था, मंत्री जी ने बताया था कि एक नया प्रयोग कर रहे हैं, पर्यावरण मंत्रालय biodegradable प्लास्टिक संबंधी एक पायलट प्रोजेक्ट बना रहा है। इस biodegradable प्लास्टिक के इस्तेमाल से प्लास्टिक थैलियों के कचरे से मुक्ति दिलाने में मदद मिलेगी। मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस प्रोजेक्ट का स्टेटस क्या है और इस बारे में आपका प्रोजेक्ट कहां तक पहुंचा है, जिससे पर्यावरण को फायदा होगा?

**श्री किरन रिजिजू :** सर, जो डायरेक्शन्स या एडवाइजरी मंत्रालय की ओर से दी जाती हैं, इसके साथ-साथ उसके लागू नहीं होने पर, जो कार्य होना चाहिए, वह नहीं होने पर, हर स्टेट में उसके लिए बॉडी बनाई हुई है। खास कर के प्लास्टिक बैग का रिप्लेसमेंट क्या हो सकता है, लोगों की कन्वीनिेंस के लिए, उसकी जगह पर ये biodegradable प्रॉडक्ट्स हैं, जूट, पेपर बैग आदि के प्रोविजन्स भी हैं। इनके लिए सरकार की ओर से निर्देश दिए गए हैं, लेकिन प्लास्टिक को कंप्लीटली बैन करना वर्तमान काल में मुमकिन नहीं लगता है। परंतु साथ-साथ ही जो मिनिस्टीरियल अथॉरिटीज़ हैं, हर स्टेट में जो अपनी-अपनी लोकल बॉडीज़ होती हैं, उनको अथॉराइज किया गया है कि आप इस चीज़ को रेग्युलेट करें।

**श्री शरद यादव :** माननीय सभापति जी, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ, आपके जवाब से यह जाहिर है कि इस विकट समस्या का कोई समाधान नहीं है। मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि स्टेट का मैटर बना करके इसको अपने सिर से टालने का काम मत कीजिए। प्लास्टिक एक ऐसा मैटीरियल है, जहां भी धरती में यह गिर जाएगा, वहां कोई चीज पैदा नहीं होगी। इसके चलते देश की धरती का एक बड़ा हिस्सा अनुपजाऊ हो रहा है। सीधी बात यह है कि इस मामले में सख्ती से कोई कानून लाकर इसे कंप्लीटली बैन करें। इसमें रोजगार खत्म होने का सवाल नहीं है। इसका असर हमारे जो खेत-खलिहान हैं, जमीन है, उस पर पड़ रहा है, इसलिए यह मामला ऐसा नहीं है कि इसे आप इतना सतही तौर पर ले लें और मात्र यह कह दें कि यह नहीं हो सकता है।

यदि सख्ती से आप इसकी इंडस्ट्री को ही बन्द करने का काम करवा दें, तो इसके लिए स्वयं ही रास्ता बन जाएगा, लेकिन यदि आप यह कहें कि इस क्वालिटी को चालू रखेंगे और इसको नहीं रखेंगे, तब तो यह कभी नहीं हो सकता। हमारा देश अजीब है, जब तक सख्ती से हम इसके उत्पादन के ऊपर कोई हथौड़ा नहीं मारेंगे, तब तक किसी तरह से हम इसका कोई रास्ता नहीं निकाल सकते।

मैं आपसे यह पूछना चाहता हूँ, क्या आपकी ऐसी कोई मंशा है कि सरकार ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव या बिल लाकर इसका कोई रास्ता बनाएगी?

**श्री किरन रिजिजू :** सर, माननीय वरिष्ठ सदस्य ने जो सजेशन दिया है, वह बहुत ही अच्छा सजेशन है। सरकार की तरफ से इस पर अमल करने का प्रयत्न किया जाएगा।

**श्री अजय संचेती :** सर, वेस्ट के बारे में बात चल रही है। देश में आज आई टी इंडस्ट्री बहुत बढ़ चुकी है और उससे निकलने वाला जो ई-वेस्ट है, उसे hazardous waste की श्रेणी में रखा गया है, लेकिन कई स्टेट्स में देखा यह गया है कि उसको अभी भी ट्रीट नहीं किया जाता है। कई आई-टी इंडस्ट्रीज़ इसे ट्रीट करवाने के लिए देती ही नहीं हैं।

क्या भारत सरकार सभी स्टेट्स को इसके लिए कोई दिशा-निर्देश जारी करेगी कि ई-वेस्ट को खत्म करने के लिए hazardous waste treatment को कंपल्सरी किया जाए ?

**श्री किरन रिजिजू :** यह डायरेक्टली प्लास्टिक से रिलेटिड सवाल नहीं है, लेकिन जैसा कि मैंने पहले बताया, जो भी हैज़ार्डस चीज़ है, उसका ध्यान रखने के लिए सरकार की तरफ से ऑलरेडी एडवाइज़री दी गई है। इसके लिए रेगुलेशंस हैं, जिसका हर स्टेट को पालन करना चाहिए। इस मामले पर भारत सरकार की ओर से निगरानी भी रखी गई है।

**श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा :** माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं आपका बहुत आभारी हूँ, आपने मुझे मौका दिया। इस सवाल पर सरकार का जवाब तो मिला है, लेकिन प्लास्टिक एक बहुत ही इम्पोर्टेंट प्रॉडक्ट है, जिसका उपयोग लगातार बढ़ रहा है। इसे खत्म करना तो संभव नहीं है, लेकिन प्रॉब्लम इसके डिस्पोज़ल की है।

सर, बड़े दुःख की बात है कि अभी तक इसके प्रॉपर डिस्पोज़ल के लिए कोई सिस्टम नहीं बनाया गया है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या प्लास्टिक और प्लास्टिक प्रॉडक्ट्स



के प्रॉपर डिस्पोज़ल के लिए सरकार ने विचार किया है? क्या आप इस पर कोई एक मेंडेटरी लॉ या कोई कानून बनाने का विचार रखते हैं, जिसे सही तरीके से इन्फोर्स करके हिन्दुस्तान को प्लास्टिक के पॉल्यूशन से बचाया जा सके?

**श्री किरन रिजिजू :** सर, यह सही बात है कि जब तक आप मेन्युफैक्चरिंग को बन्द नहीं करेंगे, तब तक सिर्फ इसके इस्तेमाल को बन्द करवा देने से कुछ नहीं हो सकता है, लेकिन मेन्युफैक्चरिंग को बन्द किया जा सके, देश में ऐसा कोई प्रावधान नहीं है। लेकिन हमारा समाज, जो इसका इस्तेमाल करता है, वह सही तरीके से इसका इस्तेमाल करे, इसके लिए प्रावधान है।

मैं माननीय सदस्य को थोड़ा इसके बारे में बताना चाहता हूँ कि एक तो यह जरूरी है कि इसका प्रॉपर कलेक्शन हो। इसे नाले इत्यादि में न फेंका जाए, जिससे ड्रेन ब्लॉक न हो जाए, सड़कों पर न फेंका जाए, जिससे जानवर उसको खाकर बीमार न हो जाए। इसी तरह से इसके लिए बहुत सारे रेगुलेशंस हैं, जो in place हैं, लेकिन उनको और अच्छी तरह से लागू करने की आवश्यकता है।

### **'Prior informed consent' of gram sabhas**

\*250. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is contemplating amending certain provision in the Forest Rights Act, 2006 that requires the 'prior informed consent' of gram sabhas before their forests are cleared for industrial activity, if so the details thereof;

(b) whether Government is trying to bypass the established role of gram sabhas that certify that the rights of indigenous tribes over forest land are not violated by an upcoming project; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

### **Statement**

(a) to (c) Government is not contemplating amending certain provisions in the Forest Rights Act, 2006.

The Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change (MoEFCC) in consultation with various Ministries and Departments in the Central Government has however, further re-examined the guidelines issued under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 *vide* letter dated 3rd August 2009 for ensuring compliance of the Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 in case of diversion of forest land for non-forest purpose.

After careful examination of these guidelines, as amended from time to time, and the provisions of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980; the Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006; the Panchayats (Extension to the Schedule Areas) Act, 1996; and the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013; the MoEFCC is of the view that obtaining 'prior informed consent' of concerned Gram Sabha is a statutory requirement only in case of acquisition or alienation of forest land in Scheduled Areas under the fifth Schedule to the Constitution.

The MoEFCC, has therefore formulated a draft revised format of certificate to be issued by the concerned District Collectors in this regard strictly in conformity with the provisions of the afore-mentioned statutes and sent a copy of the same to the Ministry of Tribal Affairs and requested them to examine the same and issue fresh guidelines in supersession of all earlier guidelines on the matter.

PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Sir, the proposal to do away with mandatory informed Gram Sabha consent required by the historic Forest Rights Act will be a violation of the Act and a major infringement on the forest dwellers' rights.

Is the hon. Minister aware that these changes go against the directions of the hon. Supreme Court of India which has, in no uncertain terms, affirmed the central role of Gram Sabhas in decision-making in its landmark judgment in the case of diversion of forest land of Dongria Kondhs in Niyamgiri?

SHRI KIREN RIJIJU: Sir, there is no proposal from the Ministry of Environment & Forests to make any amendment in the Forest Rights Act. Moreover, this is a matter directly related to the Ministry of Tribal Affairs. But, from the Ministry of Environment & Forests, the proposal has not been made.

PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Sir, given that there are no material differences between tribals living in Schedule-V forest areas and non-Schedule forest areas, this move is actually going to tweak the rules rather than amend the Act and have a negative impact on Forest Dwellers Act and its implementation. It is a sell-out to corporate interests at the cost of environment and tribal rights. Given that the Minister has said that this is an issue of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, how come this Ministry has issued these circulars which are in violation of the Central Government's Allocation of Business Rules even after the Ministry has received a cautionary note from the Ministry of Tribal Affairs that the Forest Rights Act provisions don't provide scope for any Executive agency to make these kinds of relaxations?

SHRI KIREN RIJIJU: Sir, the circular or the letter written by the Ministry of

Environment and Forests is actually strengthening the position which is there in the provisions of the Act. As I said, there is no question of relaxation or amendment in any of the provisions which are there. At the same time, if any kind of deviation from the principal Act is there, then it is a matter to be dealt with by the parent Ministry. But, from the view of the Ministry of Environment and Forests, as I said, there is no violation of the Act or any provisions of the Act.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, I congratulate the young Minister for handling all the difficult questions very well on behalf of his senior colleague. But, he just made a statement that there is no proposal from the Ministry of Environment and Forests to amend the Forest Rights Act. How is it that the Ministry of Tribal Affairs had written to the Ministry of Environment and Forests not to dilute the provisions of the Act? So, there is some confusion going on. I would like the hon. Minister to at least assure the House since he is substituting. I don't want to push the matter. I would like him to at least assure the House that this confusion would be clarified at the very earliest.

SHRI KIREN RIJIJU: Sir, I have already stated that the confusion must be because of the perception. But, principally, from the Government's stand point, there is no confusion within the Ministry. There may be clarifications. There is no move also. Thank you.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Ministry of Environment and Forests and the Ministry of Tribal Affairs are having regular complications with the Ministries dealing with energy, industry, and natural resources' excavation. As per the understanding got by us through several Parliamentary Standing Committee meetings that they are yet to evolve a coordination body among these Ministries to save the ecology of India, is there any thought from the Union Government to protect ecology by evolving proper committee of coordination among these Ministries?

SHRI KIREN RIJIJU: It is the intent of everyone and, definitely, it is the intention of the Government to protect and save ecological balance of the country. It is in the interest of the country and humanity.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Minister in his reply said, "The Ministry of Environment and Forests is of the view that obtaining prior informed consent of concerned Gram Sabhas is a statutory requirement only in the case of acquisition or alienation of forest land in Scheduled Areas under the fifth Schedule to the Constitution." I would like to know what the clarity is of the Scheduled Areas under the Schedule-V of the Constitution.

SHRI KIREN RIJJU: Sir, the consent is required in the Schedule-V areas only. In case of linear projects, for example, you are establishing a railway track or a road which passes through numerous Gram Sabhas; then, it is difficult to really envisage the project. In that case, there has been some kind of exemption. But, otherwise, in Schedule-V, the exemption is not possible and the consent and consultation with Gram Sabha is mandatory.

**Problem of salary for Indian workers in Gulf countries**

\*251. SHRI A. W. RABI BERNARD: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether over five million Indian nationals employed in the rich oil exporting States of the Gulf are in dangerous jobs from construction to the oil industry, transport and services;

(b) whether workers are promised one salary when they sign up here and then forced to renegotiate lower wages when they arrive in the Gulf, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether India is pressing the Gulf countries to raise the wages of Indians working there since inflation, the value of Indian currency and a rise in the cost of living in the Gulf affect these workers, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ): (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

***Statement***

(a) It is true that over five million Indian nationals are working in Gulf countries and majority of them are blue-collared workers in labour oriented sectors including construction, industrial sector, transport, supply and service sectors.

(b) All the ECR passport holders emigrating to 18 ECR countries are required to obtain emigration clearance, under section 22 of the Emigration Act 1983 read with Rule 15 of the Emigration Rules 1983 from the competent authority in India. One of the most important conditions for obtaining such emigration clearance is the Agreement/Employment Contract containing detailed terms and conditions of employment including the wages to be paid. It is required to be signed by the Foreign Employer and intending Emigrant and is to be produced before the competent authority in India for emigration clearance. In such cases, the number of complaints regarding payment of lower wages or forcing the emigrants to renegotiate lower wages by the

Foreign Employers are relatively less. Most of the complaints are received regarding payment of lower wages than the promised quantum of wage when the Indian workers were facilitated by unscrupulous agents in India as well as in the host country. Such emigration bypasses legal requirements like valid visa and valid employment contract containing Minimum Referral Wage to be signed by the Foreign Employer and intending emigrant before granting emigration clearance by competent authority in India. As and when such complaints are received from emigrants, stringent action is initiated against the registered recruiting agents by way of suspension, cancellation of their license including forfeiture of their Bank Guarantee. Action is also initiated against unregistered agents, immediately on receipt of complaint by referring such cases to the respective State Governments/Police Authorities for investigation under Section 10 and 24 of the Emigration Act 1983 and prosecution sanction is granted on priority under section 27 of the Emigration Act 1983, on receipt of such request from State Police Authorities.

(c) India has entered into Memorandum of Understanding on employment of workers (MoU) with the major labour receiving countries for ensuring protection and welfare of our emigrants by incorporating better terms and conditions of employment. Such MoUs have been entered into with the five Gulf countries including Qatar, United Arab Emirates (UAE), Kuwait, Oman, Bahrain and an Agreement on Domestic Sector Workers has been signed with the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. Under the above MoUs/Agreement periodical Joint Working Groups (JWG) are held to sort out the issues arising out of employment of Indian workers in Gulf countries.

However, there is no statutory system of minimum wages in the labour market of most of the Gulf countries. It is regulated by the market conditions and depends on the agreement between Foreign Employers and the Emigrant. On the advice of the Ministry, the Indian Missions in ECR countries including Gulf countries have put in place a system of Minimum Referral Wages for all categories of workers by taking into account working conditions, cost of living, inflation conditions, local employment market conditions, etc. in the host countries. Employment Contracts are based on such MRWs or higher wages. Ministry also asks Indian Missions to revise the MRW, if or whenever required and such MRWs are published by the Indian Missions every year.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Ask your supplementary quickly please.

SHRI A.W. RABI BERNARD: Sir, the...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am afraid. Question Hour is over.

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**WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS****Chennai Metro Rail Project**

\*252. SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to introduce Metro Rail in some of the major cities in the country, if so, the details thereof, including the Metro Rail Project in Chennai;

(b) the present status of the Chennai Metro Rail Project and the details of the corridors selected for implementation; and

(c) the date by which it is likely to be completed, along with the details of the total funds needed, the fund allocated this year, sanctioned and spent ?

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

(a) Urban Transport is intertwined with urban development, which is a State subject and hence, Metro Rail Projects are initiated/proposed by the State Governments. The proposals received by the State Governments are considered by Government of India (GoI) depending upon the viability of projects and availability of resources. The details of ongoing Metro Rail Projects are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) The present overall financial and physical progress of Chennai Metro Rail Project is 66.93% and 60.26% respectively as informed by Chennai Metro Rail Limited (CMRL). The details of the corridors selected for implementation are given below:

Corridor				
	Stations	Total length (km)	Underground (km)	Elevated (km)
Corridor I Washermanpet to Chennai airport	18	23.085	14.3	8.785
Corridor II Chennai Central to St. Thomas Mount	18	21.961	9.695	12.266
TOTAL	36	45.046	23.995	21.051

(c) The approved completion date is 2014-15. However, CMRL has informed that the project is expected to be completed before the end of 2016, in stages. The details of the cost of project along with the fund sanctioned and released is given as under:

Estimated completion cost of the Project	₹ 14,600 crore (includes GoI as well as State Government share)
Funds released till 31.3.2014 by GoI	₹ 6535.77 crore
Expenditure till 31.3.2014 from GoI funds	₹ 5789.59 crore
Funds allocated by GoI for 2014-15 (Budget Estimate)	Equity : ₹ 811.31 crore Subordinate Debt : ₹ 74.94 crore Pass Through Assistance. : ₹ 980.06 crore Total : ₹ 1866.31 crore
Funds sanctioned and released by GoI during FY: 2014-15 (upto 30.11.2014)	Equity : ₹ 26.74 crore Pass Through Assistance. : ₹ 980.06 crore Total : ₹ 1006.80 crore
Total Funds released by GoI till 30.11.2014	₹ 7542.57 crore
Amount spent for the project upto 30.11.2014 from GoI funds	₹ 6968.20 crore

### **Statement**

*The details of the ongoing Metro Projects are as under:-*

Project		State	Current Status	Approved Completion date
1		2	3	4
Delhi Metro Phase I		Delhi & NCR	Commissioned in stages from Dec., 2002 to April, 2006.	Completed
Delhi Metro Phase II (including extensions)		Delhi & NCR	Commissioned in stages from June, 2008 to August, 2011.	Completed
Delhi Metro Phase III (including extensions)		Delhi & NCR	3 km operational since June, 2014. Physical progress: 43.56%	Lines are likely to be operational in phases from September, 2014 to Dec., 2016.
Mumbai Line 1	Metro	Maharashtra	The line has been made operational for public on 8.6.2014	Completed
Mumbai Line 3	Metro	Maharashtra	Physical progress: 10%. Joint SPV is yet to be form.	2019-20

1	2	3	4
Bangalore Metro Phase 1	Karnataka	Physical progress: 80%. First stretch from MG Road to Baiyappanahalli (6.7 km) commissioned on 20.10.2011. Second stretch from Peenya Industry to Sampige Road (10.3 km) commissioned on 01.03.2014.	The rest is expected by 2015.
Bangalore Metro Phase 2	Karnataka	GoI sanctioned the project on 21.02.2014. Preliminary work such as geotechnical investigation, soil testing etc. has commenced.	Five years from the date of start of work/ December, 2020
Hyderabad Metro	Telangana	Physical progress: 50%.	June, 2017
Chennai Metro Phase 1	Tamil Nadu	The project is scheduled to be completed in 2014-15	2014-15
Kolkata East-West Corridor (now under administrative control of Ministry of Railways)	West Bengal	Union cabinet, in its meeting held on 23.08.2012, approved the transfer of 74% equity of the project to Ministry of Railways (MoR). MoUD issued the order for transfer of the Project to MoR by Office Order dated 15.11.2012	To be implemented by 2015-16
Kochi Metro Rail Project	Kerala	The civil works are progressing satisfactorily and cumulative physical progress is 33%. Rolling procurement finalized with a consortium of Alstom/France and Alstom/India.	Four years from the date of start of work / June, 2017



1	2	3	4
Jaipur Metro Rail Project Phase 1	Rajasthan	Jaipur Metro Project Phase-I was sanction on 22.11.2013 by MoUD. Physical Progress in Phase IA is 90%, Physical Progress in Phase IB is 5% Joint SPV is yet to be formed.	March, 2018
Ahmedabad Metro Rail Project Phase-1	Gujarat	Ahmedabad Metro Rail Project Phase-I covering length of 35.96 km was approved by Cabinet in its meeting dated 18-10-2014 and Sanction Order for the same has been issued on 17.11.2014 by MoUD.	March, 2018
Nagpur Metro Rail Project	Maharashtra	Nagpur Metro Rail Project Phase-I covering length of 38.22 km was approved by Cabinet in its meeting dated 20-08-2014 and Sanction Order for the same has been issued on 21.08.2014 by MoUD.	March, 2018

### **Disability Rehabilitation Centre in every district**

\*253. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of District Disability Rehabilitation Centres functioning in the country at present, State-wise along with locations thereof;

(b) whether each district in the country has a Disability Rehabilitation Centre, if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the steps taken by Government to set up one such centre in each district of the country; and

(d) the total amount sanctioned and spent for the District Disability Rehabilitation Centre (DDRC) during the last three years, State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI THAAWAR CHAND GEHLOT): (a) to (c) District Disability Rehabilitation Centres (DDRCs) were started as an outreach activity of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment for providing comprehensive services to the persons with disabilities at the grass root level and for facilitating creation of the infrastructure and capacity building at the District level for awareness generation, rehabilitation and training of rehabilitation professionals. For setting up of DDRC, ₹8.10 lakhs per annum is given as honorarium for staff, ₹2.10 lakhs per annum for office expenses/contingencies and ₹7 lakhs for equipments for the first year as Grant-in-Aid. However, in the case of DDRCs in the North Eastern States, Jammu and Kashmir and Union Territories an additional 20% honorarium per annum is given. The State Government may suitably supplement the honorarium and other requirements of the DDRC for undertaking various activities in an effective manner. The State Governments are expected to play a pro-active role in the effective working of DDRC. Each DDRC is to be run under a District Management Team which will include a nodal officer from the implementing agency and representative(s) from reputed NGOs/public representatives for better coordination and monitoring. The State Government is, therefore, required to constitute a District Management Team (DMT) under the Chairmanship of District Collector with officials from other departments and any other Expert the District Collector may like to associate. The important functions of the DMT are selection of implementing agency, manpower and finalizing their engagement conditions, monitoring coordination of activities of DDRCs etc. As per the scheme, the DDRC should have an implementing agency which should preferably be Red Cross Society or any such autonomous or semi-autonomous bodies of the State Government or a reputed NGO who should be capable of managing the DDRC. For running the DDRC, the District Authorities are required to identify and allocate a suitable rent free accommodation for setting up of DDRCs. Each DDRC may have a maximum of 10 staff members having specified qualifications, who are paid fixed honorarium as per prescribed norms. However, the scheme does not envisage creation of permanent posts. The DDRCs were initially set up only in districts having high percentage of persons with disabilities. Accordingly from the year 2000-01 to 2009-10, 199 districts with high percentage of persons with disabilities were identified for setting up of District Disability Rehabilitation Centres (DDRCs). In the year 2010-11, 100 more districts and in the year 2012-13, 15 more districts (including 4 approved earlier) having high incidence of Japanese Encephalitis/ Acute Encephalitis Syndrome, were also approved for setting up of DDRCs. Funds have been released for setting up and functioning of 247 DDRCs so far. At present, there is no proposal to set up DDRCs in all the districts of the country. The State-wise details of these DDRCs is given in the Statement- I (*See below*).

(d) The funds released for the DDRCs during the last three years State-wise are given in the Statement-II.

**Statement-I**

*The State-wise details of the DDRCs*

Name of State/UT	No. approved	No. of DDRCs set up
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	11	East Godavari, Kurnool, Chittoor, Nellore, Vizianagram, Prakasam, Cudappah, Guntur, Vishakapatnam, Anantpur & Srikakulam
Telangana	5	Nalgonda Mahbubnagar, Medak, Karimnagar, Warangal
Arunachal Pradesh	3	Itanagar, Tawang & East Kamang
Assam	12	Tezpur, Dibrugarh, Silchar, Karimganj, Dhubri, Nagaon, Jorhat, Barpeta, Dhemaji, Sivasagar, Golaghat & Lakhimpur
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	2	Port Blair, Nicobar
Bihar	22	Purnia, Supaul, Sitamarhi, West Champaran, Darbhanga, Gaya, Banka, Muzzafarpur, Chapra, Kishan Ganj, Nawada, Jehanabad, Samastipur, Begusarai, Nalanda, East Champaran, Kaimur, Madhubani, Bhojpur, Aurangabad, Vaishali & Araria
Chhattishgarh	7	Raipur, Raigarh, Durg, Rajnandgaon, Jashpur Dhamtari & Bastar
Dadra Nagar Haveli	1	Silvassa
Daman & Diu	1	Diu
Goa	1	Panaji
Gujarat	12	Surat, Jamnagar, Ahmedabad, Vadodra, Rajkot, Bhavnagar, Surendranagar, Nadiad, Junagarh, Dahod, Banaskantha & Sabarkantha
Haryana	5	Rohtak, Kurukshetra, Sonapat, Hissar & Fatehabad
Himachal Pradesh	3	Shimla, Dharmshala & Kinnaur
Jammu and Kashmir	7	Jammu, Udhampur, Leh, Anantnag, Doda, Barmulla & Poonch

1	2	3
Jharkhand	6	Palamu, Ranchi, Hazaribagh, Dumka and Jamshedpur
Karnataka	8	Bellary, Belgaum, Mangalore, Tumkur, Gulbarga, Mandaya, Bidar, Kolar
Kerala	3	Kozhikode, Thrissur & Thiruvananthapuram
Madhya Pradesh	23	Jabalpur, Balaghat, Rewa, Sagar, Indore, Jhabua, Gwalior, Rajgarh, Ujjain, Satna, Khargaon, Khandwa, Agar, Alote-Ratlam, Jawad, Dewas, Mandsaur, Damoh, Shivpuri, Chhindawara, Guna, Vidisha and Sehore
Maharashtra	10	Buldana, Wardha, Latur, Aurangabad, Mahim/Dadar, Gondia, Amravati, Pune, Nagpur & Jalgaon
Manipur	3	Imphal, Thoubal & Churachandpur
Meghalaya	5	Shillong, East Garo Hills, Jantia Hills West Khasi Hills & West Garo Hills
Mizoram	3	Aizawal, Lunglei, Lunglit, Kolasib, Mamit
Nagaland	1	Dimapur
Odisha	8	Kalahandi, Nabrangpur, Ganjam, Phulbani, Sambalpur, Keonjhar, Mayurbhanj and Koraput
Puducherry	2	Pondicherry and Karaikal
Punjab	8	Patiala, Sangrur, Ferozepur, Bhatinda, Hoshiarpur, Moga, Nawanshahr & Amritsar
Rajasthan	11	Ajmer, Jodhpur, Tonk, Bikaner, Jaiselmer, Jalore, Pali, Udaipur, Alwar, Bharatpur, Bhilwara
Sikkim	1	Gangtok
Tamil Nadu	7	Vellore, Thoothukudi, Madurai, Salem, Virudhunagar, Kanyakumari & Perambalur
Tripura	4	North Tripura, South Tripura, Dhalai, Agartala (West Tripura)

1	2	3
Uttar Pradesh	36	Jaunpur, Hardoi, Deoria, Saharanpur, Rampur, Moradabad, Azamgarh, Aligarh, Bulandshahr, Ghazipur, Siddharthanagar, Kheri, Budaun, Basti, Unnao, Balrampur, Kushinagar, Sant Kabir Nagar, Shravasti, Sitapur, Gorakhpur, Mau, Gonda, Varanasi, Agra, Meerut, Allahabad, Balia, Jhansi, Ambedkarnagar, Pilibhit, Rai Bareilly, Maharajganj, Muzzafarnagar, Mathura, Bareilly
Uttarakhand	5	Tehri Garhwal, Almora, Haridwar, Bageshwar & Nainital
West Bengal	11	Bardhaman, Purulia, Bankura, Howarah, Malda, Nadia, Jalpaiguri, Murshidabad, Cooch Behar, Birbhum, Dakshin Dinajpur
247		

**Statement-II***Funds released to DDRCs from 2011-12 to 2014-15*

As on 8.12.2014

Sl.No.	DDRCs	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>					
1.	Guntur-A	-	-	17,20,000	-
2.	East Godavari-A	-	-	10,20,000	-
3.	Vizianagram	-	-	-	3,41,295
<b>Arunachal Pradesh</b>					
4.	Tawang	11,80,318	11,73,047	9,03,933	-
<b>Assam</b>					
5.	Nagaon	11,82,000	-	11,82,000	-
6.	Jorhat	10,48,674	-	-	-
7.	Sivasagar	-	18,82,000	-	-
8.	Lakhimpur	-	-	18,82,000	-
9.	Dhemaji	-	-	18,82,000	-
10.	Golaghat	-	-	18,82,000	-
11.	Tezpur	5,58,424	-	1,69,036	-

Sl.No.	DDRCs	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
<b>Bihar</b>					
12.	Supaul	17,20,000	-	-	-
13.	Sitamarhi	17,20,000	-	-	-
14.	West Champaran	17,20,000	-	5,37,106	-
15.	Madhubani	6,02,975	-	-	-
16.	Nalanda	-	-	17,20,000	-
17.	Chapra/Saran	-	-	4,42,800	-
18.	Aurangabad	-	-	-	5,51,315
<b>Gujarat</b>					
19.	Banaskantha	17,20,000	-	-	-
20.	Sabarkantha	17,20,000	-	-	-
21.	Surat	-	-	4,10,867	-
22.	Vadodara	-	-	10,78,383	-
23.	Junagarh	1,51,787	-	-	-
24.	Nadiad	2,74,336	-	-	2,10,689
25.	Rajkot	-	-	2,72,160	-
26.	Ahmedabad	-	-	10,08,463	-
27.	Surendranagar	-	-	2,14,650	-
<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>					
28.	Kangra	-	33,838	-	-
<b>Jammu and Kashmir</b>					
29.	Doda	-	9,20,983	2,61,027	4,91,781
30.	Jammu	-	-	18,82,000	-
<b>Jharkhand</b>					
31.	Dumka	-	1,02,000	3,23,444	-
<b>Karnataka</b>					
32.	Mandya	2,76,660	-	-	-
<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>					
33.	Jabalpur	-	-	5,83,346	-
34.	Chhindwara	7,45,542	-	-	5,91,857

Sl.No.	DDRCs	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
35.	Guna	8,79,892	-	-	69,405
36.	Shivpuri	-	-	10,20,000	5,82,352
37.	Rewa	-	-	14,76,032	-
38.	Jhabua	-	-	4,73,040	-
39.	Balaghat	4,99,530	6,22,200	14,64,394	-
40.	Gwalior	-	5,31,529	6,16,535	-
41.	Damoh	-	-	6,83,356	-
42.	Rajgarh (Biora)	-	-	2,46,123	-
43.	Ratlam	-	-	5,42,700	-
44.	Mandsaur	-	-	4,13,407	-
45.	Neemuch (Javad)	-	-	2,58,223	-
<b>Maharashtra</b>					
46.	Gondia	9,38,876			
47.	Amravati	9,02,000	10,20,000	8,56,040	6,88,500
48.	Nagpur	-	-	17,20,000	-
49.	Jalgaon	-	-	17,20,000	-
50.	Pune	-	-	17,20,000	-
51.	Buldana	9,98,505	7,31,000	-	-
52.	Latur	-	-	-	5,07,472
53.	Aurangabad	-	-	-	9,82,017
<b>Manipur</b>					
54.	Churachandpur	-	4,21,240	-	4,08,800
55.	Thoubal	11,50,455	-	-	-
<b>Meghalaya</b>					
56.	East Garo Hills	4,04,673	-	-	-
57.	Tura (West Garo Hills)	-	-	11,82,000	-
58.	West Khasi Hills	-	-	-	18,82,000

Sl.No.	DDRCs	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
<b>Odisha</b>					
59.	Nabrangpur	8,92,617	-	-	-
<b>Punjab</b>					
60.	Bhatinda	-	10,10,389	-	-
61.	Moga	-	-	10,02,032	-
62.	Nawanshahr	-	-	10,19,747	-
63.	Sangrur	5,89,680	5,56,920	5,88,008	-
<b>Rajasthan</b>					
64.	Bharatpur	12,14,000	-	-	-
65.	Bhilwara	12,14,000	-	-	-
66.	Jalore	10,05,476	-	-	3,01,656
67.	Alwar	-	-	12,14,000	-
68.	Tonk	3,95,207	-	-	-
69.	Jodhpur	-	-	-	4,79,846
70.	Ajmer	4,10,903	-	-	-
<b>Tripura</b>					
71.	Dhallai	-	10,05,820	11,69,559	-
72.	North Tripura	-	11,81,416	11,79,852	11,02,861
<b>Telangana</b>					
73.	Warangal	17,20,000	-	-	-
74.	Mahbubnagar	-	17,20,000	-	-
75.	Medak	-	-	-	17,20,000
<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>					
76.	Rai Bareilly	-	10,18,656	-	-
77.	Moradabad	-	-	6,23,533	-
78.	Rampur	-	-	9,70,514	-
79.	Aligarh	17,20,000	-	-	-
80.	Bulandshahr	17,20,000	-	-	-
81.	Ghazipur	-	-	17,20,000	-
82.	Siddharthnagar	-	-	17,20,000	-



Sl.No.	DDRCs	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
83.	Basti	-	-	17,20,000	-
84.	Budaun	-	-	17,20,000	-
85.	Sitapur	-	-	17,20,000	-
86.	Unnao	-	-	17,20,000	-
87.	Kushinagar	-	-	17,20,000	-
88.	Shravasti	-	-	17,20,000	-
89.	Sant Kabir Nagar	-	-	17,20,000	-
90.	Kheri	-	-	17,20,000	-
91.	Balrampur	-	-	17,20,000	-
92.	Pilibhit	5,56,487	5,89,680	9,49,935	-
93.	Gorakhpur	-	-	7,38,810	-
<b>Uttarakhand</b>					
94.	Haridwar (Roorke)	8,96,400	8,78,100	-	5,42,820
95.	Tehri Garwal	-	5,88,330	-	3,72,283
<b>West Bengal</b>					
96.	Bardhaman (Burdwan)	17,20,000	-	-	-
97.	Purulia	17,20,000	-	-	-
98.	Bankura	-	17,20,000	-	-
99.	Howrah	-	17,20,000	-	-
100.	Cooch Behar	-	17,20,000	-	-
101.	Birbhum	-	6,67,018	-	-
102.	Malda	-	-	17,20,000	-
103.	Nadia	-	-	17,20,000	-
104.	Jalpaiguri	13,61,512	7,37,140	7,37,140	-
105.	Dakshin Dinajpur	-	5,35,500	-	-
<b>Puducherry</b>					
106.	Karaikal	15,66,107	-	3,80,904	-

**Beggars in Delhi Metro**

†\*254. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that passengers are distressed due to beggars and pickpockets, in Delhi Metro which is assumed as the safest mode of transportation, particularly at Huda City Centre, Jahangirpuri, Dwarka, Kashmiri Gate, Rajeev Chowk, Noida and Anand Vihar; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to provide metro commuters safe and secure ambience and if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(a) Delhi Metro Rail Corporation Ltd. (DMRC) has informed that the beggars are not allowed into the stations of Delhi Metro. The area outside the metro station belongs to concerned civic authority. There were some stray cases of pick pocketing inside the metro trains.

(b) The security of the Delhi Metro network has been entrusted to Central Industrial Security Force (CISF). There is a provision of 100% security checking and frisking of passengers and their luggage through Door Frame Metal Detector/Hand Held Metal Detector and X – bis machines (x-ray baggage scanner) before they enter the paid area of the stations of Delhi Metro.

DMRC is constantly providing support and security gadgets to security agencies. All stations are equipped with the Close Circuit Television (CCTV) for monitoring security. However, the Law and Order/prevention and detection of crime is under the aegis of State police namely Delhi Police, Haryana Police and Uttar Pradesh Police.

**Norms for allotting land in Delhi at discount rates**

\*255. SHRI GULAM RASOOL BALLYAWI: Will the Minister for URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the norms for allotting land in Delhi for educational, medical, charitable and other social purposes;

(b) whether the land for these purposes is allotted at discount rate, if so, the details in this regard; and

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the names of organizations and the area of land allotted to them along with the details of purposes and the rates during the last year and the current year so far in Delhi ?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU):  
(a) and (b) Allotment of land by Land and Development Office (L&DO) in Delhi for educational, medical, charitable and other social purposes is made on the basis of recommendation of Land Allotment Screening Committee (LASC) chaired by Additional Secretary (UD), Ministry of Urban Development at a pre-determined rates.

Nazul land under the jurisdiction of Delhi Development Authority (DDA) for institutional purpose is allotted as per the provision of “The DDA (Disposal of Developed Nazul Land) Rules-1981.”

In DDA, the mode of allotment of institutional land to private societies for educational, medical, charitable and other social purposes is made through auction as per Government of India Gazette Notification dated 19.4.2006 except for religious and socio-cultural category where land is allotted on pre-determined rates. Allotment of land to local bodies and Govt. departments for educational, hospitals and other social purposes is made on pre-determined rates.

Salient points for allotment of land for educational, medical, charitable and other social purposes are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) During the last year and the current year a list of allotment made by L&DO and DDA for such purposes are given in the Statement-II and Statement-III respectively.

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

*Salient points for allotment of land for educational, medical, charitable and other social purposes*

#### **By L&DO**

- (i) The organization seeking allotment of land should be a registered Society/ Trust, registered for at least 5 years at the time of application. The Society/ Trust should have persons of professional and representative character on the Management Committee, which should not consist of family members.
- (ii) The Society/ Trust has to submit the certificate of Registration, Memorandum and Articles of Association, Balance Sheet and audited accounts for 5 years, immediately preceding the date of application.

- (iii) In case of educational institutions, a valid sponsorship certificate for the area and the type of school for which allotment of land is sought has to be obtained from the Directorate of Education, GNCTD in respect of middle and higher level schools and from the local body concerned (MCD/NDMC) in respect of nursery/primary schools.
- (iv) The antecedent of the Society/ Trust has to be verified through the Government of NCTD and if necessary through the Ministry of Home Affairs.
- (v) An assessment is to be made as to whether the organization would be in a position to pay the cost of the land as well as construction of the building.
- (vi) The applicant Society/Trust has to furnish proof of having fixed deposit/ equivalent liquid investment covering the cost of land + 10% more, to ensure payment of land cost without seeking any special dispensation and should produce a 'No Loan Certificate' in respect of the above mentioned investment.
- (vii) In case of consideration of request for allotment of land for any institution wholly owned or assisted by Government of India or any State Government, the stipulations above could be suitably relaxed/ waived, for reasons that would be recorded in writing.

#### **By DDA**

For allotment of land for schools, colleges, universities, hospitals, other social or charitable institutions, religious, political, semi-political organizations and local bodies for remunerative, semi-remunerative or un-remunerative purposes for school, colleges, the following points are to be kept in view :

- (i) The purpose for which land is to be allotted should serve the interest and should be conducive to the planned development of Union Territory of Delhi.
- (ii) The nature of work to be carried out by the public institution should be such that it cannot, with equal efficiency be carried out elsewhere than in the Union Territory of Delhi.

- (iii) The society should be registered under the Society Registration Act 1860 or such institution is owned and run by the Government.
- (iv) It should be of non-profit making character.
- (v) It should have sufficient funds to meet the cost of land and the construction of building for its use.
- (vi) Allotment to such institution is sponsored or recommended by a Department of Government of NCT of Delhi or Central Government.

### **Statement-II**

*List of allotment of land made for educational, medical, charitable and other social purposes*

Sl. No.	Organization/ Society	Location	Area	Purpose	DOA/DOP	Rate of allotment
1.	Dr. RML Hospital	New Delhi	2.01 acre	Construction of modern maternal care centre	11.03.2014	₹ 22 Lac Per Acre.
2.	Dr. RML Hospital	New Delhi	0.89 acre	Construction of Resident (Lady) Doctors Hostel	11.03.2014	₹ 22 Lac Per Acre.
3.	Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Government of India	Dr. Rajendra Prasad Road, New Delhi	2.141 acre	Setting up of Dr. Ambedkar National Public Library	14.3.2014	₹ 22 Lac per acre

### **Statement-III**

*List of allotment of land made for educational, medical, charitable and other social purposes*

Sl. No.	Organization/ Society	Location	Area	Purpose	DOA/DOP	Rate of allotment
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Directorate of Education, GNCTD	Sector-27, Rohini	8035 sqm.	Sr. Sec. School	13.2.213	₹ 1/- per annum
2.	Directorate of Education, GNCTD	Pocket-17, C-Block, PSP, Sector-27, Rohini	6000 sqm.	Sr. Sec. School	21.8.2013	₹ 1/- per annum

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3.	Directorate of Higher Education, GNCTD	Ph-1, Dheerpur	42.491 acre	Higher & Technical Institute	28.1.2013	₹ 256.32 lacs per acre
4.	Central Govt. Health Services	Mayur Vihar Ph-II	520.23 sqm.	Dispensary	30.1.2013	₹ 300.15 lacs per acre
5.	Directorate of Health Services, GNCTD	Bindapur, Pocket-4, Zone-K-2, Dwarka	2701.50 sqm.	Dispensary	25.2.2013	₹ 300.15 lacs per acre
6.	Directorate of Health Services	Sayoor Pur Village	1200 sqm.	Dispensary	29.4.2013	₹ 300.15 lacs per acre
7.	Directorate of Health Services	CS/OCF-2, Sector-23, Rohini, Delhi	797 sqm.	Dispensary	29.4.2013	₹ 300.15 lacs per acre
8.	Directorate of Health Services	A-6, Pocket-9, Narela	1000 sqm.	Dispensary	04.6.2013	₹ 300.15 lacs per acre
9.	Directorate of Health Services	Mangol Puri Industrial Area	1000 sqm.	Dispensary	12.6.2013	₹ 300.15 lacs per acre
10.	Directorate of Health Services	Plot No.15, Sector-22, Ph-III	2940 sqm.	Mother and child Hospital	08.7.2013	₹ 300.15 lacs per acre
11.	Directorate of Health Services	Shahbad Daultpur	1000 sqm.	Dispensary	08.7.2013	₹ 300.15 lacs per acre
12.	Directorate of Health Services	CS/OCF-2, Sector-24, Rohini, Ph-3	820 sqm.	Dispensary	08.7.2013	₹ 300.15 lacs per acre
13.	Central Govt. Health Services	Sarita Vihar	513 sqm.	Dispensary	08.7.2013	₹ 300.15 lacs per acre

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
14.	Directorate of Health Services	Pocket-5, Nasir Pur, Dwarka	1061 sqm.	Dispensary	18.7.2013	₹ 300.15 lacs per acre
15.	Directorate of Health Services	Chowki No.4, Model Town	11350 sqm.	Hospital	22.7.2013	₹ 300.15 lacs per acre
16.	Directorate of Health Services	Pocket-1 to 4 , Nasir pur	1000 sqm.	Dispensary	25.7.2013	₹ 300.15 lacs per acre
17.	Directorate of Health Services	A-Block, G.T. Karnal Road, Industrial Area, Delhi	1000 sqm.	Dispensary	07.10.2013	₹ 300.15 lacs per acre
18.	Chander Bhusan Singh Memorial Mahila Bal Evam Sharvan Viklang Shiksha Eveam Punarvas Sansthan	Sector-13, Dwarka	2000 sqm.	Socio - Culture	19.2.2013	₹ 414.37 lacs per acre
19.	SC/ST Welfare & Development Society	Plot No-1, PSP, Sector-25, Rohini	4500 sqm.	Socio - Culture	14.10.2014	₹ 414.37 lacs per acre for 1st one acre and rest at Zonal Variant Rate
20.	South Delhi Municipal Corporation	Jungpura, Bhogal	1142.86 sqm.	Community Hall	11.7.2013	₹ 300.15 lacs per acre
21.	Syro-Malabar Mission	Pocket-C, Dilshad Garden	402.41 sqm.	Church	20.5.2014	₹ 1243.12 lacs per acre

**Committee on funding to MSME sector**

\*256. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has appointed a Committee to give concrete suggestions regarding financing the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Sector; if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Committee has submitted its report to the Government; and

(c) if so, the details of the suggestions/recommendations made by the Committee?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA): (a) Pursuant to the Budget Announcement for Financial Year 2014-15 regarding setting up of a committee to examine the financial architecture for the MSME sector, the Department of Financial Services (DFS), Ministry of Finance, Government of India has set up a Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri K.V. Kamath, Chairman, ICICI Bank on 26.09.2014 to give concrete suggestions regarding financing of MSMEs within three months. The Committee consists of 15 members including Shri K.V. Kamath as Chairperson of the Committee and Joint Secretary (Institutional Finance), DFS as Member Secretary. The composition of the Committee along with its terms of reference *vide* DFS letter No. 8/67/2014-IF.II dated 26.09.2014 is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Doesn't arise.

***Statement***

No. 8/67/2014-IF.II

Government of India

Ministry of Finance

Department of Financial Services

Jeevan Deep Building Parliament Street  
New Delhi. Dated 26th September, 2014

**Subject - Composition and Terms of Reference of the Committee set up to examine the financial architecture of the MSME sector-reg.**

1. Pursuant to the Budget Announcement for FY 2014-15 regarding setting up of a Committee to examine the financial architecture for the MSME sector and



giving concrete suggestions within three months, the Department of Financial Services, Ministry of Finance hereby appoints the Committee consisting of the following:

- |        |  |                    |
|--------|--|--------------------|
| (i)    | Shri K.V. Kamath, Chairman, ICICI Bank   | - Chairperson      |
| (ii)   | Secretary Ministry of MSME or his nominee not below the rank of Joint Secretary                                      | - Member           |
| (iii)  | Secretary, DIPP or his nominee not below the rank of Joint Secretary   | - Member           |
| (iv)   | Secretary, Department of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship or his nominee not below the rank of Joint Secretary | - Member           |
| (v)    | Shri Sushil Muhnot, CMD, Bank of Maharashtra and Ex-CMD, SIDBI   | - Member           |
| (vi)   | Representative of RBI not below the rank of CGM  | - Member           |
| (vii)  | DMD, SIDBI   | - Member           |
| (viii) | CEO, Indian Bank Association   | - Member           |
| (ix)   | Representative of FISME  | - Member           |
| (x)    | Mrs. Rajni Bector, Cremica Food, Ludhiana  | - Member           |
| (xi)   | Shri Saurabh Srivastava, Founder, India Angel Network  | - Member           |
| (xii)  | Shri R. Vaidyanathan, Professor, IIM Bangalore   | - Member           |
| (xiii) | Shri Gopal Aggarwal, FCA   | - Member           |
| (xiv)  | Shri Nilesh Shah, CEO, Axis Capital  | - Member           |
| (xv)   | Joint Secretary (IF), DFS  | - Member Secretary |

2. The Terms of Reference (ToR) of the Committee are as follows:

- (i) Assessing the current structure of flow of finance to MSME sector-delivery channels, products and services and policy environment.
- (ii) Comparison with financial architecture in other development and emerging economies for strong support to MSMEs.
- (iii) Analysing the gap areas and suggesting measures for addressing the same with regard to the following to bring about significant improvement in India's position in ease of starting business and ease of doing business indices for speedy growth of the sector.
  - (a) Role and scope of financial intermediaries - existing as well as proposed.

- (b) Financial products and services.
- (c) Incentives and risk mitigation/credit enhancement measures; and
- (d) Medium term and long term policy prescriptions and directions.

3. The Committee may also lay particular focus on the following aspects and come up with concrete suggestions:

- (i) Improving the share of institutional finance to MSME from low level currently seen.
- (ii) Regional disparities in credit flow to MSMEs.
- (iii) Credit for self-employment based MSEs, particularly those established by SC/ST/OBC entrepreneurs.
- (iv) Innovative financial products for MSMEs.
- (v) To Increase flow of equity support to MSMEs by targeting incubator based Funds, Angel/Seed Funds, Impact Funds and VC/PE funds.

4. The Committee may submit its final report within three months.

(Alok Tandon)

Joint Secretary to the Government of India

Tel. No.23344462

*Copy to:*

- (i) Principal Secretary to Prime Minister
- (ii) PS to FM
- (iii) Financial Secretary,
- (iv) Secretary, Ministry of MSME
- (v) Secretary, DFS
- (vi) Secretary, DIPP
- (vii) Secretary, Department of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship,
- (viii) Chairman, ICIC Bank
- (ix) CMD, Bank of Maharashtra,
- (x) Governor, RBI
- (xi) DMD, SIDBI
- (xii) CEO, Indian Bank Association
- (xiii) Mrs, Rajni Bector, Cremica Food, Ludhiana

- (xiv) Shri Saurabh Srivastava, Founder, India Angel Network
- (xv) Shri R. Vaidyanathan, Professor, IIM Bangalore
- (xvi) Shri Gopal Aggarwal, FCA
- (xvii) Shri Nilesh Shah, CEO, Axis Capital

*Copy also to:*

- (i) PPS to Secretary (FS)
- (ii) PPS to AS (FS)
- (iii) PS to JS (FS)
- (iv) PS to Director (IF.II)

(Udai Bhan Singh)

Under Secretary to the Government of India

### **Development of smart cities in Bihar**

†\*257. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has formulated any scheme to develop small cities in the country, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the names of the cities in Bihar planned to be made a smart city?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) Development of cities is a State Subject. Government of India supports this activity through its schemes and programmes. Scheme to develop small cities in the country, Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) was part of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) which has come to end on 31/03/2014. A new mission for support of infrastructure and other component in 500 cities of country is under finalization.

(b) The Draft Concept Paper on developing 100 Smart Cities is available on the Ministry's website ([www.indiansmartcities.in](http://www.indiansmartcities.in)). Consultations with State Governments have been held. No city, as yet has been identified as smart city.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Toilets in Anganwadi Centres**

\*258. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of Anganwadi Centres do not have toilets, if so, the reasons therefor; and

(b) the details of Anganwadi Centres without toilets, State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) and (b) The Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme implemented by the States/ Union Territories. The Government of India lays down policy guidelines, monitors the scheme and provide financial assistance in accordance with the prescribed norms. There are 14 lakh approved Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) in the country of which 13.42 lakhs AWCs (96%) were operational as on 31.3.2014. Of this, 7.95 lakhs were running from Government buildings (3.68 lakhs AWCs from Government owned buildings, 2.68 lakh from School premises, 0.42 lakh from Panchayat and 1.17 lakhs from other community buildings) and 3.97 lakhs were operating from rented buildings. As on 31.3.2014, toilet facilities were available in 6.48 lakhs AWCs. State-wise details are given in the Statement (*See below*).

Construction of AWCs (with toilets) has become a programme component only recently. Prior to the strengthening and restructuring of ICDS, construction of AWC buildings in States other than the North Eastern States was not a part of the scheme. In the strengthened and restructured ICDS, construction of 2 lakh AWC buildings has been approved at a unit cost of ₹ 4.5 lakhs. Construction of toilet is an integral part of the AWC buildings to be constructed. Upgradation of 2 lakh AWC buildings @ ₹ 1 lakh per unit has also been provided for. Instructions have been issued to the States to provide at least one toilet per unit sanctioned for upgradation in the AWCs, where toilets are not available. The department of Drinking Water Supply, a convergence partner under ICDS is required to provide water facilities at the AWCs under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) and the Total Sanitation Campaign(TSC).

**Statement**

*Number of Anganwadi Centres (AWCs)/ mini-AWCs without toilets as on 31.03.2014*

Sl. No.	State	No. of AWCs			
		Sanctioned	Operational	Having toilet	Without toilets
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	91307	90757	77145	13612
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	6225	6028	3043	2985
3.	Assam	62153	62153	29356	32797
4.	Bihar	91968	91677	8051	83626
5.	Chhattisgarh	64390	49651	14994	34657
6.	Goa	1262	1262	669	593
7.	Gujarat	52137	51116	31904	19212
8.	Haryana	25962	25905	16137	9768
9.	Himachal Pradesh	18925	18907	14077	4830
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	28577	28577	13029	15548
11.	Jharkhand	38432	38105	11689	26416
12.	Karnataka	64518	64518	26800	37718
13.	Kerala	33115	33112	20877	12235
14.	Madhya Pradesh	92230	91318	35090	56228
15.	Maharashtra	110486	107913	58553	49360
16.	Manipur	11510	9883	2730	7153
17.	Meghalaya	5864	5156	2295	2861
18.	Mizoram	2244	2070	1792	278
19.	Nagaland	3980	3455	300	3155
20.	Odisha	72873	71306	32824	38482
21.	Punjab	26656	26656	14147	12509

1	2	3	4	5	6
22.	Rajasthan	61119	59945	16000	43945
23.	Sikkim	1308	1233	1079	154
24.	Tamil Nadu	55542	54439	24862	29577
25.	Tripura	9911	9911	7610	2301
26.	Uttar Pradesh	188259	187997	125947	62050
27.	Uttarakhand	23159	19329	12807	6522
28.	West Bengal	117170	116390	35993	80397
29.	A and N Islands	720	710	414	296
30.	Chandigarh	500	500	500	0
31.	Delhi	11150	10897	6604	4293
32.	Dadra and N Haveli	281	268	127	141
33.	Daman and Diu	107	107	94	13
34.	Lakshadweep	107	107	107	0
35.	Puducherry	788	788	674	114
TOTAL		1374935	1342146	648320	693826

### **Quality Control Laboratory for ICDS scheme**

259. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposed to set up any Quality Control Laboratories to analyze the samples of various supplementary nutrition foods provided under the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) scheme, besides the existing ones at Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata and Chennai during the Twelfth Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and funds, if any, earmarked for this, and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) No, there is no proposal to set up new Quality Control Laboratories to analyse the samples of supplementary nutrition foods provided under the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) scheme, besides the existing ones at Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata and Chennai.

(b) The Food and Nutrition Board (FNB) of this Ministry in collaboration with the State Governments/UTs carries out periodic checks to ensure that prescribed standards

with reference to nutritional norms as well as food safety of supplementary nutrition food being provided under the Supplementary Nutrition Programme (SNP) of ICDS are adhered to and maintained properly. Existing laboratories are used for sample testing of SNP. Additionally, Government has outsourced analysis of supplementary food in 10% of the operational AWCs under ICDS to two not-for-profit NABL Accredited Laboratories on pilot basis for a period of one year. In addition to calorie and protein, parameters such as vitamins and minerals, toxic metals, pesticide residues, Aflatoxin, and shelf life etc. are also analyzed for avoiding sub-standard and infested food.

In addition, the State Governments have also been advised to get the SNP samples analyzed from NABL accredited State Government Laboratories to ensure that the food served to the beneficiaries confirms to the prescribed standards.

### **National level survey on drug abuse**

\*260. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that for the last many years, the World Drug Report has been reporting the same figures for prevalence of drug abuse in India;

(b) whether Government agrees that the prevalence of drug abuse has remained same in India for the last ten years, if so, whether Government has reliable and credible statistics for the same; and

(c) if so, whether Government is serious about conducting a national level survey which could generate the realistic picture of drug use scenario in India?

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI THAAWAR CHAND GEHLOT): (a) and (b) The last National Survey on the extent, pattern and trend of drug abuse was conducted by United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, in the year 2000-2001 and its report was published in 2004. It was estimated that about 732 lakh persons in India were users of alcohol and drugs. Of these 87 lakh used Cannabis, 20 lakh used Opiates and 625 lakh were users of Alcohol. However the sample size being small (40,697 males within the age group of 12-60 years both in rural and urban areas) *vis-a-vis* the country's population, the estimates can at best be taken as indicative only. Thereafter, no National Survey on drug abuse has been conducted.

(c) Yes, Sir. In 2007 the Ministry had requested National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) to conduct a nationwide survey on extent, pattern and trend of alcohol and drug abuse. Accordingly, the NSSO had conducted a Pilot Survey in the cities of Amritsar, Imphal and Mumbai in March, 2010. The NSSO brought out the report of

the survey in January, 2011. On examination of the report of the pilot survey, certain issues relating to under-estimates, non-coverage of certain age groups etc. were raised and a more comprehensive and extended pilot survey was suggested.

At present, a working group has been constituted by Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, with NSSO as nodal organisation to devise the modalities of advanced pilot survey in the States of Punjab and Manipur and to conduct the same. The NSSO has been requested to expedite the survey. It is proposed to conduct a nationwide survey, based on the experiences gained during the advanced pilot survey.

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## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

### **Specialists in Committee for Performance, Monitoring and Evaluation System**

2031. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has appointed any monitoring committee for the 'Performance, Monitoring and Evaluation System' to monitor and check and evaluate the performance of Ministries/Departments;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the present composition of the committee; and

(c) whether Government is planning to include the eminent scientists and subject experts in the monitoring committee of each Department apart from the regular members from Government administrative set up, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Performance Management Division has been set up in the Cabinet Secretariat to assist the Ministries in creating an enabling environment for result-oriented performance.

(b) At the beginning of a financial year, with the approval of the Minister-in-charge, the Ministries/Departments prepare a Results-Framework Document (RFD) consisting, *inter-alia*, of the objectives, targets and proposed actions. Committees of Experts have been set up to facilitate the preparation of RFDs. A separate Committee on Government Performance vets and reviews the RFDs and may even reset the goals, if necessary, taking into account the priorities at that point of time. The Committee on Government Performance comprises Cabinet Secretary, Finance Secretary, Expenditure Secretary, Secretary, Planning Commission, Secretary, Performance Management and Secretary of the Department concerned.



(c) The Committees of Experts constituted for facilitating the preparation of RFDs, already include distinguished academicians, domain experts, former secretaries to the Government of India, former chief executives of central Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) and retired corporate heads of repute.

**Target of production of electricity from nuclear power**

2032. SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of target of electricity production from nuclear resources during next five years;

(b) whether the country has sufficient nuclear fuel reserves/supply chain to optimally utilise existing/proposed plants in next five years, if not, the efforts made by Government to fill the gap;

(c) the number, capacity and current status of installation of new nuclear power stations in next five years, place-wise; and

(d) whether Department is in touch with concerned State Governments to sort out issues like land etc. for early installation of new plants, if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) The targets of electricity production are set five year plan period-wise. The target of electricity generation from nuclear power in the Twelfth five year plan period, *i.e.* 2012-17 is 241748 Million Units. The target of electricity generation beyond 2017 has not been finalised.

(b) At present, out of the total installed commercial electricity generation capacity of 4780 MW, a capacity of 1940 MW is provided by ten nuclear power reactors under International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) safeguards and entitled to use imported fuel. In addition, Kudankulam - Unit 1 (1000 MW) which was connected to the grid in October 2013 also uses imported Uranium.

The fuel supply for reactors under IAEA safeguards and using imported fuel is sufficient to operate them at their rated capacity. The remaining capacity of 2840 MW comprising ten reactors, fuelled by indigenous Uranium generally operate at lower than the rated power due to inadequate supply of indigenous uranium. With the continuous efforts to augment indigenous uranium supply by opening of new mines and processing facilities, the situation for supply of indigenous Uranium has been progressively improved.

In respect of the nuclear power reactors set up with international cooperation, necessary provisions are made in the commercial contracts to ensure fuel supply for the entire lifetime of the reactors.

In respect of indigenous reactors planned to be set up, the fuel supply will be ensured from indigenous and imported sources for reactors under outside IAEA safeguards and IAEA safeguards respectively.

Prototype Fast Breeder Reactor (PFBR) which is presently being constructed by Bharatiya Nabhikiya Vidyut Nigam Limited (BHAVINI) uses Uranium and Plutonium (Mixed Oxide) as fuel, which is obtained from reprocessing and fabrication of spent fuel of first stage reactors *viz.* Pressurised Heavy Water Reactors (PHWR). Government has already allocated fuel for PFBR criticality and has tied up fuel availability for future operation of PFBR.

(c) The proposals under Twelfth five year plan envisage launch of construction of nineteen new nuclear power reactors with a total capacity of 17400 MW. This includes two Fast Breeder Reactors of capacity 2 x 500 MW located at Kalpakkam, Tamil Nadu and one Advanced Heavy Water Reactor (AHWR) of capacity 300 MW, the site to locate it is currently under process. The details of the capacity and the current status of these projects are as tabulated below.

Project	Location	Capacity (MW)	Status
GHAVP 1&2	Gorakhpur Haryana	2 x 700	Project was accorded financial sanction for ₹ 20594 crore. Environmental clearance obtained. Procurement of long delivery critical equipment initiated. Site infrastructure works in progress. Start of construction (First Pour of Concrete) Scheduled in 2015.
Chutka Madhya Pradesh Atomic Power Project (CMAPP 1&2)	Chutka, Madhya Pradesh	2 x 700	Pre-project activities (Land acquisition, obtaining statutory clearances, site investigations) in progress. Public Hearing completed.
Mahi Banswara, 1&2	Mahi Banswara, Rajasthan	2 x 700	Pre-project activities (Land acquisition, obtaining statutory clearances, site investigations) in progress. Terms of References for EIA studies for Environmental Clearance approved.

Project	Location	Capacity (MW)	Status
Kaiga 5&6	Kaiga, Karnataka	2 x 700	Land available, other pre-project activities initiated.
KKNPP 3&4	Kudankulam, Tamil Nadu	2 x 1000	Project was accorded financial sanction for ₹ 39,849 crore, statutory clearances obtained. Site made ready. General Framework Agreement signed with Atomstroyexport of Russia . Units expected for launch in 2016 after completion of various steps specified in GFA.
JNPP 1&2	Jaitapur, Maharashtra	2 x 1650	Land acquired, Environmental and CRZ clearances obtained, site infrastructure and investigation works in progress. Discussions with M/s Areva, France to arrive at project proposal in progress.
Kovvada, 1&2	Kovvada, Andhra Pradesh	2 x 1500	Pre-project activities (Land acquisition, obtaining statutory clearances, site investigations) in progress. Discussions with GE Hitachi Nuclear Energy (GEH) to arrive at project proposal are in progress.
Chhaya Mithi Virdi 1&2	Chhaya Mithi Virdi, Gujarat	2 x 1100	Public Hearing completed. Pre-project activities (Land acquisition, obtaining statutory clearances, site investigations) in progress. Preliminary contract for sharing technology details signed with Westinghouse Electric Company (WEC), discussions to arrive at project proposal are in progress.
FBR 1&2	Kalapakkam, Tamil Nadu	2 x 500	Detailed project report under preparation.
AHWR	Yet to be decided	1 x 300	The detailed engineering of major structures/ systems/components (SSCs) of AHWR is being carried out which includes preparation of technical documents and specifications for design, 3D CAD modeling, 2D layout drawings and stress & seismic analysis of SSCs. Standing Site Selection Committee is examining the issue associated with siting of AHWR at candidate site.

(d) Yes Sir. Regular interactions are held with the respective State Governments at various levels in respect of land acquisition, Resettlement and Rehabilitation (R&R) packages and their implementation and other related areas for faster implementation of the projects.

### **Agreement for import of radioactive products**

†2033. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the status of demands, supplies and utilisation made by each country under the agreements signed with foreign countries so far for import of radioactive substances used for atomic energy production or for peaceful purposes, the details of target for its utilisation and supply from import in future; and

(b) the assessment of research and outcome for refinement of indigenous radioactive substances ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) The annual fuel requirement of seven operating Pressurised Heavy Water Reactors (PHWRs) under International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) Safeguard as per separation plan, is 315 MT for their operation at 85% capacity factor. The radioactive material "Uranium" is being procured during the last six years in accordance with the Contractual Agreements entered into and are as under:

Firm/Country	(in Metric Tonnes)							
	Total Quantity ordered	Quantity of Uranium imported as on December 3, 2014						
		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
M/s. AREVA, France	300*	60.49	239.38	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
M/s. TVEL Corporation, Russia	2000** 58@	Nil	150.33 58.29	179.79 Nil	296.08 Nil	295.64 Nil	296.31 Nil	237.23 Nil
M/s. NAC Kazatomprom, Kazakhstan	2100*	Nil	Nil	600	350	402.5	460	283.4
TOTAL	4458	60.49	448	779.79	646.08	698.14	756.31	520.63

The fuel supply for the Tarapur Atomic Power Station, Unit 1 and 2 and Kudankulam Nuclear Power Plant, Unit 1 and 2 are covered under life time fuel supply commitment included in the Agreement with the suppliers of the reactors.

Apart from uranium and nuclear fuel, radioisotopes needed for medical applications are also imported into the country.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Without entering to any agreement, Board of Radiation and Isotope Technology, (BRIT), a constituent unit of Department of Atomic Energy (DAE), sometimes imports following radioisotopes as back up supplies which are availed in case of non-availability from indigenous sources for the purpose of preparing radio-pharmaceuticals:

Molybdenum ( $^{99}\text{Mo}$ ) as Sodium Molybdate

Iodine ( $^{131}\text{I}$ ) as Sodium Iodide

Phosphorus ( $^{32}\text{P}$ ) as Sodium Orthophosphate

Iodine - ( $^{125}\text{I}$ ) as Sodium Iodide and as IRMA kits

Tritium -  $^3\text{H}$  as Tritium filled light sources (TFS)

(b) Following extensive work for exploration of Uranium in the country, the supply of Uranium from Indian mines is progressively improving. However, setting up of more nuclear power reactors and bringing them under IAEA safeguards, would necessitate entering into long term agreements with foreign suppliers for supply of Uranium to ensure uninterrupted supply of fuel to the nuclear reactors in the country. Further, radioisotopes both diagnostic (gamma emitter) and therapeutic (particulate  $-\beta$  emitter) are being used for developing radiopharmaceuticals which are radiolabeled pharmaceutical agents for use in human patients. While detection of several diseases mainly cancer are carried out using diagnostic radiopharmaceuticals, therapeutic radiopharmaceuticals are used for treatment of different diseases, most importantly cancer.

Medically important radioisotopes such as Iodine-125, Iodine-131, Phosphorus-32, Samarium-153, Lutetium-177, Molybdenum-99 (used for sourcing Technetium-99m), are produced in the DHRUVA reactor of Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC) and are being used in radiopharmaceutical research and development. The products which are developed recently are:

- (1) Freeze-dried HYNIC-TOC (a peptide based pharmaceutical) kit for the preparation of  $^{99\text{m}}\text{Tc}$ -HYNIC-TOC, used for the detection of neuroendocrine cancers.
- (2) Freeze-dried Tetrofosmin kit for the preparation of  $^{99\text{m}}\text{Tc}$ -Tetrofosmin, used for myocardial perfusion imaging.
- (3) Freeze-dried EDTMP kit for the preparation of  $^{177}\text{Lu}$ -EDTMP (a phosphonate), used for the metastatic bone pain palliation in terminally ill cancer patients.
- (4) Ready-to-use  $^{177}\text{Lu}$ -EDTMP injection, used for the metastatic bone pain palliation.
- (5)  $^{177}\text{Lu}$ -DOTA-TATE, used for the treatment of neuro-endocrine cancers.

*Deployment of indigenously developed product*

All the above products are being used in several Nuclear Medicine Centres and hospitals in India.

- (a) The freeze-dried kits are either directly supplied from BARC or through BRIT, to whom the technology has been transferred/in the process of being transferred.
- (b) In some cases ( $^{177}\text{Lu}$ -DOTA-TATE), the technology of preparation of patient doses is transferred by the BARC personnel, to the respective hospitals. Ten such hospitals are currently providing radiotherapy in cancer patients using this radiopharmaceutical.
- (c) In case of ready-to-use  $^{177}\text{Lu}$ -EDTMP (as an injectible), the radiopharmaceutical is prepared and supplied directly to the user hospitals.

**Black marketing and illegal trade of rare earths**

2034. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware about the black marketing and illegal transporting and trading of Rare Earths from the seashores of Kerala and Southern Part of Tamil Nadu, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the total quantity of Rare Earth processed in the country and its monetary value annually ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Monazite is the only source of Rare Earths minerals which is available in the coastal areas of Kerala, Odisha, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. Other than media reports and some complaints alleging that some private companies have been exporting monazite, no authenticated information is available covering the above complaints.

(b) Indian Rare Earths Limited (IREL), a Public Sector Undertaking (PSU) under the Department of Atomic Energy (DAE) has set up a 10,000 tpa Monazite Processing Plant at its Orissa Sands Complex (OSCOM) unit in Odisha, which is capable of producing about 11,000 tpa of Mixed Rare Earth Chloride (MRECL) eventually and the value of which works out to approximately, ₹76 crore per annum, at today's price. During the period 1952 - 2004, IREL has processed 1,47,000 tonnes of Monazite (equivalent to 1,61,000 tonnes of Rare Earth Compound).

**Following up of IAEA standards**

2035. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the nuclear power plants in the country are following the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) safeguards;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the present safety status of the nuclear power projects under progress;

(c) whether Government has installed adequate scientific equipments and gadgets to ensure hundred per cent safety of the nuclear power projects in the country and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the funds allocated, disbursed and spent on the safety and security?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) At present, twelve declared to be commercially operating nuclear power reactors in the country are under International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) Safeguards; and two more are proposed to be placed under IAEA safeguards by the end of this calendar year. In addition two more reactors [under construction and commissioning (Kudankulam Units 1 and 2)] are under IAEA safeguards. As regards safety measures, all Indian reactors in operation and under construction fully follow the safety standards laid down by the Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB), which are in line with IAEA safety standards.

(c) Yes Sir. All nuclear power plants have been provided with features and provisions in design to ensure safety of the nuclear power plants in all conditions. These include both active and passive (needing no motive power, acting on natural phenomena like gravity, natural convection etc.) systems based on principles of redundancy (more numbers than required) and diversity (different principles of operation to avoid common mode failure). Mitigative measures in the highly unlikely event of a nuclear accident are also incorporated in the features and procedures.

(d) Safety features are integral to the design of all components and equipment of nuclear power projects and form part of the project expenditure.

**Survey of new uranium reserves**

2036. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is taking any steps regarding survey of new uranium reserves in the country besides the existing one; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Atomic Minerals Directorate for Exploration and Research (AMD), a constituent unit of Department of Atomic Energy (DAE), is mandated to survey and establish atomic minerals including uranium resources in the country. AMD, accordingly, continues its efforts by conducting multidisciplinary survey and exploration *viz.*, (i) heliborne radiometric and geophysical (magnetic and time-domain electromagnetic) surveys and (ii) ground geophysical, radiometric, geological and geochemical surveys. Further, exploration of the potential areas to identify new uranium reserves are carried out through subsurface drilling by using modern hydrostatic drill-rigs. The survey and exploration activities are supported by petro-mineralogical, radiometric and chemical analyses by utilizing modern analytical techniques. So far AMD has established 2,14,158 (t) of *in-situ* resources of Uranium Oxide ( $U_3O_8$ ).

### **Identification of Critical Seismotectonic Regions**

2037. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had identified any 'critical seismotectonic regions' across the country; and

(b) if so, the details of the regions which are identified as 'seismotectonic region' and the steps taken to forecast/predict the occurrence of earth quakes?

THE MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) A Seismic Zoning Map of India has been prepared and later modified (BIS, 2001) which shows four seismic zones from II to V. Geological Survey of India, has prepared a seismotectonic atlas for Indian region (Seismotectonics Atlas of India and its Environ, 2000).

Due to tectonic process of continent-continent collision between Indian and Eurasian plate along Himalayas, subduction of the Indian plate underneath the Burma plate in the east and intra-plate activities in the peninsular region, the Indian region is seismo-tectonically active. The critical seismotectonic regions are inter-plate boundary areas. These are the great Himalayan mountain range covering Jammu and Kashmir, Himanchal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh-Bihar and Nepal border region, Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh and adjoining areas; remaining regions of NE India and Andman Nicobar Islands. The other critical seismotectonic regions in India are; Bhuj (Gujarat), Koyna and Latur (Maharashtra), Delhi, Jabalpur (Madhya Pradesh) and adjoining areas.



To date, there is no proven scientific technique available, anywhere in the world, to forecast/predict the occurrence of earthquakes with reasonable degree of accuracy with regard to space, time and magnitude. However, Earth System Science Organisation-National Centre of Seismology (ESSO-NSC) maintains a country wide seismological network, to detect and locate earthquakes occurring in and around the country. A tsunami early warning system is also in place at ESSO-Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services (ESSO-INCOIS), Hyderabad to provide early warning on tsunamis likely to be generated on the Indian Coastal areas by large magnitude under sea earthquakes.

To study earthquake precursors in an integrated manner, India had set up Multi-Parameter Geophysical Observatories (MPGOs) at Ghuttu, Central Himalaya and Shillong, Eastern Himalaya. Supplemented by the dense network of broadband seismometers, the MPGOs are designed to record precursory signals resulting from stress-induced changes in density, magnetization, resistivity, seismic wave velocity, fracture propagation, crustal deformation, electromagnetic and radon gas emission as well as fluctuations in hydrological parameters. In addition, 3- field stations located at hot-spring and mud-volcano at Bakreswar, West Bengal; Tatta Pani (J & K) and Baratang (A & N Islands) were upgraded with advanced instrumentation for recording hourly concentration changes in stable gases as well as the radioactive constituents. During the last 12-months, the installed network recorded 5-anomalies that were correlated with regional earthquakes of magnitude  $\geq 4.0M$  that have occurred in hypocentral distances ranging from 250-1500 Kms. Preparatory level pilot studies have been initiated to carry out scientific investigations and select the suitable site for deep borehole drilling in the Koyna-Warna region. The investigations include, Seismological, Geophysical (seismic, gravity, magnetic), LIDAR, geomorphology and structural geological studies, apart from a few shallow ( $\sim 1$  km) exploratory boreholes.

### **Efforts made to less green house gases emission**

2038. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study made to find out the extent of emission of green house gases due to use of domestic refrigerators and air conditioners, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the trend in the next five years; and

(c) the efforts are being made to ensure energy efficient appliances to get both savings on power bills and less greenhouse gases emission ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE) has launched star labeling program for room air conditioners, frost free refrigerators and direct cool refrigerators. The star labeling for appliances will help in reduction of energy consumption and green house gas emissions reduction. Mandatory labeling standards for air conditioners and frost free refrigerators have been made more stringent with effect from 1st January, 2014.

### **Water cess for control of water pollution**

2039. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Cess Act, as amended from time to time envisages levying and collection of water cess for control of water pollution and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any criteria has been laid down for classifying industries and other entities for the purpose and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the total amount of such cess collected and deposited with the Consolidated Fund of India during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Cess Acts, 1977 as amended from time to time envisages levying and collection of water cess. The water cess is levied on the quantity of water consumed by the industries and local authorities. Presently the water cess is levied on all industries covered under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 except the industries consuming less than 10 kiloliters of water per day. This exemption however has not been provided to industries generating hazardous waste. The following water cess rates have been notified under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Cess Act, 1977:

Sl. No.	Purpose for which water is consumed	Rate of cess under sub-section (2) of section 3	Rate of cess under sub-section (2A) of section (3)
1	2	3	4
1.	Industrial cooling, spraying in mine pits or boiler feeds	Five paise per kilolitre	Ten paise per kilolitre
2.	Domestic purpose	Two paise per kilolitre	Three paise per kilolitre

1	2	3	4
3.	Processing whereby water gets polluted and the pollutants are – (i) easily biodegradable; or (ii) non-toxic; or (iii) both non-toxic and easily biodegradable	Ten paise per kilolitre	Twenty paise per kilolitre
4.	Processing whereby water gets polluted and the pollutants are – (i) not easily biodegradable; or (ii) toxic; or (iii) both toxic and not easily biodegradable	Fifteen paise per kilolitre	Thirty paise per kilolitre

(c) The total amount of water cess collected and deposited into consolidated fund of India by 26 (twenty six) State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs) and Pollution Control Committees (PCC's) of the States/Union Territories during the last 3 financial years and the current year (upto October, 2014) is as under:-

Sl. No.	Name of the State PCBs / PCCs	Water Cess Collected (in ₹)			
		2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	April-14 - October-14
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	256608000	331836000	318594000	134879000
2.	Assam	5962852	6988700	0	0
3.	Bihar	8100000	15580000	9300000	3200000
4.	Chandigarh	0	6544937	4845289	4277384
5.	Chhattisgarh	59700000	63200000	54200000	23000000
6.	Daman and Diu	88768	145380	128878	18318
7.	Delhi	13681783	17154538	51907211	79234838
8.	Dadra Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	Goa	4738382	4930897	2243344	641054
10.	Gujarat	207456865	153292998	304077699	32372308
11.	Haryana	44377242	55524354	59701796	37194619
12.	Himachal Pradesh	0	8104863	12976506	0
13.	Jharkhand	42845000	20000000	0	0
14.	Karnataka	51342000	44504543	153292863	27825153
15.	Kerala	10636562	22312274	10783951	4809616
16.	Madhya Pradesh	50828000	34985000	47329000	26713273
17.	Maharashtra	328086195	411353561	313235858	96654801
18.	Meghalaya	284776	248335	0	0
19.	Orissa	41400000	41550000	69136683	41660806
20.	Puducherry	249349	0	0	0
21.	Punjab	148143174	255663714	181296566	89986827
22.	Rajasthan	171144143	79821197	139637832	45039436
23.	Tamil Nadu	81668175	87358926	99632956	51952201
24.	Uttaranchal	25767183	40680209	48150408	30008141
25.	Uttar Pradesh	435975582	383191063	580393325	260456479
26.	West Bengal	212781949	176946087	156477260	77520688
TOTAL		2201865980	2261917576	2617341425	1067444942

### **Environmental impact of marble slurry**

2040. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has conducted any environment study/research on health and environmental impact due to haphazard disposal of marble slurry, particularly in Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the details of study report and its recommendations thereon;

(c) whether Government has found any environment friendly methods for economic and technical solutions of the problems occurring at marble quarries, processing plants, polishing facilities and machineries, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government for adopting clean environment methods by various marble industries in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) As reported by the Indian Council of Medical Research, Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) and Rajasthan State Pollution Control Board (RSPCB), no environment study/research has been conducted on health and environmental impact due to haphazard disposal of marble slurry, particularly in Rajasthan.

(c) The RSPCB has found following environment friendly solutions of the problems occurring at marble quarries, polishing plants, polishing facilities and machineries:

- (i) The RSPCB has given a project for recycling of marble slurry waste of two plants at Udaipur for practical training to use marble slurry in bricks and tiles manufacturing. Two units at Udaipur and one unit at Kota were setup by M/s Indian Environmental Society to give demonstration.
- (ii) A study regarding reuse of marble slurry in road, canal construction etc. was undertaken through the National Council for Cement and Building Materials (NCCBM), New Delhi. The results of study indicate that marble slurry acts as a good binder in road and canal construction and also may be used as raw material in cement manufacturing.
- (iii) The NCCBM has been asked to conduct study for utilization of marble slurry as raw mix compound and/or additive for the manufacturing of ordinary portland cement.

(d) The RSPCB has taken following steps for adopting clean environmental methods by various marble industries in the State of Rajasthan:

- (i) The State Government has asked Public Works Department (PWD) and Irrigation Department to take necessary action for uses of slurry.
- (ii) National Highway Authority of India has also been requested to use marble slurry for the construction of the 120 km stretch of four lane road from Gomati to Udaipur.
- (iii) Central Road Research Institute, New Delhi has executed a project for utilization of marble slurry dust for construction of 750 metre road in Rajasthan.
- (iv) The CPCB has been requested trial permission authorization for manufacturing chemical gypsum by use of wastes mixes of Jarosit/ Jerofix and marble dust etc.
- (v) The RSPCB is imposing conditions on marble processing unit to take steps to reuse/reprocess the slurry generated.

**Report of Inter-Government Panel on Climate Change**

2041. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Inter-Government Panel on Climate Change has presented its Report on climate change;

(b) if so, the highlights of this Report, especially impact of climate change on the yield of major crops in the country; and

(c) the remedial measures proposed to be taken by Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) Inter-governmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) has published its three working group reports and a synthesis report of fifth Assessment report (AR5) in 2013 and 2014. As per these reports, climate change has caused impact on natural system among all continents and across the oceans. This has negatively affected wheat yields in many regions including South Asia.

(c) Recognising the challenges of Climate Change, Government has released the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) on June 30, 2008. National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture is one amongst the eight National Missions under NAPCC, which aims to develop new crop varieties resistant to heat, drought, etc. Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), Ministry of Agriculture, is also implementing National Initiative on Climate Resilient Agriculture (NICRA) project with the objectives of enhancing resilience of Indian agriculture to climate change through strategic research, technology demonstration, capacity building and sponsored/competitive grant projects. The research on adaptation and mitigation covers crops, livestock, fisheries and natural resource management. Further, Government has decided to revisit all National Missions under NAPCC in the light of new scientific information.

**Missing of elephants from the license owner**

2042. SHRI PANKAJ BORA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received reports on missing of elephants from the license owner mahouts;

(b) if so, whether Government has recovered all the elephants; and

(c) the details of action proposed to take care of the domestic animals by the license holders thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) No report regarding missing of elephants from the license owner mahouts has been received in the Ministry.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Detailed guidelines for care and management of captive elephants have been issued by the Ministry *vide* No. 9-5/2003-PE dated 08.01.2008.

### **Environment damage due to e-waste**

†2043. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the countries from where e-waste is coming to India and the quantity of e-waste being brought to India every year from America, China and Europe;

(b) whether Government has paid attention to a report by ASSOCHAM, according to which Delhi NCR has become dumping yard of e-waste for different countries;

(c) whether e-waste is causing damage to environment, if so, percentage of that; and

(d) the steps being taken by Government to ban the import of e-waste from different countries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) No permission for import of e-waste in the country for disposal or recycling purpose has been granted during last five years.

(b) Ministry does not have any information regarding ASSOCHAM report on e-waste.

(c) Improper handling/recycling/reprocessing of e-waste may pose risk to health and environment

(d) e-waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2011 prohibit the import of e-waste for dumping purpose.

### **Trees planted in Rajasthan**

†2044. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of trees planted in the State of Rajasthan under Desert Development Programme;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the reasons to discontinue this programme, whether this programme will be introduced again, if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the name of the tree plantation scheme under operation in the State of Rajasthan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) The Desert Development Programme (DDP) was implemented by Department of Land Resources (DoLR), Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD). As per the information received from DoLR, a total number of 9,65,68,647 trees have been planted in the State of Rajasthan under DDP.

(b) DoLR had been implementing three area development schemes *viz.*, Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP), Desert Development Programme (DDP) and Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP) on watershed basis since 1995-96. Based on the suggestion of the Technical Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri S. Parthasarathy (2006), National Rainfed Area Authority (NRAA), in coordination with Planning Commission, formulated the Common Guidelines for Watershed Development Projects, 2008 to give an impetus to watershed development programmes. The three area development programmes were merged into a single modified programme called 'Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP)' with effect from 26.02.2009 to be implemented under these guidelines. The main aim of IWMP includes the major objectives of DDP which are harnessing, conserving and developing degraded natural resources such as soil, vegetative cover and water; prevention of soil run-off; rain water harvesting and recharging of the ground water table; increasing the productivity of crops; introduction of multi-cropping and diverse agro-based activities; promoting sustainable livelihoods and increasing the household incomes. There is no proposal to re-introduce DDP, as the area covered under the erstwhile DDP scheme are now being covered under IWMP based on the criteria mentioned above.

(c) Details of Tree plantation Schemes/Schemes with tree plantation as a component in the State of Rajasthan are provided statement.

### ***Statement***

#### *Details of tree plantation Schemes/Schemes with tree plantation as a component*

1. National Afforestation Programme
2. Rajasthan State Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority
3. Environmental Forestry



4. Farm Forestry
5. Bio-diversity Conservation
6. Reforestation of Degraded Forest
7. Bhakhara Canal Plantation
8. Grand Canal Plantation
9. Climate Change and Combating Desertification
10. Strengthening and Consolidation JFM
11. Scheme under NABARD assistance
12. Thirteenth Finance Commission Forest Grants
13. Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojna
14. Intensification of Forest Management Scheme
15. National Bamboo Mission
16. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme
17. Rajasthan Forestry Bio-diversity Project Phase-II (Externally Aided Projects)
18. Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP)

**Conservation of lions and leopards in Gir forest**

2045. SHRI NARENDRA BUDANIA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a report on global study on four species of Asian big cats including lions in Gujarat's Gir forests and Snow Leopards in the Himalayas has come to the notice of the Government that India has made progress in conserving tigers but Leopards are killed in high numbers in the country for illegal trade;

(b) whether the study commissioned by the Secretariat of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) also warned against poaching of the small lion population in Gir Forests for medicinal purpose; and

(c) the Government's reaction thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) In the report submitted to the CITES Secretariat for the 65th meeting of the Standing Committee, it has been stated that there is a persistent challenge for conservation of Leopard in view of high ongoing seizure rate averaging 3.5 cases of seizures related to Leopard

per month since 2000. This seizure rate has been assessed by analysing the database developed by TRAFFIC (an International Organisation), which is based on news reports and government records.

The report also indicates threat to the population of African Lion as well as to the only population of Asiatic Lion, found in India, due to illegal trade in Lion body parts for medicinal purposes.

(c) The country has sufficient enabling legal provisions to deal with the cases of hunting and other wildlife offences including illegal trade. The Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 provides for penalties for such cases and also authorises officers to exercise powers under the Act. The State/Union Territory Governments have deployed manpower to exercise these powers.

India is also party to the CITES which seeks to regulate the trade in endangered species of flora and fauna to ensure their continued survival. India, through Wildlife Crime Control Bureau, also coordinates with international as well as national law enforcing agencies to keep a check on wildlife offences as well as the illegal international trade in wildlife products.

### **Saving submerged area of Periyar Tiger Reserve**

2046. SHRI JOY ABRAHAM: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has come to the notice of the Ministry that vast swathes of ecologically sensitive area and flora and fauna have already been submerged in the storage area of Mullaperiyar Dam after the water level in the dam touched up to 142 feet;

(b) whether the Ministry is aware that the submerged area of the Mullaperiyar Dam is part of the Periyar Tiger Reserve; and

(c) if so, the course of action the Ministry would take to save the flora and fauna, especially of the Periyar Tiger Reserve from further destruction ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) The raising of water impoundment level in the Mullaperiyar Dam, falling in the Periyar Tiger Reserve, in compliance of the directive dated 27.02.2006 from the Hon'ble Apex Court in WP (C) No. 386/2001, *inter alia*, upheld by the said Court in its judgment dated 7 May, 2014 in Original Suit No. 3 of 2006, entails temporary submergence of a very small portion of the habitat, owing to draw of water.

(c) Since the said submergence is of a temporary nature owing to draw of water, no special interventions are needed.

**Benefits of air cleaning on crop yield**

2047. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the air pollution lowers crop yield in India and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also a fact that cleaning up the air can have positive benefits for agriculture and food security; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to reduce the air pollution in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) As per information provided by Indian Council of Agricultural Research, various crops such as wheat, rice, soya bean, mung bean, mustard, etc depict cultivar specific response and found large scale of variation in crop growth with elevated levels of ground level ozone. Ozone is a secondary pollutant in ambient air. However, there is little information to separate out the effect of ozone from other stresses like heat wave, cold wave, drought, pest etc.

(c) The Government has taken various measures to contain air pollution which *inter alia* includes, supply of cleaner fuels as per Auto Fuel Policy, use of gaseous fuel for public transport, pollution under control (PUC) certificate system for in-use vehicles, stringent source specific emission standards and their compliance, use of beneficiated coal in thermal power plants, strengthening public transport, expansion of metro train system, implementation of revised emission norms for gensets, etc. Ministry of Agriculture has brought out a National Policy for Management of Crop Residue so as to check air pollution due to stubble burning by farmers.

**Eco-sensitive zones on Western Ghats**

2048. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that only two States had submitted proposal for eco-sensitive zones on the Western Ghats notification and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that some States had sought more time for submitting their proposal if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) No State Government of Western Ghats region has submitted a proposal after undertaking demarcation of

Ecologically Sensitive Area by physical verification except for the State Government of Kerala. The proposal of the State Government of Kerala has been stated in the draft notification published in the Gazette of India *vide* S.O. No. 733 (E) on 10th March 2014 declaring Ecologically Sensitive Area in the Western Ghats. As per the above mentioned draft notification, the Eco-Sensitive Area in the State of Kerala is spread over an area of 9993.7 sq. km., which includes 9107 sq. km. of forest area and 886.7 sq. km. of non-forest area and the boundary and description of Eco-Sensitive Area and the village-wise details of the Eco-sensitive area proposed by the State Government are available on the website of the Kerala State Bio-diversity Board.

(b) The State Governments of Maharashtra and Karnataka have sought extension of time beyond 15th December 2014 for submitting their proposals to the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change after undertaking demarcation of Ecologically Sensitive Area within their jurisdiction by physical verification.

#### **No critical category sites in India**

2049. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that according to an International Union for Conservation of Nature, world heritage sites such as the Western Ghats, Manas Wildlife Sanctuary, Kaziranga National Park and Sundarbans are facing significant conservations concerns and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also a fact that while none of the seven Indian sites qualified to be included in the good category, the Great Himalayan National Park, Nanda Devi and Valley of Flowers National Parks and Keoladeo National Parks were assessed as good with some concerns; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that there were no Indian sites in the critical category?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) As per the information available in this Ministry, no conservation concerns have been indicated by the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) on the Natural World Heritage Sites in India such as Western Ghats, Manas Wildlife Sanctuary, Kaziranga National Park and Sundarbans.

However, regarding Manas Wildlife Sanctuary, during the 38th Session of World Heritage Committee, the Government of India has been requested to submit a report regarding issues related to encroachments, rehabilitation of degraded areas and reported surge in the poaching of one-horned Rhino.

(b) and (c) The Ministry has not received any references from the World Heritage Committee regarding any observation of International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) about categorization of Natural Heritage Sites in India as good or critical. Also, the World Heritage Committee has no provision for listing of World Heritage Sites as such. However, the World Heritage Committee does list sites as 'World Heritage in Danger'. No Natural Heritage Sites in India is currently listed in this list.

### **Benches of National Green Tribunal**

2050. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of the places where benches of National Green Tribunal (NGT) are to be set up; and the names of the places where the branches of NGT are functional;

(b) the reasons for delay in setting up of NGT benches at the identified places; and

(c) the fresh steps taken by Government to make functional all the benches of NGT especially in Andhra Pradesh ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (c) All benches of NGT are functional. Principal bench of NGT is at Delhi. Others are at Pune, Bhopal, Chennai and Kolkata. There is no proposal to set up any more bench of NGT.

### **Illegal cultivation on forest lands**

2051. SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the illegal cultivation due to encroachment on forest lands in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has received any complaints regarding illegal cultivation of forest lands;

(c) if so, the details of such complaints during the last three years, year-wise, State-wise; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to check this trend in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (c) Management and protection of forest area is primarily the responsibility of concerned

State/UT Governments and action is taken to prevent /remove encroachment as per the existing rules and regulations by respective State/UT Governments. As per the reports received from States/UTs, the details of the forest area under encroachment are given in Statement (*See below*). No specific information/complaint regarding illegal cultivation due to encroachment on huge tracts of forest land has been received in the Ministry. However, some States/UTs have reported that the encroached areas in the forests are also being used for cultivation.

(d) Action is taken by the concerned State/UT Governments to prevent/evict encroachments as per the provisions of Indian Forest Act, 1927, Wild Life Protection Act, 1972, Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, and the Acts and Rules of various State Governments. This Ministry provides financial assistance to State/UT Governments under various Centrally Sponsored Schemes including the 'Intensification of Forest Management Scheme' (IFMS), for activities like strengthening of infrastructure *viz.* check posts, buildings for frontline staff, use of modern technology that includes wireless network, remote sensing, geographical information system, information technology, global positioning system (GPS) and differential GPS, improved mobility to the field staff by providing vehicles for patrolling, survey and demarcation of forest areas including digitization of recorded forest areas and construction of boundary pillars etc.

In addition to above, the State/UT Governments take various steps for protection of the forest areas which include patrolling of forest areas, strengthening of the check posts/barriers, use of modern information technology for control of forest offences, demarcation of forest areas and digitization of the recorded forest areas, involvement of local Communities/Joint Forest Management Committees in preventing encroachment on forest land.

### *Statement*

#### *The details of the forest area under encroachment*

Sl.No.	Name of States/UTs	Area of Encroachment (in ha.)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	40561.96
2.	Bihar	356.00
3.	Chhattisgarh	118494.60
4.	Gujarat	34791.00
5.	Goa	Nil
6.	Haryana	184.63
7.	Himachal Pradesh	4600.00

Sl.No.	Name of States/UTs	Area of Encroachment (in ha.)
8.	Jharkhand	27360.21
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	14345.02
10.	Karnataka	81776.80
11.	Kerala	41063.30
12.	Madhya Pradesh	370484.51
13.	Maharashtra	183171.80
14.	Odisha	78505.08
15.	Punjab	7404.00
16.	Rajasthan	31659.53
17.	Tamil Nadu	15142
18.	Telangana	183465.00
19.	Uttar Pradesh	26831.10
20.	Uttarakhand	9656.73
21.	West Bengal	12660.97
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	58626.57
23.	Assam	330385.00
24.	Manipur	1918.37
25.	Meghalaya	9378.00
26.	Mizoram	29933.12
27.	Nagaland	8721.86
28.	Sikkim	3232.87
29.	Tripura	6.77
30.	A and N Islands	4379.36
31.	Chandigarh	14.00
32.	D and N Haveli	614.40
33.	Daman and Diu	87.83
34.	Lakshadweep	Nil
35.	Delhi	629.51
36.	Puducherry	Nil
GRAND TOTAL		1634320.08

**Relaxation for project clearances**

2052. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of projects that have been cleared by the Ministry during the last three years;

(b) the area of tribal land included in these projects; and

(c) whether the Ministry has relaxed any of the provisions in PESA or Forest Act while giving clearances to these projects and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change, since the year 2012, has granted approvals to 3543 projects under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 involving 99,104 ha of forest land which includes the forest land in tribal areas.

The Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change has not issued any Guidelines relaxing any provision in PESA or Forest Act while giving clearance to these projects.

**Overhauling of existing environmental framework**

2053. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:

SHRI D. RAJA:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has completely overhauled the existing environmental governance framework to make it easier to set up industrial or infrastructural projects and also to ensure tougher penalty for those who flout the pollution norms and violate green laws; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) The improvement in systems and rationalization of policy and procedure is an ongoing process. However, the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change has taken initiatives from time to time to simplify and rationalize the environment



clearance process with a view to facilitating timely and objective decision making. The Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change constituted High Level Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri T.S.R. Subramanian, former Cabinet Secretary to Government of India to review various Acts administered by the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change, namely (i) Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, (ii) Forests Conservation Act, 1980, (iii) Indian Forests Act, 1927, (iv) Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, (v) Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and (vi) Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981. Based on the comments received from Central Government, State Governments, Civil Societies etc. the report has been finalised and submitted to the Government and is now in the public domain.

**Set up of Committee to review the environment laws**

2054. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Committee been set up to review the five main environment laws of the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the objective of such an exercise and time frame by which the consultation would conclude;

(c) the details of invitees that have provided inputs to the study over the past few months; and

(d) whether there is a plan to remove all criminal liability for violation of provisions, enumerated in the above mentioned Acts and replace them with civil penalties, and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change *vide* Office Order No.22-15/2014-IA.III dated 29th August, 2014 has constituted High Level Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri T.S.R. Subramanian, former Cabinet Secretary to Government of India to review various Acts administered by the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change, namely (i) Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, (ii) Forests Conservation Act, 1980, (iii) Indian Forests Act, 1927, (iv) Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, (v) Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and (vi) Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 with following Terms of Reference.

- (i) To assess the status of implementation of each of the aforesaid Acts *vis-à-vis* the objectives;
- (ii) To examine and take into account various court orders and judicial pronouncements relating to these Acts;
- (iii) To recommend specific amendments needed in each of these Acts so as to bring them in line with current requirements to meet objectives; and
- (iv) To draft proposed amendments in each of the aforesaid Acts to give effect to the proposed recommendations.

(c) and (d) The comments were received from Central Government, State Governments, Civil Societies etc. based on which the report has been finalised and submitted to the Government and is now in the public domain.

**Forest devastation leading to loss of lives due to natural calamities**

2055. SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) how much loss of life and national wealth happened during last two years and so far this year due to natural calamities;

(b) whether it is to prevent further devastation Government intends to amend acts concerning environment, forests and climate change, if so, with what specific objective;

(c) if not, for what other purpose; and

(d) whether Government would assure that it will not resort to steps which may lead to further deterioration of nature ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) State-wise details of damage due to cyclonic storms, heavy rains, flash floods, landslide, earthquake, etc. during 2012-13, 2013-14 and so far in 2014-15 is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) No, Sir, there is no proposal to amend the laws presently.

(d) The Government programme aims at development with conservation.

Statement

State-wise details of damage due to cyclone/flash floods/landslide/cloudburst etc. during last two years and so far this year

Sl. No.	State/ UTs	2012-13				2013-14				2014-15 (as on 19.11.2014)			
		No. of Human lives lost	No. of cattle heads lost	No. of houses damaged	Crop area affected (lakh hectare)	No. of Human lives lost	No. of cattle heads lost	No. of houses damaged	Crop area affected (lakh hectare)	No. of Human lives lost	No. of cattle heads lost	No. of houses damaged	Crop area affected (lakh hectare)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	61	1858	30973	8.37	60	2517	59639	13.12	61	4777	40379	3.30
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	70	891	1819	0.1254	52	401	2316	2.20	61	1992	2742	0.224
3.	Assam	168	9921	531186	3.28	-	-	-	0.013	90	8962	138000	3.67
4.	Bihar	8	-	1713	0.08	231	6458	156986	4.00	144	28	5621	1.16
5.	Chhattisgarh	5	65	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	199	6053	0.004
6.	Gujarat	26	67	2676	-	186	274	407	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Goa	1	2	34	-	-	-	139	0.04	-	-	41	-
8.	Haryana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.	Himachal Pradesh	29	127	2449	1.57	52	23648	5633	0.53	45	698	1963	0.136
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	-	-	30	74	72574	-	282	61326	253184	6.48

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
11.	Jharkhand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12.	Karnataka	-	-	-	-	86	286	11061	2.27	27	85	11338	0.58
13.	Kerala	47	619	2455	0.172	182	1366	10672	0.11	132	527	8392	0.20
14.	Madhya Pradesh	-	-	-	-	390	1166	22816	9.25	-	-	-	-
15.	Maharashtra	-	-	-	-	365	2164	147369	7.49	151	53	44	-
16.	Manipur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17.	Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	66	8822	10701	0.159
18.	Mizoram	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19.	Nagaland	36	2560	5253	0.97	-	2680	982	0.08	17	2860	14537	0.18
20.	Odhisa	4	-	522	0.02	59	5688	474250	11.00	50	672	83140	3.65
21.	Puducherry	-	15	27	-	1	48	694	0.003	-	-	-	-
22.	Punjab	8	3034	149	0.0271	41	954	9774	4.00	30	127	14494	1.06
23.	Rajasthan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24.	Sikkim	47	105	2780	0.10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25.	Tamil Nadu	15	90	4831	0.173	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26.	Tripura	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	-	1139	0.015
27.	Uttar Pradesh	17	-	1344	0.04326	380	519	54994	7.97	132	107	75564	5.00
28.	Uttarakhand	201	772	5569	0.3854	3547	9470	10625	0.36	66	348	1824	0.013
29.	West Bengal	241	4234	77981	0.02148	183	45285	169296	1.31	169	145	33621	0.508
TOTAL		984	24360	671761	15.337	5845	102998	1210227	63.74	1571	91728	702777	26.34

**Regulation of CRZ violations in Goa**

2056. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether State Government of Goa has submitted any representation seeking regulation of Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) violations in Goa;
- (b) if so, what are the issues raised by the Goa Government in their representation;
- (c) whether it is a fact that number of fishermen residing on the coastal belt of Goa are affected due to CRZ regulations;
- (d) the number of such people affected; and
- (e) the relief measures Government proposes to give to the people likely to be effected if CRZ regulations are enforced, the detail thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (e) The State Government of Goa has submitted representation stating that the dwelling units and permissible structures of traditional inhabitants along the coastal area of Goa, existing as on 01.01.2007, should be protected. The opinion and suggestions from various stakeholders were taken into consideration and the CRZ Notification, 2011 was notified on 06.01.2011 in supersession of Coastal Regulation Zone Notification, 1991. The CRZ Notification, 2011 provides that 'the dwelling units of the traditional coastal communities including fisherfolk, tribals as were permissible under the provisions of the CRZ notification, 1991, but which have not obtained formal approval from concerned authorities under the aforesaid notification shall be considered by the respective Union territory/state CZMAs and the dwelling units shall be regularized subject to the following condition, namely, (i) these are not used for any commercial activity; (ii) these are not sold or transferred to non-traditional coastal community.

**Locations of Eco Task Forces**

2057. SHRI A.U. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of Eco Task Forces that have been constituted in India and the locations thereof;
- (b) the number of retired army personnel who have been absorbed in such Eco Task Forces;
- (c) their performance in comparison to their counterparts in the Forest and Environment Department, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether Government fund and encourage State Governments to constitute such Task Forces in their States, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) Presently, there are 08 Eco Task Forces (ETFs) operating in different parts of the country out of which establishment cost of 6 ETFs are being reimbursed by the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change (MoEF&CC). Details of location of these ETFs are given in statement (*See* below). A total of 2329 retired Army personnel have been reportedly absorbed in the ETF Battalions.

(c) The extent of working area of ETF Battalions is limited as compared to the vast working areas under the State Forest Departments and therefore their performance cannot be compared. The ETFs have been undertaking plantation activities in difficult terrain of the mountains, desert climate characterized by extreme dryness and temperature and disturbed areas. The ETF Battalions have successfully achieved the task of eco-restoration in such areas.

(d) Considering the commendable work done by the ETF Battalions, some State Governments have requested MoEF & CC to financially support them in raising ETF Battalions which could not be considered due to budgetary constraints. However, the State Governments have been encouraged and advised to raise ETF Battalions from their own funding with technical support of the Forest Department as has been done by the States like Delhi, Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh.

*Statement*

<i>Details of locations of Eco Task Forces</i>					
Sl. No.	Units	Location of Battalion HQ	Location of Companies		Funded by
			No. of Companies	Project area	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	127 Inf. Bn. (Ta) Eco Garh Rif	Dehradun (Uttarakhand)	2	Kauthi Bhaundi (Kalsi) Jaunsar Bhaabar, Dehradun (Uttarakhand)	Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change
			2	Dewar Khadodra, Gopeshwar, Chamoli (Uttarakhand)	State Government of Uttarakhand

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	128 Inf. Bn. (TA) Eco Raj Rif	Shri Mohangarh (Rajasthan)	3	General area Shri Mohangarh	Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change
3.	129 Inf. Bn. (TA) Eco Jakli	Samba (Jammu & Kashmir)	1	Tute-Di- Khui, Kanna Chhargal, Jammu and Kashmir	Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change
4.	130 Inf. Bn. (TA) Eco Kumaon	Pithoragarh (Uttarakhand)	2	Baste, and Toli, Pitoragarh, Uttarakhand	Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change
			2	Vishwanath, Almora and Hupli, Pithoragarh, Uttarakhand	State Government of Uttarakhand
5.	132 Inf. Bn. (TA) Eco Rajput	Bhatti Mines, (Delhi)	1	Bhatti Mines, Delhi	Government of Delhi
6.	133 Inf. Bn. (TA) Eco Dogra	Kufri, Shimla (Himachal Pradesh)	2	Tattapani, Mandi and Jalogi, Aut Mandi, Himachal Pradesh	Government of Himachal Pradesh
7.	134 Inf. Bn. (TA) Eco Assam	Gamani, Sonitpur, (Assam)	3	General area Gamani, Charduar, Sonai Rupai and Missamari, Sonitpur, Assam	Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change
8.	135 Inf. Bn. (TA) Eco Assam	Titaguri, Kokrajhar (Assam)	3	Bishmuri and Diglipara, Kokrajhar, Assam	Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change

**Identification of critically endangered species**

2058. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has identified 'Nilgiri Tahr' (Varaiaadu) as critically endangered species;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government has launched 'Recovery Programme for Critically Endangered Species';

(c) if so, the details of funds allocated for 'Nilgiri Tahr' during the last five years; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) The Government has launched 'Recovery Programme for Critically Endangered Species' as a component of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme "Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats" in which states are provided central assistance for undertaking conservation programmes.

(c) and (d) During 2009-10 an amount of ₹ 4.50 lakh was released to the State Government of Tamil Nadu for preparation of Recovery Plan for Nilgiri Tahr in Tamil Nadu and Kerala. No funds have been sought by the States thereafter.

**Pollution level of rivers and rivulets in Goa**

2059. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has made any study regarding the pollution level of rivers and rivulets in Goa; and

(b) if so, the details of the study made and when was this study made, and the findings of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) As per the report 'Status of Water Quality in India-2012' of Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), the State Pollution Control Board of Goa carries out the water quality monitoring of rivers Zuari, Mandovi, Kalna, Valvant, Madai, Khandepar, Talpona, Tiracol, Singuerim, Bicholim, Chapora, Mapusa, Sal, Kushawati and Assonora.



The water quality of these rivers is meeting the desired criteria with respect to Dissolved Oxygen (D.O.) except in River Mapusa near culvert on Mapusa-Panaji highway and in River Sal near Khareband, Margao. Similarly, water quality of these rivers with respect to Bio-chemical Oxygen Demand (BOD), a key indicator of organic pollution, is meeting the desired criteria except in River Mandovi at neighbourhood of Panaji, river Sal at Khareband, Margao; River Mapusa near culvert on Mapusa-Panaji highway; river Chapora near Alorna Fort, Pernem; River Bicholim at Varazan Nagar and River Sal at Pazorkhoni, Cuncolim. However, Total Coliform and Faecal Coliform levels are not meeting the desired water quality criteria at many of the locations.

Exploitation of captive bear

2060. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any reliable and recent data regarding the number of captive bear in the country, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether Government has taken cognizance of the abuse and exploitation of the captive bear that are made to dance in the streets; and
- (c) if so, the measures taken by Government in order to stop the exploitation of these captive bear?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) As per the information available with the Ministry, there are 689 captive bears housed in various zoos in the country. The details are as given below:

Sl.No.	Species	Total
1.	Sloth Bear	473
2.	Himalayan black bear	208
3.	Himalayan brown bear	3
4.	Malayan sun bear	4
5.	European brown bear	1
TOTAL		689

(b) and (c) The Government has taken cognizance of the abuse and exploitation of the captive bear that are made to dance in the streets. The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Government of India on 14th October, 1989 had banned the performance of bears.

The Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change had rescued/seized the dancing bears with the help of State Governments/Union Territories and NGOs and rehabilitated them at the lifetime care facilities established at Keetham, Agra and in the off exhibit areas of various zoos.

**Lack of proper treatment of toxic waste in NCR**

2061. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi and its NCR areas are facing lack of proper treatment of toxic waste;

(b) whether Delhi Government has asked the adjoining States to earmark some land for this purpose to address this serious issue; and

(c) whether it is proposed to take help/guidance from other States that have addressed this issue, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) Except Delhi, all States falling under NCR areas have common Treatment, Storage and Disposal Facilities (TSDFs) for management of hazardous waste generated in NCR region.

(b) and (c) Government of NCT of Delhi has requested Government of Haryana for permission of disposal of hazardous wastes stored/generated in Delhi at Common TSDF at Pali, Haryana. The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) has also written to Government of Haryana *vide* letter dated 16/1/2014 to consider proposal of Government of NCT - Delhi. However, the Government of Haryana has not acceded to the request of Government of NCT of Delhi regarding permission for disposal of hazardous waste stored/generated in Delhi to Common TSDF at Pali (Haryana).

**Tamil fishermen imprisoned in Sri Lanka**

2062. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether still a large number of Tamil fishermen are imprisoned in Sri Lanka;

(b) if so, the number of imprisoned fishermen; and

(c) the measures taken to free them and by when the fishermen could be freed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH): (a) and (b) As on 6 December 2014, there are 38 bonafide Indian fishermen under custody in Sri Lanka on fishery related violations.

(c) Government attaches the highest importance to the safety, security and welfare of Indian fishermen. Government is in constant touch with the Government of Sri Lanka, including at the highest level, to ensure expeditious release and repatriation of the apprehended Indian fishermen along with their fishing vessels from Sri Lanka.

### **Civil nuclear agreement with Australia**

†2063. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a proposal of civil nuclear agreement between India and Australia is pending for last so many years, under which uranium has to be supplied to India by Australia, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the pending proposal of civil nuclear agreement is to be finalized shortly; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and whether it has been discussed during recent visit of Prime Minister to Australia?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH): (a) The Agreement between the Government of India and the Government of Australia on Cooperation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy was signed on 5 September 2014 during the visit of Australian Prime Minister, Mr. Tony Abbott to India.

(b) and (c) It was agreed during the visit of Prime Minister to Australia in November 2014 that both sides would expedite progress towards an early conclusion of the administrative arrangements to implement the Agreement. The process for ratification of the Agreement is under way in the Australian Parliament.

### **Look East Policy**

2064. SHRI RONALD SAPA TLAU: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the 'Look East Policy' of Government and when was it launched;

(b) the latest status of implementation of various components of the policy;

(c) the problems being faced with the speedy implementation of multi-modal road transport from Mizoram to Sittwe, Myanmar, the details thereof;

(d) whether there exist any mechanism whereby Government could speed up its process of implementation without compromising on quality; and

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH ): (a) and (b) Look East Policy was enunciated in early 1990s, marking India's focus on the extended neighbourhood in the ASEAN. India's Look East Policy was originally conceived as an economic initiative and has gained political, strategic and cultural dimensions. We have upgraded our relations to strategic partnerships with Indonesia, Vietnam, Malaysia, Australia and with ASEAN. Apart from ASEAN, ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF), and East Asia Summit (EAS), India has also been engaging in regional fora like Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation (BIMSTEC), Mekong Ganga Cooperation, Indian Ocean Rim Association (IORA) and Asia Cooperation Dialogue (ACD) to advance our regional and global profile to further mutual stakes in peace, prosperity and stability in the Asia-Pacific region.

(c) Due to change in the project parameters of the Kaladan Multi-Modal Transit Transport Project, there has been time and cost overrun.

(d) and (e) Once the Revised Cost Estimate of the Project is approved by the Competent Authority, a competent Project Management Consultant will oversee quality control of the road component of the project and ensure its expeditious implementation.

#### **Pakistan writing to UN about Kashmir issue**

2065. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that Pakistan, to internationalize the Kashmir issue, has written to UN Secretary General on the security situation along the Line of Control and the International Border, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government has taken any step to counter the said move by Pakistan, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH): (a) and (b) Government is aware of Pakistan's continued attempts to highlight the issue of Jammu and Kashmir in the United Nations.

Government continues to take all necessary measures to protect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the nation. The entire State of Jammu and Kashmir is an integral part of the Indian Union. A part of the territory of the State is under the forcible and illegal occupation of Pakistan. Under the Shimla Agreement, India and Pakistan are committed to resolving all outstanding issues, including the issue of Jammu and Kashmir, through a peaceful bilateral dialogue. There is no role whatsoever for a third party.

**Chinese move towards Sri Lanka**

2066. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the China has rapidly expanded its footprint in Sri Lanka, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government is aware that this Chinese move is leading to great security threat to India and its coastal region; and

(c) if so, the steps that have been taken so far by Government to ensure India's securities in the borders and Indian Ocean?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH: (a) Recently, the President of China visited Sri Lanka from 16-17 September, 2014. During the visit, 27 Agreements/MOUs were signed between the two countries. China has been one of the important economic partners of Sri Lanka since the end of the conflict in Sri Lanka in 2009. Sri Lanka-China bilateral trade reached US\$ 3.085 billion in 2013 (second only to India).

(b) and (c) India's relations with other countries stand on their own footing and are independent of the relations of those countries with third countries. Government keeps a constant watch on all relevant developments having a bearing on India's security interests and, in this regard, undertakes all necessary measures to safeguard it.

**Civil nuclear negotiations with Australia**

2067. SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI:

DR T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the current status of civil nuclear negotiations with Australia and the time by which a civil nuclear agreement is likely to be reached;

(b) whether the said agreement may help in overcoming energy requirement and support the growth of clean energy and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the expected increase in electricity generation after the commencement of uranium supply by Australia?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH: (a) The Agreement between the Government of

India and the Government of Australia on Cooperation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy was signed on 5th September 2014. The Agreement is under consideration of the Australian Parliament with regard to its ratification.

(b) The signing of the Agreement opens up the possibilities of long term reliable Uranium supplies that can facilitate sustainable development of nuclear energy including by building up of strategic fuel reserves, thus promoting the growth of clean energy in India's energy mix and strengthening energy security.

(c) India's installed nuclear power generation capacity is projected to increase from just under 5000 MW to 20,000 MW by 2020. Bilateral civil nuclear cooperation agreements with international partners would supplement India's domestic efforts in this regard.

### **Dam on Brahmaputra by China**

2068. SHRI ALOK TIWARI:

SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether China has completed construction of dam on Brahmaputra river which is against the interests of Indians and India as per the recent report;

(b) whether Government has taken up the matter with Chinese Government;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the response of China thereon; and

(d) whether Government would again take up the matter with China to force that no other dam is constructed in future, if so, the details thereof, and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH): (a) to (d) The 'Outline of the Twelfth Five Year Plan for National Economic and Social Development of the People's Republic of China' indicates that three hydropower projects on the main stream of the Brahmaputra River in Tibet Autonomous Region have been approved for implementation by the Chinese authorities. According to reports, one power generating unit of the Zangmu Hydro electric project has been operationalised in November 2014.

In 2006, the two countries established an Expert Level Mechanism on Trans-border Rivers (ELM). The 8th Meeting of the India-China ELM was held in New Delhi in June 2014. During Vice President's visit to China from June 26-30, 2014, the two countries signed the Implementation Plan for Provision of Hydrological Information of the Brahmaputra River in Flood Season by China to India.

During the visit of Chinese President Xi Jinping to India in September 2014, the matter of further strengthening bilateral cooperation on trans-border rivers was discussed and the Joint Statement issued during the visit stated that “The two sides will further strengthen cooperation through the Expert-Level Mechanism on the provision of flood-season hydrological data and emergency management, and exchange views on other issues of mutual interest.”

Government carefully monitors all developments on the Brahmaputra River. As a lower riparian State with considerable established user rights to the waters of the River, India has conveyed its views and concerns to the Chinese authorities, including at the highest levels of the Government of the People’s Republic of China. India has urged China to ensure that the interests of downstream States are not harmed by any activities in upstream areas.

### **Problems during Haj pilgrimage**

2069. SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Haj pilgrims who did their Haj in this year;

(b) whether they faced any problems or inconvenience during the Haj, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government in this regard and the steps being taken by Government for the betterment of Haj pilgrims?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH): (a) The number of Haj pilgrims who performed Haj this year is 1,35,966 (99,966 through Haj Committee of India and 36,000 through Private Tour Operators).

(b) Haj 2014 operation was accomplished smoothly and without any significant problems. However, minor problems like delay in arrival/departure of schedule of flights, inadequate facilities at the place of stay and issues regarding local transportation were observed.

(c) It has been the constant endeavor of the Government and the Haj Committee of India to keep making improvements in the arrangements for the Haj pilgrims and provide them with better facilities after taking into account the feedback received from all concerned.

The steps envisaged for problem-free travel of Haj pilgrims during Haj 2015 are as follows:

(i) To improve amenities for pilgrims in buildings in Makkah and Madinah.

- (ii) To streamline air travel arrangement of Hajis by ensuring effective management for timely arrival and departure of flights.
- (iii) To improve catering facilities in Madinah.
- (iv) To strengthen medical services for Haj pilgrims.
- (v) To strengthen arrangements for transportation of Hajis to Haram and back who are accommodated in Azizia.
- (vi) Upgradation of the Mobile phone Application - “Indian Haj Accommodation Locator” with more information for pilgrims.

### **Meeting of SAARC Culture Ministers**

2070. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether India has hosted South Asian Association for Regional Co-operation (SAARC) Culture Ministers meeting recently;
- (b) if so, the details of the discussions held therein;
- (c) the names of the countries whose Culture Minister attended the meeting; and
- (d) the details of decisions arrived at the meeting and the benefits likely to accrue to India and other countries as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH): (a) Yes. The 3rd Meeting of the SAARC Ministers of Culture was held in New Delhi on September 25, 2014.

(b) Issues of cooperation in such areas as Libraries, Archives, Museums, Performing Arts and Cultural Festivals were discussed during the meeting.

(c) Culture Ministers of Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka and India attended the meeting.

(d) The meeting adopted “The Delhi Resolution” and the “SAARC Agenda for Culture”. It also decided to:

- (i) Designate Bamiyan (Afghanistan) as the SAARC Cultural Capital for 2015-16
- (ii) Declare 2016-17, as the SAARC Year of Cultural Heritage
- (iii) Launch a dedicated SAARC Website on Culture
- (iv) Establish a SAARC Cultural Heritage Committee (SHC)

The decisions will help preserve and promote the rich cultural heritage of SAARC region.



**Discussion over Kashmir issue in UK**

2071. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the UK House of Commons has debated political and humanitarian situation in Kashmir in the recent past, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has registered its protest with Government of the UK in this regard;

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

(d) the steps Government is taking so that internal issues of the country are not debated in the foreign parliaments/any other international fora?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH: (a) to (d) A debate on the “Political and humanitarian situation in Kashmir” was held in the UK House of Commons on Sep 11, 2014. Around 20 MPs attended/participated in the debate.

The Government of India has expressed its concern on the issue at different levels with the UK Government, which has stated that this is part of the Parliamentary process where Parliamentarians express their views on any matter.

Government’s consistent and principled position is that the entire State of Jammu and Kashmir is an integral part of the Union of India. A part of the territory of the State is under the forcible and illegal occupation of Pakistan. Under the Shimla Agreement, India and Pakistan are committed to resolving all outstanding issues, including the issue of Jammu and Kashmir, through a peaceful bilateral dialogue. There is no role whatsoever for a third party.

**PMs visit to Japan**

2072. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister has recently visited Japan, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the matter of Japanese assistance to create smart cities in India has been come for discussion and the details thereof; and

(c) the bilateral ties and trade discussions and other matters focused in the meeting, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH: (a) to (c) Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi paid an official visit to Japan from August 30 to September 03, 2014 for the annual summit meeting. Prime Minister visited Kyoto and Tokyo in Japan. In Tokyo, the two PMs had a restricted meeting followed by delegation level talks. PM had an audience with the Emperor. A number of Japanese Ministers and leaders of political parties called on Prime Minister Modi. During the visit 6 agreements were signed, which also included 'Confirmation of the intention regarding the Partner City Affiliation between City of Varanasi (Republic of India) and City of Kyoto (Japan)'. Prime Minister Modi briefed Prime Minister Abe on his initiative for Smart Cities and renewal of heritage cities, including the city of Varanasi. Prime Minister Abe expressed Japan's willingness to support this objective. The two Prime Ministers welcomed the progress in the ongoing flagship projects of India-Japan economic partnership, such as the Western Dedicated Freight Corridor (DFC), Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC), Chennai-Bengaluru Industrial Corridor (CBIC) and committed to accelerate their implementation. Prime Minister Modi invited Japanese investments in the development of new smart cities and industrial parks along these corridors.

During the visit, the bilateral relationship was upgraded to Special Strategic and Global Partnership and a new India-Japan Investment Promotion Partnership was launched, under which Japan conveyed its intention to invest 3.5 trillion yen of public-private investment in India over five year period as well as to double the number of Japanese companies operating in India. Defence equipment and technology was identified as a new major area of cooperation. During the visit, the Japanese side also agreed to removal of six Indian entities from the Japanese foreign-end user list. The two sides agreed to strengthen their cooperation and collaboration in several areas including in energy, LNG, railways, infrastructure, smart cities, science and technology and in promoting people to people exchanges.

### **Organising of Festival of India by ICCR**

2073. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is organizing 'Festival of India' in various parts of the world;

(b) if so, the details of the countries in which 'Festival of India' was organized by the Indian Council for Cultural Relation (ICCR); and

(c) the details of funds spent on this festival during the last five years?

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

(b) and (c) Details of 'Festival of India' organized by ICCR in last five years are as follows:

Year	Name of Festival	Country	Expenditure (₹ in lakhs)
2009-10	Festival of India	Russia	419
	Festival of India	Argentina	30
2010-11	Festival of India	China	568
	Festival of India- Namaste France	France	121
	Festival of India	Argentina	33
	Mini Festival of India	Spain	29
	Year of India	USA & Canada	380
2011-12	Festival of India	South Korea	150
	Festival of India	Brazil	161
	Festival of India	Iran	19
	Festival of India	Russia	42
	Festival of India	Saudi Arabia	25
2012-13	Year of India	Germany	323
2013-14	Europalia. India 2014	Belgium	1278

#### **Problems in nuclear trade with US over liability**

2074. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and the United States held discussions recently about the problems in nuclear trade, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether trade had been blocked over US concerns on India's suppliers liability clause; and

(c) whether India has already been able to cross similar hurdles with France and Russia?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH: (a) and (b) Yes. During the recent visit of the Prime Minister to the United States, the two sides agreed to establish a Contact Group

on advancing the implementation of civil nuclear energy co-operation. The Contact Group will discuss all implementation issues including liability.

(c) Implementation of nuclear power projects with France and Russia is also being taken forward in accordance with the relevant bilateral agreements. The General Framework Agreement for Units 3 and 4 at Kudankulam was signed on April 10, 2014. Commercial negotiations between Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited (NPCIL) and AREVA, France on the Jaitapur project are similarly under way.

**Status of construction of Nalanda international university**

†2075. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the present status of the construction work of Nalanda international university;
- (b) whether the project work is lagging behind the schedule and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of the funds allocated by Government for this project; and
- (d) whether Government has fixed some final date for the construction work as well as the creation of resources and facilities for the university?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH): (a) The construction of compound wall to protect the land from encroachment has been completed in July 2013 and the first phase of construction on site is expected to begin by the last quarter of 2014-15.

(b) The university planned to construct a Net Zero Energy Consumption campus which required wider consultation for preparing the brief for the launch of the Global Design Competition in November 2012. The winner of the competition was declared in the first week of May 2013 by an International Jury. In July 2013, the Expenditure Finance Committee scrutinised the budgetary support envisaged in EdCIL's detailed project report (DPR). The CCEA approval for the quantum of GOI assistance was conveyed in January 2014. Thereafter the University appointed the Architects and also signed a formal contract with them in May 2014.

(c) The Government has approved budgetary support of ₹ 2727.10 crores out of which 1749.65 crores is for non-recurring expenditure and ₹ 977.45 crores is for recurring expenditure during the period 2010-11 to 2021-22.

(d) The budgetary support towards capital expenditure during the establishment

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

phase of the university runs till the year 2020-21. The University has informed that completion of the Phase I of the construction is expected to be achieved by September 2017 as projected by the architects.

### **Energy linkages between Central and South Asia**

2076. SHRI PANKAJ BORA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received a foreign proposal to complete the energy linkages between Central and South Asia; and

(b) if so, the details and the conditions thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH): (a) and (b) No such proposal has been received recently. However, Government has been keen to secure energy resources abroad and to diversify sources of energy supply, in view of our dependence on imported fossil fuels. In this context, Government has been exploring possibilities of supply of hydrocarbons from Central Asia, particularly supply of natural gas through pipelines. The Turkmenistan-Afghanistan-Pakistan-India (TAPI) gas pipeline project is being actively pursued and negotiations for the same are at an advanced stage. India is also exploring the possibility, if any, of transportation of hydrocarbons through pipeline route with Kazakhstan.

### **Issues relating to H1 B visa**

2077. SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the issue relating to H1 B visa and curtailing the number of Indians to be allowed to US as also the steep increase in processing fee was taken up by India during PM's recent visit to US, if so, the outcome thereof; and

(b) if not, whether Government agrees with the restrictive policy of US in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH): (a) India has been consistently taking up issues relating to H1 B visas with the US Government at all levels from time to time. During Prime Minister's visit to the United States from September 26-30, 2014, bilateral, regional and global Issues of mutual interest, which *inter alia* includes, strengthening of people-to-people contacts and promoting trade and investment, were discussed. In the Joint Statement issued on September 30, 2014, "*both India and the US recognized in*

*particular the contribution of the Indian and US Information Technology (IT) industry and the IT-enabled service industry in strengthening India-US trade and investment relations.”*

In the meetings of India-US Trade Policy Forum held in New Delhi on November 24-25, 2014, the issues relating to H1 B visa were strongly taken up by India. As per the India and United States Joint Statement on the Trade Policy Forum issued on November 25, 2014, “*India and the United States decided to continue their engagement on visa issues, and the United States took note of India's interest in ensuring easier access for Indian professionals in the United States.*”

(b) Does not arise.

### **Regional agreement on trans-border insurgency**

2078. SHRI K.C. TYAGI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there exists a regional agreement among South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) countries on trans-border insurgency, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) if so, whether Government has also taken up the issue with the Nepalese Government and if so, the response of that Government?

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

(b) India maintains regular dialogue with Nepal on security related issues, including cross-border insurgency. Security issues of mutual concern are discussed with the Government of Nepal at various bilateral mechanisms, including the regular Home Secretary-level talks, the Joint Working Group on Border Management, Bilateral Consultative Group on Security Issues and the Border Districts Coordination Committee Meetings at the local level. The Government of Nepal has assured that it will not allow its territory to be used for any activity against India.

### **Issues discussed in SAARC**

2079. SHRI K.C. TYAGI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the issues discussed in the recently held South Asia Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) Meeting among India, Pakistan and Bangladesh. If so, details thereof; and

(b) the salient features of the decisions taken/agreements signed in the meeting?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH): (a) No country specific discussion took place at 18th SAARC Summit held in Kathmandu on 26-27 November 2014. General issues such as economic and financial cooperation, energy, environment, security, agriculture, education, connectivity, science and technology, rationalisation of SAARC regional centres and engagement with observers were discussed.

(b) The Kathmandu Declaration with the theme "Deeper Integration for Peace and Prosperity" was adopted at the Summit. The SAARC Framework Agreement on Energy Cooperation (Electricity) was also signed. This Agreement would facilitate cooperation in cross border trade of electricity on voluntary basis among SAARC member countries, and enable buying/selling entities to negotiate the terms, security and tenure of electricity trade.

#### **Nuclear cooperation agreement with the European Union**

†2080. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is engaged in talks with the European Union (EU) to sign a civil nuclear cooperation agreement;

(b) whether the European Union is cooperating with India on various aspects like environment, sustainable growth, renewable energy and clean technology or whether any agreement has been signed in this connection together with mutual cooperation, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether India has signed nuclear agreements with Russia, Kazakhstan, United Kingdom, South Korea, Mongolia and France and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Yes Sir. India is engaged in talks with the European Union (EU) for an "Agreement between the European Atomic Energy Community and the Government of the Republic of India for R&D Cooperation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy".

(b) Under the India-EU Joint Action Plan of 2005, which was reviewed in 2008, India and EU cooperate in a wide range of areas, including environment, sustainable development, renewable energy and clean technology. Joint Mechanism and Declarations in these areas include:-

- (i) An India-EU Joint Work Programme on Energy, Clean Technology Development, and Climate Change adopted in 2008;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (ii) Joint Declaration on enhanced cooperation in Energy signed in 2012;
- (iii) An India-EU Energy Panel with Joint Working Groups on coal and clean coal conversion technologies, energy efficiency and renewable energy and fusion energy;

India and EU also cooperate on environmental issues through an India-EU Environment Forum and a Joint Working Group on Environment.

(c) Among the countries mentioned, Government of India has signed following bilateral civil nuclear energy cooperation agreements with the following countries:-

- (i) Agreement with the French Republic on the Development of Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy signed on 30 September 2008.
- (ii) Agreement with the Russian Federation on Cooperation in the Construction of Additional Nuclear Power Plant Units at Kudankulam site as well as in the Construction of Russian designed Nuclear Power Plants at new sites in the Republic of India signed on 05 December 2008; and Agreement on Cooperation in the use of Atomic Energy for Peaceful Purposes signed on 12 March 2010.
- (iii) Agreement with the Republic of Korea for Cooperation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy signed on 25 July 2011.
- (iv) Memorandum of Understanding between Department of Atomic Energy, Government of India and the Nuclear Energy Agency, Regulatory Agency of the Government of Mongolia on cooperation in the field of Peaceful Use of Radioactive Minerals and Nuclear Energy signed on 14 September 2009.

### **Renewal of passport through Indian Missions**

2081. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has noticed about the difficulty in renewal of the passports of Indians staying abroad through the Indian Missions in respective countries; and

(b) if so, whether Government take steps to simplify the formalities to help the Indian citizens?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH): (a) and (b) The passports of Indians staying abroad are re-issued through local Indian Missions/Posts as per the prescribed rules and procedures. The Government has not noticed any specific difficulty being faced by citizens in renewal of their passports overseas.



**Pacts on procurement of Uranium**

†2082. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any pacts relating to procurement of Uranium have been signed during the Prime Minister's foreign tours;

(b) if so, the names of the countries, the pacts have been signed with as well as and the quantity of uranium to be procured; and

(c) whether any proposal to procure uranium from other countries too is under consideration, and if so, the names of such countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH): (a) and (b) No; Does not arise.

(c) India has signed civil nuclear cooperation agreements with France, United States, Russia, Namibia, Canada, Argentina, Kazakhstan, Republic of Korea, Czech Republic and Australia; A Memorandum of Understanding on civil nuclear cooperation has been signed with Mongolia and a joint declaration has been signed with United Kingdom.

**Pakistan indulging in anti-India propaganda**

†2083. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that Pakistani High Commission situated in other countries are indulging in anti-India propaganda and are providing protection to terrorists;

(b) if so, the number of such cases that have come to the notice of Government during the last three years; and

(c) whether Government has raised or proposes to raise these issues with the concerned countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH): (a) to (c) Government is aware of the attempts by Pakistan to step-up anti-India propaganda around the world in order to divert international attention from its continued policy of sponsoring and using terrorist groups against India.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Government has been highlighting the issue appropriately in international fora. Due to these strong and purposive international engagements, the international community fully recognizes Pakistan's links with terror groups.

### **Bilateral dialogues with Pakistan**

†2084. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the issues taken up/discussed in the bilateral dialogues between India and Pakistan during the past one year and the level of these engagements, the details of the likely dialogues/meeting in future;

(b) whether the issues discussed and the agreements signed have been implemented; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH): (a) to (c) The Commerce Ministers of India and Pakistan met on January 18, 2014 on the margins of SAARC business leaders conclave in New Delhi, the then External Affairs Minister met the Advisor to the PM on National Security and Foreign Affairs of Pakistan in Male on the sidelines of the SAARC Foreign Ministers meeting in Male on February 20, 2014 and the Prime Ministers of India and Pakistan met in New Delhi on May 27, 2014 during the latter's visit to New Delhi to attend the swearing in ceremony of the new Government, in addition to official level meetings which take place under various bilateral agreements and arrangements concerning amongst other things management of the International Border and LoC in Jammu and Kashmir, water sharing and coordination between the Custom organizations.

During the dialogues at the political level India's commitment to establishing good neighborly ties with Pakistan including moving ahead with normalization of bilateral trade relations as per the September 2012 bilateral road map was reiterated. In the meeting on May 27, 2014 Prime Minister also underlined the importance of maintaining an environment free from terrorism and violence including ensuring progress on the Mumbai terror attack trials in Pakistan, and to ensure peace and tranquility along the IB and the sanctity of the LoC.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Utilization of surplus cash lying in banks for PSUs**

2085. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to utilize surplus cash of the State owned enterprises including those of Maharatnas and Navratnas lying idle in banks for PSUs, if so, the facts and details thereof;

(b) whether Government propose to study in depth such proposal and also to prepare feasibility report; and

(c) if so, views of various other Ministries in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA): (a) to (c) Decision on utilization of surplus funds are taken by the Board of respective Central Public Sector Enterprises, as per their delegated financial powers on case to case basis. The Government has delegated enhanced financial and operational powers in the areas of capital expenditure, investment in joint venture/subsidiaries, human resources management etc, to Boards of Maharatna, Navaratna and other profit making (CPSEs).

**Slowdown in setting up of new heavy industries**

2086. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been slowdown in setting up of new heavy industries in the country; if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether it is a fact that many new big industrial projects and FDIs have been cancelled recently; and

(c) the steps Government has taken to address the issue, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA): (a) to (c) Since 'Industry' is a State subject, no centralized data is maintained in this regard, in this Department. Under the liberalized economic environment, investment decisions are taken by the entrepreneurs based on techno-economic considerations, which *inter alia* also depend on the initiatives of the State/UT Governments in creating conducive environment by way of providing infrastructural facilities and other incentives. The Central Government supplements their efforts to the extent possible by providing support/incentives under its various schemes.

**Fresh guidelines on Corporate Social Responsibility**

2087. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any fresh guidelines on Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) are issued to Central Public Sector Enterprises, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether priorities have been given to safe drinking water for all, provision of toilets, health and sanitation, especially in the areas surrounding the industry, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether CPSE would adopt any village for development, as part of CSR activities; and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA): (a) Department of Public Enterprises (DPE) has issued Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and Sustainability Guidelines -2014 for Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) in October 2014. The guidelines are meant to supplement the Companies (CSR Policy) Rules, 2014 issued by Ministry of Corporate Affairs under the Companies Act, 2013.

(b) In Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013, which lists the activities which may be taken up under CSR by companies, items such as promoting health care, including preventive health care and sanitation, contribution to Swachh Bharat Kosh set-up by the Central Government for the promotion of sanitation, and making available safe drinking water find mention. DPE Guidelines issued in October, 2014 also provide that CPSEs should give priority to the issues which are of foremost concern in the national development agenda, like safe drinking water for all, provision of toilets especially for girls, health and sanitation, education, etc.

Section 135 of Companies Act, 2013 dealing with CSR provides that the company shall give preference to the local area and areas around it where it operates, for spending the amount earmarked for CSR activities. This is reiterated in DPE Guidelines issued in October 2014.

(c) The Boards of Directors of CPSEs select CSR activities as per the list of items provided in Schedule-VII of the Act. It has also been clarified that the entries in the Schedule VII must be interpreted liberally so as to capture the essence of the subjects enumerated in the said Schedule and are intended to cover wide range of activities.

**Capacity expansion of PSUs**

2088. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has prepared roadmap of capacity expansion of cash rich PSUs; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA): (a) Under the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU), which is a mutually negotiated agreement between the management of the Central Public Sector Enterprise (CPSE) and its Administrative Ministry/Department, annual targets are fixed for different financial and non-financial parameters. As per extant Guidelines “CPSEs are encouraged to make capital expenditure (CAPEX) and include it as a parameter in MoU. This parameter is included for CPSEs which have accumulated cash surpluses and there is a need/demand for capacity addition and management considers it as necessary/viable”.

(b) 58 CPSEs have taken CAPEX as a MoU target in the year 2014-15.

**New industries in Jharkhand**

2089. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of Public Sector Undertaking (PSUs) of Central Government in Jharkhand has been closed down, if so, the reasons for their closure;

(b) whether Government has taken any decision to set up new industries in the State; and

(c) if so, the name of the agency through which these industries would be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI G. M. SIDDESHWARA): (a) As per information available in Public Enterprises Survey 2012-13 which was laid in the Parliament in respective years, no Central Public sector enterprises (CPSEs) has been closed in the State of Jharkhand during these three years.

(b) and (c) The decision of setting up new CPSEs, are taken by the concerned administrative Ministries.

**Efforts of Chhattisgarh for getting environmental clearance**

†2090. DR. BHUSHAN LAL JANGDE: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Chhattisgarh has to make special efforts for getting environmental clearance for its industrial projects;

(b) whether industrial development activities can be accelerated by providing special package to Chhattisgarh; and

(c) whether registered official headquarter of National Mineral Development Corporation (NMDC) of Chhattisgarh can be opened in Raipur which is located in Hyderabad at present ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA): (a) Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change has informed that all projects including industrial projects from Chhattisgarh are granted Environmental Clearance (EC) as per the provisions of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Notification 2006, wherein a time limit has been stipulated for grant of EC.

(b) Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion has informed that there is no such proposal under consideration of Government for Chhattisgarh. However, industry being a state subject, States are free to devise policies to boost industrial development.

(c) Ministry of Steel has informed that NMDC is a multi-unit, multi-product locational organization operating its mines in the States of Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh and Karnataka. NMDC is having its offices in Andhra Pradesh, Odisha, Delhi, Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra, West Bengal and Tamil Nadu and head office in Hyderabad which is looking after its policies and activities in the country and abroad. Present location of head office in Hyderabad is in no way hindrance to the community development of Chhattisgarh.

**Proposal to form a Single holding company**

2091. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering a proposal to form a Single holding company for all Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) and to give more powers to top management of CPSUs; and

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the details thereof;

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI ANANT GEETE): (a) and (b) The Government has already delegated financial and operational powers to the Boards of Maharatna, Navratna, Miniratna and other profit making Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs). The Government has not taken any decision with regard to formation of a single holding company for all CPSEs.

**Proposal to form a joint venture company**

2092. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:

SHRI D. RAJA:

Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering a proposal to form a joint venture company to revive sick public sector companies; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA): (a) and (b) The concerned administrative Ministries/Departments prepare proposals for revival of Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) under their administrative control on case-to-case basis which may include revival as a CPSE/ revival through joint venture/disinvestment/ outright sale/merger, etc.

**Transit homes for migrants in metro cities**

2093. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to launch any rental/transit housing scheme for providing shelter to migrants and the homeless for short periods in various metro cities, if so, details thereof and by when it would be started; and

(b) whether Government has set any target for making such affordable housing structure in the country for the next five years, if so, details in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION [SHRI BABUL SUPRIA (BABUL SUPRIYO) BARAL]:

(a) and (b) The Government has set the target of providing houses to all by 2022 as announced in the President's Address to Joint Session of both the Houses of Parliament on 9th June, 2014. Accordingly, this Ministry after making consultations with various stakeholders including State Governments, industry associations etc. is in the process of formulating a new Scheme for 'Housing for All' by 2022 in the urban areas. The Scheme, at present, is at appraisal stage by Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC).

### **Rehabilitation of slum dwellers**

2094. SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of people living in slums in sub-human condition, State-wise;

(b) the target set for rehabilitation of such slum dwellers in each State for the last five years;

(c) the achievement against such targets under various slums rehabilitation schemes/measures, State-wise; and

(d) the reasons for low achievement in large number of States, State-wise and the steps taken and/or contemplated by the present government to expedite rehabilitation of slum dwellers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION [SHRI BABUL SUPRIA (BABUL SUPRIYO) BARAL]:

(a) As per Census of 2011 figures, a total of 654.9 lakh people live in slums in the country. State-wise details is given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) and (c) 'Slum' including its rehabilitation is State subject. However, Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation implements Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) components of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JnNURM) and Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) schemes for assisting State Governments to address the issue of rehabilitation of slums. BSUP and IHSDP components of JnNURM have been extended upto 31st March, 2015 only for completing projects sanctioned till 31st March, 2012.

A total of 1517 projects with a total project cost of ₹ 34,847.68 crores and Central Share of ₹ 18,807.62 crores have been approved for construction/up-gradation of total 13,36,190 Dwelling Units (DUs) under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission(JnNURM), out of which 8,61,370 have been completed.



Implementation phase of RAY was approved in September, 2013. Under RAY, a total of 225 projects involving central share of ₹ 4689.16 crore for construction of 1,60,931 Dwelling Units (DUs) have been approved, out of which 2270 DUs have been completed.

State-wise details of projects under JnNURM & RAY schemes are given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(d) Important reasons for low achievements in some States are cost escalations, difficulties in making slum residents temporarily relocate in the case of *in-situ* projects and lack of availability of encumbrance free land. States/UTs have been advised to bear cost escalation and ensure encumbrance free land at the time of project preparation along with consent of slum dwellers in case of relocation.

Government has set the target for providing pucca houses to all by 2022 as announced in the President's address to Joint Session of both the Houses of Parliament on 9th June 2014. The scheme, at present, is at consultation stage with Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC).

### ***Statement***

#### *State-wise slum population in India as per census-2011*

State/UTs	Slum Population (in lakh)
Andhra Pradesh	101.9
Arunachal Pradesh	0.2
Assam	2.0
Bihar	12.4
Chhattisgarh	19.0
Goa	0.3
Gujarat	16.8
Haryana	16.6
Himachal Pradesh	0.6
Jammu and Kashmir	6.6
Jharkhand	3.7
Karnataka	32.9

State/UTs	Slum Population (in lakh)
Kerala	2.0
Madhya Pradesh	56.9
Maharashtra	118.5
Manipur	NS
Meghalaya	0.6
Mizoram	0.8
Nagaland	0.8
Odisha	15.6
Punjab	14.6
Rajasthan	20.7
Sikkim	0.3
Tamil Nadu	58.0
Tripura	1.4
Uttar Pradesh	62.4
Uttarakhand	4.9
West Bengal	64.2
A & N Islands	0.1
Chandigarh	1.0
D and N Haveli	NS
Daman and Diu	NS
Delhi	17.9
Lakshadweep	NS
Puducherry	1.4
India	654.9

*Note:* 'NS' indicates slum not reported.

*Source:* Census of India 2011, Primary Census Abstract for Slum.

Statement  
Target and Achievement for rehabilitation of slum dwellers in each State under JnNURM and RAY  
(as on 26<sup>th</sup> Nor 2014)

Sl. No.	Name of State/ UT	No. of Projects Approved		Central Share Approved (₹ in crore)		Cumulative Central Share Released (₹ in crore)		Target Houses Sanctioned		Achievement Houses Completed	
		JnNURM	RAY	JnNURM	RAY	JnNURM	RAY	JnNURM	RAY	JnNURM	RAY
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	A and N Island	1	-	8.9	-	5.53	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Andhra Pradesh	66	6	1,071.60	77.81	1,085.79	32.87	75,565	2,850	58,991	-
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	4	4	63.42	77.39	58.94	27.77	1,172	1,536	276	-
4.	Assam	18	1	147.13	1	88.85	-	7,478	24	2,936	-
5.	Bihar	35	7	385.86	297.72	311.70	11451	29,103	11,276	3,721	-
6.	Chandigarh (UT)	4	-	300.94	-	379.02	-	17,696	-	12,736	-
7.	Chhattisgarh	27	8	466.57	121.04	370.06	41.8	35,748	4,313	17,322	-
8.	D and N Haveli	2	-	3.34	-	1.67	-	144	-	-	-
9.	Daman and Diu	1	-	0.51	-	0.29	-	14	-	14	-
10.	Delhi	16	-	1,155.44	-	1,085.27	-	55,124	-	22,924	-
11.	Goa	0	-	-	-	1.85	-	-	-	-	-
12.	Gujarat	67	18	1,239.17	391.58	1,154.16	127.84	1,36,334	15,944	1,11,002	864
13.	Haryana	25	7	218.54	350.29	220.14	108.94	13,223	7,842	12,162	-
14.	Himachal Pradesh	8	1	53.38	27.62	45.31	9.21	2,010	300	770	-
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	54	1	247.19	17.81	160.38	6.26	14,208	369	5,871	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
16.	Jharkhand	17	5	144.34	107.32	169.17	41.18	10,532	4,319	4,408	-
17.	Karnataka	52	41	630.54	1,038.84	605.79	382.75	45,355	36,554	41,243	-
18.	Kerala	60	5	399.42	66.06	379.08	25.38	45,826	2,118	32,755	50
19.	Lakshadweep	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20.	Madhya Pradesh	71	18	393.36	464.53	458.01	175.55	38,595	15,760	26,332	-
21.	Maharashtra	177	-	3,948.89	-	3,246.18	-	2,24,970	-	97,911	-
22.	Manipur	7	-	76.26	-	76.26	-	4,079	-	3,706	-
23.	Meghalaya	6	-	62.78	-	51.91	-	1,680	-	224	-
24.	Mizoram	11	1	109.51	9.49	109.51	3.16	3,046	142	2,649	-
25.	Nagaland	3	3	146.90	41.68	135.52	16.23	6,265	1,054	4,611	-
26.	Odisha	44	18	238.23	352.56	210.00	125.86	15,027	13,332	9,160	-
27.	Puducherry	4	-	88.67	-	40.75	-	3,396	-	694	-
28.	Punjab	8	2	67.88	14.19	137.19	3.78	7,109	680	3,586	-
29.	Rajasthan	69	21	627.12	473.96	667.15	195.73	45,077	17,236	16,139	1,356
30.	Sikkim	4	-	46.98	-	46.98	-	293	-	235	-
31.	Tamil Nadu	145	16	1,445.73	140.09	1,402.57	54.35	1,29,987	5,035	93,710	-
32.	Telangana	56	7	949.78	161.56	954.54	20.25	86,366	5,960	71,772	-
33.	Tripura	6	4	52.01	77.92	52.01	-	3,371	3,005	3,211	-
34.	Uttar Pradesh	226	18	1,424.20	279.22	1,594.78	109.31	83,477	8,409	55,636	-
35.	Uttarakhand	29	7	99.73	65.11	101.25	24.86	4,941	1,581	2,095	-
36.	West Bengal	204	6	2,493.31	34.34	2,282.72	11.58	1,88,979	1,292	1,42,568	-
GRAND TOTAL:		1,517	225	18,807.62	4,689.16	17,69.34	1,659.18	13,36,190	1,60,931	8,61,370	2,270

**Homeless in cities of Uttar Pradesh**

†2095. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that there has been increase in urban poverty and it is further increasing due to migration of people from rural areas in the recent years;

(b) if so, whether Government is also aware that a large number of people are homeless in these cities;

(c) the ratio of the number of homeless people living in these cities to the number of the people living in major cities of Uttar Pradesh; and

(d) the estimated number of housing units needed for these poor people and the steps Government proposes to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION [SHRI BABUL SUPRIA (BABUL SUPRIYO) BARAL]:

(a) As per the poverty estimates released by the Planning Commission, the percentage of population below poverty line in urban areas has declined from 25.7 per cent in 2004-05 to 13.7 per cent in 2011-12.

(b) to (d) Primary responsibility of providing shelters to homeless is of the States and UTs. Survey to estimate number of homeless and requirement of houses is also made by the State and UTs. Survey of homeless in Uttar Pradesh is not available. In order to supplement the initiatives taken by State/UT Governments, Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation has introduced a new Scheme namely 'Shelter for Urban Homeless (SUH)' to provide permanent shelters with basic facilities to urban homeless as a component of the National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM). This scheme is applicable in all the District Headquarter towns and other towns having population of one lakh or more.

As per the guidelines of the scheme, the State/UT Governments can utilize the funds released under National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM) for construction, operation and maintenance of shelter for urban homeless as per their requirement.

**Assistance for housing in Gujarat and Chhattisgarh**

2096. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government propose to give financial assistance for land required for housing projects for urban poor in Gujarat and Chhattisgarh;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether Government is considering to revise unit cost of housing project keeping in view the price escalation in building material and labour cost; and

(c) whether there would be an additional assistance for the projects attracting cost over-run issues ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION [SHRI BABUL SUPRIA (BABUL SUPRIYO) BARAL]:

(a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) No, Sir. There is no proposal for revising cost of unit under existing schemes. Government of India is not providing additional assistance for the projects affected by cost escalation. State Governments/Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) are expected to fund cost escalation, if any.

### **Urban poverty in Chhattisgarh**

†2097. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the urban poverty is declining in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the number of people living below poverty line in the country including Chhattisgarh, State-wise;

(c) the details of the schemes introduced by the Government to alleviate the urban poverty and create employment opportunities; and

(d) whether the expected results have not been achieved from the said schemes and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION [SHRI BABUL SUPRIA (BABUL SUPRIYO) BARAL]:

(a) and (b) As per the poverty estimates released by the Planning Commission, the percentage of population below poverty line in urban areas has declined from 25.7 per cent in 2004-05 to 13.7 per cent in 2011-12. A Statement showing State-wise population Below Poverty Line (BPL) in urban areas in the country including Chhattisgarh for the year 2011-12 is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) The Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation had been implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) since 1997 which has been restructured into National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM) since September, 2013. It aims at organizing urban poor in Self Help Groups (SHGs),

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

imparting skill training to urban poor for self and wage employment and helping them to set up self-employment ventures by providing credit at subsidized rates of interest. In addition, shelters for urban homeless and infrastructure for street vendors can also be taken up under this Mission.

(d) Under Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY)/National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM) since inception, upto 31st October 2014, a total of 15,75,328 beneficiaries have been assisted for setting up self-employment ventures, 37,37,669 persons have been provided skill training and 6,75,429 women beneficiaries have been assisted for setting up Group micro enterprises.

### *Statement*

*State-wise number of persons Below Poverty Line (BPL) in  
urban areas for the year 2011-12*

Sl No.	States/UTs	No. of persons (in lakhs)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	17.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.70
3.	Assam	9.20
4.	Bihar	37.80
5.	Chhattisgarh	15.20
6.	Delhi	16.50
7.	Goa	0.40
8.	Gujarat	26.90
9.	Haryana	9.40
10.	Himachal Pradesh	0.30
11.	Jammu & Kashmir	2.50
12.	Jharkhand	20.20
13.	Karnataka	37.00
14.	Kerala	8.50
15.	Madhya Pradesh	43.10
16.	Maharashtra	47.40
17.	Manipur	2.80
18.	Meghalaya	0.60
19.	Mizoram	0.40

Sl No.	States/UTs	No. of persons (in lakhs)
20.	Nagaland	1.00
21.	Odisha	12.40
22.	Punjab	9.80
23.	Rajasthan	18.70
24.	Sikkim	0.10
25.	Tamil Nadu	23.40
26.	Tripura	0.80
27.	Uttar Pradesh	118.80
28.	Uttarakhand	3.40
29.	West Bengal	43.80
30.	A & N Islands	0.00
31.	Chandigarh	2.30
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.30
33.	Daman and Diu	0.30
34.	Lakshadweep	0.02
35.	Puducherry	0.60
ALL INDIA		531.20

#### **Scheme for slum dwellers**

2098. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state whether Ministry has any scheme to eradicate slums by building proper houses for slum dwellers and providing them with jobs, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION [SHRI BABUL SUPRIA ( BABUL SUPRIYO ) BARAL]: Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation is implementing Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) components of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JnNURM) and Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) schemes for providing housing and basic services to slum dwellers and urban poor. BSUP and IHSDP components of JNNURM have been extended upto 31st March, 2015 only for completing projects sanctioned till 31st March, 2012.



The Ministry has also been implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme namely 'Swarna Jayanti Shahri Rozagar Yojana (SJSRY)' which has now been restructured into National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM). The Employment through Skill Training and Placement (EST&P) component of NULM aims at providing skill training to urban poor so that they can find gainful employment or set up self-employment ventures or secure salaried employment.

**Temporary and permanent shelters for homeless**

2099. SHRI AHMED PATEL:

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether action plans regarding provision of temporary and permanent shelters for homeless in urban areas in the country have been formulated, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the number of shelters available for homeless in urban areas, and the estimated requirement, State-wise; and

(c) the budget allocation made and proposed to be made to provide shelters to homeless in urban areas and within what period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION [SHRI BABUL SUPRIA (BABUL SUPRIYO) BARAL]:

(a) to (c) It is the primary responsibility of the State Governments to provide temporary and permanent shelters for homeless in urban areas in the country. However, in order to supplement the initiatives taken by State/UT Governments, Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation has introduced a new Scheme namely 'Shelter for Urban Homeless (SUH)' to provide permanent shelters with basic facilities to urban homeless as a component of the National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM). This scheme is applicable in all the District Headquarter towns and other towns having population of one lakh or more.

As per the guidelines of the scheme, the State/UT Governments can utilize the funds released under National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM) for construction, operation and maintenance of shelter for urban homeless as per their requirement. Surveys regarding numbers of homeless are done by States/UTs and accordingly requirement of shelters is estimated by them. State-wise allocation of funds under NULM for the year 2014-15 is given in the Statement.

**Statement**

*A statement showing state-wise allocation of funds under National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM) during the current year (2014-15)*

		(₹ in lakhs)
Sl.No.	Name of the States/UTs	2014-15
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5573.83
2.	Bihar	4518.44
3.	Chhattisgarh	2201.69
4.	Goa	91.94
5.	Gujarat	10932.87
6.	Haryana	3571.39
7.	Himachal Pradesh	250.13
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	1449.95
9.	Jharkhand	3295.80
10.	Karnataka	9484.48
11.	Kerala	1855.84
12.	Madhya Pradesh	7812.59
13.	Maharashtra	22814.89
14.	Odisha	2308.77
15.	Punjab	3846.35
16.	Rajasthan	6532.15
17.	Tamil Nadu	10730.45
18.	Telangana	5692.60
19.	Uttar Pradesh	15797.72
20.	Uttarakhand	962.76
21.	West Bengal	10474.41
22.	NCT of Delhi	5353.04
23.	Puducherry	342.12
24.	A & N Islands	55.08
25.	Chandigarh	537.59
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	50.09
27.	Daman and Diu	34.80

Sl.No.	Name of the States/UTs	2014-15
28.	Arunachal Pradesh	716.53
29.	Assam	5375.77
30.	Manipur	1018.54
31.	Meghalaya	799.26
32.	Mizoram	1307.05
33.	Nagaland	953.84
34.	Tripura	1261.65
35.	Sikkim	276.91
TOTAL		148281.29

### **Funds for Rajiv Awas Yojana**

2100. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the progress in terms of performance in construction of houses and rehabilitation of slum dwellers under the Rajiv Awas Yojana during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) the amount of funds earmarked/sanctioned/released for the purpose in the Eleventh and Twelfth Five Year Plan, State-wise; and

(c) whether the States have achieved the set targets in the matter of construction of houses and rehabilitation of slum dwellers under this programme and if so, the details thereof, State-wise, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION [SHRI BABUL SUPRIA (BABUL SUPRIYO) BARAL]:

(a) The details of progress in terms of performance in construction of houses and rehabilitation of slum dwellers under Rajiv Awas Yojana each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) The details of the amount of funds sanctioned/released for purpose in the Eleventh and Twelfth Five year Plan, State-wise is given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) Under RAY, GoI provides financial assistance to States and progress under scheme depends on willingness and availability of financial resources with the states therefore specific targets are not set. State wise progress is given in the Statement-III.

***Statement-I****Status of RAY for construction of houses and rehabilitation of slum dwellers during each of last three years and current year*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of Project Sanctioned						DU's Sanctioned				Dwelling units under various stages of completion
		2011-12			2014-15			2011-12				
		2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
1.	A and N Island	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
2.	Andhra Pradesh	-	2	3	1	-	1,717	569	564	1,717		
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	4	-	-	-	1,536	-	-		
4.	Assam	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	24	-		
5.	Bihar	-	-	7	-	-	-	11,276	-	-		
6.	Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
7.	Chhattisgarh	-	1	7	-	-	300	4,013	-	96		
8.	D and N Haveli	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
9.	Daman and DIU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
10.	Delhi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
11.	Goa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
12.	Gujarat	-	-	10	8	-	-	9,941	6,003	2,300		



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
31.	Tamil Nadu	-	3	9	4	-	1,777	1,841	1,417	305
32.	Telangana	1	-	3	3	1,198	-	1,176	3,586	334
33.	Tripura	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	3,005	-
34.	Uttar Pradesh	-	8	5	5	-	2,584	2,574	3,251	577
35.	Uttarakhand	-	-	5	2	-	-	735	846	-
36.	West Bengal	-	-	4	2	-	-	772	520	-
GRAND TOTAL :-		8	34	124	59	8,400	24,958	87,554	40,019	22,190

*Status of AHP for construction of houses and rehabilitation of slum dwellers during each of last three years and current year*

State	No. of Project Sanctioned					DU's Sanctioned				Dwelling units under various stages of completion
	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	Total	
Gujarat	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	13,704	13,704	13,704
Karnataka	-	3	-	-	-	992	-	-	992	1,696
Rajasthan	8	-	-	-	5,776	-	-	-	5,776	9,800
TOTAL	8	3	-	7	5,776	992	-	13,704	20,472	25,200

**Statement-II***Funds Sanctioned and Released in RAY during Eleventh and Twelveth Five Year Plan*

(as on 26th Nov 2014)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Central Share Sanction		Central share Released (Rs in Crores)	
		11th F.Y.P	12th F.Y.P	11th F.Y.P	12th F.Y.P
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	A and N Island	-	-	-	-
2.	Andhra Pradesh	-	77.81	-	32.87
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	77.39	-	27.77
4.	Assam	-	1.00	-	-
5.	Bihar	-	297.72	-	114.51
6.	Chandigarh	-	-	-	-
7.	Chhattisgarh	-	121.04	-	41.80
8.	D and N Haveli	-	-	-	-
9.	Daman and DIU	-	-	-	-
10.	Delhi	-	-	-	-
11.	Goa	-	-	-	-
12.	Gujarat	-	391.58	-	127.84
13.	Haryana	-	350.29	-	108.94
14.	Himachal Pradesh	-	27.62	-	9.21
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	17.81	-	6.26
16.	Jharkhand	-	107.32	-	41.18
17.	Karnataka	-	1,038.84	-	382.75
18.	Kerala	34.73	31.34	11.57	13.80
19.	Lakshdweep	-	-	-	-
20.	Madhya Pradesh	101.83	362.71	31.43	144.12
21.	Maharashtra	-	-	-	-
22.	Manipur	-	-	-	-
23.	Meghalaya	-	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
24.	Mizoram	-	9.49	-	3.16
25.	Nagaland	-	41.68	-	16.23
26.	Odisha	18.21	334.35	6.07	119.79
27.	Puducherry	-	-	-	-
28.	Punjab	-	14.19	-	3.78
29.	Rajasthan	27.60	446.36	9.20	186.53
30.	Sikkim	-	-	-	-
31.	TamilNadu	-	140.09	-	54.35
32.	Telangana	22.25	139.32	7.42	12.84
33.	Tripura	-	77.92	-	-
34.	Uttar Pradesh	-	279.22	-	109.31
35.	Uttarakhand	-	65.11	-	24.86
36.	West Bengal	-	34.34	-	11.58
GRAND TOTAL		204.60	4,484.55	65.69	1,593.49

*Funds Sanctioned and Released in AHP during Eleventh and  
Twelveth Five Year Plan*

(as on 26th Nov 2014)

State	Central Share Sanction		Central Share Released	
	11th F.Y.P	12th F.Y.P	11th F.Y.P	12th F.Y.P
Gujarat	-	102.78	-	41.11
Karnataka	-	2.49	-	0.83
Rajasthan	7.26	-	2.25	-
TOTAL	7.26	105.27	2.25	41.94

**Regulation of real estate business**

2101. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has introduced any bill to regulate real estate business in the country, if so, the essential features of the bill;



(b) whether the interest of small investors in housing are going to be protected under the bill; and

(c) whether any requirement of housing needs are examined by Government, if so, present unit required for housing for individuals, corporate, hotel industry etc.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION [SHRI BABUL SUPRIA (BABUL SUPRIYO) BARAL]:

(a) Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation has introduced the Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Bill in August, 2013 in the Parliament. The Bill aims at establishment of the Real Estate Regulatory Authority for regulation and promotion of the real estate sector in an efficient and transparent manner to protect the interest of consumers.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) As per the report of the Technical Group set up by this Ministry on estimation of urban housing shortage of the country, the total housing shortage in urban areas was 18.78 million in 2012. However, no separate assessment has been done with regard to requirement of housing for corporate, hotel industry etc.

**Employment opportunities to rural and semi-urban youth of Vidarbha**

2102. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has set any target to provide employment opportunities to rural and semi-urban youth through medium and small scale industries, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the manner in which Government proposes to expand the activities of Khadi and Village Industries and make it more competitive and professional body with better employment opportunities to the skilled rural youth; and

(c) the schemes that Ministry has got for the youths of Vidarbha area ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) Government in the Ministry of MSME has been implementing a credit-linked subsidy programme named Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) since 2008-09 with Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) as nodal agency at the national level for generating employment in the Country by setting up of micro-enterprises in the non-

farm sector. The maximum cost of project is ₹25 lakh in the manufacturing sector and ₹10 lakh in the service sector. Since its inception in 2008-09 till 31 October 2014, 2.85 units have been set up under PMEGP with margin money assistance of ₹5514.45 crore creating estimated employment opportunities to 24.95 lakh persons. The target to create employment opportunities to 8.25 lakh persons have been fixed for the year 2014-15 under PMEGP.

KVIC also provided employment opportunities to 10.80 lakh persons under khadi sector. During 2014-15, the target to create employment opportunities under khadi to 0.55 lakh persons have been fixed.

(b) In addition to PMEGP, Government in the Ministry of MSME through KVIC and Coir Board have been implementing a cluster-based scheme named Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI) since 2005-06 under which khadi, village industries and coir clusters have been taken up for development by providing them with improved equipments, common facilities centres, business development services, training, capacity building and design and marketing support, etc. 101 clusters (29 Khadi, 47 Village Industries and 25 Coir clusters) have been developed under this scheme. SFURTI Scheme has been revamped in XII Plan and 71 clusters with an outlay of ₹149.44 crore are proposed to be developed in the Ist phase.

(c) Margin money subsidy also provided to the youth of Vidarbha area under PMEGP. Margin money subsidy provided, number of units setup and estimated employment generated under PMEGP in Vidarbha area during the last three years and current year is given below:

Year	Margin money subsidy provided (₹ lakh)	Number of projects assisted	Estimated employment generated (No. of persons )
2011-12	388.07	233	5120
2012-13	468.04	167	5555
2013-14	422.18	151	5285
2014-15 (upto 30.11.2014)	127.91	50	500

**Loan disbursed to MSME**

†2103. DR. VIJAYLAXMI SADHO:

SHRI AMBETH RAJAN:

SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT:

Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the banks being worried about the high risk do not give priority in providing loans to the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises;

(b) if so, the manner in which any interested person may avail of the benefits of various schemes of Government; and

(c) the amount of loans disbursed to the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) during the last five years, along with the State-wise and year-wise details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. The banks are generally worried about the high risk involved in disbursing loans to the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises.

(b) In order to address the risks involved in disbursing loans, the Ministry of MSME is implementing a Scheme named 'Credit Guarantee Fund Scheme' which provides guarantee for collateral free credit facility (term loan and/or working capital) extended by eligible lending institutions to new and existing micro and small enterprises up to ₹100 lakh per borrowing unit. The scheme is being operated by the Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGTMSE) set up jointly by the Government of India and SIDBI. The Government is also implementing various other Schemes/programmes including Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme, Performance and Credit Rating Scheme, National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme, Cluster Development Programme and Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme etc. for the development and growth of MSME sector across the country. Any citizen of India can avail the benefits of these schemes/ programmes either by accessing the websites of the Ministry of MSME and Office of Development Commissioner (MSME) or by approaching the field offices of the Ministry situated in the every State and major Union Territories of the country.

(c) The state-wise data on outstanding credit to MSEs as reported by Scheduled Commercial Banks during the last five years is given in the Statement-I (*See below*). The state-wise data for outstanding credit to Medium enterprises is available for 2013 only and the same is given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement-I

Outstanding credit to MSE sector as reported by Scheduled Commercial Banks as on 31st March 2009 to 2013

Sl.No.	State/Union Territories	(Amount in Thousands)			
		Mar-2009	Mar-2010	Mar-2011	Mar-2012
		Balance O/S	Balance O/S	Balance O/S	Balance O/S
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	993737	1668210	1797606	2592117
2.	Andaman and Nicobar	728730	1455864	2126499	2646065
3.	Andhra Pradesh	164090077	225156293	290570528	381286265
4.	Assam	18920232	27574394	37538357	52913153
5.	Bihar	18243351	46878787	43848939	72732191
6.	Chandigarh	23556425	28745767	43428748	45310604
7.	Chhattisgarh	22845335	37119400	56416921	69698314
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	571495	742928	1149330	1564394
9.	Daman and Diu	920186	995648	1759899	1636084
10.	Delhi	214681657	279261121	368773365	421592701
11.	Goa	12046830	20247315	22226406	21781918
12.	Gujarat	148576735	205960851	322636439	347330031
13.	Haryana	70671319	109366716	142883578	168533371
14.	Himachal Pradesh	13389326	29873144	40844407	43219782
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	20028976	39096712	44570632	57258101

3348456

3493316

474767028.7

70772499.12

89140132.48

63981735.3

96340309.46

1894093.626

2370275.768

549419397.2

26241966.02

474946927.8

244682902.2

50494785.1

66976013.74

16.	Jharkhand	35883535	55961242	72087239	76294492	96315813
17.	Karnataka	151659124	199032707	264318729	275628811	349207360.6
18.	Kerala	84021395	127791593	144543612	192980680	231411300.6
19.	Lakshadweep	23875	63890	4521052	75069	95120
20.	Madhya Pradesh	84019582	121449296	108093564	137036765	198190565.7
21.	Maharashtra	614559186	715561038	1083875953	1006192501	1277025420
22.	Manipur	696453	1108066	1176565	2056110	2999337
23.	Meghalaya	1951873	3042070	4197846	3663002	5816183.29
24.	Mizoram	481190	1124104	1339089	1507846	2485621
25.	Nagaland	1313415	2903165	1714544	3084142	4617201
26.	Odisha	39496183	71613565	96982925	112802687	123853123.7
27.	Pondicherry	2847549	4265591	5322801	7544568	13955700.24
28.	Punjab	116071571	167154423	214648597	251453358	349347992.2
29.	Rajasthan	89789425	125669310	155781798	191284456	283629211.6
30.	Sikkim	1073792	1720400	2277853	4221937	3043960.45
31.	Tamil Nadu	297539560	417876241	570899598	605777487	799920166.2
32.	Tripura	1754628	3190079	3575873	6488753	9470419
33.	Uttar Pradesh	134668646	241099814	274181222	333234512	429307202.2
34.	Uttarakhand	20559437	29478874	39904111	50543661	75683221.14
35.	West Bengal	152605883	278658835	315257372	324879914	396842679.9
ALL INDIA		2561280713	3622907453	4785271997	5276845842	6872087437

***Statement –II***

*Outstanding credit to medium enterprises sector as reported by  
Scheduled Commercial Banks*

(Amount in thousands)		
Sl. No.	State/Union Territories	Mar-2013
		Balance O/S
1	2	3
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	1841893
2.	Andaman and Nicobar	136981
3.	Andhra Pradesh	148136992
4.	Assam	12856634
5.	Bihar	11007426
6.	Chandigarh	44480568
7.	Chhattisgarh	23370278
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	118294
9.	Daman and Diu	38131
10.	Delhi	229779660
11.	Goa	7213287
12.	Gujarat	119116882
13.	Haryana	47085899
14.	Himachal Pradesh	7311444
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	5422395
16.	Jharkhand	21691421
17.	Karnataka	106932337
18.	Kerala	54751796
19.	Lakshadweep	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	38960816
21.	Maharashtra	420158295
22.	Manipur	19676
23.	Meghalaya	1728057
24.	Mizoram	65980
25.	Nagaland	427561

1	2	3
26.	Odisha	23589723
27.	Puducherry	3587229
28.	Punjab	48743089
29.	Rajasthan	67132817
30.	Sikkim	360143
31.	Tamil Nadu	174679767
32.	Tripura	293579
33.	Uttar Pradesh	70939276
34.	Uttarakhand	11386239
35.	West Bengal	114789579
TOTAL		1818154143

### Promotion of KVIC in Chhattisgarh

2104. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any procurement quota has been fixed for Government departments and statutory organisations and position of supply thereof;

(b) whether Government has taken any initiative to what Government is doing to promote Khadi and products made in SSIs in the country and abroad;

(c) procure items made from Chhattisgarh, particularly from tribal areas, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the manner in which KVIC propose to promote production of Khadi in Chhattisgarh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) The Government of India has notified Public Procurement Policy for Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) Order, 2012 which is applicable to every Central Ministry/Department/PSU for effective implementation *w.e.f.* 1st April, 2012. The Policy mandates that every Central Ministry/Department/Public Sector Undertaking shall set an annual goal of procurement from Micro and Small Enterprises, with the objective of achieving an overall procurement of minimum of 20 percent of total annual purchases of products produced and services rendered by Micro and Small Enterprises. Policy has also earmarked a sub-target of 4% out of the 20%, from MSEs owned by SC/ST Enterprises.

Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) supplies khadi and village industries items to Indian Railways, Defence, Hospitals etc. under DGS&D rate contract. During 2013-14, KVIC has supplied the KVI items worth ₹ 42.25 crore under DGS&D rate contract and non-rate contract.

(b) Government of India through Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) has taken a number of steps to explore and develop markets for khadi and village industries (KVI) products in the country. To provide better marketing opportunities for KVI products in the country, KVIC has a network of more than 7050 KVI outlets including 08 KVIC's departmental outlets and organizes exhibitions in different parts of the country at district, state, regional and national levels in association with State agencies. KVIC also provides assistance under the Market Development Assistance (MDA) Scheme, in which institutions have been given the flexibility to use the assistance to '*inter alia*' improve its marketing infrastructure. Under Khadi Reform and Development Programme(KRDP), a marketing organization under PPP mode is envisaged to promote effective marketing of khadi and village industries (KVI) products. 'Khadi Mark' has also been introduced to guarantee the genuineness of khadi sold in the market.

The Government, in order to boost export of KVI products, has given deemed 'Export Promotion Council' status to KVIC under which KVIC has already enlisted more than 900 exporters. There is a provision of providing incentive in the form of 5% FOB value of direct export of KVI products. Besides, KVIC has also been focusing on quality participation in International Exhibitions and Buyer-Seller Meets abroad to tap new/emerging markets for KVI products.

(c) KVI institutions/units established in the state of Chhattisgarh are selling their products not only from their own sales outlets in Chhattisgarh but also through departmental sales outlets of KVIC. KVIC also provides marketing opportunity by inviting them to participate in the national and zonal level exhibitions organized at places other than Chhattisgarh where they can showcase and market their products. Some of the major products showcased during the exhibitions are Khadi items, tribal jewellery, ayurvedic products, fruit juice/squash, fruit pulp, honey, wooden artifacts, wooden furniture etc.

(d) KVIC implements various schemes for the holistic development and promotion of khadi in the country including Chhattisgarh. The major schemes for promotion of khadi include: (i) Market Development Assistance (MDA), (ii) Interest Subsidy Eligibility Certificate (ISEC), (iii) Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI), (iv) Workshed Scheme for Khadi Artisans. In addition, Khadi Reform and Development Programme (KRDP), a comprehensive package for



revitalization of the khadi sector, including capacity building of khadi institutions and improved marketing, is being implemented with assistance from Asian Development Bank (ADB).

**Employment generation in Chhattisgarh through MSME**

2105. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) sector is playing an important role in employment generation in the country;

(b) if so, the details of targets fixed by Government for employment generation in this sector during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise and UT wise;

(c) the details of the steps taken by Government for achieving the said targets and initiative taken in the State of Chhattisgarh; and

(d) the number of people in Chhattisgarh are likely to be benefited?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) and (b) Government in the Ministry of MSME has been implementing a credit-linked subsidy programme named Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) since 2008-09 with Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) as nodal agency at the national level for generating employment in the country by setting up of micro-enterprises in the non-farm sector. The maximum cost of project is ₹25 lakh in the manufacturing sector and ₹10 lakh in the service sector. State-wise release of margin money subsidy which is treated as target as also the achievements in term of the margin money subsidy utilized, the corresponding number of projects assisted and estimated employment generated during the last three years and current year is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) Although KVIC is the nodal agency for PMEGP at the national level, the role of State Governments/Union Territories is crucial in achieving the targets as the beneficiaries and projects are selected by the District level Task Force Committee (DTFC). The scheme is reviewed at the State level Bankers Committee by the State Governments/Union Territories including Chhattisgarh. Central Government has been providing necessary funds, policy inputs and guidance to KVIC in achieving the targets. Intensive monitoring of the scheme and periodic interaction with Banks are also carried out by KVIC and at National level by the Ministry, in addition to 100% physical verification of the units assisted. KVIC undertakes awareness camps, workshops, exhibitions, etc. at State and district levels to further popularize the scheme.

(d) In 2014-15, under PMEGP, the target for setting up of 3239 projects with margin money subsidy of ₹4520.12 lakh for creating estimated employment opportunities to 25912 persons has been fixed for Chhattisgarh state.

***Statement***

*State-wise margin money subsidy released and utilized, number of projects assisted and estimated employment generated*

**2011-12**

Sl. No.	State/UT	Margin money subsidy released (₹ lakh)	Margin money subsidy utilized # (₹ lakh)	Number of projects assisted	Estimated employment generated (No. of persons)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	2780.57	2983.42	1920	15360
2.	Himachal Pradesh	1141.28	1152.51	809	4248
3.	Punjab	1695.61	1756.94	899	4622
4.	UT Chandigarh	0.00	39.98	38	144
5.	Uttarakhand	1123.74	1059.62	894	6942
6.	Haryana	1396.25	1353.79	786	7418
7.	Delhi	213.02	189.69	195	906
8.	Rajasthan	3684.10	3518.29	2075	14955
9.	Uttar Pradesh	18851.45	18599.43	5569	59901
10.	Bihar	7417.30	9873.73	4887	35193
11.	Sikkim	0.00	113.87	64	253
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	349.25	431.63	375	1516
13.	Nagaland	695.46	1155.94	556	6545
14.	Manipur	630.42	869.51	564	3142
15.	Mizoram	508.00	723.57	418	3404
16.	Tripura	2868.06	2539.45	1812	16079
17.	Meghalaya	833.42	1228.13	712	3273
18.	Assam	4035.14	5544.99	5280	44205
19.	West Bengal	5581.67	5581.67	5806	61092

1	2	3	4	5	6
20.	Jharkhand	3620.64	3486.33	2372	7116
21.	Odisha	4220.87	4194.51	2259	20905
22.	Chhattisgarh	3182.97	3306.12	1510	10345
23.	Madhya Pradesh	5172.54	5419.41	1943	16256
24.	Gujarat*	6101.97	6147.35	1863	18662
25.	Maharashtra **	4730.07	4548.95	2705	24661
26.	Andhra Pradesh	5568.30	5497.37	1672	37336
27.	Karnataka	3863.96	3872.13	1852	14971
28.	Goa	215.22	296.12	155	2467
29.	Lakshadweep	0.00	10.52	12	25
30.	Kerala	2910.66	2928.85	1629	9195
31.	Tamil Nadu	7383.44	7164.15	3228	43473
32.	Puducherry	164.32	79.22	72	361
33.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	83.22	116.47	204	552
TOTAL		101022.92	105783.66	55135	495523

**2012-13**

1.	Jammu and Kashmir	3667.37	3413.99	2036	17452
2.	Himachal Pradesh	1449.60	1350.84	916	4522
3.	Punjab	1691.03	1417.92	770	5206
4.	UT Chandigarh	135.38	68.63	55	239
5.	Uttarakhand	1979.18	2043.16	1426	8368
6.	Haryana	1898.29	1511.38	927	4867
7.	Delhi	368.98	133.52	161	1284
8.	Rajasthan	6737.25	6223.97	2623	21252
9.	Uttar Pradesh	14789.65	12968.42	4529	49883
10.	Bihar	7234.44	7669.08	3150	19106
11.	Sikkim	216.09	88.49	49	283
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	290.74	296.50	261	2364

1	2	3	4	5	6
13.	Nagaland	1049.83	1101.32	436	5570
14.	Manipur	1057.31	1098.49	660	3541
15.	Mizoram	724.52	545.82	517	3201
16.	Tripura	2867.73	2441.35	1604	10228
17.	Meghalaya	1194.87	869.07	458	2160
18.	Assam	6614.04	5801.15	7336	26976
19.	West Bengal	7326.41	7382.49	6632	52624
20.	Jharkhand	3396.37	3423.46	2297	11466
21.	Odisha	7937.60	7518.67	3735	29937
22.	Chhattisgarh	4456.80	3714.39	1748	12026
23.	Madhya Pradesh	9831.73	9097.43	3201	27825
24.	Gujarat*	5640.48	3304.67	1066	11095
25.	Maharashtra **	6875.19	6794.14	3640	22358
26.	Andhra Pradesh	7190.36	5655.41	1968	17982
27.	Karnataka	6318.62	3580.73	1251	10103
28.	Goa	387.68	83.87	46	355
29.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
30.	Kerala	3265.49	3343.35	1872	12396
31.	Tamil Nadu	6084.27	4916.28	2244	32723
32.	Puducherry	17.00	83.79	54	294
33.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	149.75	124.62	216	560
TOTAL		122844.05	108066.40	57884	428246

**2013-14**

1.	Jammu and Kashmir	2994.07	3221.92	1849	11818
2.	Himachal Pradesh	1742.71	1613.86	1112	5307
3.	Punjab	2993.38	2472.08	942	7536
4.	UT Chandigarh	202.70	59.11	55	385

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	Uttarakhand	2246.04	2099.99	1236	7335
6.	Haryana	1550.54	2074.98	939	6352
7.	Delhi	0	164.75	142	1136
8.	Rajasthan	3331.20	4056.87	1278	13280
9.	Uttar Pradesh	13988.57	15117.55	4358	43449
10.	Bihar	8136.60	7725.19	3121	20043
11.	Sikkim	0	108.09	66	255
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	963.25	889.42	657	6570
13.	Nagaland	1882.67	1125.76	419	4365
14.	Manipur	1750.20	1591.34	733	5277
15.	Mizoram	1210.87	886.40	777	5050
16.	Tripura	1109.32	2227.40	1307	9175
17.	Meghalaya	759.19	571.46	414	1037
18.	Assam	3619.41	7397.40	8279	24555
19.	West Bengal	6017.77	5596.67	3273	24189
20.	Jharkhand	4508.29	4533.09	2612	13060
21.	Odisha	3629.32	4231.41	2222	20482
22.	Chhattisgarh	2559.67	1891.21	867	4435
23.	Madhya Pradesh	9038.13	7981.76	2463	19449
24.	Gujarat*	2522.22	4401.80	914	13420
25.	Maharashtra **	4327.19	4737.63	2116	14869
26.	Andhra Pradesh	3036.32	4610.54	1453	18170
27.	Karnataka	5295.41	7837.31	2760	25261
28.	Goa	0	89.64	42	214
29.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
30.	Kerala	2710.19	2756.94	1505	11507
31.	Tamil Nadu	5839.78	5287.64	2269	29496
32.	Puducherry	484.25	43.17	43	181
33.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	387.02	172.59	237	887
TOTAL		98836.38	107574.97	50460	368545

2014-15 (as on 31.10.2014)

1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	3368.84	711.24	445	2672
2.	Himachal Pradesh	1991.88	666.51	343	1781
3.	Punjab	2993.38	2000.08	675	4050
4.	UT Chandigarh	405.40	19.74	17	88
5.	Uttarakhand	2246.04	676.21	396	2230
6.	Haryana	3101.28	786.83	318	1590
7.	Delhi	1161.61	27.56	23	120
8.	Rajasthan	6662.38	1521.19	608	4119
9.	Uttar Pradesh	17073.57	4089.39	1335	13041
10.	Bihar	11073.19	319.86	123	976
11.	Sikkim	638.59	00	00	00
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	1926.51	00	00	00
13.	Nagaland	1882.67	00	00	00
14.	Manipur	1750.20	189.52	71	576
15.	Mizoram	1210.87	00	00	00
16.	Tripura	1387.58	00	00	00
17.	Meghalaya	1518.37	460.74	165	1320
18.	Assam	7238.82	1215.90	1202	3456
19.	West Bengal	6017.77	1653.70	1009	8153
20.	Jharkhand	5887.94	1128.29	608	3040
21.	Odisha	7258.63	1630.82	922	6754
22.	Chhattisgarh	4520.12	171.59	67	391
23.	Madhya Pradesh	10170.42	1769.76	555	4440
24.	Gujarat*	5150.22	2898.16	588	5463
25.	Maharashtra **	7985.19	1473.78	639	4397
26.	Andhra Pradesh	3522.13	494.06	115	1847
27.	Telangana	2550.51	304.88	110	1091

1	2	3	4	5	6
28.	Karnataka	5295.41	1618.11	721	6013
29.	Goa	633.60	00	00	00
30.	Lakshadweep	1082.31	00	00	00
31.	Kerala	2710.19	1348.24	683	4862
32.	Tamil Nadu	5839.78	1875.99	818	9959
33.	Puducherry	968.50	2.94	2	7
34.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	776.13	00	00	00
TOTAL		138000.00	29055.09	12558	92236

# including un-utilized balance funds of previous year.

\* including Daman and Diu.

\*\* including Dadra and Nagar Haveli.

### Spinners and weavers producing Khadi in Gujarat

†2106. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of spinners and weavers who are engaged in producing Khadi garments in the country;

(b) the number of spinners and weavers who are engaged in producing Khadi garments in Gujarat;

(c) the amount given by Government to spinners and weavers as employment assistance during the year 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14 year-wise; and

(d) the amount given to the spinners and weavers of Gujarat during these years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) As on 31.03.2014, total 9.97 lakh spinners and weavers are engaged in khadi and polyvastra activities in the country.

(b) As on 31.03.2014, total 14,300 spinners and weavers are engaged in khadi and polyvastra activities in Gujarat.

(c) and (d) In addition to the regular earning of spinners and weavers, 25% of 20% of the production value is given as Market Development Assistance (MDA) to spinners and weavers as incentive/bonus under Market Development Assistance (MDA)

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Scheme of the Government through Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC). Total assistance provided by KVIC under MDA Scheme and share of spinners and weavers under MDA throughout the country and in Gujarat during the year 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14 is given below:

(₹ in Crore)

Year	Position of total MDA disbursed throughout the country		Position of total MDA disbursed in Gujarat	
	MDA disbursed	25% of MDA transferred to artisans	MDA disbursed	25% of MDA transferred to artisans
2011-12	127.85	31.96	7.11	1.78
2012-13	80.27	20.27	5.29	1.32
2013-14	187.33	46.83	11.47	2.88

#### **Subsidized loan to youths of Gujarat**

2107. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of youths provided with subsidized loan for starting village industries by Government during the year 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14 year-wise, the total amount spent for this purpose in the country; and

(b) the number of youths in Gujarat who have been provided with loans for starting new enterprises, along with the total amount spent on the same during these years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) and (b) Government in the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises has been implementing a credit-linked subsidy programme named Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) since 2008-09 with Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) as nodal agency at the national level for generating employment in the Country by setting up of micro-enterprises in the non-farm sector. The maximum cost of project is ₹ 25 lakh in the manufacturing sector and ₹10 lakh in the service sector. The release of margin money subsidy which is treated as target as also the achievements in term of the margin money subsidy utilized, the corresponding number of projects assisted and estimated employment generated during the year 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14 for the country is given below:



Year	Margin money subsidy released (₹ crore)	Margin money subsidy utilized# (₹ crore)	No. of units assisted	Estimated employment generated
2011-12	1010.24	1057.84	55,135	4,95,523
2012-13	1228.44	1080.66	57,884	4,28,246
2013-14	988.36	1075.55	50,460	3,68,343

# including un-utilized balance funds of previous year.

In Gujarat under PMEGP for the years 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14, Margin Money subsidy released/utilized, number of projects assisted and estimated employment generated is given below:

Year	Margin money subsidy released (₹ crore)	Margin money subsidy utilized# (₹ crore)	No. of units assisted	Estimated employment generated
2011-12	61.02	61.47	1863	18662
2012-13	56.41	33.05	1066	11095
2013-14	25.22	44.02	914	13420

# including un-utilized balance funds of previous year.

#### **Assistance under RGUMY in Odisha**

2108. SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Rajiv Gandhi Udyami Mitra Yojana (RGUMY) has been made functional in State of Odisha, if so details thereof; and

(b) the details of financial assistance to the entrepreneurs provided under the scheme during each of the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. Rajiv Gandhi Udyami Mitra Yojana (RGUMY) is functional throughout the country. The scheme is implemented at all India level and not in a state-wise manner. It seeks to provide

handholding support and assistance to the potential first generation entrepreneurs who would have successfully completed mandatory entrepreneurship development training or skill development training or vocational training, through the selected lead agencies *i.e.* 'Udyami Mitras', in the establishment and management of the new enterprise, in dealing with various procedural and legal hurdles and in completion of various formalities required for setting up and running of the enterprise.

The Scheme also provides information, support, guidance and assistance to first generation entrepreneurs as well as other existing entrepreneurs through an 'Udyami Helpline' (a Call Centre for MSMEs, 1800-180-6763 Toll Free), to guide them regarding various promotional schemes of the Government, procedural formalities required for setting up and running of the enterprise and help them in accessing Bank credit etc.

The Government does not provide any financial assistance to entrepreneurs under Rajiv Gandhi Udyami Mitra Yojana. Organizations empanelled as Udyami Mitras under the Scheme are paid handholding charges in return for their services. The number of beneficiaries (Udyamis) registered with Udyami Mitras for availing the handholding assistance under the Scheme during the last three years in Odisha is as follows:

Financial Year	Beneficiaries (Udyamis) Registered
2011-12	127
2012-13	157
2013-14	147

1371 Beneficiaries (Udyamis) in the State of Odisha have so far been registered By Udyami Mitras under RGUMY Scheme.

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Measures taken by KVIC to promote Khadi Sector in Jharkhand**

2109. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Khadi sales centres being run by Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) in the country including Jharkhand along with their locations, State-wise;

(b) the details of profits earned/losses incurred by these centres during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) the details of funds provided to various Khadi and Village Industries Boards (KVIBs) in the country including Jharkhand during the said period, State-wise; and

(d) the measures taken by Government and KVIC to promote Khadi sector in the country including Jharkhand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) At present, 09 Khadi Gramodyog Bhawans (KGBs) are run by Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC). State-wise number of KGBs and its branches alongwith their location is given in the Statement-I (*See below*). There is no KVIC operated khadi sales centres/outlets in Jharkhand State.

(b) Surplus generated/loss incurred by the KGBs (including branches)during the last three years is given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) State-wise details of funds provided by KVIC to Khadi and Village Industries Boards (KVIBs) during the last three years is given in the Statement-III (*See below*).

(d) KVIC implements a number of schemes for the holistic development and promotion of khadi in the country including Jharkhand. The schemes for Khadi include: (i) Market Development Assistance (MDA), (ii) Interest Subsidy Eligibility Certificate (ISEC) for khadi and polyvastra, (iii) Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI), (iv) Workshed Scheme for Khadi Artisans. In addition, Khadi Reform and Development Programme (KRDP), a comprehensive package for revitalization of the khadi sector, including capacity building of khadi institutions and improved marketing, is being implemented with assistance from Asian Development Bank (ADB).

**Statement-I**  
*State-wise number of Khadi Gramodyog Bhawans/outlets  
functioning under the KVIC*

Sl. No.	State	Number of Khadi Gramodyog Bhawans	Number of Outlets (including main outlets)	Locations of the outlets
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Delhi	2	10	Khadi Gramodyog Bhavan (Connaught Place), ‘Gramshilpa’ (Connaught Place), RK Puram, Hauz Khas, Madhu Vihar, Chanakyapuri, Sonepet (Haryana), Mandi (Himachal Pradesh), Jodhpur (Rajasthan) and Noida (U.P)

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Madhya Pradesh	1	2	Jawahar Chowk (Bhopal) and Bhadbada Road (Bhopal)
3.	Maharashtra	1	2	Vile Parle West (Mumbai) and S.V. Road (Mumbai).
4.	Goa	1	2	Margaon (Goa) and Panaji (Goa)
5.	Kerala	1	3	Ernakulam, Trivandrum and Guruvayoor.
6.	West Bengal	1	5	Chitaranjan Avenue (Kolkata), Burdwan, Gariahat Road (Kolkata), Darjeeling and Kharagpur
7.	Bihar	1	1	Patna
8.	Tripura	1	1	Agartala
TOTAL		9	26	

***Statement-II****Surplus generated/loss incurred by the KGBs (including branches) of KVIC*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Outlets	Surplus(+)/loss(-) (₹ in lakh)		
			2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
1.	Delhi	KGB, New Delhi	(+) 20.01	(+) 24.77	(+)27.50
2.		Gramshilpa, New Delhi	(-)21.69	*	(-)0.40
3.	Bihar	KGB, Patna	(-) 12.55	(-) 13.28	(+)3.34
4.	Tripura	KGB, Agartala	(-) 4.48	(-)4.49	(-)0.09
5.	West Bengal	KGB, Kolkata	(-) 45.26	(-) 82.69	(+)31.09
6.	Madhya Pradesh	KGB, Bhopal	(-) 5.25	(+) 0.43	(+)0.38
7.	Maharashtra	KGB, Mumbai	(+) 26.66	(+) 27.02	(+)28.71
8.	Goa	KGB, Goa	(-) 3.08	(+) 0.13	(-)3.87
9.	Kerala	KGB, Ernakulam	(+) 5.03	(+) 1.24	(-)10.12

\*closed due to renovation of KGB, New Delhi.

**Statement-III**

*State-wise details of funds provided by KVIC to State Khadi and Village Industries Boards (KVBs)*

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2011-12			2012-13			2013-14		
		PMEGP#	Other Schemes	Total	PMEGP#	Other Schemes	Total	PMEGP#	Other Schemes	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	1725.75	76.13	1801.88	1482.56	95.66	1578.22	1875.73	0.00	1875.73
2.	Himachal Pradesh	282.34	154.45	436.79	424.09	7.39	431.48	519.30	0.00	519.30
3.	Punjab	548.26	5.46	553.72	457.02	0.00	457.02	786.22	0.00	786.22
4.	UT Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	13.97	0.00	13.97	6.73	0.00	6.73
5.	Uttarakhand	268.00	0.00	268.00	593.56	31.08	624.64	639.93	0.00	639.93
6.	Haryana	427.61	0.00	427.61	344.72	0.00	344.72	541.19	0.00	541.19
7.	Delhi	176.40	0.00	176.40	121.25	0.00	121.25	163.29	0.00	163.29
8.	Rajasthan	1049.37	0.00	1049.37	1820.34	0.00	1820.34	1191.90	0.00	1191.90
9.	Uttar Pradesh	5117.47	0.00	5117.47	3155.25	3.25	3158.50	4652.76	0.00	4652.76
10.	Bihar	590.00	45.43	635.43	922.89	0.00	922.89	467.93	0.00	467.93
11.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.20	0.00	1.20	5.96	0.00	5.96
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	104.78	0.00	104.78	45.73	0.00	45.73	207.41	0.00	207.41
13.	Nagaland	208.64	0.00	208.64	585.51	0.00	585.51	776.02	0.00	776.02
14.	Manipur	189.12	0.00	189.12	404.64	0.00	404.64	518.58	0.00	518.58

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
15.	Mizoram	152.40	0.00	152.40	280.00	0.00	280.00	429.56	0.00	429.56
16.	Tripura	860.41	0.00	860.41	562.46	0.00	562.46	425.72	0.00	425.72
17.	Meghalaya	250.03	0.00	250.03	380.98	0.00	380.98	208.36	0.00	208.36
18.	Assam	1439.61	12.41	1452.02	1423.06	0.00	1423.06	1841.85	0.00	1841.85
19.	West Bengal	1294.99	0.00	1294.99	2870.45	851.30	3721.75	2721.59	0.00	2721.59
20.	Jharkhand	398.04	36.23	434.27	429.41	22.84	452.25	785.89	0.00	785.89
21.	Odisha	1166.26	0.00	1166.26	2331.54	24.16	2355.70	1315.08	0.00	1315.08
22.	Chhattisgarh	3182.98	0.00	3182.98	1274.60	0.00	1274.60	862.34	0.00	862.34
23.	Madhya Pradesh	1551.92	75.25	1627.17	2239.96	21.13	2261.09	1866.07	0.00	1866.07
24.	Gujarat*	1857.88	1223.05	3080.93	1529.51	1088.47	2617.98	1342.58	0.00	1342.58
25.	Maharashtra **	1433.25	0.00	1433.25	2324.75	0.00	2324.75	1891.40	0.00	1891.40
26.	Andhra Pradesh	1757.83	16.75	1774.58	2537.39	25.71	2563.10	1854.33	0.00	1854.33
27.	Karnataka	1165.73	51.78	1217.51	1149.20	468.93	1618.13	2321.68	801.04	3122.72
28.	Goa	171.64	5.05	176.69	44.96	0.00	44.96	143.86	0.00	143.86
29.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.18	0.00	3.18
30.	Kerala	889.54	334.84	1224.38	824.77	128.18	952.95	820.13	438.71	1258.84
31.	Tamil Nadu	842.73	127.80	970.53	254.51	95.97	350.48	1311.31	0.00	1311.31
32.	Pondicherry	167.32	11.36	178.68	50.41	2.35	52.76	35.74	0.00	35.74
33.	A and N Islands	171.75	0.00	171.75	69.48	0.00	69.48	93.81	0.00	93.81
TOTAL		29442.05	2175.99	31618.04	30950.17	2866.42	33816.59	32627.43	1239.75	33867.18

\*including Daman &amp; Diu.

\*\* including Dadra &amp; Nagar Haveli.

#PMEGP- Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme.

**MSMEs which are using outdated technology**

2110. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that majority number of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) are using outdated technology;

(b) if so, the details thereof and reasons therefor, State/UT-wise; and

(c) whether Government assists financially for the promotion/development of infrastructure of MSMEs and timely upgradation whenever needed and if so, the details thereof during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. It is generally believed that a large number of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) are using outdated technology because of lack of sufficient finance, lack of access to modern technology, absence of in house Research and Development etc. The State/UT wise details regarding the use of outdated technology is not maintained.

(c) Ministry of MSME is implementing Micro and Small Enterprises Cluster Development Programme (MSE-CDP) for promotion/development of infrastructure along with Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme (CLCSS) for upgradation of technology. The State/UT-wise status of funds released for the development of infrastructure projects under MSE-CDP in the last 3 years and current year is given in the Statement-I (See below). The State/UT-wise details of subsidy released and number of units assisted under CLCSS during last 3 years and current year is given in Statement-II (See below).

Ministry of MSME has established 18 Technology Centres (Tool Rooms and Technology Development Centres) spread across the country to provide technological support and skilled manpower in the related sectors to MSMEs. Ministry has also launched “Technology Centre Systems Programme (TCSP)” for establishment of 15 new Technology Centres (TCs) and upgradation of existing TCs so as to provide technology support to MSMEs.

The Ministry is implementing Technology and Quality Upgradation Programme (TEQUP), Design Clinic Scheme and Incubation Scheme under National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme (NMCP) for Technology Upgradation of MSMEs.

***Statement-I***

*Year-wise funds released for Infrastructure Development Projects (New/Upgradation)  
upto 04.12.2014 under MSE-CDP*

(₹ in lakh)					
Sl. No.	State	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	0.00	200.00	0.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	69.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Assam	52.88	33.02	165.00	0.00
4.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Gujarat	0.00	18.00	0.00	0.00
6.	Haryana	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	600.90	138.00	0.00
9.	Karnataka	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10.	Kerala	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11.	Madhya Pradesh	51.10	0.00	397.63	0.00
12.	Maharashtra	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
13.	Manipur	0.00	0.00	580.00	0.00
14.	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
15.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
16.	Odisha	0.00	11.66	34.09	0.00
17.	Punjab	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18.	Rajasthan	0.00	308.37	142.43	136.71
19.	Tamil Nadu	286.16	128.78	336.85	149.73
20.	Telangana	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
21.	Tripura	0.00	0.00	0.00	200.00
22.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
23.	Uttarakhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
24.	West Bengal	0.00	248.66	0.00	162.92
TOTAL		390.14	1418.39	1994.00	649.36



**Statement-II**

Statement showing subsidy released and number of units assisted State/UT-wise during last three years and current year under CLCSS

Sl. No.	State	2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15 (till 31.10.2014)	
		No. of Units	Subsidy	No. of Units	Subsidy	No. of Units	Subsidy	No. of Units	Subsidy
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	202	1823.683	175	1652.56	203	2194.058	30	353.9925
2.	Andman and Nicobar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Assam	0	0	1	15	1	15	0	0
5.	Bihar	2	5.56	1	3.75	3	28.10749	0	0
6.	Chandigarh	14	79.54984	18	87.55808	50	291.8748	6	40.11282
7.	Chhattisgarh	7	41.0289	23	215.8064	38	312.5344	5	41.74607
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2	30.58	3	33.11	4	20.85	9	55.64373
9.	Daman and Diu	2	25.6949	8	57.055	20	129.6335	12	64.96513
10.	Goa	4	7.72	3	21.79	3	29.34	0	0
11.	Gujarat	937	5321.594	2223	10909.16	2154	13175.27	652	4121.406
12.	Haryana	190	1750.528	256	2020.371	325	2545.29	119	772.4673
13.	Himachal Pradesh	1	2.1	7	32.76	3	36	5	51.82396
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15.	Jharkhand	7	59.6	22	167.283	20	124.6081	7	61.80913
16.	Karnataka	408	2145.885	460	2604.161	438	2422.294	119	634.0677

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
17.	Kerala	17	161.5804	36	273.8327	31	242.8044	5	38.2693
18.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Madhya Pradesh	28	239.2301	36	290.5107	67	564.8499	12	142.128
20.	Maharashtra	337	2280.235	665	4652.047	1112	7868.012	200	1298.718
21.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.	New Delhi	43	344.2989	59	493.8919	65	610.5317	14	110.0711
26.	Odisha	27	184.9659	26	217.0751	22	230.8343	5	40.31196
27.	Pudduchery	6	59.29	4	14.31	2	19.81	0	0
28.	Punjab	305	2048.869	618	4095.359	582	4002.851	165	1020.938
29.	Rajasthan	221	1656.189	301	1952.3	452	3003.045	129	899.1919
30.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Tamil Nadu	418	2333.688	655	3602.754	561	3181.424	141	798.6784
32.	Telangana							0	0
33.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	15
34.	Uttar Pradesh	51	383.1515	84	709.8574	97	767.0271	49	276.6712
35.	Uttarakhand	2	30	8	58.438	5	53.5	1	10.81579
36.	West Bengal	17	151.2517	21	198.1707	21	279.2812	6	66.07
TOTAL		3248	21166.27	5713	34378.91	6279	42148.83	1692	10914.9

### Promotion of rural industries in Odisha

2111. SHRI A.U. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether steps are being taken to promote rural industries in the country, if so, the details and funds earmarked for 2014-15;

(b) the details of allocation made for the purpose, State-wise and the number of industries set up under this scheme in the last three years and current year; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to promote rural industries in Odisha in 2014-15 and particularly in the KBK district ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) and (b) Development of rural industries is primarily the responsibility of State Governments. However, Government in the Ministry of MSME has been implementing a credit-linked subsidy programme named Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) since 2008-09 with Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) as nodal agency at the national level for generating employment in the country by setting up of micro-enterprises in the non-farm sector. The maximum cost of project is ₹25 lakh in the manufacturing sector and ₹10 lakh in the service sector. State-wise release of margin money subsidy which is treated as target as also the achievements in term of the margin money subsidy utilized, the corresponding number of projects assisted and estimated employment generated during the last three years and current year is given in the Statement. (*See below*).

(c) The following target has been fixed during 2014-15 to promote rural industries under PMEGP in Odisha:

Margin Money Subsidy (₹ in lakh)	7258.63
Number of projects	5253
Estimated Employment (in Numbers)	42024

The following target has been fixed during 2014-15 to promote rural industries under PMEGP for the eight KBK District of Odisha:

Sl. No.	Name of the District	Number of projects	Margin Money Subsidy (₹ In lakh)	Estimated Employment (in Number).
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Bolangir	169	232.79	1355
2.	Kalahandi	156	216.73	1251
3.	Koraput	140	193.62	1119

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Malkangiri	58	80.56	467
5.	Nowrangpur	124	171.16	992
6.	Nuapada	60	83.13	479
7.	Rayagada	90	125.59	718
8.	Subarnpur	62	143.25	825
TOTAL		859	1246.83	7206

***Statement***

*State-wise margin money subsidy released and utilized, number of projects assisted and estimated employment generated*

**2011-12**

Sl. No.	State/UT	Margin money subsidy released (₹ lakh)	Margin money subsidy utilized # (₹ lakh)	Number of projects assisted	Estimated employment generated (No. of persons)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	2780.57	2983.42	1920	15360
2.	Himachal Pradesh	1141.28	1152.51	809	4248
3.	Punjab	1695.61	1756.94	899	4622
4.	UT Chandigarh	0.00	39.98	38	144
5.	Uttarakhand	1123.74	1059.62	894	6942
6.	Haryana	1396.25	1353.79	786	7418
7.	Delhi	213.02	189.69	195	906
8.	Rajasthan	3684.10	3518.29	2075	14955
9.	Uttar Pradesh	18851.45	18599.43	5569	59901
10.	Bihar	7417.30	9873.73	4887	35193
11.	Sikkim	0.00	113.87	64	253
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	349.25	431.63	375	1516
13.	Nagaland	695.46	1155.94	556	6545

1	2	3	4	5	6
14.	Manipur	630.42	869.51	564	3142
15.	Mizoram	508.00	723.57	418	3404
16.	Tripura	2868.06	2539.45	1812	16079
17.	Meghalaya	833.42	1228.13	712	3273
18.	Assam	4035.14	5544.99	5280	44205
19.	West Bengal	5581.67	5581.67	5806	61092
20.	Jharkhand	3620.64	3486.33	2372	7116
21.	Odisha	4220.87	4194.51	2259	20905
22.	Chhattisgarh	3182.97	3306.12	1510	10345
23.	Madhya Pradesh	5172.54	5419.41	1943	16256
24.	Gujarat*	6101.97	6147.35	1863	18662
25.	Maharashtra **	4730.07	4548.95	2705	24661
26.	Andhra Pradesh	5568.30	5497.37	1672	37336
27.	Karnataka	3863.96	3872.13	1852	14971
28.	Goa	215.22	296.12	155	2467
29.	Lakshadweep	0.00	10.52	12	25
30.	Kerala	2910.66	2928.85	1629	9195
31.	Tamil Nadu	7383.44	7164.15	3228	43473
32.	Puducherry	164.32	79.22	72	361
33.	A and N Islands	83.22	116.47	204	552
TOTAL		101022.92	105783.66	55135	495523

**2012-13**

1.	Jammu and Kashmir	3667.37	3413.99	2036	17452
2.	Himachal Pradesh	1449.60	1350.84	916	4522
3.	Punjab	1691.03	1417.92	770	5206
4.	UT Chandigarh	135.38	68.63	55	239
5.	Uttarakhand	1979.18	2043.16	1426	8368
6.	Haryana	1898.29	1511.38	927	4867

1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	Delhi	368.98	133.52	161	1284
8.	Rajasthan	6737.25	6223.97	2623	21252
9.	Uttar Pradesh	14789.65	12968.42	4529	49883
10.	Bihar	7234.44	7669.08	3150	19106
11.	Sikkim	216.09	88.49	49	283
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	290.74	296.50	261	2364
13.	Nagaland	1049.83	1101.32	436	5570
14.	Manipur	1057.31	1098.49	660	3541
15.	Mizoram	724.52	545.82	517	3201
16.	Tripura	2867.73	2441.35	1604	10228
17.	Meghalaya	1194.87	869.07	458	2160
18.	Assam	6614.04	5801.15	7336	26976
19.	West Bengal	7326.41	7382.49	6632	52624
20.	Jharkhand	3396.37	3423.46	2297	11466
21.	Odisha	7937.60	7518.67	3735	29937
22.	Chhattisgarh	4456.80	3714.39	1748	12026
23.	Madhya Pradesh	9831.73	9097.43	3201	27825
24.	Gujarat*	5640.48	3304.67	1066	11095
25.	Maharashtra **	6875.19	6794.14	3640	22358
26.	Andhra Pradesh	7190.36	5655.41	1968	17982
27.	Karnataka	6318.62	3580.73	1251	10103
28.	Goa	387.68	83.87	46	355
29.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
30.	Kerala	3265.49	3343.35	1872	12396
31.	Tamil Nadu	6084.27	4916.28	2244	32723
32.	Puducherry	17.00	83.79	54	294
33.	A and N Islands	149.75	124.62	216	560
TOTAL		122844.05	108066.40	57884	428246

**2013-14**

1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	2994.07	3221.92	1849	11818
2.	Himachal Pradesh	1742.71	1613.86	1112	5307
3.	Punjab	2993.38	2472.08	942	7536
4.	UT Chandigarh	202.70	59.11	55	385
5.	Uttarakhand	2246.04	2099.99	1236	7335
6.	Haryana	1550.54	2074.98	939	6352
7.	Delhi	0	164.75	142	1136
8.	Rajasthan	3331.20	4056.87	1278	13280
9.	Uttar Pradesh	13988.57	15117.55	4358	43449
10.	Bihar	8136.60	7725.19	3121	20043
11.	Sikkim	0	108.09	66	255
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	963.25	889.42	657	6570
13.	Nagaland	1882.67	1125.76	419	4365
14.	Manipur	1750.20	1591.34	733	5277
15.	Mizoram	1210.87	886.40	777	5050
16.	Tripura	1109.32	2227.40	1307	9175
17.	Meghalaya	759.19	571.46	414	1037
18.	Assam	3619.41	7397.40	8279	24555
19.	West Bengal	6017.77	5596.67	3273	24189
20.	Jharkhand	4508.29	4533.09	2612	13060
21.	Odisha	3629.32	4231.41	2222	20482
22.	Chhattisgarh	2559.67	1891.21	867	4435
23.	Madhya Pradesh	9038.13	7981.76	2463	19449
24.	Gujarat*	2522.22	4401.80	914	13420
25.	Maharashtra **	4327.19	4737.63	2116	14869
26.	Andhra Pradesh	3036.32	4610.54	1453	18170
27.	Karnataka	5295.41	7837.31	2760	25261
28.	Goa	0	89.64	42	214

1	2	3	4	5	6
29.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
30.	Kerala	2710.19	2756.94	1505	11507
31.	Tamil Nadu	5839.78	5287.64	2269	29496
32.	Puducherry	484.25	43.17	43	181
33.	A & N Islands	387.02	172.59	237	887
TOTAL		98836.38	107574.97	50460	368545

**2014-15 (as on 31.10.2014)**

1.	Jammu and Kashmir	3368.84	711.24	445	2672
2.	Himachal Pradesh	1991.88	666.51	343	1781
3.	Punjab	2993.38	2000.08	675	4050
4.	UT Chandigarh	405.40	19.74	17	88
5.	Uttarakhand	2246.04	676.21	396	2230
6.	Haryana	3101.28	786.83	318	1590
7.	Delhi	1161.61	27.56	23	120
8.	Rajasthan	6662.38	1521.19	608	4119
9.	Uttar Pradesh	17073.57	4089.39	1335	13041
10.	Bihar	11073.19	319.86	123	976
11.	Sikkim	638.59	00	00	00
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	1926.51	00	00	00
13.	Nagaland	1882.67	00	00	00
14.	Manipur	1750.20	189.52	71	576
15.	Mizoram	1210.87	00	00	00
16.	Tripura	1387.58	00	00	00
17.	Meghalaya	1518.37	460.74	165	1320
18.	Assam	7238.82	1215.90	1202	3456
19.	West Bengal	6017.77	1653.70	1009	8153
20.	Jharkhand	5887.94	1128.29	608	3040
21.	Odisha	7258.63	1630.82	922	6754
22.	Chhattisgarh	4520.12	171.59	67	391



1	2	3	4	5	6
23.	Madhya Pradesh	10170.42	1769.76	555	4440
24.	Gujarat*	5150.22	2898.16	588	5463
25.	Maharashtra **	7985.19	1473.78	639	4397
26.	Andhra Pradesh	3522.13	494.06	115	1847
27.	Telangana	2550.51	304.88	110	1091
28.	Karnataka	5295.41	1618.11	721	6013
29.	Goa	633.60	00	00	00
30.	Lakshadweep	1082.31	00	00	00
31.	Kerala	2710.19	1348.24	683	4862
32.	Tamil Nadu	5839.78	1875.99	818	9959
33.	Puducherry	968.50	2.94	2	7
34.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	776.13	00	00	00
TOTAL		138000.00	29055.09	12558	92236

# including un-utilized balance funds of previous year.

\* including Daman and Diu.

\*\* including Dadra and Nagar Haveli

### **Rise in low skilled workers going abroad**

2112. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a sharp rise in low skilled workers going abroad, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether there has been a marginal rise in emigration by Indians in 2013 and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH]: (a) No Sir. During the last three years *i.e.* 2011-12, 2012-13, 2013-14 and current year upto 31st October, 2014, the number of Emigration Clearance granted to Emigration Check Required (ECR) passport holders emigrants going to ECR countries as low-skilled/unskilled workers is 55950, 60501, 57085 and 46793, respectively.

(b) Yes, Sir. There has been a marginal rise in the number of Emigration Clearance granted to emigrants going to Emigration Check Required (ECR) countries in the year 2013-14 is 820947, which is higher in number than the previous year 2012-13 which is 776672.

**Voting rights to NRIs**

†2113. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Non-Resident Indians all over the world, and the number of such persons who have right to cast vote under People's Representative Act, 1950;

(b) the number of Non-Resident Indians who have enrolled their names in the voter lists and the details thereof particularly that of Assam and Uttar Pradesh, State-wise;

(c) the number of Non-Resident Indians who have used their franchise so far; and

(d) the plan being formulated by Government to enrol Non-Resident Indians as voters and to encourage them to cast their votes at polling booths?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH]: (a) and (b) As per data compiled in May, 2012, the estimated number of NRIs is 1,00,37,761. All NRIs who fulfill eligibility criteria of Section 20A of the Representation of People Act, 1950 have right to enroll as overseas electors and cast their vote. So far 11,846 NRIs have enrolled as overseas electors. The State-wise list of overseas electors is given in the Statement. (*See below*).

(c) No such information is available.

(d) The Indian Missions in major Indian diaspora countries have been addressed to facilitate NRI enrolment through distribution of Form 6-A for registration, distribution of material on NRI registration, dissemination of information about ECI/CEO's website for proper acquaintance with the process and procedure besides nominating nodal officers for the purpose. The Chief Electoral Officers have since been directed to promote registration of NRIs through dissemination of information and targeted campaign. Increasing NRI registration has been included as one of the objectives set out in the 'Systematic Voter Education and Electoral Participation (SVEEP)-II' project document. Under the project 'Targeted programmes/communication interventions for registration of NRIs and Service Voters' have been carried out by the Chief Electoral Officers.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Statement***Electoral Roll Data-2014**Overseas Electors*

Sl.No.	Name of State /UT	Overseas Indian Electors		
		Men	Women	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1	0	1
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0
3.	Assam	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	0	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	1	1	2
6.	Goa	19	8	27
7.	Gujarat	5	2	7
8.	Haryana	10	2	12
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1	1	2
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	0	0	0
12.	Karnataka	0	0	0
13.	Kerala	10878	570	11448
14.	Madhya Pradesh	4	2	6
15.	Maharashtra	0	0	0
16.	Manipur	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	0	0	0
21.	Punjab	81	57	138
22.	Rajasthan	1	0	1
23.	Sikkim	1	0	1
24.	Tamil Nadu	66	46	112

1	2	3	4	5
25.	Tripura	0	0	0
26.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	1	0	1
28.	West Bengal	3	1	4
29.	A and N Islands	0	0	0
30.	Chandigarh	3	3	6
31.	Daman and Diu	7	2	9
32.	D and N Haveli	0	0	0
33.	NCT of Delhi	10	3	13
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	48	8	56
TOTAL		11140	706	11846

### **Present status of Whistleblowers Protection Act, 2011**

2114. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of the Whistleblowers Protection Act, 2011;

(b) whether the Whistleblowers Protection Act, 2011 has not come into force till date as Government has not notified the rules in the official gazette, if so, the reasons for not prescribing rules for the Act and the date by which the department would promulgate rules to carry out the provisions of the law;

(c) the date by which the Whistleblowers Protection Act, 2011 would come into force; and

(d) the number of Whistleblowers who have been victimized or killed since May 12, 2014 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (c) The Whistle Blowers Protection Bill, 2011 was passed by the Lok Sabha on 27th December, 2011. The Bill as passed by Lok Sabha was finally passed by Rajya Sabha on 21st February, 2014 and received the assent of the President on 9th May, 2014. As the Bill was taken up on the last day of the last Session of the 15th Lok Sabha, the official amendments to the Bill (aimed at safeguarding against disclosures affecting sovereignty and integrity

of India, security of the State, etc.) were not moved. The proposed amendments are of crucial nature and, therefore, the Act can be brought into force only after necessary amendments are carried out.

(b) Rules under the Act can be notified only after the Act is brought into force.

(d) While there are media reports that some persons have been victimised, assaulted or killed allegedly for their role as RTI activists/whistleblowers, however, the same could not be confirmed. In so far as complainants/whistleblowers under the Public Interest Disclosure and Protection of Informers Resolution (PIDPIR) is concerned, the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) has informed that, as the designated authority under the PIDPIR, it has not come across any incident of killing/attack of the complainant since May 12, 2014. As per information furnished by the CVC, only two complaints regarding alleged harassment/victimization have been received by CVC from complainants under the PIDPI Resolution since May 12, 2014, *i.e.*, one received on 13th May, 2014 and another received on 30th September, 2014.

#### **Whistleblowers, Protection Act, 2014**

2115. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Whistleblowers' Protection Act, 2014 has come into force, if so, when;

(b) whether Rules under the above Act have been framed, if so, the details thereof, if not, reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government has amended the Public Interest Disclosure and Protection of Informers (PIDPI) Resolution (No.89) of April, 2004, if so, when and the reasons to move amendment after the coming into force of the above Act ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) The Whistle Blowers Protection Bill, 2011 was passed by the Lok Sabha on 27th December, 2011. The Bill as passed by Lok Sabha was finally passed by Rajya Sabha on 21st February, 2014 and received the assent of the President on 9th May, 2014. As the Bill was taken up on the last day of the last Session of the 15th Lok Sabha, the official amendments to the Bill (aimed at safeguarding against disclosures affecting sovereignty and integrity of India, security of State, etc.) were not moved. The proposed amendments are of crucial nature and, therefore, the Act can be brought into force only after necessary amendments are carried out.

(b) Rules under the Act can be notified only after the Act is brought into force.

(c) The Government has amended the Public Interest Disclosure and Protection of Informers (PIDPI) Resolution dated 21st April, 2004, *vide* amendment Notification No. 371/4/2013-AVD.III dated 14th August, 2013 published in the Gazette of India (Extraordinary) dated 29th August, 2014. At that point of time, the Whistleblowers Protection Bill, 2011, as passed by the Lok Sabha was pending in the Rajya Sabha. The workload in Central Vigilance Commission, which is the Designated Agency for receiving complaints from Whistleblowers under the Resolution, has increased considerably over the years and the number of complaints received by the Commission under PIDPI has also increased over the years. Therefore, a need was felt to designate additional authorities for receiving complaints under PIDPI. It was decided to designate Chief Vigilance Officer (CVO) of each Ministry/Department of the Government of India as the “Designated Authority” to receive complaints under the PIDPI Resolution. Hence the amendment of the Resolution.

### **Vacancy in Government jobs**

†2116. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of posts lying vacant in different Ministries of the Central Government, category-wise and Ministry-wise as on September, 2014;

(b) the efforts made to fill up the said vacancies and the reasons for not filling up them;

(c) whether there is any plan of Government to transfer the vacant posts of SCs/ STs and OBCs under the general category in case no candidate found suitable, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether any committee has been constituted to carry out in-depth analysis of the reasons for such backlog vacancies and if so, the measures suggested to ameliorate this situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) General instructions have been issued by this Department in June, 2013 to all concerned to make concerted efforts to fill up the backlog reserved vacancies. As per information received by this Department, during April 2012 to October 2014, 9151 backlog vacancies of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes were filled up by some major departments/Ministries which include their attached and subordinate offices and also banks/financial institutions.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) There is no such proposal to fill up the backlog vacancies of SCs/STs and OBCs with general category candidates.

(d) Government constituted a Committee in July 2013 under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment to make an in depth analysis of the reasons for backlog of filling up of reserved vacancies and suggest measures to enhance the employability of reserved category candidates. The Committee submitted its report and the major recommendations of the Committee included the following:

- (i) measures for upgrading the employment potential of SC, ST and OBC candidates in all groups.
- (ii) to constitute expert committees comprising in-house officers to study the root causes of the problem and to initiate measures to remove such factors.
- (iii) to improve pre-employment training or on-the-job preparatory training.
- (iv) schemes for educational empowerment, upgradation of skills, vocational training etc.

Subsequent to the receipt of the recommendations of this Committee, the matter has been examined by this Department and time bound action plan has been finalized and intimated to all concerned Departments/Ministries on 20.11.2014 for implementation.

#### **Introduction of Bio metric attendance**

2117. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a plan to introduce Aadhaar-Enabled Bio-metric Attendance System (AEBAS) in Government offices, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it would apply to all attached and subordinate offices of the Government of India;

(c) whether it would be applied in all the places all over the country, or only in Delhi/New Delhi area, if so, the reasons for doing so; and

(d) whether manual system of attendance would still continue or would be discontinued, with details ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. It has been decided to use an AADHAAR Enabled Bio-metric Attendance System (AEBAS) in

all offices of the Central Government, including attached/sub-ordinate Offices, in India. A copy of the Office Memorandum dated 21st November, 2014 regarding introduction of AEBAS issued by the Government is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) The system will be installed in the offices located in Delhi/New Delhi by 31 st December 2014. In other places this will be installed by 26th January 2015. The manual system of marking of attendance will be phased out accordingly.

***Statement***

No: 11013/9/2014- Estt (A-III)

Government of India

Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions

Department of Personnel & Training

New Delhi, dated 21st November 2014

**OFFICE MEMORANDUM**

Sub: Introduction of AADHAAR Enabled Bio-metric Attendance System

It has been decided to use an AADHAAR Enabled Bio-metric Attendance System (AEBAS) in all offices of the Central Government, including attached/sub-ordinate offices, in India. The system will be installed in the offices located in Delhi/New Delhi by 31st December 2014. In other places this may be installed by 26th January 2015.

2. The equipment will be procured by the Ministries/Departments as per specifications of DeitY on DGS&D Rate Contract from authorized vendors. The expenditure will be met by the Ministries/Departments concerned under their O.E. The manual system of attendance may be phased out accordingly.

3. The Department of Electronics and Information Technology (DeitY) will provide the technical guidance for installing the system. The equipment already procured by DeitY have a built in AMC of three years. The Ministries/Departments may ensure that the equipment being procured by them have similar provision.

4. Biometric attendance system is only an enabling platform. There is no change in the instructions relating to office hours, late attendance etc. which will continue to apply. As per extant instructions, (contained in DoPT O.M. No: 28034/8/75- Estt-A dated 04-07-1975; No:28034/10/75-Estt-A dated 27-08-1975; No: 28034/3/82- Estt-A dated 05-03-1982) half-a-day's Casual Leave should be debited for each day of late attendance, but late attendance upto an hour, on not more than two occasions in a month, and for justifiable reasons may be condoned by the competent authority. In addition to debiting Casual Leave (or Earned Leave, when no CL is available).



Disciplinary action may also be taken against Government servants who are habitually late. Early leaving is also to be treated in the same manner as late coming.

5. These orders come into force with immediate effect.

6. All Ministries/Departments are requested to bring this to the notice of all concerned.

(J.A.Vaidyanathan)

Director (Establishment)

Tel: 23093179

To:

All Ministries/Departments (As per standard list)

**Reduction in upper age limit and attempts for UPSC exam**

2118. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN

SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ:

SHRI D. RAJA:

SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to reduce the upper age limit and number of attempts of applicants for civil service examination with effect from 2015, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether there would be an additional two years for physically challenged candidates in each category, if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) At present, no such proposal is under consideration of the Government.

**Exemption from routine transfer**

2119. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ:

SHRI PANKAJ BORA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to exempt the personnel having an Autistic child and elderly parents from routine transfer to take care of them, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the details of proposals pending in different PSUs, requesting to return to home sector ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Department of Personnel and Training has issued an Office Memorandum No. 42011/3/2014-Estt. (Res) dated the 6th June, 2014 and 17th November, 2014 exempting a Government employee, who is also a care giver of disabled child from the routine exercise of transfer/rotational transfer subject to the administrative constraints. These Office Memorandums stipulate that the word 'disabled' includes (i) blindness or low vision (ii) hearing impairment (iii) locomotor disability or Cerebral Palsy (iv) leprosy cured (v) mental retardation (vi) mental illness and (vii) multiple disabilities (viii) Autism.

(b) No Centralized data is maintained in this regard.

### **Complaints received in PMO**

†2120. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the average number of public complaints received in the Prime Minister's office per month;

(b) the number of the complaints redressed and the number of complaints lying pending as on date along with the dates of their pendency;

(c) the nature of these complaints and out of them the number of the complaints related to the Capital of Delhi; and

(d) whether Government proposes to set up the system for public grievances redressal at the block level/district level ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) Around 23,000 petitions are received every month in the Prime Minister's Office. Public Wing of the PMO processes the petitions received from the citizens as per the prescribed guidelines and forwards the actionable petitions to the Secretaries of the Ministries/Departments of the Government of India and Chief Secretaries of the State Governments for taking action as appropriate. The redressal of the grievance of the Citizen is done by the concerned authorities to whom the petitions are forwarded.

(d) The Government has already established an internet based Centralized Public Grievance Redress and Monitoring System (CPGRAMS) to facilitate citizens to lodge their grievances from anywhere, anytime for redressal.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Increase in retirement age**

†2121. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to increase the retirement age of Central Government employees from 60 years to 62 years, if not, by when such a decision is expected to be taken;

(b) whether such a decision would not result in reduction of employment opportunities to the educated youth of the country; and

(c) if so, the details of rationale for increasing the retirement age ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

**Review of recruitment procedure for IAS**

2122. SHRI AVINASH PANDE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to review to recruitment procedures to permit lateral entries based on professional experience from the private sector into the Indian Administrative Services (IAS), if so, details thereof; and

(b) if not, the measures being taken by Government to make up for the shortage of officers and fill up vacant posts in civil services ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) In order to address the issue of shortage of IAS officers in Regular Recruitment quota, the Government has increased annual intake from 55 in Civil Service Examination (CSE) 1998 to 180 in CSE 2013. Further, the Government has sensitized the States Governments to send complete and updated proposals to Union Public Service Commission for selection of suitable officers for promotion quota of IAS.

Further, no proposal to permit lateral entry into Indian Administrative Service (IAS) is currently under consideration of the Government.

**Help to retiring employees**

2123. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that about 40,000 employees retires from Central Government every year;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether Government has prepared a plan to help retiring employees transit smoothly to their post retirement period;

(c) whether Government has also initiated a pre-retirement counseling as many are unable to settle into a retired life after years of active service; and

(d) whether one of the suggestions before Government is to use them for evaluation of development schemes in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) As per the information received from various Ministries, around 1.75 lakhs employees retire from Central Government every year.

(b) to (d) Department of Pension and Pensioners' Welfare has launched an initiative on a pilot basis for 2000 pensioners to help in the individual in transiting smoothly to a post retirement life and to channelize energy, experience and skill of retired and retiring Government personnel into meaningful voluntary work. Various options are being offered to the pensioners for useful interventions in society.

One of the components under the initiative, is to conduct pre-retirement counseling workshop to help the retiring Central Government civil employees to transit smoothly into post retirement phase. The workshop focuses upon the following aspects (i) formalities necessary for timely payment of retirement benefits (ii) motivation for post retirement activities and (iii) CGHS facilities after retirement (iv) advice on financial matters, etc.

### **RTI related deaths**

2124. SHRI RONALD SAPA TLAU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of RTI related deaths occurred in the country so far, the details thereof, year and State/UT-wise; and

(b) whether any assessment has been done on the effectiveness of RTI and whether it has served its intended purpose, the details thereof and the fate of RTI ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) There are some unconfirmed media reports that some people have been killed allegedly due to their role as RTI activists.

(b) A study was conducted during the year 2008-2009 through an independent

organization to assess the key issues and constraints in implementation of the Right to Information Act, 2005. The report on the implementation of the RTI Act, 2005 points out that there was inadequate planning by the public authorities in regard to supply of information; awareness about the Act in rural areas is much less than in urban areas; awareness amongst women is much less than men; the gap in implementation of the Act is because of lack of clear accountability in respect of various functionaries etc. In this regard, the study recommended measures for improving awareness on right to information; improving convenience in filing information requests; improving efficiency of the Information Commissions, enhancing accountability and clarity of various stakeholders, etc.

The Government has taken steps to build the capacity of the demand and supply side through training, on-line certificate course, and publication of guides on the Right to Information Act. Awareness Generation has been undertaken through print, electronic, outdoor media and workshops. An RTI Logo has also been designed and propagated widely. The Government apart from a number of clarificatory orders has also issued an OM No. 1/18/2007-IR dated 21st September, 2007 and 1/6/2011-IR dated 15th April, 2013 impressing upon the public authorities to disclose maximum information proactively so that citizens need not resort to filing of RTI applications to access information available with the public authorities.

**Mistake in Hindi translation in exam conducted by UPSC in August, 2014**

†2125. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been complaints regarding mistakes in the Hindi translation in the exam conducted by UPSC for selection to IAS, IPS and IFS in August, 2014;

(b) if so, whether a committee was constituted to look into these complaints and also to address the same;

(c) whether Government has received the report of the committee, if so, the major recommendations of the committee; and

(d) the steps being taken by Government to ensure that the future of Hindi belt students is not spoiled due to mistake in the Hindi translation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) The Central Government has received a few representations on the issue of Hindi Translation of

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

bilingual question papers of the Civil Services (Preliminary) Examination conducted on 24th August, 2014 by Union Public Service Commission (UPSC). UPSC has constituted a three member committee on 05.09.2014 under the Chairmanship of Prof. Purushottam Agrawal, former Member, UPSC and former Professor, School of Languages, Jawaharlal Nehru University, Delhi.

(c) and (d) The report of the Committee has been received by the Government. The Committee in its report has suggested various measures to improve Hindi translation of bilingual question papers. UPSC has examined the report of the Committee and has taken steps to make the Hindi translation user friendly.

### **Poverty in country as per UN Study Report**

2126. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per UN Study Report, India is home to the extreme poor, if so, the details thereof, the action plan to address this issue; and

(b) whether the UN report has cited certain reasons therefor and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) report titled “The Millennium Development Goals Report 2014” states that “In 2010, one third of the world’s 1.2 billion extreme poor lived in India alone.”

The Government has initiated various measures to improve the quality of life of the people and to reduce poverty in the country through direct intervention by implementing specific poverty reduction and mitigation programmes. This includes Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana (PMJDY), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM), National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM), Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY), Indira Awas Yojana (IAY), National Health Mission (NHM), Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Mid-Day Meal Scheme (MDMS), Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS), Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission (RGNDWM), National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP), Swachh Bharat Mission etc. These interventions are expected to yield better results over time in terms of reduction in poverty in the country.

(b) The UNDP’s “The Millennium Development Goals Report 2014” has not cited any particular reason for poverty in India.

**Backward districts in Uttar Pradesh**

2127. SHRI JUGUL KISHORE: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has identified socially and economically backward districts of Uttar Pradesh, if so, the details thereof: and

(b) whether Government proposes to prepare any special scheme for development of backward areas in Uttar Pradesh and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) The Government has approved the Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) for 272 districts of 27 States, including 35 districts of Uttar Pradesh, to redress regional imbalances in development. These 35 districts of Uttar Pradesh are covered under the district components of the BRGF to help coverage and add value to other programs which are explicitly designed to meet rural employment and infrastructural needs but require supplementation to address the critical gaps. It endeavors at catalyzing development in backward areas by (a) providing infrastructure (b) promoting good governance and agrarian reforms (c) converging through supplementary infrastructure and capacity building. According to the goals and aims of the BRGF, funds are being provided for these 35 identified districts of Uttar Pradesh for supplementing and converging existing developmental inflows. The list of these districts is given in the Statement (*See below*).

In addition, a special package for implementing Drought Mitigation Strategies in 7 districts of Bundelkhand region of Uttar Pradesh is being provided under the State component of the BRGF since 2009-10. These Districts are (1) Banda (2) Chitrakoot, (3) Hamirpur, (4) Jalaun, (5) Jhansi, (6) Lalitpur and (7) Mahoba. For this component, the allocation and release figures for last three (3) completed financial years is given in the Statement-II.

***Statement-I***

*Backward Region Grant Fund- District Component*

Uttar Pradesh			
1.	Ambedkar Nagar	6.	Barabanki
2.	Azamgarh	7.	Basti
3.	Bahraich	8.	Badaun
4.	Balrampur	9.	Chandauli
5.	Banda	10.	Chitrakoot

11.	Etah	24.	Maharajganj
12.	Farrukhabad	25.	Mahoba
13.	Fatehpur	26.	Mirzapur
14.	Gonda	27.	Pratapgarh
15.	Gorakhpur	28.	Rae Bareli
16.	Hamirpur	29.	Sant Kabeer Nagar
17.	Hardoi	30.	Shravasti
18.	Jalaun	31.	Siddharth Nagar
19.	Jaunpur	32.	Sitapur
20.	Kaushambi	33.	Sonbhadra
21.	Kheri	34.	Unnao
22.	Kushi Nagar	35.	Kanshiram Nagar
23.	Lalitpur		

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

Bundelkhand package was sanctioned during 2009-10 for drought mitigation in the Bundelkhand region. Region comprises of seven districts of Uttar Pradesh (Banda, Chitrakoot, Hamirpur, Jalaun, Jhansi, Lalitpur and Mohoba).

The details of funds allocated to the State of Uttar Pradesh under the package during last three years is given as under:

Year	Uttar Pradesh	
	Allocation	Releases
2011-12	448.50	135.00
2012-13	774.91	207.04
2013-14	514.34	250.17

### **Middle class population in comparison to China**

2128. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons that India has just three per cent of global middle class when compared to China's one-third as per Credit Suisse's Global Wealth Report, 2014;



(b) the change compared to the figures of 2000; and

(c) if so, the efforts the Ministry is making to increase the number which would ultimately increase the purchasing capacity of individuals and helps in moving the economy ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) According to the 'Credit Suisse Global Wealth Report 2014', "the one billion adults in the USD 10,000–100,000 range are the "middle class" in the context of global wealth". As per the Report "India has just 3% of the global middle class, and that share has changed very little during the past decade. In contrast, China's share of the middle class has doubled since 2000 and now covers one-third of the global membership, ten times the share of India."

(c) The Government is implementing a number of programmes to improve the quality of life of the people and to benefit the people at the lower end of the income distribution. This includes Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana (PMJDY), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM), National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM), Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY), Indira Awas Yojana (IAY), National Health Mission (NHM), Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Mid-Day Meal Scheme (MDMS), Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS), Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission (RGNDWM), National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP), Swachh Bharat Mission etc. All the policy initiatives of the Government which have led to higher GDP growth in the country have individually and collectively contributed to raising the living standards of people over a period of time and to the decline of absolute poverty and inequality.

### **Implementation of SCSP/TSP**

2129. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has issued guidelines for proper implementation of Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan (SCSP) and Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP);

(b) if so, the details thereof and its implementation status thereof, Ministry-wise, during each of the last three years and the current year under each scheme; and

(c) the violations took place so far and reasons for such violation and action taken by the Government so far along with corrective measures being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir, Planning Commission has issued guidelines for proper implementation of Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan (SCSP) and Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) from time to time.

(b) Detail guidelines are available in the website of the Planning Commission link; <http://planningcommission.nic.in/sectors/social.php?sectors=social>. Scheme-wise details and status of implementation for Central Ministries/Departments is available respectively for SCSP and TSP in the Statement 21 and 21-A, of the Expenditure Budget Volume-I, from 2011-12 onwards.

(c) Planning Commission has not received any report regarding violation of guidelines by Central Ministries/Departments.

#### **Allocation to State Governments for maintenance of slums**

†2130. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether funds have been allocated to the State Governments for other schemes also along with the maintenance of slums, necessary basic facilities for the people in the urban areas and getting other development work done during last and current five year plan, if so, the State-wise details thereof; and

(b) the amount allocated to State Governments by the Central Government, State-wise, during last and current five year plan along with the dates of these allocation and the names of these schemes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) Government of India is providing assistance to the State Governments for slum rehabilitation and improvement in other amenities. Under the Eleventh plan, the main scheme for providing assistance for slum rehabilitation and improving basic amenities in urban areas was the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM). Under this scheme, central assistance for projects of water supply, sanitation urban transport, solid waste management etc. were provided. For rehabilitation of slums, the scheme had two specific components, namely Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) which was implemented in 65 Mission cities which are relatively larger cities including state capitals. The other component was the Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) which was

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

implemented in non-Mission cities. Under Eleventh plan, for slum rehabilitation, pilot programme of Rajiv Awaas Yojana was also launched in the last two year of plan.

Under the Twelfth plan, for slum rehabilitation, Rajiv Awaas Yojana has been launched after incorporating the learning's from its pilot phase. Under this scheme, central fund for slum rehabilitation is provided. Under RAY, assistance is extended to the States willing to assign property rights to slum dwellers and to undertake other pro- poor reforms. Besides this, Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation has launched National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM) for Twelfth Five Year Plan by recasting SJSRY on 24.9.2013. The scheme also mandates undertaking a few pro-poor urban reforms like providing of the property rights to the slum dwellers, reserving land for housing for economically weaker section etc. After launching of RAY under the Twelfth plan, BSUP and IHSDP components of JnNURM have been discontinued. In addition, under the Twelfth plan, Government has also launched National Urban Livelihood Mission under which urban poor are assisted for gainful self-employment and skill based employment opportunities. The scheme also has a component of providing assistance to the States for construction and maintenance of shelter of homeless. The details of State-wise allocation under JnNURM is given in the Statement-I (*See below*). and that of NULM are given in the Statement-II (*See below*). The details of State wise approved outlay allocated to the State Governments during the Eleventh Five Year Plan and for the first two years of the Twelfth Five Year Plan are given in the Statement-III.

Statement-I

State wise details of ACA Committed/ACA released under JnNURM

Sl. No.	State/UT	(₹ in crore)													
		UIG		UIDSSMT		BSUP		IHSDP		JnNURM		RAY			
		ACA com-mitted	ACA released	ACA com-mitted	ACA released	ACA com-mitted	ACA released	ACA com-mitted	ACA released	Total ACA committed	Total ACA released	Total ACA com-mitted	Total ACA released		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2052.65	1680.96	1991.57	1980.91	657.12	660.29	414.48	425.50	5115.82	4747.66	368.16	77.81	32.87	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	162.43	125.66	212.25	80.39	54.46	54.46	8.96	4.48	438.10	264.99	173.11	77.39	27.77	
3.	Assam	284.50	248.13	318.44	153.48	97.60	48.8	49.53	40.05	750.07	490.46	259.61	1.98	1	
4.	Bihar	394.76	155.13	946.08	146.16	5.07	78.19	380.79	233.51	1726.70	612.99	1113.71	454.65	297.72	
5.	Chhattisgarh	242.91	218.62	372.32	227.91	307.74	211.21	158.83	158.85	1081.80	816.59	265.21	191.78	121.04	
6.	Goa	59.87	14.97	22.54	20.65	1.15			0.70	82.41	37.47	44.94	0	0	
7.	Gujarat	2752.00	2198.77	372.61	347.05	1008.1	968.01	231.07	186.15	4363.78	3699.98	663.80	685.77	391.58	
8.	Haryana	349.55	314.59	239.72	125.32	27.81	31.18	196.45	188.96	813.53	660.05	153.48	475.35	350.29	
9.	Himachal Pradesh	29.31	34.73	325.47	171.22	11.21	7.37	42.17	37.94	408.16	251.26	156.90	34	27.62	
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	570.53	359.72	581.73	452.39	134.44	52.38	112.75	108.00	1399.45	972.49	426.96	22.22	17.81	
11.	Jharkhand	741.17	356.91	104.36	85.15	52.82	82.18	91.83	86.98	990.18	611.22	378.96	238.68	107.32	
12.	Karnataka	1697.00	1255.36	1531.73	842.34	407.96	384.03	222.58	221.76	3859.27	2703.49	1155.78	1852.41	1038.84	
13.	Kerala	629.64	243.38	440.31	314.13	219.95	213.91	179.47	165.17	1469.37	936.59	532.78	160.77	66.06	

14.	Madhya Pradesh	1288.52	985.98	2767.49	1416.90	230.75	263.5	162.61	194.52	4449.37	2860.90	1588.47	861.01	464.53
15.	Maharashtra	5684.47	4540.84	4401.57	2602.26	2446.61	2049.95	1502.28	1196.22	14034.93	10389.27	3645.66	0	0
16.	Manipur	219.33	110.25	56.70	56.70	43.91	43.91	32.35	32.35	352.29	243.21	109.08	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	196.16	133.00	12.89	12.12	40.35	36.21	22.43	15.70	271.83	197.03	74.80	0	0
18.	Mizoram	114.94	50.15	13.99	13.99	79.73	59.8	29.78	29.78	238.44	153.72	84.72	9.49	3.16
19.	Nagaland	105.71	62.16	45.70	13.76	105.60	105.60	41.30	29.92	298.31	211.44	86.87	41.68	16.23
20.	Odisha	162.72	105.02	485.00	241.11	50.56	46.72	187.67	163.29	885.95	556.14	329.81	352.56	125.86
21.	Punjab	568.25	256.31	517.79	304.02	45.44	59.43	22.44	77.76	1153.92	697.52	456.40	19.43	14.19
22.	Rajasthan	693.55	541.45	2002.94	544.76	105.25	131.64	521.87	535.50	3323.61	1753.35	1570.26	968.24	473.96
23.	Sikkim	86.88	78.19	36.17	36.17	29.06	29.06	17.92	17.92	170.03	161.34	8.69	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	2455.52	1953.27	1425.63	843.48	1045.28	1003.89	400.45	398.68	5326.88	4199.32	1127.56	326.86	140.09
25.	Tripura	160.43	144.39	71.00	69.20	13.96	13.96	38.05	38.05	283.44	265.60	17.84	98.79	77.92
26.	Uttar Pradesh	2696.61	2320.39	1194.15	987.91	798.04	876.6	626.16	718.18	5314.96	4903.08	411.88	576.99	279.22
27.	Uttanchal	311.92	256.06	246.23	101.69	23.03	28.16	76.70	73.09	657.88	459.00	198.88	100.32	65.11
28.	West Bengal	2486.66	1509.80	692.19	497.08	1784.29	1579.49	709.02	703.23	5672.16	4289.60	1382.56	83.86	34.34
29.	Telangana												161.56	20.25
30.	A&N Islands			4.46	2.23	657.12	660.29	8.90	5.53	670.48	668.05	2.43	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	26.84	26.84	0.00	0.00	300.94	379.02			327.78	405.86	-78.08	0	0
32.	D and N Haveli			14.92	7.46			3.34	1.67	18.26	9.13	9.13	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu			7.54	31.00			0.58	0.29	8.12	31.29	0.00	0	0
34.	Delhi	2327.34	1129.81	0.00	0.00	1155.44	1085.27			3482.78	2215.08	1267.70	0	0
35.	Puducherry	162.72	105.02	160.49	31.34	83.20	38.02	5.48	2.74	411.89	177.12	234.77	0	0
GRAND TOTAL		29714.89	21515.86	21615.98	12760.28	12022.84	11283.68	6498.24	6092.46	69851.95	51652.28	18222.84	7873.60	4194.78

**Statement-II***State-wise releases of NULM*

(₹ in crores)

Sl.No.	State/UT	NULM	
		2012-13	2013-14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	28.19	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.3	2.42
3.	Assam	34.29	34.66
4.	Bihar	19.34	23.52
5.	Chhattisgarh	27.39	9.91
6.	Goa	3.2	9.59
7.	Gujarat	48.96	26.64
8.	Haryana	3.36	1.66
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2.96	52.23
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	17.82	1.88
11.	Jharkhand	50.58	6.08
12.	Karnataka	26.35	2.18
13.	Kerala	71.15	36.56
14.	Madhya Pradesh	103.52	30.57
15.	Maharashtra	4	47.25
16.	Manipur	2.35	90.74
17.	Meghalaya	6.53	2.41
18.	Mizoram	4.43	4.34
19.	Nagaland	16.69	4.37
20.	Odisha	0.38	4.45
21.	Punjab	13.44	23.04
22.	Rajasthan	19.77	18.2
23.	Sikkim	1.75	0.66
24.	Tamil Nadu	112.69	59.22
25.	Tripura	85.61	65.8
26.	Uttar Pradesh	47.07	94.87
27.	Uttaranchal	6.26	6.54
28.	West Bengal	75.01	58.12
29.	Delhi		
30.	Puducherry		
GRAND TOTAL		834.39	717.91

*State-wise releases of NULM*

(₹ in lakhs)			
Sl.No.	Name of States/UTs	Allocation 2014-15	Central Funds Released in 2014-15
1	2	3	4
<b>Budget under MH: 3601 for States/UTs</b>			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5573.83	0.00
2.	Bihar	4518.44	0.00
3.	Chhattisgarh	2201.69	1487.91
4.	Gujarat	10932.87	5170.21
5.	Goa	91.94	62.11
6.	Haryana	3571.39	1607.60
7.	Himachal Pradesh	250.13	0.00
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	1449.95	0.00
9.	Jharkhand	3295.80	0.00
10.	Karnataka	9484.48	5229.03
11.	Kerala	1855.84	0.00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	7812.59	3205.22
13.	Maharashtra	22814.89	0.00
14.	Odisha	2308.77	1230.67
15.	Punjab	3846.35	0.00
16.	Rajasthan	6532.15	2766.96
17.	Tamil Nadu	10730.45	5711.39
18.	Telangana	5692.60	0.00
19.	Uttarakhand	962.76	0.00
20.	Uttar Pradesh	15797.72	4655.31
21.	West Bengal	10474.40	3442.02
TOTAL: MH:3601		130199.04	34568.43
<b>Budget under MH: 3602 for UTs with legislature</b>			
1.	NCT of Delhi	5353.04	0.00
2.	Puducherry	342.12	0.00
TOTAL MH:3602		5695.16	0.00

1	2	3	4
<b>Budget under MH: 3475 for UTs without legislature</b>			
1.	A and N Islands	55.08	0.00
2.	Chandigarh	537.58	282.32
3.	D and N Haveli	50.09	0.00
4.	Daman and Diu	34.80	0.00
TOTAL MH:3475		677.55	282.32
<b>Budget under MH: 2552 for North Eastern States including Sikkim</b>			
1.	Assam	5375.77	0.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	716.53	0.00
3.	Manipur	1018.54	0.00
4.	Meghalaya	799.26	0.00
5.	Mizoram	1307.05	851.52
6.	Nagaland	953.84	532.25
7.	Sikkim	276.91	152.21
8.	Tripura	1261.65	0.00
TOTAL MH:2552		11709.55	1535.98
GRAND TOTAL		148281.30	36386.73

***Statement-III***

*The details of State-wise approved outlay allocated to the State Governments during the Eleventh Five Year Plan and for the first two years of Twelfth Five Year Plan.*

(₹ in crore)						
Sl. No.	States/UTs	Annual Plan 2007-08	Annual Plan 2008-09	Annual Plan 2009-10	Annual Plan 2010-11	Annual Plan 2011-12
		Approved Outlay	Approved Outlay	Approved Outlay	Approved Outlay	Approved Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	30500.00	44000.00	33496.75	36800.00	43000.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1320.00	2264.60	2100.00	2500.00	3200.00
3.	Assam	3800.00	5011.51	6000.00	7645.00	9000.00



1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4.	Bihar	10200.00	13500.00	16000.00	20000.00	24000.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	7413.72	9600.00	10947.76	13230.00	16710.00
6.	Goa	1430.00	1737.65	2240.00	2710.00	3320.00
7.	Gujarat	16000.00	21000.00	23500.00	30000.00	38000.00
8.	Haryana	5300.00	6650.00	10000.00	18260.00	20358.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2100.00	2400.00	2700.00	3000.00	3300.00
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	4850.00	5512.97	5500.00	6000.00	6600.00
11.	Jharkhand	6676.00	8015.00	8200.00	9240.00	15322.75
12.	Karnataka	17782.58	26188.53	29500.00	31050.00	38070.00
13.	Kerala	6950.00	7700.47	8920.00	10025.00	12010.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	12011.00	14182.61	16174.17	19000.00	23000.00
15.	Maharashtra	20200.00	25000.00	35958.95	37916.00	42000.00
16.	Manipur	1374.31	1660.00	2000.00	2600.00	3210.00
17.	Meghalaya	1120.00	1500.00	2100.00	2230.00	2727.00
18.	Mizoram	850.00	1000.00	1250.00	1500.00	1700.00
19.	Nagaland	900.00	1200.00	1500.00	1500.00	1810.00
20.	Odisha	5105.00	7500.00	9500.00	11000.00	15200.00
21.	Punjab	5111.00	6210.00	8600.00	9150.00	11520.00
22.	Rajasthan	11638.86	14000.00	17322.00	24000.00	27500.00
23.	Sikkim	691.14	852.00	1045.00	1175.00	1400.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	14000.00	16000.00	17500.00	20068.00	23535.00
25.	Tripura	1220.00	1450.00	1680.00	1860.00	1950.00
26.	Uttar Pradesh	25000.00	35000.00	39000.00	42000.00	47000.00
27.	Uttarakhand	4378.63	4775.00	5800.81	6800.00	7800.00
28.	West Bengal	9150.00	11602.38	14150.00	17985.00	22214.00
TOTAL STATES		227072.24	295512.72	332685.44	389244.00	465456.75

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
29.	A and N Islands	604.83	672.62	833.18	958.38	1434.84
30.	Chandigarh	267.63	304.65	319.22	450.91	661.89
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	78.88	150.00	155.71	195.82	336.35
32.	Daman and Diu	71.67	150.00	154.34	169.23	324.95
33.	Delhi	9000.00	10000.00	10000.00	11400.00	15133.01
34.	Lakshadweep	222.11	263.68	296.86	322.00	388.79
34.	Puducherry	1455.00	1750.00	2250.00	2500.00	2750.00
TOTAL UTS		11700.12	13290.95	14009.31	15996.34	21029.83
TOTAL (STATES AND UTS)		238772.36	308803.67	346694.75	405240.34	486486.58

*State-wise approved outlay for the first two years of the Twelfth Five Year Plan*

(₹ in crores)			
Sl.No.	States/Uts	2012-13	2013-14
		Approved Outlay	Approved Outlay
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	48935.00	53000.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3535.00	3700.00
3.	Assam	10500.00	12500.00
4.	Bihar	28000.00	34000.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	23480.00	25250.00
6.	Goa	4700.00	4715.02
7.	Gujarat	51000.00	59000.00
8.	Haryana	26485.00	27072.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3700.00	4100.00
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	7300.00	7300.00
11.	Jharkhand	16300.00	16800.00

1	2	3	4
12.	Karnataka	42030.00	47000.00
13.	Kerala	14010.00	17000.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	28000.00	35500.00
15.	Maharashtra	45000.00	80500.00
16.	Manipur	3500.00	3650.00
17.	Meghalaya	3939.00	4151.00
18.	Mizoram	2300.00	2500.00
19.	Nagaland	2300.00	2000.00
20.	Odisha	17250.00	21500.00
21.	Punjab	14000.00	16125.00
22.	Rajasthan	33500.00	40500.00
23.	Sikkim	1877.00	2060.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	28000.00	37128.00
25.	Tripura	2250.00	2500.00
26.	Uttar Pradesh	57800.00	69200.00
27.	Uttarakhand	8200.00	8500.00
28.	West Bengal	25910.00	30314.00
TOTAL STATES		553801.00	667565.02
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1701.43	1867.10
30.	Chandigarh	737.23	876.05
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	607.68	674.70
32.	Daman and Diu	568.25	630.05
33.	Delhi	15862.00	16625.95
34.	Lakshadweep	400.78	442.33
35.	Puducherry	3000.00	2000.00
TOTAL (UTs)		22877.37	23116.18
TOTAL (STATES AND UTs)		576678.37	690681.20

**Evaluation of flagship programmes**

2131. SHRI A.U. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is continuous evaluation of flagship programmes initiated by Government, if so, the frequency of such evaluations;

(b) whether there is an independent agency for the same, if so, the details of its operations;

(c) whether Government outsources evaluation work to private agencies, if so, the details of selection procedures and performance of such agencies; and

(d) whether Government has made any efforts to initiate social audit of all Government schemes, if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) The Government of India is monitoring implementation of all Centrally Sponsored/Central Sector Schemes including Flagship Programmes. The Programme Evaluation Organisation (PEO), Planning Commission set up in 1952 has so far conducted evaluation of following Flagship Programmes:

- (i) Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY)
- (ii) Rajiv Gandhi National Rural Drinking Water Mission (RGNRDWM)
- (iii) National Rural Health Mission (NRHM)
- (iv) Backward Region Grant Fund (BRGF)
- (v) Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)
- (vi) Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS)
- (vii) Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)
- (viii) Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC)
- (ix) Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidhyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY)
- (x) Cooked Mid-Day Meal (CMDM)
- (xi) Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP)
- (xii) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) (on-going evaluation)

(b) Independent Evaluation Officer (IEO) has been constituted as an attached office under the aegis of Planning Commission to carry out independent evaluation of various flagships programmes, schemes etc. The notification for establishment of Independent Evaluation Office (IEO) was issued by the Government on 14th July,

2011. IEO is an attached office of the Planning Commission for budgetary purposes. All day to day financial powers are exercised by IEO independent of the Planning Commission. Evaluation of no scheme has yet been completed by IEO. The position is tabulated below:

Sl.No.	Scheme Name	Nature	Status
1.	Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana	Flagship	Tendering process completed. Approval of competent authority for outsourcing the evaluation is awaited.
2.	Impact analysis of Maternal and Neonatal Mortality	Flagship	Tendering process completed. Approval of competent authority for outsourcing the evaluation is awaited.
3.	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme	Flagship	Evaluation framework and terms of reference for this evaluation are being prepared.
4.	Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana	Non-flagship	Tendering process completed. Approval of competent authority for outsourcing the evaluation is awaited.
5.	PDS: Component 1 Component 2 Component 3 Component 4	Non-flagship	It is being carried out in-house. Tendering process completed. Approval of competent authority for outsourcing the evaluation is awaited. Tendering process in progress. Yet to commence.

(c) The IEO is permitted to engage the services of leading social science research or other knowledge institutions to evaluate the impact of flagship programmes. The IEO prepares the evaluation framework. The actual evaluation is outsourced to the leading social science research/other knowledge institutions who are well known in the evaluation activities. The actual selection is on the basis of response to the tenders.

(d) The Government is committed to bring transparency in the implementation of its programmes through Social Audit mechanism. The Planning Commission, in the year 2008, suggested that Social Audit mechanism could be included in the Guidelines of monitoring of Flagship Programmes of the Government of India. In the Approach Paper to the Twelfth Five Year Plan, it is stated that perceptions of the public services and quality of governance can be measured and evaluated by independent institutions

in terms of citizens report cards or social audits through surveys focussing on levels of satisfaction from public services as perceived by citizens. The level for conduct of social audit and methodology is to be decided by the Ministries concerned. The Ministry of Rural Development, implementing Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, has accorded utmost importance to the organisation of social audits by the Gram Panchayats, requesting States to make necessary arrangements. Modifications have been made in para 13 of schedule-I of the Act to provide for procedures on conducting social audits. The Ministry has also issued instructions to the State Governments for enforcement of the new social audit provisions under MGNREGA.

### **Number of scientists**

2132. SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) how many scientists and technologists are working in institutions under the Ministry;

(b) how many of them are in permanent posts and how many vacancies are there;

(c) how many people are working for more than ten years without being made permanent; and

(d) how many persons work in these institutions without getting due promotions or having service issues pending for so many years ?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DR. HARSH VARDHAN):

(a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

### **Industrial Training Institutes**

2133. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any policy for skill development in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor and whether there is any new policy for skill development under preparation;

(c) if so, the details thereof and whether there is any proposal to increase the number of Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) in the country; and

(d) if so, the details of number of ITIs existing in the country and the new ITIs proposed to be set up, State wise and the funds allocated for this purpose to States?

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THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) to (c) Yes Sir, The Government had formulated National Skill Development Policy in 2009. The objective of this policy is to empower all individuals through improved skills, knowledge, nationally and internationally recognized qualifications to gain access to decent employment and ensure India's competitiveness in the global market. The National Skill Development Policy under review at present. The details of the new Skill Development Policy will be available after it is formulated.

(d) New ITIs are opened by State Governments and also by Private entities. In addition, Department of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship has been entrusted with the responsibility to implement the scheme of establishment of new Industrial Training Institutes (ITI) on Public Private Partnership (PPP) basis. States wise details of ITIs exist in country is given in the Statement.

*Matrix for number of it is with Seating Capacities in  
Various States/UTs as on 08.09.2014*

Northern Region							
Sl. No.	Name of State/UTs	Number of Govt. ITIs	Seating Capacity (Govt.)	Number of Pvt. ITIs	Seating Capacity (Pvt.)	Total ITIs	Total Seating Capacity
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Chandigarh	2	1064	0	0	2	1064
2.	Delhi	16	11420	62	5052	78	16472
3.	Haryana	93	24008	131	14328	224	38336
4.	Himachal Pradesh	77	12500	137	15260	214	27760
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	37	4087	1	110	38	4197
6.	Punjab	99	21428	264	35552	363	56980
7.	Rajasthan	115	16624	1540	196207	1655	212831
8.	Uttar Pradesh	315	32460	1563	185618	1878	218078
9.	Uttarakhand	59	7227	59	6710	118	13937
SUB- TOTAL		813	130818	3757	458837	4570	589655
Southern Region							
10.	Andhra Pradesh	148	28622	602	121636	750	150258
11.	Karnataka	179	30914	1297	103342	1476	134256

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
12.	Kerala	40	16476	490	54106	530	70582
13.	Lakshdweep	1	96	0	0	1	96
14.	Poducherry	8	1432	9	508	17	1940
15.	Tamil Nadu	61	23288	658	68334	719	91622
SUB-TOTAL		437	100828	3056	347926	3493	448754
Eastern Region							
16.	Arunachal Pradesh	5	512	1	96	6	608
17.	A and N Island	1	273	0	0	1	273
18.	Assam	30	5776	4	288	34	6064
19.	Bihar	34	11433	732	103081	766	114514
20.	Jharkhand	21	4704	177	38440	198	43144
21.	Manipur	7	540	0	0	7	540
22.	Meghalaya	5	622	2	320	7	942
23.	Mizoram	1	294	0	0	1	294
24.	Nagaland	8	944	0	0	8	944
25.	Odisha	29	16784	590	100292	619	117076
26.	Sikkim	4	580	0	0	4	580
27.	Tripura	12	1792	1	96	13	1888
28.	West Bengal	52	13996	62	7688	114	21684
SUB-TOTAL		209	58250	1569	250301	1778	308551
Western Region							
29.	Chhattishgarh	92	11376	80	9200	172	20576
30.	D and N Haveli	1	228	0	0	1	228
31.	Daman and Diu	2	388	0	0	2	388
32.	Goa	10	3264	5	412	15	3676
33.	Gujarat	157	58156	401	25112	558	83268
34.	Madhya Pradesh	173	26238	373	49762	546	76000
35.	Maharashtra	390	108824	439	52916	829	161740
SUB-TOTAL		825	208474	1298	137402	2123	345876
GRAND TOTAL		2284	498370	9680	1194466	11964	1692836



**National Skill Development Commission**

2134. DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government has formulated the 'Skill Development Policy';

(b) if so, the role of the National Skill Development Commission which is getting Budgetary allocation for skill development; and

(c) whether an offer of the German Government to have partnership in the skill development is accepted by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) National Skill Development Policy was formulated in 2009. The policy is to be reviewed after 5 years and is currently under review by the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship.

(b) There is no National Skill Development Commission. However there is National Skill Development Corporation set up to promote skill development by catalyzing creation of vocational institutions.

(c) A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed between Ministry of Labour and Employment (MoL&E) and Federal Republic of Germany (FRG) on 31st May, 2011 for cooperation on Vocational Education and Training. A Joint Working Group (JWG) on Vocational Education and Training was constituted to act as a platform for dialogue and exchange of information to facilitate cooperation, foster partnerships and review progress in the field of VET. So far seven meetings of JWG were held and following progress has been made under the MoU.

- (i) A roadmap has been prepared and agreed to by both the parties indicating various activities.
- (ii) 20 Master Trainers from Field Institutes of Directorate General of Employment and Training (DGE&T), 10 each in Automobile and Metal Cutting attend six weeks Master Trainers' Program from 12th November, till 21st December, 2012. Prior to this this, these Master Trainers were trained for two weeks at Apex Hi-tech, Bangalore by trainers from Germany in pedagogy.
- (iii) Work on development of competency based curriculum is being under taken by Central Staff Training and Research Institute (CSTARI), Kolkata with the help of German experts in trades Fitter, Welder and Electrician.

**National Skill Development Agency**

2135. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of all ministries that are involved in skill development;
- (b) the measures the National Skill Development Agency has taken to consolidate skill development efforts in the country; and
- (c) the powers of the National Skill Development Agency?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) The Government is implementing 73 skill development schemes through 22 Ministries/Departments. The names of the main Ministries/Departments engaged in skill development activities are given in the Statement-I (*See below*). There are over 20 other Ministries/Departments that have activities related to skill development.

(b) The efforts and measures adopted by the National Skill Development Agency (NSDA) to consolidate skill development efforts in the country are given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) As per the Gazette notification dated 3rd June, 2014, National Skill Development Agency (NSDA) has been allocated the following functions have been assigned to NSDA:

- (i) Take all possible steps to meet skilling targets as envisaged in the Twelfth Five Year Plan and beyond;
- (ii) Coordinate and harmonize the approach to skill development among various Central Ministries/Departments, State Governments, and NSDC and the private sector;
- (iii) Anchor and operationalize the NSQF to ensure that quality and standards meet sector specific requirements;
- (iv) Be the nodal agency for State Skill Development Missions;
- (v) Raise extra-budgetary resources for skill development from various sources such as international agencies, including multilateral agencies, and the private sector;
- (vi) Evaluate existing skill development schemes with a view to assessing their efficacy and suggest corrective action to make them more effective;
- (vii) Create and maintain a national data base related to skill development including development of a dynamic Labour Market Information System (LMIS);

- (viii) Take affirmative action for advocacy;
- (ix) Ensure that the skilling needs of the disadvantaged and the marginalized groups like SCs, STs, OBCs, Minorities, Women and differently-abled persons are taken care of; and
- (x) Discharge any other function as may be assigned to it by the Government of India.

***Statement-I***

*Ministry engaged in Skill Development*

1. Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Agriculture and Cooperation)
2. Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries)
3. Ministry of Agriculture (DARE)
4. Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers (Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals)
5. Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Department of Industrial policy and Promotion)
6. Ministry of Communications and Information Technology (Department of Electronics and Information Technology)
7. Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region (DoNER)
8. Ministry of Food Processing Industries
9. Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation
10. Ministry of Human Resource Development
11. Ministry of Labour and Employment
12. Ministry of Micro Small and Medium Enterprises
13. Ministry of Minority Affairs
14. Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment
15. Ministry of Rural Development
16. Ministry of Textiles
17. Ministry of Tourism
18. Ministry of Tribal Affairs
19. Ministry of Women and Child Development
20. Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports
21. Ministry of Home Affairs
22. Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship through NSDC

***Statement-II****Skill development measures by the NSDA*

1. Rationalization of the Skill Development Schemes of the Government of India
2. Revision of the National Policy on Skill Development, 2009
3. Implementation of National Skills Qualification Framework (NSQF)
  - (a) State level NSQF workshop in Bihar
  - (b) NSQF workshop for the Allied Healthcare Sector
  - (c) To continue with the deliberations on rolling out of the NSQF, the NSDA has been engaging with some of the leading private universities in the country to define competencies in terms of NSQF level descriptors.
  - (d) NSDA has also initiated the process of aligning the NCVT courses under the Ministry of Labour and Employment with the NSQF. International experts from the India-EU Skill Development project are also involved in this process.
  - (e) Recognition of Prior Learning-an important component of the NSQF
4. Creation of a centralized Labour Market Information System
5. Engagement with States
6. Regional level workshop on skill development for the North Eastern Region
7. Specific State intervention in Uttar Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Nagaland, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh.
8. Capacity Building of States through International Assistance
9. Advocacy and Mobilization of Candidates for Skill Development:
  - (a) A campaign for enrolling youth for skill development
  - (b) PM's Skill Development Fellows
  - (c) Rashtriya Kaushaleen Udyamita Puraskar
10. Creation of Additional Training Capacity
  - (a) Determination of the Capacity Gap
  - (b) Opening the Doors for New Training Providers.

**Skill training for youths in South India**

2136. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) the steps Government has taken to impart skill training to youth in South India to make them economically independent;

(b) the measures taken to utilize 25-35 years potential manpower for economic development-developing oneself, which inturn helps in developing Indian economy; and

(c) if so, measures taken to produce skilled manpower ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) to (c) The Government of India has formulated about 73 skill development schemes, which vary across sectors and are being implemented through 22 GOI Ministries/Departments. These schemes are being run on a pan India basis that include south India as well.

In an effort to make the youth of South India economically independent, National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) affiliated training partners have trained 2,51,321 youth (in the age group of less than 35 years) in the South Indian states of Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Telangana between 2010 and 2014 (till date). In addition, 3,58,322 youth in the same age group have been trained in these states under the STAR scheme.

The NSDC affiliated training partners have trained 2,01,119 people pan India between 2010 and 2014 (till date) in the age group of 25 to 35 years thereby creating skilled manpower to contribute to economic development of the country. In addition, 2,39,968 youth in the same age group have been trained across India under the STAR scheme.

**Skill development in construction sector**

2137. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons why the focus of skill development has remained on information technology when the construction sector is likely to create six times more jobs than the IT sector by 2022;

(b) the steps being taken to realign vocational training to the needs of casual labourers from rural areas with little or no education; and

(c) the incentives available to the private sector for participation in skill development ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) and (b) The Government has always emphasized the need for skill development in all the sectors, where there is a demand, and not only to information technology. However, IT Sector is more popular and organized sector for fee based sustainable model than construction sector which is largely an unorganized sector.

Various measures have been adopted to address the skill development needs of labourers including the casual labourers from rural areas with little or no education. National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) has constituted a sector skill council for construction to hasten training and recognition of prior learning in the sector. Till date, NSDC has funded 13 partners who impart skilling in the construction sector such as Labouret, Pipaltree, Lok Bharti, CREDAI, CIDC etc. Till Oct 2014, standards for 12 job roles (Qualification Packs) with 66 unique National Occupational Standards have been developed by the construction SSC. In addition, the STAR scheme also focused on the construction sector with 9,856 people trained in the sector under this scheme. Moreover, a pilot on Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) to provide certification of skills acquired by workers in informal/unorganized sector, through experience or other non-formal learning channel has been launched for the construction sector by the Ministry of Labour and Employment. In addition, 20% of funds under the Building and Other Construction Work (BOCW) cess have been mandated for skill development of registered construction workers and their dependents.

(c) A number of initiatives have been made to incentivize the participation of the private sector in skill development as under:

- (i) Subsidised soft loan and financial assistance for skill development initiatives.
- (ii) Service tax exemption for entities in to skill development, as per Notification No. 13/2013 - Service Tax.
- (iii) A company can enjoy benefit Under Section 35 CCD of the Income Tax Act by participating in skill development activity.
- (iv) Private sector can also take the income tax benefit under section 80G by donating money in NSDC for skill development activity.

**Post matric scholarship and hostels for SC**

†2138. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the share of Government for construction of post-matric scholarship and hostel buildings for the students of Scheduled Castes and by when it will be increased and to what extent; and

(b) the standard norms fixed for post-matric scholarship for the SC students and arrangement of food, dwelling and maintenance in the hostels, to what extent number of hostels will be increased for providing additional initiative in the context of education of women ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) The Post-matric Scholarship Scheme for Scheduled Caste (PMS-SC) students is a centrally sponsored scheme. 100% admissible central assistance is released to States/UTs under the Scheme over and above their respective committed liability. North-eastern states have been, however, exempted from the committed liability.

Under Centrally Sponsored Scheme, Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatrawas Yojana (BJRCY) Central assistance is released to the implementing agencies for construction of new hostel buildings/expansion of existing hostel facilities for SC students. The funding pattern under the Scheme is as under:

100% central assistance is released to State Government/UT Administrations and Central and State Universities for construction of Hostels for SC girls. 90% central assistance is released to Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and deemed Universities only for expansion of their existing hostel facilities.

For construction of Hostels for SC Boys, 50% Central assistance is provided to State Government on matching share basis, 100% to UT Administrations, 90% to the Central Universities/Institutions and 45% to State Universities/Institutions. For expansion of existing hostel facilities, NGOs and Deemed Universities are given 45% of Central assistance.

(b) Under PMS-SC, scholarship amount, *inter-alia*, includes maintenance allowance, reimbursement of non-refundable compulsory fee charged by educational institutions, book bank facility and other allowances.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Group wise maintenance allowance in four different groups is given to Hostellers and Day Scholars as per details given below.:

(in ₹ per month)		
Group	Hostellers	Day Schoars
I	1200	550
II	820	530
III	570	300
IV	380	230

The scholarships are available for studying in India only and are awarded by the Government of the States/Union Territories to which the applicant actually belongs to. It is an open ended Scheme and all the eligible women candidates are inter-alia, entitled for the scholarship.

During 2014-15, budget allocation of ₹50 crore has been made for construction of SC hostels for girls under the BJRCY.

Responsibility for maintenance of the hostels lies on the implementing agencies. However, one time grant of ₹2500/- is provided towards purchase of a cot, a table and a chair for each student.

#### **Enrolment of children with disability**

2139. SHRI AVINASH PANDE: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of children with disabilities enrolled in Government run schools and the State-wise breakup thereof; and

(b) the percentage of children with disabilities as against the total number of children enrolled in Government schools and the State-wise breakup thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) and (b) According to the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Department of School Education and Literacy, as per the Unified-District Information System for Education (U-DISE) 2013-14, 25.03 lakh Children with Special Needs (CWSN) are enrolled in schools. Besides, 2.06 lakh severe/profound CWSN are covered under Home Based Education (HBE). These together account for 1.36% of total enrolment of all children. The State-wise details on enrolment of CWSN are given in the Statement (*See below*). Under the Sarva Shiksha



Abhiyan (SSA) programme, the States and UTs are supported to identify, assess, enroll CWSN in schools and provide them with appropriate assistive devices and supportive teaching learning materials etc. Efforts are also made under the SSA to persuade parents and communities to bring such children to schools, through appropriate training and school-parent interaction.

**Statement**

*Details on State-wise enrollment of CWSN as per U-DISE*

State	CWSN enrolled in Schools	% CWSN enrolled at the Primary Level	% CWSN enrolled at the Upper Primary Level	Children covered under Home Based Education*
1	2	3	4	5
A and N Islands	548	1.08	1.03	51
Andhra Pradesh	176193	1.81	1.18	7093
Arunachal Pradesh	13011	4.31	3.31	513
Assam	92726	1.81	1.14	20242
Bihar	212141	1.08	0.80	6462
Chandigarh	4499	2.42	3.36	219
Chhattisgarh	85983	1.96	1.73	1626
D and N Haveli	352	0.63	0.55	70
Daman and Diu	162	0.57	0.59	42
Delhi	18536	0.53	0.80	0
Goa	2317	1.03	1.41	7
Gujarat	101936	1.10	1.11	9427
Haryana	5203	0.14	0.12	5181
Himchal Pradesh	13886	1.44	1.41	1534
Jammu and Kashmir	21539	1.20	1.12	0
Jharkhand	76495	1.25	0.95	7957
Karnataka	118384	1.37	1.51	7315
Kerala	188036	3.88	5.67	0
Lakshadweep	300	4.05	3.06	39
Madhya Pradesh	73161	0.50	0.50	399
Maharashtra	295079	1.91	1.68	57345

1	2	3	4	5
Manipur	8153	1.70	0.94	2102
Meghalaya	8177	1.32	0.56	2484
Mizoram	11725	6.48	2.98	52
Nagaland	9040	2.47	1.57	1868
Odisha	130285	2.11	1.90	1060
Puducherry	1153	0.58	0.79	73
Punjab	104675	2.86	2.16	7717
Rajasthan	114287	1.01	0.75	3585
Sikkim	1350	1.35	0.76	151
Tamil Nadu	135733	1.27	1.72	13915
Tripura	3924	0.65	0.69	840
Uttarakhand	14150	0.93	0.65	3507
Uttar Pradesh	288865	0.84	0.67	31
West Bengal	171903	1.52	0.90	43806
TOTAL	2503907	1.30	1.18	206713

\*Based on Quarterly Progress Report (QPR).

### **Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship**

2140. DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of fellowships awarded to the SC students under the Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship (RGNF) for doing M.Phil. and PH.D. during the last five years; and

(b) the details thereof separately for M.Phil./Ph.D. and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) and (b) The University Grants Commission (UGC) has been implementing the Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship scheme for Scheduled Castes (SC) candidates since 2005 for pursuing higher education leading to degrees such as M.Phil and Ph.D.

Number of candidates selected for each State/UT for both M.Phil and Ph.D combined, during the last five years is given in the Statement (*See below*). UGC, the implementing agency does not maintain the data of candidates for M.Phil and Ph.D separately.

**Statement**

*Statement showing State-wise number of selected candidates under the scheme of  
Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship for SC candidates*

Sl. No.	Name of State/ Union Territories	Number of selected candidates during the year					Grand Total
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	97	188	200	148	148	781
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	1	0	1
3.	Assam	36	24	24	23	25	132
4.	Bihar	88	143	68	157	157	613
5.	Chandigarh	0	2	3	2	2	9
6.	Chhattisgarh	25	17	30	29	29	130
7.	Delhi	25	30	37	29	28	149
8.	Goa	0	0	0	1	1	2
9.	Gujarat	29	46	43	42	43	203
10.	Haryana	34	54	57	49	49	243
11.	Himachal Pradesh	12	22	23	18	18	93
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	11	10	10	10	12	53
13.	Jharkhand	19	14	17	32	27	109
14.	Karnataka	67	118	134	103	103	525
15.	Kerala	26	40	46	38	38	188
16.	Madhya Pradesh	74	117	127	110	110	538
17.	Maharashtra	78	135	148	119	119	599
18.	Manipur	36	3	8	2	5	54
19.	Meghalaya	2	0	0	0	1	3
20.	Mizoram	5	0	0	0	0	5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
21.	Odisha	47	75	74	73	73	342
22.	Puducherry	1	5	3	2	2	13
23.	Punjab	54	84	84	84	84	390
24.	Rajasthan	78	120	118	117	116	549
25.	Sikkim	2	1	0	0	1	4
26.	Tamil Nadu	97	188	241	142	142	810
27.	Tripura	3	4	5	8	6	26
28.	Uttar Pradesh	297	436	371	422	422	1948
29.	Uttarakhand	13	19	20	18	18	88
30.	West Bengal	119	105	109	221	221	775
TOTAL		1375	2000	2000	2000	2000	9375

#### **Schemes for mentally ill children**

†2141. DR. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has made any plan to take care of the children inflicted with mental illness; if so, State-wise details thereof; and

(b) the number of children inflicted with disease detected during the last three years along with details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) As per Census 2011, the number of persons with mental illness State-wise is at annexure. Under Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS), the Central Government is providing grant-in-aid to Non-Governmental Organisations for project relating to rehabilitation of persons with disabilities including children with mental illness to enable them to reach and maintain their optimal, physical, sensory, intellectual, psychiatric, or social functional levels.

(b) The Ministry has not conducted any separate survey regarding number of children with mental illness and as such year-wise data in this regard is not available.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Statement***Number of persons with mental illness as per Census 2011*

Sl.No.	State	No. of persons with Mental illness
1.	Andhra Pradesh	43169
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	631
3.	Assam	18819
4.	Bihar	37521
5.	Chhattisgarh	20832
6.	Delhi	10046
7.	Goa	1675
8.	Gujarat	42037
9.	Haryana	16191
10.	Himachal Pradesh	5166
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	15669
12.	Jharkhand	20157
13.	Karnataka	20913
14.	Kerala	66915
15.	Madhya Pradesh	39513
16.	Maharashtra	58753
17.	Manipur	1405
18.	Mizoram	1050
19.	Meghalaya	2340
20.	Nagaland	995
21.	Odisha	42837
22.	Punjab	21925
23.	Rajasthan	41047
24.	Sikkim	513
25.	Tamil Nadu	32964
26.	Tripura	2909
27.	Uttar Pradesh	76603

Sl.No.	State	No. of persons with Mental illness
28.	Uttarakhand	6443
29.	West Bengal	71515
30.	A and N Islands	364
31.	Chandigarh	756
32.	Daman and Diu	89
33.	D and N Haveli	115
34.	Lakshadweep	96
35.	Puducherry	853
TOTAL		722826

#### **Pension for senior citizens of West Bengal**

2142. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has conducted any survey about the senior citizens in West Bengal who are eligible for old age pension and in fact how many of them are getting old age pension, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government propose to release adequate Central Grants to West Bengal so that all the eligible senior citizens be given old age pension; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) As conveyed by the Ministry of Rural Development, the information on the survey conducted about the senior citizens in West Bengal who are eligible for old age pension is not available. The State of West Bengal has reported a total number of 13,10,280 beneficiaries under Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS) which is a component of National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP), Ministry of Rural Development. Under IGNOAPS assistance is provided to person of 60 years and above and belonging to family living Below Poverty Line (BPL) as per the criteria prescribed by Government of India. Central assistance of ₹200/- per month is provided to person in the age group of 60-79 years and ₹500/- per month to persons of 80 years and above.

(b) and (c) Adequate funds have been released to the State of West Bengal so that

all eligible beneficiaries (reported by State) under IGNOAPS be given pension. From 2002-03 to 2013-14, funds were being released as Additional Central Assistance (ACA) to the State/UT in a combined manner for all the schemes under NSAP and *w.e.f.* 01.04.2014, scheme-wise funds are being released by Ministry of Rural Development. During 2013-14 a total amount of ₹898.08 crore were released to the State of West Bengal (in a combined manner for all schemes under NSAP) and an amount of ₹282.54 crore has been released under IGNOAPS for the year 2014-15 (up to October 2014).

### **Schemes and funds for mentally and physically disabled**

2143. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether persons with mental/physical disabilities including children are reportedly living in inhuman conditions, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has implemented any schemes/programmes for the welfare of persons with mental/physical disabilities in the country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof including the funds allocated for the purpose during each of the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) The Ministry has not conducted any survey in this regard.

(b) and (c) Welfare of persons with disabilities is primarily a State subject. However, the Central Government's certain schemes supplement the efforts of the States in this regard. Major schemes of the Ministry for the purpose of welfare of persons with disabilities are:

- (i) Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS) for providing financial assistance through Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) to run special schools, vocational training programmes, early intervention and rehabilitation programmes etc.,
- (ii) Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship (RGNF) scheme for providing fellowship for pursuing M.Phil and Ph.D courses.
- (iii) Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase/Fitting of Aids/Appliances (ADIP Scheme) under which financial assistance is provided to various implementing agencies such as NGOs, National Institute, District Rehabilitation Centres etc. to provide aids and appliances to the needy persons with disabilities

- (iv) Further, Ministry has recently launched other scholarship schemes for students for disabilities namely National Overseas Scholarship Schemes, Pre-matric Scholarship and Post-matric Schemes during the current financial year.

Funds allocated under DDRS, ADIP and RGNF Schemes during the last three years and for the year 2014-15 is as under:

Name of the schemes	Funds allocated (₹ in crores)			
	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
DDRS	120	120	124.85	90
ADIP	100	100	110	110
RGNF	11.98	12.00	12.00	17.00

#### **DDRC in Assam**

2144. SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- the details of District Disability Rehabilitation Centres in Assam;
- the kinds of rehabilitation activities in each of the above centres that have been undertaken during the last three years, year-wise and centre-wise; and
- the amount of financial assistance given by the Ministry to these centres during this current year, centre-wise; and
- whether Government has any plan for the betterment of these Rehabilitation Centres; and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) The details of District Disability Rehabilitation Centres (DDRCs) in Assam is given in the Statement (*See below*).

- The requisite information is being collected.

(c) No proposal for grant in aid to DDRCs except of DDRC Jorhat has been received during the current year.

(d) For betterment, revision is undertaken from time to time. The cost norms for honorarium under the scheme were last revised *w.e.f.* 01.04.2010.



**Statement***The details of District Disability rehabilitation Center in Assam*

Sl. No.	DDRCs in Assam	Address	Grant-in-aid released during the last three years and the current year			
			2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Sivasagar	Associated Gramya Unnayan Society, Bigidole Panch Ali Bogidole, Sivasagar, Assam-785640	-	18,82,000	-	-
2.	Tezpur	DDRC Tezpur, Abita Hall, Adj-D.M. Bunglow, Tezpur Distt-Sonipur, Assam-784001	5,58,424	-	1,69,036	-
3.	Dibrugarh	DDRC Dibrugarh, C/o Assam Medical College, Dibrugarh, (Assam)				
4.	Silchar	DDRC Silchar, C/o Silchar Medical College, Silchar, Assam				
5.	Dhubri	Grant-in-aid of ₹4.90 Lakhs was released during 2009-10. Subsequently, the Government of Assam recommended new implementing agency during the year 2012-13. Clarifications from the Government of Assam are awaited.				

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6.	Barapeta	Berpeta District Disabled Person association, Metuakuchi Ghandhi Nagar, Barpeta ward No. 15,P.O. Barpeta-78130 (Assam)				
7.	Jorhat	Prerona Pratibhandhi Sishu bikash Kendra, Cinnamara Jorhat, Assam -785008	10,48,674	-	-	-
8.	Karimganj	Indian Red Cross Society, Karimganj Distt. Branch, Red Cross Road, Karim- ganj-788710 Assam				
9.	Nagaon	Sreemanta Sankar Mission, AT Road, Panigaron- Chariali, P.O. Nagaon, Assam-782001	11,82,000	-	11,82,000	-
10.	Lakhimpur	Dikrong Velley Environment and Rural Development Society, Vill. No.1, Barpathar, Guwahati, Lak- himpur-787033, Assam	-	-	18,82,000	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
11.	Dhemaji	KIRON, Uttart Lakhimpur, K.B. Road, Ward No II, P.O. Lakhimpur, Lak- himpur-787001	-	-	18,82,000	-
12.	Golaghat	Institute of Management Resource Development, Ist Floor Prafulla Bhawan, G.B. Road, Deccarpatty, Nagaon-782001	-	-	18,82,000	-
13.	Cahcar	Complete proposals for setting up DDRCs have not been received from the Government of Assam				
14.	Darang					
15.	Bomngaigaon					
16.	Tinsukia					
17.	Udalgi					

### Education level of handicapped children

2145. SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has conducted any survey to find out the educational levels of handicapped children, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to impart education and vocational training to such handicapped children/persons in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) As per Census 2001, 49 percent of persons with disabilities are literate, out of which graduate and above constitute 3%.

(b) The Rights of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 provides for free and compulsory education to children including children with disabilities, as mentioned in PwD Act, 1995, and the National Trust for the Welfare of Persons with Autism Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Retardation and Multiple Disabilities Act, 1999, in the age group of 6-14 years at elementary level in a neighbourhood school. Government of India has since aligned the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) norms with the provisions of Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009. SSA ensures that every child with special needs, irrespective of the kind, category and degree of disability, is provided meaningful and quality education. Hence, SSA has adopted a zero rejection policy. This means that no child having special needs should be deprived of the right to education and taught in an environment, which is best, suited to his/her learning needs. The Scheme of Inclusive Education for Disabled at Secondary State (IEDSS) provides assistance for the inclusive education of the disabled children in classes IX-XII. The aim of the Scheme is to enable all students with disabilities, after completing eight years of elementary schooling, to pursue further four years of secondary schooling (classes IX to XII) in an inclusive and enabling environment. The scheme covers all children with disabilities, passing out of elementary school and studying at secondary and higher secondary stage, as defined under the PwD Act, 1995 and National Trust for the Welfare of Persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disabilities Act, 1999. Further, under the Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS), financial assistance is provided to Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) for (i) pre-school and early intervention and training to prepare disabled infants and children upto 6 years of age, for their schooling and integration at the appropriate stage in regular schools, (ii) imparting education, (iii) life skills to children with disabilities in special schools and also for vocational training.

### **Opposition of Disabilities Bill**

2146. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that activists are opposing the Rights of the Persons with Disabilities Bill; if so, provision on which they have objection;

(b) the efforts the Ministry is making to remove those apprehension by amending the provisions; and

(c) by when the Bill is likely to be passed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) and (b) The Ministry had received representations from individuals, association of persons with disabilities and from disabilities activist groups on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Bill, 2014 after it was introduced in the Rajya Sabha on 07/02/2014. The suggestions/objections raised in these representations relate to provisions with respect to legal capacity, non-discrimination, limited guardianship, reservation in establishment, constitution of National/State Commission etc. Since the Bill has been referred to the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment for examination, copies of these representations have been forwarded to Lok Sabha Secretariat for consideration of the Committee.

(c) No definite time frame can be envisaged for passage of the bill at this stage.

### **Scholarships and hostel schemes for OBC students**

2147. SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state whether any proposal is pending with Government to expand the scope of Post-Matric and Pre-Matric scholarship schemes as also scheme of hostels for OBC boys and girls and also revise the income limit for availing the scheme, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): The proposal to revise norms for the schemes of Pre-Matric scholarship and Post-Matric scholarship for OBC students have been negated by the Planning Commission and Department of Expenditure due to paucity of funds. The construction norms of the scheme of Construction of Hostels for OBC Boys and Girls have been revised in 2014-15. The details are given in the Statement.

### ***Statement***

#### ***Centrally sponsored scheme of construction of hostel for OBC boys and Girls***

##### ***1. Background***

The Centrally-sponsored Scheme for Construction of Hostels for OBC Boys and Girls is being implemented since 1998-99 to address the problem of educational backwardness of OBCs. Very often, students from rural areas, especially those belonging to the weaker sections, discontinue their studies because of lack of secondary schools and colleges nearby and non-availability of adequate hostel facilities, at a reasonable cost, at places where such educational institutions are located. Therefore, the Scheme was initiated with a view to facilitate continuation of education by students belonging to OBCs, especially those hailing from rural and remote areas and from poor families.

The Scheme has been revised *w.e.f.* 2014-15. Guidelines of the revised Scheme are given below.

2. *Objective*

The Scheme aims at providing hostel facilities to students belonging to socially and educationally backward classes, especially from rural areas, to enable them to pursue secondary and higher education.

3. *Cost norms in the revised scheme:*

The Scheme has following provisions after revision of the Scheme in 2014-15:

- (i) The cost per hostel seat in different areas are as follows:
  - (a) North Eastern Region - ₹ 3.50 lakh per seat
  - (b) Himalayan Regions - ₹ 3.50 lakh per seat
  - (c) Rest of country - ₹ 3.00 lakh per seat

Or as per the schedule of the rates for the concerned State Government, whichever is lower.

- (ii) The cost of construction of hostels for Boys has to be shared between the Centre and the State in 60:40 ratio.
- (iii) There will be 90% central assistance to State Government in case of Girls Hostels and 10% of cost will be borne by the State Governments.
- (iv) In case of Union Territories, the Central Assistance shall be 100% and for North Eastern States, it shall be 90%
- (v) For Central Universities/Institutes, the share will be 90% by Government of India and 10% by the Central university/Institute for both Boys and Girls Hostels.
- (vi) The Private Universities/Institution/NGO can avail central assistance upto 45% of the cost. The remaining 55% shall be borne by State and University/Institution/NGO in 45:10 ratio. The concerned State Government/UT Administration shall furnish an undertaking to this effect while recommending the proposals from such university/institutions/NGOs.
- (vii) The construction work of the Hostel has to be completed within eighteen months from award of work order or two years from the release of Central assistance, whichever is earlier. In no case the time will be extended beyond 2 years. Any cost escalation due to delay in project will be borne by the State/Institute.

- (viii) The necessity to acquire land will not be there. Hostel construction work can also be done in the ongoing State Government projects of institutions, medical colleges, Engineering Colleges, Polytechnics, etc.
- (ix) The amount of grant will be released in 3 installments in 50:45:5 ratio, of which 5% grant will be released after completion of the work and occupation of the rooms by the OBC Boys and Girls.
- (x) There will be a one-time non-recurring grant of ₹2500/- per seat for providing furniture/equipment to the hostels constructed under the Scheme.
- (xi) The State Government or the Central Institute shall ensure that their due share is arranged before sending proposal to Government of India.
- (xii) The BC Division will *suo moto* adopt in future an upward revision of the Babu Jagjeewan Ram Chhatravas Yojana scheme of SC Division of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, subject to recommendation by an Evaluation study and approval by the competent authority.

#### **Assistance for appliances to West Bengal**

2148. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any proposals from States, especially West Bengal, since 2011 for grants in-aid under the Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase/Fitting of Aids/ Appliances (ADIP) Scheme; if so, the State-wise, year-wise details thereof;

(b) the details of the grants-in-aid disbursed to various State Governments over the past five years for implementation of the scheme;

(c) whether Government has any mechanism in place for monitoring the utilization of funds given under the scheme to State Governments, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) details of the number of beneficiaries under the ADIP scheme, State-wise, year-wise since 2012?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Under ADIP scheme, funds are released to the various Implementing Agencies (National Institutes/Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation of India/District Disability Rehabilitation Centres/ Non-Governmental Organisations etc.) to assist the needy disabled persons in procuring

durable, sophisticated and scientifically manufactured, modern, standard aids and appliances that can promote their physical, social and psychological rehabilitation by reducing the effects of disabilities and enhance their economic potential on the basis of proposals recommended by the State Governments/Union Territories. However Grant-in-aid under the Scheme is not disbursed direct to the State Governments/Union Territories. State-wise funds released during the last five years is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) Under the Scheme, grant is released on receipt of recommendations of the State Government and the inspection report, Audited accounts and other requisite documents including UC in respect of previous grant of a particular agency. The recommending authority also conducts the sample checking and cover at least 15% (in case of GIA upto 10 lakhs) and 10% (in case of GIA exceeding ₹ 10 lakhs) of the beneficiaries from the previous grant given to the organization. In addition, seven National Institutes under the Ministry, their Regional Centres and Composite Regional Centres have been assigned States/UTs for inspection, monitoring and guidance to the Grantee Organizations under the Disability related schemes of the Ministry (especially ADIP, DDRS and DDRCs). Further, officers of the Ministry have been designated as Nodal Officers for various States/UTs for monitoring the implementation of various schemes of the Ministry.

(d) State-wise number of beneficiaries covered under the ADIP scheme during 2012-13 and 2013-14 is given in the Statement-II.

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

*State wise release of grant-in-aid to the implementing agencies for various activity under ADIP Scheme during the last five years*

		(₹ In Lakhs)				
Sl. No.	Name of the State / UTs	2009-10 Release of funds	2010-11 Release of funds	2011-12 Release of funds	2012-13 Release of funds	2013-14 Release of funds
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	137.00	-	256.87	68.50	125.00
2.	Bihar	16.99	41.00	252.47	68.00	293.99
3.	Chhattisgarh	7.50	-	40.60	18.00	12.00
4.	Goa	0.00	-	3.00	6.00	-
5.	Gujarat	85.45	101.70	140.09	79.80	122.15
6.	Haryana	23.50	14.00	39.50	24.65	51.40



1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7.	Himachal Pradesh	25.00	43.00	32.06	-	-
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	76.00	34.50	3.60	37.15
9.	Jharkhand	46.00	103.00	70.86	9.00	18.86
10.	Karnataka	73.00	21.00	121.00	19.50	79.00
11.	Kerala	140.00		32.82	42.10	
12.	Madhya Pradesh	140.40	6.71	161.79	90.90	237.18
13.	Maharashtra	129.25	179.34	124.36	185.40	182.73
14.	Odisha	97.00	198.79	124.00	110.50	148.75
15.	Punjab	56.50	8.33	47.07	9.12	6.00
16.	Rajasthan	128.00	309.00	307.81	208.50	151.33
17.	Tamil Nadu	159.11	291.50	250.76	10.05	9.60
18.	Uttar Pradesh	240.25	333.01	403.75	110.30	326.59
19.	Uttarakhand	17.75	45.00	34.93	8.00	3.00
20.	West Bengal	100.20	46.36	99.17	45.05	23.25
21.	Andaman and Nicobar	0.00	6.00	3.83	-	
22.	Chandigarh	0.00	-	1.93	-	
23.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2.00	3.00	3.00	-	2.25
24.	Daman and diu	0.00	-	3.69	-	6.00
25.	Delhi	5.60	19.00	16.65	49.50	37.88
26.	Lakshadweep	2.00	3.00	1.91	-	-
27.	Puducherry	0.00	13.00	8.29	-	-
28.	Arunachal Pradesh	53.00	49.00	33.83	-	-
29.	Assam	317.50	337.48	180.25	223.75	313.95
30.	Manipur	0.00	42.00	12.79	-	-
31.	Meghalaya	40.00	40.00		21.57	-
32.	Mizoram	34.00	34.00	10.35	-	4.50
33.	Nagaland	37.00	-	11.27	18.50	-
34.	Sikkim	0.00	-		7.25	-
35.	Tripura	71.00	-	11.87	11.25	26.69
36.	Telangna					
TOTAL		2185.00	2364.22	2877.07	1448.79	2219.25

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Headquarter activity (NGOs/NIs/ALIMCO)		2027.00	1506.75	1565.93	1567.72	3263.89
ALIMCO (ADIP-SSA)		2500.00	3000.00	3000.00	2500	1500
ALIMCO/National Institute (Special Camp)		23.00	97.08	156.00	1543.17	1796
National Institutes (Camp Activity- Pan India)			-	-	-	757.50
GRAND TOTAL		6735.00	6968.05	7599.00	7059.68	9536.64

***Statement-II***

*State-wise No. of beneficiaries covered during the  
last two years and the current year under ADIP Scheme*

Sl.No.	Name of the State / UT	2012-13	2013-14 and 2014-15
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1683*	
2.	Bihar	*	
3.	Chhattisgarh	*	
4.	Goa	110	
5.	Gujarat	2951	
6.	Haryana	424*	
7.	Himachal Pradesh	-	
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	134	
9.	Jharkhand	236	
10.	Karnataka	206*	
11.	Kerala	686	Information is received in the succeeding year
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1820*	
13.	Maharashtra	6220	
14.	Odisha	2557	
15.	Punjab	121*	
16.	Rajasthan	5436	

Sl.No.	Name of the State / UT	2012-13	2013-14 and 2014-15
17.	Tamil Nadu	*	
18.	Uttar Pradesh	2226*	
19.	Uttarakhand	492	
20.	West Bengal	1192	
21.	Andaman and Nicobar	-	
22.	Chandigarh	-	
23.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	
24.	Daman and diu	-	
25.	Delhi	957	
26.	Lakshadweep	-	
27.	Puducherry	-	
28.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	
29.	Assam	7003	
30.	Manipur	-	
31.	Meghalaya	873	
32.	Mizoram	-	
33.	Nagaland	336	
34.	Sikkim	349	
35.	Tripura	264	
36.	Telangna	-	
TOTAL		36276	
Beneficiaries covered by NGOs under Headquarter activity		10732	
Beneficiaries covered by National Institutes under Camp/Headquarter activities		5326	
Beneficiaries covered by ALIMCO under Camp/ Headquarter/ADIP-SSA activities.		157841	
TOTAL		210175	

\*Relevant information from some implementing agencies is yet to received.

**Balakrishna Renuke Commission Report for nomadic tribes**

2149. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has constituted Balakrishna Renuke Commission in 2004 to study the status of nomadic tribes, semi-nomadic tribes and de-notified tribes in the country; if so, details of recommendations made by the Commission;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Commission has recommended to increase reservation percentage from 50 per cent to 60 per cent and give 10 per cent reservation to above category of tribes; and

(c) if so, what action Government has taken on this and other recommendations of the Commission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) Yes, the details are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) Yes.

(c) As per directions of the Supreme Court in the Indira Swahney case the percentage of reservation cannot exceed above 50%. Further, the Government of India *vide* its notification dated 12th February, 2014 has resolved to constitute a National Commission for Denotified, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes to, *inter-alia*, prepare a State-wise list of castes belonging to Denotified and Nomadic Tribes and to suggest appropriate measures to be undertaken by the Central Government or the State Government.

***Statement******Gist of recommendations of the Renke Commission***

- Union Government initiate steps to enumerate DNTs in the next census due in 2011.
- For implementation of welfare Scheme for DNTs State-wise list of such tribes should be prepared.
- Advisory Committees may be made at District and state level to assist the socio-economic condition of the DNTs, so that action plan can be drawn for their welfare.

- State Government may take special steps to issue caste certificates and ration cards to every member of DNT, and BPL certificates and to the concerned members, expeditiously.
- Union of India may take special campaign for issue of voter ID to the eligible members of DNT.
- Basic civic amenities be provided to the DNTs living in colonies and clusters.
- Ministry of SJ&E may earmark outlay for the welfare of DNTs.
- Center should modify the existing Housing Schemes in urban/rural areas and earmark specifically for DNTs.
- Special drive be made for awareness of DNTs particularly among women to avail the benefit of various scheme for educational empowerment. Special Residential Schools for DNT Boys and Girls be made to encourage education among them.
- Skill Development Programmes be taken up for DNTs to improve their self employability and wage employment, in collaboration with National Small Industries Corporation (NSIC), Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC), the Central Cottage Industries Corporation of India Limited, the Handicrafts and Handlooms Exports Corporation of India Limited.
- States/UTs and Central Ministries should formulate and implement DNT Sub-Plan for DNTS.
- Separate Finance and Development Corporation for DNTs, like National Scheduled Castes Finance & Development Corporation, may be set up at the centre.
- Considering the gravity of their plight, there is a need for a separate department for the welfare of DNTs at the State level and separate Ministry/Department for the welfare of DNTs at the Centre.
- It is necessary that the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 be, mutatis, mutandis, made applicable to DNTs, and the implementation of the same be reviewed and monitored from time to time.

- Constitution may be amended to include “Scheduled Communities” under Article 330 and Article 332 to enable these communities to be eligible for reservation of seats in the House of the People and in the Legislative Assemblies of the States.
- Seats may be reserved in Block/Taluka Panchayats and Zila Panchayats/ Zila Parishads, and the Urban Local Bodies for DNTs wherever there population is concentrated.
- To mobilise additional resources to improve the socio-economic conditions of DNTs, it is suggested that 10% of the funds earmarked for M.P. Local Area Development Fund.
- It is suggested that the DNTs be given 10% reservation in Government jobs even if the total reservation exceeds 50%.
- Research Institutes should be set up by the States/UTs for DNTs.
- A multicultural complex/Academy may be set up in every State/UT to develop, preserve and exhibit the diverse and rich cultural heritage of DNTs.

### **Justice Tankha Memorial Rotary Institute**

†2150. SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state the action taken on the matter related to Justice Tankha Memorial Rotary Institute for Spastic and Handicapped Children, Jabalpur, which was referred to the Ministry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): Under Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS), admissible grant-in-aid for an amount of ₹12,90,832/- (₹ 9,70,102/- as first installment and ₹3,20,730/- as second and final installment) was released to the Justice Tankha Memorial Rotary Institute for Spastic and Handicapped Children, Jabalpur for the year 2011-12.

Also, for the year 2012-13, admissible grant-in-aid for an amount of ₹6,10,500/- as first installment was released to the Justice Tankha Memorial Rotary Institute for Spastic and Handicapped Children, Jabalpur.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Launching of Mangalyaan**

2151. SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the date of launch of ISRO Mars Orbiter Mission (MOM) spacecraft Mangalyaan and the date of its successful entry into the Martian orbit;

(b) the date of conceptualizing the mission and the start of work thereon;

(c) the total distance covered by MOM spacecraft and tasks performed so far; and

(d) the tasks to be performed by the MOM during its lifetime?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) ISRO's Mars Orbiter Mission (MOM), popularly known as Mangalyaan, was successfully launched on 5th November 2013 onboard PSLV-C25 from Satish Dhawan Space Centre, Sriharikota. MOM was successfully inserted into Martian Orbit on 24th September 2014.

(b) Since August 2010, ISRO conducted detailed technical and scientific studies for undertaking an Orbiter mission to Mars and Study Report was brought out in June 2011. The work was started after the project was formally approved in August 2012.

(c) The total distance covered by MOM spacecraft is about 650 million Km. After the successful launch of the Mars Orbiter, the tasks performed so far includes – (i) Series of orbit raising manoeuvres to raise the apogee (farthest point to Earth) of the orbiter, (ii) Trans Mars Injection manoeuver conducted on December 01, 2013 to set the course of the spacecraft towards Planet Mars, (iii) Mars Orbit Insertion (MOI) manoeuver carried out by firing the 440 Newton thrust Liquid Engine along with eight smaller liquid engines to place the MOM into an elliptical orbit around planet Mars (iv) Testing and switching on the five scientific instruments on-board Mars Orbiter (v) Taking a few Images of Martian surface by Mars Colour Camera.

(d) The tasks to be performed by MOM include (1) completion of the calibration of scientific instruments (2) operations of the instruments onboard Mars Orbiter during its lifetime and collection of the scientific datasets and (3) analysis of the scientific datasets to study the Mars surface features, constituents of Martian atmosphere like methane, dynamics of upper atmosphere of Mars escape process of water from the planet.

**Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana**

2152. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to revise guideline in light of 'Adarsh Gram Yojana' and giving funds to develop IT projects; and

(b) whether the plans of private partnership projects of Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) will be covered by MPLADS, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH): (a) No, Sir. However, if, during the course of implementation of the Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY), it is deemed appropriate to review any particular aspect of the Guidelines on Members of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS), the same would be duly considered.

(b) The MPLADS is essentially for creation of durable community assets on the basis of locally felt needs. The implementation is undertaken by the District Authorities under the State Government concerned, as per their administrative, technical and financial rules. There is no proposal to revise the Guidelines on MPLADS for giving funds to develop IT projects or to cover private partnership projects of SAGY.

**Important policy announcements by Prime Minister**

†2153. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state the important policy announcements made by the Prime Minister in public interest after the formation of new Government at the Centre and the status of their implementation till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: Hon'ble Prime Minister makes announcements on policy matters from time to time, and all such announcements are important for the Government. The Ministries concerned take the necessary action, including execution of programmes for implementation of the policies announced. Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation does not maintain a centralised record of announcements.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



**Solid waste management system in Kolkata**

2154. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has undertaken efforts for strengthening primary and secondary solid waste management system in the country, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has approved any such project for the city of Kolkata in West Bengal; and

(c) if so, the details of funds allocated and released for any such project in last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT [SHRI BABUL SUPRIA (BABUL SUPRIYO) BARAL]: (a) Yes, Sir. The Government has launched Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) for urban areas on 02.10.2014 with the objective of ensuring sanitation including solid waste management in all statutory towns in the country. The total estimated cost of the Mission is ₹62,009 Crore with Central Government share of ₹14,623 Crore. The duration of the Mission is 5 years up to 02.10.2019.

(b) and (c) One Solid Waste Management project was sanctioned for the city of Kolkata under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JnNURM) in 2007. The JnNURM ended on 31.03.2014. No funds have been released for the project during the last three years.

**Outcome of Urban Age Conference for Delhi**

2155. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether 13th Urban Age Conference of policy makers from 22 cities across 10 countries was held recently in Delhi, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the specific recommendations made for the national capital Delhi, in view of exploding population and high average density of built up area;

(c) whether long-term planning and master plan would take into account these facts; and

(d) if so, the measures being suggested to make Delhi one of the best urban governance cities in the world?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT [SHRI BABUL SUPRIA (BABUL SUPRIYO) BARAL]: (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. A non governmental organization had organized the 13th Urban Age Conference with the theme “Governing Urban Futures”. This took place on 14 and 15th November, 2014 at New Delhi. The conference invited a large number of policy makers across several countries. Ministry of Urban Development extends support and promotes participation in such events/conferences which are organized on various aspects of urban development. The Ministry also considers and utilizes the outcomes of such conferences wherever available, while formulating its policies/programmes.

### **Development of cities at different levels**

2156. SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government comes out with new outlook with the dream of “Smart city”;

(b) the new parameters to face the new challenges of the urban cities on account of big migration from villages; and

(c) the blue print of action plan for the development of cities at different levels?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT [SHRI BABUL SUPRIA (BABUL SUPRIYO) BARAL]: (a) to (c) The Concept Paper on developing 100 Smart Cities is presently at draft stage, which is available on the Ministry’s website ([www.indiansmartcities.in](http://www.indiansmartcities.in)). The Guidelines shall be finalized after approval of the scheme.

### **Returning of Sri Lankan refugees from India**

2157. DR. K. P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Tamil National Alliance of Sri Lanka has sought India’s help in the return of Sri Lankan refugees from India, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is also true that most of the refugees living in India desire to live in India rather than deporting back to Sri Lanka, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (GENERAL (RETD) V. K. SINGH): (a) and (b) The issue concerning the return of Sri Lankan refugees from India has been discussed by Government with the Government of Sri Lanka and other relevant stake holders, including the Tamil National Alliance, in the ongoing political reconciliation efforts in Sri Lanka.

Government has requested the Government of Tamil Nadu to facilitate a visit by an Inter-Ministerial delegation to the Sri Lankan refugee camps in Tamil Nadu so as to assess the desire among Sri Lankan Refugees in India and ascertain the kind of facilitation they expect on return to Sri Lanka. A response from the Government of Tamil Nadu on the visit is awaited.

### **Urban Development Mission**

2158. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) status of proposed Urban Development Mission (UDM) along with details of salient features of the UDM;

(b) whether UDM will take into consideration recommendations made by the High Powered Expert Committee; and

(c) if so, from where Ministry is planning to pool 40 lakh crores required for urban infrastructure services as per HPEC?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT [SHRI BABUL SUPRIA (BABUL SUPRIYO) BARAL]: (a) to (c) The new Urban Development Mission being framed will also take into consideration the recommendations made by the High Powered Expert Committee. The contours of this Mission are yet to be finalized.

### **DPR of colonies in Madhya Pradesh**

†2159. SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the status of the State Government's proposal sent to the Central Government for releasing the amount of charges for preparation of pilot DPR for colonies at initial stage in Indore, Sagar and Bhopal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT [SHRI BABUL SUPRIA (BABUL SUPRIYO) BARAL]: Three pilot projects under Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) have been sanctioned for the cities Indore, Sagar and Bhopal with a total project cost of ₹193.45 Crore involving Central Share of ₹93.47 Crore for construction/upgradation of 3447 dwelling units (DUs). ₹37.39 Crore has been released till date. Details of these projects are given in the Statement (*See below*). Reimbursement of DPR preparation charges of above stated 03 projects is being processed for release.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

The details of three pilot projects/under Rajiv Awas Yojna

State City/Town Approved Date	Project Name	No. of Projects	Financial Progress (₹ in crore)			Physical Progress					(as on 26-11-2014)	
			Project cost Approved	Central share Committed	Central Share Released	No. of DU's Approved	No. of DU's In- Progress	No. of DU's Completed	Non Starter DU's	No. of DU's Occupied		
Madhya Pradesh Bhopal 15-Dec-2012	Pilot DPR of identified 4 Slums (1. Arjun Nagar, 2. Jheel Nagar, 3. Shanti Nagar & 4. Ambedkar Nagar, under RAY	1	74.00	33.64	13.45	1,204	300	-	904	-		
Madhya Pradesh Indore 9-Jan-2012	Pilot DPR of identified 6 Slums (Mahadev Nagar, Indrajeet Nagar, Anna BhauSathe Chikitsak Nagar-2, Nipaniya Gram Kakad, Anna Bhau Sathe Chikitsak Nagar-1 and Rahul Gandhi Nagar [Bajrang Nagar ] under RAY	1	84.34	37.29	14.92	1,463	114	-	1,349	-		
Madhya Pradesh Sagar 9-Jan-2012	Pilot DPR of Identified 3 slums Slum near Kishor Nyayalay, Slum behind Khurai Bus Stand and Kasai Basti) under RAY	1	35.11	22.54	9.02	780	780	-	-	-		
TOTAL		3	193.45	93.47	37.39	3,447	1,194		2,253			

**Illegal construction in Delhi**

2160. DR. T.N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of complaints received regarding illegal construction violating rules/regulation of DDA and other enforcement agencies in various parts of Delhi, the action taken/proposed to be taken in each case;

(b) whether Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has allotted land to any private companies/NGOs during each of the last three years and current year, if so, the details thereof, company/NGO-wise and the purpose for the same; and

(c) the details of violation of terms and conditions noticed by DDA during the above period the action taken/being taken by the Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT [SHRI BABUL SUPRIA (BABUL SUPRIYO) BARAL]: (a) As per information provided by New Delhi Municipal Council, North Delhi Municipal Corporation, South Delhi Municipal Corporation, East Delhi Municipal Corporation and Cantonment Board, 50,951 complaints regarding unauthorized construction have been received during the current year. Out of these complaints, action against 8,091 properties have been initiated under Sections 343/344 of the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act and action in the form of demolition/sealing has been taken in respect of 6,902 properties. Action against the illegal constructions is taken as per the terms and conditions of the allotment/lease deed and as per the provisions of Delhi Municipal Corporation Act 1957, New Delhi Municipal Council Act 1994, Cantonment Act 2006, Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorized Occupants) Act 1971 and Building Bye Laws.

(b) and (c) DDA has informed that land has not been allotted to any private companies/NGOs during the last three years and current year.

**JnNURM in West Bengal**

2161. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN:

SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE:

Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of projects along with the amount sanctioned to the state of West Bengal under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Missions (JnNURM);

(b) the Status of disbursal of funds under the JnNURM to the State of West Bengal;

(c) the names of projects where funds have not been disbursed to the State; and

(d) the reasons why Government has stopped sanctioning funds for several JnNURM projects in the State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION [SHRI BABUL SUPRIA (BABUL SUPRIYO) BARAL]:

(a) and (b) Government launched the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JnNURM) on 3rd December, 2005 for assisting State Governments including West Bengal in providing housing and basic civic services like water, sanitation etc to urban poor/slum dwellers in 65 select cities under the Sub Mission Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and in other cities and towns, under the Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP). Government has extended the Mission period for the scheme upto 31st March 2015 for projects approved till 31st March 2012. No new projects have been sanctioned after 31st March 2012.

The details of projects along with the amount sanctioned/released to the state of West Bengal under BSUP and IHSDP components of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Missions (JnNURM) is given in the Statement-I (*See below*). The details of UIG and UIDSSMT projects in West Bengal is given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) and (d) There are no projects under BSUP and IHSDP where funds have not been disbursed to the State. However funds are released in three installments under BSUP and two instalments under IHSDP. Releases for subsequent installments are made based on physical progress and utilization of earlier released installments.

The details of projects under UIG and UIDSSMT where funds have not been disbursed to the State is at Annexure III. JNNURM has come to an end on 31.03.2014. Projects sanctioned during the original Mission period (before 31.03.2012) will now have to be completed by states with their own resources. Projects sanctioned during transition phase (2012-2014) and those who have received their first installment before 31.03.2014 will be supported for a period of three years or till they are completed, whichever is earlier. The above position has been made clear to the states.

**Statement-I***JnNURM, RAY & AHP**Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation**At A Glance : West Bengal**(as on 26th November 2014)*

(₹ in crores)

Sl. No.	Particular	JnNURM		
		BSUP	IHSDP	Total
1.	ACA Allocation	2,126.98	681.04	2,808.02
2.	No. of City/Town Covered	2	81	83
3.	No. of Project(s) Approved	109	95	204
4.	No of Project(s) where Construction of all Sanctioned DU's are over	18	33	51
5.	Project Cost Approved	3,602.68	944.36	4,547.04
6.	Central Share Committed	1,784.28	709.02	2,493.30
7.	Central Share Released	1,579.49	703.23	2,282.72
8.	Dwelling Units Sanctioned	1,36,313	52,666	1,88,979
9.	Dwelling Units Completed	97,467	45,101	1,42,568
10.	Dwelling Units in Progress	20,300	4,334	24,634
11.	Dropped DU's by CSMC	18,546	3,231	21,777
12.	Dwelling Units Occupied	97,144	45,085	1,42,229

\* Project Cost and ACA Committed are recalculated after deducting proportionate cost of DU dropped by CSMC.

*BSUP : State wise Report for latest Progress at Project and City Level*

[as on 26th November 2014]											
Sl. No.	State City	Approved Date	Project Name	No of Project(s)	Financial Progress (₹ in crores)			Physical Progress			
					Project Cost Approved	Central Share Committed	Central Share Released	No of DU's Approved	No of DU's In-Progress	No of DU's Completed	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
1.	West Bengal Asansol	15-Jan-2009	BSUP Scheme for Durgapur, Distt. Bardhaman, Asansol Urban Region, West Bengal	1	11.55	5.77	5.77	400	-	400	
2.	West Bengal Asansol	29-Dec-2006	BSUP Scheme for the Town of Kulti Asansol (West Bengal)	1	17.49	8.22	8.22	1,024	448	254	
3.	West Bengal Asansol	21-Mar-2007	Bsup Scheme For The Town Of Jamuria Municipality (Phase-I).	1	18.00	8.19	4.09	1,057	321	352	
4.	West Bengal Asansol	21-Mar-2007	BSUP Scheme for the Town Raniganj Municipality (Phase-I).	1	19.24	8.75	4.37	977	6	507	
5.	West Bengal Asansol	24-Jan-2008	BSUP Scheme for Jamuria (Phase-II) under JnNURM, West Bengal	1	27.81	13.90	3.48	1,169	248	77	



6.	West Bengal Asansol 05-Feb-2008	BSUP Scheme for the town of Raniganj (Phase-II) under Asansol region, West Bengal.	1	31.12	15.56	7.78	1,306	237	463
7.	West Bengal Asansol 29-Dec-2006	1371 DUs Low Cost Housing For Urban Poor Under BSUP Component Asansol, West Bengal	1	33.79	16.09	8.05	1,371	38	396
8.	West Bengal Asansol 25-Feb-2011	912 Relocation DUs BSUP Scheme for the Town of Durgapur (Phase-IV), Burdwan, West Bengal.	1	35.78	17.89	17.89	912	504	-
9.	West Bengal Asansol 27-Feb-2008	1937 DU's BSUP Scheme for the town of Kulti Phase-II, West Bengal	1	49.73	24.87	12.43	1,937	591	375
10.	West Bengal Asansol 13-Feb-2009	2232 DUs BSUP for the town of Asansol Phase II. Barddhaman, West Bengal.	1	58.16	29.08	21.81	2,232	749	836
11.	West Bengal Asansol 28-Nov-2006	Rehabilitation of Slums in Asansol, Asansol Urban Area (through ADDA), West Bengal	1	88.95	44.46	44.46	4,000	1,091	2,004
12.	West Bengal Asansol 28-Nov-2006	Rehabilitation of Slums in Durgapur, Asansol Urban Area (West Bengal)	1	106.02	53.01	53.01	4,000	143	3,857

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
13.	West Bengal Asansol 13-Feb-2009	BSUP Scheme for the town of 4626 DUs BSUP Phase III for Asansol, Bardhaman, West Bengal	1	130.86	65.43	65.43	4,626	1,113	2,749
14.	West Bengal Kolkata 27-Feb-2007	Rehabilitation of 2 Slums in Konanagar Municipality (Phase-I). Kolkata, West Bengal.	1	2.28	1.04	1.04	128	-	128
15.	West Bengal Kolkata 02-Feb-2007	Rishra Housing project in Rishra Municipal Area Phase-I (1 Slums)	1	2.25	1.02	1.09	120	-	120
16.	West Bengal Kolkata 21-Mar-2007	Bally Housing Project in Bally Municipality (Phase-I), Kolkata, West Bengal	1	2.65	1.20	1.20	136	-	136
17.	West Bengal Kolkata 29-Dec-2008	BSUP Scheme for Baruipur (Relocation), KMA, Kolkata, West Bengal	1	2.66	1.33	1.07	78	30	24
18.	West Bengal Kolkata 27-Feb-2007	Rehabilitation of 1 slums in Bidhannagar Municipality (Phase- I), Kolkata, West Bengal	1	3.91	1.78	1.33	210	-	162
19.	West Bengal Kolkata 09-Jan-2008	BSUP Scheme for the town of Baranagar ( Phase I) in Kolkata Metropolitan Area	1	4.31	2.16	2.16	202	-	202

20.	West Bengal Kolkata 21-Mar-2007	BSUP Scheme for the town of Budge Budge, West Bengal	1	4.32	1.96	1.47	190	-	190
21.	West Bengal Kolkata 14-Dec-2006	416 DU's Chetla Housing Project at Kolkata by KMDA, West Bengal	1	8.24	3.82	1.91	416	-	64
22.	West Bengal Kolkata 07-Nov-2007	BSUP Scheme for the town of Baruipur, Kolkata region KMDA	1	10.08	4.85	4.85	543	-	543
23.	West Bengal Kolkata 27-Feb-2007	Rehabilitation of 5 slums in Baidyabati Municipality (Phase-I), Kolkata, West Bengal	1	10.23	4.65	3.49	631	18	571
24.	West Bengal Kolkata 17-Feb-2011	240 DUs BSUP Scheme for the Town of Kanchrapara (Phase-2). North 24 Paraganas, West Bengal	1	10.77	5.38	5.38	240	-	240
25.	West Bengal Kolkata 21-Mar-2007	Revised in BSUP Scheme for the town of Serampore Municipality (Phase-I) Kolkata, West Bengal,	1	9.01	3.52	2.51	448	320	-
26.	West Bengal Kolkata 02-Feb-2007	Revised in BSUP Scheme for the town of South Dum Dum (Phase-I), West Bengal	1	1.61	0.47	0.47	55	7	48

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
27.	West Bengal Kolkata 05-Feb-2009	364 Du for the town of Konnagar (Phase II) Kolkata Ma	1	10.73	5.36	4.73	364	2	362
28.	West Bengal Kolkata 27-Feb-2008	BSUP Scheme for the town of Pujali (Phase II) under kolkata region	1	12.06	6.03	4.88	510	157	321
29.	West Bengal Kolkata 26-Feb-2009	500 Dus BSUP Scheme for the town of Bidhannagar Phase-II North 24 Paragans. West Bengal	1	13.58	6.79	1.70	500	20	12
30.	West Bengal Kolkata 27-Dec-2007	BSUP Scheme for Bansberia, Kolkata region KMDA Phase-II, West Bengal	1	13.78	6.89	6.37	562	91	471
31.	West Bengal Kolkata 27-Feb-2007	Rehabilitation of 1 Slum In Champdany Municipality (Phase-I), Kolkata. West Bengal	1	13.61	6.19	6.36	858	24	834
32.	West Bengal Kolkata 02-Feb-2007	Integrated Development of Slums in Barasat Municipality Area. Phase-I, Kolkata	1	14.38	6.54	6.54	868	10	858
33.	West Bengal Kolkata 02-Feb-2007	Integrated Development of Slums in Barrackpore Municipality Area Phase-I, (16 slums) Kolkata	1	10.29	4.68	4.94	526	-	526

34. West Bengal Kolkata 26-Sep-2007	748 DU's BSUP Scheme for the town of Dum Dum, Kolkata Region KMDA, West Bengal	1	12.02	5.50	3.46	594	3	294
35. West Bengal Kolkata 27-Feb-2007	G3 RCC Frame structure has been proposed for dwelling units with basic Infrastructure facilities Reconsideration of Housing for Urban Poor KMC, Kolkata	1	14.59	7.30	5.92	1,184	-	1,184
36. West Bengal Kolkata 29-Dec-2006	BSUP Scheme for the town of Khardah, West Bengal	1	9.57	4.70	6.55	720	78	642
37. West Bengal Kolkata 29-Dec-2006	Rehabilitation of 6 slums in North Dum Dum (Phase-I) kolkata, West Bengal	1	16.68	8.34	8.34	721	-	721
38. West Bengal Kolkata 13-Feb-2009	562 Dus Bsup For Titagarh Phase-I 24 Pargana (North) Kolkata Ma	1	16.74	8.37	8.37	562	-	562
39. West Bengal Kolkata 21-Mar-2007	Bsup Scheme for the Town of Pujali, West Bengal.	1	17.07	8.46	8.46	1,103	4	1,002
40. West Bengal Kolkata 29-Dec-2006	Rehabilitation of 13 Slums in Kalyani (Phase-I), Kolkata	1	17.81	8.90	8.90	899	-	899

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
41.	West Bengal Kolkata 29-Dec-2006	BSUP Scheme for rehabilitation of 6 slums in the Town of Bhatpara Phase-I, North 24 Paraganas, West bengal	1	17.91	8.96	8.96	797	-	797
42.	West Bengal Kolkata 29-Dec-2006	Integrated Development of Rehabilitation of 10 slums in Kanchrapa (Phase-I) Kolkata, West Bengal	1	18.03	9.01	9.01	787	-	787
43.	West Bengal Kolkata 02-Feb-2007	Integrated Development of Slums in Rajarhat. Gopalpur Municipality Area Phase-I (9 Slums), Kolkata	1	18.85	8.57	8.57	973	13	960
44.	West Bengal Kolkata 28-Nov-2006	Improvement of Slum in Gayeshpur through KMDA. West Bengal	1	20.03	10.01	10.01	958	-	958
45.	West Bengal Kolkata 24-Jan-2008	BSUP Scheme for Hooghly Chinsurah (Phase II) under kolkata region	1	21.30	10.65	10.65	858	203	655
46.	West Bengal Kolkata 29-Dec-2006	Rehabilitation of 25 slums in Uttarpura Kotrung Municipality (Phase-I) Kolkata, West Bengal	1	21.67	10.84	10.84	1,286	70	1,216

47.	West Bengal Kolkata 29-Dec-2006	BSUP Scheme for the town Madhyamgram, Kolkata, West Bengal.	1	24.54	11.86	11.86	1,253	-	1,253
48.	West Bengal Kolkata 29-Dec-2006	Integrated Development of Rehabilitation of 6 slums in Kalyani (Phase-II)	1	26.82	13.41	13.41	1,412	-	1,412
49.	West Bengal Kolkata 17-Feb-2011	500 Dwelling Units Bsup Scheme for the town of Halisahar (Phase-2), North 24 Paraganas, West Bengal.	1	26.82	13.41	13.41	500	9	491
50.	West Bengal Kolkata 13-Sep-2007	BSUP Scheme for 29 slums in 3 clusters in the towns of North Barrackpore, Kolkata region KMDA	1	28.01	13.32	9.99	1,526	141	1,185
51.	West Bengal Kolkata 21-Mar-2007	BSUP Scheme for the town of Bansberia, West Bengal	1	28.07	12.70	12.70	1,341	20	1,321
52.	West Bengal Kolkata 21-Mar-2007	BSUP Scheme for the town of Hooghly Chinsurah, West Bengal	1	29.65	13.44	13.44	2,021	121	1,900

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
53.	West Bengal Kolkata 14-Mar-2008	Revised of BSUP Scheme for construction of 1177 DU's in the town of Chandernagore Phase-III, Distt. Hooghly, West Bengal.	1	30.41	15.20	15.20	1,177	189	988
54.	West Bengal Kolkata 02-Feb-2007	BSUP Scheme for the town of Kamarhati, Kolkata, West Bengal.	1	18.99	9.47	12.75	1,019	1	1,018
55.	West Bengal Kolkata 26-Feb-2009	1108 Dus BSUP Scheme for the town of Bally Phase-2, Kolkata Metropolitan Area, Howrah West Bengal	1	32.44	16.22	8.11	1,108	109	432
56.	West Bengal Kolkata 05-Feb-2009	1120 DUs for Garulia (Kolkata MA), West Bengal	1	32.76	16.38	16.38	1,120	165	955
57.	West Bengal Kolkata 21-Jan-2009	BSUP Scheme for Budge Ph-II Distt. 24 Parganas (South), Kolkata Metropolitan Area, West Bengal	1	32.76	16.38	4.10	1,130	-	153
58.	West Bengal Kolkata 09-Jan-2008	BSUP Scheme for the town of Khardah Phase II, West Bengal	1	33.55	16.78	16.78	1,330	40	1,290



59.	West Bengal Kolkata	BSUP Scheme for the town of Barrackpore (Phase II) under Kolkata region, West Bengal	1	19.52	9.76	8.76	799	-	799
60.	West Bengal Kolkata	BSUP Scheme for the town of Panihati (Phase II) under Kolkata region, West Bengal	1	35.51	17.75	17.75	1,206	553	640
61.	West Bengal Kolkata	Revised of BSUP Scheme for construction of 1905 DU's in the town of Chandernagore Phase-I, Distt. Hooghly, West Bengal	1	39.13	19.56	19.56	1,905	14	1,891
62.	West Bengal Kolkata	BSUP Scheme for the town of Madhyamgram Phase II in . Kolkata Metropolitan Area	1	39.73	19.87	19.87	1,435	19	1,416
63.	West Bengal Kolkata	BSUP Scheme for the town of Rishra (Phase II) under kolkata region, West Bengal	1	41.29	20.65	20.65	1,643	30	1,613
64.	West Bengal Kolkata	Nonadanga Housing Project (Kmda) Kolkata Metropolitan Development Authority.	1	41.72	20.86	20.86	2,848	192	2,656
65.	West Bengal Kolkata	Integrated Development of slums in Uluberia Municipality Area (Phase.I) . Kolakata . West Bengal.	1	42.18	19.17	19.17	2,120	-	2,120

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
66.	West Bengal Kolkata 25-Feb-2011	899 DUs Detailed Project Report for "Basic Services to the Urban Poor under BSUP. JNNURM in 17 slums for Titagarh Municipal Area. Kolkata. West Bengal	1	43.81	21.90	21.90	899	583	316
67.	West Bengal Kolkata 07-Mar-2008	BSUP Scheme for the town of Rajpur Sonarpur (Phase II) under kolkata region	1	44.48	22.24	16.68	1,788	70	1,180
68.	West Bengal Kolkata 27-Feb-2007	BSUP Scheme for the Town of Panihati. Kolkata Metropolitan Development Area . West Bengal	1	37.55	15.88	11.91	1,700	103	1,597
69.	West Bengal Kolkata 27-Feb-2008	BSUP Scheme for the town of Serampore (Phase II) under kolkata region	1	48.66	24.33	24.33	2,002	4	1,998
70.	West Bengal Kolkata 02-Feb-2007	Rehabilitation of 15 slums in Rajpur Sonarpur (Phase-1) : Kolkata, West Bengal	1	46.20	21.00	22.23	2,017	57	1,960
71.	West Bengal Kolkata 17-Feb-2011	1197 DUs BSUP Scheme for the Town of Konnagar (Phase-3). Hooghly. West Bengal	1	49.30	24.65	6.16	1,197	117	295

72. West Bengal Kolkata 09-Jan-2008	BSUP Scheme for the town of Naihati in . Kolkata Metropolitan Area	1	26.34	13.17	13.14	1,165	20	1,145
73. West Bengal Kolkata 07-Mar-2008	BSUP Scheme for the town of Uluberia (Phase II) under kolkata region	1	53.69	26.85	20.13	2,100	426	981
74. West Bengal Kolkata 28-Nov-2006	Slum Development Programme in Barrackpore. KMDA. West Bengal	1	26.00	13.00	13.54	1,052	3	1,049
75. West Bengal Kolkata 29-Dec-2008	Revised in Sanctioned DPR - BSUP Scheme for Baruipur (Ph- II). KMA. Kolkata. West Bengal	1	38.71	19.36	19.36	1,419	290	1,129
76. West Bengal Kolkata 09-Jan-2008	Integrated Housing and slum Development Project for Anandnagar (ward 59). Jalpara (ward 58) Garden Reach I. (ward 138) under BSUP in Kolkata	1	7.15	3.25	6.35	320	100	220
77. West Bengal Kolkata 07-Mar-2008	BSUP Scheme for the town of Maheshtala (Phase II), West Bengal	1	56.00	28.00	21.00	2,167	346	1,821
78. West Bengal Kolkata 26-Sep-2007	Curtailement of BSUP Scheme for the town of Halisahar Ph-I, 24 Paraganas (North), West Bengal.	1	27.99	13.99	13.99	2,253	44	2,209

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
79.	West Bengal Kolkata 16-Dec-2008	BSUP Scheme for Rajarhato Gopalpur (Ph0II). KMA. Kolkata. West Bengal	1	57.28	28.64	28.64	2,180	28	2,152
80.	West Bengal Kolkata 16-Dec-2008	BSUP Scheme for North Dum Dum (Ph-II) . KMA. Kolkata. West Bengal	1	58.13	29.06	29.06	1,974	-	1,974
81.	West Bengal Kolkata 27-Feb-2008	BSUP Scheme for the town of Barasat (Phase II) under kolkata region	1	58.85	29.43	29.43	2,486	326	2,160
82.	West Bengal Kolkata 29-Dec-2006	BSUP Scheme for the town of Bhadreswar Municipalty. Kolkata West Bengal.	1	62.62	28.75	28.75	4,110	676	3,434
83.	West Bengal Kolkata 21-Mar-2007	Revised BSUP Scheme for the town of Maheshtala (Phase.I). South 24 Paraganas, West Bengal	1	50.28	25.14	25.14	2,622	268	2,354
84.	West Bengal Kolkata 02-Feb-2007	Integrated Development of Slums in Howrah Municipal Corporation .Phase I (Slum)	1	64.04	29.11	7.28	3,248	32	384

85. West Bengal Kolkata 24-Jan-2008	Revised of BSUP Scheme for construction of 2092 DU's in the town of Champdani Phase-II, Distt. Hooghly, West Bengal (KMDA)	1	21.41	21.41	17.02	2,092	1,203	889
86. West Bengal Kolkata 17-Feb-2011	1947 DUs BSUP Scheme for the Town of Bhatpara (Ph-2). North 24 Paraganas. West Bengal	1	69.56	34.78	34.78	1,947	5	1,942
87. West Bengal Kolkata 05-Feb-2008	BSUP Scheme for the town of Gayeshpur (Phase II) under Kolkata region, West Bengal	1	70.15	35.07	35.07	2,485	266	1,749
88. West Bengal Kolkata 25-Feb-2011	1469 DUs BSUP Scheme for the Town of Rajarhat Gopalpur (Phase IV). North 24 Parganas. West Bengal	1	71.36	35.68	35.68	1,469	833	636
89. West Bengal Kolkata 17-Feb-2011	1406 Units Detailed Project Report for "BSUP Scheme for the town of Madhyamgram (Phase-III). West Bengal	1	75.01	37.51	37.51	1,406	251	1,155
90. West Bengal Kolkata 17-Feb-2011	1499 DUs BSUP Scheme for the Town of Dankuni (Phase-I). Hooghly. West Bengal	1	76.31	38.16	38.16	1,499	383	924

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
91.	West Bengal Kolkata 25-Feb-2011	1573 DUs BSUP Scheme for the Town of Rajarhat Gopalpur (Phase- III). North 24 Paraganas. West Bengal	1	77.45	38.72	38.72	1,573	715	858
92.	West Bengal Kolkata 17-Feb-2011	1598 DUs BSUP Scheme for the Town of Serampore (Phase 3). Hoogly. West Bengal	1	77.88	38.74	38.74	1,598	203	1,395
93.	West Bengal Kolkata 27-Feb-2008	BSUP Scheme for the town of Kalyani (Phase-III) under Kolkata region, West Bengal	1	84.04	42.02	31.52	3,488	1,946	1,542
94.	West Bengal Kolkata 17-Feb-2011	2000 DUs Integrated Development of Slums under BSUP Scheme of JNNURM for the Town of North Dum Dum (Phase-3). 24 Paraganas (North). West Bengal	1	90.55	45.27	45.27	2,000	108	1,892
95.	West Bengal Kolkata 19-Oct-2007	Integrated Housing Project for Slum Dwellers of Rajarhat. kachharipara and Hatgachia area at Mouza Boinchtala in Kolkata (KMC)	1	3.73	1.70	13.74	200	-	200

96.	West Bengal Kolkata 02-Feb-2007	Rehabilitation Of Kumartuli Slums In Kolkata. West Bengal (Additional Project)	1	8.33	4.17	1.04	Infra	NA	NA
97.	West Bengal Kolkata 25-Feb-2011	200 Transit DUs Rehabilitation Project of Kumartli for the artisans of Kumartuli under BSUP Scheme of JNNURM at Rabindra Sarani. Kolkata by KMDA. (Additional Project)	1	6.08	3.04	3.04	200	-	200
98.	West Bengal Kolkata (MA) 21-Oct-2011	Revised in Sanctioned Scheme- BSUP Scheme for the Town of Baranagar (Phase-II), 24 Paragans (North), West Bengal.	1	10.40	5.20	4.62	280	77	203
99.	West Bengal Kolkata 09-Feb-2012	BSUP Scheme for the town of Halisahar, Phase-III, 24 Paragans (North) West Bengal	1	98.48	49.24	49.24	2,192	1,291	901
100.	West Bengal Kolkata 09-Feb-2012	BSUP Scheme for the town of Maheshtala, Phase-III 24 paragans (South), West Bengal	1	15.68	7.84	7.84	500	236	264
101.	West Bengal Kolkata 13-Mar-2012	500 DU's Detailed project report for "BSUP Project for Canal South road.", West Bengal	1	30.00	14.47	3.62	500	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
102.	West Bengal Kolkata 13-Mar-2012	16 DU's Detailed project report for "BSUP Project for Chetla Haat." West Bengal	1	1.72	0.83	0.21	16	16	-
103.	West Bengal Kolkata 13-Mar-2012	36 DU's Detailed project report for "BSUP Project for Sen Pally (Sardar Bustee), West Bengal	1	2.10	1.02	0.82	36	-	32
104.	West Bengal Kolkata 13-Mar-2012	Revised BSUP Project for Maheshtala Municipality (Phase-IV) for 1184 Dus, Kolkata, West Bengal	1	62.31	30.22	7.56	1,184	400	-
105.	West Bengal Kolkata 13-Mar-2012	BSUP project for construction of 1034 Dus (in-situ) in 8 slums of Bhatpara Municipality (Phase-III)	1	43.19	21.59	17.28	1,034	227	807
106.	West Bengal Kolkata 13-Mar-2012	Revised BSUP Phase-IV for construction of 154 DU's in three slums of Chandernagore Municipality, West Bengal	1	5.92	2.96	1.48	154	58	96
107.	West Bengal Kolkata 28-Mar-2012	BSUP project for construction of 799 Dus (in-situ) in 5 slum of Bhatpara Municipality (Phase-IV)	1	38.11	19.06	15.25	799	112	687



108.	West Bengal Kolkata 28-Mar-2012	BSUP Project for construction of 1031 Dus (in-situ) in 7 slums of Kanchrapara Municipality (Phase-III)	1	43.33	21.66	17.33	1,031	75	445
109.	West Bengal Kolkata 28-Mar-2012	BSUP Scheme for the town of Ultadanga, under Kolkata improvement construct for 1000 DU's, West Bengal.	1	47.06	23.53	5.88	1,000	260	-

\* Project Cost and ACA Committed are recalculated after deducting proportionate cost of DU dropped by CSMC.

*IHSDP : State wise Report for latest Progress at Project & Town Level*

[as on 26th November 2014]									
Sl. No.	State City/ Town Approved Date	Project Title	No of Project (s)	Financial Progress (Rs in Crores)			Physical Progress		
				Project Cost Approved	Central Share Committed	Central Share Released	Dwelling Units Approved	No of DUs In-Progress	No of DUs Completed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	West Bengal Alipurduar 07-Mar-2008	420 DUs IHSDP Scheme for the town of Alipurduar (Ph-I), Jalpaiguri, West Bengal	1	8.24	5.92	5.92	420	-	420

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2.	West Bengal Arambagh 30-Jul-2008	522 DU's IHSDP Scheme for the town of Arambagh, District- Hugly West Bengal	1	10.00	8.00	8.00	522	383	137
3.	West Bengal Ashoknagar Kalyangarh 05-Feb-2008	IHSDP Scheme for the town of Ashokenagar Kalyangarh, Ph-I, West Bengal	1	16.40	11.76	11.76	848	8	840
4.	West Bengal Baduria 09-Jan-2008	516 DUs IHSDP Scheme for the town of Baduria (PH-I), North 24 Paragans, West Bengal	1	10.30	7.41	7.41	516	54	462
5.	West Bengal Baharampur 05-Feb-2008	IHSDP Scheme for the Town of Berhampur, West Bengal	1	4.12	2.04	2.04	168	-	80
6.	West Bengal Balurghat 24-Dec-2008	IHSDP Scheme for the town of Balurghat (Phase-I), Dakshin Dinajpur, West Bengal	1	15.77	12.62	12.62	790	-	790
7.	West Bengal Bangaon 10-Dec-2008	IHSDP Scheme for the Town of Bongaon, West Bengal	1	14.64	11.71	11.71	767	154	549

8.	West Bengal Bankura 26-Sep-2007	415 DUs IHSDP Scheme for the town of Bankura (PH-I), Bankura, West Bengal	1	6.58	4.92	4.92	415	22	393
9.	West Bengal Bardhaman 28-Nov-2006	1629 DU's IHSDP Scheme for the town of Burdwan, West Bengal	1	22.46	17.03	17.03	1,629	186	1,439
10.	West Bengal Basirhat 27-Apr-2007	1069 DU's IHSDP Scheme for the town of Basirhat, West Bengal	1	15.46	11.35	11.35	1,069	2	1,065
11.	West Bengal Beldanga 24-Dec-2008	IHSDP Scheme for the town of Beldanga (Phase- I), Murshidabad, West Bengal	1	6.17	4.94	4.94	362	-	362
12.	West Bengal Birnagar 09-Jan-2008	300 DUs IHSDP Scheme for the town of Birnagar (PH-I), Nadia, West Bengal	1	5.93	4.27	4.27	300	-	300
13.	West Bengal Bishnupur 07-Mar-2008	IHSDP Scheme for the town of Bishnupur, West Bengal	1	7.00	5.02	5.02	364	186	178
14.	West Bengal Bolpur 24-Jan-2008	IHSDP Scheme for the town of Bolpur, West Bengal	1	9.92	7.02	7.02	573	-	573

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
15.	West Bengal Chakdaha 28-Sep-2006	887 DU's IHSDP Scheme for the town of Chakdaha, West Bengal	1	15.20	12.16	12.16	887	-	887
16.	West Bengal Chakdaha 26-Feb-2009	440 Dus IHSDP Scheme for the town of Chakdaha, Nadia, West Bengal	1	8.69	6.39	6.39	440	-	440
17.	West Bengal Chandrakona 07-Mar-2008	IHSDP Scheme for the town of Chandrakona, West Bengal	1	6.99	5.03	5.03	350	3	347
18.	West Bengal Contai 30-Jul-2008	IHSDP Scheme for the town of Contai town, District- Purba Mednipur West Bengal	1	12.35	9.50	9.50	636	19	617
19.	West Bengal Coopers Camp 07-Mar-2008	450 DU's IHSDP Scheme for Coopers Camp, West Bengal	1	8.90	6.40	6.40	450	3	447
20.	West Bengal Dainhat 24-Jan-2008	IHSDP Scheme for the town of Dainhat, West Bengal	1	7.21	5.14	5.14	390	-	390
21.	West Bengal Dalkhola 24-Jan-2008	IHSDP Scheme for the town of Dalkhola, West Bengal	1	6.44	4.58	4.58	360	64	296

22.	West Bengal Darjiling 29-Dec-2008	IHSDP Scheme for Darjeeling Distt. Darjeeling, West Bengal	1	20.66	15.18	15.18	890	274	423
23.	West Bengal Dhuliya 07-Mar-2008	IHSDP Scheme for the town of Dhuliyān, West Bengal	1	8.00	5.76	5.76	400	-	400
24.	West Bengal Dhupguri 05-Feb-2008	IHSDP Scheme for the town of Dhupguri, West Bengal	1	10.16	7.31	7.31	509	-	509
25.	West Bengal Diamond Harbour 13-Feb-2009	591 Dus IHSDP Scheme for the Town of Diamond Harbour, Ph-I, West Bengal, South 24 Paragans, West Bengal	1	9.98	7.98	7.98	591	423	97
26.	West Bengal Dinhata 07-Mar-2008	IHSDP Scheme for the town of Dinhata West Bengal	1	6.25	4.49	4.49	319	1	318
27.	West Bengal Dubrajpur 24-Jan-2008	IHSDP Scheme for the town of Dubrajpur, West Bengal	1	8.12	5.83	5.83	416	7	408
28.	West Bengal Egra 05-Feb-2008	332 DUs IHSDP Scheme for the town of Egra (PH-I), East Medinipur, West Bengal	1	6.64	4.78	4.78	332	-	332

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
29.	West Bengal English Bazar 24-Dec-2008	IHSDP Scheme for the town of Englishbazar (Phase-I), Maldah, Westbengal	1	16.74	13.40	13.40	852	49	803
30.	West Bengal Gangarampur 02-Feb-2007	685 DU's IHSDP Scheme for the town of Gangarampur, Dakshin Dinajpur, West Bengal	1	12.06	8.74	8.74	685	-	685
31.	West Bengal Gangarampur 26-Feb-2009	467 Dus IHSDP Scheme for the town of Gangarampur, Dakshin Dinajpur, West Bengal	1	9.91	7.33	7.33	467	78	389
32.	West Bengal Ghatal 28-Nov-2006	352 DUs IHSDP Scheme for the town of Ghatal, Pachim Medinipur, West Bengal	1	5.06	3.69	3.69	352	9	343
33.	West Bengal Gobardanga 02-Feb-2007	500 DUs IHSDP Scheme for the town of Gobardanga, North 24 Paraganas West Bengal	1	7.70	5.57	5.57	500	-	500
34.	West Bengal Guskara 05-Feb-2009	IHSDP Scheme for The Town Of Gushkara, West Bengal	1	8.50	6.80	6.80	450	9	438
35.	West Bengal Habra 24-Jan-2008	IHSDP Scheme for The Town Of Habra, West Bengal	1	15.21	10.57	10.57	896	123	773

36.	West Bengal Haldia 28-Sep-2006	645 DU's IHSDP Scheme for the town of Haldia, West Bengal	1	8.61	6.89	6.89	645	-	645
37.	West Bengal Haldia 05-Feb-2009	IHSDP Project for the Town of Haldia, West Bengal	1	15.89	12.72	12.72	795	2	793
38.	West Bengal Haldibari 09-Jan-2008	IHSDP Project for the Town of Haldibari, West Bengal	1	5.70	4.08	4.08	304	-	304
39.	West Bengal Islampur 07-Mar-2008	IHSDP Scheme for the town of Islampur, West Bengal	1	6.70	4.77	4.77	370	21	346
40.	West Bengal Jalpaiguri 27-Apr-2007	IHSDP Scheme for the town of Jalpaiguri, West Bengal	1	15.69	11.55	11.55	625	-	625
41.	West Bengal Jangipur 27-Apr-2007	IHSDP Scheme for the town of Jangipur, West Bengal	1	7.19	5.33	5.33	344	-	344
42.	West Bengal Jangipur 05-Feb-2009	IHSDP Scheme for The Town Of Jangipur (Phase 2), Murshidabad, West Bengal	1	10.05	8.04	8.04	650	7	643

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
43.	West Bengal Joynagar 09-Jan-2008	IHSDP Scheme for the town of Joynagar, West Bengal	1	4.68	3.22	3.22	225	4	221
44.	West Bengal Jhalda 29-Dec-2008	IHSDP Scheme for Jhalda, Distt. Purulia, West Bengal	1	7.98	6.38	6.38	408	99	309
45.	West Bengal Jhargram 28-Nov-2006	645 DU's IHSDP Scheme for the Town of Jhargram West Bengal	1	9.62	7.00	7.00	645	30	615
46.	West Bengal Jhargram 10-Dec-2008	IHSDP Scheme for the Town of Jhargram ( Phase-II) West Bengal	1	4.00	3.20	3.20	205	6	166
47.	West Bengal Jiaganj Azimganj 24-Jan-2008	593 DU's IHSDP Scheme for the town Of Jiaganj-Azimganj, Murshidabad, West Bengal	1	11.11	7.94	7.94	593	-	593
48.	West Bengal Jiaganj Azimganj 05-Feb-2009	IHSDP Scheme for The Town Of Jiaganj-Azimganj (Phase - 2), Murshidabad, West Bengal	1	10.20	8.16	8.16	521	-	303
49.	West Bengal Kaliaganj 30-Jul-2008	IHSDP Scheme for The Town Of Kaliyaganj Town, District- Uttar Dinipur West Bengal	1	7.95	6.36	6.36	400	3	397



50.	West Bengal Kalimpong 30-Jul-2008	IHSDP Scheme for the town of Kalimpong town, District- Darjeeling West Bengal	1	11.99	9.59	9.59	567	5	546
51.	West Bengal Kalna 28-Nov-2006	IHSDP Scheme for the town of Kalna (1060 DU's), West Bengal	1	14.68	10.69	10.69	1,060	1	1,059
52.	West Bengal Kandi 30-Jul-2008	IHSDP Scheme for the town of Kandi town ,Distt Murshidabad West Bengal	1	8.98	7.18	7.18	555	46	509
53.	West Bengal Katwa 29-Dec-2008	IHSDP Scheme for Katwa, Distt. Burdwan, West Bengal	1	10.90	8.72	8.72	650	15	635
54.	West Bengal Kharagpur 27-Apr-2007	272 DU's IHSDP Scheme for the town of Kharagpur (Phase-I), West Bengal	1	4.67	3.42	3.42	272	55	211
55.	West Bengal Kharagpur 27-Apr-2007	232 DU's IHSDP Scheme for the town of Kharagpur (Phase-II), West Bengal	1	4.02	2.95	2.95	232	88	132
56.	West Bengal Kharagpur 27-Apr-2007	306 DU's IHSDP Scheme for the town of Kharagpur (Phase- III), West Bengal	1	5.32	3.86	3.86	306	96	192

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
57.	West Bengal Kharar 05-Feb-2008	300 DU's IHSDP Scheme for the town of Kharar, West Bengal	1	5.32	3.77	3.77	300	4	296
58.	West Bengal Koch Bihar 02-Feb-2007	IHSDP Scheme for the town of Coochbehar, Ph-I, West Bengal	1	9.34	6.75	6.75	632	99	498
59.	West Bengal Koch Bihar 26-Feb-2009	320 Dus IHSDP Scheme for the town of Coochbehar, Ph-2, West Bengal	1	6.90	5.11	5.11	320	227	-
60.	West Bengal Krishnanagar 14-Mar-2008	640 DU's IHSDP Scheme for the town of Krishnanagar (PH- I), Nadia, West Bengal	1	12.80	9.22	9.22	640	40	600
61.	West Bengal Kshirpai 05-Feb-2008	300 DU's IHSDP Scheme for the town of Khirpai, West Bengal	1	5.21	3.69	3.69	300	5	292
62.	West Bengal Kurseong 30-Jul-2008	IHSDP Scheme for the Town of Kurseong, Darjeeling, West Bengal	1	11.99	9.59	9.59	565	8	557
63.	West Bengal Mal 09-Jan-2008	465 DU's IHSDP Scheme for Mal Municipality, West Bengal	1	7.00	4.86	4.86	465	-	465

64.	West Bengal Mathabhanga 28-Nov-2006	181 DU's IHSDP Prooject for the town of Mathabhanga, West Bengal	1	3.19	2.32	2.32	181	-	181
65.	West Bengal Mathabhanga 26-Feb-2009	402 Dus IHSDP Prooject for the town of Mathabhanga, Coochbehar, West Bengal	1	8.56	6.34	6.34	402	9	393
66.	West Bengal Medinipur 02-Feb-2007	948 DUs IHSDP Scheme for the town of Midnapore, Pachim Medinipore, West Bengal	1	15.73	11.63	11.63	948	3	945
67.	West Bengal Mekliganj 07-Mar-2008	294 DU's IHSDP Scheme for Mekhliganj, West Bengal	1	5.22	3.71	3.71	294	-	294
68.	West Bengal Memari 24-Jan-2008	621 DU's IHSDP Scheme for the town Memari, West Bengal	1	11.25	8.00	8.00	621	-	621
69.	West Bengal Mirik 30-Jul-2008	IHSDP Scheme for The Town Of Mirik, District- Darjeeling, West Bengal	1	7.96	6.36	6.36	423	-	423
70.	West Bengal Murshidabad 30-Jul-2008	IHSDP Scheme for the town of Murshidabad town, District- Murshidabad West Bengal	1	8.74	6.74	6.74	497	6	491

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
71.	West Bengal Nabadwip 24-Jan-2008	IHSDP Scheme for the town of Nabadwip	1	10.53	7.25	7.25	735	9	364
72.	West Bengal Old Maldah 30-Jul-2008	IHSDP Scheme for the town of Old Maldah town, District- Malda West Bengal	1	10.78	8.63	8.63	550	3	547
73.	West Bengal Puruliya 26-Sep-2007	Implementation of IHSDP Scheme (611 DUs) at Purulia town, West Bengal	1	8.07	6.18	6.18	611	182	242
74.	West Bengal Raghunathpur 13-Feb-2009	400 Dus IHSDP scheme for the town of Raghunathpur, Ph. I, West Bengal	1	7.90	6.32	6.32	400	-	400
75.	West Bengal Raiganj 02-Feb-2007	2000 DU's IHSDP Scheme for the town of Raiganj, West Bengal	1	26.28	19.81	19.81	2,000	3	1,997
76.	West Bengal Ramjibanpur 05-Feb-2008	300 DU's IHSDP Scheme for Ramjibanpur, West Bengal	1	5.34	3.79	3.79	300	4	292
77.	West Bengal Rampurhat 29-Dec-2008	IHSDP Scheme for Rampurhat, Distt. Birbhum, West Bengal	1	10.89	8.71	8.71	603	145	458

78.	West Bengal Ranaghat 28-Nov-2006	155 DU's IHSDP Scheme for the town of Ranaghat, West Bengal	1	2.97	2.17	2.17	155	-	155
79.	West Bengal Ranaghat 05-Feb-2009	IHSDP Scheme for The Town Of Ranaghat (Phase 2) Nadia, West Bengal	1	5.75	4.60	4.60	297	37	220
80.	West Bengal Sainthia 24-Jan-2008	340 DU's IHSDP Scheme for Sainthia, West Bengal	1	6.67	4.79	4.79	340	-	340
81.	West Bengal Santipur 05-Feb-2008	IHSDP Scheme for the town of Santipur, West Bengal	1	7.13	5.13	5.13	357	57	134
82.	West Bengal Sonamukhi 28-Nov-2006	200 DU's IHSDP Scheme for Sonamukhi, West Bengal	1	3.74	2.72	2.72	200	-	200
83.	West Bengal Suri 29-Dec-2008	IHSDP Scheme for Suri, Distt. Birbhum, West Bengal	1	14.47	11.58	5.79	728	82	178
84.	West Bengal Taherpur 05-Feb-2008	390 DU's IHSDP Scheme for the town of Taherpur, West Bengal	1	7.76	4.97	4.97	390	-	390

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
85.	West Bengal Taki 28-Nov-2006	307 DU's IHSDP Scheme for The Town of Taki, North 24 Parganas, West Bengal	1	5.42	3.94	3.94	307	-	307
86.	West Bengal Taki 05-Feb-2009	504 DU's IHSDP Scheme for The Town Of Taki (Phase 2), North 24 Parganas, West Bengal	1	6.99	5.59	5.59	504	51	453
87.	West Bengal Tamluk 10-Dec-2008	IHSDP Scheme for the town of Tamluk (Phase-I), West Bengal	1	8.94	7.15	7.15	456	105	351
88.	West Bengal Tarakeswar 30-Jul-2008	IHSDP Scheme for the town of Tarkeswar town, District- Hoogly West Bengal	1	9.89	7.91	7.91	584	126	458
89.	West Bengal Tufanganj 09-Jan-2008	308 Dus IHSDP Scheme for the town of Tufanganj, Cooch behar, West Bengal	1	6.11	4.39	4.39	308	-	308
90.	West Bengal Siliguri 28-Nov-2006	1998 DU's IHSDP Scheme for Siliguri, Phase-I, West Bengal	1	39.15	29.46	29.46	1,998	68	1,491

91.	West Bengal Siliguri 14-Mar-2008	1206 DU's IHSDP Scheme for Siliguri, Phase-II, West Bengal	1	19.99	14.06	14.06	1,206	150	964
92.	West Bengal Siliguri 05-Feb-2009	1859 DU's IHSDP for Siliguri (Phase 3), Darjeeling West Bengal	1	35.99	28.79	28.79	1,859	376	875
93.	West Bengal Panskura 27-Apr-2007	498 DUs IHSDP Scheme for the town of Panskura, East Medinipur, West Bengal	1	7.31	5.29	5.29	498	-	498
94.	West Bengal Kolkata (VAMBAY) 21-May-2009	GOI Subsidy Recommended from JNNURM for West Bengal SJDA Scheme No 18665 for Complete construction of 75 DU under VAMBAY Scheme.	1	0.64	0.15	0.15	75	-	75
95.	West Bengal Nalhati 09-Jan-2008	330 DU's IHSDP Scheme for the town of Nalhati, West Bengal	1	6.78	4.89	4.89	330	-	330

\* Project Cost and ACA Committed are recalculated after deducting proportionate cost of DU dropped by CSMC.

Statement-II

Details of Projects sanctioned under UIG Subcomponent of JnNURM

		Annexure-II									
		Amount in Lakhs Data as on 10-12-2014									
Sl. No.	Name of the State the City	Project Title	Sector	Approved Cost	Date of CSMC / CCEA / CCI Meeting/ Project Approval	Total ACA Commitment (Central Share)	Installment Numbers	As per MoF Release Order - ACA Released till date	% of work completed (Physical Progress)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Mission Period											
1.	West Bengal	Asansol	7 MGD WTP together with reservoir, distribution system and other allied works	Water Supply	2,878.00	28-Jun-06	1,439.00	4	1,439.00	Completed	
2.	West Bengal	Asansol	42 MLD Water Supply Project in Raniganj under Asansol Urban Area, West Bengal	Water Supply	3,627.00	25-Oct-06	1,813.50	4	1,632.17	95%	
3.	West Bengal	Asansol	22.7 MLD Water Supply Project in Jamuria under Asansol Urban Area, West Bengal	Water Supply	1,453.00	25-Oct-06	726.50	4	726.50	Completed	



4.	West Bengal	Asansol	Municipal Solid Waste Management in Asansol Urban Area	Solid Waste Management	4,357.27	8-Jan-07	2,178.64	3	1,633.98	75%
5.	West Bengal	Asansol	10 MGD Water Supply Scheme for Asansol Municipal Corporation	Water Supply	8,982.96	22-Feb-07	4,491.48	4	4,042.33	69%
6.	West Bengal	Asansol	Sewerage Project for Ranigunj Municipality	Sewerage	3,999.32	28-Aug-09	1,999.66	2	799.77	27%
7.	West Bengal	Asansol	24 x 7 water supply scheme (Phase -III) for Durgapur	Water Supply	12,681.40	11-Dec-09	6,340.70	3	4,121.47	55%
8.	West Bengal	Asansol	Improvement upgradation & strengthening of road for Gammon bridge to Gandhi more (NH-2) via Maya bazar in Durgapur	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	7,781.79	3-Jan-12	3,890.90	1	972.72	5%
9.	West Bengal	Asansol	Improvement, widening to 4 lane and strengthening of road from JubleeDhaba to SCOB gate at Asansol.	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	4,316.61	12-Mar-12	2,158.31	2	863.31	26%

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
10.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Water Treatment Plan at Dhapa 30 MGD Phase-I	Water Supply	9,693.45	28-Jun-06	3,392.71	4	3,053.44	78%
11.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Integration of Maheshtala underground reservoir with existing water distribution network	Water Supply	1,717.00	28-Jun-06	600.95	4	600.95	Completed
12.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Underground Water Reservoir-cum-Booster pumping station at Gandhi Maidan, Akra	Water Supply	1,066.00	28-Jun-06	373.10	4	373.12	Completed
13.	West Bengal	Kolkata	15 MGD Water Treatment Plan at Bansberia	Water Supply	4,492.00	28-Jun-06	1,572.20	4	1,414.98	63%
14.	West Bengal	Kolkata	10 MGD Water Treatment Plan at Uluberia	Water Supply	4,558.00	28-Jun-06	1,595.30	4	1,435.79	Completed
15.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Construction of Flyover Between EM Bypass & Kazi Nazrul Islam Sarani	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	3,802.00	11-Aug-06	1,330.70	4	1,330.68	Completed
16.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Upgr+G4adation of Sewer System in Kolkata (Phase-I)	Sewer- age	9,712.00	19-Sep-06	3,399.20	3	2,209.48	98%

17. West Bengal	Kolkata	Transmunicipal Scheme on removal of Drainage congestion within Khardah, Panihati, North Dum Dum, Water Dum and South Dum Dum	Drainage / Storm Water Drains	4,530.14	25-Oct-06	1,585.55	4	1,585.55	Completed
18. West Bengal	Kolkata	Upgradation of Man Entry Brick Sewer System (Part) for Kolkata	Sewerage	40,291.00	25-Oct-06	14,101.85	4	12,691.65	60%
19. West Bengal	Kolkata	Improvement of drainage in Howrah	Drainage / Storm Water Drains	8,951.65	8-Jan-07	3,133.08	3	2,036.45	70%
20. West Bengal	Kolkata	Municipal Solid Waste Management of Municipal Towns	Solid Waste Management	5,658.53	22-Jan-07	1,980.49	3	1,485.36	Completed
21. West Bengal	Kolkata	Water supply scheme for baruipur Municipality	Water Supply	951.86	22-Feb-07	333.15	4	299.84	80%
22. West Bengal	Kolkata	Water Supply Scheme for added areas of Howrah Municipal Corporation	Water Supply	9,068.91	18-May-07	3,174.12	4	2,856.71	79%

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
23.	West Bengal	Kolkata	EM Bypass Connector from Padmapukur to Kamalgazi, Kolkata	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	5,309.67	28-Dec-07	1,858.38	4	1,672.59	83%
24.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Dunlop Interchange	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	3,756.25	28-Dec-07	1,314.69	3	854.54	64%
25.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Left Turning North Bound Off Ramp at Beck Bagan (Vol.I and vol.II)	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	1,806.15	28-Dec-07	632.15	4	568.94	Completed
26.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Development and Management of Water Supply and Sewerage System at Sector V under Naba Diganta Industrial Township Authority	Water Supply	2,606.62	28-Dec-07	912.32	4	912.32	Completed
27.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Barrackpore and North Barrackpore Municipal Areas	Water Supply	12,950.88	11-Jan-08	4,532.81	4	4,079.52	84%
28.	West Bengal	Kolkata	24x7 water supply scheme for Chandernagore Municipal Corporation	Water Supply	2,521.87	8-Feb-08	882.65	3	573.74	53%

29.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Surface Water Supply Scheme for Municipal Towns of Naihati, Halisahar, Kanchrapara, Gayeshpur and uncovered areas of Kalyani, Kolkata	Water Supply	14,194.25	22-Feb-08	4,967.99	4	4,968.00	Completed
30.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Tallah Palta Dedicated Transmission Main	Water Supply	28,032.93	16-May-08	9,811.53	4	8,830.37	Completed
31.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Development and Management of Water supply and Sewerage System at Sector-V (Part-II Sewerage system) under Naba Diganta Industrial Township authority at Salt Lake	Sewerage	3,407.15	19-Sep-08	1,192.50	4	1,192.52	Completed
32.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Vivekanand Road Flyover from Howrah to CR Avenue crossing	Roads/ Fly-overs/ RoB	15,360.00	19-Sep-08	5,376.00	4	4,838.40	67%
33.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Construction of flyover at Nager Bazar junction on Jessore Road	Roads/ Fly-overs/ RoB	4,809.00	19-Sep-08	1,683.15	3	1,094.06	75%

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
34.	West Bengal	Kolkata	24x7 Comprehensive Water Supply Scheme for Garulia Municipality	Water Supply	4,719.26	14-Oct-08	1,651.74	4	1,486.58	Completed
35.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Transmunicipal Surface Water Supply Scheme for Dum Dum and South Dum Dum Municipalities	Water Supply	31,272.08	22-Jan-09	10,945.24	4	9,850.72	71%
36.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Construction of Flyover from Park Circus to Parama Island	Roads/ Fly-overs/ RoB	29,166.14	22-Jan-09	10,208.16	3	6,635.30	64%
37.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Storm water drainage for Bansberia Municipality	Drainage /Storm Water Drains	2,783.07	13-Feb-09	974.08	4	876.67	Completed
38.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Storm water drainage for Scheme in Hoogly Chinsura Municipal Area	Drainage / Storm Water Drains	3,881.96	13-Feb-09	1,358.68	4	1,222.81	Completed

39.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Storm water drainage for Scheme in Chandannagar Municipal Corporation Area, Kolkata UA	Drainage / Storm Water Drains	6,189.45	21-Feb-09	2,166.32	3	1,408.10	49%
40.	West Bengal	Kolkata	24x7 water supply scheme for Budge Municipality, Kolkata UA	Water Supply	8,164.12	26-Feb-09	2,857.44	3	1,857.34	43%
41.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Comprehensive Distribution Network within the command zone of 30 MGD Dhapa Water Treatment Plant	Water Supply	21,555.27	24-Apr-09	7,544.36	2	3,017.71	21%
42.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Water Supply Scheme for Bhatpara Municipal	Water Supply	24,970.42	28-Aug-09	8,739.64	4	7,865.68	85%
43.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Rejuvenation of Dalhousie Square	Urban Renewal	2,062.00	29-Oct-09	721.72	3	469.11	63%
44.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Drainage and Sewerage project in Bidhannagar, Kolkata	Sewerage	2,358.45	20-Nov-09	825.46	3	536.55	50%
45.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Storm Water Drainage Scheme in BB Municipal Area	Drainage / Storm Water Drains	3,480.16	11-Dec-09	1,218.06	4	1,096.23	72%

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
46.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Metering of Water Supply System for Chandannagar Municipal Corporation	Water Supply	1,369.41	22-Jan-10	479.29	2	191.71	20%
47.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Surface Water Supply Scheme for Bally Municipality, Kolkata	Water Supply	13,849.36	19-Mar-10	4,847.28	3	3,150.73	42%
48.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Storm Water Drains for Bidhanagar Municipal area	Drainage / Storm Water Drains	1,915.53	19-Mar-10	670.44	3	435.79	Completed
49.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Storm Water Drainage Scheme for Kamarhati Municipality, Kolkata	Drainage / Storm Water Drains	6,733.87	16-Jun-10	2,356.85	3	1,531.95	50%
50.	West Bengal	Kolkata	BRTS from Ultadanga to Gorla in Kolkata Metropolitan Area - 15.50 Km	Mass Rapid Transport System	25,291.00	16-Jun-10	8,851.85	1	2,212.96	40%



51.	West Bengal	Kolkata	24x7 Water Supply Scheme for Panihati Municipality, Kolkata	Water Supply	24,602.30	23-Sep-10	8,610.81	3	4,902.70	47%
52.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Construction of Flyover Eastern Railway Main Line along with Approach Road Chandannagar	Roads/ Fly-overs/ RoB	3,257.00	12-Nov-10	1,139.95	1	284.99	0%
53.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Barrackpore Kalyani-Dum Expressway Road Project within kMA	Roads/ Fly-overs/ RoB	31,457.00	12-Nov-10	11,009.95	1	2,752.49	33%
54.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Elevated Corridor from Kes- toput to Jora Mandir on Kazi Narul Islam Avenue	Roads/ Flyovers / RoB	20,658.85	12-Nov-10	7,230.60	2	2,892.24	25%
55.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Improvement of Upper Bag- jola Canal within Kolkata UA.	Drain- age / Storm Water Drains	5,131.12	17-Feb-11	1,795.89	2	718.35	10%
56.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Storm Water Drainage for Baranagar Municipal Area within Kolkata UA.	Drain- age / Storm Water Drains	3,587.39	17-Feb-11	1,255.59	3	816.14	57%

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
57.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Water Supply project (Phase-II) for Uluberia Municipality in Kolkata	Water Supply	12,478.23	29-Aug-11	4,367.38	2	1,746.97	25%
58.	West Bengal	Kolkata	RoB on A.P. Banerjee Road connecting Ghosh Para Road, Kalyani Highway in Ward No. 5-8 of Bhatpara Municipality	Roads/ Flyovers / RoB	1,293.00	27-Sep-11	452.55	1	113.13	12%
59.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Bus Terminus Near Kalyani Railway Station	Other Urban Transport	650.69	3-Jan-12	227.74	3	148.02	58%
60.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Four Lane Fly Over at Kamalgazi Intersection on EM Bypass Connector at the starting point of Adi Ganga in kolkata	Roads/ Flyovers/ RoB	10,016.62	3-Jan-12	3,505.82	2	1,402.32	54%
61.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Transmunicipal water supply project for municipal towns of Madhyamgram, New Barrackpore and Barasat	Water Supply	44,547.77	10-Feb-12	15,591.72	1	3,897.93	8%

62.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Transmunicipal water supply project for municipal towns of Titagarh and Khardah	Water Supply	19,484.00	10-Feb-12	6,819.40	1	1,704.85	2%
63.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Construction of elevated road between JinziraBazzar and Batanagar on Budge Budge Trunk Road	Roads/ Fly-overs/ RoB	25,573.00	12-Mar-12	8,950.55	1	2,237.64	0%
64.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Barrackpore – Kalyani Dum Dum Expressway Road project from Sodepur to MB Road (Phase II)	Roads/ Fly-overs/ RoB	4,433.49	12-Mar-12	1,551.72	1	387.93	14%
65.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Storm water drainage system for Madhyamgram Municipality, Kolkata	Drainage / Storm Water Drains	7,204.37	23-Mar-12	2,521.53	3	1,631.27	82%
66.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Integrated storm water drainage system for Barasat Municipality, Kolkata	Drainage / Storm Water Drains	8,548.33	23-Mar-12	2,991.92	3	1,944.75	82%

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Transition Period										
67.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Storm water drainage project for Baruipur municipality	Drainage / Storm Water Drains	6,401.74	23-Apr-13	2,240.61	1	560.15	
68.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Storm water drainage project for Rishra Municipality	Drainage / Storm Water Drains	5,107.31	23-Apr-13	1,787.56	1	446.89	
69.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Water supply scheme for Bhadreswar Municipality, Kolkata	Water Supply	8,877.28	28-Oct-13	3,107.05	1	776.76	
70.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Storm water drainage project for South Dum Dum Municipality	Drainage / Storm Water Drains	6,616.98	28-Oct-13	2,315.94	1	578.99	
West Bengal					689,012.68		248,666.10		150,980.70	

Details of Projects sanctioned under UIDSSMT Subcomponent of JnNURM

Sl. No.	Name of State	Name of towns/cities	Name of Project	Approved Cost sanctioned by SLSC	Date of approval by SLSC	Total Commitment (Central Share)	Amount in lakhs	
							Total ACA Released	% of Work Completed (Physical)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Mission Period								
1.	West Bengal	Arambagh	Water Supply	1,122.21	22-Feb-07	914.60	914.58	Completed
2.	West Bengal	Ashoknagar-Habra	Road	730.45	22-Sep-06	595.32	595.32	Completed
3.	West Bengal	Balurghat	Water Supply	4,160.24	25-Feb-09	3,328.19	1,664.10	10%
4.	West Bengal	Balurghat	Storm Water Drainage	1,535.90	22-Feb-07	1,251.76	1,251.76	90%
5.	West Bengal	Berhampur	Water Supply	1,270.00	22-Feb-07	1,035.05	1,035.05	80%
6.	West Bengal	Birnagar	Water Supply	977.25	27-Jan-09	781.80	390.90	Completed
7.	West Bengal	Chandrakona	Water Supply	1,557.29	25-Feb-09	1,245.83	622.92	54%
8.	West Bengal	Contai	Water Supply	2,317.88	15-Feb-08	1,889.07	1,889.07	Completed
9.	West Bengal	Coochbehar	Water Supply	3,634.84	10-Jun-11	2,907.87	1,453.94	4%
10.	West Bengal	Dhuliyan	Water Supply	2,062.64	8-Aug-08	1,650.11	1,650.11	70%

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
11.	West Bengal	Diamond Harbour	Water Supply	3,479.90	8-Aug-08	2,783.92	2,783.92	67%
12.	West Bengal	Egra	Water Supply	1,496.78	27-Jan-09	1,197.42	598.71	50%
13.	West Bengal	Englishbazar	Water Supply	4,140.00	25-Feb-09	3,312.00	1,656.00	4%
14.	West Bengal	Gushkara	Water Supply	780.27	21-Dec-06	635.92	635.92	Completed
15.	West Bengal	Haldia	Water Supply	558.57	22-Sep-06	455.24	455.24	Completed
16.	West Bengal	Kaliyaganj	Water Supply	1,167.84	15-Feb-08	951.79	951.78	Completed
17.	West Bengal	Kandi	Water Supply	3,740.29	8-Aug-08	2,992.23	2,992.23	70%
18.	West Bengal	Katwa	Water Supply	1,298.14	22-Feb-07	1,057.98	1,057.99	Completed
19.	West Bengal	Kharar	Water Supply	679.17	27-Jan-09	543.34	543.34	Completed
20.	West Bengal	Khirpai	Water Supply	946.34	27-Jan-09	757.07	757.08	Completed
21.	West Bengal	Krishnagar	Water Supply	1,243.00	2-Feb-07	1,013.05	1,013.05	Completed
22.	West Bengal	Kurseong	Sewerage	1,251.59	29-Nov-07	1,001.27	500.64	15%
23.	West Bengal	Nalhati	Water Supply	567.62	27-Jan-09	454.10	454.10	Completed
24.	West Bengal	Old Malda	Water Supply	1,819.86	29-Nov-07	1,455.89	1,455.88	93%
25.	West Bengal	Raiganj	Water Supply	4,401.23	25-Feb-09	3,520.98	1,760.00	2%
26.	West Bengal	Ramjibanpur	Water Supply	1,101.03	27-Jan-09	880.82	440.41	Completed
27.	West Bengal	Rampurhat	Water Supply	715.67	21-Dec-06	583.28	583.28	Completed

28.	West Bengal	Sainthia	Water Supply	1,299.62	25-Feb-09	1,039.70	519.85	10%
29.	West Bengal	Shantipur	Water Supply	1,724.00	22-Feb-07	1,405.06	1,405.06	63%
30.	West Bengal	Siliguri	Water Supply	2,271.00	22-Sep-06	1,850.87	1,850.87	98%
31.	West Bengal	Siliguri	Storm Water Drainage	3,386.39	22-Feb-07	2,759.91	2,759.91	Completed
32.	West Bengal	Suri	Water Supply	965.73	21-Dec-06	787.07	787.07	73%
33.	West Bengal	Taherpur	Water Supply	867.75	27-Jan-09	694.20	694.20	Completed
34.	West Bengal	Tamluk	Water Supply	1,135.60	21-Dec-06	925.51	925.52	Completed
35.	West Bengal	Tarakeshwar	Water Supply	927.58	15-Feb-08	755.98	755.98	Completed
Transition Period								
36.	West Bengal	Joynagar-Mazlipur	Water Supply	1,866.28	4-Jun-13	1,493.02	746.51	
37.	West Bengal	Dubrajpur	Water Supply	2,316.75	4-Jun-13	1,853.40	926.70	
38.	West Bengal	Panskura	Water Supply	3,525.10	4-Jun-13	2,820.08	1,410.04	
39.	West Bengal	Kalna	Water Supply	2,793.66	4-Jun-13	2,234.93	1,117.47	
40.	West Bengal	Ranaghat	Water Supply	6,402.91	4-Jun-13	5,122.33	2,561.17	
41.	West Bengal	Nabadwip	Water Supply	7,851.68	4-Jun-13	6,281.34	3,140.67	
41.	West Bengal			86,090.05		69,219.30	49708.34	

*List of Projects in Transition Phase under  
UIG where fund could not be Released*

Amount in lakhs Data as on 10-12-2014			
Sl.No.	Name of the State	Name of the City	Sector
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	Water Supply
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	Water Supply
3.	Goa	Panaji	Solid Waste Management
4.	Goa	Panaji	Drainage/Storm Water Drains
5.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Sewerage
6.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Sewerage
7.	Gujarat	Vadodara	Sewerage
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu	Solid Waste Management
9.	Karnataka	Mysore	Roads/Flyovers/RoB
10.	Karnataka	Mysore	Water Supply
11.	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	Mass Rapid Transport System
12.	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur	Roads/Flyovers/RoB
13.	Madhya Pradesh	Ujjain	Development of Heritage Areas
14.	Maharashtra	Pune	Water Supply
15.	Maharashtra	Pune	Mass Rapid Transport System
16.	Punjab	Amritsar	Water Supply
17.	Punjab	Amritsar	Solid Waste Management
18.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Sewerage
19.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Water Supply
20.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Water Supply



**Statement-III**

*List of Dropped Projects in Transition Phase under  
UIDSSMT where fund could not be Released*

**Annexure-III**

*Annexure referred to in reply to  
Rajya Sabha Unstarred Q. No. 2161 due for 11.12.2014*

Amount in lakhs Data as on 10-12-2014			
Sl.No.	Name of State	Name of towns/cities	Name of Component
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	Bomdila	Storm Water Drainage
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Changlang	Road
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	Jairampur	Road
4.	Arunachal Pradesh	Miao	Road
5.	Arunachal Pradesh	Namsai	Solid Waste Management
6.	Arunachal Pradesh	Tawang	Storm Water Drainage
7.	Arunachal Pradesh	Tezu	Solid Waste Management
8.	Arunachal Pradesh	Ziro	Storm Water Drainage
9.	Assam	Hojai	Road
10.	Assam	Lanka	Road
11.	Assam	Tinsukia	Road
12.	Assam	Margherita	Road
13.	Assam	Sivasagar	Road
14.	Assam	Dipu	Road
15.	Bihar	Rajgir	Water Supply
16.	Bihar	Hajipur	Water Supply
17.	Bihar	Madhepura	Water Supply
18.	Bihar	Bhabua	Sewerage
19.	Bihar	Banka	Sewerage
20.	Bihar	Chhapra	Water Supply
21.	Bihar	Sonpur	Water Supply

Sl.No.	Name of State	Name of towns/cities	Name of Component
22.	Bihar	Samastipur	Water Supply
23.	Bihar	Madhubani	Water Supply
24.	Bihar	Khagaria	Water Supply
25.	Bihar	Gopalganj	Water Supply
26.	Bihar	Khagaria	Sewerage
27.	Bihar	Madhubani	Sewerage
28.	Bihar	Samastipur	Sewerage
29.	Bihar	Gopalganj	Sewerage
30.	Bihar	Bhabua	Water Supply
31.	Chhattisgarh	Durg	Storm Water Drainage
32.	Chhattisgarh	Durg	Road
33.	Gujarat	Gandhinagar	Solid Waste Management
34.	Haryana	Rohtak	Road
35.	Haryana	Rohtak	Water Supply
36.	Haryana	Rohtak	Sewerage
37.	Karnataka	Wadi	Sewerage
38.	Karnataka	Aland	Storm Water Drainage
39.	Karnataka	Alnavar	Water Supply
40.	Karnataka	Malavalli	Water Supply
41.	Karnataka	Mandya	Water Supply
42.	Karnataka	Periyapatna	Sewerage
43.	Karnataka	Chikodi	Storm Water Drainage
44.	Karnataka	Mundgod	Storm Water Drainage
45.	Karnataka	Haliyal	Storm Water Drainage
46.	Karnataka	Yellapura	Road
47.	Karnataka	Haliyal	Road
48.	Karnataka	Dandeli	Road
49.	Kerala	Malappuram	Water Supply

Sl.No.	Name of State	Name of towns/cities	Name of Component
50.	Kerala	Malappuram	Water Body
51.	Kerala	Kalamassery	Road
52.	Kerala	Kalamassery	Water Body
53.	Kerala	Neyyatinkara	Urban Renewal
54.	Madhya Pradesh	Morena	Water supply
55.	Madhya Pradesh	Shivpuri	road
56.	Madhya Pradesh	Seoni Malwa	road
57.	Madhya Pradesh	Narsinghpur	road
58.	Madhya Pradesh	Rewa	Sewerage
59.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhander	Water supply
60.	Madhya Pradesh	Dharmapuri	Water supply
61.	Madhya Pradesh	Narwar	Water supply
62.	Madhya Pradesh	Kurwai	Water supply
63.	Madhya Pradesh	Burhar	Water supply
64.	Madhya Pradesh	Gadarwara	Water supply
65.	Madhya Pradesh	Diken	Road
66.	Madhya Pradesh	Lakvkush Nagar	Water supply
67.	Madhya Pradesh	Gotegaon	Water supply
68.	Madhya Pradesh	Dhanpuri	Water supply
69.	Madhya Pradesh	Katangi	Water supply
70.	Madhya Pradesh	Amanganj	Water supply
71.	Madhya Pradesh	Soyatkalan	Water supply
72.	Madhya Pradesh	Burhanpur	Water supply
73.	Madhya Pradesh	Sitamaui	Water supply
74.	Madhya Pradesh	Lanji	Road
75.	Maharashtra	Rahuri	Water Supply
76.	Maharashtra	Barshi	Sewerage
77.	Maharashtra	Yeola	Sewerage

Sl.No.	Name of State	Name of towns/cities	Name of Component
78.	Maharashtra	Hingoli	Sewerage
79.	Maharashtra	Ahmednagar	Sewerage
80.	Maharashtra	Saswad	Sewerage
81.	Maharashtra	Malegoan	Sewerage
82.	Maharashtra	Beed	Sewerage
83.	Maharashtra	Islampur	Sewerage
84.	Maharashtra	Sangamner	Sewerage
85.	Maharashtra	Amrawati	Sewerage
86.	Nagaland	Dimapur	Road
87.	Nagaland	Chumukeduma	Road
88.	Odisha	Berhampur Phase-II	Water Supply
89.	Punjab	Brij Nagar	Road
90.	Punjab	Jalandhar	Road
91.	Punjab	Basti Baba Khel	Road
92.	Punjab	Phagwara	Sewerage
93.	Puducherry	Karaikal	Water Supply
94.	Rajasthan	Jodhpur (JDA)	Sewerage
95.	Rajasthan	Ramganjmandi	Sewerage
96.	Rajasthan	Jodhpur (JMC)	Sewerage
97.	Rajasthan	Phalodi	Sewerage
98.	Rajasthan	Kotputli Phase-1	Sewerage
99.	Rajasthan	Kekri	Sewerage
100.	Rajasthan	Beawar	Sewerage
101.	Rajasthan	Alwar	Sewerage
102.	Rajasthan	Kapasan	Sewerage
103.	Rajasthan	Choti Sadri	Sewerage
104.	Rajasthan	Rawatbhata	Sewerage
105.	Rajasthan	Begun	Sewerage

Sl.No.	Name of State	Name of towns/cities	Name of Component
106.	Rajasthan	Pratapgarh	Sewerage
107.	Rajasthan	Ladnun Phase-I	Sewerage
108.	Rajasthan	Bhilwara phase-I	Sewerage
109.	Uttarakhand	Haldwani-Kathgodam	Road
110.	Uttarakhand	Haldwani-Kathgodam	Road
111.	Uttarakhand	Kashipur	Solid Waste Management
112.	Tamil Nadu	Eroda	Water Supply

### Programmes for Odisha

2162. SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to include Bhubaneswar under the proposed “smart city” programme;

(b) whether Government is considering to include Holy city of Puri and Heritage city of Cuttack under the proposed “Heritage City” which are the other cities which has been taken under the above category State-wise; and

(c) Which other cities/owns of Odisha are proposed to be included in the new programme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT [SHRI BABUL SUPRIA (BABUL SUPRIYO) BARAL]: (a) and (c) The Concept Paper on developing 100 Smart Cities is presently at draft stage, which is available on the Ministry’s website ([www.indiansmartcities.in](http://www.indiansmartcities.in)). Consultations with State Governments are being held. The Guidelines for selection of cities shall be finalized after approval of the scheme.

(b) Selection of Cities/Towns under the National Heritage City Development and Augmentation Yojana (HRIDAY) are under finalization.

### Maintenance of Nehru Park in Chanakyapuri

2163. SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the deterioration of Nehru Park in Chanakyapuri, New Delhi, due to lack of maintenance and allowing picnics, sale of food stuff within the park and thereby increasing garbage at different points; and

(b) if so, the corrective measures taken or proposed to be taken and the time schedule thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT [SHRI BABUL SUPRIA (BABUL SUPRIYO) BARAL]: (a) and (b) People including children from various schools of Delhi and NCR come for picnic in the park throughout the year and bring packed food items with them. Cooking and sale of food items inside the park is not allowed. People leave the garbage in the park which is cleaned regularly by NDMC staff. Dustbins have also been installed in the park to keep it neat and clean.

### **Purchasing of land from farmers by DDA**

2164. SHRI GULAM RASOOL BALYAWI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether DDA proposes to purchase land from farmers directly; and
- (b) if so, the details in this regard and the purpose behind this move?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT [SHRI BABUL SUPRIA (BABUL SUPRIYO) BARAL]: (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The details and purpose behind the policy are available in Delhi Development Authority's Circular/Office Order No. F.9(6)2014/NL-1/DDA/127 dated 04.12.2014 available in website of DDA ([dda.org.in/ddanew/pdf/land/policy\\_051214.pdf](http://dda.org.in/ddanew/pdf/land/policy_051214.pdf)).

### **Implementation of reservation policy**

†2165. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is any provision to implement the Reservation Policy effectively in various Ministries;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether any survey has been conducted by the Government in respect of the vacant posts in various Ministries to under reserved category;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) steps taken by the Government to fill in the posts lying vacant in various Ministries?

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Instructions have been issued *vide* Department of Personnel and Training's Office Memorandum No. 36011/5/75-Estt. (SCT) dated 3.5.1975, Office Memorandum No. 36022/20/76-Estt. (SCT) dated 8.9.1976 and Office Memorandum No. 36011/7/80-Estt. (SCT) dated 1.11.1980 to all Ministries/Departments of the Central Government to strictly observe the reservation policy and other Orders relating to representation of reserved categories. *Vide* Office Memorandum No. 43011/153/2010-Estt. (Res.) dated 04.01.2013, instructions were reiterated for setting up of reservation cells and nomination of Liaison Officers in each Ministry/Department for enforcement of orders of reservation in posts and services of the Central Government.

(c) to (e) No specific survey was conducted in respect of the reserved backlog vacancies in various Departments/Ministries of Government of India. However, general instructions have been issued by this Department in June, 2013 to all concerned to make concerted efforts to fill up the backlog reserved vacancies. As per information received by this Department, during April 2012 to October 2014, 9,151 backlog vacancies of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes were filled up by some major Departments/Ministries which include their attached and subordinate offices and also banks/financial institutions.

### **Financial support to urban civic bodies**

2166. DR. T.N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is contemplating financial empowerment of urban civic bodies in the country; if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether there is any mechanism with the Union Government to monitor the urban development schemes being implemented by States with the central assistance, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of district level review and monitoring committees, meetings of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JnNURM) project held in various States including Kerala during the last three years and the current year, Statewise; the details of the action taken by the Government on the proposals received from States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT [SHRI BABUL SUPRIA (BABUL SUPRIYO) BARAL]: (a) Sir, the Government recognizes the importance of financial empowerment of urban civic bodies in order to enable them to meet the challenges of urbanization. Towards this objective it

has been supporting implementation of urban sector reforms including property tax reforms, rationalization of stamp duty, implementation of double entry accounting systems, e-governance, levy of reasonable user charges, empowerment of Urban Local Bodies in pursuance of 74th Constitutional Amendment Act and encouraging public private partnerships. The Government has also been advocating innovative means of financing urban infrastructure through the 'Tax free Municipal Bonds' and the 'Pooled Finance Development Scheme' etc. The Thirteenth Central Finance Commission has recommended that local bodies need to be supported through a predictable and buoyant source of revenue substantially higher than the present levels in addition to their own tax revenues and other flows from State and Central Governments. It has recommended award of 1.93% of 2010-15 divisible pool for the Urban Local Bodies which has been accepted by the Government.

(b) The implementation of schemes are monitored by relevant committees constituted for the purpose.

(c) The District Level Review and Monitoring Committees (DLMRC) were constituted with a view to ensuring satisfactory implementation of projects and reforms under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JnNURM). The DLMRCs were expected to submit the details of their meetings/discussion, to the Urban Local Bodies, State Level Nodal Agencies (SLNAs) and State Governments concerned. The SLNAs were to monitor and ensure action on the recommendations of the DLMRCs and submit report to the respective State Government wherever necessary. Based on these, the State Governments reported issues of significance for the consideration of the Ministry of Urban Development, on which decisions were taken. Therefore, the details of meetings of the DLMRCs and meetings of JnNURM held in States are not available with the Ministry of Urban Development. The JnNURM has come to a close on 31st March, 2014.

### **House requirement in Delhi and DDA**

2167. DR. T.N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of housing requirement in Delhi and whether the Delhi Development Authority (DDA) is not able to ful-fil the said requirement; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the action taken/ being taken by the Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT [SHRI BABUL SUPRIA (BABUL SUPRIYO) BARAL]: (a) and (b) In Master Plan



for Delhi-2021, based on the projected population of 230 lakh by 2021, an additional housing requirement of about 24 lakh dwelling units has been estimated. This includes an estimated housing requirement of 20 lakh dwelling units for additional population and backlog of about 4 lakh units (comprising of 1 lakh net shortage and the rest by dilapidated and Kutcha structures requiring replacement).

Housing development is a continuous activity which is being undertaken not only by DDA but also by public, private, Central/State Government, co-operative societies and Resident's Associations etc. DDA constructs and provides affordable housing stock for Economically Weaker Section (EWS) as well as other segments of the society.

### **Vibrations in Government quarters due to Metro Project**

2168. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question 2011 given in the Rajya Sabha on March 14, 2013 and State:

(a) whether the vibrations and tremors in around 500 quarters of CPWD situated on BKS Marg, New Delhi due to Metro Airport Express line has not stopped;

(b) the details of authorities of DMRC and CPWD involved for this danger and micro/macro size damages of buildings structures and by when Government is getting the same estimated, if not done so far; and

(c) how the Government will ensure that these tremors and vibrations are stopped forthwith ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT [SHRI BABUL SUPRIYA (BABUL SUPRIYO) BARAL]: (a) Delhi Metro Rail Corporation Ltd. (DMRC) has informed that minor vibrations and tremors in around 195 quarters (block 18 to 30) of CPWD situated on BKS Marg Phase II, New Delhi due to Metro Airport Express Line have been noticed. There is no danger to the structures due to above vibrations.

(b) Question does not arise as there is no danger to the structures.

(c) DMRC has informed that the average vibration measured at the location in question is in the range of 68 VdB to 77 VdB only. It has also been mentioned by DMRC that as per Federal Transit Administration (FTA), Department of Transport, United State of America, minor cosmetic damage to fragile buildings may occur at 100 VdB or more. Since, recorded values are much less than threshold, the vibrations are not dangerous. As per DMRC, these minor vibrations are quite normal due to running of railway system. However, DMRC is keeping close watch on vibrations and shall take suitable measures to avoid any danger to structure if vibrations increase.

**Waste water treatment plant with foreign collaboration**

2169. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government entered into collaboration with any foreign countries to avail expertise knowledge for converting waste water treatment plant to generate 'new water' for consumption;

(b) if so, the details of the country with whom the Government entered into collaboration; and

(c) whether any project was implemented in the country after obtaining technical know-how of converting waste water into new water for consumption ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT [SHRI BABUL SUPRIA (BABUL SUPRIYO) BARAL]: (a) and (b) Government of India has not entered into collaboration with any foreign countries to avail expertise/knowledge specifically for converting wastewater treatment plant to generate 'new water' for consumption. However, the Ministry of Urban Development has entered into MoUs with the following countries for "Technical Cooperation in the Field of Water and Waste water Management including recycling of waste water". The brief details of cooperation with these countries are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

- China
- Netherland
- Israel
- Japan

Government of Delhi in June 2012, signed an Agreement with Singapore Government owned water authority for partnering a new programme designed to share Singapore's experience in the planning and design of recycle and reuse of treated sewage/waste water; and the delivery of such projects on a Public-Private Partnership (PPP) basis for the city of New Delhi.

The Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Board (BWSSB) has entered into a partnership with Temasek Foundation, (TF) and Singapore Cooperation Enterprises (SCE)

On 9th October 2012 to facilitate the sharing of Singapore's experience in the Waste water management, mainly for identifying the alternate sources for Bangalore through recycle and reuse of waste water for indirect potable applications. In this regard, the Detailed Project Report (DPR) has been prepared by BWSSB, which is

exploring funding from various funding agencies for implementation of the project. Details are given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

(c) Such project is yet to be implemented in the country after obtaining technical know-how of converting waste water in to new water for indirect potable applications or non-potable applications which will conserve fresh water for drinking.

### ***Statement***

#### ***Brief details of cooperation on Water and Waste water Management including recycling of Wastewater with Foreign Countries***

(i) China- 20 May 2013

- Design, construction, operation and maintenance of sewage treatment plants and sewage recycling plants.
- Design construction, operation and maintenance of sludge treatment facilities and septage management facilities.
- Exchange of information on possible specific projects where cooperation may be possible in both the countries, including through private sector, in both the countries.

(ii) Netherland (2013)

- Integrated water resource management aimed at augmenting the supply of potable water,
- Governance structures to reduce losses and recovery of operation and maintenance charges, levy of user charges, etc.
- Sanitation at various scales.
- Design and operation including the governance of water systems, including civil engineering.

(iii) Israel (2012)

- Long term planning, development, improvement and sharing technologies and other matters related to water, wastewater and sewerage management.
- Matters related to demonstration projects and pilot studies in the above mentioned fields.
- Discussions on the possibility of establishing commercial demonstration centres in the above mentioned fields. The demonstration centres would serve as a platform for presenting innovative technologies that may assist in coping with the challenges that India is facing.

- Matters related to quality standards for drinking water, treated wastewater effluent and for reuse of treated waste water.

(iv) Japan- (01 May 2007)– Creation of a Sub-working Group on Water Environment dealing with Urban Flood Management, Sewerage and Wastewater Management

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

#### ***Co-operation between BWSSB and Singapore Cooperation Enterprises (SCE)***

With an increasing demand for water for drinking, commercial and industrial use, and with limited availability of water through traditional sources at a financially and environmentally sustainable manner, BWSSB has been developing plans to implement the recycle and reuse of treated effluent for non-potable (non-drinking) applications.

The Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Board (BWSSB) has entered into a partnership with Temasek Foundation, (TF) and Singapore Cooperation Enterprises (SCE) on 9th October 2012 to facilitate the sharing of Singapore's experience in the Wastewater management, mainly for identifying the alternate sources for Bangalore through recycle and reuse of wastewater. The cost sharing of the cooperation programme is in the ratio 74:26 between TF and BWSSB respectively.

Under this cooperation, totally 5 workshops were held, one at Singapore and four in Bangalore. BWSSB senior technical officials including the Chief Engineer, Chief Administrative Officer, Additional Chief Engineer, and several Executive Engineers have visited Changi NE Water factory during Singapore Workshop in February, 2013. The BWSSB visitors were impressed with the technical and DBOO (DBFOT) delivery model used by Singapore. BWSSB may also consider a similar DBOO project delivery model as well as a way to build the capacity of BWSSB to implement water reuse project similar to NEWater.

The objective of the programme was to cover following components:

**Component 1:** Development of Recycle and Reuse Strategy, Feasibility Study and Capability Development of Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Board (BWSSB) to Implement the Recycle and Reuse Strategy.

**Component 2:** Raising awareness for indirect potable application for treated effluent through public outreach program and general capacity building of Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Board (BWSSB) Officials.

As per this Phase I Programme following Documents have prepared and submitted by CH2MHILL to BWSSB.

1. Implementation Strategy Report.

2. Detailed Feasibility Study Report.
3. Inception Report.
4. Preliminary Design Report.

With the support of above reports, Detailed Project Report (DPR) is prepared arriving at a cost of ₹ 4,920 millions and forwarded to seek loan assistance from KUIDFC under megacity programme/grant from JnNURM.

Phase I of the project is completed in October 2013. It included the development of a Strategic Water Plan, Feasibility Study and a high level Public Education, Outreach and Engagement Plan. Phase I involved an extensive round of capacity building workshops with high-ranking, senior and junior-level BWSSB officials.

During the Phase I activities, BWSSB has identified a two stage treatment scheme for V Valley Reuse and Recycle Project. Under this project, a project site has been identified to provide a first stage treatment to raw water intake from V Valley at Doddabelle, downstream of existing V Valley Tertiary Treatment Plant. The second stage treatment will be provided by upgrading the existing CRS Waterworks at TG Halli Reservoir. Before being treated at CRS Waterworks, the effluent from the Doddabelle Site will be pumped and disposed in Arkavathy River at a point upstream of TG Halli Reservoir, which makes it strategic from the perspective of indirect drinking water reuse.

#### *Assessment of Phase I*

The Strategic Water Plan, Feasibility Study, Public Education, Outreach and Engagement Plan, along with various recommendations and capacity building workshops made by CH2M HILL and PUB on behalf of Temasek Foundation (TF) and SCE were well received by BWSSB. The participants in various meetings and workshops conducted so far under the Phase I comprised of both the external and internal stakeholders.

The internal stakeholders included BWSSB's Chairman, Board Members, administrators, managers, senior and junior officers. These included: Chief Engineers, Superintending Engineers and Executive Engineers across various departments such as drinking water quality, water treatment and wastewater treatment.

The external stakeholders included subject matter experts from India's premier technology institute (*viz.* Indian Institute of Sciences (IISc) Bengaluru and Karnataka State Council for Science and Technology (KSCST) along with representative from various Non-Government Organisation working in the field of Water Conservation in Bengaluru City.

The most important outcome of these workshops was that CH2M HILL in association with PUB was able to successfully engage all stakeholders and gained consensus on the treatment process option best suited for Bengaluru.

### **Satellite towns around mega cities**

2170. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has made any progress with regard to the implementations, with regard to the outcomes, of the pilot projects under the scheme for development of Satellite towns around seven megacities; if so, the town-wise details thereof;

(b) whether Government has considered or proposed any clean and green alternatives for managing underground sewerage, solid waste management and water supply under the implementation of the scheme, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) details of the time-line for extending the pilot projects to other towns in various other States, specially West Bengal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT [SHRI BABUL SUPRIA (BABUL SUPRIYO) BARAL]: (a) Yes, Sir. Under the Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Satellite Towns around Seven Mega Cities (UIDSST), 7 towns namely, Pilkhuwa (U.P.), Vikarabad (Telangana), Sriperumbudur (Tamil Nadu), Sonapat (Haryana), Sanand (Gujarat), Hoskote (Karnataka) and Vasai-Virar (Maharashtra) have been covered. A total number of 17 projects are being implemented under the scheme with an approved cost of ₹631.07 crore. The total central assistance of ₹323.99 crore has been released till 30th November, 2014.

(b) There is no such proposal under the UIDSST Scheme. However, concept of decentralised waste water treatment and solid waste management is advocated by the Ministry.

(c) There is no such proposal to extend the pilot project to other States/Towns.

### **Construction of Metro in other States**

†2171. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of proposals received from the State Governments for construction of Metro Rail in their cities, State-wise; and

(b) whether sanctions have been given to those proposals, and if not, the details of obstacles being faced by Government in sanctioning the proposals ?

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT [SHRI BABUL SUPRIA (BABUL SUPRIYO) BARAL]: (a) and (b) The details of Metro Rail proposals received from the State Governments during the last three years along with their status of approval/sanctioned are given below:

Name of State/Union Territory	Name of Metro Rail Project	Length in km.	Estimated Cost (in crore)	Status of approval/sanctioned
1	2	3	4	5
National Capital Territory of Delhi	Delhi Metro Phase-III	103.05	35242.00	Approved.
	Extension of Delhi Metro to YMCA Chowk, Faridabad	13.875	2494.00	Approved.
	Dwarka to Najafgarh	5.50	1070.00	Approved.
	Yamuna Vihar to Shiv Vihar	2.717	281.78	Approved.
	Mundka to Bahadurgarh, Haryana	11.5	1991.00	Approved.
	Extension of Delhi Metro Rail Line from YMCA Chowk, Faridabad to Ballabhgarh, Haryana	3.2	564.00	“In principle” approval has been given.
	Extension of Delhi Metro from Dilshad Garden to Ghaziabad (New Bus Adda)	9.41	1770.00	Under appraisal.
	Metro Extension from Noida City Centre to Sector 62 Noida	6.675	1807.00	Under appraisal.

1	2	3	4	5
	Kalindi Kunj to Botanical Garden, Noida	3.962	845.00	Under appraisal.
	Metro connection between Noida and Greater Noida	29.707	5533.00	Under appraisal.
	Delhi Metro Rail Project Phase-IV	103.93	55208.00	Under appraisal
	Extension of Metro from Badli to Siraspur	1.057	215.00	“In principle” approval has been given.
Maharashtra				
	Mumbai Line-3	32.5	23136.00	Approved.
	Nagpur Metro Rail Project	38.215	8680.00	Approved.
	Pune Metro Rail Project	31.51	11802.00	“In principle” approval has been given.
Karnataka	Bangalore Metro Phase-2	72.1	26405.14	Approved.
Tamil Nadu	Chennai Metro Rail Project	45.046	14600.00	Approved.
	Extension of Chennai Metro Rail Project	9.051	3770.00	Under appraisal
West Bengal	Kolkata East West Corridor Project	14.58	4874.58	Approved. Transferred to Ministry of Railways.
Kerala	Kochi Metro Rail Project	25.612	5181.79	Approved.
	Extension of Kochi Metro Rail Project	2.0	420.00	Under appraisal.
Rajasthan	Jaipur Metro Rail Project Phase-1	12.067	3149.00	Approved.



1	2	3	4	5
Gujarat	Ahmedabad Metro Rail Project	35.96	10773.00	Approved.
Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow Metro Rail Project Phase-1A	22.878	6928.00	“In principle” approval has been given.

Metro Rail projects are considered in the Central Government depending upon the proposals received from the State Governments. However, consideration of the proposals and their sanction depends upon a number of parameters namely, the project justification, viability, availability of resources, relative prioritization, etc. Central Government supports development of public transport including Metro Rail Projects in line with National Urban Transport Policy (NUTP), 2006.

#### **Perpetual lease right for plots in Delhi**

2172. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has granted perpetual lease rights to the allottees and subsequent purchaser of residential plots distributed under 20-Point Programme in Delhi;

(b) whether Deputy Commissioners (South and South-West) have completed the process of granting perpetual lease right to the subsequent purchaser of residential plots, if so, details thereof and if not, reasons therefor and by which date the said process will be completed; and

(c) the reasons for Municipal Corporations of Delhi not sanctioning building plans of residential plots distributed under 20-Point Programme and owned by subsequent purchasers measuring less than 100 sq. metre ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT [SHRI BABUL SUPRIA (BABUL SUPRIYO) BARAL]: (a) No, Sir.

(b) As per the information received from Revenue Department, Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi no time limit can be stated.

(c) Building Departments of Municipal Corporations of Delhi consider application for sanction of building plans which are in conformity with Building Bye Laws 1983, Master Plan of Delhi 2021 and Delhi Municipal Act 1957.

**Plan approval for residential plots in Delhi**

2173. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD) has waived the need to get building construction plans approved for plots up to 100 square metres and if so, details thereof;

(b) the latest MCD rules regarding construction of residential houses on plots measures less than 100 square metres; and

(c) whether the power of attorney holders can also apply for sanction of building plans and if not, reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT [SHRI BABUL SUPRIA (BABUL SUPRIYO) BARAL]: (a) No Sir.

(b) Building plans regarding construction of residential houses on plots measuring less than 100 sqm. are sanctioned under the provisions of Building Bye Laws, 1983 and Master Plan of Delhi-2021.

(c) The power of attorney holders can apply for sanction of building plans on behalf of the owners. However, as mandated under various Notifications of the Government, ownership documents as mentioned under Clause 6.2.9 (a) of the Building Bye Laws, 1983 are required to be submitted for sanction of building plans.

**National Urban Livelihood Mission**

2174. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government identified any other towns other than district headquarters towns and all other cities with the population of 1,00,000 or more for implementation of National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM), if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government proposed to give special focus to SCs/STs under this Mission; if so, the details thereof; and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION [SHRI BABUL SUPRIA (BABUL SUPRIYO) BARAL]:

(a) The Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation proposes to cover all the cities and towns under the National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM). The proposal is presently at the appraisal stage.

(b) Under Employment through Skill Training and Placement (EST&P) and Self Employment Programme (SEP), of National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM), a special provision has been made for SCs and STs wherein, they must be benefitted at least to the extent of their proportion in the poor population of the city/town.

### **Funds for JnNURM in West Bengal**

2175. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that funds have not been released by the Ministry for West Bengal despite of Central Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee (CSMC) recommendation with regard to projects undertaken in transition phase of JNNURM; and

(b) if so, details of the project affected and reasons for not releasing the funds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT [SHRI BABUL SUPRIA (BABUL SUPRIYO) BARAL]: (a) and (b) Yes Sir. Two projects of West Bengal were recommended by Central Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee (CSMC) for sanction during Transition Phase of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JnNURM). Details of these projects are given in the Statement (*See below*). The Ministry of Finance did not release the Central Assistance for these projects due to imposition of Model Code of Conduct on declaration of General Election 2014 and expenditure ceiling in last quarter of the year. The JnNURM ended on 31.03.2014. Therefore, no new project can now be sanctioned.

### **Statement**

*Status of DPRs received during Transition Phase under UIG sub-component of JnNURM for which funds could not be released*

Data as on: 11/12/2014

Sl. No.	State	Town	Sector	Project	DPR Cost (INR Crore)
1.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Water Supply	Renewing of 9 MG capacity century old overhead balancing steel reservoir (Tallah Tank)	67.81
2.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Water Supply	Augmentation of existing surface water supply scheme for Uluberia Municipality	47.79

**Sabla and Anganwadi Yojana in Chhattisgarh**

†2176. DR. BHUSHAN LAL JANGDE: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Sabla Yojana in Chhattisgarh is being implemented in 10 districts, by when it would be implemented in rest of the 17 districts;

(b) the number of Anganwadi/Mini 'Anganwadi' awaiting approval from the Centre under ICDS in Chhattisgarh and by when approval is likely to be accorded to them;

(c) whether Chhattisgarh is going to implement Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE) curriculum in Anganwadi centres and by when the budget will be sanctioned for printing of its resource material; and

(d) by when of approval for 1600 Anganwadi buildings in Chhattisgarh will be accorded ?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) Yes Sir, at present Sabla Yojana is being implemented in ten districts in Chhattisgarh. The budgetary allocation for the scheme Sabla for the Twelfth Plan Period is ₹3650 crore, as such the scheme can be implemented in the existing 205 districts of the country only including ten districts from Chhattisgarh.

(b) No proposal for opening of new AWC/Mini-AWC is pending with Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India. However, Government had received proposal for withdrawal of Anganwadi Centres (AWCs)/Mini-Anganwadi Centres (Mini-AWCs) already sanctioned to the State Government of Chhattisgarh. Accordingly, approval of Government of India for withdrawal of 9049 AWCs and 2867 Mini-AWCs conveyed to Government of Chhattisgarh effective from the date of their sanction.

(c) Based on the National ECCE Curriculum Framework, Chhattisgarh State has developed its own curriculum which provides detailed day wise timetable of specific activities and learning experiences to be provided to the children by the Anganwadi Workers in Anganwadi Centres. Budget for printing of resource material is sanctioned once the demand is projected by the State and subject to availability of funds.

(d) Approval for construction of 1600 AWC Buildings had already been conveyed

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

to the State Government of Chhattisgarh during 2013-14. The first instalment of ₹2700.00 lakhs and second instalment of ₹2700.00 lakh has also been released in 2013-14 and 2014-15 respectively. Construction of AWC buildings has not been sanctioned to any State during 2014-15.

### **Sexual violence in juvenile homes**

2177. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of sexual violence reported in the juvenile homes in the country in the last three years, State/UT- wise;

(b) whether it is a fact that according to a report by Asian Centre for Human Rights, there has been a 336 percent increase in child rape cases in the country between 2001 and 2011? If so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government has taken any measures to ensure protection of the inmates of juvenile justice homes from such crimes, If so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) As per the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR), they have registered 15 cases concerning sexual violence in the juvenile homes/child care institutions during the last three years and the current year 2014-15. The State/UT-wise details are give in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) As per a report from the Asian Centre for Human Rights published in 2013, there has been 236 % increase in child rape cases from 2001 to 2011. 2113 rape cases were recorded in the year 2001 whereas 7112 cases were recorded in 2011. These figures reflect the rape cases country wide and are not specific to juvenile homes.

(c) Section 34 (3) of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, (JJ Act) provides for mandatory registration of all institutions housing children in need of care and protection with the intent of enforcing minimum standards of care for the services provided for children in these Homes. The JJ Act also provides for mechanism for stringent monitoring of quality of services through Child Welfare Committees and inspection committees set up by the State Government at State, district and city levels and also provides for social auditing for the purpose of monitoring and evaluation of Homes to prevent any abuse or exploitation of children. Further, the JJ Act also provides for creation of 'Special Juvenile Police Unit' for every district and city to coordinate and facilitate matters related to juveniles and children by police. Moreover, the Rules provide for setting up of Management Committee and Children's

Committees, in every institution for monitoring functioning so that incidents of abuse and exploitation are prevented from occurring. Besides, Central Model Rules under JJ Act also prescribe comprehensive measures for response to any kind of abuse, including sexual abuse, neglect and maltreatment, when it occurs in the child care institution.

***Statement***

*State/UT-wise details of complaints registered by NCPCR regarding  
Sexual Violence in Juvenile Homes/Child Care Institution  
during the last three years and the current year 2014-15*

Sl.No.	States/UTs	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	Total
1.	A and N Islands	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh					0
3.	Arunachal Pradesh					0
4.	Assam					0
5.	Bihar					0
6.	Chhattisgarh					0
7.	Chandigarh					0
8.	Daman and Diu					0
9.	Delhi	1	2		1	4
10.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli					0
11.	Goa					0
12.	Gujarat					0
13.	Himachal Pradesh					0
14.	Haryana	1	1			2
15.	Jharkhand					0
16.	Jammu and Kashmir					0
17.	Karnataka		1			1
18.	Kerala					0
19.	Lakshdeep					0
20.	Maharashtra				2	2
21.	Meghalaya		1			1

Sl.No.	States/UTs	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	Total
22.	Manipur			1		1
23.	Madhya Pradesh		1			1
24.	Mizoram					0
25.	Nagaland					0
26.	Orissa					0
27.	Punjab					0
28.	Puducherry					0
29.	Rajasthan					0
30.	Sikkim					0
31.	Tamil Nadu		1			1
32.	Telanagana					0
33.	Tripura					0
34.	Uttarakhand					0
35.	Uttar Pradesh		1	1	0	2
36.	West Bengal					0
TOTAL		2	8	2	3	15

#### Disbursal of compensation to victims of child sexual abuse

2178. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that victims of child sexual abuse and their families have been forced to wait for long periods for compensation despite the availability of funds under the ICPS (Integrated Child Protection Scheme) the reasons for this delay in disbursal of funds;

(b) the number of such cases awaiting compensation nation-wide, State-wise; and

(c) the means by which the Government seeks to institute a more seamless process to ensure timely disbursal of compensation amounts ?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) There is no provision for compensation of victims of child sexual abuse under the Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS).

(b) and (c) In view of (a) above, question does not arise.

**National Commission for Protection of Child Rights**

2179. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the functions and roles of the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) and the State Councils for Protection of Child Rights in ensuring child safety;

(b) the budgetary allocations made available to the NCPCR in the last three years, year-wise; and

(c) the total number of complaints received by the NCPCR in the last five years, year-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) and the State Commission for Protection of Child Rights (SCPCRs) have been constituted under the Commissions for Protection of Child Rights (CPCR) Act, 2005. The functions and powers of NCPCR and SCPCRs are enlisted in Chapter III (Section 13 and 14) of the said Act.

Further NCPCR and SCPCRs have been entrusted with the monitoring of child's rights to education under Section 31 of "The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009".

As per Section 44 and Rule 6 of the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 NCPCR and SCPCRs have also been empowered for monitoring the implementation of this Act.

(b) The details of budgetary allocations made available to the NCPCR in the last three years are as under:

Year	Budget allocated (₹ in Lakhs)
2011-2012	1190.00
2012-2013	1200.00
2013-2014	1300.00

(c) Year wise details of complaints received by NCPCR in the last five years are as under:



Year	No. of complaints
2009-2010	742
2010-2011	2497
2011-2012	2323
2012-2013	1809
2013-2014	1564

### Children of imprisoned parents

2180. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY:

SHRI MANSUKH. L. MANDAVIYA :

Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has formulated any scheme for rehabilitation of the children, especially female children, who are left on their own as their earning parents or both of them are in prison; if so, the details thereof;

(b) if not, the reasons for delay in the matter despite court's direction in this regard; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government for financial sustenance, education and welfare of such children until their parents are released from prison ?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) to (c) "Prison" is a State subject under Entry 4 of List II of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. Therefore, the administration and management of prison is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments.

The Ministry of Women and Child Development has introduced the Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS), a Centrally Sponsored Scheme in 2009-10, to contribute to the improvement in the well being of children in difficult circumstances including children in need of care and protection and children in conflict with law. Under ICPS, financial assistance is provided to State Governments/UT Administrations, for provision of services for such children, including children of imprisoned parents who are children in need of care and protection. These include placement in Children's Homes if there is no family to look after the said child, or sponsorship support if the child is living with family (financial support for education) to ensure that their education can continue

in an undisturbed manner. Once placed in a children's home the said child would receive multiple kinds of care and support including food, education, medical attention, vocational training, counseling etc. so that despite their disturbed family circumstances they can continue to develop to their full potential.

Further, the Ministry of Home Affairs has issued a comprehensive advisory dated 15th May, 2006 on 'Facilities to the children of women prisoners-Guidelines issued by the Supreme Court – regarding', which provides *inter-alia*, for steps to be taken by the States/UTs for providing education and recreation for children of female prisoners and also providing for crèches and nursery attached to the prison for women to look after children of women prisoners – children below three years of age shall be allowed in the crèches while those between three and six years of age shall be looked after in the nursery.

#### **Funds for welfare of children and women**

2181. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is implementing schemes for the welfare and development of children and women in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof State/Union Territory-wise, along with the funds released/spent under each scheme and the results yielded so far particularly in the rural areas ?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) and (b) The details of various schemes being implemented by the Ministry of Women and Child Development for the welfare and development of children and women in the country, including rural areas and the State/Union Territory-wise funds released/spent under each scheme and the number of beneficiaries covered are given in the Annual Report of the Ministry for the respective years, which are available in the Library of Rajya Sabha Secretariat and also on the Ministry's website [www.wcd@nic.in](http://www.wcd@nic.in). During 2014-15, the Government has introduced 'Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Campaign' with the objectives to empowering the girl child and enabling her education through a mass campaign with focused intervention in 100 critical districts with low Child Sex Ratio (CSR) so as to effectively enhance CSR there. For current financial year 2014-15, a budget allocation of ₹21,100.00 crores has been made to the Ministry, for all plan schemes put together. Out of this allocation, an amount of ₹12,712.23 crores has been released for utilization.

**Maternity benefits to women in Odisha**

2182. SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry considers to extend the maternity benefit to all pregnant women at the rate Rupees Six Thousand under IGMSY to all 30 districts of Odisha; and

(b) whether the Ministry agrees to the proposal of State Government of Odisha to retain the Mamata scheme pattern of instruments ?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Ministry is implementing Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY) in 53 pilot districts, under which cash benefit of Rupees six thousand per beneficiary is provided to pregnant and lactating woman *w.e.f.* 5th July, 2013, as per the provision of the National Food Security Act, 2013. Expansion of the territorial coverage of the scheme to all districts in the country, in phases over the next two years is also under consideration including all 30 districts of Odisha. Under the revised scheme, flexibility regarding number of instalments and their timings shall be provided to States, including Odisha.

**Malnourished children in Uttar Pradesh and Assam**

†2183. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of malnourished children in the country and State-wise number and figures of malnourished children especially in the States of Uttar Pradesh and Assam in the last three years;

(b) whether Government is formulating a comprehensive programme to cope up with the problem of malnutrition in the country and the funds earmarked for this purpose; if so, the details thereof; if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the additional concrete steps being taken by Government to provide timely nutrition to the malnourished children so as to completely eradicate malnutrition from the country like polio ?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) The data of malnutrition is captured under National surveys and as per the last National Family Health Survey (NFHS)-3 (2005-06) carried out by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Govt. of India,

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

42.5 per cent of the children under 5 years of age are underweight, 48 per cent are stunted and 19.8 per cent are wasted. As per NFHS-3, in Uttar Pradesh, 42.4% children are underweight, 56.8% stunted and 14.8% are wasted. In the State of Assam, 36.4% children are underweight, 46.5% stunted and 13.7% are wasted. The details are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) Malnutrition is complex, multi-dimensional and inter-generational in nature, needing convergence of interventions, coordination and concerted action from various sectors.

This Ministry is implementing several schemes/programmes such as Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS), Rajiv Gandhi Schemes for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG) namely SABLA, Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojna (IGMSY) as direct targeted interventions.

- Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme is a centrally sponsored scheme being implemented by all the State Governments/UT Administrations, through Anganwadi Centers, across the country. The scheme aims at holistic development of children below 6 years of age and pregnant and lactating mothers, including rural women and children, by providing a package of services comprising (i) Supplementary Nutrition (ii) Pre-school non-formal education (iii) Nutrition and Health Education (iv) Immunization (v) Health check-up and (vi) Referral services through Anganwadi Centers at grassroots level. The scheme has a budgetary outlay of ₹18,195 crore for the year 2014-15.
- The Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG)–‘Sabla’, a Centrally-sponsored scheme, which aims at all-round development of adolescent girls of 11-18 years by making them ‘self reliant.’ At present, the scheme is being implemented in 205 districts from all the States/UTs. In 2014-15, the scheme has a budgetary outlay of ₹700 Crore.
- Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY) is a centrally sponsored Conditional Maternity Benefit (CMB) scheme for pregnant and lactating women to improve their health and nutrition status to better enabling environment by providing cash incentives. The scheme is operational in 53 selected districts across the country. A budget of ₹400 crore has been allocated for the scheme for the year 2014-15.

In addition, under the National Nutrition Mission, there are two components, namely:

1. Nationwide Information, Education and Communication campaign against malnutrition, which was launched during 2012-13.
2. Multi-sectoral nutrition programme for prevention and reduction in child under-nutrition (underweight prevalence in children under 3 years of age) and reduction in levels of anaemia among young children, adolescent girls and women in 200 high-burden districts, which has been launched for the Twelfth Five Year Plan.

For the year 2014-15, ₹300 crore have been earmarked for National Nutrition Mission.

### *Statement*

*State-wise status of malnutrition among the children below the age of 5 years*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	NFHS-III (2005-06)		
		% underweight children	% Stunted children	% Wasted children
1	2	3	4	5
	<b>India</b>	<b>42.5</b>	<b>48.0</b>	<b>19.8</b>
1.	A and N Islands	-	-	-
2.	Andhra Pradesh	32.5	42.7	12.2
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	32.5	43.3	15.3
4.	Assam	36.4	46.5	13.7
5.	Bihar	55.9	55.6	27.1
6.	Chandigarh	-	-	-
7.	Chhattisgarh	47.1	52.9	19.5
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-	-
9.	Daman and Diu	-	-	-
10.	Delhi	26.1	42.2	15.4
11.	Goa	25.0	25.6	14.1
12.	Gujarat	44.6	51.7	18.7
13.	Haryana	39.6	45.7	19.1
14.	Himachal Pradesh	36.5	38.6	19.3
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	25.6	35.0	14.8

1	2	3	4	5
16.	Jharkhand	56.5	49.8	32.3
17.	Karnataka	37.6	43.7	12.6
18.	Kerala	22.9	24.5	15.9
19.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-
20.	Madhya Pradesh	60.0	50.0	35.0
21.	Maharashtra	37.0	46.3	16.5
22.	Manipur	22.1	35.6	9.0
23.	Meghalaya	48.8	55.1	30.7
24.	Mizoram	19.9	39.8	9.0
25.	Nagaland	25.2	38.8	13.3
26.	Orissa	40.7	45.0	19.5
27.	Puducherry	-	-	-
28.	Punjab	24.9	36.7	9.2
29.	Rajasthan	39.9	43.7	20.4
30.	Sikkim	19.7	38.3	9.7
31.	Tamil Nadu	29.8	30.9	22.2
32.	Tripura	39.6	35.7	24.6
33.	Uttar Pradesh	42.4	56.8	14.8
34.	Uttarakhand	38.0	44.4	18.8
35.	West Bengal	38.7	44.6	16.9

**NRI Cell of National Commission for Women**

2184. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any steps to help the NRI women affected by cruelty or desertion by husband overseas, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the role played by the NRI Cell of the National Commission for Women (NCW); and

(c) how many cases have been registered and disposed of by the NRI Cell of NCW since its inception ?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) The Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs is implementing a scheme to provide legal/financial assistance to distressed Indian women who have been deserted by their overseas Indian/foreigner husbands. The scheme is a welfare measure to support Indian women in distress through mobilization of the local Indian community in the endeavor and with some financial assistance from the Government. The counseling and legal services are provided through credible Indian Women's Organizations/Indian Community Associations/NGOs identified for providing such services and empanelled with the Indian Mission in the USA, UK, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Malaysia and Gulf countries. The assistance is limited to US\$ 3000 per case for developed countries and US\$ 2000 per case for developing countries.

(b) NRI Cell of the National Commission for Women deals with complaints received from India and abroad resulting from cross country marriages wherein there is any deprivation of women's rights or any issue involving grave injustice to women. The complaints received in the NRI cell of the Commission are acted upon in the following manner:

- (i) Notices/Summons are issued to the opposite party/parties/concerned authorities to furnish their reply or to appear and answer the claim before the Commission.
- (ii) Complaints are forwarded to the concerned police stations for action taken reports where any matter is pending investigation or there has been any failure on their part to take appropriate action.
- (iii) Complaints are forwarded to the concerned authorities like Ministry of External Affairs, Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Law and Justice, Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs, Indian Embassies abroad or Passport Authorities for desired action at their end. Where necessary, complaints are also forwarded to the employers of the respondent husband to take necessary action against him.

(c) Since its inception, 1975 complaints have been received in NRI Cell of the National Commission for women. Out of these, around 370 complaints have been closed.

**Funding through Bill Gates Foundation for malnutrition**

2185. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Bill Gates Foundation has offered funding for tackling malnutrition among children in the country if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government propose to utilize this funding on malnourished tribal children of Melaghat and other slum clusters of Maharashtra alongwith other parts of the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) No, as per available information, the Bill Gates Foundation has not offered any funding.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

**Implementation of Sexual Harassment at Work Place Act**

2186. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is monitoring the implementation of the Prevention of Sexual Harassment at Work Place Act;

(b) how many establishment have constituted Internal Complaints Committee as per the Act;

(c) establishment that have convened at least one meeting of the Internal Complaints Committee; and

(d) whether any penal action has been taken against any employer till date for not constituting the Internal Complaints Committee ?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) to (d) The Sexual Harassment of Women at Work place (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 mandated all the work place which include any department, organisation, undertaking, establishment, enterprise, institution, office, branch or unit which is established, owned, controlled or wholly or substantially financed by funds provided directly or indirectly by the appropriate Government or the local authority or a Government company or a corporation or a co-operative society having more than 10 workers to constitute Internal Complaint Committee (ICC) for receiving complaints of sexual harassment.



The Act casts an obligation upon all the employers to constitute Internal Complaint Committee. If any employer fails to constitute an Internal Complaint Committee, or contravenes or attempts or abets contravention of other provisions of this Act or any rules made there under, he shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty thousand rupees.

The Ministry of Women and Child Development had issued advisories to all State/ UT Government on 23rd December, 2013 to ensure effective implementation of the Act. The Ministries/Departments in Government of India have also been advised on 12th November, 2014 to ensure the compliance of the Act.

### **Implementation of Domestic Violence Act**

2187. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN:

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN:

Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is effectively implementing the Protection of Women against Domestic Violence Act (PWDVA);

(b) the number of Protection Officers appointed under the PWDVA, State-wise details thereof, and how many of them have additional charges;

(c) how many State have created a separate post for Protection Officers and provide adequate secretarial staff and other assistance to Protection Officer; and

(d) how many service providers, counselors and shelter homes have been notified under the Act, and how much fund has been allotted by the States for the service providers ?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) to (d) All the State Governments/UT Administrations are responsible for implementation of the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act (PDWVA), 2005. The Central Government has been emphasising upon the need to impart training to First Class Judicial Magistrates/Metropolitan Magistrates to deal with cases under Domestic violence Act through National/State Judicial Academies.

The PWDVA requires the appointment of Protection Officers, registration of Service Providers and notification of shelter homes and medical facilities. As reported the State/ UT of Bihar, Haryana, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal and Delhi has appointed Protection Officer with independent charge. The details of number of Protection Officers appointed, Service Providers registered and medical facilities and shelter home notified under the Act are given in the statement.

**Statement**

*Details of number of Protection Officers appointed, Service Providers registered and medical facilities and shelter home notified under the Act*

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	No. of Protection officers appointed.	Service providers	Medical facilities	Shelter homes
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	104	72	68 (Govt. Hospitals)	52 Short Stay Home (SSH)
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	17	13	All District Hospital/ Primary Health Centres (PHC)/ notified as medical facility	0
3.	Assam	22	54	--	--
4.	Bihar	21	63	Civil Surgeons of districts	19 (SSH)
5.	Chhattisgarh	181	--	District Hospitals	9
6.	Goa	013	5	District Hospitals	5
7.	Gujarat	28	290	59	20
8.	Haryana	21	24	All Govt. Hospital/ Community Health Centers (CHCs)/ PHCs	03
9.	Himachal Pradesh	359	15	597	1
10.	Jammu and Kashmir		Act not Applicable		
11.	Jharkhand	136	--	--	--
12.	Karnataka	214	116	286	154

1	2	3	4	5	6
13.	Kerala	14	101	52	21
14.	Madhya Pradesh	368	52	All Government Hospital	24
15.	Maharashtra	597	135	1383	75
16.	Manipur	8	--	--	--
17.	Meghalaya	7	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	9	9	Govt. Hospital (PHC)	Protective Home
19.	Nagaland	30	--	--	--
20.	Odisha	30	30	3	87
21.	Punjab	154	20	All PHC in the state of Punjab	20
22..	Rajasthan	574	91	All Govt. Hospitals	13
23..	Sikkim	4	8	04	06
24.	Tamil Nadu	29	45	1849	98
25.	Tripura	60	11	0	1
26.	Uttar Pradesh	71	117	All district hospitals, CHCs, PHCs	10
27.	Uttarakhand	13	19	0	09
28.	West Bengal	20	--	--	--
29.	A and N Islands	6	0	0	1
30.	Chandigarh	3	--	--	--
31.	D and N Haveli	1	0	0	0
32.	Daman and Diu	2	01	05	0
33.	Delhi	18	18	10	5
34.	Lakshadweep	9	0	0	0
35.	Pondicherry	7	--	All Govt. Hospital	4
TOTAL		3145			

**Measures to control anaemia amongst women and children in West Bengal**

2188. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that anaemia is widespread amongst women and children in rural and remote area of West Bengal and rest of the country, if so, the details thereof; State and UT-wise; and

(b) the remedial measures Government have taken or propose to be taken or propose to take in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) As per National Family Health Survey-3 (NFHS-3) of 2005-06, 63.8 percent children and 64.8 percent women (15-49 years) are anaemic in rural West Bengal. In India, as per NFHS 3, 71.5 percent of under-five children and 57.4 percent of women (15-49 years) are anaemic in rural areas. State-wise details of the prevalence of anaemia among children and women are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) A mix of prevention, treatment, food diversification, care and hygiene practices, awareness and education is a strategy adopted for reducing the prevalence of anemia in the country. The Government is implementing various programmes to tackle the problem.

The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare is implementing following programmes:

- Under National Iron Plus Initiative, through life cycle approach, IFA supplementation program is being implemented for the prevention of anaemia among the vulnerable age groups like under-5 children, children of 6 – 10 years of age group, adolescents, pregnant and lactating women and Women in Reproductive age alongwith treatment of anaemic children and pregnant mothers at health facilities.
- Deworming of children 1-19 years age group.
- During the Village Health Nutrition Days (VHND) conducted in the Anganwadi centres, various Information, Education and Communication (IEC) activities are carried out for creating awareness generation among the beneficiaries and community as a whole with regard to benefits of taking IFA supplements & importance of iron rich balanced diet.

In addition to the above, Schemes/programmes such as Integrated Child Development Services Scheme (ICDS), Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG), namely, SABLA, and the Mid-day Meal (MDM) provide supplementary nutrition/meal.

ICDS and SABLA also have an inbuilt health and nutrition education component. Health and nutrition education is one of the activities during Village Health and Nutrition days (VHNDs) to promote dietary diversification, inclusion of iron folate rich food and increase the awareness to bring about desired changes in the dietary practices including the promotion of optimal Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices.

Besides, Food and Nutrition Board (FNB) of the Ministry of Women and Child Development with its 43 field units in India including West Bengal, is engaged in creating awareness in nutrition in collaboration with State Government/institutions through exhibitions; advertisement in audio-visual and print medium; lectures promoting the consumption of balanced diets and inclusion of fruits and vegetables in the daily diets in addition to demonstrations of low cost nutritious recipes using locally available foods; training of field functionaries and training in food preservation for grassroots level workers; celebration of nutrition related events, etc.

### *Statement*

*State/UT-wise prevalence of anaemia among children and women  
as per National Family Health Survey-3, 2005-06*

Sl. No.	State / UT	Prevalence of anaemia among children (6-59 months)		Prevalence of anaemia among women (15-49 years)	
		Total	Rural	Total	Rural
1	2	3	4	5	6
	<b>India</b>	<b>69.5</b>	<b>71.5</b>	<b>55.3</b>	<b>57.4</b>
1.	A and N Islands	NA	NA	NA	NA
2.	Andhra Pradesh	70.8	72.7	62.9	64.6
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	56.9	56.1	50.6	49.7
4.	Assam	69.6	70.8	69.5	70.2
5.	Bihar	78.0	79.4	67.4	67.6
6.	Chandigarh	NA	NA	NA	NA
7.	Chhattisgarh	71.2	72.0	57.5	59.8
8.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	NA	NA	NA	NA
9.	Daman and Diu	NA	NA	NA	NA
10.	Delhi	57	62.9	44.3	44.2
11.	Goa	38.2	38.7	38.0	36.8
12.	Gujarat	69.7	74.6	55.3	58.7
13.	Haryana	72.3	73.7	56.1	56.4

1	2	3	4	5	6
14.	Himachal Pradesh	54.7	55.6	43.3	43.9
15.	Jammu & Kashmir	58.6	58.4	52.1	53.1
16.	Jharkhand	70.3	73.4	69.5	73.3
17.	Karnataka	70.4	72.0	51.5	53.5
18.	Kerala	44.5	44.6	32.8	32.3
19.	Lakshadweep	NA	NA	NA	NA
20.	Madhya Pradesh	74.1	75.7	56.0	59.6
21.	Maharashtra	63.4	66.8	48.4	50.6
22.	Manipur	41.1	41.0	35.7	34.3
23.	Meghalaya	64.4	65.7	47.2	48.7
24.	Mizoram	44.2	51.4	38.6	48.3
25.	Nagaland	NA	NA	NA	NA
26.	Odisha	65.0	66.6	61.2	62.3
27.	Puducherry	NA	NA	NA	NA
28.	Punjab	66.4	66.5	38.0	37.4
29.	Rajasthan	69.7	71.4	53.1	55.2
30.	Sikkim	59.2	58.1	60.0	61.9
31.	Tamil Nadu	64.2	63.4	53.2	54.2
32.	Tripura	62.9	62.1	65.1	64.1
33.	Uttar Pradesh	73.9	74.5	49.9	50.3
34.	Uttarakhand	61.4	63.0	55.2	56.9
35.	West Bengal	61.0	63.8	63.2	64.8

(Figures in %)

**‘Women in India’ store in every State**

†2189. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government proposes to open ‘Women in India’ store in the States under which it is planned to provide special markets for the commodities prepared by the women, if so, details thereof; and

(b) whether it is proposed to make provision of training and economic assistance to women in the proposed scheme, and if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

### **Child sex abuse**

2190. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) number of child sexual abuse (CSA) cases reported during this year and previous three years, State and year-wise details thereof ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the number of CSA is increasing in schools and public places;

(c) number of cases registered during the last three years and convictions if any, details thereof, State-wise; and

(d) apart from taking action after the occurrence of the incidence, whether Government proposes any preventive measures/reforms to save the child from CSA?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) to (d) As per data available with National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), Ministry of Home Affairs, a total of 7,112 cases, 8,541 cases and 12,363 cases of child rape were reported in country during 2011, 2012 and 2013 respectively. State/UT-wise cases registered, cases chargesheeted, cases convicted, persons convicted under rape of children during 2011-2013 is given at annexure [See Appendix 233 Annexure No. 7]. The data on child sexual abuse in school and public places is not maintained separately. Ministry of Human Resource Development (HRD) has already issued guidelines in this regard to the State Governments/UT Administrations suggesting preventive mechanism and procedures to be put in place in the schooling system.

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### **SHORT NOTICE QUESTION**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Short Notice Question No. 2.

#### **Scheme for women engaged in milk production**

2. SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state whether Central Government, in consultation with State Government, is considering to launch a special welfare scheme for women engaged in milk production to motivate them and to boost up domestic production of milk ?

1.00 P.M.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIYA): A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

*Statement*

The Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries (DADF) is implementing the following Dairy Development Scheme under which women engaged in milk production are encouraged and also assisted for boosting domestic production of milk.

- (i) National Programme for Bovine Breeding and Dairy Development (NPBBDD)
- (ii) Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme (DEDS)
- (iii) National Dairy Plan (Phase-I) NDP-I)

Since women constitute about 70 percent of the labour force in livestock farming and actively participate in all spheres of dairying, benefits of the Dairy Development Schemes intrinsically assist and motivate women engaged in dairying. The following provisions in Dairy Development Schemes of DADF are specifically available for women engaged in milk production:

- (i) Under NPBBDD women beneficiaries belonging to Scheduled Caste Scheduled Tribe and BPL families are provided upto 75% of the cost of the animal for induction of milch animals, as against a limit of 50% available to men.
- (ii) Under NDP, there is a condition that women should constitute at least 25% of the additional members to be enrolled by the Dairy Cooperatives and Producer Companies assisted under the component- 'Village Based Milk Procurement System'.

Furthermore, the Ministry of Women and Child Welfare have a specific scheme exclusively for women, namely 'Support for Training and Employment (STEP)' under which women engaged in milk production are also assisted.

**श्री मनसुख एल. मांडविया :** सर, हिन्दुस्तान में कृषि की डेफिनिशन अभी-अभी थोड़ी-सी बदली हुई है। कुल मिलाकर हमारे हिन्दुस्तान की कृषि की डेफिनिशन थी—कृषि, पशुपालन और सहकारिता। जब ये तीनों साथ में जुड़ते हैं, तब कृषि बनती है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Silence, please.

**श्री मनसुख एल. मांडविया :** केवल कपास का उत्पादन हो जाए, तो इससे कृषि पूर्ण नहीं होती है। सर, मेरा स्पेसिफिक क्वेश्चन है। अभी हिन्दुस्तान में कृषि के साथ जुड़ा हुआ पशुपालन



है और पशुपालन में ज्यादातर महिलाएँ जुड़ी हुई रहती हैं। मेरा मानना है कि डेयरी सहकारिता बढ़े और महिलाओं के सशक्तिकरण का काम हो, क्योंकि उनके लिए काम होना अति आवश्यक है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान में महिला दुग्ध सहकारिता बढ़े, क्या उसके लिए कुछ काम हुआ है? अगर वह काम हुआ है, तो कैसा हुआ है?

**श्री मोहनभाई कल्याणजीभाई कुंदरिया :** माननीय सभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो प्रश्न किया है, वह बहुत ही बढ़िया है। यह अच्छी बात है कि यह काम महिलाओं के लिए हो। महोदय, मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि गुजरात में आज से एक मेला शुरू हो रहा है। पूरे गुजरात में कृषि महोत्सव या कृषि मेला चल रहा है। वह पूरे दिन का कार्यक्रम है। दूध मण्डी के साथ जुड़े हुए किसानों और महिलाओं के लिए अभ्यास वर्क और मार्गदर्शन देने के लिए पूरे गुजरात में वह कार्यक्रम आठ दिनों के लिए रखा गया है।

माननीय सभापति महोदय, इन्होंने जो दूसरा प्रश्न किया है, उसके संबंध में मैं यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि गुजरात में दूध उत्पादक मंडियां 16,654 हैं, जिनमें से केवल महिलाओं के लिए 2,641 मंडियां हैं। इन्होंने उसमें जो सहायता देने की बात कही है, तो उसमें गुजरात में पछात एरिया में केल्प फीडर फैक्टरी लगाने के लिए 1000 लाख रुपये की सहायता देने की योजना सरकार ने बनाई है। ग्रामीण स्तर पर बल्क मिल्क कूलर और ऑटोमैटिक मिल्क कलेक्शन के लिए पूरे गुजरात में जनरल कैटगरी के लिए 1100 लाख रुपये की योजना डिक्लेयर की गई है।

माननीय सभापति महोदय, गुजरात में जो कार्यक्रम आज से शुरू हुआ है, वह आठ दिनों तक चलने वाला है। पूरे गुजरात में महिलाओं के लिए जो दूध मंडी की स्थापना की जाएगी, उसमें एक मंडी को 15 हजार रुपये दूध-घर बनाने के लिए दिए जा रहे हैं। इन आठ दिनों में पूरे गुजरात में सब योजनाओं का लाभ हर महिला को मिल जाए, ऐसी योजना सरकार ने बनाई है।

**श्री मनसुख एल. मांडविया :** सर, गुजरात में जो व्यवस्था बनी है, वह बहुत अच्छी व्यवस्था है। माननीय मंत्री जी ने बताया कि दुग्ध सहकारिता को डेवलप करने के लिए महिलाओं को इंसेंटिव दिया जाता है, महिलाओं को मिल्किंग मशीन भी दी जाती है, यह अच्छी बात है। लेकिन, जो महिला अपने यहां के लिए गाय और भैंस खरीदना चाहती है और स्वयं का सशक्तिकरण करना चाहती है, उसके लिए भी भारत सरकार की एक योजना है, वैसा आपने लिखित उत्तर में बताया है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि व्यक्तिगत तौर पर वह बैंक में जाए और उसको सब्सिडी मिले, यह ठीक है, लेकिन जो डेयरी सहकारिता है, उसके माध्यम से उसको सहायता मिले, तो वह रास्ता सरल भी है और यह उसको अच्छी तरह से मिल भी सकता है, उसको परेशानी भी नहीं होती है। तो मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से विनती करता हूँ कि क्या आप डेयरी सहकारिता के माध्यम से महिलाओं को अपने यहां के लिए पशु खरीदने हेतु सहायता या सब्सिडी देंगे या नहीं?

**श्री मोहनभाई कल्याणजीभाई कुंदरिया :** माननीय सभापति महोदय, सदस्य महोदय ने जो चिन्ता की है, जो कार्यक्रम पूरे महीने में गुजरात में चल रहा है, उस मॉडल के लिए पूरे भारत में यह कैसे कर सकते हैं, इसके लिए हम कृषि विभाग और पशुपालन विभाग में सोच रहे हैं। पूरे गुजरात में दूध उत्पादन में कैसे बढ़ोतरी हो और पशु खरीदने के लिए कैसे सब्सिडी मिलने वाली है, वह किस तरीके से उसको मिल जाए, इसके लिए पूरे गुजरात का मॉडल भारत में अपनाने के लिए हम प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Now, Shri P. Rajeeve.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: It is a very important issue of the women who are working and engaged with milk production. Actually there was a proposal from different Ministries to include this in NREGA scheme. My specific question to the Minister is, whether the Ministry of Agriculture has agreed to recommend the Ministry of Rural Development to include this in NREGA activities.

**श्री मोहनभाई कल्याणजीभाई कुंदरिया :** महोदय, माननीय सदस्य का जो सुझाव है, उस पर हम सोचेंगे ।

**श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल :** सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से इसी विषय में पूछना चाहती हूँ । जैसे कि माननीय सदस्य ने प्रश्न उठाया है और यह सही है कि इस व्यवसाय में महिलाओं का ज्यादा सहभाग है । जानवरों को चारा खिलाना, पानी पिलाना, दूध निकालना, सफाई करना, ये सब काम तो महिलाएं ही करती हैं । जब पैसों की बात आती है, तो पैसा तो पुरुषों के हाथ में चला जाता है । ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**एक माननीय सदस्य :** वह महिलाओं के पास ही रहना चाहिए ।

**श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल :** वह महिलाओं के पास ही रहना चाहिए । मैं इसी से जुड़ा सवाल पूछना चाहती हूँ कि दूध के पाउडर का रेट कम होने के कारण न केवल गुजरात में बल्कि पूरे देश में दूध के रेट कम होते जा रहे हैं । इसके लिए सरकार ने क्या व्यवस्था की है, क्योंकि उसका बहुत भारी परिणाम पूरे देश के दुग्ध व्यवसाय पर पड़ रहा है? सर, मैं एक दूसरी बात भी पूछना चाहती हूँ ।

**श्री सभापति :** आप सिर्फ एक सवाल पूछ सकती हैं ।

**श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल :** सर, यह सवाल बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है, क्योंकि हम महाराष्ट्र से आते हैं, महाराष्ट्र में भी दुग्ध व्यवसाय ज्यादा है । हमारे यहां केमिकल मिक्स दूध बहुत आता है और दूध में केमिकल बहुत ज्यादा मिलाया जाता है । इसके लिए सरकार क्या व्यवस्था करने जा रही है?

**श्री मोहनभाई कल्याणजीभाई कुंदरिया :** सभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्या ने यह प्रश्न किया है कि भारत में और गुजरात में दूध का उत्पादन बहुत बढ़ रहा है । भारत में वर्ष 1999-2000 में यह 78.33 मिलियन टन था, वह अभी बढ़ कर 153.5 मिलियन टन हो गया है । आप अमूल मॉडल का नाम सुने होंगे, पूरे भारत में दूध देने के लिए अमूल ने एक फेडरेशन बनाया है, वे क्वालिटी के लिए बहुत जांच करते हैं, क्वालिटी अच्छी मिले, इसके लिए वे प्रयत्न भी कर रहे हैं । आपने जो महाराष्ट्र की बात की, आपने दूध में केमिकल मिलाने की बात की, वह बहुत गंभीर बात है, उसके लिए हम डिपार्टमेंट से जांच करवाएंगे कि क्या हो रहा है । यह अच्छा नहीं है, क्योंकि मानव जाति पर यह एक खतरा है, इसलिए उसमें कैसे हो सकता है, उसकी हम जांच करवाएंगे ।

**श्री रामदास अठावले :** चेयरमैन साहब, यह जो दूध के उत्पादन को बढ़ाने की कोशिश हो रही है, यह अच्छी बात है, लेकिन दूध का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के साथ-साथ महिलाओं को strengthen करना यानि महिलाओं को उद्योग देने की जो बात है, यह बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण बात है । आप गुजरात की

तो बात कर रहे हैं, लेकिन सिर्फ गुजरात में दूध का उत्पादन बढ़ाने से काम नहीं चलेगा, महाराष्ट्र में भी बढ़ाना चाहिए और देश भर में बढ़ाना चाहिए। इसके अंतर्गत महिलाओं को जो आप मदद करने जा रहे हैं, उसमें अनुसूचित जाति एवं अनुसूचित जनजाति की महिलाओं के लिए प्रावधान है या नहीं है? आप इसके लिए जो लोन देने वाले हैं, उसमें कम से कम 25 परसेंट कोटा इनके लिए होना चाहिए।

**श्री मोहनभाई कल्याणजीभाई कुंदरिया :** सभापति महोदय, सदस्य ने जो प्रश्न किया है, उसके संबंध में मैं यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि अनुसूचित जाति एवं अनुसूचित जनजाति महिलाओं के लिए योजनाएं हैं और उन योजनाओं के अंतर्गत उनको सबसे ज्यादा रकम मिलती है। आपने जो गुजरात की बात की, मैं भी वही बात सोच रहा हूँ कि पूरे भारत में गुजरात जैसा मॉडल कैसे बनाया जाए, इसके लिए हम प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं।

**श्री राधा मोहन सिंह :** महोदय, ये जो महिलाओं की दुग्ध सहकारी समितियां बनती हैं, उनके बाई-लॉज में लिखा है कि इतनी महिला अनुसूचित जाति की चाहिए और फिर सब्सिडी भी अनुसूचित जाति की महिलाओं के लिए अलग से ज्यादा निर्धारित है।

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## MESSAGE FROM LOK SABHA

### The Appropriation (No.4) 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 Appropriation (No.4) Bill, 2014, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 10th December, 2014.

The Speaker has certified that this Bill is a Money Bill within the meaning of article 110 of the Constitution of India.”

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

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned for one hour, from 1309 hours to 1409 hours. Thank you.

*The House then adjourned for lunch at nine minutes past one of the clock.*

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*The House reassembled at nine minutes past two of the clock,*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

**RE. DEMAND TO RAISE THE TIME ALLOCATED FOR  
DISCUSSION ON AGRARIAN CRISIS**

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल** (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सर, मेरा यह अनुरोध है कि कृषि संकट के ऊपर तीन घंटे की चर्चा रखी गई है। देश की 70 परसेंट आबादी कृषि पर आधारित है। हम तमाम बिलों पर चर्चा के लिए रोज़ आठ-आठ बजे रात तक बैठते हैं। क्या इस देश में किसानों पर चर्चा के लिए केवल तीन घंटे रह गए हैं ? यहां इस सदन में जितने लोग बैठे हैं, सब कृषि-आधारित हैं और किसानों की समस्या देश की मुख्य समस्या है। सर, मेरा यह प्रस्ताव है कि इस चर्चा की अवधि को आप तीन घंटे से बढ़ाकर पांच घंटे कर दें। इस पर आप सदन की राय ले लीजिए। इसकी अवधि को पांच घंटे करके इस पर विस्तृत चर्चा हो। इस पर केवल कृषि मंत्री ही जवाब न दें, बल्कि रामविलास पासवान जी भी आएँ, क्योंकि उनका भी यहां रहना जरूरी है। ऐसा नहीं कि यह चर्चा केवल कृषि मंत्री के विभाग पर आधारित है, बल्कि उनके जो कृषि विपणन मंत्री हैं, यह उनके विभाग पर भी आधारित है, इसलिए उन दोनों को यहां होना चाहिए। तब अगर यह चर्चा होगी तो वह सार्थक होगी, अन्यथा इस चर्चा से कोई फायदा नहीं होगा, इस चर्चा का कोई औचित्य नहीं होगा।

**अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी)** : सर, एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्टर आ रहे हैं, केबिनेट मिनिस्टर यहां पर हैं, वे नोट लेंगे...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल** : अभी कृषि मंत्री भी नहीं आए। क्या बात हो गई, क्यों नहीं आए?  
...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी** : आप अभी चर्चा शुरू तो करिए...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री के.सी. त्यागी** (बिहार): महोदय, मेरा आपसे निवेदन है कि एक पार्टी के दो-दो लोग भी बोल सकते हैं, सबको मौका दिया जाए। यह 75 परसेंट आबादी का सवाल है और पिछले सत्र के बाद अभी सिर्फ कृषि पर बहस हो रही है। इसलिए कंज्यूमर अफेयर मिनिस्टर को आप आदेश कीजिए कि वे और कृषि मंत्री दोनों होने चाहिए। दोनों किसान हैं तो वे भी पीड़ा समझें कि क्या तकलीफ हैं किसानों की।

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल** : आप हाउस में 5 घंटे की बहस का प्रस्ताव करा लीजिए।

**श्री भूपिंदर सिंह** (ओडिशा) : हम लोग रोज 8 बजे तक भी बैठते हैं। तो इसको 5 घंटे करा लिया जाए।...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी** : भूपिंदर जी, थोड़ा हमको भी सुन लीजिए। Agrarian crisis पर जो चर्चा की बात है, उस पर सभी माननीय सदस्य जो भी बोलना चाहते हैं इस पर चर्चा शुरू तो करें। इसमें कोई समय की...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल** : ऐसा नहीं है, पार्टियों को समय उसी प्रकार से आवंटित होता है।  
...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: It is up to the Chair.

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल :** आप अगर एक दल को नौ मिनट दे नहीं रहे और दल के कई सदस्य बोलना चाहते हैं तो कैसे बोलेंगे ।

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: It is up to the Chair.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, take the sense of the House.

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल :** इसलिए इसको 5 घंटे कर दिया जाए । हाउस का सेंस ले लिया जाए ।  
...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री के.सी. त्यागी :** हमारे सवाल कंज्यूमर अफेयर्स मिनिस्ट्री से जुड़े हुए हैं और ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री उपसभापति :** अभी बैठिए, सुनिए । For Short Duration Discussion, as you know, according to our practice and the rules, the time is two-and-a-half hours. But everybody knows that not on a single day, we have finished it within two-and-a-half hours. Always, we take more time. Today, I can assure you that if the House wants to accommodate everybody who has asked for, we will accommodate. What is the problem?

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल :** सर, आप प्वाइंट ऑफ आर्डर पर आ जाइए । नियम है कि 176 की चर्चा इतने समय तक होगी । लेकिन अगर बिजनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी उस चर्चा को बढ़ा देती तो मान लिया जाता । श्रीमन्, इस नियमावली के जितने भी नियम बने हैं सदन के बहुमत की राय से बने हुए हैं । अगर किसी मेंबर ने तीन घंटे का पांच घंटे कहा और पूरा सदन इससे सहमत है तो नियम में बाध्यता कहां है? नियम बदलने का अधिकार चेयर को हर वक्त है । आप पढ़ लीजिए, नियम में चेयर को पूरे अधिकार दिए गए हैं ।

**श्री उपसभापति :** मैंने वही बोला, नियम है टू एंड ए हाफ । But, always, we take more time. What is needed is, all the Members who want to speak should be allowed to speak.

SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: For two minutes or for one minute!

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. I am not going to say that!

SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Sir, this is not sufficient.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am not going to say that.

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल :** आप प्रस्ताव क्यों नहीं कर देते? परम्परा कोई नियम नहीं होती । आपने कहा कि परम्परा यह है कि दो घंटे, ढाई घंटे से ऊपर चर्चा नहीं होती । यह परम्परा नियम तो नहीं है । नियम जो है अगर उसमें कोई परिवर्तन करना है तो आपको हाउस की सहमति लेनी पड़ेगी । इस चेयर पर बाध्यता है । आप हाउस की सहमति ले लीजिए, जब हम कह रहे हैं । आप कहिए हम प्रस्ताव कर दें । उस प्रस्ताव पर आप सब की राय ले लीजिए । अगर turn out हो जाता है तो हम कुछ नहीं कहेंगे और अगर सब लोग एक्सेप्ट कर लेते हैं तो पांच घंटे क्यों नहीं चल सकता?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You want that every Member who wants to speak should be allowed to speak. We can allow.

SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: For one minute or for two minutes!

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. Don't think like that.

SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: I know, Sir. आपकी घंटी इतनी खतरनाक है कि आप एक और दो मिनट में मेंबर को बाध्य कर देते हैं ।

**श्री उपसभापति :** मैं खतरनाक हूँ या घंटी खतरनाक है?

**एक सम्मानित सदस्य :** आप नहीं, घंटी है । ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**श्री भूपिंदर सिंह :** आप बहुत अच्छे हैं । ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right. We will take more time. Okay. Mr. Minister, instead of two-and-a-half hours, let us take three or four hours! What is the problem?

**श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी :** सर, हम मूल रूप से सहमत हैं । ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I think you have no objection. So, instead of two-and-a-half hours, the discussion is for four hours. The time will be allotted accordingly. The House is supreme; the House has decided. Fine. ...*(Interruptions)*... the House is supreme; the Chair goes by the House.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Sir, you seem to have had a good lunch.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is why the change of mood.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Thank you very much.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Now, Shri Anand Sharma.

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## SHORT DURATION DISCUSSION

### Prevailing agrarian crisis in the country

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा** (राजस्थान): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं इस शॉर्ट ड्युरेशन डिस्कशन के माध्यम से सदन का ध्यान और सरकार का ध्यान एक ऐसी ज्वलंत समस्या की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूँ, जिस पर अभी तक सरकार की कोई निगाह नहीं पड़ी । भारत एक कृषि प्रधान देश है । जैसा अभी कहा गया, देश के 65 प्रतिशत नागरिक आज भी कृषि पर निर्भर करते हैं और कृषि के क्षेत्र में हमारे किसानों की समस्याएं बढ़ रही हैं । जहां तक जमीन का सवाल है, किसानों के परिवारों के पास जो जमीन है, लैंड होल्डिंग्स हैं, समय के साथ-साथ वह कम होती जा रही हैं । जो उपजाऊ जमीनें थीं, उनमें से काफी उपजाऊ जमीनें हमारे विकास के लिए, सड़कें बनाने के लिए, दूसरी संस्थानों को बनाने के लिए भारी मात्रा में डायवर्ट हुई हैं । जिन जमीनों का उपयोग

कृषि के लिए था, उससे हटकर दूसरी आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने में उसका उपयोग हुआ। पूरे देश के अंदर हमारे किसानों की जमीनें विकास के लिए गई हैं। यह सही बात है कि जहां विकास होता है, वहां जमीनों की जरूरत पड़ती है। उसके साथ-साथ एक नीति बननी चाहिए और वह नीति ऐसी बने, जिससे किसान भी सुरक्षित रहे और देश में खाद्यान्न की उपलब्धि की कभी समस्या न हो। इसके लिए किसानों के हित की रक्षा करना, किसानों को उनकी उपज की सही कीमत मिलना और कभी भी उन पर कोई संकट आए, कोई आपदा आए, उनकी फसल खराब हो या कीमत टूटे, तो उसके लिए तुरन्त शासन को, प्रशासन को कार्रवाई करनी चाहिए।

उपसभापति जी, खाद्यान्न के उत्पादन में भारत दुनिया के अंदर दूसरे नंबर पर है। भारत में पिछले साल खाद्यान्न का उत्पादन लगभग 25 करोड़ टन, यानी 250 मिलियन टन हुआ। इसमें गेहूं का, चावल का, मक्के का, दाल का उत्पादन हुआ और अगर इसमें कपास को बाहर रखते हुए खाने के तेल को जोड़ लें, तो हमारे भारत का उत्पादन कुल मिलाकर 341-342 मिलियन टन हुआ है। इसमें चावल का उत्पादन 110 मिलियन टन के आसपास है, गेहूं का 93 मिलियन टन के आसपास है और उसी तरह मक्के का है, और चीजों का है। कुछ दालों की कमी है, कुछ दालें भारत के अंदर पर्याप्त मात्रा में हैं, जिनका निर्यात होता है, बाकी कई दालें ऐसी हैं, जिनका हमें आयात करना पड़ता है। इसी तरह खाने के तेल की कमी होने के कारण उसका आयात करना पड़ता है, कम से कम 8 से 9 मिलियन टन खाने के तेल का इम्पोर्ट भारत करता है, आयात करता है। देश में किसान को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए कि किसान अपनी उपज बढ़ाए, खाने के तेल का उत्पादन बढ़ाए, उसके लिए और दूसरे उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार समय-समय पर एमएसपी देती है। सरकार उस पर हर वर्ष पुनर्विचार करती है, उसका रिव्यू करती है, उसको बढ़ाती है। पिछले दस सालों में किसानों की समस्याओं को देखते हुए, जरूरत को देखते हुए निरंतर उत्पादन बढ़ा है। साथ ही साथ एमएसपी भी बढ़ा है। आज चिंता है गिरती हुई कीमतों की। वे कीमतें ऐसी नहीं गिरें जिससे उपभोक्ता को कोई फायदा हो, कोई लाभ हो। इन कीमतों के गिरने का सीधा असर किसान पर पड़ता है, किसान के परिवार पर पड़ता है। देश के बाजार के अंदर कपास की कीमत टूट गई है। जो कपास दो साल पहले 5800 रुपए और 6200 रुपए में मिलता था, जो छोटे स्टेपल का कपास होता है या लांग स्टेपल का कपास होता है, आज कई राज्यों के अंदर उसका दाम गिरकर 3700 रुपए तक चला गया है। भारत के अंदर जो कपास का उत्पादन है, यह पिछले साल 330 लाख बेल्स था। इस साल कपास का उत्पादन जो संभावित है, वह 400 लाख बेल्स है। पिछले साल जब संकट आया था किसानों पर, तब एक बेल का एमएसपी पिछली सरकार ने 3400 रुपए से बढ़ाकर 3700 रुपए किया था, 300 रुपए बढ़ाया था और बड़े पैमाने पर कॉटन कारपोरेशन के द्वारा एमएसपी के ऑपरेशनस जारी किए गए, ताकि किसान को नुकसान न हो। खास तौर पर जिन राज्यों के अंदर नुकसान हुआ था, जैसे उस समय आंध्र प्रदेश में नुकसान हुआ था, वहां कॉटन कारपोरेशन ने एमएसपी ऑपरेशनस शुरू किए, प्रोक्योरमेंट शुरू किया। आज कीमत टूटी है। मैं सदन में यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जब पहले कपास की कीमत टूटी थी, तो उस समय एक आंदोलन हुआ था। दो साल पहले गुजरात राज्य के अंदर, उस आंदोलन का नेतृत्व करने सड़कों पर गुजरात के उस समय के मुख्य मंत्री, श्री नरेंद्र मोदी स्वयं निकले थे। मैं उस समय भारत सरकार का कपड़ा मंत्री भी था और वाणिज्य मंत्री भी था। हमने उस समय सोच-समझकर एक निर्णय किया कि किसान से सीधा खरीदा जाए और एक्सपोर्ट का रास्ता भी खोला जाए, ताकि किसान को अगर देश के बाजार में उसकी कीमत नहीं मिलती, तो बाहर के बाजार में वह सही

[श्री आनन्द शर्मा]

कीमत पा सके। उससे उसको राहत मिली। आज क्या हालत है? आज बाहर के बाज़ार में भी मांग टूट गई है। चीन ने अपनी नीति बदल ली है। माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, पिछले साल 117 लाख बेल्स भारत से एक्सपोर्ट हुई थीं, कीमत अच्छी थी। इस बार उत्पादन बढ़ा है, फसल बढ़ी है, पर क्योंकि चीन के पास कपास के पर्याप्त भंडार थे, तो चीन ने इम्पोर्ट करना बंद कर दिया, आयात करना बंद कर दिया और चीन ने एक्सपोर्ट करना शुरू कर दिया, जिससे दुनिया के बाज़ार में कॉटन की कीमत टूट गई, तो आज हमारा किसान बाहर भेजना भी चाहे, चाहे कोई पाबंदी नहीं है एक्सपोर्ट पर, पर उसकी मांग कहां है? उसकी कीमत कहां मिलेगी? देश के बाज़ार में कोशिश हो रही थी कि कपड़ा मिलों में मांग बढ़े। टेक्सटाइल सेक्टर जो कृषि के बाद दूसरा नंबर रखता है, जिसमें लोगों को रोज़गार मिलता है, तो भारी संकट उस पर भी आया था। वह संकट कीमतों के कारण, फसल खराब होने के कारण, दुनिया के बाज़ार में मांग कम होने के कारण हुआ। तब 25 हजार करोड़ की textile sector की restructuring की गयी। हमारे देश के आज के राष्ट्रपति माननीय प्रणब मुखर्जी जी उस समय वित्त मंत्री थे। सरकार ने यह सोचकर निर्णय लिया कि इस पूरे सेक्टर को बचाने के लिए और किसान को बचाने के लिए यह आवश्यक है और रिज़र्व बैंक से बात करके, एक समिति बनाकर यह फैसला लिया गया। मैं आज एक सवाल करना चाहता हूं। इतना बड़ा संकट है, सैकड़ों किसान पिछले तीन सप्ताह के अंदर आत्महत्या कर चुके हैं। ये आत्महत्याएं महाराष्ट्र में की गयीं, आंध्र प्रदेश में की गयीं, तेलंगाना में की गयीं और ये आत्महत्याएं प्रधान मंत्री के अपने राज्य गुजरात में भी की गयीं। इतना बड़ा संकट आने के बाद, जब फसल बढ़ गयी, कीमत टूट गयी, आधी पर आ गयी, इस सरकार ने, पिछले साल जो 300 रुपए एमएसपी बढ़ा था, इस साल क्या फैसला किया - पचास रुपए बढ़ाया। सिर्फ पचास रुपए ! 3700 से बढ़ाकर उसे 3750 रुपए किया गया। कॉटन कार्पोरेशन ऑफ इंडिया ने अभी तक जो खरीद की है, वह पिछले साल की तुलना में नगण्य है। यह सही बात है कि कपास की फसल अक्टूबर महीने से आती है।

**श्री भूपिंदर सिंह (ओडिशा) :** 4050 है।

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा :** 4050 लांग स्टेपल का है। 4000 पिछली बार था, जो लांग स्टेपल कपास का था और 3700 रुपए एमएसपी शॉर्ट स्टेपल कपास का था। दोनों में पचास-पचास रुपए बढ़े हैं और 3750 तथा 4050 रुपए कर दिए गए हैं। यह एक वास्तविकता है। सबसे बड़ी बात यह है कि टेक्सटाइल सेक्टर के रिवाइवल के बाद, उसको पुनर्जीवित करने के बाद हमारे देश में कपड़ा मिलों के अंदर मांग बढ़ी है और खपत बढ़ेगी, लगभग 311 लाख बेल्स की देश में खपत हो जाएगी, लेकिन जो प्रोजेक्शन है, जो संभावना दिखाई जाती है - एक्सपोटर्स की, निर्यात की - कि 90 लाख बेल्स का निर्यात होगा, वह संभव नहीं है। इसका जिक्र मैंने किया, मैंने कारण भी बताए। मेरा इस सरकार से सीधा प्रश्न है कि क्या आपके अंदर किसान के लिए कोई संवेदनशीलता नहीं है? आज प्रतिपक्ष को मजबूर होकर, सरकार को जगाने के लिए हम यह चर्चा का प्रस्ताव लेकर आए हैं। आप, जो देश की जनता से, किसान से, गरीब से बड़े वायदे करके, बड़े आश्वासन देकर आए थे, आज किसान को, उसके कष्ट को देखते हुए आपने क्या कदम उठाए हैं, यह हम जानना चाहते हैं? आपको ज्यादा चिंता रहती है, बड़े कारबारियों के, बड़े बिजनेस के फायदे की, कि जल्दी कानून बने और जो बने हुए हैं, जो रेगुलेशंस हैं, उन्हें हटाया जाए। जो देश के राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक हैं, वे अभी एनपीएज से दबे हुए हैं। जो कर्ज वापस नहीं आ रहे और जो कारोबार कमजोर हो गए हैं,



उन्हीं बैंकों को मज़बूर करके, बड़े कारोबार, बड़े बिज़नेस को और कर्ज़ा देने की बात की जाती है और किसान के कर्ज़ के लिए आपने क्या फैसला किया? 7 प्रतिशत ब्याज पर किसान को कर्ज़ा मिलेगा, यह आपका फैसला है, शायद कल या परसों का है। आप उसको सुधारें, ब्याज को कम करें और किसान को राहत दें। यूपीए की सरकार ने उनका 72,000 करोड़ का कर्ज़ा माफ किया था। मेरे पास सारे आंकड़े हैं कि हमने किस तरह से वह काम किया - चाहे उसमें और भी जरूरत हो, लेकिन मैं यह चीज़ जरूर कहूंगा कि उससे किसान को राहत मिली। जहां तक गेहूं की बात, चावल की बात है, भाई दिग्विजय सिंह जी इस पर बोलेंगे और हमारे अन्य साथी भी बोलेंगे, मैं हर विषय पर नहीं बोलना चाहता, लेकिन अगर आप देखें तो 2006-07 में चावल का एमएसपी 570 रुपए था, जो 2013 में बढ़ाकर 1310 रुपए कर दिया गया था। आपने उसमें पचास रुपए बढ़ाए। आपने उसमें 50 रुपया बढ़ाया है। जो ग्रेड "ए" के चावल का एमएसपी 600 रुपये था, उसको बढ़ाकर कर्मवार 1345 रुपये किया गया, आज उसे आपने 1400 रुपये किया है। अगर आप गेहूं को देखें, तो 700 रुपये से बढ़कर 1400 रुपये हुआ, यूपीए सरकार के शासन काल में दुगना हुआ। जब देश की आर्थिक स्थिति बहुत अच्छी है और उसके लिए भी कहीं न कहीं आपको विनम्रता से स्वीकार करना चाहिए कि अर्थ-व्यवस्था का संचालन अच्छा था और अच्छे हालात में economy आपकी सरकार को मिली। देश के अच्छे दिन अभी इंतजार में हैं। किसान के अच्छे दिन नहीं आए, उसके बुरे दिन आ गए। प्रधान मंत्री जी की सरकार के सितारे अच्छे हैं, ये आपकी वजह से नहीं हैं। अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार के अंदर पेट्रोल और डीजल की कीमत टूट गई, उसका श्रेय भी आप स्वयं ले लें, तो यह हास्यप्रद बात है। ऑयल की 44-45 डालर कीमत टूटी है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप बीच में टीका-टिप्पणी न करें, कुछ अध्ययन कर लें। शायद आपको नहीं मालूम कि 2008-09 के बाद पेट्रोल की, डीजल की कीमत दुनिया के बाजार में नहीं टूटी थी, जब यूपीए सरकार ने कार्यभार सम्भाला था, जब एनडीए सरकार सत्ता में थी, ये अंतर्राष्ट्रीय दाम हैं, ये न आपके हाथ में हैं, न मेरे हाथ में हैं। जब अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी की सरकार थी तब 27 डालर, 28 डालर प्रति बैरल था इंडियन बास्केट, का brent crude था, वह बढ़कर 128 डालर तक गई, मई महीने में 112 डालर थी और आज 62-63 डालर पर तेल आ गया है। आपके पास पैसा है, कम से कम 28 बिलियन डालर की बचत होगी, फिर भी आपका करंट अकाउंट डेफिसिट बढ़ रहा है, इसका क्या कारण है? आप किसान को पैसा नहीं दे रहे हैं, एमएसपी बढ़ा नहीं रहे हैं। किसान देश की खाद्य सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करता है।

उपसभापति महोदय, भारत की जनसंख्या 125 करोड़ है, अगर हमारा किसान पर्याप्त खाद्यान्न का उत्पादन न करे, तो दुनिया का कोई देश ऐसा नहीं है, जो इतना खाद्यान्न पैदा कर सके और हिन्दुस्तान को खिला सके। यह हमको खुद करना है। हम आयात पर निर्भर नहीं रह सकते। आज कीमत बढ़ी है, इनपुट कास्ट बढ़ी है, खाद की कीमतें बढ़ी हैं। सिंचाई के लिए पानी की उपलब्धता चिंताजनक है। ग्राउंड वाटर रिजर्व बहुत कम हो गए हैं। बिजली की कीमतें बढ़ रही हैं। बिजली पर्याप्त मात्रा में मिलती नहीं है। आपने अंतर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार में क्रूड ऑयल्स की कीमतें टूटने के बाद राहत देने के बजाय एक महीने में दो बार आपने सेस लगा दिया, एक्साइज़ ड्यूटी डीजल पर बढ़ा दी है। इसका सीधा असर किसान पर होता है, इन्फ्लेशन पर होता है, महंगाई पर होता है, आम आदमी पर होता है। इसी से जुड़ी हुई बात प्रोक्योरमेंट की है। फूड कारपोरेशन ऑफ इंडिया चावल खरीदता है, दाल खरीदता है, गेहूं खरीदता है। चावल, गेहूं, मक्का और खाने का तेल मुख्य है। अब आप चावल की बात देखें, भारत में चावल का पर्याप्त उत्पादन है, पर्याप्त भंडार

[श्री आनन्द शर्मा]

है। हमारी सरकार ने चावल को एक्सपोर्ट किया और 10 मिलियन टन से ज्यादा चावल एक्सपोर्ट हुआ। वह भारत से बाहर गया, किसान को फायदा हुआ, उसे अच्छी कीमत मिली। दुनिया के बाजार में चावल की कीमत भी टूट गई है। इस बार पिछले साल की तुलना में एक-तिहाई चावल का एक्सपोर्ट होगा। गेहूं का निर्यात हो रहा था, इस साल गेहूं का निर्यात नहीं हो पाएगा, यह एक वास्तविकता है। यह कड़वा सच है। इस सब घटनाक्रम का सीधा प्रभाव भारत के किसान पर पड़ रहा है। आपको इस पर सोचना चाहिए। यह राष्ट्रीय चिंता का विषय है। आप उनको राहत दें, आप उनका MSP बढ़ाएं, आप कॉटन कॉरपोरेशन, फूड कॉरपोरेशन को हिदायत दें, लेकिन आपने वह नहीं किया, यह अत्यंत दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण है। माननीय कृषि मंत्री जी यहां मौजूद हैं। आप एक ऐसे राज्य से आते हैं, जिसका कृषि में एक विशेष योगदान रहता है। यह सोचना चाहिए, यह राजनीति का विषय नहीं है। आपकी प्रतिपक्ष में रहते हुए सोच अलग थी। आज हालात अच्छे होते हुए, आर्थिक हालत अच्छी होते हुए, आपके पास पर्याप्त साधन हैं, आप साधन सम्पन्न हैं, अगर वे साधन देश के किसान के पास नहीं जाएंगे, देश के गरीब के पास नहीं जाएंगे, तो फिर किसके लिए हैं ?

महोदय, अपनी बात को विराम देने से पहले, मुझे एक बात और कहनी है। आपने प्रोक्योरमेंट क्यों कम की? हम पब्लिक डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन सिस्टम के लिए सब्सिडाइज करके गरीब लोगों के लिए जो खाद्यान्न देते हैं, खाने का तेल देते हैं, इस देश में बड़ी संख्या में लोग हैं, जिनको आज भी सब्सिडी देते हैं, जो कम कीमत पर खाद्यान्न हैं, वह देश की सरकार को, राज्यों की सरकारों को उपलब्ध कराने हैं। आपने उसमें क्या किया? जब मैंने मालूमात की तो पता चला कि इस साल प्रोक्योरमेंट 30 प्रतिशत घटा दिया गया है। आज किसान की यह हालत है कि आपने प्रोक्योरमेंट घटा दिया और एक्सपोर्ट हो नहीं रहा है, कीमत टूट गई, आत्महत्याएं हो रही हैं। यहां पर खेल-तमाशा हो रहा है। आपकी सोच क्या है? इस बारे में यह सदन ही नहीं, बल्कि देश भी जानना चाहता है। आज क्या आवश्यकता पड़ी कि हम आग्रह करें, हम इस बात को उठाएं, क्या आपका कोई फर्ज नहीं था कि इतना बड़ा संकट आ गया है, त्राहि-त्राहि मची है। मैंने एक बयान नहीं सुना, एक टिप्पणी नहीं सुनी। आपको बधाई हो कि आप महाराष्ट्र भी जीतकर आए हैं, सैकड़ों आत्महत्याएं हुई हैं। आप मालूमात करें और सदन को जानकारी दें।...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री नंद कुमार साय (छत्तीसगढ़):** दोषी तो आप भी हैं।

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा :** आप चुप रहिए और टीका-टिप्पणी मत करिए। आपकी पार्टी समय देगी, आप उठकर बोल लीजिए। मैं आपको एक सच्चाई बता रहा हूं।...(व्यवधान)... हम गुस्सा नहीं कर रहे हैं, आप लोग सदन की मर्यादा को देखें और टीका-टिप्पणी न करें।

**श्री मनसुख एल. मांडविया (गुजरात):** हम आपकी भी और सदन की भी मर्यादा रखेंगे।

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा :** उपसभापति महोदय, कई सदस्य नए आए हैं और कुछ इनको सत्ता का नशा है। इनको सदन की मर्यादा को समझने में अभी समय लगेगा। सत्ताधारी दल की क्या जिम्मेदारी है, वह भी समझना जरूरी है। मैं बुनियादी बात कर रहा हूं। यह अच्छे दिन का वायदा न मैंने किया था और न ही मेरे दल ने किया था, तो जिन्होंने किया है, उन्हीं की जवाबदेही बनती है। हिन्दुस्तान के लोग जवाब आप से मांगेंगे। आज देश में क्या हो रहा है, जवाबदेही आपकी है, जवाबदेही प्रधान मंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी की है, जवाबदेही विपक्ष की नहीं बनती है। हमारे के.सी. त्यागी

भाई बता रहे थे, आपने कह दिया कि बोनस मत दो और खुद प्रोक्योरमेंट खत्म कर दो, 30 परसेंट कम कर दो, FCI को निर्देश दे दो और राज्यों से कहो कि आप बोनस भी मत दो। आपने यह अच्छी किसान प्रेमी नीति बनाई है।

उपसभापति महोदय, अंत में मेरा यही कहना है। वैसे कहने को तो बहुत बातें हैं, लेकिन दिग्विजय सिंह इसमें विशेष रुचि रखते हैं, जब वे हमारे दल की तरफ से बोलेंगे तो इस पर विस्तार से बोलेंगे। यह सरकार जागे और जहां पूरे सदन की एक जिम्मेदारी बनती है, कर्तव्य बनता है, देश के किसान के प्रति, देश के गरीब लोगों के प्रति कि किसान जो उत्पादन करता है और वह गरीब, जिसको पब्लिक डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन सिस्टम से, PDS से खाना पहुंचाया जाता है, उन दोनों के हित सुरक्षित होंगे। इसके लिए सरकार MSP बढ़ाए, सरकार कर्जे का सूद माफ करे। हमने तो कर्जा माफ किया है, आप ब्याज तो माफ कर दीजिए। इस भारत के किसान का चाहे वह कपास उगाता है, चाहे वह चावल उगाता है, मूंगफली का तेल उगाता है, खाने के तेल पैदा करता है, गन्ना उगाता है, आप उसका इस साल का सारा ब्याज माफ करिए। गन्ने की समस्या अलग है। इस पर हमारे यूपी के भाई बोलेंगे। मैं आपको खाद्यान्न के तेल के बारे में और कहना चाहूंगा।

हमको आठ, नौ मिलियन टन मंगाना पड़ता है, जिसके लिए हम अपने किसान को प्रेरित करके, प्रोत्साहित करके कहते हैं कि आप पैदा कीजिए। आज इंडोनेशिया और मलेशिया ने पाम ऑयल पर जो एक्सपोर्ट ड्यूटी थी, उसको खत्म कर दिया है, जिससे पाम ऑयल की कीमतें 35 प्रतिशत टूट गई हैं। आपको सोचना पड़ेगा क्योंकि उससे देश में खाने के तेल की जो कीमतें हैं, वे टूटी हैं। लेकिन हैरानी की बात यह है कि अगर आप कंज्यूमर प्राइस इंडेक्स को देखें, तो इन सब चीजों का, कीमतें टूटने का लाभ उपभोक्ता तक नहीं पहुंच रहा है। इससे न किसान को राहत मिलती है, न उपभोक्ता को, इसलिए यह एक चिंता का विषय है और हम यह उम्मीद करते हैं कि जब कृषि मंत्री जी अपना जवाब देंगे तो देश को आश्चर्य करेंगे। लेकिन आश्चर्य शब्दों में नहीं करें, क्योंकि शब्द तो हम रोज सुनते हैं। हमने इतनी बड़ी बातें सुनी हैं, हम रोज सुबह उठकर सोचते हैं कि शायद भारत का कायाकल्प हो गया है, टेलीविजन खोलते हैं, तब भी वही दिखता है, लेकिन यह ध्येय शब्दों से पूरा नहीं होगा, यह तो काम करने से होगा, धन्यवाद।

**श्री राम नारायण डूडी (राजस्थान) :** उपसभापति जी, आज सदन के अंदर किसान और किसान की समस्या को लेकर बहस हो रही है। इस देश के अंदर किसान के हालात कैसे सुधरेंगे, इस बाबत जो विचार आएंगे, मैं अपने विचार उनसे सम्मिलित करता हूँ। महोदय, मैं एक बहुत ही साधारण और ऐसे किसान परिवार से आता हूँ, जिसका एक संयुक्त परिवार के रूप में धंधा केवल मात्र खेती पर निर्भर है। हम यह चीज देखते हैं कि देश की आबादी का 75 परसेंट हिस्सा किसान वर्ग का है और 25 परसेंट हिस्सा अन्य काम करने वाले लोगों का है। जब हम इन बातों की ओर ध्यान देते हैं कि 6 लाख गांव कृषि प्रधान हैं, तब ऐसे हालात में हमारे सामने किसान, किसान की समस्या, किसान की आमदनी, किसान का रहवास, किसान के बच्चे की पढ़ाई की बातें आती हैं।

[उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी.सिंह बदनौर) पीठासीन हुए]

अभी कांग्रेस के माननीय सदस्य बोल रहे थे कि देश के अंदर आत्महत्याएं हो रही हैं। यदि इन सब बातों की ओर ध्यान दिया जाए, तो आज़ादी के 67 साल के बाद भी यही सच है। जब देश आज़ाद हुआ, तो इस आज़ादी की लड़ाई में, देश को आज़ाद करने में सबसे अहम भूमिका इस देश

[श्री राम नारायण डूडी]

के किसान की भी रही। वह किसान उस गुलामी के वक्त में बेगार, याचना, साहूकारों के चंगुल से मुक्ति पाने के संदर्भ में सोचता था कि जब देश आजाद होगा, तो मैं एक स्वावलम्बी किसान बनूंगा। जिस प्रकार से एक उद्योगपति, एक सेठ-साहूकार और जो अन्य काम करने वाले लोग अपना जीवन यापन करते हैं, मैं भी उसी प्रकार का जीवन-यापन करूंगा। मगर दुर्भाग्य यह रहा कि आजादी के 67 साल के बाद भी किसानों की स्थिति आज ठीक नहीं है। इसके कई कारण हो सकते हैं, मगर सबसे बड़ा कारण यह है कि जो हमारे कर्णधार थे, उन्होंने इनका ध्यान नहीं रखा। यदि वे किसानों के मामले में नीतिगत निर्णय लेते, यदि उनकी दशा को देखते हुए वे उनका ध्यान रखते, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि आज जो देखने में आ रहा है, वह नहीं आता। आजादी के बाद आज अगर हम केवल विगत 17 साल के आँकड़ों को देखें, तो इस देश के अन्दर 3 लाख लोगों ने आत्महत्या की है। पंजाब, महाराष्ट्र, आंध्र प्रदेश, ओडिशा जैसे प्रदेशों के अन्दर लोगों ने आत्महत्या की है। यदि हम इसका कारण ढूँढ़ना चाहें, तो मैं एक ही बात समझता हूँ कि 60 साल राज करने वाली पार्टी ने किसानों की ओर कम ध्यान दिया। हो सकता है कि उन्होंने बेसिक तौर पर कार्य किए हो, मगर आम किसान, जिनमें छोटे-छोटे भूमिहीन, छोटे-छोटे काशतकार, सीमांत काशतकार शामिल हैं, वे ज्यादा कर्ज के अन्दर डूबते गए और कर्ज में डूबने के कारण उन्होंने आत्महत्या की, क्योंकि उनके सामने कोई दूसरा रास्ता नहीं रहा।

अभी एक बात कही जा रही थी कि आपकी गवर्नमेंट ने यह किया, वह किया, यह नहीं किया, वह नहीं किया, लेकिन उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी हमारे मोदी जी की सरकार को 6 महीने ही हुए हैं, मगर आप जरा 60 सालों की तरफ देखिए और उनकी तरफ ध्यान दीजिए। क्या आपने इस देश के अन्दर उनके लिए खेती के पर्याप्त साधन जुटाए, पर्याप्त खाद और बीज जुटाए, पर्याप्त ऋण दिया? आज केवल कुछ मात्रा में, कुछ परसेंटेज में काशतकार हैं। यदि आप लोग उस परसेंटेज के अन्दर इस देश के अन्दर वित्त का या बजट का प्रावधान रखते, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर यह नौबत नहीं आती। आपने कई आयोग बनाए। उन सभी आयोगों ने जो रिपोर्ट्स पेश कीं, यदि हम उन रिपोर्ट्स की ओर देखें, तो उन रिपोर्ट्स में स्पष्ट लिखा हुआ था कि यदि आप ये-ये उपाय करेंगे, तो इन काशतकारों की माली हालत ठीक हो सकती है। आपने उन आयोगों की रिपोर्ट्स को रद्दी की टोकरी के अन्दर डाल दिया, क्योंकि आपकी मंशा नहीं थी कि आप काशतकारों के उत्थान की बात करते। उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज जब हम उन रिपोर्ट्स को देखते हैं, तो उनके अन्दर स्वामीनाथन आयोग की रिपोर्ट्स हैं। 2004 में स्वामीनाथन आयोग का गठन हुआ और उन्होंने अक्टूबर 2006 में अपनी फाइनल रिपोर्ट दे दी। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... उन्होंने यह स्पष्ट लिखा कि काशतकारों को जितनी उत्पादन लागत आती है, यदि उस लागत का 50 प्रतिशत उन्हें बोनस के रूप में दिया जाता है, तो उनको लाभकारी मूल्य मिल सकता है। मगर आपने उसे लागू नहीं किया। यदि उस समय आप इसे लागू कर देते, तो आज काशतकारों की यह हालत नहीं होती, लेकिन आपने इसमें हिचकिचाहट दिखाई। आपकी सरकार यह नहीं चाहती थी कि हम इस आयोग की रिपोर्ट को लागू करें।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, पहले काशतकारों के यहां संयुक्त परिवार होता था। संयुक्त परिवार के अन्दर एक व्यक्ति खेती करता था, दूसरा व्यक्ति पशु-पालन करता था, तीसरा व्यक्ति कोई और धंधा करता था, इस प्रकार से अपनी आजीविका चलाते हुए बहुत सीमित धन में वे अपना खर्च

चलाते थे। मगर जिस प्रकार से आज आधुनिकता की होड़ लगी हुई है ...**(समय की घंटी)**... मैं थोड़ा समय और लूंगा।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर) :** आपके चार स्पीकर्स और हैं।

**श्री राम नारायण डूडी :** सर, इस प्रकार से उनका खर्चा चलता था, मगर आज आधुनिकता की होड़ लगी हुई है। आज किसान भी अपने बच्चों को पढ़ाना चाहता है और अपने जीवन स्तर को ऊँचा उठाना चाहता है, लेकिन उसका खर्च उसकी आय की सीमा में पूरा नहीं बैठता है। इसके लिए हमारी सरकार की तरफ से कुछ प्रयास भी किए जा रहे हैं। मोदी जी ने जिस प्रकार का विज़न रखा है, उसके अन्दर किसान के बच्चे को बेहतरीन पढ़ाई मिल सकेगी, किसान की आय बढ़ सकेगी। पूरे हिन्दुस्तान के स्तर पर जो काम हाथ में लिया गया है, उस काम का रिजल्ट केवल छः महीनों में ही दिखाई नहीं दे सकता। मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारी नीतियों से आने वाले समय में इस देश के किसानों की अवश्य भलाई होगी, किसान सम्पन्न होंगे और जिस प्रकार से महंगाई बढ़ रही है, उस हिसाब से उसे अपनी फसल का मूल्य मिल सकेगा। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

**प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश) :** श्रीमन्, आज सदन के अन्दर Agrarian Crisis के ऊपर चर्चा हो रही है। हमारे माननीय मंत्री, श्री राधा मोहन सिंह जी और बालियान साहब, दोनों ही किसान परिवारों से सम्बन्ध रखते हैं। मैं मानता हूँ कि किसानों की समस्याओं के बारे में जितना मैं जानता हूँ, उससे भी ज्यादा वे इससे परिचित हैं, लेकिन मैं आपसे कहना चाहूँगा कि किसानों के सामने आज बहुत गम्भीर दिक्कतें हैं। मैं अपनी बात बहुत संक्षेप में रखूँगा, क्योंकि हमारे दूसरे मैम्बर को भी बोलना है, इसलिए मैं ज्यादा नहीं बोलना चाहता हूँ।

किसान बहुत ज्यादा परेशान हैं, क्योंकि सबसे ज्यादा उपेक्षा आज एग्रीकल्चर सेक्टर की हो रही है। किसान को उसकी फसल की जो कीमत मिलनी चाहिए, वह मिल नहीं पाती है। कई बार तो जितनी उसकी लागत होती है, उस लागत मूल्य के बराबर भी उसे फसल की कीमत नहीं मिल पाती है।

जब मैं उस सदन में था, तब मैं Agriculture Committee का चेयरमैन भी था। एक बार हम लोगों ने उस कमिशन के लोगों को बुलाया, जो एमएसपी तय करते हैं। हमने उन लोगों से पूछा, यह बताइए कि किस तरह से आप यह मूल्य तय करते हैं और कितनी लागत आती है। उनके हिसाब से, उस वक्त प्रति क्विंटल गेहूँ और धान की जो लागत आई, उसके अनुसार Cost of Production, एमएसपी से ज्यादा था। जब लागत मूल्य एमएसपी से ज्यादा होगा, तो किसान आत्महत्या तो करेगा ही, वह घाटे में तो जाएगा ही। आज वही स्थिति है।

माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि एफसीआई ने भी चावल लेना बन्द कर दिया है, लेवी 67% से घटाकर 25% कर दी गई है, जो rice mill owners हैं, उन्होंने उत्तर प्रदेश और अन्य कई राज्यों में धान खरीदना बन्द कर दिया है। नतीजा यह है कि आपने जो धान का एमएसपी साढ़े 1300 या 1360 रुपये रखा है, उसे व्यापारी लोग 900-950 रुपये में मंडियों से खरीद रहे हैं। इससे किसानों को लगातार 400-500 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल का घाटा हो रहा है। केवल धान ही नहीं, चाहे वे कपास पैदा करने वाले किसान हैं या जूट पैदा करने वाले किसान हों, सबके सामने यह समस्या है। एक और बहुत बड़ी समस्या यह है, जो कीमतों का फ्लक्चुएशन होता है। कई बार ऐसा होता है कि लहसुन इस साल 4500-4700

[प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव]

प्रति क्विंटल बिक रहा है और अगले ही साल वह 400 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल बिक रहा होता है। यह फलक्वुएशन रुक नहीं पा रहा है। उसकी कीमत इतनी कम हो जाती है कि कई बार कोल्ड स्टोरेजेज में रखे हुए आलू को निकालने के लिए, उसका किराया देने के लिए भी वह पैसे नहीं दे पाता है। उससे कोल्ड स्टोरेजेज भरे रहते हैं, लेकिन कोई उसे लेने नहीं जाता है, उठाने नहीं जाता है। वहीं, कई बार वह इतना महँगा हो जाता है, जैसे इस साल हो गया है, कि जो पैसे वाले उसमें रख लेते हैं, उनको बहुत ज्यादा मुनाफा हो जाता है। तो आपको कोई ऐसा मैकेनिज्म निकालना ही पड़ेगा कि जब किसान के घर में उपज आए, तो उसको जो मूल्य मिलता है और जब उसके यहां से यह चला जाता है, तब उसका मूल्य बहुत ज्यादा हो जाता है, यह फर्क नहीं होना चाहिए, जिससे किसान को लाभ हो सके। किसान को अभी लगातार नुकसान होता है। किसानों से जुड़ी हुई बहुत सारी चीजें हैं। केवल यही नहीं, सारा पशुधन जो है, वह किसानों से ही जुड़ा हुआ है। पशुओं को चारा उससे मिलता है। पशुधन से बहुत कुछ हो सकता है। इससे किसान का लाभ हो सकता है। एनिमल हस्बैंड्री और फिशरीज भी एग्रीकल्चर के अन्तर्गत ही आती हैं। खेती में तो एक सीमा होती है कि इससे ज्यादा आप पैदा नहीं कर सकते, लेकिन एनिमल हस्बैंड्री में कोई सीमा नहीं है। आप उसको बहुत ज्यादा बढ़ा सकते हैं। दूध तथा अन्य चीजों की पैदावार ज्यादा हो सकती है। हमारे स्वयं के आंकड़ों के मुताबिक, सरकारी आंकड़ों के मुताबिक अकेले दूध से जो कैपिटल मिलता है, वह गन्ना और धान से मिलने वाले कुल कैपिटल से ज्यादा है, लेकिन उसकी तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं है। जो सब्जियां हैं, फल हैं या जो perishable vegetables and fruits हैं, उनके बारे में स्वयं एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्ट्री के और अन्य सोर्सों के आंकड़े हैं कि देश में हर साल लगभग 50 हजार करोड़ रुपये के फल, सब्जी और मांस सड़ जाते हैं। इतने ज्यादा सामान सड़ जाते हैं कि अगर फूड प्रोसेसिंग की व्यवस्था सही हो जाए, तो किसानों को बहुत लाभ हो सकता है। कभी-कभी यह बहुत ज्यादा हो जाता है। बालियान साहब इसे जानते हैं। जब मैं सम्भल से लोक सभा में था, तो उस इलाके में टमाटर इतने ज्यादा होते थे कि कई बार तो वे ट्रकों और सड़क के किनारे पड़े रहते थे, लेकिन उनको कोई खरीदने वाला नहीं होता था और वे बरबाद हो जाते थे। तो फूड प्रोसेसिंग की कोई प्रॉपर व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए।

इसके अलावा, किसानों पर कर्ज हो जाता है। आपने बड़े-बड़े लोगों पर - वित्त मंत्री जी अभी यहां नहीं हैं -- बड़े-बड़े लोगों के ऊपर जो कर्ज है, उसमें लाखों करोड़ रुपये राइट ऑफ कर दिये गये। हजारों नहीं, लाखों करोड़ रुपये राइट ऑफ कर दिये गये और 100 रुपये के लिए किसान जेल चला जाता है। जिन लोगों पर बहुत बड़ा कर्ज है, इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट्स और कॉरपोरेट घराने के लोगों पर, उनको और कर्ज दे देते हैं, ताकि वे कमा सकें और रिपे कर सकें, लेकिन किसान के प्रति ऐसा नहीं है। जितना आपने राइट ऑफ कर दिया, उतना अगर किसानों को दे दें, तो सारे किसानों का कर्ज माफ हो सकता है। अभी आनन्द शर्मा जी बता रहे थे कि इन्होंने 72,000 करोड़ का कर्ज माफ किया था, तो आप उससे ज्यादा कर सकते हैं। आप उन बड़े लोगों से वसूल लीजिए और किसानों का राइट ऑफ कर दीजिए। इससे किसानों का कल्याण हो सकता है। एम.एस. स्वामीनाथन जी ने रिकमेंड किया था कि 4 परसेंट इंटरेस्ट पर किसानों को कर्ज देना चाहिए। हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश में मार्जिनल फार्मर्स से कोऑपरेटिव सोसायटीज 4 परसेंट और कहीं-कहीं केवल 2 परसेंट तक ही इंटरेस्ट लेती हैं, लेकिन उस पर भी कांग्रेस की सरकार ने कोई अमल नहीं किया। स्वामीनाथन जी एक बड़े एग्रीकल्चर के साइंटिस्ट थे। वे हमारी कमेटी के मेम्बर भी थे।

3.00 P.M.

...(समय की घंटी)... बस, मैं खत्म कर रहा हूँ। उन्होंने जो रिपोर्ट दी थी, उसके हिसाब से अगर किसान को चार परसेंट की दर से ब्याज लगे, तो वह दे सकता है, क्योंकि किसान के लिए सब कुछ घाटे का सौदा है।

महोदय, आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से मेरा अनुरोध है कि किसानों के लिए कर्ज की ब्याज दर चार फीसदी की जाए और बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर जो किसान ऋणग्रस्त हो गए हैं, उनके लिए बीमे की भी ऐसी कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है, जिससे उनको लाभ मिल सके। कभी सूखे के कारण उनकी फसल बरबाद हो जाती है, कभी बाढ़ के कारण उनकी फसल बरबाद हो जाती है, कभी ओला पड़ने से बरबाद हो जाती है, तो कभी कोहरे के कारण सारी फसलों में झुलसा रोग लग जाता है। अभी वह मौसम आने वाला है। जैसे ही कोहरा शुरू होगा, यह दिक्कत शुरू हो जाएगी। इसके लिए कुछ न कुछ उसको कम्पेंसेट करने के लिए प्रोवीजन होने चाहिए। इसलिए, हर किसान को एक यूनिट मान कर बीमा योजना लागू करनी चाहिए। अभी आपने एक गांव को भी यूनिट नहीं माना है। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ, मुझे उम्मीद है कि किसान के परिवार से आने वाले कृषि मंत्री जी किसानों के लिए कुछ न कुछ जरूर करेंगे। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal): Sir, we are discussing a very serious issue. Although it was discussed on several occasions in the past and successive Governments, from time to time, took some measures to address the crisis, we are still confronted with the crisis in such a manner that some more efforts are required from the Government to address the problem.

Sir, I will not take much of your time. There is a widespread perception that unbearable burden of debt and increased competition from imports are symptomatic of a crisis in Indian agriculture. Both these phenomena are real. Inability to bear debt has led to farmers' suicides on an unprecedented scale. I will refer to the suicide figures later. Import liberalization has had a strong dampening effect on the prices of several crops, especially plantation crops. This has caused considerable distress in regions where there is a prominence of farm economy.

Sir, there are two reasons for us to be concerned that Indian agriculture may, indeed, be facing a wider and deeper crisis. First, the long-term growth trend in production and productivity of agriculture considerably less than required to sustain the projected high overall growth rates in the coming decade may actually be slowing down. And, secondly, the growing economical and social disparities between agriculture and the rest of the economy and between rural and urban sectors. We have forgotten that about 70 per cent of our population lives in the rural areas. Many years ago Gandhiji said that India lives in the villages. It is still the reality today that about 833 million people, that is, 70 per cent of the total population, live in villages.

Sir, I would like to quote some important reports here. According to a *Lancet*



[Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Roy]

study made by researchers from London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine and other studies made by Cambridge University's Department of Sociology and University College, London, Department of Political Science, the huge variation in suicide rates between Indian States can largely be accounted for by suicides among farmers and agricultural labourers. This is the report of the studies made by different universities across the world. Sir, these studies also say, and I would quote one line, "Farmers at highest risk have three characteristics; one, those that grow cash crops such as cotton, coffee and jute; two, those with marginal farms of less than one hectare of land; and three, those with debts of more than ₹ 500. These are the three areas that they have identified, which are the cause of rampant suicides by farmers. Sir, the study also says that a large proportion of these rural inhabitants have not benefited from the economic growth of the past 20 years. We keep beating drums of economic growth, but no benefit from the so-called economic growth has gone to the kitty of farmers or the rural people of India, and this is a hard reality. Sir, in fact liberalization has brought about a crisis in the agricultural sector; that has pushed many small-scale cash crop farmers into debt and in some cases to suicides. We are aware of the notorious Monsanto company; which has created havoc in the Vidarbha region of Maharashtra, whether it is the BT Cotton or the GM crops or the pesticides. There is a documentary film, not a feature film, directed by world famous documentary film director Mr. Micha X. Peled, an American Director and this film has got more than hundred international awards in different film festivals. I can arrange a special show for the hon. Members of this august House. The day I saw it, I could not withstand the shock and trauma which have been inflicted upon the cotton farmers of Maharashtra. This is not only shocking but inhuman also. According to the New York University School of Law report and I quote its banner headline only which implies everything to make everybody understand what is Monsanto. They say and I quote "Either mankind will stop Monsanto or Monsanto will stop mankind". This is the situation. This is a horrible situation. I am indebted to the brothers and sisters of the Swadeshi Jagaran Manch. They have raised a protest and the Government has reportedly deviated from introducing this GM test trial so far as my knowledge goes. If the Government still sticks to that decision, then this should be opposed tooth and nail by all the patriots and all nationalists.

Now, my next point is if you look at the suicides by farmers due to agrarian distress in 2014, the State of Maharashtra is heading the list. I am having a list with me. There are 204 cases of farmers' suicides in Maharashtra alone from January to April 2014. No figure has been released by the Government regarding farmers' suicides from May to October for reasons better known to the Government. During the 12 months of



last year, 407 farmers committed suicides as compared to 204 in four months of this year. In Telangana up to October, 2014, 69 farmers committed suicides, in Karnataka up to mid-Nov, 2014, 19 farmers committed suicides, in Gujarat from up to October, 2014, 3 farmers committed suicides, in Kerala from up to October, 2014, 3 farmers committed suicides and in Andhra Pradesh up to June, only 3 farmers' committed suicides. So, these are the comparative figures. I am not going to mention the figures of farmers' suicides of 2011 and 2012. But, this is an alarming situation and the Government must address this problem in a befitting manner. I am also coming from an agricultural producing State, that is, West Bengal. What is the situation in West Bengal? We are trying to help the farmers in a manner so that they can earn their livelihood; at least they can maintain their 'animal existence'. The bare 'animal existence' is very important. We are trying our level best to provide some inputs. The cumulative figure for farmers' household income in my State has been increased by 39.64 per cent in the year 2011 to 2013. In the year 2011, my Government came to power led by Ms. Mamata Banerjee. Within two years, there is an increase of 39.64 per cent in income so far as the cumulative figures for farmers' household are concerned. So far as the cumulative figures of quantity of foodgrain produce are concerned, now there has been an increase of 8.54 per cent. As regards, the cumulative figure of State expenditure out of State Budget, there has been an increase of 59.52 per cent in the Budget for agriculture. Production of cereals has increased from 148 lakh tonnes in 2010-11 to 173 lakh tonnes in 2013-14. This way we are doing it. The other areas where we are helping the farmers are: distribution of farm equipment, storage facilities, agro education, seed banks, State seed laboratories and crop insurance. Sir, 15 horticultural crops have also been brought under the purview of crop insurance. Under support to marginal farmers, nearly 50,000 marginal farmers have been given ₹ 5,000 each for purchasing implements as per their choice. We have also introduced pension for farmers. Sir, 66,700 farmers have been brought under Farmers' Old Age Pension Network. We have also set up Brihat Krishak Bazar in different parts of the State. In this way, we are trying to help the farming community of our State. I would personally appeal to the hon. Minister of Agriculture and the Government of India to make serious efforts so that farmers' suicide can be combated without any further loss of time. Sir, there is a need for evolving certain comprehensive measures by the Government of India so that we need not discuss this agrarian crisis time and again. Thank you.

**श्री के.सी. त्यागी** (बिहार) : धन्यवाद उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय। सर, बचपन में घाघ कवि की कविताएं पढ़ते हुए हमने कभी पढ़ा "उत्तम खेती मध्यम बान, निकृष्ट चाकरी भीख निदान"। कृषि जो है, यह सबसे उत्तम प्रोफेशन में थी और अब यह भीख मांगने जैसी इस देश के अंदर हो गयी, पिछले 60-65 सालों की निरन्तर सरकारों की उपेक्षा की वजह से। माननीय मंत्री जी, जहां से आते हैं वह देश के किसान आंदोलन का और आजादी की लड़ाई के आंदोलन का सबसे बड़ा केंद्र रहा

[श्री के.सी. त्यागी]

है-चम्पारण। अपने वक्तव्य के दौरान मैं उम्मीद रखूंगा कि गांधी जी का संकल्प और किसानों की करुणा का उनके मन में कुछ ध्यान होगा। उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, इसी सदन में 9 जुलाई को आपके स्थान पर डिप्टी चेयरमैन थे, मैं यहां था और माननीय मंत्री जी यहां थे, उनका मैं 9 जुलाई का एक वक्तव्य सुनाता हूं। जो गन्ना किसानों के बकाया के बारे में मैंने उठाया था। I am quoting Shri Radha Mohanji. "सरकार ने पैसा नहीं दिया है, सरकार ने बैंकों से कहा है कि आप इन्हें ऋण दीजिए, इंटरेस्ट हम देंगे लेकिन इंटरेस्ट हम तब देंगे जब पैसा किसानों के खाते में जाएगा।" यह पूरा असत्य है। उसके बाद इन्होंने भी और जो कंज्यूमर अफेयर्स मिनिस्टर हैं, अच्छा होता वे भी यहां होते, जस की तस स्थिति है। सरकारों की अदला-बदली से हमारी किस्मत बदलती है, हम नहीं मानते। जब हम छोटे थे तो हमें बताया जाता था कि भाग्य और भाव, यह भगवान लिखता है कि भाग्य में क्या लिखा है और किसान का भाव क्या होगा। तो सरकारों की अदला-बदली से कुछ फर्क पड़ता है, हम ऐसा नहीं मानते और जो आपकी जगह उपसभापति महोदय थे, I am quoting his statement, "That it is taken note of and you can look into it and reply to him." He directed the Minister of Agriculture and Consumer Affairs. सर, 1950-51 में जो सकल घरेलू उत्पादन था कृषि और उसके सहायक उद्योग का, वह 51 परसेंट था। सर, आज वह घट करके 1912-13 में 13.7 परसेंट रह गया। सर, मुझे कष्ट यह है और एलीगेशन के तौर पर नहीं, पीड़ा के तौर पर कहना चाहता हूं कि भारतीय जनता पार्टी के काबिल अध्यक्ष थे श्री राजनाथ सिंह, जो किसानों के हमदर्द थे और हैं और माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी थे, उन दोनों ने समूचे देश से कहा था, मैं बी.जे.पी. का घोषणा पत्र अगर मेरे मित्र कहेंगे तो वह पढ़कर सुना सकता हूं, और उनके डेढ़ दर्जन वक्तव्य हैं कि अगर हम सरकार में आए, अगर हमारी सरकार बनी तो जो लागत मूल्य that is the cost of production उसमें 50 परसेंट प्लस करके हम किसानों को देंगे। सर, प्रधान मंत्री की अध्यक्षता वाली जो आर्थिक मामलों की समिति है, उसने बिना किसी तब्दीली के आयोग की सिफारिश से रबी की फसल में 50/- रुपए की मामूली वृद्धि की है। अगर मैं सारी फसलों को गिनवाऊं, तो पिछले साल के मुकाबले दामों में टोटल 3 परसेंट की वृद्धि हुई है। जिनको सत्ता से बाहर किया कि ये किसानों के हमदर्द नहीं हैं, उनके स्थान पर जो सरकार आई, उसने 50 परसेंट का वादा किया, लेकिन किसानों की फसलों के दामों में सिर्फ तीन परसेंट की वृद्धि हुई है। मैं आपको भी, वित्त मंत्री महोदय को भी, आप बीजेपी के हैं और मैं जनता दल (यू) का हूँ इस नाते से नहीं, किसान पुत्र होने के नाते से इस सदन में चुनौती देना चाहता हूँ कि आप किसी भी लागत मूल्य का मूल्यांकन करा लीजिए, मैं आज के बाद वक्तव्य नहीं दूंगा, गन्ने का भाव 300/-रुपए प्रति क्विंटल बैठता है और जो आपने एफआरपी तय की है वह कितनी की है? यह आज की बात नहीं है, वे भी कोई कम गुनाहगार नहीं हैं। हमारे साथी, जो अकाली दल वाले बैठे हैं, सब जानते हैं, मैंने बहुत कम उम्र में चौधरी चरण सिंह, चौधरी देवीलाल और प्रकाश सिंह बादल के नेतृत्व में, उस समय बोट क्लब पर एलाउड था, धरने पर बैठते थे। हम यह मानते थे कि उस समय की जो कांग्रेस की सरकार थी वह एंटी-किसान सरकार थी। उस समय चौधरी चरण सिंह जी हमारे नेता थे। सरकारों की अदला-बदली से किसान के भाग्य में और उसके भाव में कोई फर्क नहीं पड़ता, जस का तस है।

सर, मेरे पास बहुत से आंकड़े हैं, जिनके माध्यम से मैं बताना चाहता हूँ। अभी प्रधान मंत्री जी महाराष्ट्र गए थे और जब उन्होंने इनकी सरकार को चेलेन्ज करते हुए कहा था कि महाराष्ट्र में 3500 किसान रोज आत्महत्या कर रहे हैं, मुझे देश के प्रधान मंत्री से उम्मीद बंधी थी, मगर सरकार

बने छह महीने हो गए। तीन दिन से नागपुर में मिनिमम सपोर्ट प्राइस के लिए गन्ना और कपास के किसान धरने पर बैठे हैं। वह वही जगह है, वही असेम्बली है, मुख्यमंत्री की अदला-बदली हुई है, लेकिन भाग्य और भाव में कोई अदला-बदली नहीं हुई। तीन मिनट में इंडियन फार्मर सुसाइड कर रहा है, यह रेट है। एक बार में टीवी डिस्कशन में था, चीनी मिल मालिकों का एक अधिकारी मेरे सामने बैठा था। पहले वह कन्ज्युमर अफेयर्स मिनिस्ट्री में अधिकारी था, मैंने वहां किसानों की आत्महत्या का जिक्र किया और मैंने बहुत विनम्रता से पूछा, मैं चाहता नहीं कि ऐसा हो, कि क्या किसी चीनी मिल-मालिक ने भी आत्महत्या की है? उसकी कहानी अगर सुनाऊंगा, तो और छोटे पड़ जाएंगे। पिछले एक साल में इस सदन में मैंने क्या-क्या देखा है? आपने 12 हजार करोड़ रुपए का ऋण दिया है, इन्होंने भी दिया है, ये कोई पीछे नहीं रहे, किस काम के लिए? To bail out the Sugar Mills Association. सर, तीन स्टोक-होल्डर्स हैं-चीनी मिल-मालिक हैं, हम किसान हैं और कन्ज्युमर्स हैं। न कन्ज्युमर्स का भला होता है, न हमारा भला होता है, सिर्फ और सिर्फ चीनी मिल-मालिकों का भला होता है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से कहना चाहता हूँ, the moment I am talking to you, 3300 करोड़ रुपये किसानों पर आज भी बकाया है। आपने गलतबयानी की, आपने कहा कि उनके खातों में जाएगा। उन्होंने लंबी-लंबी कारें खरीदीं, यह मेरी जानकारी में आया है। उनके अधिकारियों ने मुझे बताया कि जो पैसा आपके यहां से गया है, उससे ऐय्याशियां हो रही हैं, दूसरे पेशों में लगा रहे हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि यह हमारी पीड़ा वित्त मंत्री जी के पास जाए। अब वित्त मंत्री जी से भी जुड़ा हुआ मामला है। बजट आ रहा है। फिक्की के, सीआईआई के, एसोचैम के अधिकारियों के साथ बैठक हो रही है। गलती से एक बार किसानों के प्रतिनिधियों को बुला लीजिए, आप चाहें तो भारतीय किसान संघ को बुला लीजिए। जयपुर में अभी स्वदेशी जागरण मंच का कार्यक्रम हुआ। जब जॉर्ज साहब हम लोगों के नेता थे, उनके साथ हमें उन लोगों के साथ काम करने का मौका मिला। आपके किसानों के सवाल पर, आपके मजदूरों के सवाल पर उनकी आपसे असहमति है, विचार आपका भी यही है और विचार उनका भी यही है, वे सत्ता में नहीं हैं और आप सत्ता में हैं, फर्क इतना है।

महोदय, मैंने कल डब्ल्यूटीओ का जिक्र किया था, लेकिन उसका पासिंग रेफरेन्स जरूर दूंगा। हमारे जो कांग्रेस के मित्र हैं, उनसे भी एक निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू और इंदिरा गांधी के समय की जो आर्थिक नीतियां थीं, आप उनको भी छोड़ दें,.... डीनेशनलाइजेशन हो रहा है उन सारी चीजों का, जिनके लिए आपकी नेता जानी जाती थीं, जिनकी वजह से उन्होंने ढाई सौ की कांग्रेस को चार सौ तक पहुंचाया था। अब वह रिपोर्ट भी आने वाली है। रिपोर्ट्स सारी आपके टाइम की हैं। आपने बनाई थीं रिपोर्ट्स और ये रखेंगे। जितनी भी कमेटियों की मीटिंग्स में मैं जाता हूँ, कांग्रेस पार्टी के टाइम की रिपोर्टें, they have implemented. तो इनको भी कैसे गाली दें? आप कुछ इश्यूज पर इश्यू बनाइए। ये जो नीतियां हैं, ये जो मिश्रित अर्थव्यवस्था थी, हम और हमारे नेता उसे नहीं मानते। लोहिया-जयप्रकाश जी की असहमति थी, लेकिन जवाहरलाल ठीक थे। विदेश नीति में ठीक थे, नेशनलाइजेशन में इंदिरा गांधी जी ठीक थीं। उन्होंने 800 चीजों पर प्रतिबंध लगाया था कि ये चीजें बाहर से नहीं आएंगी और बड़े सेक्टर में नहीं बनेंगी। आप भी उस दुनिया में चले गए और उस दुनिया में ये आपसे आगे हैं। आर्थिक नीतियों पर अगर पल-पल इनका विरोध नहीं करोगे, तो माफ करना, आप दूसरी पार्टी के लोग हो, इनसे एक-एक चीज में अलग नहीं दिखोगे, तो वहां नहीं पहुंचोगे, जहां पहुंचना चाहते हो। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि इन सवालों पर मुस्तैदी से...(समय की घंटी)... सर, मैं अपनी पार्टी से अकेला बोल रहा हूँ।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर) :** इसीलिए ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री के.सी. त्यागी :** सर, मैं अपनी पार्टी से अकेला बोल रहा हूँ ।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर) :** आपके दस मिनट हैं । ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री के.सी. त्यागी :** सर, आपकी कृपा मुझ पर कम रहती है । ...(व्यवधान)... रुडी साहब बोल रहे थे, मुझे बहुत अच्छा लग रहा था । यह पार्टियों का मामला नहीं है । यह गांव के लोगों की agony है । आपातकाल में मैं जेल में था । सुबह के टाइम चार किसान मुझे रोते हुए मिले । मैंने पूछा तो पता चला कि कर्ज वसूली में आए हैं । कितना है? उस ज़माने में, 1975 में, पांच सौ रुपए बहुत हुआ करते थे । इसी सदन में मैं ऑन रिकॉर्ड कह रहा हूँ । उनकी सरकार ने पांच लाख करोड़ रुपए से ज्यादा के ऋण माफ किए हैं । इनकी सरकार दस लाख करोड़ रुपए के कर सकती है कि "तू डाल-डाल, मैं पात-पात"। चूंकि जो प्राइवॉरिटीज़ हैं, जब देश के प्रधान मंत्री ने वक्तव्य दे दिया, बुरा मत मानिएगा कि मेरी नस-नस में व्यापार है, तो मैं चाहता हूँ कि वे कहते कि मेरी एक नस में व्यापार है, दूसरे में खेती है, तो हमारे जैसे लोगों का मन प्रसन्न हो जाता । ...**(समय की घंटी)**... लेकिन उन्होंने वह नहीं कहा ।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर) :** आप अच्छे किसान हैं, इसलिए एक मिनट और ले लीजिए, वैसे आपका टाइम समाप्त हो गया है ।

**श्री के.सी. त्यागी :** बड़ी कृपा है आपकी ।

सर, मैं प्राथमिकताओं के बारे में कुछ सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ और राधा मोहन जी बहुत सज्जन व्यक्ति हैं । इतने सज्जन हैं कि इनको पूरा भी नहीं कर सकते हैं । एक तो इरिगेशन का मामला है । इस देश की लगभग 60 परसेंट ज़मीन नॉन इरिगेटेड है । भगवान तय करेगा कि वहां पर फसल ठीक होगी या नहीं? 70,000 करोड़ रुपए में बुलेट ट्रेन चलेगी और उसी बजट में इरिगेशन के लिए 1,000 करोड़ रुपए का प्रोविज़न होगा, तो कोई भला नहीं हो सकता । आप बढ़ाइए । इस वजह से भी बढ़ाइए और सारा विपक्ष आपके साथ रहेगा ।

सर, गन्ने के भुगतान के बारे में मैंने आपको बताया । अब एमएसपी में तीन परसेंट की वृद्धि हुई है । बालियान जी आप वहीं से आते हैं, जहां चौधरी चरण सिंह जी का कार्य क्षेत्र है । कैसे आप वहां के किसानों को शकल दिखा सकते हो और इतना भी कीजिए कि जो गन्ना, चना, चावल, गेहूं ज्यादा पैदा करे, तो सरदार पटेल और चौधरी चरण सिंह के नाम पर किसी पुरस्कार की घोषणा कर दीजिए कि इस देश में जो सबसे ज्यादा गन्ना पैदा करेगा, उसको सरदार पटेल पुरस्कार मिलेगा । हमें उससे कोई दिक्कत नहीं है । चौधरी चरण सिंह के नाम पर कर दीजिए । ...**(समय की घंटी)**... हमारे मित्र यहां बैठे हैं, इनका नालन्दा जिला है, हिन्दुस्तान में ही नहीं, दुनिया में सबसे ज्यादा चावल और गेहूं पैदा करने वाले किसान इनके यहां के हैं । सरकार ने कभी प्रोत्साहित नहीं किया । ...**(समय की घंटी)**... मैं कन्क्लूड ही कर देता हूँ, फिर पढ़ देता हूँ । आपकी भी इच्छा नहीं है ।

हमारे लिए भूमि अधिग्रहण कानून बना था । हमारे मित्र रमेश जी बैठे हैं । मेराथन एफर्ट्स किए थे, लोकसभा में विपक्ष की नेता थीं, हमारी बहन सुषमा जी ने, उन्होंने कहा - This is my

programme. This is my Adhigrahan. उसमें भी बड़े पूंजीपतियों के दबाव में आकर हमारा गला काटने का प्रयास हो रहा है ।

सर, 165 जिलों में नक्सलवादी थे । जिस दिन से मनरेगा लागू हुआ, 85 जिलों में नक्सलवादी रह गए । आप सीना तानकर क्यों नहीं कहते कि हमारी इन योजनाओं से गरीबी घटी है? अगर ये कम करना चाहते हैं, तो यहां काम मत होने दीजिए और सड़क गरमाइए, जैसे 22 तारीख को मुलायम सिंह यादव जी के नेतृत्व में हम वादा निभाओ के रूप में आ रहे हैं । एक-एक चीज पर लड़िए । BT cotton का भी अभी ज़िक्र किया गया ।

सर, एक साजिश और है, मल्टीनेशनल्स की तरफ से, अमेरिका की तरफ से । ...**(समय की घंटी)**... यहां पर बीजों की ऐसी भरमार की जा रही है, जो अमेरिका के हों । पहले तो बीजेपी के सारे मुख्यमंत्रियों ने मना किया था, अब पता नहीं किस दबाव में वे कह रहे हैं कि हम अपने यहां एप्रिसिएशन कराएंगे । सर, जब भुखमरी से या कर्ज की वजह से कोई किसान आत्महत्या करता है या बकाए की वजह से आत्महत्या करता है, तो उसकी सीधी जिम्मेदारी डिस्ट्रिक्ट मजिस्ट्रेट की तय कीजिए और एक-आध को सस्पेंड कीजिए कि कैसे किसान ने आपके यहां आत्महत्या की । सर, मैं अपनी बात खत्म कर रहा हूं । मेरा जो सबसे प्रिय विषय है, मैं उस पर आना चाहता हूं कि आपका दाम तय करने का मेकेनिज्म क्या है । जो कृषि मूल्य आयोग का अध्यक्ष इन्होंने तय किया था, who is not a farmer, वह इनका अध्यक्ष है । जो पिछली सरकार ने किया, जस का तस है, न उसमें कोई एग्रीकल्चरिस्ट था, न कोई किसान वैज्ञानिक था, जस के तस बैठे हुए हैं । आप उसे डिज़ॉल्व करो । आपने अन्य कई संस्थाएं डिज़ॉल्व कर दी हैं । आप ऐसा कृषि मूल्य आयोग बनाओ, जिसमें किसानों के प्रतिनिधि हों और कृषि वैज्ञानिक हों ।

सर, अंतिम बात मैं चुनौती के साथ कहता हूं कि आप किसी संस्था को ले लीजिए, आप बिठा लीजिए, इनका एक आदमी ले लीजिए, हमारा ले लीजिए, अपने बिठा लीजिए और भारतीय किसान संघ पर छोड़ दीजिए । अगर इन सारी चीजों के मिनिमम सपोर्ट प्राइस जो आपने तय किए हैं, वे निकल जाएं तो इन सवालों पर मैं संसद में कभी बहस नहीं करूंगा, लेकिन जो वादा किया है, निभाना पड़ेगा । आप ही ने कहा था । उम्मीदें आप ही ने जगायी थीं, इन्होंने भी उम्मीदें जगायी थीं । जो हथ्र इनकी उम्मीदों का हुआ, अगर आप वादा नहीं निभाओगे तो वही हथ्र आपकी उम्मीदों का भी होगा । इसमें वक्त लग सकता है क्योंकि जो किसान का खाली पेट है, वह बहुआओं से ही इतना काम कर देगा कि वोट डालने की जरूरत नहीं पड़ेगी । बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद ।

**श्री बशिष्ठ नारायण सिंह** (बिहार): महोदय, मैं एक टिप्पणी करना चाहता हूं । अभी के.सी. त्यागी जी ने कहा....

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर)** : जब आपका नम्बर आएगा, तब आप अपनी बात कहिएगा ।

**श्री बशिष्ठ नारायण सिंह** : मैं केवल एक लाइन कहना चाहता हूं । के.सी. त्यागी जी ने अभी प्रधान मंत्री जी के वक्तव्य पर और व्यापार के संबंध में उनकी जो राय थी, उस पर कहा है । चाणक्य ने कहा है कि जिस देश का राजा व्यापारी हो जाएगा, प्रजा को भिखारी होने से कोई रोक नहीं सकता ।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर) :** वे तो चाय वाले थे, आप भूल गए हैं ।

SHRI T. RATHINAVEL (Tamil Nadu): I thank the Chair for giving me an opportunity to take part in the discussion on agrarian crisis that has been devastating the economic infrastructure and the life and livelihood of our people, especially in the rural areas of our sub-continent. On behalf of our AIADMK Party led by our compassionate and visionary leader, Makkal Muthalvar, Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi Amma, I would like to make certain observations from our experience of handling the great disasters like Tsunami, Thane Cyclone and inundating floods due to heavy rains in many parts of Tamil Nadu. All these disasters were met with prompt relief and rescue operations by our decisive leader with great concern for the poorer and affected sections of our society. That is why our leader remains in the hearts of our people as People's Chief Minister. We are discussing, almost in every session, the difficulties faced by the agriculture sector in this august House. Now, when the service sector is emerging to be the engine of our economy, we cannot ignore agriculture sector. At this point of time, I would like to bring to the notice of the Government the very alive issues taken up by our beloved leader, Dr. Amma, with the hon. Prime Minister himself. The lasting and permanent solution for river water sharing pertaining to River Cauvery needs no mention. As one hailing from the sands of golden River Cauvery, I would like to reiterate the demand made by our leader.

Agrarian crisis arise due to various factors like nature's fury and the human indifference. If the Central Government is indifferent to the request of the State Government with regard to funding for schemes and assistance meant for agricultural sector, it may also lead to agrarian crisis. Our People's Chief Minister, Dr. Amma, had taken up with the Centre and directly with the hon. Prime Minister to the need to follow a uniform pattern of 50 per cent subsidy to small and marginal farmers and 35 per cent to other farmers in all blocks. This is necessary because the National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture taken up by the Centre extends a differential and reduced subsidy regime for micro irrigation schemes. As 305 out of 385 blocks are treated as non-drought-prone areas, the subsidy for the farmers has been reduced affecting agriculture in a big way.

Urea manufacturers in Tamil Nadu may be allowed to continue with urea production with Naphtha as feedstock. This is necessary till a permanent solution for the supply of gas is evolved. This will also help our farmers in Tamil Nadu because they are facing an acute fertilizer shortage. Our State perspective and implementation plan is a part of the Tamil Nadu State Rural Livelihood Mission. The project cost was estimated at ₹3,296.97 crores for the seven years from 2012 to 2020. We have got only ₹135 crores and ₹84 crores for the first two financial years from the Centre. But,

the Centre's share is ₹2,472 crores for implementing this Mission. With the failure of the Centre to release the full share of funds, it is only the farmers who face financial crunch leading to crisis.

In Tamil Nadu, we have taken up many comprehensive measures to improve the lot of the rural people especially the agriculturists and agricultural workers. But, still, the farm sector has to face challenges in the form of not getting water for irrigation or not getting the subsidized fertilizers in time. Our Government of Tamil Nadu, guided by our Dr. Amma, has taken up with the Centre to amicably solve the river water sharing crisis and release of fertilizer quota along with positive interventions favouring agricultural sector in the form of credit facilities and fixing up minimum support price for the agricultural produce.

In 1950-51, the net cultivated area in the country was 119 million hectares. In 2010-11, even after a gap of 60 years, the cultivable areas have increased only up to 140 million hectares. At a time when scientific and technical advancements are available, the rise in cultivable areas must have increased further. The average growth rate of agricultural sector in 12th Plan period and the previous Plan period remains the same.

At this juncture, I would like to bring to the notice of the Union Government that the Grants-in-Aid for Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme is released fully. Most importantly, the Agriculture Insurance mechanism must be strengthened. I also urge upon the Centre to take up vigorously the National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture. It will provide opportunities for the State Governments to serve the people better. Tamil Nadu, as guided by our Makkal Muthalvar Dr. Amma, is taking up several measures to ensure that the shades of an agrarian crisis do not darken the bright Tamil Nadu. But, still, we need the Centre to be liberal with funds to Tamil Nadu. I urge upon the Union Government to evolve a long-term plan to overcome the agrarian crisis once and for all.

I would like to conclude by saying that let us not throw blame on mother nature every time.

**श्री राजपाल सिंह सैनी** (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने मुझे इस महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर बोलने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ। साथ ही मैं अपनी नेता बहन सुश्री मायावती जी का आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ, जिन्होंने मुझे इस लायक बनाया कि मैं आज सदन में बोल रहा हूँ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, देश में व्याप्त कृषि संकट पर आज चर्चा हो रही है और यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण विषय है। हमारे दोनों मंत्री किसान परिवार से हैं। भारत को कृषि प्रधान देश कहा जाता है और यह सच भी है, लेकिन एक दूसरी भावना भी है, जिसे हम नज़रअंदाज करते हैं। हम



[श्री राजपाल सिंह सैनी]

केवल उत्पादन की बात करते हैं, उत्पादन की ज्यादा चिंता करते हैं, लेकिन उत्पादन करने वाले के बारे में हम नहीं सोचते हैं, उसके सम्मान के बारे में नहीं सोचते हैं। महोदय, जब हिन्दुस्तान आजाद हुआ, तो किसान गर्व से कहता था कि मैं किसान हूँ। उसका पेशा सम्मान का था और किसान अपने बेटे को पढ़ाकर, अपने साथ खेती में ही लगाता था। यह लम्बा समय नहीं है, यह कोई लम्बी बात नहीं है, लेकिन आज स्थिति बिल्कुल बदल गई है। किसान अपने बेटे को पढ़ाकर खेती में लगाना पसंद नहीं करता है। वह उसको नौकरी करवाना पसंद करता है, चाहे वह नौकरी कैसे भी मिले और किसी भी प्रकार की हो। किसान को और उसके बेटे को पता है कि अब कृषि फायदे का कार्य नहीं है, इसलिए कृषि से उसका मोहभंग हो रहा है।

महोदय, सन् 1951 में भारत में 71 प्रतिशत किसान थे, लेकिन सन् 2011 में कृषि जनगणना के अनुसार किसानों की संख्या घटकर केवल 45.01 परसेंट बची है। हमारे किसान 26.09 परसेंट गायब हो चुके हैं। यह इस बात का प्रमाण कि किसान का मोहभंग खेती की तरफ से हो रहा है। यह क्यों हो रहा है, अभी मुझ से पहले बोलने वाले भाई श्री के.सी. त्यागी जी बता चुके हैं। महोदय, कभी जिसका दादा सौ एकड़ जमीन जोतता था, पचास एकड़ जमीन जोतता था, उसका पोता आज एक सीमांत किसान है और आज वह मजदूरी करने के लिए मजबूर है। उस वक्त जिसके पास एक छोटा उद्योग था, आज वह एक बहुत बड़ा उद्योगपति बन चुका है। यदि उसको अरबपति, खरबपति भी कह दें, तो कोई अतिशयोक्ति नहीं होगी। दोनों का मिलान कहां होगा? व्यापार घोड़े की चाल चल रहा है और खेती कछुवा चाल चल रही है।

महोदय, पहले गांव में 82.0 प्रतिशत लोग बसते थे। यह सन् 1951 की बात है और अब 2011 में 60.08 प्रतिशत लोग गांव में रह गए हैं। वे मजबूर हैं और खेती में कोई इन्टरेस्ट नहीं है। आज जमीन घट रही है, इसलिए वे गांव को छोड़-छोड़ कर शहरों में आ रहे हैं। कोई बेचारा रिक्शा चलाता है, कोई मजदूरी करता है। उनके पास घर नहीं हैं और वे पेड़ के नीचे रहते हैं तथा वहीं अपनी शादी कर लेते हैं। वे वहीं पर हनीमून मनाते हैं और वहीं बच्चा पैदा करते हैं। उनके घर पेड़ के नीचे हैं। उनके शहर में आने का यह दुष्परिणाम है।

महोदय, आज किसान दयनीय स्थिति में है और उसकी स्थिति को वे लोग नहीं जानते, जो उसके द्वारा तैयार की गई उपज का मूल्य लगाते हैं। अभी त्यागी जी बता रहे थे कि जो मूल्य आयोग का अध्यक्ष है, उसे पता ही नहीं है किसान क्या होता है? अध्यक्ष को क्या पता खेती क्या होती है और गन्ना कैसे पैदा होता है? उसको क्या पता कि गन्ना पैदा करने में कितनी मेहनत करनी पड़ती है। इसलिए जब तक यह अध्यक्ष किसान की फसल का मूल्य तय करेंगे, तक तक किसान का भला नहीं हो सकता। जब तक मूल्य तय होते समय धोती वाला नहीं बैठेगा, तब तक किसान को उसका लाभकारी मूल्य नहीं मिल सकता और उसकी स्थिति दयनीय बनी रहेगी। इसलिए मेरा सरकार से अनुरोध है, दोनों ही मंत्री किसान हैं। डा. संजीव कुमार बालियान जी, यहां बैठे हुए हैं। जब डा. संजीव कुमार बालियान जी को मंत्री बनाया गया, तो हमें उम्मीद जगी थी कि अब पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश के गन्ना किसान का भला होगा। उन्होंने प्रयास भी किया है और मैंने उन्हें गन्ने के भुगतान के लिए भागते हुए देखा भी है, वे नौजवान हैं। लेकिन कुछ नहीं हुआ और वही जस की तस स्थिति है और किसान को गन्ने का पेमेंट आज तक नहीं हुआ है। अभी त्यागी जी बता रहे थे कि 66,000 करोड़ रुपए बिना ब्याज के ऋण दे दिया और इस शर्त पर दिया कि तुम्हें



किसान को पेमेंट करनी है, लेकिन किसान की पेमेंट का एक पैसा नहीं दिया और दूसरे धंधे में लगा दिया। सरकार क्यों नहीं पूछती? वह तो सरकार के अधीन है और दुनिया भर की छूट दे दी गई। जो उन्होंने छूट मांगी, वह छूट दे दी गई। उसके बाद भी किसान को गन्ने का रेट नहीं मिल रहा है। आज भी किसान परेशान है। मेरे पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश में गन्ना पैदा होता है और गन्ने के किसान हैं। हम कितनी मेहनत करके गन्ना पैदा करते हैं, इसमें हमारा पूरा परिवार लगा रहता है। उसके बाद ही गन्ने की फसल पैदा होने में सफलता मिलती है। जब उसको रेट मिलता है, तो भुगतान होता नहीं है। अगर गरीब को शादी करनी होती है तो वह शादी नहीं कर पाता है। महोदय, मैं आपको एक सच्ची घटना बता रहा हूँ। मेरे गांव के एक किसान को अपनी बेटी की शादी करनी थी। वह पचास हजार रुपए लेकर घर गया। घर वालों ने पूछा कि ये पचास हजार रुपए कहां से लेकर आए हो, तो उसने कहा कि मैं कर्ज लेकर आया हूँ और उसने अपनी बेटी की शादी कर दी। वह कुछ दिनों बाद बीमार पड़ गया। जब बीमार पड़ गया, तो इलाज के लिए उसके पास पैसे नहीं थे, तो पता लगा कि बेटी की शादी के लिए जो पचास हजार रुपए लेकर आया था, वह अपनी किडनी बेचकर लाया था। कितने दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि इस देश का अन्नदाता, जिसको अर्थव्यवस्था की रीढ़ कहते हैं, उसकी यह दुर्दशा हो गई है कि किडनी बेचकर अपनी बेटी की शादी करनी पड़ रही है। माननीय मंत्री जी, इस पर सोचना होगा, आपको किसान के हित के लिए कुछ न कुछ करना होगा। आप यह अच्छी तरह से समझ लीजिए कि जब तक देश का किसान मजबूत नहीं होगा, तब तक देश मजबूत नहीं होगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... क्या कह रहे हैं?

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी.सिंह बदनौर) :** आप इधर एड्रेस कीजिए।

**श्री राजपाल सिंह सैनी :** अभी मेरे साथी चर्चा कर रहे थे कि उद्योगपति के पास चाहे जितना कर्ज हो, माननीय राम गोपाल यादव जी ने भी कहा कि अगर उद्योगपति के पास कर्जा है, तो भी फिर से कर्जा दिया जाता है, उसकी वसूली से कोई मतलब नहीं है। उसके पास सरकार जाती ही नहीं है, उसके पास तहसीलदार, एसडीएम जाता ही नहीं है, क्योंकि वह बड़ा उद्योगपति है, सरमायेदार है, कॉरपोरेटर है, लेकिन यदि किसान के पास किसी का दस हजार रुपये का कर्ज है, तो उसको उठाकर जेल में डाल दिया जाता है, उसको हिकारत की नजर से देखा जाता है। वह किसान, जो इतना अनाज पैदा करता है और पूरे हिन्दुस्तान को पालने का काम करता है, उसके साथ यह बर्ताव किया जाता है। जब तक हिन्दुस्तान में यह दोहरी नीति रहेगी, तब तक किसी का भला, किसान का भला हो नहीं सकता है।

किसान के सामने बड़ी-बड़ी समस्याएं आती हैं। बेचारा किसान परेशान है। मैं अपने क्षेत्र की बात कर रहा हूँ कि वहां रात में दो बजे बिजली आती है। अगर कड़ाके की सर्दी है, रात है, परंतु यदि रात में दो बजे बिजली आती है तो वह अपने परिवार के सदस्यों को खेत पर लेकर जाता है, अपना ट्यूबवेल चलाता है और सिंचाई करता है। उसकी पीड़ा को कौन समझेगा? इसको कितने लोग जानते हैं? क्या मूल्य आयोग के अध्यक्ष जानते हैं कि किसान रात में दो बजे जाकर ट्यूबवेल चलाता है? रात को दो बजे ट्यूबवेल चलाने का मतलब कड़ाके की ठंड में जाना है। क्या कोई जा सकता है? अगर हम एक गाड़ी वाले को दिन में आगरा लेकर जाएं, तो वह 2000 रुपये में जा सकता है, लेकिन अगर उसको रात में लेकर जाएंगे, तो वह 5000 रुपये मांगेगा। आप सोच सकते हैं कि इस तरह से किसान अपनी खेती करने के लिए कितना मजबूर है, इसलिए किसान के बारे में सोचना पड़ेगा। उसके सामने और भी परेशानियां आती हैं। जैसे दैविक आपदा है, जब उसकी फसल

[श्री राजपाल सिंह सैनी]

तैयार होती है, तो कभी ओला पड़ जाता है, कभी बाढ़ आ जाती है, कभी सूखा पड़ जाता है, लेकिन उसकी फसल की क्षतिपूर्ति के लिए मूल्य तय है। मैंने देखा है सरकार पच्चीस रुपये का चैक दे देती है, पंद्रह रुपये का, तेरह रुपये का चैक दे देती है। किसान इसको लेकर कहाँ जाए? यह मज़ाक नहीं तो और क्या है? बैंक वह जा नहीं सकता, उसके साथ मज़ाक किया जाता है।

और भी अन्य कई समस्याएँ हैं। यहां जो मेरे साथी किसान हैं, वे तो समस्याएँ जानते ही होंगे, लेकिन जो नहीं हैं, उन बेचारों को क्या पता कि हिन्दुस्तान में नीलगाय भी है, जंगली सूअर भी है और ये किसान के दुश्मन हैं। ये किसान की खड़ी फसल को नष्ट कर देते हैं। उनके लिए कोई मुआवजा नहीं है, उस पर कोई ध्यान नहीं देता है। इन सब बातों पर ध्यान देना चाहिए। ये छोटी-छोटी बातें हैं, लेकिन व्यावहारिक बातें हैं। ये व्यावहारिक बातें हैं, ये आंकड़े नहीं हैं, इसलिए किसान को सभी सुविधाएँ देनी पड़ेंगी। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं अभी बोलूंगा, मैं बिल्कुल नहीं मानूंगा। आप इन बैंकबैचर्स को देखकर घंटी बजाते हैं, लेकिन जो अंग्रेजी में बोलते हैं, उनके लिए पूरा टाइम है। आनन्द शर्मा जी यहां नहीं हैं, सीतारमण जी भी नहीं हैं, कल डब्ल्यूटीओ पर बात हो रही थी ...**(व्यवधान)**... त्यागी जी, मैं बोलूंगा कि कल डब्ल्यूटीओ पर बात हो रही थी। चूंकि आनन्द शर्मा जी, क्योंकि पहले वाणिज्य मंत्री हैं, सीतारमण जी अब हैं - मैं तो जब किसान का नाम आता था, फॉर्मर का नाम आता था, तो ईयरफोन कान पर लगा लेता था, उनको सुनता था, और हमें कुछ पता नहीं है। त्यागी जी किसान के लिए बहस कर रहे थे और जब वे फॉर्म बोलती थीं, तो मैं तुरंत कान पर लगा लेता था कि किसान संबंधित कोई बात है, इसलिए अंग्रेजी बोलने वालों को पूरा टाइम देते हैं और हम बेचारे हिन्दी बोलने वाले पिछड़ रहे हैं। हिन्दुस्तान तो हिन्दी वालों का देश है।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी.सिंह बदनौर) :** हिन्दी का महत्व हर वक्त रहेगा। आप फिक्र मत कीजिए, बोलिए।

**श्री राजपाल सिंह सैनी :** मान्यवर, सुनिए। दिग्विजय साहब, मैं आप लोगों से कहता हूँ, कि अगर आज हिन्दुस्तान में नरेंद्र मोदी जी की सरकार बनी है तो हिन्दी बोलकर बनी है। वे कहीं भी जाते हैं, हिन्दी बोलते हैं। उन्होंने लोगों के दिल जीतने का काम किया या बेवकूफ बनाने का काम किया जो अपनी सरकार बनाकर ले गए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हटाएंगे हिन्दी वाले। आप सही कह रहे हैं यदि मोदी हट सकते हैं, तो दिग्विजय सिंह जी हिन्दी से हट सकते हैं, इसलिए अंग्रेजी बोलना छोड़ो, हिन्दी बोलो। हिन्दी बोलोगे तो हटा सकते हैं, वरना हट नहीं सकते हैं। उद्योग लगाने के लिए ...**(समय की घंटी)**... मैं जरूर बोलूंगा, आप घंटी बजाते रहोगे, मैं फिर भी बोलूंगा, उद्योग लगाने के लिए ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर) :** ये लोग आपका टाइम ले रहे हैं। आपको पता ही नहीं है कि ये लोग आपका टाइम ले रहे हैं।

**श्री राजपाल सिंह सैनी :** मैं पढ़ देता हूँ। मैं बस एक मिनट में अपनी बात कह देता हूँ। किसान की उपजाऊ जमीन को उद्योगपति उद्योग लगाने के लिए सस्ते दाम पर अपने नाम करा लेते हैं, लेकिन वे उस पर उद्योग नहीं लगाते और जमीन वर्षों तक खाली पड़ी रहती है, फिर उसकी नोड्यत चेंज करा कर, उसकी श्रेणी चेंज करा कर ऊँचे दाम पर बाजार में बेच देते हैं,

जिसका पूरा लाभ उद्योगपति उठाते हैं। मेरा सुझाव है कि उद्योग लगाने के लिए उद्योगपतियों को बंजर या पथरीली जमीन देनी चाहिए, जिससे वहां का विकास भी होगा और किसान की उपजाऊ जमीन बचेगी। ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

महोदय, देश में 751 कृषि विकास केंद्र हैं, जो किसानों को समय-समय पर वैज्ञानिक तरीके से खेती करने की ट्रेनिंग देने का काम करते हैं, लेकिन न तो उनके पास जमीन है, न साधन हैं, न उपकरण हैं, उनके पास कुछ भी नहीं है। उन्हें पूरी तरह मजबूत करना पड़ेगा, तब किसानों का भला होगा। ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर) :** थैंक्यू। श्री के.एन. बालगोपाल।

**श्री राजपाल सिंह सैनी :** सर, मैं बस एक मिनट मैं कनक्लूड कर रहा हूँ। मैं अपनी बात खत्म कर रहा हूँ।

महोदय, अगर खेती को बचाना है, तो खेती के प्रति किसान का लगाव बढ़ाना होगा और हमें नई-नई तकनीक पर कृषि को लाना होगा। त्यागी जी, इजराइल की तर्ज पर खेती करनी होगी, ड्रिप इरिगेशन लानी होगी और किसान को पूर्णतः अनुदान देकर नई तकनीक का उपयोग करते हुए किसान का लगाव कृषि की ओर बढ़ाना होगा और किसान को उसकी उपज का लाभकारी मूल्य समय पर देना होगा।

**(श्री उपसभापति पीठासीन हुए)**

अंत में मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करने से पहले सरकार से अनुरोध करूँगा कि आपने चुनाव से पहले जो वादे किए थे, माननीय मंत्री राधा मोहन सिंह जी, भाई संजीव कुमार बालियान जी, आपने और आपके नेता ने जो भरी सभाओं में हमारे यहां भी गए थे और कहा था कि किसानों, मेरी पूरी सरकार बनवाओ।

**श्री उपसभापति :** आप समाप्त कीजिए।

**श्री राजपाल सिंह सैनी :** उपसभापति जी, आप आ गए हैं, तो मैं थोड़ा सा बोलूँगा। मैं एक मिनट में अपनी बात खत्म कर रहा हूँ। हमारे सम्मानित प्रधान मंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी जी हमारे यहां भी गए थे और उन्होंने भरी सभा में कहा था कि किसानों, मेरी बहुमत की सरकार बनवा दो, मैं 100 दिन में तुम्हारी जेबें भर दूँगा, तुम्हारी पेमेंट करा दूँगा। मान्यवर, 200 दिन हो चुके हैं, लेकिन किसी किसान की जेब में एक रुपया नहीं गया है, उनकी जेबें खाली हैं, वे रो रहे हैं। माननीय राधा मोहन सिंह जी, भाई संजीव कुमार बालियान जी, जो वादे आपने किए थे, आप उनको पूरा कर दीजिए और किसानों की दयनीय स्थिति को देखते हुए चुनाव में किए हुए सभी वादों को पूरा करके किसानों के साथ इंसाफ करिए। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

**श्री भूपिंदर सिंह :** डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, भारत एक कृषि प्रधान देश है, यह सुन-सुन कर कान पक गए हैं, थक गए हैं। जब हम बाहर जाते हैं, तो किसान सवाल पूछता है कि जब आप लोग वोट लेने के लिए आते हैं, तब तो बहुत बड़े-बड़े वादे करते हैं, हम आपकी सरकार भी बना देते हैं, लेकिन उसके बाद अगर किसी के ऊपर आपकी लाठी चलती है, तो वह केवल किसान के ऊपर चलती है। यह कृषि प्रधान देश, डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, it has become a slogan, there is no

[श्री भूपिंदर सिंह]

conviction. Let us accept this reality. अपनी छाती पर हाथ रख कर हम सब यहां एक बार सोचें कि आज अगर 80 प्रतिशत किसान सिक हैं, बीमार हैं, तो यह देश कैसे स्वास्थ्यवान हो सकता है, हिन्दुस्तान कैसे विश्व में बड़ा हो सकता है और स्वास्थ्यवान देश हो सकता है? आप यह फार्मूला मुझे बताइए। कौन बताएगा कि जिस देश का किसान, जिस देश की 80 प्रतिशत जनसंख्या सिक हो, बीमार हो, जो रात को सो नहीं पाता है, सुबह क्या करूंगा, सोच नहीं पाता है, तो वह देश कैसे खुशहाल और हरियाला हो सकता है? मैं आपके माध्यम से प्रधान मंत्री जी और मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करूंगा कि आज उन्हें यहां आकर एक शब्द बोलना चाहिए कि आपने जो वादा किया कि किसान जितना खर्च करता है, आप उसका कास्ट प्लस 50 प्रतिशत भाग देंगे, यह आप कह रहे हैं। जैसा त्यागी जी ने भी बताया, हम सब पिछले दिनों से बताते आ रहे हैं, आप मिनिमम सपोर्ट प्राइस तय करते समय किसान को क्यों नहीं बुलाते कि वह कितना खर्च करता है? कहा गया है कि आज हमारे जो कृषि मंत्री हैं, वे भी एक किसान परिवार से हैं। हम सब, जो यहां आए हैं, उनमें से कोई यह कह नहीं सकता कि मेरे बाप-दादा किसान नहीं थे, कोई ऐसा नहीं कह सकता कि अगर मेरे फादर किसान नहीं थे, तो मेरे ग्रैंडफादर जरूर किसान थे, अगर वे भी नहीं तो, उनके पिता जी जरूर किसान थे। इस लोकतंत्र की व्यवस्था में हम लोग, चाहे राज्य सभा में हो, लोक सभा में हो या राज्यों की विधान सभाओं में हो, उसी के पैसे से आज यहां पर बात कर रहे हैं, लेकिन लोकतंत्र की सबसे बड़ी अदालत है, हम सिर्फ उनकी बात करके और चिल्ला करके चले जाते हैं।

यहां पर राज्य सभा के प्रक्रिया तथा कार्य-संचालन के नियम 176 में शॉर्ट ड्यूरेशन डिस्कशन लाने का मतलब क्या होता है? इसका मतलब होता है कि at the end of the day, सरकार कुछ तो स्वीकार करे। मैं जानता हूं, बाहर लॉबी में सरकार सब कुछ स्वीकार करती है, लेकिन यहां पर बोलने में उसे तकलीफ होती है। आप इस सिस्टम को परिवर्तित कीजिए। सरकार या मंत्रीगण, जो लोग भी आज पब्लिक लाइफ में हैं, आप विश्वास कीजिए कि अगर हम सच्चाई कहते हैं तो लोग उसकी सराहना करते हैं। किसान आपकी फोटो लगाकर उसकी पूजा करेगा।

मुझे दुःख से कहना पड़ेगा, मंत्री महोदय, अगर आज आपका जवाब मज़बूत न रहा, तो कल सुबह जब न्यूज आएगी कि कुछ किसानों ने आत्महत्या कर ली, तब उसकी जवाबदेही आपकी होगी। हमारा संविधान कहता है, 'Every individual is the property of the State.' संविधान में हमने यह कसम खाई है कि एक आदमी को भी हम मरने नहीं देंगे। अगर एक भी आदमी की जान जाती है, तो वह संविधान के ऊपर एक बहुत बड़ा आघात होता है। इस पर आपको विचार करना चाहिए।

सर, मैं कुछ प्वाइंट्स आपके सामने रखना चाहूंगा। पहली बात मैं इंश्योरेंस के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं। अगर कहीं पर हमारा स्कूटर, मोटरसाइकिल या गाड़ी कहीं पर लग जाते हैं, तो साथ के साथ इंश्योरेंस का चेक हमें मिल जाता है। लेकिन किसान तीन-तीन साल, चार-चार साल तक National Insurance Scheme में पैसा जमा करवाता है, उसको क्या मिलता है? मंत्री महोदय, आप ज़रा Life Insurance के Premier Institution से कह कर किसानों के लिए इंश्योरेंस पॉलिसी को भी liberalize करवाइए। हम सोच रहे हैं कि इसके लिए हम बाहर से और कंपनीज़ लाकर लगाएंगे। आप Insurance policy के ऊपर पुनर्विचार कीजिए। किसान रोता रह जाता है, उसकी कोई सुनवाई नहीं होती है। बैंकों में वह इंस्टॉलमेंट का पैसा भरता रह जाता है, लेकिन उसके

बदले में उसे क्या मिलता है? पिछली बार भी मैंने आपसे निवेदन किया था कि जिन राज्यों में राज्य सरकारें किसान को Energy Sector में सब्सिडी दे रही हैं, उन राज्यों को केंद्र सरकार सपोर्ट करे। जो राज्य उनको सब्सिडी देते हैं, केंद्र सरकार उन राज्यों को 50% सपोर्ट अपनी तरफ से करे। किसानों के लिए एनर्जी फ्री की जाए।

आज मैं यहां पर एक बात और कहना चाहूंगा। यहां पूर्व मुख्यमंत्री श्री दिग्विजय सिंह जी भी बैठे हुए हैं, जो कांग्रेस पार्टी के सदस्य हैं। यूपीए की सरकार ने क्या किया, यह बात उन्होंने बताई। ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You are left with only one more minute. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Sir, today, it has been allotted four hours. So, please allow me for ten minutes. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; no. That is why you have been allotted only six minutes. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: No, Sir. At least give me eight minutes. Please allow me, Sir. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Only six minutes. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Please do not say no. ...**(Interruptions)**... Everybody has spoken for a longer time. So, please allow me too. ...**(Interruptions)**...

**श्री भूपिंदर सिंह :** सर, यूपीए की सरकार ने बताया कि हमने ये ये काम किए हैं। ऐसा नहीं कहा जा सकता कि 60 साल में इस देश में किसी ने कुछ किया ही नहीं। हम इस बात को स्वीकार करें कि देश में जब भी, जो भी सत्ता में आया है, उसने कुछ न कुछ किया ही है। लेकिन आज आपको जो मैंडेट मिला है, उसके लिए आपने कहा है कि हम ऐसा कुछ करके दिखाएंगे और इतने अच्छे दिन आएंगे, जितने आज तक कभी नहीं आए थे। वे अच्छे दिन क्या हैं? मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर किसान के लिए अच्छे दिन नहीं आए, तो देश के लिए अच्छे दिन आ ही नहीं सकते, इसमें कोई दो राय नहीं हो सकती हैं।

सर, मैं आपसे पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या आप कोई ऐसा ऐक्ट लाएंगे कि अगर कोई Minimum Support Price से कम में distress sale करता हो, तो उसको जेल के अन्दर भेजा जाए और उसकी बेल भी न हो। आप ऐसा ऐक्ट क्यों नहीं ला रहे हैं? तो मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूंगा, हालांकि आज वे यहां पर नहीं हैं, अगर आप अच्छे दिन लाना चाहते हैं, अगर आप इस देश के किसानों के चैम्पियन बनना चाहते हैं, उनकी रखवाली करना चाहते हैं तो bring a Bill. हर रोज़ आप कोई न कोई बिल ला रहे हैं, किसानों के लिए भी एक ऐसा ही बिल लाया जाए।

सर, मुझे कोई समझाए कि Minimum Support Price का क्या मतलब होता है? किसान को अगर Minimum Support Price से एक पैसा भी कम दिया गया, तो उसके लिए जेल होनी चाहिए और उसकी कोई बेल भी नहीं होनी चाहिए। आज ऐसी ही किसी व्यवस्था की जरूरत है।

[श्री भूपिंदर सिंह]

आज ओडिशा में किसान कॉटन के लिए परेशान हैं। आप जानते हैं कि ओडिशा में हुदहुद आया जिससे वहां के डिस्ट्रिक्ट कालाहांडी, बालानगीर इत्यादि में खेती का बहुत नुकसान हुआ। वहां पर कॉटन पैदा करने वाले किसान परेशान हैं। आप चीन गए, प्रधान मंत्री ने चीन से क्या बात की, हमें नहीं मालूम, लेकिन आज ऐसी क्या बात हो गई कि चीन ने हमारा कॉटन लेने से मना कर दिया? यहां पर long staples की जो कॉटन है, उसकी बात की जाती है। The best cotton growers are there in my district, that is, Kalahandi, which is a drought-prone area. Because of black soil,

ओडिशा में सबसे अच्छा कॉटन लॉग स्टेपल कॉटन होता है। एक किसान वहां जितना खर्चा करता है, उतना भी उसको नहीं मिलता है। मैं टेक्सटाइल मिनिस्टर से कह रहा था कि कॉटन कॉरपोरेशन ऑफ इंडिया पूरा कॉटन मेरे राज्य से खरीदे, क्योंकि जो मिनिमम सपोर्ट प्राइस 4,050 है, उतने में कोई प्राइवेट इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट या कोई भी कपास खरीदने के लिए राजी नहीं है। वे किसान दिल्ली तक नहीं आ सकते, क्योंकि उनके पास उतना पैसा नहीं है, तो उन्होंने हमें अपनी आवाज़ यहां आपके सामने रखने के लिए भेजा है। तो मंत्री महोदय, आप उनके लिए कम से कम कुछ तो दर्द दिखाइए।

सर, इसके साथ ही, मैं आपसे यह निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि आज चाइना से जो इसे बंद कर दिया है, तो चीन के साथ हमारा क्या एग्रीमेंट था? उसके अलावा वहां हुदहुद से नुकसान हुआ। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... यहां शरद पवार जी नहीं हैं। वे अभी हॉस्पिटल में हैं। I wish him कि वे जल्दी ठीक हों।

**श्री उपसभापति :** Okay. Now, please conclude.

**श्री भूपिंदर सिंह :** सर, मैं कनक्लूड कर रहा हूँ। सर, यूपीए सरकार में, छत्तीसगढ़, झारखंड और ओडिशा ऐसे प्रांत हैं, जहां हम धान की उपज सबसे ज्यादा करते हैं, सबसे ज्यादा चावल देते हैं। सर, हुदहुद के कारण आज धान का जो कलर चेंज हुआ ...**(समय की घंटी)**... उस कलर चेंज वाले धान को एफसीआई खरीदे। आप उसके लिए व्यवस्था कीजिए।

**श्री उपसभापति :** हो गया।

**श्री भूपिंदर सिंह :** सर, आज जो 300 रुपये की बात कही गई है, उनको बोनस देने की बात, वह बोनस आप उस सरकार को नहीं देना चाहते। लेकिन, कम से कम इनपुट सब्सिडी कॉटन ग्राउंस के लिए, मेज के लिए और जो किसान आज पीछे हो गया है ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay.

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Sir, you are also a farmer. You are having rubber plantations. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no.

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Sir, we are proud of rubber cultivation in Kerala.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): How many acres of land do you have, Sir?

4.00 P.M.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am having only one acre of rubber plantation.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, how many rubber trees do you have?  
..(Interruptions)..

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: That is sufficient for your livelihood, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. ..(Interruptions)... With whatever is available, I live happily. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Sir, you are a marginal farmer. ..(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Correct. I am a marginal farmer.

श्री भूपिंदर सिंह : तो मार्जिनल फार्मर के लिए यह सरकार कुछ सोचे । ...**(समय की घंटी)**... मार्जिनल फार्मर को भी बचाने की कोशिश की जाए । उसके लिए जो उपाय है, इसको कैसे किया जाए? Sir, sense of the House will be with me. I appeal, let the Government come forward, rising above politics, above rajniti, एक मानवीय नीति, एक कृषि नीति । ...**(समय की घंटी)**... किसानों के लिए एक बिल लाइए ...**(व्यवधान)**... और जो मिनिमम सपोर्ट प्राइस से कम में खरीद करते हैं, ...**(व्यवधान)**... उनको जेल भेजने की व्यवस्था कीजिए । थैंक यू ।

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL (Kerala): Sir, I wish to place before you some of our serious concerns regarding the acute agrarian crisis and conditions of peasantry in the country and seek immediate steps for overcoming the bleak scenario. Sir, the decision to take this subject for discussion itself shows the seriousness of the issue. The unprecedented crisis has put farmers in acute distress and it is manifested in unfortunate escalation of farmer suicides. Sir, according to independent estimates, in Telangana alone, during the six months period preceding 26th November, over 430 farmers committed suicide. Vidarbha and Marathwada in Maharashtra have also reported an increase in farmer suicides, with over 120 farmers committing suicides in November alone. In West Bengal, there are reports of even paddy farmers committing suicide, which is unprecedented. Sir, the agrarian crisis has not spared any State. Even a State like Punjab has seen an increase in suicides due to indebtedness. The crash in prices of many major crops and absence of any price stabilisation effort or support mechanism is only likely to further worsen the situation. Now, this has extended to plantation sector in a serious way. We had a discussion about rubber yesterday.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA) *in the Chair*]

Again, there is a notice for Short Duration Discussion on agrarian crisis. Sir, I know that plantation crops do not come under the Ministry of Agriculture. But, plantations like rubber, jute, tea, coffee, etc. should come under the Ministry of

[Shri K.N. Balagopal]

Agriculture. Mr. Minister, I am saying that plantation crops should also come under the Ministry of Agriculture. Presently, plantation crops are not under the Ministry of Agriculture. There is a serious crisis in rubber plantations. Same is the case with jute. We discussed about this in the last week. It is a very serious situation, Sir. The rubber farmers are losing about ₹13,000 crores per year. It is because we are producing 9 lakh tonnes of rubber every year. There is an average price fall of ₹150 per kilo. Just now our hon. Deputy Chairman was saying that 'I am a farmer of only 1 acre of rubber estate.' As per the estimate of Rubber Board, one acre rubber plantation will produce 700 kilo rubber annually. Based on the previous price, which means 700x240, its value was around ₹2 lakhs. But now the rubber price per kilo has been reduced by ₹150, which means a farmer with one acre of land is losing 1 lakh rupees every year. That means he cannot survive with the rubber farming. So, there is a serious situation about rubber, a serious situation about tea, about jute and also about all other plantation crops. That is why I am requesting the hon. Minister and the Government to also take the plantation sector under the Agriculture Ministry and give subsidies. Now many of the subsidies are not available for the plantation sector. That is why I am adding this point here.

Sir, the stated objective of the Government's price policy for agricultural produce is to ensure remunerative prices to the farmers for their produce and thereby to encourage higher investment and production. Here also, in reality, leave alone getting remunerative prices, the farmers are not even able to realize the cost of cultivation rendering agriculture unviable. Actually, no remunerative price is there.

Sir, we have the recommendations of the Swaminathan Commission. Prof. Swaminathan was a Member of this House. We know that he is an expert on agriculture sector. A Commission was appointed under his chairmanship. His recommendation was that 50 per cent over and above the cost of production should be given to the farmers as the base price. But, unfortunately, we are not giving it. Earlier, the UPA Government had come out with some formula of fixing the MSP. They used to increase the MSP by ₹50 per quintal annually for wheat and paddy. Now the NDA Government is also practising the same thing. They are also increasing MSP by ₹50 per quintal for wheat and paddy. So, both the UPA Government and the NDA Government are not supporting the interest of the farmers. This is the situation in the country. So, we have to change that habit.

Sir, now I come to another area, *i.e.*, the Ministry of Consumer Affairs. A new phenomenon has emerged after the Bali discussion and the discussion on the Trade Facilitation Agreement. The Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution



has issued a letter to States – to all the States which are procuring the wheat, rice and other things – regarding change in policy of procurement for the Central pool. This direction will dismantle even the present weak public procurement as well as the price support system for Indian farmers. The letter clearly takes a position against States giving bonus over and above the Minimum Support Price. At present, the States like Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Andhra, even Bengal, and some other States like Punjab are giving some bonus to the farmers over and above the MSP. But as per the Central Government's direction, the Consumer Affairs Ministry is directing the State Governments not to give the extra bonus price to the farmers. This will affect the market and farmers in a serious way.

Sir, neo-liberal policies are the backbone of all these kind of policies. So, not only the agriculture in a particular area, but all areas are also affected because of these policies. Sir, take the case of sugarcane farmers. In majority of North India, sugarcane farmers are there. Sugarcane farmers in India are facing acute distress and thousands of crores of arrears are due from sugar mills to the poor famers. The U.P. farmers had a very big agitation recently. More than ₹4000 crores is the amount of arrears due to the farmers. This is as per the statistics published in a newspaper. The Government has doled out further benefits to the sugar lobby without any concrete action by them to clear the arrears. One statement says that it is 110 billion rupees. This is an astonishing figure. This is the amount which the Government has to give to the farmers. Here also, the issue is related with providing Minimum Support Price to the sugarcane farmers.

Sir, jute farmers in India are also in dire straits as the Government policy of allowing plastic bags has sharply curtailed the demand for jute bags, and also the MSP is very low. There was a big agitation in the Session itself on this issue. That is why we witnessed a big agitation from MPs regarding the MSP given to jute farmers. Sir, another area that I wish to talk about is our cattle. This too comes under the Ministry. Thousands of cattle died in the States of Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra due to a suspected outbreak of the dreaded Foot-and-Mouth disease. Thousands of cattle in Tamil Nadu died due to the Foot-and-Mouth disease. It happened in Kerala and Karnataka too. A cow costs anywhere between ₹50,000 to ₹60,000 and in some cases, even one lakh rupees. Many of them are dying. There is no proper insurance policy in place. There is no policy to give monetary support or insurance to the farmers. This is an area that needs attention. Recently, we had the bird flu or the avian flu. It happened in Kerala. Earlier, when I spoke about Namakkal, our Tamil Nadu friends raised their voices saying that it was not Namakkal. But now it has been found that Namakkal is also affected. I am for protecting the interest of the farmers. Now, the avian flu is affecting the birds, but there is no insurance mechanism

[Shri K.N. Balagopal]

and no mechanism with the Agriculture Ministry to protect them. This aspect also needs to be considered.

Sir, I would make just one or two points more. Giving the MSP, avoiding the middlemen and constructing more godowns, especially refrigerated godowns, are very important for protecting the farmers' interest. Sir, an alteration in the situation of persistent agrarian crisis is possible only if the farmers are assured of truly fair and remunerative prices. Immediate steps to reign in cost of output and provide them at subsidized rates are also necessary.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Thank you, Mr. Balagopal.

SHRI K. N. BALAGOPAL: Sir, I would speak just two-three lines more.

Sir, input prices must be regulated and fertilizer prices must be frozen at pre-nutrient-based subsidy. Increase in fertilizers prices is a very serious issue. There, we need to give some subsidy.

Sir, a comprehensive social security scheme for agricultural workers and strengthening of the MNREGA is also required. Free Trade Agreements and trade liberalization measures must not be implemented. Dumping of cheap agricultural produce from other countries must be disallowed.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Thank you, Mr. Balagopal.

SHRI K. N. BALAGOPAL: Sir, this is an important point. I would be stopping with this sentence.

All trade negotiations must be transparent and the Parliament as well the States must be taken into confidence. Even yesterday we had put a question to the hon. Minister, Shrimati Nirmala Sitharaman, about the latest trade agreements. We are in the dark about the trade agreements. So, there were trade agreements about import policies and now, a Free Trade Agreement with the European Union is coming.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Just make the point.

SHRI K. N. BALAGOPAL: Sir, all this must be informed and discussed in the Parliament.

I have put forth my points. I thank you for giving me one minute additional time. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Thank you, Mr. Balagopal. Now, Shrimati Gundu Sudharani.

SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI (Telangana): Sir, we are an agrarian country and more than 60 per cent of our people depend on agriculture and its allied activities. This is not for the first time that we are discussing about the issue relating to farmers. We have been, almost in every Session of the House, discussing agriculture in one form or the other. This shows the significance and importance that we attach to our farming and farmers to address their problems.

Since I have limited time, let me concentrate my observations to the State of Telangana. We are a new born baby of Mother India and we are one of the unfortunate States where in spite of having the Jeeva Nadulu of Krishna and Godavari, the State is facing agrarian crisis year-after-year, resulting in suicides by farmers in large numbers. The reasons for agrarian crisis are many, but the main reasons are low rainfall, poorly irrigated regions, consistent failure of the Government to supply power to farmers for at least seven hours a day, non-availability of seeds and fertilizers in time and increase of debt burden on farmers.

Sir, I would cite one or two examples which would make it clear where we stand. If you look at the gross irrigated area, it stood at 32 lakh hectares in 2013-14 and the net irrigated area was 22 lakh hectares during the same period. So, there is a gap of 10 lakh hectares. As farmers of Telangana are dependent on rainfall for irrigation, and with this year's not so encouraging rainfall, as usual, farmers depended on borewells for water. That too failed due to failure of the Telangana State Government to supply power. This results in nearly 600 suicides by farmers in the State. In Telangana, in the Chief Minister's constituency, there were 98 suicides. The Government of India, to address this kind of problems in States like Telangana, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, etc., constituted a Task Force under the Chairmanship of Shri Nara Chandrababu Naidu on Micro Irrigation which submitted its Report in 2004 after a thorough and detailed study of Israel and other models for optimum utilisation of water through micro irrigation. The Task Force identified 70 million hectares of potential area to bring under micro irrigation. But, so far, we have not achieved even 5 million hectares of potential area even after 10 years of implementation of the Report. So, I request the hon. Minister to implement this report in all districts of Telangana and in other States.

The second part of agrarian crisis is due to non-availability of remunerative prices. Farmer, after passing through the above phases, produces something, be it paddy or cotton or maize or anything. When he brings his produce to market, he is not getting the MSP. For example, cotton is extensively produced in Warangal, Nalgonda, Karimnagar, Khammam and Adilabad districts. This year there is a good crop. But the Government is not giving farmers remunerative price. The Government has fixed

[Shrimati Gundu Sudharani]

₹4,050 as MSP for Grade-1 cotton, but I can say with full sense of responsibility that no farmer in my State has got more than ₹3,700. Secondly, the CCI has been requested to open up more and more centres, but not enough centres have been opened. Coupled with this, the decision of Chinese Government to substantially reduce cotton imports from India has fallen on farmers like a bolt from the blue. So, all that I want is that the Government should implement the recommendations made by Swaminathan Commission that MSP should be fixed at the cost price plus 50 per cent.

Sir, agricultural credit is one more reason behind the agrarian crisis in Telangana. There is no doubt that agricultural credit in Telangana has gone up to ₹39,619 crores in 2013-14. But the situation on the ground is different. The present Government has promised in its manifesto that it will waive off all the loans taken by farmers up to ₹1 lakh. With this, only ₹11,200 crores agricultural credit is going to be waived. The State Government has dragged implementation of its promise, which has resulted in banks refusing to give fresh loans for new crops. This has really cornered the farmers and they have left with no other option but to go to moneylenders to take loan at exorbitant rate. When they failed to repay loan and when pressure mounted from moneylenders, many farmers committed suicide. They are having small holdings of 2 or 3 acres and there are also leaseholders who have committed suicide.

Sir, one thing I want to say. भारत देश में किसान को अन्नदाता मानते हैं। मगर आज की परिस्थिति ऐसी है कि तेलंगाना में अन्नदाता को ही खाने के लिए अन्न की कमी है।

So, I urge the hon. Minister to kindly pay more attention to Telangana which is really in need of your financial and other help to save it from the current agrarian crisis. Thank you.

**डा. अशोक एस. गांगुली** (नाम-निर्देशित) : सर, हिन्दी भाषी भाइयों को मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि यह विषय इतना महत्वपूर्ण है कि बंगाल का होने के नाते मैं हिन्दी में बोलूँ तो दो-चार प्वाइंट मिस हो जाएंगे। उसके लिए आप माफ़ कीजिएगा। मैं अंग्रेजी में जरा दो-चार बातें करना चाहता हूँ।

Hon. Vice-Chairman, Sir, and hon. Minister, agriculture is the biggest Indian story, but it faces some natural and technological crisis. And I want to spend two or three minutes in enumerating some of the issues. The farmers of India are the invisible defenders of this nation. We never look at them as the defenders of this nation. We must look after their interests because that is the way we can look after our own interests. The farmers include not only the land owners; farmers are also the farm labourers, whose numbers are far more large. I belong to Maharashtra and it is a very sad case that out of the 301 farmers, who have committed suicide this year, the

highest number is from Maharashtra, that is, 204. Sir, 124 farmers have committed suicide in Marathwada and Vidharbha in November alone. The Chief Minister, Mr. Fadnavis, has notified a drought-like condition in 19,000 villages in Maharashtra out of the total 39,000 villages.

Now, the points I want to make are very simple. First of all, I don't think that Minimum Support Price is a favour to the farmers. It is their legitimate due, and we must never treat it as a favour being done to the farmers by increasing and showing them that we are doing some favour to them.

The second thing, that I wish to point out, is that the Agriculture Produce Marketing Corporations are possibly one of the biggest stumbling blocks for the producers of fruit and vegetables. India is the second largest producer of fruit and vegetables in the world. Yet, because of the absence of cold-storage and cold-chain, 40 million tonnes of fruit and vegetables are wasted every year through spoilage. And, there is a great political debate whether we should allow Foreign Direct Investment or not. I am neither for nor against Foreign Direct Investment. I request the hon. Minister of Agriculture, through you, Sir, to please go and look at the data of FDI on the ground in three countries. Look at the data of FDI on the ground in China, Indonesia and Malaysia, where none of the small traders have been affected due to FDI. As a matter of fact, business has gone up as a result of organised trade, whether domestic or foreign, making investment in collection, distribution and storage.

Sir, the biggest challenge that we are facing today is the uncertainty of climate change and global warming. Therefore, one of the major issues that all our farmer friends must know is that ISRO weather satellites are providing micro-area short-term forecast to the farmers in order to overcome the uncertainties of the weather. Sir, through you, I request the Agriculture Minister to kindly encourage and invest more in short-term weather forecasting, which is going to be far more important to the farmers than even some of the chemicals or fertilizers and hybrid seeds in some cases because if you cannot sow on time and if you cannot reap in time, everything else falls by the wayside.

Finally, I wish to say that one of the biggest dangers facing India is the rapidly-depleting ground water table and the poisoning of the ground water. Technology for rejuvenation of ground water, whether in Punjab, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka or in Tamil Nadu, requires major investment. I request the hon. Minister of Agriculture to kindly look at this very serious issue. Thank you, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Now, Dr. K.P. Ramalingam to speak in Tamil.

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, at present, there is a deep agrarian crisis in our country. We discuss this issue every year in this august House, but we have not yet devised a definite plan for its solution. This is a very deep crisis. To earn money, there are thousands and thousands of industries in our nation, but to earn food, the only way is agriculture. But, now, the agriculture is in deep crisis.

Sir, I would like to speak from my heart. So, I would like to speak in my mother-tongue – Tamil.

\*Hon'ble Vice Chairman Sir,

“What is the resource that is lacking in this country,  
Why should we solicit abroad,”

This axiom suits more to the agricultural sector than to any other sector in our country. What are the necessities for agriculture? Land, water, fertilizer, and proper procurement price for the harvest produced are the need of the time. In our country, cultivable land is present in abundance. There is no shortage of agricultural land. Some agricultural land is being used to build concrete buildings and industries. This is one side of the scenario. For fertile agricultural land, organic manure is sufficient. If we pay proper attention to animal husbandry, we can get sufficient manure. We should establish a new institution to be known as—Indian Council of Veterinary Research' (ICVR) in the lines of Indian council of Agricultural Research (ICAR). Through this ICVR, we should enhance the development of animal husbandry. The department of animal husbandry has to be modernized. The country is facing severe crisis with respect to fertilizers. The issues with regard to shortage of fertilizers and urea have been discussed in this House.

Now the country is going towards micro irrigation, which needs liquid fertilizers. We have to import liquid fertilizers from abroad. But subsidy is not given to imported liquid fertilizers. More facilities and subsidies have to be given for the production of liquid fertilizers in India. Efforts have to be made to produce liquid fertilizers indigenously.

The greatest factor which causes agrarian crisis in our country is water shortage. How should we find solution to this crisis? There are hundreds of rivers in India. That is why I said that no resource is lacking in our country. We have many rivers such as Indus, Ganga, Brahmaputra, Narmada, Mahanadhi, Krishna, Cauvery, Godavari, Penna, Vaigai, Tamiraparani, Neyaar etc. We consider rivers as our mothers India has

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\* English translation of the original speech made in Tamil.

two and a half lakh square kilometer of cultivable land. But only 20% of this land is utilized now. That is, we are utilizing only 360.94 lakhs hectares of irrigated land.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Please conclude.

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Sir, I need five minutes more. Our AIADMK friend has given four minutes. Mr. Ganguly has given four minutes. Those eight minutes I am going to take.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Please take one minute more.

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: No, no, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH (Tamil Nadu): He completed before time. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM : Yes, yes. That is what I said. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: Please do not waste your time.

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: \*The northern and eastern parts of our country are affected by flood regularly. The southern and western parts of our country are affected by drought regularly. It has become a routine for us to watch this situation. We are giving relief to drought affected areas. We are giving relief to flood affected areas. My Hon'ble colleagues discussed about the issues with regard to Andhra Pradesh and Odisha. They have asked for more allocation. When we consider all these issues, we should think about interlinking of rivers.

80% of water in our rivers is wasted. The only solution to this problem is interlinking of rivers. "Impossible is the word only to be found in the dictionary of fools." Possibility is the sanctity of human kind. I would like to reiterate that impossibility is the argument of fools and that possibility is the sanctity of human kind.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA) : Is it a poetry festival?

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM:\* We should not forget the fact that China got promissory notes from the people to build Grand Canal. Rivers were interlinked in the United States of America between the states of California and Texas. The gigantic Canals of Volga and Kubr were interlinked in Russia. King Frederick I of Germany interlinked three rivers - Elbe, Oder and Weser by canal, in the eighteenth century itself. Earlier interlinking of these rivers was considered impossible. Therefore, in our country also, if there is a will there will be a way. Mere impersonation is not enough. During the time of general elections, many people impersonate as farmers. Impersonating as a farmer is not enough. One has to live as a farmer.

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\* English translation of the original speech made in Tamil.

[Dr. K.P. Ramalingam]

We have sought the help of foreigners for commercial benefits like running of bullet trains. It is said that our country get loans to the extent of one lakh crore or two lakh crore for implementing the projects of bullet rains. Instead, we can seek their assistance for interlinking of rivers. We can get loans to the extent of many lakhs of crores from foreign countries to interlink rivers. It will enhance the development of the country, by achieving self-sufficiency in food. During the last General Elections to Lok Sabha, the crown of Prime Ministership of India was vacant. The incumbent Prime Minister has achieved that crown due to his rhetoric and many grandiloquent electoral promises. The electoral promises should not be mere promises. They have to be implemented. With these words, I conclude my speech. Thank you.

**श्री दिग्विजय सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश) :** माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस बात के लिए आपका आभारी हूँ कि आपने, आज इस देश में किसानों के जो हालात हैं, उन हालातों के बारे में चर्चा करने के लिए समय प्रदान किया। मैं सदन के प्रति भी आभार प्रकट करता हूँ। किसी सरकार की कार्यप्रणाली उसकी नीति, नियम और कानून तथा व्यवहार की वजह से जानी जाती है। 60 के दशक के पहले सारे अंतराष्ट्रीय क्षेत्र के लोग यह कहते थे कि जिस तेजी से भारत की आबादी बढ़ रही है, उसमें भारत के लोग भूखों मरेंगे, यहां अकाल आएगा, लेकिन 60 के दशक में जब इंदिरा गांधी जी के समय में हरित क्रांति लायी गयी, उसकी वजह से आज हम उस हालात में हैं कि हम लोग एक्सपोर्ट कर रहे हैं, निर्यात कर रहे हैं, self sufficient हैं। सर, 2004 से लेकर 2014 के बीच में अगर यूपीए सरकार के दस साल का मूल्यांकन किया जाए तो पहली बार देश में शहरी क्षेत्र के बनिस्बत ग्रामीण क्षेत्र की क्रय शक्ति बढ़ी है। साथ ही अगर आप न्यूनतम मूल्य लें, मिनिमम सपोर्ट प्राइस लें तो केवल गेहूं पर 55 प्रतिशत बढ़ी, मोटे अनाज पर 81 प्रतिशत बढ़ी, धान पर 75 प्रतिशत बढ़ी। अगर आप बैंक क्रेडिट को लें तो बैंक क्रेडिट में किसानों के लिए 700 प्रतिशत इजाफा हुआ। 72000 करोड़ का कर्जा माफ हुआ, जिसकी वजह से ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में, अगर आप पता लगाएं तो उस क्षेत्र में लगभग 18 प्रतिशत से ज्यादा खरीद मोटरसाइकिल की हुई और 22 प्रतिशत बढ़ोतरी ट्रैक्टर्स की हुई। आप देखेंगे कि एग्रीकल्चर जीडीपी ग्रोथ एनडीए के मुकाबले यूपीए सरकार में कहीं ज्यादा रही है। इसी के साथ-साथ पोस्ट हारवेस्ट जो क्रॉप आती रही, उसकी वेयरहाउसिंग की व्यवस्था में बढ़ोतरी की गई ताकि उस रिसीट के आधार पर किसानों को कर्जा मिल सके। उससे किसानों को बेहतर खरीद करने का अवसर मिला और distress sale से हम लोग उन्हें मुक्ति दिला पाए।

मैं आज एनडीए सरकार की हालत की तुलना करना चाहता हूँ। माननीय मंत्री जी, जो आपने मिनिमम सपोर्ट प्राइस की तुलना की है, उससे कहीं कम कीमत में किसानों को आज बेचना पड़ रहा है, distress sale हो रही है। मक्का की मिनिमम सपोर्ट प्राइस 1,310 रुपये क्विंटल है, लेकिन मक्का 1,000, 1,100, 1,200 रुपये क्विंटल में बिक रही है। चने का 3,100 रुपये क्विंटल मिनिमम सपोर्ट प्राइस है और बाजार में 2,500 से 2,800 रुपये क्विंटल का भाव है। उड़द का 4,300 रुपये क्विंटल मिनिमम सपोर्ट प्राइस है और मार्केट में 3,800 से 4,000 रुपये क्विंटल में उड़द की दाल बिक रही है। सोयाबीन की फसल मुख्य रूप से मध्य प्रदेश में बोई जाती है, एनडीए की सरकार आने से पहले सोयाबीन की कीमत 3,500 से 3,800 रुपये क्विंटल थी, आज वह घटकर 2,200 से



2,400 रुपये क्विंटल हो गई है। कपास की कीमत जहां 4,000 रुपये क्विंटल हुआ करती थी, आज 2,500 से 2,600 रुपये क्विंटल पर आ गई है।

माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, किसान के सामान के भाव बाजार में कम हो गए लेकिन उपभोक्ता के भाव कम नहीं हुए। कपास सस्ता हो गया, कपड़ा सस्ता नहीं हुआ। धान सस्ता हो गया, चावल सस्ता नहीं हुआ। तिलहन सस्ता हो गया, तेल सस्ता नहीं हुआ। आखिर किसको लाभ हुआ? लाभ हुआ प्रोसेसर को, व्यवसायी को। माननीय मंत्री जी, आप स्वयं किसान हैं। आप बिहार के बारे में पता लगा लीजिए किस रेट में आज किसानों को मजबूरी में धान बेचना पड़ रहा है। आज 900 से 1000 रुपये क्विंटल में धान बिक रहा है। पहले राइस मिल्स को 65 प्रतिशत लेवी देनी पड़ती थी, मेरे पास जो आदेश है, उसमें तो 65 प्रतिशत ही है, लेकिन मुझे आश्चर्य हुआ जब प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव जी ने बताया कि अब इसके आदेश केवल 25 प्रतिशत खरीद के हो गए हैं। स्वाभाविक है कि जब लेवी का प्रतिशत घटेगा, तो धान के भाव भी कम होंगे। आप किसी भी राज्य में पता लगा लीजिए धान के भाव मिनिमम सपोर्ट प्राइस से कहीं नीचे हैं। इसमें किसकी जबाबदारी है? मध्य प्रदेश में और छत्तीसगढ़ में हम लोगों ने, मेरे समय से मिनिमम सपोर्ट प्राइस से ज्यादा हमने बोनस देने का फैसला किया था। केंद्र सरकार ने भी मिनिमम सपोर्ट प्राइस की जो एग्रिकल्चरल प्राइस कमीशन ने रिपोर्ट दी, उससे आगे बढ़कर कीमत दी, लेकिन हमें यह जानकारी मिली है कि केंद्र सरकार ने निर्णय ले लिया है कि जो राज्य बोनस देगा, वहां मिनिमम सपोर्ट प्राइस आपरेशन नहीं होगा, मार्केट परचेज नहीं होगा। यह अपने आप में जो हमारे देश का एक संघीय ढांचा है, उसके साथ कुठाराघात है। अगर राज्य सरकार अपने बजट से किसी को बोनस देना चाहती है, तो आप कौन होते हैं रोकने वाले? आप कौन होते हैं उस व्यवस्था को नकारने वाले? माननीय मंत्री जी, मैं इस बारे में आपसे स्पष्टीकरण चाहूंगा कि जो राज्य आज अपने बजट से धान पर बोनस देना चाहता है, तो आप किस कानून के अंतर्गत उनको रोक रहे हैं? किस कानून के अंतर्गत आपने मार्केटिंग आपरेशन नहीं करने की धौंस-धपट दी है? माननीय मंत्री महोदय, इस धौंस-धपट से सरकार नहीं चल सकती है। महोदय, मैं आप से अनुरोध करना चाहता हूं कि आपने इस बार जैसा कि त्यागी जी कह रहे थे, ठीक कह रहे थे, मिनिमम सपोर्ट प्राइस की जो घोषणा की है, गेहूं के आपने 50 रुपए प्रति क्विंटल बढ़ाए हैं। आपने केवल तीन प्रतिशत बढ़ाया है जबकि फर्टिलाइजर के भाव यथावत हैं और यही नहीं किसानों को खाद खरीदने में भयंकर दिक्कत आ रही है। आप किसी भी राज्य में पता लगा लीजिए, खाद की जितनी आवश्यकता किसानों को है, किसानों को मजबूरी में, कालाबाजारी में खाद खरीदने के लिए मजबूर होना पड़ रहा है। आप चाहे किसी भी राज्य में चले जाइए। क्या आपकी यह जिम्मेदारी नहीं थी कि आप कैमिकल फर्टिलाइजर मिनिस्ट्री के साथ बैठकर इस बारे में चर्चा करके, समय पर खाद उपलब्ध करवाएं? उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, आप समझते हैं कि खेती की अगर समय पर बुवाई नहीं होगी, सही समय पर खाद नहीं मिलेगा, सही समय पर पानी नहीं मिलेगा, तो फसल कैसे पैदा होगी? मैं आप से अनुरोध करना चाहता हूं कि इस पर विचार करने की आवश्यकता है और विशेष तौर पर आपको कैमिकल फर्टिलाइजर मिनिस्ट्री के साथ बैठकर चर्चा करनी चाहिए और एडवांस स्टॉकिंग होनी चाहिए। जब मैं मुख्यमंत्री था, तब हम एडवांस स्टॉकिंग करते थे। एडवांस स्टॉकिंग करने के लिए जो इंटरेस्ट बीयर करना पड़ता था, तो राज्य सरकार अपने बजट से करती थी। मेरे दस साल के कार्यकाल में एक बार भी कालाबाजारी की शिकायत नहीं आई, लेकिन जैसे ही मध्य प्रदेश में आपकी सरकार आई, उन्होंने उसको खुला कर दिया और आज खुलेआम खाद की कालाबाजारी हो रही है। मैं समझता हूं कि अनेक प्रांतों में कालाबाजारी की शिकायत है।

[श्री दिग्विजय सिंह]

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप से अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि इसी के साथ-साथ किसानों के हित में हम भूमि अधिग्रहण अधिनियम भी लाए। जैसा कि त्यागी जी बता रहे थे कि सुषमा स्वराज जी ने कहा था कि हमारा एजेंडा लागू कर दिया। हम माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहेंगे कि क्या भूमि अधिग्रहण अधिनियम में परिवर्तन करने का आपने जो वायदा कॉरपोरेट सेक्टर को चुनाव के समय किया हुआ है, क्या आप उसे निभाएंगे, या किसानों के प्रतिनिधि के रूप में उसका विरोध करेंगे? माननीय मंत्री जी, आपको अपने जवाब में इसका स्पष्टीकरण देना पड़ेगा।

मैं आप से अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि आप इस बारे में विचार करें कि आखिर किसानों के हित में आप क्या करना चाहते हैं? किसानों के हालात को प्रोटेक्ट करने के लिए केंद्र सरकार ने क्रॉप इश्योरेंस योजना बनाई, लेकिन क्रॉप इश्योरेंस का जो इम्पलिमेंटेशन है, जो उसका क्रियान्वयन है, उसमें काफी दिक्कत है। उदाहरण के लिए पिछले साल मध्य प्रदेश में सोयाबीन की जो फसल खराब हुई थी, तो क्रॉप इश्योरेंस बुवाई से पहले मिल जाना चाहिए था। यानी कि अक्टूबर 2013 में जो फसल खराब हुई, उसका रिकार्ड इश्योरेंस कम्पनी के पास आ गया, तो उसके क्रेडिट का लाभ अगर 2014 की बुवाई से पहले किसानों को नहीं मिलेगा, तो वह खाद और बीज कहां से लेगा? इसलिए क्रॉप इश्योरेंस के क्रियान्वयन के ऊपर आपको ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है, उनको अगले साल की बुवाई से पहले ...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Your party has got three more speakers. How much more time will you take?

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, if you don't want, I can sit down.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): You please speak. Just tell me how much more time do you want?

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह : Sir, give me, at least, ten minutes more. मैं आप से अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि क्रॉप इश्योरेंस के मसले पर माननीय कृषि मंत्री जी, आप मुझ से सहमत होंगे कि इसके क्रियान्वयन के ऊपर आपको विचार करना चाहिए, ताकि फसल खराब होने के बाद अगर अगली फसल की बुवाई से पहले उसको क्रेडिट का लाभ मिल जाना चाहिए, ताकि उसको खाद और बीज खरीदने में आसानी हो जाए। मैं हमेशा ऑर्गेनिक फार्मिंग का पक्षधर रहा हूँ। मध्य प्रदेश सरकार के मुख्यमंत्री के रूप में सबसे पहले हम लोगों ने ऑर्गेनिक फार्मिंग को तरजीह दी थी। फर्टिलाइजर की जो बढ़ती कीमतें हैं, बीज और पेस्टिसाइड्स की जो बढ़ती कीमतें हैं, उस परिप्रेक्ष्य में यदि आज हम लोगों ने ऑर्गेनिक फार्मिंग पर ध्यान नहीं दिया तो किसानों के हालात सुधर नहीं सकते हैं। आज किन कारणों से सुसाइड्स हो रहे हैं? इसके बारे में अध्ययन करने की आवश्यकता है। हम उसका राजनीतिकरण नहीं करना चाहते हैं, हालांकि अकेले मध्य प्रदेश में पिछले दस सालों में सत्रह हजार से ज्यादा आत्महत्याएं हुई हैं, लेकिन उनके कारण क्या हैं? माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, उसका मूल कारण नंबर एक, गिरता हुआ जल स्तर, depleting ground water है। उन्होंने ट्यूबवेल में इन्वेस्टमेंट किया, सूख गया, दूसरा कारण क्रेडिट की कमी है। क्रेडिट की कमी की वजह से उसको बाजार से दो प्रतिशत, तीन प्रतिशत पर कर्जा लेना पड़ता है, जो कि 24, 36 प्रतिशत तक हो जाता है, क्योंकि किसानों की bank credit choke हो चुकी है। इसका तीसरा

कारण poor crop selection है। चौथा कारण, जिस तरह से लोगों को genetically-modified seed दी जाती है, उनसे आकर्षक वादे करके, उसके अंदर गलत तरीके का बीज प्रॉड्यूस किया जाता है, उसकी वजह से भी आत्महत्याएं हुई हैं। इसके साथ-साथ ही आपको इस पर भी ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है।

माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, एग्रीकलचर स्टैटिस्टिक्स के ऊपर भी एक बड़ी आश्चर्यजनक बात है। मैं आपको मध्य प्रदेश का उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। मध्य प्रदेश में यह एक आश्चर्य की बात है कि जहां देश की जीडीपी ग्रोथ 3 परसेंट है, वहीं मध्य प्रदेश में 2011-12 में 24.9 per cent growth in agricultural sector. Is it possible? असंभव! उसी के साथ-साथ 2012-13 में 20 परसेंट, 2013-14 में 19.8 परसेंट है। एक तरफ आपकी जीडीपी ग्रोथ 20 परसेंट अब है, तो दूसरी तरफ राज्य सरकार केंद्र सरकार से ओला पीड़ितों के लिए, सूखे के लिए पैसे मांग रही है। उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं इस बात को कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर इस तरह के \* का काम करने की उस्तादी किसी के पास है, तो वह भारतीय जनता पार्टी के लोगों के बीच है। माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, आज आवश्यकता इस बात की है, इस पर ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है कि क्वालिटी सीड्स और seedlings (नर्सरी) में बराबर रेग्युलेशन होना चाहिए। सीड्स सर्टिफिकेशन एजेंसीज़ पर पूरा ध्यान देना चाहिए। क्वालिटी सीड्स के लिए कहूँ तो अगर होर्टिकल्चर के लिए क्वालिटी सीडलिंग्स नहीं मिलेंगी, तो आगे मदद नहीं हो पाएगी। मैं आपसे इतना ही अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ।

इसके साथ ही agricultural extension बहुत जरूरी है। टेक्नोलॉजी के माध्यम से agricultural extension हो रहा है, लेकिन साथ ही इस बात की भी आवश्यकता है कि फार्मर्स के ट्रेनिंग प्रोग्राम्स को और सक्रय रूप से और बढ़ाने की जरूरत है। भारतीय जनता पार्टी से हमारे मंत्री जी मौजूद हैं। उन्होंने अपने इलेक्शन मेनिफेस्टो में कहा था कि हम इसको उद्योग का दर्जा देंगे और जितनी भी लागत है, हम उसका पचास प्रतिशत प्रॉफिट देंगे। माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, इन्होंने सात महीने में ऐसा कोई भी निर्णय नहीं लिया है, जिससे यह महसूस हो सके कि आपने ऐसा किसी भी तरह का कोई निर्णय ले लिया है, जिससे यह लगे कि आप लोग लागत का पचास प्रतिशत व्यवस्थित करेंगे। अगर आप लोग मिनिमम सपोर्ट प्राइस ऑपरेशन में ही उसी के माध्यम से भाव तय करते तो इसमें मदद मिल सकती थी।

इसी तरह से जेनेटिकली मोडिफाइड सीड के बारे में है। स्वदेशी जागरण मंच और भारतीय किसान संघ उसका विरोध करता रहा है। आप लोगों ने इस बारे में जो कमेटी बनाई, उसको फील्ड ट्रायल्स के लिए एप्रूवल दिया गया है। भारतीय किसान संघ ने आपका विरोध किया है और कहा है कि इस सरकार ने हमारे साथ \* किया है। अगर आप ही का संगठन, आरएसएस का संगठन, भारतीय किसान संघ आज आपसे यह कह रहा है कि आपने उनकी भावनाओं के साथ \* किया है, तो आप समझ सकते हैं आज भारत के किसान आपके बारे में क्या सोचते हैं? मैं अंत में आपसे यही कहना चाहता हूँ कि ...(व्यवधान)... मेघराज जी, आप बैठ जाएं। मैं आपसे अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि आज पूरे देश में मोदी जी की पहचान किसके साथ है? व्यापारी के साथ, व्यवसायी के साथ, कारपोरेट के साथ। अगर 7 महीने में किसी को लाभ पहुँचा है, तो किसानों का तो नुकसान हुआ है, लेकिन व्यवसायी और व्यापारी को लाभ हुआ है। मैं यही बात आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि आपकी कथनी और करनी में अन्तर रहा है, जनता इस बात को देख रही है और मेरे भाई ने अभी जो कहा था कि राजा व्यापारी, तो जनता भिखारी। धन्यवाद।

**डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया** (मध्य प्रदेश) : माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, हम किसान की तकलीफों के बारे में चर्चा कर रहे हैं। कुदरत ने उसको जिंदा रहने का जो मौका दिया है, उसमें वह मरना क्यों चाहता है? इसलिए बाकी बातों पर ध्यान न देते हुए यदि हमने उसकी बेहतरी पर ध्यान दिया, तो निश्चित रूप से उसके प्रति न्याय होगा। किसानों का दर्द ऐसा है कि

"जब आवाज दे रहा हो दर-दर,

हम यहां पर राजनीति करते रहे,

तो जमाना क्या कहेगा?

इसलिए इधर-उधर की बात मत कर,

बता कि कारवां क्यों लुटा?

हमें रहजनों से गिला नहीं,

तेरी रहबरी का सवाल है।

क्या कमाल है?"

सबने अच्छा काम किया, फिर आदमी क्यों मर रहा है? इंसान की जिंदगी से बढ़ कर कोई नियामत नहीं हो सकती। वह जिंदा रहना चाहता है। खेती-किसानी पर हमारे देश का प्रमुख आधार है। एक समय था, जब कहा करते थे कि

"उत्तम खेती, मध्यम बान,

निकृष्ट चाकरी, भीख निदान।"

एक जमाना था, क्योंकि साफ-सुथरा काम था। जितनी मेहनत, उतना परिणाम। इसमें इधर-उधर का कुछ भी करने की गुंजाइश नहीं। साफ काम होता था, परंतु समय के साथ-साथ हमने कहा कि हम प्रगति कर रहे हैं, हम विकास की ओर बढ़ रहे हैं, तो फिर ये किसान क्यों मर रहे हैं? इसलिए इन सारी बातों पर जाया जाए, तो मेरे पास जो आँकड़े उपलब्ध हैं, उनके आधार पर मैं कह सकता हूँ कि आदमी का मरना जारी है और उसके कारण हमारी परेशानी बढ़ती चली जा रही है। किसान का मरना कोई साधारण बात नहीं है। जितनी सुसाइड हो रही है, आत्महत्याएँ हो रही हैं, 2002-03 से मुझे उसके आँकड़े मिले हैं। 2002-03 में 17,971, 2003-04 में 17,164, 2004-05 में 18,241, 2005-06 में 17,131, 2006-07 में 17,060, फिर 2007-08 में 16,632, 2008-09 में 16,196, 2009-10 में 17,368, 2010-11 में 15,964, 2011-12 में 14,027 और 2012-13 में 13,754। ये आंकड़े लगातार हजारों में रहे हैं। इसका मुख्य कारण जो बताया जाता है, हि यह है कि किसान इस उम्मीद में कर्जा ले लेता है कि अच्छी फसल आएगी और वह उस कर्ज को चुका देगा। 'खाद, बीज, बिजली और पानी - इनकी हो रही परेशानी'। किसानों के लिए कुछ पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं तक तो हमने सिंचाई पर ध्यान दिया और बाद में हमको उसके परिणाम भी मिले। किसान कर्ज लेकर चुका नहीं पाता था और नहीं चुका पाने की वजह से उसके साथ, उसके परिवार के साथ तरह-तरह तकाजे होते थे, जिसके कारण उसको मृत्यु का आह्वान करना पड़ता था और वह मर जाता था। यह ठीक नहीं है। भगवान ने इन्सान को इसलिए पैदा नहीं किया है कि वह मेहनत करे, परिश्रम करे और मर जाए। God didn't create man to be miserable, hungry and die in the midst of plenty, which is the result of his own labour. मेहनत का परिणाम मौत नहीं होना

चाहिए। मेहनत का परिणाम यदि मौत है, तो फिर हम कहां रह रहे हैं? हम जिस आज़ादी की बात करते थे, उस आज़ादी को कामयाब करने के लिए, सार्थक करने के लिए हम कौन से प्रयास करने वाले हैं? मैंने अभी आपको किसानों की मौत के हर वर्ष के आंकड़े बताए, उसमें पिछले कुछ सालों कोई बहुत ज्यादा कमी या बढ़ोतरी नहीं आई है। अब प्रश्न यह उठता है कि फिर आपकी सारी योजनाएं क्या कर रही हैं? आपकी सारी सुविधाएं क्या कर रही है?

अभी हमारे पूर्ववक्ता अपनी बात को कह कर यहां से चले गए, उनको पूरी बात सुननी चाहिए थी। उन्होंने बताया कि हमने यह किया, वह किया। हम कहते हैं कि उन्होंने सब कुछ किया है, किन्तु दूसरे लोग भी तो कुछ कर रहे हैं।

मध्य प्रदेश में किसानों को 0% ब्याज पर ऋण देने का काम यदि किसी ने किया है, तो मध्य प्रदेश की शिवराज सिंह सरकार ने किया है। किसानों को बिजली का साल में एकबारगी भुगतान करने की जगह दोबारगी, दो हिस्सों में करने की सुविधा दी गई। 1200 रुपये प्रति हॉर्स पावर बिजली देने का काम अगर किसी ने किया है तो शिवराज सिंह सरकार ने किया है। निश्चित रूप से किसानों को वहां पर सहूलियतें और रियायतें दी जा रही हैं।

सिंचाई के क्षेत्र में भी हमने अद्भुत काम किया है। हमने सिंचाई की क्षमता बढ़ाई है। इतना ही नहीं Inter-basin water transfer के तहत रिवर्स को जोड़ने का हमने पहला सफल प्रयोग किया है। नर्मदा, जो अरब सागर में जाती है, वहां से पानी को प्रायः 1100 फीट उठा करके, हमने उसे क्षिप्रा में मिलाने का काम किया है। उसका पहला फेज सफल रूप में पूर्ण हो चुका है और नर्मदा और क्षिप्रा का पानी मिल गया है। मालवा में जो सूखा पड़ता है, परेशानी होती है, हमने उससे बचाव करने का एक रक्षात्मक उपाय कर लिया है। 'नर्मदा-क्षिप्रा जोड़ो' योजना को साकार करने का काम मध्य प्रदेश में शिवराज सिंह सरकार ने किया है। मध्य प्रदेश में जो काम हो रहा है, वह और भी तेजी से होना चाहिए।

जीडीपी के बारे में कहा गया है कि ये जो आंकड़े दिए गए हैं, ये गलत आंकड़े हैं। अरे भाई, यह सरकार तो अभी-अभी आई है, इससे पहले तो आपकी सरकार ही थी। उस समय, आपकी सरकार के अधिकारियों ने वहां पर जो कुछ देखा होगा, परखा होगा, उसी आधार पर ही तो यह आंकड़ों का खेल हुआ होगा। इन सारी बातों पर आलोचना करने के बजाए अगर कहीं अच्छा काम हुआ है, तो उसके बारे में निश्चित रूप से हमें अच्छा बोलने की आदत भी होनी चाहिए। ये सारे काम जो हो रहे हैं, इन कामों को करने के लिए जो-जो उपाय किए जाने चाहिए, हमें उनकी तरफ ध्यान देना होगा। कृषि के कामों से लोग हट रहे हैं। वे इसलिए हट रहे हैं कि खेती-किसानी का जो रकबा है, वह परिवारों में बँटवारे के बाद कम रह जाता है। आज से 50 साल पहले यदि किसी परिवार के पास कोई रकबा 50 एकड़ का रहा होगा, तो दो पीढ़ियां आने के बाद, यदि हम दो बच्चों का ही अनुमान लगा लें, तो वह रकबा गुजारे लायक नहीं रहता है। उससे किसानी-खेती पर निर्भर नहीं रहा जा सकता। गांव में रोजगार के आज और कोई अवसर नहीं हैं। एक समय था, जब छोटे-छोटे कौशल के आधार पर कारीगर अपना गुजारा कर लिया करते थे। बढ़ई को अपना काम मिल जाता था, लोहार को अपना काम मिल जाता था, कुम्भकार को अपना काम मिल जाता था और सुनार को अपना काम मिल जाता था। इस प्रकार से छोटे-छोटे कामों पर गुजारा करने वाले लोगों का गुजारा गांव की अपनी अंतरिम व्यवस्था से ही हो जाया करता था। जितना मिलता था, उसमें लोग संतुष्ट हो जाया करते थे। चूँकि आज परिवारों में खेती का रकबा कम होने के

[डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया]

5.00 P.M.

कारण उसके परिवार का गुजारा नहीं हो रहा है, तो उसमें से कुछ सदस्य निकल कर शहरों में आ गये। जब वे शहरों में आ गये, तो शहरों में रहने की वैसी व्यवस्था नहीं है। वे ऐसी जगहों पर रहते हैं, जहां पर सफाई नहीं है, जहां पर रहने की गुंजाइश नहीं है और हाइजिनिक कंडिशन नहीं हैं। वह आदमी गांव से चल कर शहर में आता है, तो एक बड़ी उम्मीद लेकर आता है। परन्तु उसके साथ होता क्या है? उसको बीमारी का शिकार होना पड़ता है, उसे परेशानी का शिकार होना पड़ता है और उसके रोजगार भी पक्के नहीं हुआ करते हैं। इसलिए, एक बहुत बड़ी आबादी किसानों से, खेती से शिफ्ट हो रही है और मजदूरों की संख्या बढ़ती जा रही है। यानी खेती करने वाले लोग कम हो रहे हैं और मजदूरी करने वाले लोग बढ़ रहे हैं। इसके कारण भी निश्चित रूप से इन सारे कामों में गांव और शहरों में इम्बैलेंस हो गया है। अब फिर कहा गया है कि उसको खेती के सारे उत्पादों का मूल्य बराबर मिलना चाहिए, वह मिलना चाहिए। स्वामीनाथन कमेटी की रिपोर्ट है कि उसके उत्पादन की कीमत से, लागत की कीमत से उसको 50 परसेंट ज्यादा लाभ देना चाहिए। अब उसे लागत की कीमत से 50 परसेंट ज्यादा देना चाहिए, तो यह देगा कौन? सारे कमिशन बैट गए, सारी बातें हो गईं, परन्तु उसको वह नहीं मिल रहा है। इसके कारण...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Your party has got two more speakers.

**डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया :** ठीक है, सर। मैं अपनी बात कन्क्लूड कर लूंगा। मुझे इसमें कोई कठिनाई नहीं है। इस पर ज्यादा लोग बोलें, तो बहुत अच्छा होगा।

सर, मुझे यह कहना है कि इन सारी बातों का लब्बोलुआब एक ही है, सार एक ही है कि आदमी मरना नहीं चाहता, आदमी जीना चाहता है और उसके जीने के लिए जीने लायक परिस्थितियां बनाइए। जो लोग कृषि के उद्योग से—अभी इसे उद्योग का दर्जा नहीं मिला है। वैसे मेरे पास आस्ट्रेलिया के और अन्य देशों की रिपोर्ट्स हैं, जिनमें यह कहा गया है कि कृषि में जिस प्रकार से हमें इरिगेशन को महत्व देना चाहिए, उतना महत्व नहीं देने के कारण बहुत सी समस्याएँ पैदा हो रही हैं और रोजगार के अवसर शिफ्ट हो रहे हैं। तो ऐसी परिस्थितियों में मैं चाहूंगा कि कृषि में जो लोग रोजगार से बेरोजगार हो रहे हैं, उनके पुनर्वास की व्यवस्था की जाए। चूँकि पुनर्वास की व्यवस्था और कोई नहीं हो सकती, वे निर्माण के कामों में, मजदूरी के कामों में लगते हैं, तो उनके लिए इस प्रकार के प्रशिक्षण की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में जो लोग काम करते हैं और जो शहरों में आ जाते हैं, उनके लिए इस प्रकार का एक नया आयाम खोला जाना चाहिए, जिसके कारण वे सम्मानजनक रोजगार प्राप्त करके अपने देश के भविष्य को आगे सुधारने में अपना योगदान कर सकें।

महोदय, मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि हम यहां पर एक अच्छा विचार-विमर्श कर रहे हैं। उनकी आत्महत्याएँ बंद होनी चाहिए। किसी भी रूप में इस बात का होना ठीक नहीं है। ये जो सारी कठिनाइयाँ हैं, वे अमानवीय परिस्थितियाँ हैं। उन अमानवीय परिस्थितियों को देखते हुए लोकतंत्र का तकाजा है कि हम उनके साथ सामाजिक, आर्थिक तथा राजनैतिक न्याय करने के लिए तैयार रहें। हम उनके लिए ऐसी योजनाएँ बनाएँ, जिनसे हम उनके आत्महत्या करने के विचार को बदल सकें। हम उनको सुविधाजनक खाद, बीज, बिजली, पानी और कृषि के उत्पादन में वृद्धि करने हेतु

अनेक प्रकार से उपाय करने के लिए मदद कर सकें। यदि हम यह कर सकें, तो निश्चित रूप से यह एक बहुत बड़ा काम होगा। मैं जानता हूँ कि खेती के कामों को करने के लिए:

खेत जोतता किसान जब, खेत में काम करता है,

और सूरज तपता है, तेरा पसीना मोती बन कर,

झर-झर करके झरता है।

मेरे देश का किसान, है पसीना तेरा गान,

तेरी आँखों में हैं सबके सपने।

सर, यदि उसकी आँखों में सबकी समृद्धि के सपने हैं, तो हमारे भी मन में एक ऐसा विश्वास होना चाहिए कि हम उसे सुखी और खुशहाल कर सकें और वह अपना जीवन सम्मानजनक रूप से जी सके। इतना ही मुझे कहना है। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Dr. Chandrapal Singh Yadav. It is a maiden speech. So, you take 15 minutes.

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, maiden speech has no time limit. He can speak as much as he wants to speak.

**डा. चंद्रपाल सिंह यादव** (उत्तर प्रदेश) : माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सबसे पहले आपको धन्यवाद देना चाहूंगा कि आपने मुझे आज कृषि के विकास पर बोलने का अवसर प्रदान किया। मेरा इस सदन में बोलने का यह पहला अवसर है और मैं अपने आपको सौभाग्यशाली समझता हूँ क्योंकि मैं एक किसान परिवार से सीधा जुड़ा हुआ व्यक्ति हूँ। हम सब जानते हैं कि भारत एक कृषि प्रधान देश है, जहाँ 60 प्रतिशत से ज्यादा लोग सीधे-सीधे खेती से जुड़े हुए हैं। देश को आत्मनिर्भर बनाने के लिए देश के किसान को आत्मनिर्भर बनाना होगा, देश के किसान को स्वावलंबी बनाना होगा।

(श्री उपसभापति पीठासीन हुए)

मान्यवर, हम अपने आपको सौभाग्यशाली समझते हैं कि खेती के हिसाब से हमारे देश का मौसम बहुत ही अच्छा है। पूरी दुनिया में इतना अच्छा मौसम कहीं नहीं है। हमारे यहां सर्दी भी है, हमारे यहां गर्मी भी है, हमारे यहां बरसात भी है और हमारे यहां का किसान खुद में इतना योग्य है, कुशल है कि वह इस तरीके से खेती करता है कि पैर के अंगूठे से बता देता है कि खेत का टेम्परेचर क्या है।

मान्यवर, फसल चक्र के माध्यम से किसान अपने खेत में अच्छा उत्पादन प्राप्त करने के लिए लगातार प्रयास करता है और वह लाभकारी भी होता है, लेकिन मान्यवर, आज के इस मौके पर मैं इस बात को कहना चाहता हूँ कि 1970 के दशक के बाद, यह सही है कि देश में उत्पादन बढ़ा है, खाद्यान्न का उत्पादन बढ़ा है, लेकिन हम इस बात को भी अच्छे तरीके से जानते हैं कि किसान की विपन्नता दिन-प्रति-दिन लगातार बढ़ी है। किसान आज देश के आर्थिक विकास में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका नहीं निभा पा रहा है और आप जानते हैं कि जीडीपी में कृषि क्षेत्र का जो कंट्रीब्यूशन है, वह 60 परसेंट से घटकर 10 परसेंट के आसपास आ गया है।

श्रीमन्, यह बड़ी चिंता की बात है और इसलिए मुख्य रूप से आज़ादी के बाद से लेकर आज

[डा. चंद्रपाल सिंह यादव]

तक लगातार सरकार ने बहुत सी नीतियां बनाईं, किसानों के हित के लिए, कृषि के विकास के लिए आयोग भी बनाए, कमेटियां भी बनाईं, उनकी रिपोर्ट्स आईं, लेकिन उनको कागज के ढेर में शामिल कर दिया गया, क्योंकि सरकार की इच्छा नीति बनाने की तो थी, लेकिन सरकार की नीयत में खोट था, इस वजह से वे नीतियां लागू नहीं हो पाईं, वे सिफारिशें लागू नहीं हो पाईं, जिस कारण से आज किसान को इस तरीके से मोहताज होना पड़ रहा है।

मान्यवर, खेती करने वालों की तादाद दिन-प्रति-दिन कम हो रही है, लोग खेती से पलायन कर रहे हैं। सरकार इसके प्रति गंभीर नहीं है। पिछले समय में चाहे इस तरफ बैठे लोगों की सरकार रही हो, चाहे आज जो लोग सरकार में हैं, वे कृषि के प्रति, खेती के प्रति गंभीर नहीं हैं, इसलिए दिन-प्रति-दिन खेती से लोग पलायन करते जा रहे हैं और इसके कारण आज गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे के लोगों की तादाद दिन-प्रति-दिन लगातार बढ़ती चली जा रही है। आज अगर किसी किसान का लड़का चपरासी बनना चाहता है, तो किसान अपनी एक-एक खेती को बेचकर उसे चपरासी बनाना पसंद कर रहा है, लेकिन वह खेती करना पसंद नहीं कर रहा है।

मान्यवर, आज "मनरेगा" के अंतर्गत जो मजदूरी मिलती है, उसके मुताबिक अगर एक घर में पांच मेम्बर्स हैं, तो उस परिवार को 200 रुपये के हिसाब से प्रतिदिन 1000 रुपये की मजदूरी मिलती है, लेकिन एक किसान, जिसके पास दो एकड़ जमीन है, वह पांच लोगों के लिए 200 रुपये पैदा नहीं कर पाता। आज किसान मजबूर हो रहा है। जो बड़े-बड़े काश्तकार थे, वे परिवार बढ़ने के कारण आज छोटे काश्तकार हो गए हैं। श्रीमन्, हम जिस एरिया से आते हैं, वह बुंदेलखंड का एरिया है। उस एरिया के 20-20, 25-25 एकड़ के काश्तकार वहां से पलायन कर आज दिल्ली और मुम्बई में रिक्शा चलाने का काम कर रहे हैं। वे वहां अपनी इज्जत को छिपाकर मजदूरी करने का काम कर रहे हैं। वे गांव में मजदूरी नहीं कर सकते, वे दिल्ली में आकर रिक्शा चलाने का काम करते हैं। मान्यवर, आज ये परिस्थितियां बनी हुई हैं। आज मैं इस मौके पर सरकार से यह निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि चाहे किसी भी तरीके से हो, सरकार इन सब के प्रति गंभीर हो और वह गंभीर होकर निश्चित रूप से कृषि पर ध्यान दे। कृषि पर ध्यान देकर, उसे प्राथमिकता देकर उसके उत्पादन को बढ़ाने का काम किया जाए। कृषि के उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के लिए किसान को कृषि-आदान की आवश्यकता है और उसे बैंक से ऋण लेने की आवश्यकता है। मैं सरकार से यह निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि सरकार को चाहिए कि वह सस्ती दरों पर किसान को ऋण उपलब्ध कराए।

मान्यवर, मैं उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार को इस बात के लिए धन्यवाद देना चाहूंगा कि जिन लोगों ने लम्बे समय के लिए ऋण लिए थे, जिनकी जमीनें नीलाम हो रही थीं, जो ऋण नहीं दे पा रहे थे, उनके ऋण को उसने माफ करने का काम किया है। इसके अलावा, जो किसान आज कोऑपरेटिव बैंक से ऋण लेते हैं, उनको 4 परसेंट या 3 परसेंट की सस्ती ब्याज दर पर ऋण उपलब्ध कराने का काम लगातार किया जा रहा है। उत्तर प्रदेश के किसानों की तमाम प्रकार से मदद करने का काम किया जा रहा है। मैं केंद्र की सरकार से भी यह निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि यह बहुत आवश्यक है कि अगर खेत का उत्पादन बढ़ाना है, किसान को सशक्त बनाना है, तो खेती पर लगने वाली जो लागत है, उसे आपको निश्चित रूप से कम करना पड़ेगा। उसके लिए आपको किसान को मदद करनी पड़ेगी, किसान को पूरे तरीके से प्रशिक्षित करना पड़ेगा और किसान को पूरे तरीके से जागरूक करना पड़ेगा।



मान्यवर, जब उत्पादन होगा और उसके बाद किसान को बाजार में सही कीमत नहीं मिलेगी तो निश्चित रूप से किसान की सारी मेहनत बेकार हो जाएगी। कई लोगों ने यहां स्वामीनाथन जी की रिपोर्ट का जिक्र किया। मैं आपसे आज के इस मौके पर यही कहना चाहता हूँ कि स्वामीनाथन जी ने यह कहा कि आज खाद का दाम बढ़ गया, डीजल का दाम बढ़ गया, आप एमएसपी में 50 रुपये या 100 रुपये की बढ़ोतरी कर दें, वह कोई महत्वपूर्ण बात नहीं है। यह बात महत्वपूर्ण नहीं है कि आप 50 रुपये और 100 रुपये बढ़ाकर किसान को खुशहाल बनाने का सपना देखना चाहते हैं, बल्कि आपको इस बात पर विचार करना पड़ेगा कि किसान की अगर पांच एकड़ जमीन है तो आज की तारीख में उसकी क्या कीमत है। आज किसान पर जो लागत आ रही है, उसके लिए चाहे उसने ट्रैक्टर खरीदा हो या पम्पिंग सेट खरीदा हो, उसकी खेती पर जितनी लागत आई है, उसको जोड़कर किसान को कम से कम 50 परसेंट लाभकारी मूल्य दिलाने की जिम्मेदारी सरकार की होनी चाहिए और सरकार को यह जिम्मेदारी लेनी चाहिए। सरकार ने अपने चुनाव मैनिफेस्टो में भी इस बात का वादा किया था कि हम जिस दिन सत्ता में आएंगे, किसानों को लाभकारी मूल्य दिलाने का काम करेंगे, लेकिन 200 दिन हो गए, सरकार ने उन्हें लाभकारी मूल्य दिलाने के लिए आज तक कोई कदम नहीं उठाया है। इसके साथ-साथ, मैं आज के इस मौके पर केंद्र सरकार से एक और निवेदन करना चाहूँगा कि गांव को अगर उत्पादन एवं प्रसंस्करण केंद्र के रूप में विकसित करने का काम करेंगे, तो उस खेत, उस गांव का जितना उत्पादन होगा उसके रखरखाव के लिए, वहां पर उसकी प्रोसेसिंग के लिए अगर गांव के लेविल पर यूनिट बनाने का काम करेंगे, तभी निश्चित रूप से वहां के किसानों को फायदा मिल पाएगा। इसके अलावा किसानों को फायदा मिलने वाला नहीं है। मान्यवर, दूसरी तरफ, सरकार एम.एस.पी. घोषित कर देती है लेकिन एम.एस.पी. पर खरीद नहीं हो पाती। सरकार को इस बात को सुनिश्चित करना चाहिए कि जितना उत्पादन किसान का होता है, हमारे देश में जितना उत्पादन होगा, हम एम.एस.पी. के रेट पर किसानों को दिलवाने का काम करेंगे। आज कहा जा रहा है कि धान की खरीद नहीं हो पा रही है। पूरे देश में आपने एम.एस.पी. घोषित कर दी, रेट घोषित करना अकेला आपका काम नहीं है, किसानों को वाजिब मूल्य मिल रहा है कि नहीं मिल रहा है, यह जिम्मेदारी भी सरकार की है। आपको निश्चित रूप से इस बात की जिम्मेदारी उठानी पड़ेगी कि किसान का जितना उत्पादन है, सारा का सारा उत्पादन भले ही सरकार खरीदे, भले ही बाजार में खरीदा जाए, भले ही व्यापारी खरीदें लेकिन जो आपने एम.एस.पी. घोषित किया है, उससे कम रेट पर किसी भी सूरत पर नहीं बिकने दिया जाएगा। यह सरकार की जिम्मेदारी है। मान्यवर, आज के मौके पर मैं आप सब लोगों से यह भी अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि सिंचाई की सुविधा बहुत आवश्यक है। आज सिंचाई नहीं हो पा रही है। मैं सरकार से अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि भूजल की उपलब्धता का सर्वेक्षण और जलापूर्ति पूरी करने की जिम्मेदारी भी सरकार को लेनी चाहिए। एक-एक गांव के बारे में आपके पास रिपोर्ट होनी चाहिए कि नीचे भूजल कितना है, नीचे से हमें ग्राउंड वाटर कितना मिल सकता है। दूसरी तरफ जो सरफेस वाटर है, नदियां हैं, बरसात बहुत होती है। मान्यवर, नदियों से पानी बह करके निकल जाता है, सही तरीके से उसका प्रबंधन नहीं है। हम जिस क्षेत्र, बुंदेलखंड से आते हैं वहां बहुत नदियां हैं और बरसात के दिनों में बहुत बाढ़ आती है। बाढ़ से भी नुकसान हो जाता है और आज के समय में लोगों को पीने का पानी उपलब्ध नहीं हो पाता। आज तालाब खाली पड़े हैं, बरसात में पानी बह करके निकल रहा है लेकिन तालाब खाली पड़े हैं। जो डैम बने हुए हैं वे सब खाली पड़े हुए हैं। मान्यवर, सही तरीके पानी का प्रबंधन नहीं हो पा रहा है। सरकार को सुनिश्चित करना चाहिए कि इस धरातल के पानी का प्रबंधन सही तरीके से हो, जिससे कि पूरे तरीके से सिंचाई

[डा. चंद्रपाल सिंह यादव]

की सुविधा मिल सके। आज सिंचाई के भी दाम बढ़ रहे हैं। पूरे देश में सिंचाई के दाम बढ़ते चले जा रहे हैं। मैं धन्यवाद देना चाहूंगा उत्तर प्रदेश की माननीय अखिलेश यादव की सरकार को कि उन्होंने किसानों का सिंचाई का शुल्क पूरी तरह से माफ कर दिया है। एक पैसा भी किसानों से सिंचाई के शुल्क के रूप में नहीं लिया जाता। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... मान्यवर, आज आवश्यकता है तमाम तालाबों के रखरखाव की। आप देख रहे हैं जितने तालाब बने हैं, हमारे एरिया में बड़े-बड़े तालाब हैं, सागर की तरह से सभी खाली पड़े हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

**कुछ सम्मानित सदस्य :** सर, इनकी मेडन स्पीच है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री उपसभापति :** इसलिए दो मिनट और, 15 मिनट से ज्यादा न हो जाए।

**डा. चंद्रपाल सिंह यादव :** तालाबों में पानी पहुंचाने के लिए चैनल बनाए जाने चाहिए। अगर चैनल बनाए जाएंगे तभी इनमें पानी उपलब्ध हो पाएगा। मान्यवर, आज आवश्यकता है रासायनिक खादों की। आज किसानों को रासायनिक खाद नहीं मिल पा रही है। और वे क्या कारण हैं, अभी माननीय दिग्विजय सिंह जी नहीं हैं, वे पीठ थपथपा रहे थे कि 1960 से लेकर के आज तक बहुत प्रोडक्शन हो गया।

**श्री उपसभापति :** दो मिनट में समाप्त कीजिए।

**डा. चंद्रपाल सिंह यादव :** मान्यवर, गेहूं का प्रोडक्शन बढ़ गया लेकिन सरकार की गलत नीतियों के कारण आज किसानों को भुगतना पड़ रहा है, आज यूरिया के लिए किसान मारा-मारा फिर रहा है? क्यों फिर रहा है? पिछली सरकार ने जो नीति बनाई है, उसने जो फास्फेटिक फर्टिलाइजर के लिए डि-कंट्रोल कर दिया, नाइट्रेट बेस्ड फर्टिलाइजर को सब्सिडी देने का एलान कर दिया। उसकी वजह से इंटरनेशनल मार्केट में फर्टिलाइजर के रेट बढ़ गए। आज परिस्थितियां ये हैं कि उस फास्फेट को पूरा करने के लिए, नाइट्रोजन को पूरा करने के लिए लोग फास्फेटिक फर्टिलाइजर का उपयोग न करके यूरिया का उपयोग ज्यादा कर रहे हैं। इसलिए यूरिया की बुरी तरह से मारा-मारी हो रही है। आज देश में जो उत्पादन है, देश का उत्पादन क्यों नहीं बढ़ा है, हम विदेशों से क्यों आयात कर रहे हैं, इस बात पर भी हमें गंभीरता से विचार करना पड़ेगा। आज हमारे यहां 220 लाख मेट्रिक टन यूरिया का उत्पादन होता है। इसके बाद भी हम दूसरे देशों से एक लाख मीट्रिक टन यूरिया का आयात करते हैं।

**श्री उपसभापति :** धन्यवाद।

**डा. चंद्रपाल सिंह यादव :** मान्यवर, इसलिए हम आपके माध्यम से निवेदन करना चाहते हैं कि रासायनिक खाद और यूरिया का पूरे तरीके से इंतजाम होना चाहिए।

**श्री उपसभापति :** धन्यवाद। माफ करना, There are ten more speakers. ...**(व्यवधान)**... बस, हो गया। पंद्रह मिनट हो चुके। अब आप खत्म करें।

**डा. चंद्रपाल सिंह यादव :** मान्यवर, सबसे बड़ी बात यह है कि कृषि के क्षेत्र में अनुसंधान की बहुत आवश्यकता है, लेकिन अनुसंधान पर सरकार बजट में पैसा नहीं देती है। सरकार ने ग्यारहवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में अनुसंधान पर बजट का केवल 0.56 परसेंट दिया और बारहवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में केवल 0.70 परसेंट दिया। मान्यवर, कृषि विश्वविद्यालयों के पास आज संसाधन नहीं हैं। झांसी

में कृषि विश्वविद्यालय, केंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालय बनाया गया, लेकिन उसमें आज तक कोई व्यवस्था नाम की चीज नहीं है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, please, cooperate.

**डा. चंद्रपाल सिंह यादव :** कृषि विज्ञान केंद्र काम नहीं कर पा रहे। मान्यवर, मिट्टी का परीक्षण बहुत आवश्यक है। मैं आज के मौके पर आपके माध्यम से सरकार से कहना चाहता हूँ कि निश्चित रूप से मिट्टी का परीक्षण होना चाहिए। एक-एक खेत का परीक्षण होना चाहिए, ताकि किसान को इस बात का पता हो कि वहां किन पोषक तत्वों की कमी है और उन पोषक तत्वों की कमी के आधार पर चाहे जैविक फर्टिलाइजर हो, चाहे कम्पोज्ड फर्टिलाइजर हो, उनका संतुलित मात्रा में उपयोग किया जा सके।

**श्री उपसभापति :** चंद्रपाल जी, आप सवाल कीजिए।

**डा. चंद्रपाल सिंह यादव :** मान्यवर, इस बात की बहुत आवश्यकता है कि अनुसंधान पर ध्यान दिया जाए और किसानों को अच्छे बीज मिलने चाहिए।

**श्री उपसभापति :** चंद्रपाल जी, खत्म कीजिए।

**डा. चंद्रपाल सिंह यादव :** मान्यवर, एक सबसे प्रमुख बात यह है कि जो किसान, छाती फाड़ करके, पूरा सीना चीर करके मेहनत करके पूरे हिन्दुस्तान को खिलाने का काम करता है, आज उसकी सामाजिक सुरक्षा नहीं है। आज मैं इस मौके पर आपके माध्यम से सरकार से अनुरोध करना चाहूंगा कि किसानों को सामाजिक सुरक्षा मिलनी चाहिए। कोई भी किसान हो, उसे 60 साल से ऊपर पेंशन देने की व्यवस्था सरकार को करनी चाहिए। जब किसान का एक्सीडेंट हो जाता है, किसान मर जाता है, तो उसके परिवार के लोग पूरे तरीके से अनाथ हो जाते हैं, उनके आगे-पीछे देखने वाला कोई नहीं होता है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, please, conclude. That is enough.

**डा. चंद्रपाल सिंह यादव :** सरकार को इसके लिए उनकी जिम्मेदारी लेनी चाहिए। मैं उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार को धन्यवाद देना चाहूंगा कि उन्होंने किसान बीमा योजना लागू करके, कि यदि इनका एक्सीडेंट होता है तो पांच लाख रुपए तक देने का काम किया है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: आप बैठिए।

**डा. चंद्रपाल सिंह यादव :** मान्यवर, आदरणीय जटिया जी कह रहे थे, आप क्यों आरोप लगा रहे थे?

**श्री उपसभापति :** बैठिए, प्लीज। That is enough. बैठिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... I will have to stop the mike.

**डा. चंद्रपाल सिंह यादव :** वे कह रहे थे 'तेरी रहबरी का सवाल है'। हम भी किसान होने के नाते किसानों की तरफ से कहना चाहते हैं कि—

"सरफरोशी की तमन्ना अब हमारे दिल में है।

देखना है जोर कितना बाजुए कातिल में है।"

जयहिंद। धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: See, first speaker will exhaust the entire time allotted to a party. And, then the maiden speech will come. What can the Chair do ? I don't know. I think, those who make their maiden speech should be put first, so that they can use the party's time. Now, Shri D. Raja.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, this is also a maiden speech.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He is making maiden speech every day.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, on agrarian crisis, it is his maiden speech.

SHRI D. RAJA : Sir, thank you for the opportunity given. The Indian agriculture continues to be in deep crisis. The farmers, particularly the agricultural workers, continue to live in distress, in abject poverty. The agricultural workers who are the real creators of wealth in our villages live in abject poverty, almost on the verge of pauperization. This is happening ever since our country has embarked upon the neo-liberal paradigm of economic development. What are the issues ?

- (i) Farmers don't get remunerative prices to their agricultural produce. No remunerative prices.
- (ii) High cost of inputs, particularly of seeds, fertilizers, diesel and electricity, having adverse impact on the productivity in agriculture.
- (iii) No adequate credit facilities to our farmers. They are left in indebtedness.
- (iv) Natural calamities such as flood and rains.
- (v) Calamities in the global market, which have the impact on the commodity prices in our country.
- (vi) Failure in resolving water disputes, particularly inter-State water disputes.
- (vii) Lack of irrigation and failure in protecting our traditional water bodies.
- (viii) We witness frequent failure of monsoons, drought and deficit rains.

The Government should have long-term and short-term perspective on the ways of addressing these issues. Sir, right now, we are witnessing extreme and acute distress of cotton farmers in different parts of the country, particularly in Telangana and Maharashtra. The number of suicides has gone up and every day there are reports. It is not the case of cotton growers alone. It is the case of cane growers; it is the case of paddy growers also. I draw the attention of the Government on two issues. One, as far as cotton growers are concerned, the yields are low this year. There are different reasons. I am not getting into them. Two, the prices are low. The farm-gate prices of cotton are as low as ₹3,000 per quintal. This is ₹1,000 less than the MSP announced.

Sir, the other immediate and urgent issue which requires attention is the crop insurance. Not only land-owning farmers but also tenant farmers and non-loanee farmers must be brought under the insurance cover. This requires Government's attention. Then, Sir, on this Minimum Support Price, I am asking the Government. This year, the procurement of paddy has been 2 MT lower than what was procured last year. The MSP given to paddy growers was so low. But, the previous Government set up a Committee some one-and-a-half years ago to look into the price fixation methodologies. What is the progress? Have we ever reviewed the work of this committee? Why is the progress so sluggish, so low? Because, the task before this Committee is to look at the methodologies. But, what is happening there? Nothing is happening. No progress. No review of this committee.

Sir, I now draw your attention to your own BJP manifesto. It said that 50 per cent more profitability over the cost incurred would be ensured to all farmers. It is not new. It is the formula given in the Swaminathan Commission Report; C2+50 per cent, it is the Swaminathan Commission's recommendation. You also promised. But, is it happening on the ground? Why is MSP not properly addressed? Because that Committee set up by the Government is not working and there is no progress in that Committee. Government will have to tell the Parliament, tell the House, what the purpose of having that Committee is, which is not doing anything, which is not making any progress. But, it is a crucial issue, a critical issue, as far as farmers are concerned.

Then, Sir, another issue is the need to look at the income security guarantee for all farm households, wherein every farm household will be guaranteed a minimum living income. Is the Government prepared to address this issue? Unless we address these issues on an urgent basis, on a priority basis, we cannot reduce the distress in the coming five to ten years, and agrarian distress will continue. This is a serious issue before us.

Now, the final point which I wanted to make is this. Yesterday, we had enough discussion on WTO. Whatever the Government claims to be a victory in the WTO negotiations, actually, I find it is succumbing to the American design, in the long run, which can impoverish our farmers and which will adversely affect our agriculture. In such a situation, the worst-affected are the agricultural workers. They do not have livelihood in villages; they do not have jobs in the villages; they migrate to cities for jobs. There also, they don't get jobs. This leads to a kind of vaporisation and social tension in the country. So, agrarian distress will have to be addressed with a sense of urgency.

Finally, Sir, I end with what Thiruvalluvar had said; you will like it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, I will like it.

SHRI D. RAJA: He was a great philosopher and poet.\*

What Thiruvalluvar says, "let us hail agriculture and industry." He gives priority to agriculture. And let us denounce those who just eat and enjoy without doing anything. Government should have that approach; you should give priority to agriculture, understand the dimension and depth of agrarian distress, the crises in the interest of small and marginal farmers, in the interest of agricultural workers. Government will have to act, no more rhetoric, no more demagoguery. What we need is action from the Government. What you are going to do in the coming days, please, tell the Parliament, tell the nation. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, thank you very much. Shrimati Rajani Patil.

**श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल (महाराष्ट्र) :** धन्यवाद, उपसभापति महोदय । आज एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर इस सदन में चर्चा हो रही है । मैं यहां पर दो चीज़ें बोलने के लिए खड़ी हुई हूँ । एक तो मैं किसान परिवार से बिलांग करती हूँ, I am a farmer. दूसरी चीज़ यह है कि यहां पर पचास प्रतिशत लोगों ने यह बात कही कि मराठवाड़ा क्षेत्र में आत्महत्याएं ज्यादा हुई हैं । जिस क्षेत्र का वे सब नाम ले रहे हैं, मैं उस क्षेत्र का प्रतिनिधित्व करती हूँ, इसलिए मैं कोशिश करूंगी कि बहुत ही कम समय में मैं अपने शब्द और विचार आपके सामने रखूँ ।

सर, इस देश की 70 प्रतिशत जनता खेती और उससे जुड़े हुए व्यवसायों से संबंध रखती है, उनका जीवन-मरण उसी के साथ जुड़ा हुआ है । उन किसानों और उन लोगों की कठिनाइयों के बारे में और खास तौर से आज की तारीख में वे जिन खतरों के साथ जूझ रहे हैं, उनके बारे में मैं अपने विचार यहां पर व्यक्त करूंगी । सर, पूरे देश में मुझे खेती के लिए तीन खतरे लगते हैं । एक है वर्षाकाल, मानसून, दूसरा है मार्केट, बाजार और तीसरा है, गवर्नमेंट पॉलिसी, सरकारी व्यवस्था और इन तीन चीज़ों से किसान को बड़ी मुश्किलों का सामना करना पड़ता है । आज तो ये कठिनाइयां इतनी बढ़ गई हैं कि किसान इनके चक्रव्यूह में बुरी तरह से फंस गया है । सर, मैं सदन को अवगत कराना चाहूंगी कि महाराष्ट्र, कर्णाटक, आंध्र प्रदेश, तेलंगाना, मध्य प्रदेश, छत्तीसगढ़ इन सब क्षेत्रों में आज तक 40 हजार किसानों ने आत्महत्याएं की हैं और केवल महाराष्ट्र में और विशेषकर मेरे क्षेत्र मराठवाड़ा और विदर्भ के क्षेत्र में गत महीने में 120 लोगों ने आत्महत्या की है । पूरे देश में जहां कपास और सोयाबीन का उत्पादन होता था, उस क्षेत्र में इस साल पानी का अकाल है, इसके कारण कपास और सोयाबीन की पैदावार अच्छी नहीं हो पाई है और जो भी पैदावार हुई है, उसकी कीमत एकदम गिर गई है ।

सर, मैं महाराष्ट्र की बात करना चाहती हूँ । आज गेहूं, कपास, गन्ना, सोयाबीन, धान, मूंगफली और जो हार्टिकल्चर है, एक ज़माना ऐसा था कि हम अभिमान से कहते थे कि हम इन सब को महाराष्ट्र से लाते हैं । आज उसी महाराष्ट्र में, खासतौर से मराठवाड़ा और विदर्भ क्षेत्र में सबसे ज्यादा अकाल इस बार पड़ा है । किसान आत्महत्या कर रहे हैं । सभी जगह पर चाहे धान हो, चारा हो, पानी हो, सभी के लिए त्राहि-त्राहि मची हुई है । हमारे महाराष्ट्र में करीब 40 हजार गांवों में से 20 हजार गांव अकालग्रस्त हैं । रबी की फसल की बुवाई सिर्फ 55 प्रतिशत हुई है और 45 प्रतिशत खेत बिना बुवाई के पड़े हैं ।

\* The hon. member spoke in Tamil.

सर, यूपीए सरकार के कार्यकाल में जो मिनिमम सपोर्ट प्राइस थी, वह हर साल बढ़ाई गई थी, इससे किसानों को थोड़ी राहत मिल रही थी। यूपीए सरकार ने एक्सपोर्ट को प्रमोट किया था और किसानों की मदद करने की कोशिश की थी। आज न मिनिमम सपोर्ट प्राइस में वृद्धि हुई है, न कोई एक्सपोर्ट पॉलिसी है और प्याज की निर्यात पर रोक लगाकर प्याज के भाव गिराए गए हैं और प्याज उगाने वाला किसान भारी संकट में है। मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से निवेदन करती हूँ कि कृषि क्षेत्र में निर्यात को बढ़ावा देने की जरूरत है और आयात पर पाबंदी लगाने की जरूरत है।

सर, आपको मालूम है कि जापान में चावल के आयात पर एक हजार प्रतिशत इम्पोर्ट कस्टम ड्यूटी लगाई हुई है जिसकी वजह से वहां पर चावल पैदा करने वाले जो किसान हैं, वे सुरक्षित हो गए हैं। हमारे देश में long-term, दूरदर्शी टेक्सटाइल पॉलिसी बनाना जरूरी है। कपास के भाव चार हजार रुपये क्विंटल दिखाए तो जाते हैं, लेकिन आज किसान दो हजार, ढाई हजार, डेढ़ हजार रुपये क्विंटल में कपास बेचने को मजबूर है। कपास उत्पन्न करने वाला किसान मारा जा रहा है। सबसे ज्यादा कपास चीन में होता है। उन्होंने इम्पोर्ट बन्द किया हुआ है क्योंकि उनके पास कपास का बहुत स्टॉक है। हमारे देश में हौजरी की, कपड़े की कोई दूरदर्शी योजना नहीं है। इसके कारण हमारे देश में जो कपास का उत्पादन है, उसकी कीमत में बहुत गिरावट आई है।

सर, सोयाबीन जैसी वस्तु को प्रोसेस करके बड़ी तादाद में सोया मिल्क, सोया प्रोटीन, एडिबल ऑयल तैयार करने की आवश्यकता है। आज गन्ना उत्पादन करने वाला किसान त्रस्त है। सर, महाराष्ट्र में सबसे ज्यादा शूगर का प्रोडक्शन होता है, वहां पर सबसे ज्यादा चीनी तैयार की जाती है, लेकिन गन्ने का किसानों को अच्छा भाव नहीं मिल रहा है, न चीनी का अच्छा भाव मिल रहा है। जो चीनी मिलें महाराष्ट्र, उत्तर प्रदेश, कर्णाटक और तमिलनाडु में हैं, उनके लिए भी एक अच्छी पॉलिसी तैयार करनी चाहिए जिससे किसानों को अच्छा भाव मिले।

सर, महाराष्ट्र में गत दस साल में गन्ने के आंदोलन को लेकर एक बहुत बड़ी राजनीति की जा रही है। सर, विधान सभा के चुनाव के पहले एक रचना थी जिसके माध्यम से गन्ने की राजनीति करके महाराष्ट्र में हमारी तब की सरकार को बदनाम किया गया और उसमें वे सफल भी हुए। अब भी गन्ने की स्थिति वैसी ही है। जो नई सरकार है वह बात करने के लिए तैयार नहीं है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... सर, हमारे यहां किसानों को जो राहत दी जाती है, वह बहुत ही शॉर्ट टर्म होती है, प्यास लगी तो कुआं खोदा, ऐसा बोला जाता है। आज सभी लोग पैकेज की मांग कर रहे हैं। इलेक्ट्रिसिटी के बिल में माफी, कर्ज में माफी, जिस क्षेत्र में अकाल पड़ा है, उसके लिए मुआवजा देने की मांग लेकर हम केंद्र सरकार के पास आए हैं। इन सब चीजों पर केंद्र सरकार का कर्तव्य है कि वह इस पल में देश के किसानों का साथ दे। सर, मैं एक ही मुद्दा बताना चाहती हूँ कि यह सब मदद, राहत कार्य तात्कालिक स्वरूप में होना चाहिए। हम चाहते हैं कि इस देश के किसानों के लिए एक दीर्घकालीन, लांग टर्म पॉलिसी होनी चाहिए, जिसमें किसानों को ऋण दिया जाए और वह केवल 4 प्रतिशत ब्याज पर देते हैं। उसके साथ जो मूलभूत सुविधाएं होती हैं, चाहे ट्रांसपोर्ट हो, कोल्ड स्टोरेज हो, उन्हें बढ़ावा देने की आवश्यकता है। सर, मैं अपने भाषण को कट करूंगी, क्योंकि हमारे दो सहयोगी और बोलने वाले हैं। मैं आपके माध्यम से सिर्फ एक प्रस्ताव रखना चाहती हूँ। यहां पर कृषि मंत्री जी हैं, मैं उनको बताना चाहूंगी जो भी आदमी काम करता है, चाहे वह कर्मचारी है, गैर-कर्मचारी है या MNC में काम करने वाला है, उसको काम करने के कुछ

[श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल]

साल बाद पेंशन मिलने की व्यवस्था है। हमारे देश में 70 प्रतिशत लोग किसान हैं और उनको भी पेंशन देने की आवश्यकता है। किसानों की हालत बहुत ही खराब है, इसलिए किसानों की मदद करने की आवश्यकता है। धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This is a very genuine demand.

**श्री नंद कुमार साय :** उपसभापति जी, देश में किसानों की बड़ी दुर्दशा है, जिसके कारण आज खेती पिछड़ गई है। यह देश का सबसे बड़ा धन्धा और सबसे बड़ा काम है। हमारे सभी वक्ताओं ने इस पर बहुत सारे सुझाव दिए हैं। मैं कृषि मंत्री के ध्यान में दो-तीन बातें लाना चाहता हूँ। पहले किसान गोबर की खाद से खेती करता था, खरपतवार की खाद से खेती करता था। जब से यह रासायनिक खाद आ गयी है, उर्वरक आ गए हैं, तो किसान उनका बंधक हो गया है और उसके बिना खेती नहीं होती है। कीटनाशक के बिना खेती नहीं होती है। ये दोनों ही जहर का काम कर रहे हैं। भूमि पूरी तरह से बंजर हो गई है। किसान की दूसरी सबसे बड़ी समस्या यह है कि बोर करके पानी निकालो और जल स्तर नीचे चला गया है, ड्राई हो गया है। एक समय कहा जाता था, मालवा के लिए—

"मालव धरती गहर गंभीर

और डग डग रोटी पग पग नीर।"

वह सूखा हो गया है। पंजाब की तो दुर्दशा ही है। इससे देश के किसानों को और जमीन को कैसे बचाया जाए, इस पर ध्यान देने की जरूरत है। मैं इस पर बहुत ज्यादा सुझाव देने की स्थिति में नहीं हूँ, लेकिन मुझे लगता है कि यह जो उर्वरक और कीटनाशक है, इसका विकल्प गोमूत्र और नीम की पत्तियों से बनाया जा सकता है। इसके और भी कई विकल्प हैं, इसको शुरू किया जाए और कीटनाशक और उर्वरक को धीरे-धीरे बंद करने की कोशिश की जाए। यहां पर तालाब और सरोवर के बारे में सभी लोगों ने कहा है कि वे बंद हो गए हैं। केवल बोर पर ही सिंचाई होगी, तो लोगों को पीने का पानी नहीं मिलेगा। इसलिए मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि किसानों की एक सबसे बड़ी समस्या है...

**श्री उपसभापति :** बोलिए, बोलिए।

**श्री नंद कुमार साय :** किसानों की सबसे बड़ी समस्या यह है कि खेत में पैदा होने वाले माल, कारखानों और मिलों में तैयार होने वाले माल, दोनों के दाम में जमीन-आसमान का अन्तर है। किसान जब माल बेचता है और उसके पास सामान रहता है, वह पूरा सस्ता होता है तथा गोदाम में जाने के बाद उसकी कीमत कई गुना बढ़ जाती है। कपड़ों से लेकर दूसरा सामान जो किसान खरीदता है, उसके दाम कई गुना बढ़ जाते हैं। इसलिए मैं कृषि मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या कोई तालमेल बिठाने का तरीका हो सकता है कि खेत में जो माल पैदा होगा, अगर वह सस्ता है, तो मिलों और कारखानों में बनने वाला सामान भी किसान को सस्ते में मिलना चाहिए। यह तालमेल कैसे बिठाया जाएगा? इसीलिए किसान दुखी और परेशान है, अगर वह कर्जा ले लेता है, तो वह चुकाएगा कैसे? वह जो सामान खरीदेगा, वह सब सामान महंगा ही खरीदेगा और जो अपना उत्पादन बेचेगा, वह सब सस्ता। कृषि मंत्री जी कैसे इसमें तालमेल बिठाएंगे और उनके पास जो कर्ज हैं, वे कितने कम हो सकते हैं, कैसे उनको छूट दी जा सकती है। उनको



अपने ही उत्पादन की लाभकारी आमदनी कैसे दी जा सकती है, इस दिशा में अनुसंधान और खोज करने की जरूरत है। मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर किसान दुखी है, तो देश सुखी नहीं हो सकता।

### [उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री पी. राजीव) पीठासीन हुए]

खेती और अच्छी कैसे हो, उसके साथ पशुपालन को कैसे जोड़ा जाए? यहां पर गऊ नहीं है, किसी के घर में नहीं है। जितना घी और दूध है, ये सारी चीजें उत्तर प्रदेश के कारखानों में बन रही हैं। ये चीजें यूरिया से बन रही हैं। यूरिया खेतों को नहीं मिलेगा। इन सारी चीजों का निर्माण करने के लिए जगह-जगह कारखाने खुले हुए हैं। वे सारे कारखाने जहर का काम कर रहे हैं। उसी की सप्लाई हो रही है। एक भी गाय नहीं है, लेकिन आप टनों खोया ले लीजिए। इसलिए गऊ पालन का काम हो, ताकि दूध भी आए, गोबर भी हो और उससे खेती हो। हमारे पास समय सीमित है, लेकिन मुझे ऐसा लगता कि इस दिशा में भी विचार करने की जरूरत है। मैं समझता हूँ कि पहले अकाल जरूर पड़ता था, लेकिन किसान आत्महत्या नहीं करते थे, परन्तु जब से कर्जा लेकर खेती करने का सिस्टम आया है, तब से यह हो रहा है। वे उधारी और कर्जा तो ले लेते हैं, लेकिन चुका नहीं पाते, क्योंकि सारी खेती ही घाटे में है, खेती करने वाले घाटे में रहते हैं। कई लोगों ने बताया कि सौ एकड़ या पांच सौ एकड़ का जो किसान है, वह उसको बेचकर पान का ठेला लगाना चाहता है, चपरासी बनना चाहता है। समाज में किसान की कोई प्रतिष्ठा नहीं है, इस समाज में खेती करने वाले की कोई इज्जत नहीं है, इसीलिए इन सारी परिस्थितियों को बदलकर किसान को, खेती को कैसे प्रतिष्ठित किया जाएगा, इसके बारे में सोचें। अगर किसान प्रतिष्ठित होगा, कृषि प्रतिष्ठित होगी, तभी यह देश भी प्रतिष्ठित होगा, उसके बिना नहीं हो सकता है। अगर अस्सी प्रतिशत किसान दुखी हैं, परेशानी में हैं, तो वह देश कभी आगे नहीं बढ़ सकता है। मैं चाहता हूँ, मेरी यह राय है कि यह बहुत कठिन काम है, लेकिन आप इस बोर के काम को बंद करें, नदी जोड़ने के काम की शुरुआत करें, तालाबों के निर्माण को विस्तार दें। इसके साथ आपको इन सभी कामों को ठीक से करना पड़ेगा कि यह पानी, जिसका बहुत अपव्यय हो रहा है, उसके अपव्यय को कैसे रोका जाए और कृषि में अच्छा काम कैसे किया जाए? क्योंकि, किसी ने कहा था ...एक मिनट, आधा सैकिंड... हमारे वेदों में लिखा है, कोई कहता था कि यह देश देश नहीं है, यह तो उपमहाद्वीप है, यह अलग-अलग फैला हुआ है। ऋग्वेद में लिखा है, "इयं ते राष्ट्र ध्रुवसि धरुणः, कृषैस्त्वा क्षेमायत्वा पोषायत्वा ॥" यह देश तुम्हारा है, जो कृषि के लिए है, सबकी भलाई के लिए है, सबके भरण-पोषण के लिए है, इस देश को मजबूती से धारण करो। कृषि मंत्री जी, इसी ब्रह्मवाक्य को, इसी वेदवाक्य को ध्यान में रखकर किसान, खेती और देश को कैसे ठीक किया जा सकता है, आप इसके लिए भागीरथ प्रयत्न करके संपन्न कीजिए। देश आपके साथ है, हम सभी लोग आपके साथ हैं। आप इस दिशा में प्रयत्न करेंगे तो बहुत आनन्द आएगा, देश आगे बढ़ेगा और दुनिया में इसका नाम होगा। इन्हीं बातों के साथ, मैं समझता हूँ कि कृषि मंत्री जी बहुत सारे कामों को ठीक करेंगे। मैं इसी आशा और विश्वास के साथ आपको बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आपने मुझे समय दिया।

**श्री संजय राउत (महाराष्ट्र) :** सर, हमारे देश में किसानों की खेती की जो स्थिति पैदा हुई है, किसानों को जिंदा रखने के लिए, उनको प्रतिष्ठा देने के लिए, हमने इस सदन में शॉर्ट ड्यूरेशन डिस्कशन का प्रोविजन रखा है। लेकिन यह शॉर्ट ड्यूरेशन डिस्कशन नहीं है, यह लांग ड्यूरेशन डिस्कशन है। हम साठ साल से इस विषय पर लांग-लांग ड्यूरेशन डिस्कशन करते आए हैं, लेकिन

[श्री संजय राउत]

कुछ हल नहीं निकाल पाए हैं और आज भी इसको कर रहे हैं। हम गर्व से कहते हैं कि यह कृषि प्रधान देश है, "जय जवान, जय किसान" हमारा राष्ट्रीय नारा है, लेकिन हमारे किसानों की, हमारी खेती की जो दुर्गति हमारे देश में हो रही है, उसके लिए हम सब जिम्मेदार हैं। यहां पर जो आंकड़े मेरे पूर्व वक्ताओं ने पेश किए, वे बहुत ही गंभीर आंकड़े हैं। लगभग 3 लाख फार्मर्स ने 1995 और 2014 के बीच आत्महत्याएं की हैं। 2004 से लेकर अब तक 2 लाख से भी ज्यादा किसानों ने आत्महत्याएं की हैं। Every thirty minutes, in India, a farmer commits suicide. महाराष्ट्र, आंध्र प्रदेश, कर्णाटक, केरल में सबसे ज्यादा सुसाइड्स होते हैं। महाराष्ट्र में गत दो महीने में, अक्टूबर और नवंबर में मराठवाड़ा, विदर्भ रीजन में 200 से ज्यादा किसानों ने आत्महत्याएं की हैं। सर, यह किसानों का आक्रोश है। देश को सबसे ज्यादा रोजगार एग्रीकल्चर सेक्टर देता है। लगभग 56 परसेंट लोगों को जीविका देने का काम किसान करता है, लेकिन देश भर में आज वही किसान बेरोजगार और भिखारी बन गया है। वह भूखा और कंगाल बन गया है। यहां हम सभी लोग उस पर बार-बार चर्चा करते हैं। मैं अभी पार्लियामेंट लाइब्रेरी में था, मेरे हाथ एक किताब लगी, जो देश के मशहूर शायर फ़ैज अहमद फ़ैज की थी। मैंने उसमें किसानों के ऊपर एक कविता देखी और मुझे लगा कि आज के किसानों की भी यही हालत है। फ़ैज अहमद फ़ैज ने उर्दू में लिखा है —

सब काट दो,  
बिस्मिल पौधों को,  
बेआब, सिसकते मत छोड़ो।  
सब नोच लो,  
बेकल फूलों को,  
शाखों पे बिलखते मत छोड़ो।  
ये फसल उम्मीदों की हमदम,  
इस बार भी गारत जाएगी।  
सब मेहनत, सुबह शामों की,  
अब के भी अकारथ जाएगी।  
खेती के कोनों, खुदरों में,  
फिर अपने लहू की खाद भरो।  
फिर मिट्टी सींचो अशकों से,  
फिर अगली रुत की फिक्र करो।  
फिर अगली रुत की फिक्र करो।  
जब फिर एक बार उजड़ना है,  
इक फसल पकी तो भर पाया,  
तब तक तो यही कुछ करना है।

फिर-फिर हमको उजड़ना है, यह किसानों की हालत है। वह खेती करता है, उसको फिर उजड़ना है। इसलिए हमें यह सोचना पड़ेगा कि हम किसानों को कितनी बार उजड़ने देंगे? यह हाल हमारे किसानों का है। किसानों का खेती से मोहभंग हो रहा है। हम किसानों के लिए जितनी भी योजनाएँ बना रहे हैं, क्या हम उन्हें किसानों तक पहुँचा रहे हैं? हमने किसान क्रेडिट कार्ड बनाया। मैं बीच में सुन रहा था कि किसानों के लिए सरकार ने एक क्रेडिट कार्ड योजना बनाई, ताकि कम ब्याज देना पड़े। उसमें शून्य ब्याज बताया गया है, अगर आप 6 महीने में रकम अदा कर देते हैं। अगर आप 6 महीने में इसे नहीं भर पाते हैं, तो उस पर 14-15 परसेंट ब्याज चढ़ा कर डिस्ट्रिक्ट कोऑपरेटिव बैंक जबरन वसूली करते हैं। अगर 6 महीने बाद फसल नष्ट हो जाती है, तो किसान कहां से कर्ज चुकाएगा? ऐसी स्थिति में किसान कर्ज में डूब जाता है और इतना कर्ज होता है कि वह आत्महत्या के लिए मजबूर होता है। मैंने आपको सुसाइड के जो आँकड़े बताए, उनमें से लगभग 50 हजार किसान परिवार की महिलाएँ हैं। उन महिलाओं ने आत्महत्याएँ की हैं। यह हमारे किसानों के परिवारों की स्थिति है। हम लोगों ने, सरकार ने, यहां की हो या वहां की हो, योजनाबद्ध तरीके से किसानों की खेती को घाटे का सौदा बना दिया है, क्योंकि जो उद्योगपति हैं, जो कारपोरेट सेक्टर के लोग हैं, हम उनको किसानों की जमीन देना चाहते हैं। हम लोग इस प्रकार की योजनाएँ बनाते हैं और हमारा किसान जिंदा नहीं रहना चाहता है, मरना चाहता है। आजादी के बाद किसानों के बारे में किसी सरकार ने नहीं सोचा है। जब चुनाव आता है, तो हम किसानों के लिए बड़े-बड़े वादे करते हैं, हम प्रचारों में किसानों की बात करते हैं, किसानों की जिंदगी बेहतर बनाने के लिए वादे करते हैं। ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE): Please conclude.

**श्री संजय राउत :** प्रचार में हमने भी वादे किए हैं कि किसानों को मिनिमम सपोर्ट प्राइस मिलनी चाहिए, समर्थन मूल्य मिलना चाहिए, लेकिन क्या हम अपने वादे पूरे कर सके? हमें काम करना चाहिए, क्योंकि अगर इस देश में किसान रहेगा, तो देश रहेगा और हम सब लोग रहेंगे। मैं महाराष्ट्र से आता हूँ। मराठवाड़ा और विदर्भ, दोनों क्षेत्रों में इतना भारी अकाल पड़ा है, हजारों गांव उजड़ गए हैं, हजारों जानवर खत्म हो गए हैं। हम केंद्र की सरकार से उम्मीद रखते हैं कि वह एक अच्छा पैकेज बनाए। ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE): Please conclude.

**श्री संजय राउत :** महाराष्ट्र में हमारे जो दुग्ध उत्पादक किसान हैं, वहां इतना ज्यादा दूध का उत्पादन हुआ है कि उनको मिनिमम प्राइस नहीं मिल रही है और वे पूरा दूध सड़कों पर फेंक रहे हैं।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE): Please conclude.

**श्री संजय राउत :** हमारे यहां आलू, प्याज और टमाटर का इतनी ज्यादा मात्रा में उत्पादन होता है कि सरकार उनको अच्छा मूल्य नहीं दे पाती, तो किसान उसे रास्ते पर फेंकने को मजबूर होते हैं। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... मैं सरकार से विनती करूंगा कि आप देश के किसानों के बारे में एक ऐसी नीति बनाएँ कि जो हमारा किसान है, जो हमारा भगवान है, वह जिंदा रहे। अगर वह जिंदा नहीं रहेगा, तो देश नहीं बचेगा और हम भी जिंदा नहीं रहेंगे। धन्यवाद।

**डा. संजय सिंह** (असम) : महोदय, आपको बहुत धन्यवाद । अभी उस तरफ से, इस तरफ से और चारों तरफ से इस विषय पर चर्चा हुई । यह भी कहा गया कि हमारा विकास हो रहा है, कृषि का उत्पादन बढ़ रहा है, हम सेल्फ-सफिशिएंट भी हैं, हम विदेशों को अपने अनाज का निर्यात भी कर रहे हैं, हम सारे लोग भोजन कर रहे हैं और बड़े सुखी हैं । उसी के साथ-साथ महाराष्ट्र में कपास के किसान आत्महत्या कर रहे हैं, गन्ना किसान आत्महत्या कर रहे हैं और देश में चारों तरफ हर तरह से कृषि और किसान, दोनों के बारे में बड़े विस्तार से चिंता व्यक्त की गई । यह विरोधाभास क्यों है? अगर हम निर्यात कर रहे हैं, self-sufficient हैं, हर तरह से किसान दुरुस्त हैं, तो फिर वे आत्महत्या क्यों कर रहे हैं? ऐसे में हमारे सामने दुःख का अन्य क्या कारण बनता है?

माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह विषय बहुत ही गम्भीर है । माननीय कृषि मंत्री जी, स्वयं किसान हैं और योग्य हैं । एनडीए की नई सरकार बनी है, वह विकास के मुद्दे पर आई है, लेकिन मुझे लगता है कि अभी तक तो सिर्फ विकास का ही विकास हो रहा है । अगर आप किसान और कृषि का विकास कर सकेंगे, मैं समझता हूँ कि इस देश का असली विकास तब हो सकेगा । हालात ये हैं, आज लगभग 2,500 लोग हर रोज़ खेती का काम छोड़ रहे हैं और खेती के काम से विमुख होकर दूसरे कामों में जा रहे हैं । इस देश का जो सामान्य कृषक है, उसकी औसत आय आज 2,500 रुपये के आसपास है । यह आंकड़ा स्वयं में हर चीज़ को दर्शाता है कि हमारी स्थिति क्या है, इसमें किसी रिसर्च की आवश्यकता नहीं है ।

माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी हमारे एक नये सांसद महोदय बोल रहे थे, उनका स्वागत है । उन्होंने उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार की अच्छी बातों की बहुत चर्चा की है । मैं भी आपको उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार की एक बानगी देना चाहता हूँ । उत्तर प्रदेश के कृषि विभाग में क्लास-1 कैटेगरी के ऑफिसर्स में 80.3% वेकेंसीज़ खाली हैं, क्लास-2 में करीब 55% रिक्तियाँ हैं, क्लास-3 में लगभग 70% पद अभी रिक्त हैं, वहाँ काम करने वाले लोग नहीं हैं । उत्तर प्रदेश में चार कृषि विश्वविद्यालय हैं, जहाँ पढ़ाने वाले लोगों की 50% कमी है और फील्ड और लैब वर्कर्स में करीब 70% रिक्तियाँ हैं ।

महोदय, मैं किसी को दोष नहीं दे रहा हूँ और न ही किसी की प्रशंसा कर रहा हूँ, मैं वास्तविकता की बात कर रहा हूँ । एक बात मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ, मुझे लगता है कि कहीं पर डाटा की jugglery है । आज दिखाया कुछ जा रहा है लेकिन वास्तविकता कुछ और है ।

अंग्रेज इस देश को छोड़ गए । हमारे देश में रेवेन्यू सिस्टम अंग्रेजों का ही लागू किया गया है । आज भी हमारे यहाँ लेखपाल है, पटवारी है, जिसे स्वयं हर जगह खेतों में जाना चाहिए, और वहाँ पर देखना चाहिए कि क्या खेती हो रही है, कौन सी वेराइटी है, उसकी यील्ड क्या है, पैदावार क्या है । वही पटवारी जिले में जाता है, जिले से प्रदेश में जाता है और प्रदेश से केंद्र सरकार के पास आता है । वहीं यह तय होता है कि हमारे देश में लाखों मीट्रिक टन पैदावार होने वाली है ।

आज हमारे देश में खेती योग्य जमीन लगातार कम हो रही है, प्रकृति भी हमारा साथ नहीं दे रही है और तमाम निर्माण कार्य भी हो रहे हैं । किसानों को बिजली समय पर नहीं मिलती, खाद समय पर नहीं मिलती, बीज मिलता ही नहीं है और टेक्निकल सपोर्ट उनको है नहीं । 20 साल पहले हमारे यहाँ यूकेलिप्टस की बहुत अच्छी पैदावार होती थी, पूरे देश में यूकेलिप्टस पैदा हो गया और नतीजा यह हुआ कि उसकी कीमत घट गई । यहाँ पर मेन्थॉल की खेती ...**(समय की घंटी)**... मान्यवर, दो-तीन मिनट बोलने का समय और दे दीजिए ।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE): You take one more minute.

**डा. संजय सिंह** : अगर आप कहेंगे तो मैं बैठ ही जाऊँगा ।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE): Take one more minute. आपकी पार्टी से एक स्पीकर और भी है ।

**डा. संजय सिंह** : ठीक है, तो आप दूसरे स्पीकर को बुलवा लीजिए ।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE): Take one more minute.

**डा. संजय सिंह** : नहीं, हमें नहीं बोलना है ।

**श्रीमती रेणुका चौधरी** (आंध्र प्रदेश): आप बोलिए, अभी आपका टाइम है ।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE): You can take on one more minute.

**डा. संजय सिंह** : नहीं, हम नहीं बोलेंगे । मान्यवर, आप हमारे दूसरे साथी को समय दे दीजिए ।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE): Okay. Thank you. Then, Shri Basawaraj Patil.

**श्री बसावाराज पाटिल** (कर्णाटक) : माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, कृषि के ऊपर चर्चा हो रही है । किसान, कृषक और कृषि सम्बन्धी कई आंकड़े दिए गए हैं । किसी ने कहा कि 80% किसान हैं, किसी ने कहा कि 65% किसान हैं । वास्तव में एक श्रेष्ठ कृषि वैज्ञानिक ने कहा है कि आज भारत में केवल 53% किसान ही बचे हैं और धीरे-धीरे यह संख्या घटकर 20% तक पहुंचने वाली है । ऐसी परिस्थिति में मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि जिस तरह आज़ादी से पहले गांव स्वतंत्र था, उसी तरह अगर आप मेरे गांव की आज़ादी को वापस दिलवाने की कोशिश करेंगे, तो शायद हमारा किसान अधिक खुश रहेगा । इस दिशा में यहां पर जितने भी सलाह-मशविरे मिले हैं, उनको ध्यान में रखते हुए मैं आदरणीय कृषि मंत्री जी से आग्रह करता हूँ कि पांच साल या दस साल का एक लम्बा प्लान बनाकर आने वाले 10 साल के बाद एक ऐसी स्थिति देश में निर्मित हो, जो आज़ादी से पहले थी, आज़ादी के बाद भी कुछ दिनों तक थी । पहले जब सरकार को कोई चीज़ खरीदनी होती थी, तो वह बाज़ार से कम रेट में खरीदती थी, अब वह जो रेट बोलती है, किसान को रोना पड़ता है । किसान की ऐसी स्थिति नहीं होनी चाहिए । अगर धरती पर दूसरा कोई भगवान है, जो लोगों को अन्न देता है, पशु-पक्षी, जीवराशि को भी, तो भगवान के बाद वह किसान है । उसके सुख के बिना किसी देश का सुख नहीं होता है । इसलिए मैं आपसे विनती करता हूँ कि पहला, जो आत्महत्याएं आदि जिन-जिन राज्यों में हो रही हैं, उनको तुरन्त रोकने की दृष्टि से सरकार ने अभी कदम उठाया होगा, लेकिन अगर और भी जरूरत पड़े, तो कड़े कदम उठा कर हरेक किसान को जिन्दा बचाए रखने को सरकार पहली प्राथमिकता दे, मैं यह आपसे प्रार्थना करता हूँ ।

दूसरा, कृषि राज्य और केंद्र से जुड़ी हुई चीज़ है । राज्य के कृषि मंत्रियों से आने वाले एक-दो महीने के अन्दर दीर्घ चर्चा करके एक सुदीर्घ लम्बी नीति बनाकर किसान के लिए एक गौरव का स्वरूप इस देश को देने की दृष्टि से अलग-अलग मुद्दों पर आपको सोचना होगा । हमारे देश के अन्दर 127 इको जोन्स हैं । धरती के गुण हैं । अलग-अलग प्रकार के गुण हैं-वहां की मिट्टी की परीक्षा, वहां पर पानी की उपलब्धता और उसके आधार पर वहां की उपज ।

[श्री बसावाराज पाटिल]

6.00 P.M.

सर, मैं एक और बात की तरफ माननीय कृषि मंत्री जी का और सरकार का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। सामान्यतः जैसे पढ़ाई में सब लोग इंजीनियरिंग पढ़ने जाते हैं, वैसे ही अगर किसी फसल का दाम किसी साल ज्यादा हो जाता है, तो तुरन्त सारे किसान उसी फसल की खेती की ओर जाकर आत्महत्या की तरफ चले जाते हैं। इसे रोकने की दृष्टि से, जनजागृकति की दृष्टि से, हर बार आंकड़े को इकट्ठा करके पहले से जनता को अवगत कराया जाए, मल्टी क्रॉप की नीति रहे और कृषि के साथ-साथ पशुपालन, पक्षी पालन और अन्य प्रकार के पेड़-पौधे, फल आदि लगाने चाहिए। बहुत सारे छोटे उद्योग हैं। जो सामान छोटे उद्योगों में उत्पन्न किया जा सकता है, यानी वह गांवों में उत्पन्न किया जा सकता है, वह बड़े कारखाने में उत्पन्न होता है। तो मैं आपसे विनती करता हूँ कि माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी से आग्रह करके जो सामान गांव में तैयार हो सकता है, जिस वस्तु का उत्पादन गांव में हो सकता है, वैसे बड़े कारखानों की हमारे देश को कोई जरूरत नहीं है। इससे जहां करोड़ों लोगों को रोजगार मिलेगा, वहीं गांव के लोग सुखी रहेंगे और गांव के छोटे-छोटे उद्योगों के आधार पर वहीं पर बाई-प्रोडक्ट्स तैयार होंगे। इससे किसान भी खुश रहेगा और वहां का कामगार भी खुश रहेगा। अगर इस दिशा में सरकार सोचेगी, तो यह मेरे लिए अत्यंत आनन्द की बात होगी। मैं एक बार फिर आग्रह करता हूँ कि उस दिशा में एक दीर्घकालीन योजना, दस साल लम्बी योजना बने। लोग थोड़ा समय तक कुछ कहेंगे, लेकिन आप चिन्तन करके सभी राज्यों के कृषि मंत्रियों से बात करके, विश्वविद्यालयों से बात करके एक नयी योजना अगले साल लाएँ, मैं यह आपसे प्रार्थना करता हूँ। धन्यवाद।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE): Thank you, Mr. Basawaraj Patil. There are four more speakers. Now, since it is 6 o'clock, I have to take the sense of the House. If the House agrees, we have to conclude it.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE): Okay. Now, Shri Balwinder Singh Bhunder.

**श्री बलविंदर सिंह भुंडर (पंजाब):** सर, हिन्दुस्तान के किसान की जो हालत है, आज हम सभी उस पर चर्चा कर रहे हैं। हमारे देश के किसानों की जो हालत है, यह हमारे देश में ही नहीं, बल्कि दुनिया में कहीं भी जो किसान हैं, किसी भी किस्म का प्रोड्यूस वह करता है, चाहे वह केला पैदा करता है, सेब पैदा करता है, टमाटर पैदा करता है, ऊन पैदा करता है, पैडी या व्हीट पैदा करता है अथवा मिल्क पैदा करता है, हरेक की हालत एक जैसी है।

सर, आप भी देखिए, मैं हैरान हूँ कि उसी की पैदा की हुई हर चीज़ से हम लोग जी रहे हैं, हम सब जो यहां अभी बैठे हैं, हम कपड़ा भी उसका बनाया पहनते हैं, दूध भी उसका दिया हुआ पीते हैं और जो भी खाने वाली चीज़ें हैं, फ्रूट, वेजिटेबल आदि जो भी हैं, सब उसी की देन हैं। हम लोग कोट-पेंट तो पहने हुए हैं, लेकिन उसकी हालत बहुत खराब है। अभी सर्दी कितनी है, जब वह खेतों में पानी लगाता है, तब देखने वाली बात होती है। मैं ज्यादा इन चीज़ों में नहीं जाऊंगा, क्योंकि समय बहुत कम है। मैं आपको सिर्फ इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि लगातार बार-बार

कमिशन बना, 2006 में Working Group on Distressed Farmers under Sardar Singh Johl बना, 2007 में Indebtedness पर राधाकृष्णन कमिशन बना, National Commission on Farmers under Dr. M. S. Swaminathan बना। सभी कमिशनों ने एक ही रिपोर्ट दी कि अगर किसान को बचाना है, तो उनको immediate रिलीफ पैकेज देना चाहिए और बाद में यह सेकेण्डरी है कि आगे उसको कैसे preventive measures करने हैं। यह 2006 की बात नहीं है, बल्कि यह सदियों से हो रहा है कि कभी उस पर ध्यान नहीं दिया गया। इसका कारण क्या है? इसका कारण यह है कि किसान डिसयुनाइटेड है और छोटे-छोटे काम वाला भी युनाइटेड है। अगर कभी उनको याद आ गई और हिन्दुस्तान के किसान ने एक साल में एक दिन व्रत रख लिया और यह कह दिया कि इस साल हम फसल पैदा नहीं करेंगे, हमें तो भूखे मरना है, तो हम क्यों फसल पैदा करें? तब देश को पता लग जाएगा कि किसान की कीमत क्या है। हमारा किसान, हमारा जवान, हमारा साइंसदान दुनिया में महान है। मंगल मिशन ने साबित कर दिया कि हमारा साइंसदान कितना काबिल है। कारगिल वॉर ने साबित कर दिया कि हमारा जवान कितना काबिल है और दुनिया हमारे हिन्दुस्तान के किसान का लोहा मानती है, लेकिन दुनिया में सबसे गरीब, दुखी हमारा किसान है। इसका कारण क्या है? आज WTO एक नई प्रॉब्लम आ गई है। हम तो कहते हैं कि एग्रीमेंट हो गया, सबसे एग्रीमेंट के बाद यह आगे बढ़ेगा, लेकिन इसमें बात क्या है? वह कहता है कि यह तो ग्रीन सब्सिडी है, यह ब्लू सब्सिडी है। हम तो ब्लू में आ जाते हैं और जो डेवलपड कंट्रीज़ हैं, वे ग्रीन सब्सिडी में आ जाते हैं और इसके तहत वे इतनी सब्सिडी देते हैं और वहां का किसान खेती करता है। अगर जैसा हमारे साथ हो रहा है, वैसा ही वहां भी होगा, तो वहां के सारे किसान खेती छोड़ कर भाग जाएंगे। मैं कारणों में ज्यादा जाने के बजाए आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी को कुछ सजेशन देना चाहता हूँ, क्योंकि समय कम है। मेरे पास प्वाइंट्स तो बहुत हैं।

महोदय, मैं पांच-छः प्वाइंट्स कहना चाहता हूँ। सबसे पहली बात यह है कि खेती की जो भी वस्तु है, उसके लिए रिसर्च की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। यूनिवर्सिटीज़ को मैक्सिमम फंड दिया जाए ताकि बेस्ट रिसर्च हो, सीड बेस्ट मिले, उसकी क्वालिटी बेस्ट हो, yield बेस्ट हो ताकि किसान की पैदावार बढ़े। अच्छा सीड देंगे, तो वे अच्छी क्वालिटी पैदा करेंगे और इससे उसके हालात अच्छे होंगे।

महोदय, मेरा दूसरा सुझाव क्रॉप इंश्योरेंस के बारे में है। पूरे देश में हर क्रॉप का इंश्योरेंस मस्ट कर दिया जाए। आप मिनिमम इंश्योरेंस कर दीजिए, मैं यह नहीं कहता कि आप प्रति एकड़ 40 हजार या 50 हजार कर दीजिए, आप 20 हजार या 15 हजार प्रति एकड़ कर दीजिए। ...**(समय की घंटी)...**

मेरा तीसरा सुझाव एमएसपी के बारे में है। गुड एमएसपी निर्धारित की जाए, आज जो एमएसपी है, उसका मतलब क्या है? हम तो कहते हैं कि एमएसपी बड़ी अच्छी बात है। एमएसपी का मतलब मिनिमम सपोर्ट प्राइस है। यह remunerative भी नहीं, या तो लाहे बंद हो। इसको दूसरे में बदलिए ताकि उसको गुड प्राइस मिले।

मेरा चौथा सुझाव यह है कि अगर हम प्राइस निश्चित करते हैं, हमने जो 25 क्रॉप्स की प्राइस नियत की है, लेकिन गवर्नमेंट मार्केट में 2 या 3 क्रॉप्स में एंटर करती है और किसी में नहीं करती है, इसलिए यह ensure करें कि गवर्नमेंट सारे में एंटर करेगी ताकि किसान को उसका फायदा मिले।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE): Please conclude.

**श्री बलविंदर सिंह भुंडर :** सर, मैं सिर्फ सजेशनस बता रहा हूँ, मैं और कुछ नहीं बोल रहा हूँ। दूसरा यह है कि wheat और paddy का कंट्री में ग्लट आ गया। पानी की बड़ी प्रॉब्लम आ गई। इसके लिए जो ऑल्टरनेटिव क्रॉप्स हैं, उनके लिए किसानों को हेल्प किया जाए और ऑल्टरनेटिव के रूप में किसान से जुड़ा हुआ जो काम है, जैसे डेयरी है, पोल्ट्री है, फिशरीज़ है, उसमें हेल्प किया जाए। डेयरी इतना अच्छा है, फार्म के दोनों काम हैं - डेयरी और खेती। ये साथ-साथ चलते हैं, इसलिए डेयरी पर सब्सिडी दें, मिल्क पर सब्सिडी दें, एक रुपए प्रति लीटर दे दें, तो किसान डेयरी पर चला जाएगा, जो स्माल फार्मर्स हैं। इस समय हिन्दुस्तान में पंजाब जो सबसे अच्छा है, मैं उसके आंकड़े आपको बताता हूँ कि 70 परसेंट फार्मर्स ऐसे हैं जिनके पास पांच एकड़ से भी कम जमीन है और Juhl Committee जो बनी थी ...(व्यवधान)...

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री तिरुची शिवा) :** कृपया आप समाप्त कीजिए।

**श्री बलविंदर सिंह भुंडर :** सर, मैं समाप्त कर रहा हूँ। Juhl Committee में मैंने भी Sardar Juhl के साथ काम किया। उन्होंने मुझसे पूछा कि आप किसान हैं? मैंने कहा कि हां, मैं किसान हूँ। मैंने Juhl साहब से पूछा कि आप भी किसान हैं, तब वे कहते हैं कि मैं भी किसान हूँ। इसके बाद उन्होंने कहा कि आप बताइए कि किसान की पोजिशन क्या है? मैंने कहा कि आप यह सोच लीजिए कि अगर किसी एक किसान के पास सात एकड़ जमीन है, तो वह सोचता है कि हम तो बड़े किसान हैं, लेकिन वह चाहता है कि मेरा लड़का खेती न करे, वह peon बन जाए। आप इस बात से अंदाजा लगा लीजिए कि एक किसान अपनी हालत से ज्यादा अच्छी एक peon की हालत को मानता है। ...(समय की घंटी)...

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री पी. राजीव) :** धन्यवाद।

**श्री बलविंदर सिंह भुंडर :** इसलिए मेरा यह सजेशन है कि आप उन क्रॉप्स पर भी ध्यान दीजिए, जैसे, ऑयलसीड्स, मेज़, बासमती आदि की एमएसपी आप नियत करें। आप प्रति वर्ष 55 हजार करोड़ की ऑयलसीड्स बाहर से मँगाते हैं। हमारी पैदावार बहुत ज्यादा है, हम कर सकते हैं, तो हम इसकी गुड प्राइस क्यों नहीं देते हैं? जैसे, कॉटन के एक किलो का रेट 38 रुपये है, लेकिन उसके एक मीटर कपड़े का मूल्य एक हजार रुपये है। इसलिए किसान को बचाने के लिए हमें काम करना चाहिए। मैं किसी को नहीं कहता, क्योंकि यह बहुत बड़ी प्रॉब्लम है। हम मिनिस्टर साहब से यही विनती करेंगे कि सभी लोग यूनाइट होइए। मैं सबसे यह विनती करता हूँ कि हम सभी किसानों से यह वादा करके यहां आते हैं कि हम वहां जाकर आपकी बात करेंगे, देश की बात करेंगे, लेकिन हम यहां झगड़ने लग जाते हैं।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE): Please conclude.

**श्री बलविंदर सिंह भुंडर :** इसलिए मैं सभी से यह विनती करता हूँ कि हम जिसका दिया खाते हैं, उसको बचाने में हम भी यूनाइट हों और उसके लिए कुछ करें ताकि उसकी हालत सुधरे।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE): You made very good points.

**श्री बलविंदर सिंह भुंडर :** सर, आप बार-बार कह रहे हैं। मेरे दो-तीन प्वाइंट्स और हैं, लेकिन मुझे यहां अपनी बात खत्म करनी पड़ रही है। सर, देश की सबसे बड़ी बात यह है कि



फर्स्ट किसानी सेकंड इंडस्ट्री, इसलिए मेरा एक सजेशन यह है कि जब भी ऐसा सब्जेक्ट आए, तो इस पर दो दिन बहस होनी चाहिए। हमें इस पर बोलने के लिए 10 मिनट्स मिलने चाहिए। इतने कम समय में कोई क्या बोलेगा? इतने कम समय में तो हमें समझ में ही नहीं आता कि हम किस प्वाइंट को बोलें, किस प्वाइंट को छोड़ें। इसलिए मेरी यह विनती है कि आगे से इस बात का ध्यान रखा जाए। आखिर हमारा काम क्या है? हम यहां बहस करने के लिए और अपने सजेशंस देने के लिए ही आते हैं। थैंक्यू सर।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE): Now, Shrimati Renuka Chowdhury – five minutes.

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY : Sir, the greatest challenge today that lies in front of mankind is to be able to grow food. More than 800 million people worldwide do not have enough to eat or access to food. Concern about food and its supply, where it comes from, what kind of food we grow, how much we waste, how we waste, how much we grow and whether we will have enough in the years to come is something that all of us are seized of nationally. Rising world and national populations that want to eat high-quality food, whether it is meat, vegetables or dairy products, for nutrition because of growing awareness and education, becomes the challenge.

In the first quarter assessment that we have done, India has fallen behind in the Millennium Development Goals of halving hunger by 2015. Declining per capita incomes, foodgrain availability and unequal distribution have serious implications. आखिर हम किस बात पर बहस किए जा रहे हैं? हर मेम्बर खड़े होकर यह कहते जा रहे हैं कि किसान के हालात बहुत बुरे हैं। यह वास्तविकता है। क्या हमारे पास कुछ आंकड़े हैं, जिनसे हम कोई अंदाजा लगा सकें कि food crop से cash crop में कितना बदलाव आया है? क्या हम अपनी पॉलिसी में यह लागू करेंगे कि जहां अनाज और धान उग सकते हैं, उस जमीन को हम SEZs में या industrialization और industrial component में नहीं देंगे, because you have to conserve. अभी संजय सिंह जी बता रहे थे कि eucalyptus ने परेशानी बढ़ा दी है। This was the national policy. हमने कहा कि eucalyptus बहुत अच्छा प्लांट है, आप लगा दीजिए। बाद में हमें यह पता चला कि जहां अनाज उगता था, जहां सोना उगता था, वहां eucalyptus लगाकर हमने उस जमीन को बंजर बना दिया, क्योंकि eucalyptus उस जमीन के सारे पोटेशियम एवं उसकी पौष्टिकता को खा गया।

सर, यह बात सभी कह रहे हैं कि वे सुसाइड करते हैं। मैं किसान हूँ। आप मानें या न मानें, मगर मैं खेती-बाड़ी करती हूँ। बदनौर जी बहुत अच्छी तरह से यह जानते हैं कि वास्तविकता में मैं हर सीज़न में अपनी जमीन जोतती हूँ। मेरे कष्ट क्या हैं? अगर मेरे क्रॉप्स फेल हो गए और मैं बैंक में गई, तो मुझे दूसरा ऋण नहीं मिलता है। हमारे पास कोई सेविंग्स नहीं होती है। अगर एक बार हमारी फसल गई, चाहे उसका कारण बीज की कमजोरी हो, उसमें मिलावट हो या चाहे कई अन्य कारणों से हमारी फसल खत्म हो गई, तो हमें दूसरा ऋण नहीं मिलता है। आप waiver of loan करते हैं और बैंक पेमेंट्स को stagger करते हैं, मगर हम पर सिम्पल इंटेरेस्ट के बदले कम्पाउंड इंटेरेस्ट को लागू करते हैं। आज अगर लग्जरी गाड़ी खरीदना चाह रहे हैं तो आपको

[Shrimati Renuka Chowdhury]

सॉफ्ट लोन इजी क्वार्टरली पेमेंट पर मिल जाते हैं, ई.एम.आई. और इंस्टॉलमेंट पर। मगर ट्रेक्टर खरीदने में हमें नहीं मिलता है, कोई छूट नहीं मिलती है। When your land is distributed so badly and you have small land holdings, you have to have an approach policy which will keep your land and give it for value addition crops and, therefore, we have to do National Crop Planning. आज के दिन वास्तविकता में अगर आप देख लीजिए एक जमाने में असम जैसे इलाके में, there was nothing happening in agriculture. They are water rich. When one lakh tubewells were set up in Assam, it altered the profile of that State, and, it altered the demand and supply of what is happening across the country. So, you have to have crop planning because of global heating today and because of changing weather and its vagaries. यह हालात थे कि we were importing moong dal from Myanmar. If you have crop planning, if you can grow cumin in arid areas, you can give them compensation or incentivize them. MSP was a fine thought when the time was right for it. Today, you are in open competitive market. You need to incentivize. You have to check your regions. You have to have soil health maps of all States and Districts, and, you should be able to grow crops which are conducive to your soil, water, weather and other conditions. ...(*Time-bell rings*)...

This will keep India in sustainable development and we will be able to give food and sustenance to the farmers as well as to the children when India is facing sub-Saharan African region malnutrition. Hunger does not create poverty; poverty creates hunger. The farmers who grow the crop have no access to food resource or land resources, and, because they are in that condition, they are unable to access the very food that they grow. What is your marketing strategy today? All agriculture markets are cesspools of intermediary men. हर मार्केट में आप देख लीजिए, किसान के मार्केट में एंटर करते ही इस कोने से उस कोने पर जमीन आसमान का रेट का फर्क पड़ता है।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE): Please conclude.

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: They are robbed in the very agricultural market that we have created for their facility and for their सहूलियत, which we do not look at. Sir, the crop insurance has to be given national priority. We can't sit and talk in Parliament. बार-बार हम यहां मातम करते हैं कि किसान आत्महत्या कर रहा है, आत्महत्या कर रहा है। क्यों करते हैं आत्महत्या? हम अपने परिवार के लिए शहीद हो जाते हैं। एक बार हमने कहीं से मार्केट में चूंकि बैंक हमें दूसरा ऋण देता नहीं है तो हम चले जाते हैं उनके चंगुल में जो हमें बहुत बड़े ब्याज पर ...(*व्यवधान*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE): Please conclude.

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Sir, it is in public interest. उसके बाद उस पर सूद पर सूद चढ़ता चला जाता है। उसके बाद हमारे चार बम्पर क्रॉप्स होने से भी, we cannot

recover from this loan. This is why the small and tiny farmers with landholding from zero to 2 ½ acres and farmers with landholding from 2 ½ to 5 acres must be treated separately because necessarily the small landholdings are held by the backward farmers, by the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe farmers and also the OBCs who do their farming and tilling. These people should be given crop planning. Otherwise, what they are doing is copycat farming of the big farmers. If there is a farmer with 100-acre land growing mirchi, and, there is a farmer with 2½ acre land also growing mirchi, obviously, the market dynamics will play and the rates will drop, and, it will not be a sustainable income for the small farmer.

Sir, coming to recharging of water aquifers, I would say that underground water resources इतने डिप्लीट हो गए हैं कि इसमें अलग-अलग नई-नई बीमारियां निकल रही हैं, and, we are over-utilizing synthetic fertilizer. At one time, synthetic fertilizer brought the Green Revolution but today it is going against. You have to stop this overuse of the synthetic fertilizer. Subsidy should be given also for liquid fertilizer because you have given subsidy on drip irrigation, and when you give it on drip irrigation, the farmer is denied subsidy on liquid fertilizer, which is mandatory for drip irrigation. Otherwise, you cannot fertilize your plants through hydroponics.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE): Okay; thank you.

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: So, you have to be able to have a policy that is clearer, wider, more comprehensive and more integrated for us to prevent farmers' suicide, and it should become the national mission. Everyone mentioned the M.S. Swaminathan Report. There are some very valuable suggestions which are very doable and applicable to the Government, and we should be able to apply them. Industrial monocultures versus diversified agro ecologically managed small holding farming is the need of the hour today. With so much science and technology, awareness and knowledge, it is an easily doable thing.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE): Please conclude. Now, Shri A.V. Swamy.

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Sir, this is such a complex subject. You can't really finish it in this time.

MR. VICE-CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Sir, I am concluding. There is also an acute shortage of transfer ...(Interruptions)...

श्री अनिल माधव दवे (मध्य प्रदेश): सर, संजय जी को आपने बैठा दिया । ...(व्यवधान)...

श्रीमती रेणुका चौधरी : आपको क्या एतराज है, जो अभी मैं बोल रही हूँ?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE): Please conclude.

**श्री अनिल माधव दवे** : मैं आपसे नहीं कह रहा था, उपसभाध्यक्ष जी से कह रहा था ।

**श्रीमती रेणुका चौधरी** : तो आप मेरा समय क्यों ले रहे हैं?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE): Please conclude, Renukaji. Sanjayji is a very disciplined Member. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: We do not have enough transfer of knowledge from the laboratories to the ...(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): He is only supporting Sanjayji. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: I appreciate, but don't interrupt me. Thank you very much.

Sir, we need to bring technologies from institutes like ICAR and all into the ground and to be able to facilitate the farmer in this knowledge.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE): Okay. Thank you.

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: We also need to have young people involved in farming.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE): Okay. Now, Shri Ramdas Athawale. ...(Interruptions)... You have already taken ten minutes.

**श्रीमती रेणुका चौधरी** : आज किसान के बच्चे खेती-बाड़ी नहीं करना चाहते हैं । यह वास्तविकता है । So, not only must we grow more food, we must also grow more people interested in growing more food. Thank you very much.

**श्री रामदास अठावले** (महाराष्ट्र): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ -

"इस देश का किसान हमेशा रहता है परेशान,

राधा मोहन जी उनकी तरफ देना होगा आपको ज्यादा ध्यान,

वरना ध्वस्त हो जाएगा अपने देश का किसान।"

मुझे लगता है कि किसान अपने देश में कष्ट करके, अपनी जिंदगी बरबाद करके सभी लोगों को जिंदगी देने का काम करता है । वह फसल उगाने का काम करता है, अनाज देने का काम करता है, लेकिन किसान को जिस तरह की सुरक्षा मिलनी चाहिए, उस तरह की उसे नहीं मिलती है । हमारे यहां महाराष्ट्र में नवंबर महीने में विदर्भ, मराठवाड़ा, नासिक डिवीजन में कम से कम 120 किसानों ने आत्महत्याएं की हैं । उसका कारण साहूकार लोगों से लिया गया कर्जा है और उस कर्जे के कारण ज्यादा से ज्यादा संख्या में वे आत्महत्याएं कर रहे हैं । मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन यह

है कि कांग्रेस वालों ने तो कुछ नहीं किया है, अब आपके ऊपर जिम्मेदारी आई है। किसानों को बचाने की जिम्मेदारी आपके ऊपर है। साहूकारों से लिया कर्जा किस तरह से माफ कर सकते हैं? साहूकारों के कर्जों के ऊपर भी कुछ सिस्टम होना चाहिए, क्योंकि वे 20 परसेंट इंटरेस्ट भी लेते हैं। इसलिए फाइनेन्स मिनिस्ट्री को साहूकारों से लिए जाने वाले कर्जों के लिए कोई सिस्टम तैयार करने की आवश्यकता है। इनसे किसानों को बचाने की आवश्यकता है। किसानों को अगर बचाना है, तो खेत-मजदूरों को भी बचाना चाहिए। खेतों में काम करने वाले जो खेत-मजदूर हैं, उनकी समस्याओं की तरफ भी हमें ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है।

महोदय, हमारे महाराष्ट्र में अकाल है, बारिश नहीं है। किसान तो फसल उगाने का काम करता है और अगर बारिश नहीं आती है तो पूरा ध्वस्त हो जाता है। कई बार बहुत बारिश आती है, तो जो फसल अच्छी हुई होती है वह भी बरबाद हो जाती है। उन किसानों को बचाने के लिए हम सभी को काम करना चाहिए। महाराष्ट्र के लिए इस समय कम से कम 5000 करोड़ रुपए की आवश्यकता है, क्योंकि महाराष्ट्र में अकाल काफी है, कम से कम 60 परसेंट गांवों में अकाल है, इससे किसान आत्महत्या भी कर रहे हैं। राज्य सरकार की तरफ से जो मांग की गई है, मैंने उसमें 500 करोड़ रुपए बढ़ाए हैं, क्योंकि उतनी आवश्यकता है। इसलिए पांच हजार करोड़ रुपया महाराष्ट्र के लिए देना चाहिए। साथ ही, किसानों को बचाने के लिए स्वामीनाथन कमेटी की जो रिपोर्ट है, उसके मुताबिक उनका जो अनाज होता है, जो उत्पादन होता है, उसकी कीमतें डिसाइड करने के संबंध में भी सरकार को निर्णय लेने की आवश्यकता है और नरेंद्र मोदी जी की सरकार जरूर किसानों को न्याय देने का काम करेगी। उधर बैठे हुए लोगों को ज्यादा चिंता करने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। आज तो वे बड़े-बड़े भाषण कर रहे हैं, लेकिन जब इतने सालों तक सत्ता आपके हाथ में थी, तब आपने किसानों को बरबाद करने का काम किया, इसलिए हम उधर से इधर आ गए और आपको यहां से वहां जाना पड़ा है। अभी दस साल आप आराम कीजिए। हम किसानों को न्याय देने का काम करेंगे और नरेंद्र मोदी जी की सरकार जरूर किसानों को न्याय देगी, ऐसा हमें पूरा विश्वास है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप तो वहीं रहेंगे। आप वहां रहिए, आप उधर आराम कीजिए। आप चाहे मोर्चा निकालें या रैली निकालें। रैलियां निकाल-निकाल कर हम थक चुके थे, इसलिए अब आप रैली निकालो, हल्ला बोलो, मोर्चा निकालो, हंगामा करो, हम आराम से बैठेंगे। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... इसलिए राधा मोहन जी, जो किसान के बच्चे हैं, वे यहां बैठे हैं और पूरी बात जानते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी :** ये खुद भी किसान हैं।

**श्री रामदास अठावले :** हां, किसान के बेटे हैं, मतलब किसान हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... वे किसान हैं, इसलिए किसानों की समस्याओं के बारे में जरूर हल निकालेंगे और किसानों की आत्महत्याओं को रोकने का प्रयास करेंगे। उनकी फसल, उनके अनाज की मैक्सिमम कीमत कैसे दे सकते हैं, उसके बारे में भी निर्णय लेंगे। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... लेकिन आपको थोड़ा रुकना पड़ेगा, पांच साल तो रुकना ही पड़ेगा। आप तीन महीने में ही पूछ रहे हैं कि सौ दिनों में क्या किया? आपने पचास साल में क्या किया? आपने जो किया, वही हम कर रहे हैं, ऐसा नहीं है। हम किसानों को न्याय देने का काम करेंगे और इसलिए राधा मोहन जी, आप अच्छे निर्णय लीजिए ...**(समय की घंटी)**... और नरेंद्र मोदी जी की सरकार को आगे बढ़ाने का काम हम सब लोगों को करना है। जय भीम, जय भारत !

**कृषि मंत्री (श्री राधा मोहन सिंह) :** उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, कृषि संकट पर चर्चा के लिए जो लोग इस विषय को लाए हैं, मैं सबसे पहले उनके प्रति आभार व्यक्त करना चाहता हूँ, क्योंकि मुझे स्मरण है कि पिछली बार सूखे पर हम लोगों ने चर्चा की थी और उसका बहुत लाभ हुआ था। जब चर्चा होती है, तो सरकारी अधिकारियों के साथ बैठने पर आंकड़े मिलते रहते हैं, लेकिन जब सभी माननीय सांसद किसी चर्चा में भाग लेते हैं, तो कई बातें ऐसी हैं, जो मंत्रालय के अंदर बैठकर पता नहीं चलती हैं या फिर हम जब अपने क्षेत्र में जाते हैं, तो वहां जो जानकारी मिलती है, वही पर्याप्त नहीं होती है।

### (श्री उपसभापति पीठासीन हुए)

जब यहां चर्चा होती है और चारों तरफ से जब जानकारियां आती हैं, तो वे भविष्य के लिए मार्गदर्शन का काम करती हैं और मैं समझता हूँ कि हम सब लोगों ने राजनीति से अलग हटकर किसान की चर्चा की। अब दिग्विजय बाबू हम लोगों के बीच अपवाद हैं क्योंकि राजनीति का करंट उनका ज्यादा चलता है, लेकिन हम सब लोगों ने किसान की चिंता की है और यह स्वाभाविक है, क्योंकि दुनिया का जो भूगोल है, उसका मात्र 2.4 प्रतिशत हमारे पास है और जो जल संसाधन है, उसका मात्र 4 प्रतिशत हमारे पास है। अब ढाई प्रतिशत भूगोल और चार प्रतिशत जल संसाधन पर यह जिम्मेदारी है कि वह सत्रह प्रतिशत आबादी और पंद्रह प्रतिशत पशुधन को आहार उपलब्ध कराए। स्वाभाविक रूप से यह एक बड़ी चुनौती है। फिर हरियाणा, उत्तर प्रदेश, कर्णाटक, महाराष्ट्र जैसे राज्यों में सूखा और कश्मीर, आंध्र, तमिलनाडु में बाढ़, हुदहुद आदि स्थितियों का भी सामना वहां के किसान कर रहे हैं। हमारी कई योजनाओं में विसंगतियां भी हैं और कई योजनाओं में यदि विसंगतियां नहीं हैं, तो उनका क्रियान्वयन ठीक से नहीं हो पा रहा है। इसके कारण जो हम सबकी चिंता के विषय हैं - कृषि बीमा योजना से लेकर कृषि आमदनी, कृषि आदानों का बढ़ता मूल्य तथा अन्य कई बातें हैं, जिनकी सबने अलग-अलग चर्चा की है - ऑर्गेनिक फार्मिंग, भूमि अधिग्रहण, जीएम फूड, आत्महत्या, ये सब उन्हीं विसंगतियों में से उपजे हुए elements हैं, तत्व हैं। यकीनन हमें इस बात को भी स्वीकार करना पड़ेगा कि इन विसंगतियों के बावजूद भी जब डाण् राजेंद्र प्रसाद जी देश के प्रथम कृषि मंत्री बने होंगे तो उन्होंने थोड़ी चिंता जरूर की होगी। फिर इस पद पर एक से एक व्यक्ति आए, अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी से लेकर सभी लोग, जगजीवन बाबू भी थे, सब लोगों ने निश्चित रूप से चिंता की होगी, समाधान भी खोजा होगा, लेकिन हम जितना समाधान खोजते गए, उतनी विसंगतियां भी बढ़ती गयीं। फिर भी हमारा प्रयत्न लगातार रहा। यदि यह प्रयत्न न होता तो जो कृषि विकास दर 9वीं, 10वीं योजना में दो-ढाई प्रतिशत थी, वह 11वीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में बढ़कर चार प्रतिशत तक नहीं पहुंचती। हमने प्रयत्न किया। वह प्रयत्न किसने किया, किसके कारण उपलब्ध हुई और किसके कारण नुकसान हुआ, यदि इस चर्चा में पड़ेंगे तो हम आगे कुछ नहीं कर पाएंगे। अभी दिग्विजय बाबू ने कहा कि दस वर्षों के अंदर बहुत बड़ी उपलब्धि हुई। आप मुख्यमंत्री रहे हैं, आपको पता है कि कृषि के क्षेत्र में जो हम आज करते हैं, उसकी उपलब्धि आज या दूसरे दिन ही नहीं मिलती। इन दस वर्षों के अंदर जो उपलब्धि हुई होगी, उसके पहले पांच वर्ष कुछ जरूर किया होगा, जिसके कारण वह उपलब्धि प्राप्त हुई। उसका योगदान अवश्य रहा होगा क्योंकि कृषि एक ऐसा क्षेत्र है कि आज बीज बोकर आज ही फसल नहीं काटते, बीज बोने के कुछ समय बाद फसल कटती है। उसके पहले पांच वर्षों तक निश्चित रूप से इस क्षेत्र में कुछ प्रयत्न हुए होंगे। उस पांच वर्ष में भी यदि कुछ परिणाम आए होंगे तो उससे पहले जो लोग रहे होंगे, उन्होंने प्रयत्न किए होंगे। आज जो कुछ भी है, निश्चित रूप से दस वर्ष तक आपने जो

प्रयत्न किए, उसका परिणाम है। अब ये परिणाम अच्छे हैं या बुरे हैं, इसमें हम नहीं फंसेंगे - अच्छे भी हैं और बुरे भी हैं। आप आत्महत्या की चर्चा कर रहे थे। आपसे ज्यादा हमारे माननीय आनन्द शर्मा जी चर्चा कर रहे थे। आत्महत्या निश्चित रूप से बहुत अधिक चिंता का विषय है। कोई भी व्यक्ति जब आत्महत्या करता है तो इससे बड़ी घटना डेमोक्रेसी के अंदर नहीं हो सकती, वह किसी न किसी संकट के कारण ऐसा करता है। लेकिन बोलते समय हम ऐसे-ऐसे आंकड़े बोलते रहते हैं, जिससे लगता है कि पूरे देश में कृषि के कारण आत्महत्या हो रही है, खेती के कारण आत्महत्या हो रही है। यदि हम 2013 का आंकड़ा देखें तो 2013 के दरम्यान 1 लाख 34 हजार लोगों ने आत्महत्या की। यह आंकड़ा है - राष्ट्रीय अपराध रिकार्ड ब्यूरो का। 1985 से उसमें कॉलम रखा जाता है, कृषि और खेती से संबंधित परिवारों का। उसने बताया है कि इन 1 लाख 34 हजार में से खेती एवं कृषि के कारण 11,772 लोगों ने आत्महत्या की। इन 1 लाख 34 हजार लोगों में से 11,772 कृषि परिवार के लोगों ने आत्महत्या की। हमें नहीं पता, यह परसेंटेज कितना होगा?

**श्री दिग्विजय सिंह :** 9 प्रतिशत।

**श्री राधा मोहन सिंह :** जी, 9 प्रतिशत। जितनी आत्महत्याएं देश में हुई, आत्महत्याएं किसी भी कारण से हुई हों, वह ठीक नहीं है, लेकिन 9 प्रतिशत कृषि परिवार के लोगों ने आत्महत्या की। आत्महत्या सिर्फ कृषि के कारण या ऋण के कारण नहीं होती। कई बार हम लोग लिखते हैं, "कृषि परिवार।" अगर पति-पत्नी में कुछ हुआ, उसके कारण आत्महत्या की गयी और उसके कॉलम में व्यवसाय "कृषि" लिखा है तो ऐसी आत्महत्याएं 11,772 हैं। राज्य रिपोर्ट करता है कि खेती के कारण, कर्ज के कारण कितने लोगों ने आत्महत्याएं की हैं। आप 2013 के आंकड़े देखेंगे, तो उसमें 11,772 में से कुल 511 कृषि कारण से आत्महत्याएं हुई हैं। ये आंकड़े हैं, हम गलत-सही पर नहीं जाते हैं। इन 511 में महाराष्ट्र में 407 और शेष देश के बाकी हिस्सों में हुई हैं। वर्ष 2012 में 13,754 कृषि परिवारों में हुई आत्महत्याओं में 919 कृषि कारणों से हुई हैं, जिनमें 662 महाराष्ट्र में हुई हैं। अभी महाराष्ट्र के अंदर इतनी बड़ी संख्या में आत्महत्याएं हो रही हैं, देश में कम भी हों, ज्यादा भी हों, सब चिंता का विषय है। पिछले साल 50 प्रतिशत से ज्यादा और इस बार तो हमको लगता है कि 80 प्रतिशत 2013 का। अब ये जो आत्महत्याएं हो रही हैं, इसमें सरकार की नीतियों में भी गड़बड़ी हो सकती है। सरकार की जो भी नीतियां बनी हैं, स्वामीनाथन कमीशन की चर्चा हम सब कर रहे हैं, अच्छी नीति बनी है, नई नीति बनाने की कोई जरूरत नहीं है। उनकी रिपोर्ट के बाद जो किसान नीति बनी है, उसमें 200 से ज्यादा रिकमण्डेशन हैं और 175 से 180 रिकमण्डेशन देश में लागू हुई हैं। 12वीं योजना के पहले 51 स्कीम्स से ज्यादा चलती थीं, उनमें ओवरलैपिंग ज्यादा थी, तो फिर इसको पांच योजना, पांच मिशन और राज्यों के लिए "राष्ट्रीय कृषि विकास योजना" बनाया गया। इनका क्रियान्वयन ठीक से होना चाहिए।

अब क्रियान्वयन की स्थिति क्या है? मैं चुनाव के दौरान महाराष्ट्र में गया था, वहां पर 20 दिन था। हमने 20 दिन के अंदर जानकारी ली कि पिछले 10 साल से जो भारत सरकार की सिंचाई की योजनाएं हैं, वे जमीन पर नहीं उतर रही हैं। मैं एक दिन शाहपुर चला गया, जो वहां से करीब 60-70 किलोमीटर दूर है। वहां जो डैम बना है, वहां से पानी मुम्बई, नई मुम्बई सबको जाता है, लेकिन हम उसके आसपास के इलाके में लगभग 15 किलोमीटर के एरिया में घूमे, वहां पर एक भी सिंचाई की योजना नहीं, वहां पर खेती पूरी तरह से वर्षा पर निर्भर है, मतलब यह कि सिंचाई योजनाओं का क्रियान्वयन भी ठीक से नहीं हो सका। जो 11 पंचवर्षीय योजनाएं बनीं और उनके तहत जो पैसे गए, जो 2013-14 में पैसा गया था, उसमें से 800 करोड़ रुपये खर्च नहीं हुए।



[श्री राधा मोहन सिंह]

पशुपालन की बात हो रही है। पशुपालन की मद में जो पैसे गए थे, उनमें से भी 50 प्रतिशत से ज्यादा खर्चा नहीं हुआ। अकेले महाराष्ट्र राज्य की हालत ऐसी नहीं है, अधिकतर राज्यों की हालत ऐसी है कि यहां से जो पैसे जाते हैं, वे खर्च नहीं हो पाते हैं। यदि खर्च भी हो जाते हैं, तो उसकी रिपोर्ट हमारे पास नहीं आ पाती है। अब महाराष्ट्र के अंदर पिछली बार 2013-14 में लगभग 500 करोड़ रुपया एसडीआरएफ का गया। अब वहां सूखा पड़ा है, हमारी टीम गई है, वहां एनडीआरएफ का भी पैसा गया था। जब मैंने परसों देखा कि इस बार उसका 405 करोड़ एसडीआरएफ में जाना है, तो क्यों नहीं गया? तो पता चला कि पिछली रिपोर्ट नहीं आई है। हमने वहां के कमिश्नर से बात की, फिर मुख्यमंत्री जी से बातचीत हुई, तो हो सकता है आज रिपोर्ट आई हो। जब सूखा पड़ा तो बहुत पहले लोक सभा के अंदर और यहां भी हमने बताया था कि पिछली बार जब हम लोगों ने सूखे पर चर्चा की थी, जो रिपोर्ट सब जगह से आ रही थी और डेढ़ महीने बाद मानसून आया था, लेकिन किसी राज्य सरकार ने अपने यहां सूखा घोषित नहीं किया। सूखा तो राज्य सरकार ने घोषित करना है, लेकिन किसी राज्य सरकार ने सूखा घोषित नहीं किया। जुलाई-अगस्त में सामान्यतः सूखे की घोषणा होती है। जब घोषणा नहीं हुई और जब सदन में चर्चा हुई, तब पता लगा कि राज्य के कई हिस्सों में सूखा है। राज्य सरकार नोटिफिकेशन करती, अधिसूचना भेजती, मेमोरेंडम भेजती, तभी तो पता चलता। हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी के बारे में कहा, हम राजनैतिक बात नहीं करना चाहते हैं, लेकिन बशिष्ठ बाबू नहीं हैं, जहां का राजा व्यापारी होगा, वहां की प्रजा कंगाल होगी, आज वह युग नहीं है। आज व्यापारी सर्वोच्च कुर्सी पर नहीं बैठा है, आज एक मजदूर का बेटा, जो गांव और गरीब का दुख जानता है, वह बैठा हुआ है, इसलिए यह स्थिति अब नहीं आने वाली है। मैंने प्रधान मंत्री जी के संज्ञान में यह लाया कि आज तक सूखे की रिपोर्ट कोई भेज नहीं रहा है, डिक्लेयर नहीं कर रहा है और कई हिस्सों में इस प्रकार की स्थिति है, तो उन्होंने तुरंत कैबिनेट की बैठक बुलाकर चार बातें तय की थी कि जहां 50 प्रतिशत से कम वर्षा 15 दिनों तक नहीं हुई, उस इलाके में, उस जिले में डीज़ल पर राज्य सहायता दी जाए। यदि बागवानी नष्ट हो रही है, तो 35,000 रुपए प्रति हैक्टेयर दी जाए। बीज पर राज सहायता बढ़ायी जाये, इसी प्रकार से चारा विकास कार्यक्रम के लिए पैसा दिया जाए और जो विदेशों से खली के रूप में चारा आयात करते हैं, उस पर आयात छूट समाप्त की जाए। इसका परिणाम हुआ है। बिहार में डीज़ल पर राज्य सहायता देनी शुरू की गई। उत्तर प्रदेश, कर्णाटक, महाराष्ट्र ने उस योजना के तहत चारा विकास कार्यक्रम के लिए पैसा मांगा। महाराष्ट्र ने बागवानी मिशन के तहत भी पैसा मांगा है और चारा विकास के क्रम में हमने उसको पैसा भी भेजा है। लेकिन मेरा कहना यह है कि इसमें राज्य सरकार और भारत सरकार, दोनों को संयुक्त प्रयास करना पड़ेगा। बिना नई नीति बनाए, जो पुरानी नीतियां हैं, उनमें कहीं विसंगतियां हैं, उनको ठीक करके राज्य सरकार और भारत सरकार इसको करे। अब जैसे यहां हमारे अधिकारी बैठे हैं और राज्य के अधिकारियों की साल में एक या दो बार मीटिंग बुलाते हैं, बैठक करते हैं। यहां के अधिकारी नहीं जाते हैं, वहां के अधिकारियों के साथ नहीं बैठते हैं। कृषि सचिव हैं या अन्य ज्वाइंट सेक्रेटरीज हैं, ये सचिवालय से निकलकर, राज्यों के अंदर जाएं और राज्यों के अंदर लोगों के साथ बैठें। कई राज्यों में प्रवृत्ति जगी है। हम अभी तक राजनीतिक विरोध पर भी यह काम करते थे और आज भी कहीं-कहीं यह लक्षण दिखाई दे रहा है। लेकिन मुझे खुशी है कि केरल के अंदर हम मुख्यमंत्री जी के साथ बैठे और जो घटना अभी कश्मीर की आई थी, उससे पहले हम वहां के मुख्यमंत्री जी के साथ बैठे थे।



हम आंध्र के मुख्यमंत्री जी के साथ बैठे, तो हम तेलंगाना के मुख्यमंत्री और अधिकारियों के साथ भी जाकर बैठे। हमारा यह प्रयास है कि हम जनवरी महीने तक सभी राज्यों में जाकर अपने अधिकारियों को लेकर उनके अधिकारियों के साथ बैठें, ताकि जो योजनाएं हैं, उनका ठीक से क्रियान्वयन कर सकें। कौन-कौन सी योजनाएं चल रही हैं, हम उसके विस्तार में नहीं जाना चाहते हैं, लेकिन हमने पहले भी कहा है कि 51 से ज्यादा योजनाएं चल रही थीं, ओवरलैपिंग हो रही थी, तो 11 योजनाएं, 5 मिशन, 5 योजनाएं और राज्य सरकार के लिए राष्ट्रीय कृषि विकास योजना। हमारी ये 11 योजनाएं चल रही हैं और उसके कारण भी पिछले वर्षों में प्रगति हुई है। हम कह सकते हैं कि जितनी प्रगति होनी चाहिए, उतनी नहीं हुई है, लेकिन उस कारण से प्रगति हुई है और कृषि ऋण प्रवाह में वृद्धि की भी लगातार पहल हो रही है। जो 7 प्रतिशत ऋण की चर्चा कर रहे थे, यह ऋण 4 प्रतिशत पर ही दिया जा रहा है। जो समय पर लौटा देते हैं, उनको 4 प्रतिशत ही देना पड़ता है और तीन प्रतिशत बैंकों को सरकार देती है। वह ऋण आज भी 4 प्रतिशत का है, बल्कि उसमें इस वर्ष राशि बढ़ाई गई है और कैबिनेट ने कल ही इसका निर्णय लिया है। लेकिन यह कृषि ऋण प्रवाह जब 2011-12 के दौरान देखेंगे, तो जो शॉर्ट टर्म लोन हैं, उस पर 4 प्रतिशत ब्याज है। 2011-12 के दौरान कृषि क्षेत्र के लिए ऋण प्रवाह 5,11,000 करोड़ रुपए था। 2012-13 में 5,75,000 करोड़ रुपए के ऋण प्रवाह की तुलना में सौ लाख करोड़ से ज्यादा दिया गया। फिर 2013-14 में जो 7,00,000 करोड़ का था, वह 7,11,000 करोड़ दिया गया और 2014-15 के लिए आठ लाख करोड़ रुपए का कृषि ऋण का लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया है। इसी ऋण की अन्य पहलों में कृषि ऋण पर ब्याज की दर में समय पर भुगतान करने पर ब्याज की दर चार प्रतिशत रखी गई जो अभी भी जारी है। 1998-99 में किसान क्रेडिट की भी शुरुआत की गई थी। जो अल्पावधि के सहकारी ऋण हैं, पुनरुत्थान पैकेज, वैद्यनाथन समिति की सिफारिश के आधार पर 25 राज्यों की सरकारों ने, भारत सरकार एवं नाबार्ड के साथ समझौता ज्ञापन पर हस्ताक्षर किए। 17 राज्यों में 53,202 प्राथमिक कृषि सहकारी समितियां थीं, तीन राज्यों में 30 केंद्रीय सहकारी बैंकों से संबंधित, 1510 अयोग्य प्राथमिक कृषि सहायता सहयोग समिति, उड़ीसा में 13 केंद्रीय सहकारी बैंक्स के पुनः पंजीकरण के लिए नाबार्ड ने भारत सरकार संस्थान के रूप में 9,000 करोड़ रुपये 2010 तक रिलीज किए थे। अब हाल ही में, जब से हम लोग आए हैं, तो चार राज्यों के तीस जिलों के कमजोर सहकारी बैंकों को पुनर्जीवित करने का दायित्व, जो राज्य सरकारों का था, फिर भी इनकी अनिश्चित स्थिति पर विचार करते हुए भारत सरकार ने पुनर्जीवन संबंधित विशेष पैकेज के रूप में वित्तीय सहायता उपलब्ध कराने का निर्णय लिया और उनको उपलब्ध कराया। इसी प्रकार की बहुत सारी योजनाएं चल रही हैं। सरकार बदलने से ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद** (उत्तर प्रदेश) : पाला पीड़ित और अतिवृष्टि पीड़ित किसानों को देवी आपदा की श्रेणी में नहीं मानते हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि ओला पीड़ित और अतिवृष्टि पीड़ित किसान जो हैं, जिनकी फसलें बरबाद होती हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**... प्राकृतिक आपदा की श्रेणी में रखा जाये जिससे मदद मिल सके।

**श्री राधा मोहन सिंह** : हम आपको बीच में बोलने का मौका देंगे, अभी बैठिए ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद** : मेरा सुझाव है कि पाला पीड़ित व अतिवृष्टि पीड़ित किसानों को देवी आपदा में शामिल करें, भारत सरकार गाइडलाइन्स तैयार करे।

**श्री राधा मोहन सिंह :** सरकार पिछले दिनों से क्या-क्या कर रही है, उसकी बहुत सारी योजनाएं हैं, जिनकी चर्चा में बहुत समय लगेगा, लेकिन कई तरफ से जरूर सवाल आए हैं कि आप क्या कर रहे हैं, आपकी सरकार क्या कर रही है? ये सवाल कई बार उठे हैं, तो मैं इन पर थोड़ा टाइम जरूर लूंगा कि 492 नई स्वायत्त परीक्षण प्रयोगशालाओं और उर्वरक गुणवत्ता नियंत्रण परीक्षण प्रयोगशालाओं को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए हमने योजना बनाई है। मंत्रालय के द्वारा अगले तीन वर्ष के अंदर 568.54 करोड़ रुपये के परिव्यय से सॉयल हेल्थ कार्ड की महत्वाकांक्षी स्कीम का अनुमोदन कर दिया गया है। देश में पता नहीं है, लेकिन जो जोतदार हैं, शायद साढ़े चौदह करोड़ जोतदार हैं, इनमें छोटे जोतदार ज्यादा हैं, उनको पता नहीं है कि उनकी जमीन में कौन सी बीमारी है, कौन सी दवा देनी है, कितनी खाद देनी है। हम अपने गांव में देखते हैं कि यदि हमारा एक पड़ोसी एक बोरी यूरिया छिड़कता है, तो दूसरा डेढ़ या दो बोरी यूरिया छिड़कता है कि हमारी ज्यादा फसल होगी। उसको पता नहीं है कि जमीन में भी जीवन है। हमने आज तक किसानों को बताया नहीं है और उसी का परिणाम हुआ - हिरत क्रांति हुई थी, यह अच्छी बात हुई थी, लेकिन अंधाधुंध प्रयोग हो रहे हैं। हम समझते हैं कि आज भी पंजाब की हजारों एकड़ जमीन मर चुकी होगी। जमीन में भी जीवन है, इस बात से नीचे तक, किसानों तक ले जाने के लिए तीन साल के अंदर और प्रत्येक तीन वर्ष पर उसकी पॉकेट में उसकी जमीन का, उसकी जोत का सॉयल हेल्थ कार्ड देने के लिए यह व्यवस्था की गई है। 56 करोड़ रुपये के आवंटन से सौ मोबाइल सॉयल लेबोरेट्रीज का भी अनुमोदन किया गया है। कृषि उत्पाद में मूल्य के उतार-चढ़ाव को कम करने के लिए मूल्य स्थिरीकरण कोर्स और इस प्रकार के 500 करोड़ रुपये के आवंटन से किसानों की अनिश्चितता तथा कठिनाइयों को दूर करने की भी हमारी योजना है। एग्रीकल्चर की जो टेक्नोलॉजी है, उनकी आधारभूत संरचना के लिए सौ करोड़ रुपये की घोषणा की गई है। सिंचाई के लिए 1000 करोड़ रुपये कम हैं, अभी किसी माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि बुलेट ट्रेन के लिए इतना और सिंचाई के लिए इतना! देखिए, इस वित्तीय वर्ष के चार महीने बीतने के बाद हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने घोषणा की, आज भी 60 प्रतिशत जमीन असिंचित है। हम सभी लोग भाषण में यह बात कह रहे थे और मुझे याद है कि जब मैं 1989 में एमपी बना था, तो गांव से आठ किलोमीटर पैदल गया था, गांव में दस-दस किलोमीटर तक कोई सड़क दिखाई नहीं देती थी। एक "प्रधान मंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना" चली थी। यदि आज भी आप गांव में सड़क देखेंगे तो "प्रधान मंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना" से आपको सहसा अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी याद आ जाते हैं। उसके बाद यह पहला अवसर है, जब देश के प्रधान मंत्री ने "प्रधान मंत्री ग्राम सिंचाई योजना" प्रारंभ की है। सवाल 1000 करोड़ रुपये का नहीं है, सवाल उस दिशा का है, जिस दिशा में हम जा रहे हैं। हम सदन में यह घोषणा करना चाहते हैं कि हम हिन्दुस्तान के हर जोतदार के खेत पर, जो असिंचित भूमि है, वहां पानी पहुंचा कर रहेंगे। सवाल पैसे का नहीं है, सवाल है कि हम किस दिशा में जा रहे हैं। 500 करोड़ रुपए से भी, लेकिन आप योजना तो शुरू किए, आप संकल्प तो व्यक्त किए। इस सरकार ने संकल्प व्यक्त किया है। इतना ही नहीं, हमारा कंसेप्ट नोट भी तैयार हो गया है और शीघ्र हमारी एक योजना जमीन पर आएगी। इरिगेशन के जितने बड़े पेंडिंग प्रोजेक्ट्स पड़े हुए हैं, उन सब पर तेजी से काम शुरू हुआ है।

इसी तरह से जब राजनीति की बात आती है, तो हम एक उदाहरण देना चाहते हैं। यह ठीक है कि आंध्र प्रदेश की सरकार हमारे साथ है, लेकिन तेलंगाना की सरकार हमारे साथ नहीं है। हम

वहां गए थे। मंत्री बनने के बाद सबसे पहले मुझे वहीं जाने का मौका मिला था। आंध्र प्रदेश के मुख्यमंत्री जी के यहां मेरा भोजन था। उन्होंने कहा कि आंध्र प्रदेश के अन्दर जो एग्रीकल्चर यूनिवर्सिटी थी, वह तेलंगाना के अन्दर रह गई है, हमारे यहां एक एग्रीकल्चर यूनिवर्सिटी होनी चाहिए। फिर हमें तेलंगाना के मुख्यमंत्री जी ने चाय पर बुलाया। जब हम वहां गए, तो सारे अधिकारी बैठे थे। उन्होंने कहा कि जो हॉर्टिकल्चर यूनिवर्सिटी थी, वह आंध्र प्रदेश के अन्दर चली गई। प्रधान मंत्री जी ने घोषणा की कि दोनों जगह, जहां एग्रीकल्चर यूनिवर्सिटी नहीं है, वहां एग्रीकल्चर यूनिवर्सिटी बनेगी और जहां हॉर्टिकल्चर यूनिवर्सिटी नहीं है, वहां हॉर्टिकल्चर यूनिवर्सिटी बनेगी। उन्होंने न सिर्फ घोषणा की है, बल्कि दोनों मुख्यमंत्रियों ने जमीन आइडेंटिफाई करके भेजी और हमने दोनों को पैसा भेज दिया। इसी प्रकार से अभी राजस्थान के अन्दर एग्रीकल्चर यूनिवर्सिटी की बात की गई। हरियाणा, जो बगल का राज्य है और जहां धान, गेहूँ और बाजरा, इन्हीं की फसल में सारे किसान लगे रहते हैं, अब उनकी रुचि बागवानी की ओर बढ़ी है। जिनके पास खेत नहीं है, वे भी लीज पर खेत लेकर बागवानी कर रहे हैं। वहां भी हमारी सरकार ने हॉर्टिकल्चर यूनिवर्सिटी की घोषणा की। हमारी सरकार इसमें राजनीति नहीं करती। मैं मानता हूँ कि कोई सरकार राजनीति करती होगी, लेकिन यहां तो बहुत साफ दिखाई दे रहा है कि आज जो देश का प्रधान मंत्री बना है, उसने गांव की गरीबी को नजदीक से देखा है, गांव की दुर्दशा को नजदीक से देखा है और वह गांव के दर्द को समझता है। इसलिए गांव, गरीब और किसान को मजबूत बनाना हमारा लक्ष्य है। जब तक गांव, गरीब और किसान मजबूत नहीं बनेगा, तब तक देश को मजबूत बनाने का सपना कोई नहीं देख सकता। इसीलिए ये सारी योजनाएं शुरू की गई हैं, जिनकी मैं चर्चा कर रहा हूँ।

इसी प्रकार से आप देखेंगे कि गांव के अन्दर जो गरीब हैं, उनके पास बड़ी संख्या में देसी गायें हैं। संकर नस्ल की जो 20 प्रतिशत गायें हैं, वे तो कुछ बड़ी-बड़ी फार्मों के पास हैं, लेकिन जो 80 प्रतिशत देसी नस्ल की गायें हैं, उनके संवर्द्धन के लिए अगले तीन वर्षों में 500 करोड़ रुपये खर्च करने की योजना बनाई गई है। मुझे खुशी हो रही है यह बताते हुए कि इस वर्ष हमें 127 करोड़ रुपये खर्च करने थे, तो 123 करोड़ रुपये के प्रोजेक्ट्स आ गए और सैंक्शन भी हो गए। ग्रामीण भंडारण योजना के जो पैसे थे, जो साल-साल भर तक बिल्कुल पड़े रहते थे, 6 महीने के अन्दर सारे सैंक्शन हो गए। मैं इन बातों की चर्चा इसलिए कर रहा हूँ कि खेती और किसान को मजबूत बनाने के लिए नई-नई नीतियां बनें, लेकिन जो पुरानी पॉलिसीज हैं, यदि हम सब उनको भी ठीक से लागू करने लगे, तो हम सब लोगों की एक बहुत बड़ी उपलब्धि हो सकती है।

इसी प्रकार से आप देखेंगे कि जितने कृषि विज्ञान केंद्र हैं, शायद 650 कृषि विज्ञान केंद्र हैं और सबकी हालत बहुत खराब है। ऐसे 37 जिले तो ग्यारहवीं योजना में तय हुए कि हर जिले में एक कृषि विज्ञान केंद्र होगा। जब यह तय हुआ, उस समय अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी देश के प्रधान मंत्री थे। उस समय 275 कृषि विज्ञान केंद्र खोले गए थे। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि उसके बाद 10 वर्षों तक कुछ नहीं हुआ। 80-85 कृषि विज्ञान केंद्र 10 वर्षों में खोले गए। अभी 37 पुराने जिलों में, 24 नए जिलों में कृषि विज्ञान केंद्र रहेंगे और जो 650 केंद्र पहले से हैं, उनमें पूरा इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर नहीं है। हमने तय किया है कि सबको इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर मुहैया करा कर जो पद रिक्त हैं, उनको भर कर एक साल के अन्दर उनको पूरा मजबूत बनाया जाए। प्रयोगशालाओं के अन्दर किसानों के लिए जो नए-नए बीज, नए-नए पौधे निकलते हैं, जो लैब में निकलते हैं, वे लैंड तक नहीं पहुंच रहे हैं।

[श्री राधा मोहन सिंह]

चूंकि कृषि राज्य का विषय है, इसलिए इसमें राज्य सरकार की भूमिका भी होती है। लेकिन इस क्षेत्र में हमने एक पहल की है कि कृषि विज्ञान केंद्र के माध्यम से भी इस काम में और तेजी लाई जाए। अब हम डाकिया के माध्यम से उन्नत बीज किसानों के घर पर भिजवा रहे हैं। अभी यह योजना 20 जिलों में शुरू की गई है। हमारी कोशिश है कि डाक विभाग के साथ हम एक समझौता करें और उसके माध्यम से इस योजना को पूरे देश के लिए शुरू करें। मैं यह एक उदाहरण बता रहा हूं, हालांकि दिखने में यह बहुत छोटा काम लग रहा है।

इसके अलावा हम एक चीज और भी सोच रहे हैं। हमारे पास 6,000 के लगभग कृषि वैज्ञानिक हैं, जो भारत सरकार के कृषि मंत्रालय के ICAR से अटैच्ड हैं। लेकिन इस देश के अन्दर 20,000 से अधिक कृषि वैज्ञानिक हैं। बहुत से कृषि वैज्ञानिक राज्यों के अन्दर हैं, यूनिवर्सिटीज के अन्दर हैं, कॉलेजों के अन्दर हैं। ये जो 20,000 कृषि वैज्ञानिक हैं, उनसे भी निवेदन किया जा रहा है कि वे एक-एक गांव को गोद लें और एक-एक गांव में जाकर वे इस काम को करें। इसके लिए हम हर राज्य को पत्र भी लिख रहे हैं कि हर ब्लॉक में कम से कम दो पंचायतों को वे 'आदर्श कृषि पंचायत' बनाएं।

फिर सांसद आदर्श ग्राम योजना की बात आती है। मैं आपको बताना चाहूंगा, मैं अपने सांसद आदर्श ग्राम में गया था। वहां पर 50 एकड़ जमीन में हमने नये किस्म का गेहूं का बीज बोने का काम शुरू किया है। जब उस 50 एकड़ जमीन में वह नये किस्म का गेहूं का बीज पैदा होगा, तो वह 200-300 क्विंटल के करीब होगा, उससे आसपास के गांवों को भी वह मिल सकेगा।

हम लोग इतने-इतने नियम और कानून बना रहे हैं। एक हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने सभी सेक्रेटरीज से कहा कि जिस ब्लॉक में तुम्हारी पहली पोस्टिंग हुई थी, एक बार उस ब्लॉक में जा करके देखिए कि जितनी योजनाएं आप बना रहे हैं, वे उस ब्लॉक में लागू हुई हैं या नहीं हुई हैं? इसके लिए केवल एक बार हम सब मिलकर संकल्प कर लें कि हमें यह करना है। हमने सभी माननीय सांसदों को पत्र लिखा है।

यहां पर हमने एक नयी व्यवस्था शुरू की है। कृषि मंत्रालय के अन्दर एक लघु कृषि व्यापार संगठन (एसएफएसी) है, जो एक गांव में बीस किसानों का समूह बनाता है, 1000 किसानों का Farmer Producer Organization (FPO) बनाता है। उसके अंतर्गत इस प्रकार की 300 के लगभग organizations हैं, जो उत्पादन कर रही हैं। दिल्ली में 'किसान उत्पादक संगठन' के माध्यम से हमने एक किसान मंडी शुरू की है, जहां पर कोई बिचौलिया नहीं है। किसान सीधे वहां पर अपना सामान लाता है और बेचता है। एक प्रयोग के तौर पर हमने यह काम शुरू किया है और इसके लिए हमने सभी माननीय सांसदों को पत्र भी लिखा है। हमने उसमें कॉन्टैक्ट नम्बर भी दिया है कि आप इस नम्बर पर कॉन्टैक्ट करिए और अपने-अपने क्षेत्र में इस योजना के तहत काम कीजिए।

पूरे देश में सम्पूर्ण क्रान्ति आए, यह अच्छी बात है, लेकिन उसकी शुरुआत कहीं न कहीं से तो की ही जाएगी। माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने जो 'सांसद आदर्श ग्राम योजना' की बात कही है, अगर किसी को यह नाम ठीक नहीं लगता है, तो आप अपनी तरफ से कोई नाम देकर एक गांव या एक पंचायत को गोद लीजिए और सरकार की जो तमाम योजनाएं हैं, उनको वहां पर लागू

कीजिए, यही हमारी आप सभी से विनती है। हमारी सरकार ने कृषि के क्षेत्र में जो नई पहल की है, जो नई योजनाएं लाई गई हैं, जो नई नीतियां लाई गई हैं, उनको अपने-अपने क्षेत्रों में आप लागू कीजिए। नीति तो आपकी भी खराब नहीं थी और हमारी भी खराब नहीं है, नीतियां भले ही खराब हो सकती हैं। आपकी नीतियां अच्छी थीं या खराब थीं, इस पर हम कोई कमेंट नहीं करेंगे, उसका परिणाम तो देश भोग ही रहा है। हमारी नीयत ठीक है और जो नीतियां हैं, उनको ठीक से जमीन पर लागू किया जाए, हम सभी लोग इस काम में लगे हुए हैं।

माननीय सदस्यों के द्वारा अलग-अलग सवाल उठाए गए थे। दिग्विजय बाबू ने बहुत महत्वपूर्ण सवाल उठाए थे। कृषि बीमा योजना के सम्बन्ध में एक सवाल उठाया गया था। मैं आपको बताना चाहूंगा, 11वीं योजना से पहले जो गाइडलाइन थी, 12वीं योजना के बाद उस गाइडलाइन को बदल दिया गया। जब उस गाइडलाइन को बदला गया, तो उसमें कई विदेशी कम्पनियों को भी जोड़ दिया गया। मेरे कृषि मंत्री बनने से पहले वह सर्कुलेट हुआ। जब हम कृषि मंत्री बने, तो पंजाब, मध्य प्रदेश, हरियाणा की सरकारें आने लगीं। उन्होंने यह ऑब्जेक्शन उठाया कि सरकार ने यह जो कृषि बीमा योजना की गाइडलाइन भेजी है, जिसमें 12वीं योजना में परिवर्तन किया गया था, इसमें बहुत विसंगतियां हैं, हम किसी भी कीमत पर इसको लागू नहीं करेंगे। इसमें बहुत सी विसंगतियां हैं। हम किसी भी कीमत पर इसको लागू नहीं करेंगे। हम पुरानी को ही लागू करेंगे। हालांकि पुरानी में भी बहुत विसंगतियां हैं, इस बात को उन लोगों ने कहा है और यह कहा है कि हम पुरानी को लागू करेंगे, इसमें तो और ज्यादा विसंगतियां हैं। तब हमने एक आदेश दिया कि अब जिस सरकार को पुरानी गाइडलाइंस या नयी गाइडलाइंस, इनमें से जो भी ठीक लगता हो, उसको अभी चालू करे और अगले वित्तीय वर्ष के पहले, यानी 31 मार्च के पहले, एक नयी कृषि बीमा योजना हो। दिग्विजय बाबू ने कहा कि इसका क्रियान्वयन ठीक से नहीं हो रहा है। यह बात ठीक है कि इसका क्रियान्वयन ठीक नहीं है। लेकिन, विसंगतियां भी उसमें ऐसी हैं कि जैसे-जलगांव में जो मौसम आधारित बीमा है, वहां केले की फसल का नुकसान हुआ। वहां जो यंत्र लगाया, वह ऐसा था कि नुकसान 15 किलोमीटर में हुआ और उसने 2 किलोमीटर के एरिया का रिपोर्ट किया। अब वहां के किसान 2012 से आन्दोलन करते-करते तंग हैं। वे हमारे पास भी आए थे। मैं वहां गया था। वहां बीमा कम्पनीज को बुलवाया था। हमने नोटिस किया। उसने स्वीकार किया कि मेरा यंत्र खराब था। तो नयी कृषि बीमा योजना के लिए सभी माननीय मुख्यमंत्रियों को हमने पत्र दिया है। कई राज्य सरकारों ने इस पर सेमिनार भी आयोजित किया है तथा अपना प्रारूप और सुझाव भी भेजा है। हमारी तीन बैठकें हो चुकी हैं। एक बार हम सभी प्रमुख नेताओं के साथ भी बैठेंगे और इसी वित्तीय वर्ष में निश्चित रूप से नयी कृषि बीमा योजना लाएंगे। हम इतना ही सदन को और पूरे देश को भरोसा दिलाना चाहते हैं कि आज जो कुछ भी विसंगतियां हैं, वे हमारी पुरानी नीतियों का परिणाम हैं, पुराने कृतित्व का परिणाम हैं। हम कार्य कर रहे हैं। हो सकता है कि हमारे कृतित्व में भी कुछ कमी रह जाए ...**(व्यवधान)**... हमारे कृतित्व में भी कुछ कमी रह जाए, लेकिन इसके परिणाम आने वाले दिनों में दिखाई देंगे। लेकिन, मैं इतना विश्वास दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि अब गद्दी पर व्यापारी नहीं बैठा है। अब देश के सर्वोच्च सिंहासन पर कोई व्यापारी नहीं बैठा है। देश के सर्वोच्च सिंहासन पर गांव के गरीब किसान का बेटा बैठा है। इसका उदाहरण आपने डब्ल्यूटीओ में देखा होगा।

7.00 P.M.

महोदय, जब डब्ल्यूटीओ की बैठक हुई, तो वहां क्या बात आई कि इसके पहले आश्वासन दिया गया था कि इस साल से हम सब्सिडी हटाने का विचार करेंगे। देश के प्रधान मंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी वहां थे। यहां की सरकार के प्रतिनिधि अड़े, झुके नहीं। अंत में मजबूर होकर दुनिया के अन्य देशों को झुकना पड़ा। तो एक गांव, गरीब, किसान और मजदूर के दर्द को समझने वाला गरीब का बेटा देश का प्रधान मंत्री होगा, तो हम गांव, गरीब, किसान को मजबूर करेंगे और शहर की सुविधाओं को गांव तक बिना पहुँचाए यह सरकार सुख और चैन से बैठने वाली नहीं है। इसी विश्वास के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री दिग्विजय सिंह :** माननीय मंत्री महोदय, तीन बातों पर आपने कोई चर्चा नहीं की। नम्बर एक-सस्ता धान बिक रहा है, उसके बारे में आप क्या मार्केटिंग ऑपरेशन करेंगे या नहीं? नम्बर दो-क्या आपने राइस मिल्स पर से लेवी की प्रतिशत घटाई है या नहीं? नम्बर तीन-क्या आपने राज्य सरकारों को बोनस नहीं देने का निर्देश दिया है या नहीं? इन तीन बातों पर हमें जवाब दीजिए।

**श्री राधा मोहन सिंह :** महोदय, मैं इनको थोड़ी-सी जानकारी दे देता हूँ। ये बातें हमारे मंत्रालय से संबंधित नहीं हैं, लेकिन फिर भी, ...**(व्यवधान)**... फिर भी आप मेरी बात सुनिए। ये जो धान खरीद और उस पर बोनस की बात आपने की...

**श्री दिग्विजय सिंह :** पहले धान खरीद, तब बोनस और उसके बाद लेवी।

**श्री राधा मोहन सिंह :** वही मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि मेरी बैठक उस मंत्रालय के साथ हुई थी। किसी ने कहा कि यहां कृषि मंत्री जी को बैठना चाहिए था। कृषि मंत्री जी फूड मिनिस्टर और टेक्सटाइल मिनिस्टर के साथ बैठे हैं। फूड मिनिस्टर के साथ बैठक हुई थी। उसमें बहुत साफ-साफ है कि कोई भी राज्य के अन्दर, जैसे मैं बिहार का उदाहरण देता हूँ। उसको 48 लाख टन अनाज राशन में देने के लिए चाहिए। सर, पिछली बार जो वह एकदम नहीं खरीद पाया था, लेकिन इस बार 10 लाख टन खरीदा और शोर कर रहा है कि बोनस देना बन्द कर दिया। आप 48 लाख टन अनाज खरीदिए और उस पर आप एक हजार बोनस दीजिए। यह तो मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने शुरू किया था। आप दीजिए, इसमें कोई आपत्ति नहीं है। आप तो खरीदते नहीं हैं। यदि पंजाब और मध्य प्रदेश की सरकार कहती है, तो फिर हम बातचीत करके रास्ता निकालेंगे, लेकिन पहले उस राज्य को उसकी जितनी आवश्यकता है, उतना तो खरीदा जाए। अगर साल भर राशन देना है, तो वह बिहार में पंजाब से क्यों जाएगा? वहां की सरकार क्यों नहीं खरीदेगी? और कहते हैं कि बोनस बंद कर दिया। आप 48 लाख टन अनाज खरीदिए, एक हजार बोनस दीजिए, इसमें कोई पाबंदी नहीं है, फिर उसके बाद सरकार ने ऐसा कोई कानून नहीं बनाया है, बल्कि राज्य सरकारों से आग्रह किया है कि आपके यहां जितनी जरूरत है, आप उतना खरीदिए।

सर, वस्त्र मंत्रालय के अधिकारियों को बुला कर हमने बैठक की थी और मैं यह बात आपको तथा पूरे सदन को बताना चाहता हूँ कि जो समर्थन मूल्य है, उस पर हम देश के अंदर जितना कपास है, सब खरीदेंगे। यदि किसी को क्रय केंद्र कम लगते हैं, इस बार पिछले साल से दोगुने

क्रय केंद्र हम खोल चुके हैं, इसके बाद भी अगर किसी सांसद को लगता है कि उसके क्षेत्र में क्रय केंद्र नहीं खुला है, वे लिखें और हम वहां 48 घंटे के अंदर क्रय केंद्र खुलवाएंगे। ऐसा मंत्रालय ने हमको कहा है और गुजरात और महाराष्ट्र के अंदर ऐसा शुरू भी किया है। आप आज का अखबार देखिए, 60 चल रहे थे, 120 शुरू हो गये। जहां भी ऐसा किसी माननीय सदस्य को लगता है, तो कपड़ा मंत्रालय से बात करके तुरंत उनके अनुरोध पर खोला जाएगा। देखिए, सवाल यह है कि किसान की चिंता करना, एक अलग बात है, लेकिन किसान को राहत मिल जाए, इसके लिए मिल कर प्रयास करना पड़ेगा। हम सबको मिल कर प्रयास करना पड़ेगा। सरकार की ओर से इसमें किसी प्रकार की कमी नहीं बरती जाएगी।

**श्रीमती रेणुका चौधरी :** आप लिक्विड फर्टीलाइजर पर सब्सिडी एक्सटेंड कर दीजिए।  
...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI D. RAJA: Mr. Minister, I asked about the Committee set up by the Government to look into the price fixation methodology. What is the status of that Committee? I would like to know whether there is any progress in the work of that Committee. How is the Government going to carry forward? Is there any review of the work of that Committee?

DR. K. P. RAMALINGAM: Sir, I have two clarifications. In the Budget announcement, there was a Kisan TV announcement and Rupees eight lakh crore credit support and another ₹ 100 crores for agri-technology infrastructure fund. What happened to all these things? The second clarification is about Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana. That is a very appreciative scheme which was announced. In that scheme, is there any specific provision by the Agricultural Department? What are the provisions, what are the concessions, what are the announcements you are making in that?

**श्री बलविंदर सिंह भुंडर :** चेयरमैन साहब, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि कृषि में रिसर्च का बहुत महत्व है, लेकिन हमारी जो एग्रीकल्चर यूनिवर्सिटी, लुधियाना है, वह सबसे पुरानी है, लेकिन वहां पर रिसर्च के लिए फंड की बहुत शॉर्टेज है, उसके बारे में आपका क्या कहना है?

दूसरी बात यह है कि लोन का जो रेट ऑफ इंटरेस्ट है, वह चार परसेंट है, उस पर कुछ और स्टेट का खर्चा पड़ जाता है, वह 7 परसेंट के करीब पड़ जाता है। उसको कम करके दो या तीन परसेंट कीजिए। जो समय पर लोन वापस कर देता है, उसके लिए यह होना चाहिए। किसी कारण से किसान के ऊपर जो लोन है, उसका जो इंटरेस्ट है, वह सारा माफ होना चाहिए।

**प्रो० राम गोपाल यादव :** श्रीमन्, जो लेवी का चावल 67 परसेंट खरीदा जाता था, वह घटा कर 25 परसेंट कर दिया गया। माननीय मंत्री जी, असली समस्या यह है, जिसकी वजह से मजबूरन लोगों को धान सस्ता बेचना पड़ रहा है, क्योंकि जब वहां चावल राइस मिल ओनर्स वगैरह खरीदेंगे ही नहीं, तो उनका चावल उठाया नहीं जाएगा। इस तरह से चावल कोई नहीं खरीदेगा। आपने

[प्रो० राम गोपाल यादव]

जो यह कमी की है, इसके संबंध में माननीय दिग्विजय सिंह जी ने भी पूछा था, लेकिन उस बात पर आप साइलेंट हैं। आप यह तो बता दीजिए कि ऐसा आपने क्यों किया?

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Sir, I will be very specific. Sir, the subject was about the agrarian crisis in the country. You must have heard the hon. Minister. It is a Short Duration Discussion. It is like an Adjournment Motion. ...(*Time-bell rings*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If you want you put a question.

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: No, Sir.

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): Sir, don't adjourn the House. Let the Minister reply.

श्री भूपिंदर सिंह : सर, मेरे बोलने का मतलब यह है कि हमने आपसे निवेदन किया था। आपने कहा कि उत्पादन बढ़ा है, हम उसकी बात नहीं कर रहे हैं। हमने आज हाउस में इस बात पर चर्चा की है कि आज किसान दुःखी है, वह हमारी बात सुनकर ...(*व्यवधान*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is this ? You are speaking again on the subject!

श्री भूपिंदर सिंह : सर, जो "हुदहुद" आया है। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If you want to seek any clarification, you seek. I don't want to hear any lecture here, now.

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Sir, I am seeking only clarification. The hon. Minister has not responded to our questions.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Which question he has not answered? Don't waste the time of the House.

श्री भूपिंदर सिंह : मंत्री जी, आप कॉटन के बारे में जो बता रहे हैं, मैं आपको बता दूँ कि आज कॉटन को 4,050 रुपये में भी कोई लेने को तैयार नहीं है। ...(*व्यवधान*)... उसको आप थोड़ा बढ़ाइए। ...(*व्यवधान*)... यहां वेंकैया नायडु जी बैठे हैं। आंध्र प्रदेश और ओडिशा में जहां-जहां "हुदहुद" आया है, वहां के कॉटन के लिए आप कोई सपोर्ट प्राइस दीजिए। ...(*व्यवधान*)... वहां के लिए आप कुछ पैकेज दीजिए, it has not been announced. No package has been announced today.

SHRI K. N. BALAGOPAL: Sir, I have to ask two questions.

The first one is: To resolve the agrarian crisis, the basic thing is the MSP. It should be increased. There is a formula recommended by Dr. M.S. Swaminathan



Commission. It has recommended for giving production cost plus 50 per cent. I want to know whether that is going to be implemented. Some assurance was given. So, it has to be implemented.

Secondly, due to Foot-and-Mouth disease, a lot of cattle died. There is no insurance scheme and compensation. Then, there is Bird Flu. In Kerala, around 1 million...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He said that he is coming out with new insurance scheme. He said that.

SHRI K. N. BALAGOPAL: ...ducks and chicken died. I want to know whether there is any insurance. Mr. Minister, I am asking about insurance or compensation for death of cattle due to diseases. I want to know whether there is any scheme or will you come out with any scheme.

**चौधरी मुनव्वर सलीम** (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सर, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से सिर्फ एक सवाल करना चाहता हूँ। माननीय मंत्री जी, गांधी जी ने कहा था कि शहर बसाए हैं इंसान ने और गांव बसाए हैं भगवान ने। मध्य प्रदेश के बेतुल जिले में मुल्ताई नामक एक जगह है। वहां किसानों की जमीन बिलजब्र छीनी जा रही है। वहां आन्दोलन चल रहा है, एक हजार किसान धरने पर बैठे हैं। वहां डा. सुनीलम के नेतृत्व में आन्दोलन हो रहा है, महिलाएं जेल में हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप वहां हस्तक्षेप करके, वहां के शासन-प्रशासन से बात करके उस मसले को सुलझवाएँ, क्योंकि उससे गांव वीरान हो रहा है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... वहां की जमीन उपजाऊ है और वहां के लोगों की यह शिकायत है कि अधिग्रहण की जो नई नीति है, उसके तहत उनको मुआवजा भी नहीं दिया जा रहा है।

† **چودھری منور سلیم (اُتر پردیش):** سر، میں ماننے منتری جی سے صرف ایک سوال کرنا چاہتا ہوں۔ ماننے منتری جی، گاندھی جی نے کہا تھا کہ شہر بسائے ہیں انسان نے اور گاؤں بسائے ہیں بھگوان نے۔ مدھیہ پردیش کے بیتل ضلع میں ملتائی نامی ایک جگہ ہے۔ وہاں کسانوں کی زمین بالجبر چھینی جا رہی ہے۔ وہاں آندولن چل رہا ہے، ایک ہزار کسان دھرنے پر بیٹھے ہیں۔ وہاں ڈاکٹر سنیلیم کی قیادت میں آندولن ہو رہا ہے، عورتیں جیل میں ہیں۔ میں چاہتا ہوں کہ آپ وہاں مداخلت کرکے، وہاں کے شاسن-پرشاسن سے بات کرکے مسئلے کو سلجھوائیں، کیوں کہ اس سے گاؤں ویران ہو رہا ہے۔۔۔(وقت کی گھنٹی)۔۔۔ وہاں کی زمین اپجاؤ ہے اور وہاں کے لوگوں کی یہ شکایت ہے کہ ادھی-گرین کی جو نئی نیتی ہے، اس کے تحت ان کو معاوضہ بھی نہیں دیا جا رہا ہے۔

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Whatever you can reply now, you reply. On rest of the questions, you can write to the Members concerned.

**श्री राधा मोहन सिंह :** सर, अभी माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि आपने बजट में जो घोषणा की, उसका क्या-क्या किया? हमने उसकी तीन-चार बातें बताई हैं, यदि वे चाहें तो मैं अभी उनको पूरा विवरण बता सकता हूँ । ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**कई माननीय सदस्य :** आप लिखकर भेज दीजिए । ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री राधा मोहन सिंह :** सर, अभी किसान टीवी के विषय में पूछा गया था । मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि उसकी शीघ्र लांचिंग होगी । ...**(व्यवधान)**... जहाँ तक लेवी की बात है, उसके बारे में हम फूड मिनिस्ट्री से जानकारी लेकर आपको बताएंगे । ...**(व्यवधान)**... चूँकि वह मेरे मंत्रालय से संबंधित नहीं है, लेकिन मैंने इतना बताया कि यदि किसी राज्य को एक साल में 30 लाख टन चावल राशन के लिए देना है ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री दिग्विजय सिंह :** यह पॉलिसी की बात है क्या? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री राधा मोहन सिंह :** देखिए, यह भी पॉलिसी है कि आपको 30 लाख टन चावल राशन में देना है, आप उतना समर्थन मूल्य पर खरीदिए । आपको जितना बोनस देना हो, आप 300 के बदले 500 दीजिए, उस पर सरकार या मंत्रालय को कोई आपत्ति नहीं है । मैं यह बताना चाह रहा था ।

दूसरा, इन्होंने एग्रीकल्चर विश्वविद्यालय की बात की है । मैं यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि हम विश्वविद्यालय को फाइनेंशियल और टेक्निकल सहायता देते हैं । हम हर कृषि विश्वविद्यालय को यह देते हैं और उसमें कमी ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**चौधरी मुनव्वर सलीम :** झांसी के विश्वविद्यालय को ...**(व्यवधान)**...

† **چودھری منور سلیم :** جھانسی کے وشوودھیالہ کو ...**(مداخلت)**...

**श्री राधा मोहन सिंह :** हमारी जो नॉर्म्स हैं, उनके मुताबिक हम सबको देते हैं, उसमें कोई कमी नहीं की जाएगी । इसी प्रकार से आदर्श ग्राम में कृषि के लिए क्या है? सरकार की जितनी भी योजनाएं चल रही हैं, चाहे कृषि की हो, जैसे मैंने देखा कि हर विधवा को पेंशन मिलनी चाहिए, लेकिन जब आप आदर्श गांव, पंचायत गांव में जाइएगा तो आधे से ज्यादा विधवाएं पहुंचेंगी कि हमको पेंशन नहीं मिल रही है । मतलब, वह जो तंत्र है, रेस्पांस नहीं करता है । तो एक सांसद और डी.एम. महीने में दो बार जाएंगे, वहां सारा प्रशासन उपस्थित रहेगा, सारी सुविधा उसको मिलेगी तो आसपास के गांवों पर भी इसका असर पड़ेगा । तो कृषि विकास की जो हमारी योजनाएं चल रही हैं, जैसे ब्लॉक के अंदर जिले में ATMA है, तो ATMA किसान पाठशाला करता है या सांसद आदर्श ग्राम में भी करेगा और बाकी ब्लॉक के दो-चार गांवों में करता है । ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**प्र० राम गोपाल यादव :** आसपास के सारे गांव नाराज हो गए, सिर्फ एक गांव ले लिया । इससे काफी एम.पीज. चुनाव हार जाएंगे, यह नोट कर लीजिए ।

**श्री राधा मोहन सिंह :** नहीं, सर। मेरी बात आप सुनिए। एक गांव के अंदर यदि कोई एम. पी. अपना सारा पैसा देगा तो निश्चित रूप से लोग नाराज होंगे। सरकार की जितनी योजनाएं चल रही हैं, जो किसी गांव में ठीक से नहीं आ रही है, तो कम से कम एक गांव में तो करके दिखाइए...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Is there no additional cost for this? ...(Interruptions)...

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: What is the specific allocation for this? ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please let him reply. Don't interrupt, let him reply. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Raja, please don't interrupt. Let him reply.

**श्री राधा मोहन सिंह :** इनका विषय था कि कृषि विकास की कौन सी योजना उस आदर्श गांव में चलेगी, तो मेरी जितनी योजनाएं हैं, जो उस ब्लॉक के अंदर हैं या कृषि विज्ञान के अंदर है वे सारी योजनाएं हर सांसद आदर्श ग्राम में जाएंगी। हर सांसद को हमने अलग से एक पत्र लिखा है कि फॉर्मर्स प्रॉड्यूसर्स आर्गनाइजेशन का गठन करिए अपने उस आदर्श ग्राम और आसपास के इलाके में, और हमने उस पर नम्बर दिया है, अपने ऑफिस का नम्बर दिया है, नोडल ऑफिसर का नम्बर दिया है। तो यह हमने उसमें कहा है।

हुदहुद और सूखा, मैंने उस समय चर्चा सिर्फ सूखे के बारे में की थी, लेकिन मैं सदन को बताना चाहूंगा और दिग्विजय बाबू तो सबसे बड़े प्रशंसक रहे हैं इस मामले में कि पहली बार देश के कोई प्रधान मंत्री कश्मीर के अंदर उस घटना के बाद गए और आर्मी में जिला मुख्यालय तक गए। ऐसा आज तक नहीं हुआ।...(व्यवधान)... आंध्र के अंदर देश के प्रधान मंत्री और हमारी कमेटी गई है, सब जगह से रिपोर्ट आ गई है। उसको एन.डी.आर.एफ. में रखा जाएगा और सबकी पर्याप्त सहायता की जाएगी, हुदहुद और सूखा तथा बाढ़ से जो भी ग्रस्त होगा।...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, I had asked a pointed question: What is the Government committee on MSP doing? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: It is an important issue. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please sit down, Mr. Raja, he is replying.

**श्री राधा मोहन सिंह :** माननीय सदस्य के दो विषय हैं, जो हम भाषण सुन रहे थे। एक तो यह है कि इस देश में मजदूरों की हालत बहुत खराब है, यानी वह लैंडलेस है, उसकी हालत बहुत खराब है। मैं माननीय सदस्य को बतलाना चाहता हूं कि आजादी के बाद पहली बार एक मजदूर का बेटा जब देश का प्रधान मंत्री बना है, तो उसने तय किया है, क्या तय किया है कि पांच लाख भूमिहीन किसानों का समूह बनाकर उनको रुपया देकर खेती कराई जाएगी। यह काम देश में बड़े पैमाने पर शुरू हो चुका है।...(व्यवधान)... लैंडलेस किसान पहली बार...(व्यवधान)... आपको बधाई देनी चाहिए प्रधान मंत्री जी को इस मामले में।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, that is all. ...(Interruptions)...

Hon. Members, it is already 7.15 p.m. With the consent of the House, I am deferring the Payment and Settlement Systems (Amendment) Bill, 2014 to be taken up later. Now, can we take up Special Mentions ?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Don't you want Special Mentions ? ...*(Interruptions)*... Okay, all right. The Special Mentions will be taken up tomorrow.

The House stands adjourned to meet on Friday, the 12th December, 2014 at 11.00 a.m.

*The House then adjourned at fifteen minutes past  
seven of the clock till eleven of the clock on  
Friday, the 12th December, 2014.*



