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सत्यमेव जयते

Thursday

18 December, 2014

27 Agrahayana, 1936 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

RAJYA SABHA

OFFICIAL REPORT

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[P.T.O.]

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Website : <http://rajyasabha.nic.in>
<http://parliamentofindia.nic.in>
E-mail : rsedit-e@sansad.nic.in

RAJYA SABHA

Thursday, the 18th December, 2014/27th Agrahayana, 1936 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

OBITUARY REFERENCE

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, I refer with profound sorrow to the passing away of Shri Sultan Singh, a former Member of this House, on the 16th of December, 2014 at the age of 90 years.

Shri Sultan Singh was born in 1924 at Village Nizampur Majra in Sonapat District of Haryana. An agriculturist by vocation, Shri Sultan Singh worked for the welfare of the downtrodden sections of the society. He was also associated with several social welfare and other educational institutions.

Shri Sultan Singh represented the State of Haryana in this House for three terms – from March, 1970 to August, 1974, from August, 1974 to August, 1980 and again from August, 1980 to August, 1986. He served as Chairman of the House Committee of Rajya Sabha from 1980 to 1982 and also as Chairman of the Committee to recommend amendments in the Canal and Drainage Act. He attended the World Peace Conference on Development held at Budapest, Hungary in 1976. Shri Sultan Singh served as Governor of Tripura from July, 1989 to February, 1990.

In the passing away of Shri Sultan Singh, the country has lost an able parliamentarian and a dedicated social worker. We deeply mourn the passing away of Shri Sultan Singh.

I request hon. Members to rise in their places and observe silence as a mark of respect to the memory of the departed.

(Hon. Members then stood in silence for one minute.)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Secretary-General will convey to the members of the bereaved family our sense of profound sorrow and deep sympathy.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Papers to be laid on the Table. ...*(Interruptions)*...

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*)

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I have a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, I have given a notice under Rule 267. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I have a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will allow you after laying of papers on the Table. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will allow you after laying of papers on the Table. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Raja, I will allow you after laying of papers on the Table. ...*(Interruptions)*... I promise I will allow you. ...*(Interruptions)*... Zero Hour is Members' hour. I have no problem in allowing the hon. Members. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY (Gujarat): Sir, kindly allow me also. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, this is a very serious issue. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am happy ...*(Interruptions)*... Please take your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am allowing you. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please take your seat, Mr. Mistry. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am happy when hon. Members ask for permission from their seats. That is the way it should be done and not by coming into the well. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is okay. I am happy. I will allow you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Sir, it is only when you do not give permission, people come into the well. Please remember it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now we shall take up Papers Laid on the Table.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Reports and Accounts (2012-13 and 2013-14) of various PSUs, MIESBUD, Noida and related papers

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

- (i) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under Section 19 and sub-section (4) of Section 17 of the Coir Industry Act, 1953:—
 - (a) Sixtieth Annual Report and Accounts of the Coir Board, Kochi, Kerala, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1536/16/14]

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

- (1) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (NIMSME), Hyderabad, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1781/16/14]

- (2) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute for Entrepreneurship and Small Business Development (NIESBUD), NOIDA, 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. 1538/16/14]

**Report and Accounts (2013-14) of the Dr. Ambedkar Foundation,
New Delhi and related papers**

सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्री (श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत) : महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्रों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Dr. Ambedkar Foundation, 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 Foundation.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1233/16/14]

**Reports and Accounts (2013-14) of various research and science
institutes and related papers**

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

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Centre for Soft Matter Research, 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. 1308/16/14]

- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Bose Institute, 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 Institute.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1306/16/14]

- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories, Gurgaon, Haryana for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1307/16/14]

- (iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Institute of Advanced Study in Science and Technology, Guwahati, 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. 1309/16/14]

- (v) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Centre for Antarctic and Ocean Research (NCAOR), Goa, 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. 1304/16/14]

- (vi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology (IITM), Pune, 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. 1302/16/14]

- (vii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services (INCOIS), 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. 1305/16/14]

- (viii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Ocean Technology (NIOT), Chennai, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1303/16/14]

- (ix) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Science Congress Association, 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. 1296/16/14]

- (x) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Satyendra Nath Bose National Centre for Basic Sciences, 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 Centre.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1299/16/14]

I. Notification of the Ministry of External Affairs

II. Report and Accounts (2013-14) of ICWA, New Delhi and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION; THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH): Sir, I lay on the Table:—

- I. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of External Affairs Notification File No. ICWA/Admin/551/24/2012, dated the September 27 – October 3

(weekly bulletin), 2014, publishing the Indian Council of World Affairs, Director-General, Other Officers and Employees (Conditions of Service) Regulations, 2014, under Section 27 of the Indian Council of World Affairs Act, 2001.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1311/16/14]

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

- (a) Annual Report of the Indian Council of World Affairs (ICWA), New Delhi, for the year 2013-14.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the Indian Council of World Affairs (ICWA), New Delhi, for the year 2013-14, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (d) Statement by Government on the Annual Accounts of the above Council.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1310/16/14]

**Report and Accounts (2013-14) of IAMR, Narela, New Delhi
and related papers**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Institute of Applied Manpower Research (IAMR), Narela, 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. 1443/16/14]

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

II. Report and Accounts (2012-13) of SACON, Coimbatore and related papers

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

- I. (i) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change Notification No. G.S.R. 713 (E), dated the 10th October, 2014, publishing the Forest (Conservation) Second Amendment Rules, 2014, under sub-section (2) of Section 4 of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1043/16/14]

- (ii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change Notification No. G.S.R. 789 (E), dated the 11th November, 2014, publishing the Environment (Protection) (Fifth Amendment) Rules, 2014, under Section 26 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1298/16/14]

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

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Salim Ali Centre for Ornithology and Natural History (SACON), Coimbatore, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Centre.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1237/16/14]

I. Notifications of the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions

II. Report 2013-14 and Memorandum of UPSC, New Delhi

III. Reports and Accounts (2013-14) of various PSUs and related papers

IV. Reports and Accounts (2013-14) of various Research and Science Institutes and related papers

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

- I. (i) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions (Department of Personnel and Training)

Notification No. G.S.R. 420 (E), dated the 26th June, 2014, publishing the Indian Administrative Service (Regulation of Seniority) Amendment Rules 2014, under sub section (2) of Section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1329/16/14]

- (ii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions (Department of Personnel and Training) Notification No. G.S.R. 845 (E), dated the 27th November, 2014 publishing the Central Civil Services (Conduct) (Third Amendment) Rules, 2014, under Article 309 of the Constitution of India.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1328/16/14]

- II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under clause (1) of Article 323 of the Constitution:—

- (i) Sixty-fourth Annual Report of the Union Public Service Commission (UPSC), New Delhi, for the year 2013-14.
- (ii) Memorandum explaining reasons for non-acceptance of the advice of the Union Public Service Commission (UPSC) in respect of cases referred to in Chapter 10 of the above-said Annual Report of the Commission.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1327/16/14]

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

- (i) (a) Twenty-seventh Annual Report and Accounts of the Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited, (NPCIL), 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) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1316/16/14]

- (ii) (a) Eleventh Annual Report and Accounts of the Bharatiya Nabhikiya Vidyut Nigam Limited, (BHAVINI), Chennai, 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 Nigam.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1317/16/14]

- (iii) (a) Thirty-seventh Annual Report and Accounts of the North Eastern Handicrafts and Handlooms Development Corporation Limited (NEHHDC), Guwahati, 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. 1374/16/14]

- (iv) (a) Forty-seventh Annual Report and Accounts of the Uranium Corporation of India Limited (UCIL), Singhbhum, Jharkhand, 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. 1314/16/14]

- (v) (a) Sixty-fourth Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Rare Earths Limited (IREL), 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) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1313/16/14]

- (vi) (a) Forty-seventh Annual Report and Accounts of the Electronics Corporation of India Limited (ECIL), Hyderabad, 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. 1312/16/14]

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

- (i) (a) Annual Report of the Institute of Physics, Bhubaneswar, for the year 2013-14.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the Institute of Physics, Bhubaneswar, for the year 2013-14, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1323/16/14]

- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Institute for Plasma Research (IPR), Gandhinagar, 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. 1321/16/14]

- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, 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. 1325/16/14]

- (iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Science Education and Research, Bhubaneswar, 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. 1324/16/14]

- (v) (a) Annual Report and Annual Accounts of the Tata Memorial Centre, 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 Centre.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1319/16/14]

- (vi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Institute of Mathematical Sciences, Chennai, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1318/16/14]

- (vii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Atomic Energy Education Society (AEES), 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 Society.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1322/16/14]

- (viii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Harish-Chandra Research Institute (HRI), 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 Institute.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1326/16/14]

- (ix) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Saha Institute of Nuclear Physics (SINP), Kolkata, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor Report on the Accounts.

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

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1320/16/14]

I. Reports and Accounts (2013-14) of various PSUs and Limited Companies and related papers

II. Report and Accounts (2013-14) of FCRI, Palakkad 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 (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) (b) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013:—

- (i) (a) Forty-first Annual Report and Accounts of Richardson & Cruddas (1972) Limited (R&C), 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. 1669/16/14]

- (ii) (a) Fiftieth Annual Report and Accounts of the Cement Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1257/16/14]

- (iii) (a) Fifty-fourth Annual Report and Accounts of the Tungabhadra Steel Products Limited (TSPL), Hospet, Karnataka, 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. 1259/16/14]

- (iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the M/s Bridge and Roof Company (India) Limited, 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. 1258/16/14]

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

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Fluid Control Research Institute (FCRI), Palakkad, Kerala, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1260/16/14]

I. Notifications of the Ministry of Urban Development**II. Report and Accounts (2013-14) of NCR PB, New Delhi and related papers****III. Reports and Accounts (2013-14) of various PSUs and related papers****IV. Report and Accounts (2013-14) of BMTPC, New Delhi 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 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 sub-section (3) of Section 44 of the Metro Railways (Construction of Works) Act, 1978:—

- (1) S.O. 2445 (E), dated the 19th September, 2014, regarding adding of certain metro alignment of Hyderabad Metro Rail Corridors Phase-I Project in respect of the metropolitan area of Hyderabad to the Schedule of Metro Railways (Construction of Works) Act, 1978.
- (2) S.O. 2731 (E), dated the 21st October, 2014, regarding adding of certain metro alignment of Nagpur Metro Rail Project in respect of the metropolitan area of Nagpur to the Schedule of Metro Railways (Construction of Works) Act, 1978.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1362/16/14]

- II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under Section 26 of the National Capital Region Planning Board Act, 1985:—

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Capital Region Planning Board (NCRPB), 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 Board.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1361/16/14]

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

- (i) (a) Seventh Annual Report and Accounts of the Chennai Metro Rail Limited (CMRL), Tamil Nadu, 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. 1359/16/14]

- (ii) (a) Sixty-first Annual Report and Accounts of the Hindustan Prefab Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1358/16/14]

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

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Building Materials and Technology Promotion Council (BMTPC), 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 Council.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1360/16/14]

I. Notification of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment

II. Report (June, 2011) of NCSC, 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:-

- I. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment (Department of Social Justice and Empowerment) Notification No. G.S.R. 774 (E), dated the 5th November, 2014, publishing the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment Rules, 2014, under sub-section (2) of Section 23 of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1283/16/14]

- II. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under clause (6) of Article 338 of the Constitution of India:—

- (a) Report of the National Commission for Scheduled Castes (NCSC), New Delhi on Reservation in Promotion (June, 2011).

- (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.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1744/16/14]

श्री उपसभापति : माननीय सदस्यगण, आज माननीय राज्य मंत्री श्री बाबुल सुप्रियो का एक म्यूजिक प्रोग्राम है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हां, मंत्री जी का म्यूजिकल प्रोग्राम आज ही है।

MESSAGE FROM LOK SABHA

The Companies (Amendment) 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 Companies (Amendment) Bill, 2014, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 17th December, 2014."

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

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES

DR. R. LAKSHMANAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I present the Sixty-eighth Report (in English and Hindi) of the Committee on Government Assurances.

REPORTS OF THE COMMITTEE ON SUBORDINATE LEGISLATION

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I present the following Reports (in English and Hindi) of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation:—

Two Hundred and Sixteenth Report on the Statutory Orders Laid on the Table of the Rajya Sabha during the 230th Session;

Two Hundred and Seventeenth Report on the issue of Taking over of Distance Education Council (DEC) of IGNOU by University Grants Commission through

Two Hundred and Nineteenth Report on the Khadi and Village Industries Commission Rules, 2006; and

Two Hundred and Twentieth Report on the Rules and Regulations framed under the National Trust for Welfare of Persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disabilities Act, 1999.

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA (West Bengal): Sir, I present the One Hundred and Eighty-first Report (in English and Hindi) of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Home Affairs on the Action Taken by Government on the recommendations/observations contained in its 180th Report on Administration of Union Territories (Daman and Diu, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Chandigarh).

SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Agriculture (2014-15):—

- (i) First Report on Action Taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations contained in the Fifty-seventh Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) relating to the Ministry of Food Processing Industries;
- (ii) Second Report on 'Demands for Grants (2014-15)' of the Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Agricultural Research and Education); and
- (iii) Third Report on 'Demands for Grants (2014-15)' of the Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Agriculture and Cooperation).

**REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMETARY STANDING
COMMITTEE ON CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS**

श्री नारायण लाल पंचारिया (राजस्थान) : महोदय, मैं रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय (उर्वरक विभाग) की अनुदान मांगों (2014-15) के संबंध में विभाग संबंधित रसायन और उर्वरक संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति (2014-15) के तीसरे प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

**REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY
STANDING COMMITTEE ON URBAN DEVELOPMENT**

SHRI RANGASAYEE RAMAKRISHNA (Karnataka): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Urban Development (2014-15):—

- (i) First Report on 'Demands for Grants (2014-15)' of the Ministry of Urban Development;
- (ii) Second Report on 'Demands for Grants (2014-15)' of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation; and

Third Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Recommendations contained in the Thirty-first Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee on the subject 'Functioning of Delhi Development Authority (DDA) particularly with reference to affordable houses in Delhi and its role in regularization of unauthorized colonies in Delhi and matters connected thereto' relating to the Ministry of Urban Development.

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) Eleventh Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/ Recommendations of the Committee contained in their Eightieth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Tatkal and Advance Reservation System in Indian Railways' relating to the Ministry of Railways;

- (ii) Twelfth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/ Recommendations of the Committee contained in their Eighty-second Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Sale and Distribution of Imported Pulses' relating to the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution; and
- (iii) Thirteenth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/ Recommendations of the Committee contained in their Eighty-first Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Fertilizer Subsidy' relating to the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers (Department of Fertilizers).

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपसभापति जी, क्या आज एजेंडा अलग-अलग बांटा गया है? ...(व्यवधान)... मुझे जो एजेंडा मिला है, इसमें एक पन्ना खाली है। इसमें प्रिंट ही नहीं हुआ है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That may be a printing mistake. ...*(Interruptions)*...

STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS

Status of Implementation of Recommendations contained in the Two Hundred and Fifty-third 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 (एम.एस.एम.ई.) मंत्रालय के संबंध में विभाग संबंधित उद्योग संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति के दो सौ तिरपनवें प्रतिवेदन में अंतर्विष्ट सिफारिशों के कार्यान्वयन की स्थिति के संबंध में वक्तव्य सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

Status of Implementation of recommendations contained in the One Hundred and Seventy-third Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Home Affairs

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION; THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS; THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): Sir, I make a statement regarding Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the One Hundred and Seventy-third

Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Home Affairs on Strengthening of the working of the Ministry of DoNER for effective implementation of policies, programmes, schemes and projects meant for North Eastern Region.

**MOTION FOR ELECTION TO THE COURT OF
THE ALIGARH MUSLIM UNIVERSITY**

मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री [प्रो. (डा.) राम शंकर कथेरिया] : महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित प्रस्ताव उपस्थित करता हूँ:-

“अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय (संशोधन) अधिनियम, 1981 की धारा 28 के निबंधनों के अनुसार इस अधिनियम के साथ संलग्न अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय के परिनियमों के परिनियम 14 के खंड (2) के साथ पठित खंड (1) की मद (xxiv) के अनुसरण में, यह सभा उस रीति से, जैसा सभापति निदेश दें, अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय की कोर्ट के सदस्य के रूप में श्री मोहम्मद अदीब और श्रीमती मोहसिना किदवई के कार्यकाल की समाप्ति और 9 नवम्बर, 2014 से श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी को केन्द्रीय मंत्री परिषद में शामिल किए जाने के कारण उत्पन्न होने वाली रिक्तियों पर सभा के सदस्यों में से तीन सदस्यों को उक्त कोर्ट का सदस्य होने के लिए निर्वाचित करने की कार्यवाही करे।”

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

REGARDING OBJECTIONABLE REMARK BY A MEMBER

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, you have promised that you will allow me to speak.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I first promised to Mr. Raja. ...*(Interruptions)*... Is it a point of order? ...*(Interruptions)*... I will call you also.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, the Supreme Court has ordered that Judges should not be referred to as “My Lord”. Why are you giving first opportunity to “Rajas”?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes. I agree. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is a point to be considered. ...*(Interruptions)*... Zero Hour is Members’ hour. I have no problem. I will come to you. What is your point of order?

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, yesterday one of our hon. Members of this House, my learned friend, Mr. Tarun Vijay made a comment by referring to the developments or happenings in Chhattisgarh. He said, *. I strongly protest.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I think I have expunged it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA: Let me finish. I strongly protested.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Are you protesting against my expunging it? ...*(Interruptions)*... Do you want it to be there?

SHRI D. RAJA: It stands expunged. My point is as Communists we do not need certificates from anybody. History knows what our role was. We were in the forefront of the freedom movement. We laid our lives for the independence of the country.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is correct. That word is expunged.

SHRI D. RAJA: We received bullets from the British Army. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am not going into it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is your point?

SHRI D. RAJA: My point is there is a different atmosphere in the country. The murderers of Mahatma Gandhi are being ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Don't bring in such issues. ...*(Interruptions)*... Don't bring in such issues. What is your objection? I have expunged that word.

SHRI D. RAJA: My question is whether expunging that remark alone is enough.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What else can I do?

SHRI D. RAJA: The Member concerned must express an apology. We as Communists know our role. If at all parliamentary democracy is strengthened, I can proudly claim that it is because of the Communists.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is because of all of us.

SHRI D. RAJA: How can you accuse us of terrorism? How can you accuse Communists of terrorism?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, yes. Communists have also played a role in that; all of us.

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

SHRI D. RAJA: You should give a ruling. The Chair should give a ruling. Is expunging the remark alone enough? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, I totally support what our comrade has said. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Yes, we all support it.

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, we acknowledge the role of Communists in the Independence movement and also during the post-Independence movement.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Not only Communists, but others also. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA: No, no. The point is that you cannot link Communists with terrorism. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, yes.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: I am only requesting our colleague, Shri Tarun Vijay, that since this was an intemperate and unjustified remark, he should apologise and withdraw the remark. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA: He should express regret. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. I got your point. ...*(Interruptions)*... What the Chair could do it has already done. The Chair has expunged it. Whether he should apologise or express regret, it is up to the Member. The Chair cannot direct. It is up to the Member. If the Member does it, I am ...*(Interruptions)*... I would not be unhappy if the Member does it.

SHRI TARUN VIJAY (Uttarakhand): Sir...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Do you want to say something? It is a good thing.

SHRI TARUN VIJAY: Sir, I have great respect for my elder brother, respected D. Rajaji, and I have said it publicly that if one has to see a simple life of an hon. Member of Parliament, we must look at Rajaji's life. I have very closely watched him. We were neighbours. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have no intention to hurt ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, we are ideologically poles apart. But the way our leaders also have expressed goodness, happiness that the parliamentary democracy by your participation in parliamentary electioneering

and all that, must be emulated by Naxalites and Maoists. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, just one second.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You come to the point. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TARUN VIJAY: Sir, I am a tribal worker. I have worked in Jagdalpur, Bastar, Dantewada....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. Come to the point. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Are you regretting it or not? ...*(Interruptions)*... आप माफ़ी मांगिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI TARUN VIJAY: They say, they are followers of Marxism and Leninism.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Come to the point.

SHRI TARUN VIJAY: They say they are the real followers of Marxism and Leninism. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Come to the point. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TARUN VIJAY: So, that is a communist ideology.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Do you regret? That's all. ...*(Interruptions)*... Say 'yes' or 'no'.

SHRI TARUN VIJAY: That is the communist ideology. ...*(Interruptions)*... Subhash Bose was called *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. That is not allowed. That is not allowed.

SHRI TARUN VIJAY: Mahatma Gandhi was called *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. Not allowed.

SHRI TARUN VIJAY: Sir, if I have hurt you....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Tarun Vijay, the only question is whether you regret it or not. That's all. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, this is not an individual issue between Shri Tarun Vijay and Shri D. Raja. The issue is that the ideological point that he has made is

*Not recorded.

something that is not acceptable, I think, to the majority of the House. Therefore, I am asking whether he is withdrawing those words or whether he is apologizing for that.

SHRI TARUN VIJAY: Sir, I am only saying that...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, Mr. Tarun Vijay, no statement. The only question is whether you regret it or not.

SHRI TARUN VIJAY: No.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Then, Shri Ram Gopal Yadav. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Chair cannot direct him to regret. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes, the Chair would be happy if he regrets it. Shri Ram Gopal Yadav, I will come to you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सर, मैने एक नोटिस दिया है कि सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. I am coming to you. It is there in the list.

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव : आप सुन तो लीजिए, मैं सबसे ज्यादा इम्पोर्टेंट बात कह रहा हूँ और आप सुन नहीं रहे हैं। सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने केन्द्र सरकार को निर्देश दिया है कि सी.वी.सी. हमसे पूछकर अप्वाइंट करें। अगर इस तरीके से सर्वोच्च न्यायालय केन्द्र सरकार, कार्यपालिका के कामों में हस्तक्षेप करने लगेगा तो फिर केन्द्र सरकार को ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति : यह आपके जीरो ऑवर नोटिस में है।

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव : महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से गवर्नमेंट से कहना चाहता हूँ ...*(व्यवधान)*... आपको ऐसा कदम उठाना पड़ेगा ...*(व्यवधान)*... आए दिन ये पॉलिसी मैटर्स ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति : राम गोपाल जी, आपका जीरो ऑवर परमिटेड है, आपको अवसर मिलेगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, first settle this issue.

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव : वह आ ही नहीं पाएगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति : वह आएगा और आपको अवसर मिलेगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव : सर, यहां मंत्री जी बैठे हुए हैं, ये कुछ आश्वासन दें। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: First settle this issue, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, Mr. Tarun Vijay, would you like to regret or not?

SHRI TARUN VIJAY: No.

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव : सर, यहां अरुण जेटली साहब बैठे हुए हैं, ये कानूनवेत्ता हैं, हम चाहते हैं कि ये इस पर रिस्पांड करें।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. That is over. The Chair cannot direct. Now, next is Pramod Tiwari ji. The Chair cannot direct. Regret or apology is personal. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, has he regretted it or not? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, please. Pramod Tiwariji, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, from the Chair, you have said that he has conveyed his regret. Has he regretted it? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He has not regretted, Yes, I think so? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Okay, he has not regretted. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Have you regretted, Tarun ji? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Then, Sir, how do you allow? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If he has regretted then it will be on record. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, it is against the ideology. It is not against Rajaji. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, how can he do this? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TARUN VIJAY: Sir, this is the Gandhian way. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: See, if you can express regret, then the matter is over. ...*(Interruptions)*... But, I do not direct you. I have no power to do that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TARUN VIJAY: Sir, I have no intention to hurt him. I have greatest respect for him. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

SHRI TARUN VIJAY: I only said that Naxalism, Marxism and Leninism ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, that is over. There is nothing more I can do. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Pramod Tiwari.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, it is not between him and Raja ji. It is not a personal issue. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I agree with you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Yes, Sir, you agree with me. ...*(Interruptions)*... Therefore, Sir, please stop repeating that whether he regrets it or not, in which case we have ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Pramod Tiwari, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Okay, Okay, now Shri Pramod Tiwari. ...*(Interruptions)*... Pramod Tiwari ji, please start speaking. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Sir, there is a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is the actual point of order? ...*(Interruptions)*... जल्दी बोलो।

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Sir, Kindly read it. That is rule 58 of the ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, सर, वह सदस्य रूल के ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Which is the rule No.? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Sir, it is रूल 58 (V), वह सदस्य जिसने प्रश्न की सूचना दी हो, वह सभापति द्वारा पुकारे जाने पर प्रश्नों की सूची में प्रश्न की संख्या का उल्लेख करते हुए प्रश्न पूछेगा और संबंधित मंत्री तुरन्त जवाब देंगे। सर, मैं सिर्फ यह कहना चाह रहा हूँ कि आज आप इंडेक्स देखें तो क्वेश्चन नं. 333 अटॉमिक एनर्जी के लिए लगा हुआ है और अटॉमिक एनर्जी का चार्ज प्रधान मंत्री जी के पास है। पड़ोसी देश से मुम्बई हमले का मास्टर माइंड हाफिज ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no, you can raise it during the Question Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: I am coming to the point. ...*(Interruptions)*... पड़ोसी देश से हाफिज, जो मुम्बई में किलिंग का मास्टर माइंड था, उसने श्रेटेन किया है कि हम हिन्दुस्तान से बदला लेंगे। दूसरा, पूरे देश में हाफिज जो काम कर रहा है, कुछ ऐसा ही काम इस देश में कुछ

लोग कर रहे हैं, बलात् धर्मान्तरण का काम कर रहे हैं, बलपूर्वक धर्म को बदलने का काम कर रहे हैं और वातावरण में साम्प्रदायिकता ला रहे हैं **...(व्यवधान)...**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. That is not allowed. *...(Interruptions)...* That is not allowed. *...(Interruptions)...* You have to raise it in Question Hour. *...(Interruptions)...* That is ruled out. That point of order is ruled out. *...(Interruptions)...* Now, yes, Rajeeveji. What do you want to say? *...(Interruptions)...* I will come to you. No, that is ruled out. *...(Interruptions)...* Okay, Rajeeveji. What is your point? *...(Interruptions)...* No, that is ruled out, Pramod ji. If at all you want to raise it, you raise it during the Question Hour. *...(Interruptions)...* No, अभी नहीं, बैठिए। **...(व्यवधान)...** मि. राजीव। **...(व्यवधान)...** Rajeeve ji, you please say. *...(Interruptions)...*

संचार और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री (श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद) : डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, एक मिनट। मैं तिवारी जी का बड़ा सम्मान करता हूँ, उन्हें अपनी बात कहने का पूरा अधिकार है। लेकिन भारत में अगर कुछ चीज पर उनकी आपत्ति है, उसकी तुलना हाफिज सईद से करना या हाफिज सईद को **...(व्यवधान)...** यह बहुत दुखद बात है **...(व्यवधान)...** यह क्या कर रहे हैं? **...(व्यवधान)...**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What the Minister has said is a valid point. *...(Interruptions)...* I accept it and that cannot be done. *...(Interruptions)...* Now, Rajeeveji. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): Sir, I have given a notice under rule 267 that this House should condemn the attack on the secular fabric of the country. Sir, today, the Hindu Newspaper reported that "Hindu Mahasabha wants to install * busts at 'public places.'"

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, you please give notice for that. It is not a point of order. You have to give notice for that. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: "As per the Hindu Mahasabha statement, * is an educated political ideology by intellect and a nationalist in heart and spirit". *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; you give notice for that. It is not a point of order. You have to give notice. Yes, Shri Mistry *...(Interruptions)...* It is not a point of order. You have to give notice for this. You are quoting a newspaper. It cannot be a point of order. *...(Interruptions)...* It is not a point of order. Mr. Rajeeve, you have to give notice. It is ruled out. It is not a point of order. *...(Interruptions)...* Mr. Mistry, what is your point of order?

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY (Gujarat): Sir, I don't have a point of order. I want to ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Then sit down. Yes, Shri Anand Sharma. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am allowing only points of order. No point of order means there is nothing. ...*(Interruptions)*... I can allow a point of order. There is no problem. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes, Zero Hour is yours. I have no problem. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Anand Sharma ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री विजय गोयल (राजस्थान) : उपसभापति जी, मुझे भी बोलने का अवसर दें। ...*(व्यवधान)*... सर, इधर से हमें भी मौका दीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Rajasthan): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I have to draw the attention of the Chair and of the hon. Members to something which I term as the most unfortunate. Yesterday, the hon. Chairman did name one of our Members.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no, you can't raise it now. That is over. You cannot raise it. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have already given the ruling. You cannot question that. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no, no...*(Interruptions)*... I am not allowing it. I am taking up Zero Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, please allow me to complete. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I cannot do that. You are raising a question which should not be raised. It was over yesterday.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: I am raising something different. We accepted it. I am raising something different. I am not questioning anything. I am raising something different. ...*(Interruptions)*... आप कृपा करके सुन लीजिए। मैं और बात कह रहा हूँ। Then the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs made a statement that the concerned Member had used highly abusive and objectionable language against the Prime Minister and that nobody would use such language. We checked the records. The fact is, the hon. Member of my Party did not say anything against the Prime Minister. He was only protesting to the heckling of the Treasury Benches, when we were speaking. So, this is a serious matter. He is a Member of this House. He was asked to withdraw and he withdrew. I would like the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs to check the proceedings and apologise ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have brought this to the notice of the Chair. I will go through the records. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will go through the records and do the needful.

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

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: In that context, Sir, let me also make it clear that it is very much our right to demand a discussion on any subject and request the Prime Minister to come to the House. Well, the demand is being rejected and the Government is being arrogant. सर, ये हमारे ऊपर आरोप लगाते हैं कि हम सदन नहीं चलते देते। प्रधान मंत्री जी को आप सदन में नहीं बुलाते, जबकि समूचा विपक्ष यह मांग कर रहा है। ...(व्यवधान)... यह हठधर्मी है। नेता सदन से, सरकार से मेरा यह आग्रह है कि माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी को बुलाइए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now I go to Zero Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा : वे चर्चा में आएँ, सारे सदन की बात सुनें और अपनी बात कहें ...(व्यवधान)... हम आपसे यह विशेष आग्रह करते हैं। उसके बाद सदन ठीक तरह से चले। हम भी यही चाहते हैं कि सदन चले, सदन की कार्यवाही चले। हम भी उसमें पूरी तरह से जो भी सहयोग होगा, देंगे।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, the Leader of the House. Mr. Sharma, please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Anand Sharma, please resume your seat.

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, Shri Anand Sharma has just now said that the Government is being arrogant. When the Session started, with regard to the statement of the Minister of State, the Opposition had raised an issue and demanded that the Prime Minister should come and give an explanation and an assurance to the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Prime Minister came. The Prime Minister made a statement which should have had a sobering effect on the Members. The statement was virtually rejected. Thereafter, the demand was that the House must pass a resolution. Finally, it settled down with the Chair making a statement. After a couple of days, the House started functioning. Again, after the whole thing, which has been raised now -- it may be a serious matter -- the Government has made its position clear. Let me assure this House, through you, Sir, that the Government has no intention of being arrogant. We want this House to function. And if the fact is that out of two Houses, one is functioning normally and the other is not being allowed to function normally, then, it is the arrogance of numbers and not the arrogance of the Government. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, I want to tell the Leader of the House

...(Interruptions)... Sir, if he is accusing us saying, 'arrogance of numbers', I would say, the other House is functioning because of the tyranny of majority. ...(Interruptions)... That is the term which emerged during the period of enlightenment. ...(Interruptions)...

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

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: And, Sir, you must put the record straight. What we were then asking from the Prime Minister was an apology for the comments that a Minister of State made. ...(Interruptions)... The Prime Minister did not give that.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, let me take up the Zero Hour. ...(Interruptions)... Shri Ananda Bhaskar Rapolu. ...(Interruptions)... No, Mr. Rajeeve, you had your chance. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: The hon. Leader of the House has not responded to the issue which Shri Anand Sharma raised. ...(Interruptions)... It was not about arrogance, but it was about the statement of Shri Venkaiah Naidu in which he alleged that Shri Hanumantha Rao had made disparaging remarks against the Prime Minister. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That issue is over now. Now, Zero Hour. Shri Ananda Bhaskar Rapolu. ...(Interruptions)... No more discussions on that. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Anand Sharma, you had your say and the Leader of the House also had his say. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: After checking the records, it is clear ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will go through the records. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Shri Hanumantha Rao did not use any abusive language against the Prime Minister of India.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I told you, I will go through the records and do the needful. If any correction is needed, I will do that. ...(Interruptions)... Now, Shri Ananda Bhaskar Rapolu ...(Interruptions)... I have called Shri Ananda Bhaskar Rapolu. ...(Interruptions)... You start your Zero Hour submission about the pathetic condition of weavers. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: The Treasury Benches is in disorder. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Then, I will call the next person. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: I am on my legs.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Either you start or I will call the next person. Shri K.C. Tyagi. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION

Pathetic condition of weavers particularly in Telangana and Andhra Pradesh

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Telangana): Sir, the entire country is facing a turmoil kind of a situation. Conversions and the disorder throughout the country is creating havoc, and we are not thinking about the plight of artisans or weavers. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is the cry and weep of the nation. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Treasury Benches and the Government...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Ananda Bhaskar Rapolu is making his Zero Hour submission. Other than the Zero Hour subjects, nothing else will go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: The Union Government is not in a mood to take any steps to protect their interests and understand the plight being faced by the weavers and artisans. There is a disorderly situation prevailing in the country. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will allow you. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will allow that. I have already said, the Zero Hour is Members' time. I have no objection in allowing others. But I also have 14 Zero Hour notices and these Members are also entitled to their time. They are also Members. I have to respect their right to say what they speak. But, however, my position is that, yes, some issues were raised by Shri Anand Sharma and also Shri Raja, Shri Yechury and others supported it. That matter is over because the Chair cannot direct a Member to apologise. That is a personal matter. What Chair can do has been done, *i.e.* it is expunged. With that, it is over. The rest is political. I cannot enter into that. The second part is...

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): What is personal? He talks about ideology.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. Don't catch on such words. Now, Shri Anand Sharma has raised an issue which was raised yesterday. That is in the records.

I have to go through the records to pass my comments on that. I will go through the records and come back to you. That is what I am saying.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश) : लेकिन अखबार में जो स्टेटमेंट आई है, उसका क्या होगा? ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So, let us close that. Now my request is, ...(Interruptions)... Let us allow. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Sir, my point is, you will go through the records. You may expunge something. But the matter has reached the media. Who will clarify in the media? Who will clarify in the media, Sir?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will come to the House after going through it. Then, media will pick up that. Now, what happened has happened.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, if the Zero Hour is not happening, then, it is because the ruling party is reducing the Rajya Sabha to a 'zero'.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is your observation. That is your observation. ...(Interruptions)... Yes, Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Roy, what is the matter?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD) : I repudiate it completely. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: What are you doing here? Sir, ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will have to adjourn the House then.

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, the Chair should make a Statement or Venkaiah Naiduji should make a Statement. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will have to adjourn the House then. The Chair cannot do anything more than this. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal): Sir, it is true that the House is not functioning and all of us are concerned about that. It is also true that some of our hon. Members are going to the 'Well' and they are going to the 'well' when all is not well. From day one, we are requesting the Government, through you, Sir, that let the Prime Minister come to the House in view of the fact that the hon. Prime Minister is attending the other House. He is not the Prime Minister of BJP only, but he is the Prime Minister of the nation also.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Today there is Question Hour. You wait for the Question Hour.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Let him come and listen to what the Members say and whatever he wants to speak, let him speak.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The point is, you know today there is a Question Hour. Wait till the Question Hour.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Why is an atmosphere being created for allegations and counter-allegations? How long will it go?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You are obstructing the rights of 15 hon. Members who have given notice. These issues are very important. My request to hon. Members is, at least now, please allow this. At least, now, please allow this.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): It should not be misunderstood.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; I am not allowing you. ...*(Interruptions)*... Is there anything new? Is there any suggestion to solve it?

SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE (Rajasthan): Sir, you have talked about the Zero Hour. There are no rules regarding the Zero Hour so far. Any Member can take up any matter of importance in the Zero Hour. So let me come to the point. Is it a Zero Hour or a free-for all-hour? Then, if it is a free-for all-hour, that is what has been happening. It seems that it is not a Zero Hour. We must have rules for the Zero Hour, not make it a free-for all-hour and anybody can say anything. Nothing of importance is said. So, why are we having it? We must have a rule for it. We have rules for everything. Why not for Zero Hour?

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, the first rule should be that Zero Hour should be for one hour. Zero Hour should be for one hour. But they are reducing the whole house to a 'zero'. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yechuryji, I want to tell you one thing. Don't think 'zero' is a number having no value. 'Zero' is a number having value and also remember that 'zero' is discovered by Indians. It has value.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, you are forgetting. You were then sitting in those benches. I gave a whole speech on 'zero' sitting here. I gave a whole speech by sitting here on 'zero' of how India invented it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If 'zero' is put on the right side of any number, the value goes up.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, 'zero' cannot exist mathematically. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please listen, Sir ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, 'zero' cannot exist mathematically and philosophically without its opposite which is infinity ...*(Interruptions)*... They are leading this House to an infinity of anarchy. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is counter to what they said ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री विजय गोयल (राजस्थान) : उपसभापति महोदय, मैं कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, let us start Zero Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Ananda Bhaskar Rapolu ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री शरद यादव (बिहार) : सर, ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Do you want to say something? Okay. ...*(Interruptions)*... Anand Sharmaji, I am allowing the senior-most Member and with that the issue closes. Nobody else will then be allowed to speak ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: You mean to say that the House closes! ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. With that, this 'free for all' closes. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, you are not allowed ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सीताराम येचुरी : वे हाउस क्लोज करने की बात कह रहे हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... शरद जी, आप तो सुनते नहीं हैं। वे कह रहे हैं कि आपके बाद हाउस क्लोज कर देंगे। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Only Sharad Yadavji is allowed. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: No, I don't want to speak ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So, Sharad Yadavji is not speaking. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no. Anand Sharmaji, no ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Ananda Bhaskar Rapolu ...*(Interruptions)*... Don't do that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, you are missing one thing. ...*(Interruptions)*... The entire opposition is raising one issue. ...*(Interruptions)*... This issue is to be discussed first and the hon. Prime Minister to reply ...*(Interruptions)*... That is the issue. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please, respond to that ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Ananda Bhaskar Rapolu. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री आनंद भास्कर रापोलू : उपसभापति महोदय, राज्य सभा ...(व्यवधान)... भारत के ...(व्यवधान)... राज्य सभा सांसदों की उत्कृष्ट सभा है ...(व्यवधान)... राज्य सभा को सम्मान देते हुए, राज्य सभा के माध्यम से यह ...(व्यवधान)... रखनी चाहिए कि भारतीय परम्परा को, भारत के प्रजातंत्र की परम्परा को बरकरार रख रहे हैं। इस सदन के ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, I have to say something. ...(Interruptions)... If the hon. Prime Minister comes here, it will be resolved ...(Interruptions)... The fact is that the hon. Prime Minister be called here ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Ananda Bhaskar Rapolu, you speak ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, 'treasury' is creating ...(Interruptions)... 'treasury' is creating anarchy ...(Interruptions)... 'treasury' is arrogant ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will have no other go but to adjourn the House ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: 'treasury is not at all ready to hear the weep and cry of the weavers and artisans. ...(Interruptions)... This is the disorder created by the treasury...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: What we are saying is that the hon. Prime Minister gave an assurance in this House ...(Interruptions)... We request him to come to tell us why that assurance was violated and what actually he wants to do ...(Interruptions)... His party members do not follow hon. Prime Minister's assurance given to this Parliament! ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Anand Sharma, why are you repeating all this. You have said all these. Why do you repeat them again? ...(Interruptions)... What is the point in repeating them? ...(Interruptions)...

श्री आनंद भास्कर रापोलू : उपसभापति महोदय, भारत के खेतीबाड़ी करने वालों, वीवर्स, artisans की मदद के लिए यह सरकार तैयार नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा : उपसभापति महोदय, प्रधानमंत्री का ...(व्यवधान)... उसका उत्तर केवल प्रधानमंत्री दे सकते हैं, यही हमारा आग्रह सरकार से है। उसके बाद आप ...(व्यवधान)... यह नहीं होगा, यह मैं स्पष्ट कर देना चाहता हूँ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have already made your point. ...(Interruptions)...

You have spoken a number of times. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Chair cannot do anything ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री आनंद भास्कर रापोलू : माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मुझे मौका दीजिए ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा : यह नहीं होगा। जब तक प्रधान मंत्री ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Ananda Bhaskar Rapolu ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: Sir, let me convey the cry and weep of weavers. There are 80 lakh weavers throughout the country as per the Government records ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I request every hon. Member, including Anand Sharma, at least, now, let us take up the Zero Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*... I request you all ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: No, Sir ...*(Interruptions)*... The main issue is going on ...*(Interruptions)*... You take it up and conclude this major issue ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. I am not allowing. ...*(Interruptions)*... Then, I will have to adjourn the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... I called him; I allowed him. He is a senior-most Member. I respect him. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री शरद यादव : सर, मेरा आपसे इतना ही निवेदन है कि आप आग्रह कर रहे हैं कि जो जीरो ऑवर का बिज़नेस है, उसे ले लें। आप जानते हैं कि सदन दो-चार दिन से इस मामले के ऊपर आग्रह कर रहा है। इस सदन से बड़ा कोई नहीं होता है। हमारा आग्रह है कि मंत्रियों के और सबके कहने के बाद हमारे मन में संतोष नहीं हो रहा है। हम चाहते हैं कि यहां भी शांति हो और बाहर भी शांति हो। इतने बयान हैं ...*(व्यवधान)*... इतने बयान हैं कि रोज एक न एक नया बयान आ जाता है। हमारा perception यह है कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर यदि इस पर किसी तरह का स्ट्रांग एक्शन लेंगे तो ये चीजें बंद हो जाएंगी। आपने जो बात कही है, जो आप चाहते हैं, जो देश को आपने वचन दिया है, उसे आप पूरा करो, हम भी यही चाहते हैं, लेकिन यह बात perception में है। पूरा सदन आपसे यह बात कह रहा है। आप कह रहे हैं कि आपके हाथ में जो लिस्ट है, इस लिस्ट को पूरा करें-यह तो तीन-चार दिन से नहीं हो रहा है। हमारा आपसे इतना ही कहना है कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर इस बात को क्यों प्रतिष्ठा का विषय बनाए हुए हैं। कि इस सदन में नहीं आएंगे? इतना कहने के बावजूद उन्हें इसे प्रतिष्ठा का विषय नहीं बनाना चाहिए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We, now, conclude this and take up the Zero Hour. Shri Ananda Bhaskar Rapolu ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, you start ...*(Interruptions)*... Do you want to speak or not? ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Ananda Bhaskar Rapolu, please start. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री शरद यादव : प्रधान मंत्री जी इसे क्यों प्रतिष्ठा का सवाल बनाए हुए हैं? ...(व्यवधान)... उन्हें प्रतिष्ठा का सवाल नहीं बनाना चाहिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Do you want to speak? ..(*Interruptions*)..

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: Yes, I am speaking, Sir. ...(*Interruptions*)... माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, इस देश में खेती बाड़ी के बारे में, वीवर्स के artisans के बारे में, यह सरकार सुनने के लिए तैयार नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)... यह सरकार अनैतिक ...(व्यवधान)... यह सरकार हमको arrogant बोल रही है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Ananda Bhaskar, are you speaking?

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: Yes, I am speaking. Sir, the House is not in order, how can I continue my submission? I am speaking on behalf of the House. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री वी. हनुमंत राव (तेलंगाना) : प्रधान मंत्री जी सदन में क्यों नहीं आते हैं? ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned to meet at 12.00 o'clock.

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

The House reassembled at twelve of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 321. ...(*Interruptions*)... Question No. 321. ...(*Interruptions*)... प्लीज बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)... No, no; I am afraid ...(*Interruptions*)... I am afraid this business of point of order is being carried too far. There is no point of order in Question Hour. I am sorry ...(*Interruptions*)... Take it up after the Question Hour. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Today is the Prime Minister's day in this House; Prime Minister is not present. Is this a point of order or not?

MR. CHAIRMAN: I don't see why.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: The concerned Minister, the Prime Minister, will come to the House, it is a different matter that we have been demanding for the last three days ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. Please sit down. Please.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: It is as simple as that. After all he has the responsibility ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member has been a Minister himself; the Government is collective, one Minister can be represented by another Minister. It is the established practice. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please allow ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री वी. हनुमंत राव : प्रधान मंत्री सदन में आएँ। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति : आप लोग यह क्या कर रहे हैं? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा : प्रधान मंत्री सदन में आकर आश्वासन दें। ...*(व्यवधान)*... उनका आश्वासन जरूरी है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी : पहले प्रधान मंत्री सदन में तो आएँ, ...*(व्यवधान)*... सदन का अपमान हो रहा है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is this? ...*(Interruptions)*... The House is adjourned for fifteen minutes.

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

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

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*:

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

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, we have given a notice under rule 267. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You know the procedure for rule 267. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, the House wants a discussion ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You know the procedure for rule 267. Do you want me to spell it out?

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: No, Sir; the notice is before you. ...*(Interruptions)*... We want your ruling.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have multiple motions. Which one are you talking about?

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: There are three, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have one motion under rule 267; one motion under rule 167; which one are you talking about? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, rule 267.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, rule 267.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, rule 267. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, rule 267; suspend the Question Hour and take up matters of public importance. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, I have given a notice under rule 267.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Suspend the Business. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: For rule 267, I will tell you precisely what you have to do. If you give a notice under rule 267, the notice has to be accepted by the Chair. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, that is what we are asking you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is point one. ...*(Interruptions)*... Okay; let me list out the rest to you. Then, a motion has to be moved; then a motion has to be carried; only then can you discuss something which is not in the listed Business. So, who is moving the motion? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, he is moving the motion.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, I move a motion. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You give a motion. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, I have also given a notice under rule 167. ...*(Interruptions)*... The House should condemn the attack on secular fabric of this country. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Again, we are deviating. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): Sir, we have a slated Business. Let us transact the Business. And, if somebody wants to give a notice ...*(Interruptions)*... If you don't want to have the Business; if you don't want to have people's welfare ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, please allow the Question Hour to run. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: If you don't want to have people's welfare, then, we can't do anything. ...*(Interruptions)*... There is a slated Business; Question Hour is the slated Business. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, notices have been given. Sir, you are right when you say that it requires the permission of the Chair. That is what we are requesting you. What have you done with those notices? Have you permitted? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Has somebody moved a motion?

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Yes, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I want to see the motion. I want to see the wording of the motion.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, it is before you.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, under rule 167, my notice is there. I move the motion:

This House should condemn the attack on secular fabric of this country.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Rajeeve's notice is not in proper form.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Yes, it is in proper form.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That you can ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Yes, it is in proper form, Sir. First, you allow...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Are you having it under rule 167 or rule 267?

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, first you allow the motion under rule 267.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, it is under rule 267. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: It is in proper form. ...*(Interruptions)*... First, you allow it under rule 267. There also, the question ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Where is the notice under rule 267? ...*(Interruptions)*... You can't give one notice for both. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Yes, Sir, it is a combined notice. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN: Sir, my Notice is under Rule 267. ...*(Interruptions)*... At noon today ...*(Interruptions)*... This is my notice to apply Rule 267 at noon today. That is my Notice which I humbly submit.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, my Notice under Rule 267 is to suspend the Question Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*... Then Rule 38; suspend Rule 38, that is, the Question Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*... Then the motion is under 167. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Just one minute. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me listen to him also. ...*(Interruptions)*... चतुर्वेदी जी, कहिए आपको क्या कहना है?

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

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: He has moved that motion. He is requiring your permission whether you permit him to move his motion or not. If this is moved, then put it to the House ...*(Interruptions)*... If the House agrees, then we will discuss that. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, that is moved. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let me hear the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): A motion can be moved with the consent of the Chair. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Consent is not given so far. ...*(Interruptions)*... Moreover, the House is not in order. ...*(Interruptions)*... I do not know why they are standing on all these issues leaving the larger public interest. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please understand that the entire country is watching us. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let us discuss public issues. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let us go with the Question Hour and discuss it later ...*(Interruptions)*... After Question Hour, other issues can be discussed later. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सभापति : एक मिनट, आप जरा बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... शरद जी, आप बोलिए।

श्री शरद यादव : सभापति जी, यह चार दिनों से चल रहा है। यह कानून और ये सब तरह की बातें अलग हैं। मैं आपसे इतनी ही विनती करना चाहता हूँ, प्राइम मिनिस्टर यहां आए हुए हैं, कि एक सवाल है, जिस पर इस सदन में बैचैनी है और बाहर भी काफी बैचैनी है। यह चार दिनों से चल रहा है और आप भी जानते हैं कि कई तरह के नियम और कानून हैं। असली सवाल है कि जो बहस है और इस सदन में इस तरह का जो एक विवाद बना हुआ है, उसका समाधान कैसे हो? इस समाधान के लिए आप रास्ता बताइए, क्योंकि पहले से भी क्वेश्चन ऑवर नहीं चल रहा है, ज़ीरों ऑवर नहीं चल रहा है। जब यह नहीं चल रहा है, तो इस डिबेट को और समय को क्यों खराब किया जा रहा है? इसका मतलब यह है कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर बयान के लिए आ गए। पहले वे सबका बयान सुन लें और इसके बाद वे सैटिस्फैक्टरी जवाब दे दें और शान्ति हो जाए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... इसमें क्या परेशानी है? इसके बाद आप क्वेश्चन ऑवर चलाइए, ज़ीरों ऑवर चलाइए और सरकार का पूरा बिजनेस चलाइए।

श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडु : डे वन से लीडर ऑफ दि हाउस ने स्पष्ट शब्दों में कहा कि हम

किसी विषय पर चर्चा करने में संकोच नहीं कर रहे हैं, इस विषय में माननीय सदस्यों ने जो नोटिस दिया है, उसके बारे में सदन में विस्तार से चर्चा हो, हरेक सदस्य को और हरेक पार्टी को अपना व्यू प्वाइंट बताने के लिए मौका दिया जाए, उसके बाद सम्बन्धित मंत्री समाधान देंगे। यह हमने स्पष्ट कर दिया। **...(व्यवधान)...** गृह मंत्री सदन में आए। जब आप इसे एडमिट करेंगे, तो वे दोबारा भी सदन में आएंगे। कल इसे एडमिट किया गया था। **...(व्यवधान)...** सर, ऐसा एकतरफा नहीं चलेगा। **...(व्यवधान)...** This is not the way.

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

श्री आनन्द शर्मा : सभापति महोदय, सबको मालूम है कि एक विषय को लेकर गतिरोध है। नेता सदन ने पहले भी यह बात कही थी, पर चूंकि जो हमने कहा कि माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी सदन के अन्दर हैं और विपक्ष की तरफ से कोई ऐसा इरादा नहीं है कि प्रधानमंत्री के पद का सम्मान कम हो या प्रधानमंत्री की गरिमा को कम किया जाए, मैं स्पष्ट करना चाहता हूं, पर मैं एक बात कहूंगा कि जब हम सम्मान के साथ एक आग्रह कर रहे हैं कि माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी, आपने एक बार इस सदन के अन्दर आश्वासन दिया था कि कोई भी ऐसा बयान, जो आपका कोई भी सदस्य दे, आपने संसदीय दल की बैठक में बड़ी कठोरता से कहा था कि आप उसके बरदाश्त नहीं करेंगे और वैसी पुनरावृत्ति नहीं होगी। यह दोनों सदनों में आश्वासन था, यह प्रजातंत्र की प्रणाली है। उनकी पुनरावृत्ति हुई। हमें दुख इस बात का है कि प्रधानमंत्री, आपके आश्वासन के बाद आपके ही दल के सांसदों ने उसका उल्लंघन किया है। **...(व्यवधान)...** आप इस पर क्या कार्रवाई करेंगे? **...(व्यवधान)...**

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: This is not fair. **...(Interruptions)...** We are in Question Hour. **...(Interruptions)...**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take your seat. **...(Interruptions)...** Please take your seat. **...(Interruptions)...**

श्री आनन्द शर्मा : मैं कोई गलत बात नहीं कह रहा हूं। **...(व्यवधान)...** मैंने कोई गलत बात नहीं कही है। **...(व्यवधान)...** मैंने कोई आपत्तिजनक बात नहीं कही है। **...(व्यवधान)...**

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: The Leader of the Opposition is **...(Interruptions)...** They cannot go on making commentary. **...(Interruptions)...** They cannot go on making commentary. **...(Interruptions)...**

श्री आनन्द शर्मा : मैंने बड़े सम्मान से यह बात की है। **...(व्यवधान)...** सभापति जी, यह बात मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी से कह रहा हूं। **...(व्यवधान)...**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Sharmaji, please conclude. **...(Interruptions)...**

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: This is not fair. **...(Interruptions)...** This is very unfair. **...(Interruptions)...** Shri Anand Sharma is a very senior Member. **...(Interruptions)...** He knows the rules; he knows the regulations. **...(Interruptions)...**

श्री आनन्द शर्मा : आपके माध्यम से यह बात मैं माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी को कह रहा हूँ।
...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: We are in Question Hour. ...(Interruptions)... We are not discussing the Question Hour. ...(Interruptions)... Let the Question Hour go on, Sir. ...(Interruptions)... Let the Question Hour go on. ...(Interruptions)... If they want to discuss the issue, the Government is ready to discuss the issue. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा : प्रधानमंत्री जी इस पर ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: The Government is ready to discuss the issue, then, the Minister is ready to respond to the issue. ...(Interruptions)... सर, ये लोग तय करके आए हैं कि सदन को चलने नहीं देंगे। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सीताराम येचुरी : श्री शरद यादव जी ने यह स्पष्ट रूप से कहा है। प्रधानमंत्री महोदय आए हैं, यह बड़ी अच्छी बात है। आप हम सब लोगों को सुन लीजिए कि सवाल क्या है
...(व्यवधान).... उसके आधार पर प्रधानमंत्री जी जवाब दे दें। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: For that you require a ...(Interruptions)... The Leader of the House, please. ...(Interruptions)... One minute. Please sit down. The Leader of the House. ...(Interruptions)... आप बैठ जाइए ...(व्यवधान).... The Leader of the House is speaking. Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)...

नेता सदन (श्री अरुण जेटली) : सभापति जी, सोमवार को जब रूल 267 में यह मोशन आया कि रूल्स को सस्पेंड किया जाए और इस विषय पर चर्चा आरम्भ हो, तो हम तुरन्त उसके लिए सहमत हो गए। सरकार की तरफ से यह सहमति दी गई कि तुरन्त चर्चा आरम्भ हो। उसके बाद चर्चा कैसे होगी, उसके नियम अध्यक्ष और चेयर तय नहीं करेंगे, वो विपक्ष तय करेगा।
...(व्यवधान).... उसका जवाब कौन देगा, यह भी विपक्ष तय करेगा, यह सवाल उठाया गया है।
...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सीताराम येचुरी : नहीं, यह गलत बात है। ...(व्यवधान).... यह गलत बात है।
...(व्यवधान)...

श्री अरुण जेटली : आज भी चर्चा कैसे हो, कौन कब बोले और कौन जवाब दे, यह सदन या अध्यक्ष तय नहीं करेंगे, यह भी विपक्ष तय करेगा। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY : This is not correct. ...(Interruptions)... नहीं, यह गलत बात है। ...(व्यवधान).... यह गलत बात है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा : नहीं सर, यह सदन तय करेगा। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please listen to him. ...(Interruptions)... Yechuryji, please

listen to him. ...(Interruptions)... येचुरी जी, आप बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)... Please listen to him. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, this is precisely what happened on ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No; no. Please listen to him. ...(Interruptions)... नहीं-नहीं, आप सुन लीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)... आप उनकी बात सुन लीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)... एक मिनट, प्लीज़ पहले आप उनकी बात सुन लीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: This is not correct. ...(Interruptions)... सर, हम यह चाहते हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... सर, हम पूरे नियमों का पालन कर रहे हैं और करेंगे। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Just one minute. Let the Leader of the House conclude. ...(Interruptions)... What is so difficult about it? ...(Interruptions)... Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री सीताराम येचुरी : हमारी मांग यह थी कि प्रधानमंत्री जी सदन में आएँ। वे आए, यह अच्छी बात है। ...(व्यवधान)... हम यही चाहते हैं कि चर्चा के लिए आप हमें सुन लीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yechuryji, please. ...(Interruptions)... Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Let the Leader of the House conclude. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, in this very session the hon. Prime Minister made a statement on the demand of the Opposition. Today, it is very well to say that we respect the office of the Prime Minister. There was a clear assurance. For three days, after the Prime Minister's statement, the House was not allowed to function. And, a new condition was raised ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: This is not correct. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No; no. Silence, please. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: For three days, thereafter, the House was not allowed to function. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, please. ...(Interruptions)... Do not interrupt. ...(Interruptions)... Please do not interrupt. ...(Interruptions)... No; no. Please, please ...(Interruptions)...

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्री (डा. नजमा ए. हेपतुल्ला) : हमारे हाउस में एक परम्परा है कि जब लीडर ऑफ द ओपोज़िशन बोलते हैं या लीडर ऑफ द हाउस बोलते हैं, तो हाउस सुनता है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, Sharma *sahib*. ...*(Interruptions)*... No; no. You do not have the floor. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Leader of the House is having the floor. ...*(Interruptions)*... No; no, Sharma *sahib*. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sharma *sahib*, please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... You do not have ...*(Interruptions)*... Please ...*(Interruptions)*... देखिए, आप यह मत कीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... He has not conceded. He is speaking. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... There is no record in this rumpus. ...*(Interruptions)*... How can anything be put on record? ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down; please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... No; no. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: We want the House to function. ...*(Interruptions)*... I seek your protection. ...*(Interruptions)*... We want the record to be straight. ...*(Interruptions)*... प्रधानमंत्री जी ने आश्वासन दिया था, उसको विपक्ष ने माना। ...*(व्यवधान)*... विपक्ष ने अपनी मांग को वापस ले लिया। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is being done. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा : हमारी मांग मंत्री के इस्तीफे के लिए थी, हमने अपनी बात को वापस लिया। ...*(व्यवधान)*... हमने निन्दा प्रस्ताव की बात भी वापस ली। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

THE LEADER OF THE HOUSE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): As on record, I do not want that to be distorted. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, I think we can have a different perception of history, but what happened two weeks ago, we cannot have a different perception. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Silence please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: The Prime Minister made a Statement. Anand Sharma got up and responded. The response was fairly conciliatory. It indicated that the House should now go on, even though the Opposition had some reservations. Somebody else, not Mr. Anand Sharma and not from the Congress Party, somewhere from the middle, said that this is not acceptable. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, this is not correct. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Yes. And, therefore, ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please don't do this. ...(Interruptions)... Please don't do this. ...(Interruptions)... No, this is not fair. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, after him, allow me to speak. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is not fair. ...(Interruptions)... Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... येचुरी जी, आप बैठ जाइए! ...(व्यवधान)...

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): Sir, the Leader of the House is not being allowed to speak. ...(Interruptions)... Are we at their mercy? ...(Interruptions)... Are we at their mercy? ...(Interruptions)...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा : सर, ...(व्यवधान)... मैंने यह जरूर कहा था कि ...(व्यवधान)... बाद में मैंने सबसे बात करके वापस लिया ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Sharma *sahib*, you have to extend to others the courtesy that is shown to you. ...(Interruptions)... Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Let him complete. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: I repeat, after the hon. Deputy Leader of the Congress Party, Shri Anand Sharma, spoke, we thought that the House will now go on. Somebody else said that this is not acceptable and competitive politics of disturbance started thereafter. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, this is not correct. ...(Interruptions)... These are not correct statements. ...(Interruptions)... How can you allow that? ...(Interruptions)...

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

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, after the Prime Minister gave the assurance, the Leader of the House should remember that ...(Interruptions)... provocative statements have come from their Members. ...(Interruptions)... That is why it is happening. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: He has not concluded. ...(Interruptions)... Why are you speaking? ...(Interruptions)... Please let him conclude. ...(Interruptions)... Yechuryji, that is not fair. ...(Interruptions)... Let him conclude. ...(Interruptions)... Let the hon. Leader of the House conclude. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: I repeat the Government's offer. If they want under Rule 267, the rules to be suspended and subject of discussion start, let it start just now. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: The motion has been moved. ...*(Interruptions)*... So, you take the opinion of the House and let the discussion begin. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let the discussion begin. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: The position of the Chair is very clear. ...*(Interruptions)*... Just one minute. Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Let us start. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: The position of the Chair ...*(Interruptions)*... Just sit down. Please stop interrupting me. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी : सभापति जी, ...*(व्यवधान)*... मैं आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति : नहीं, आप बैठ जाइए। आपके लीडर बोल चुके हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी : सर, कृपा करके ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति : नहीं, आप बैठ जाइए, प्लीज। ...*(व्यवधान)*... Let me say what I have to say. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी : सर, ...*(व्यवधान)*... आपने सबको सुन लिया। दो मिनट मुझे भी दीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति : आपके लीडर बोल चुके हैं। मैं आपको कैसे अलाउ करूँ? आपके साथ 50 आदमी और हैं, तो क्या मैं उनको भी सुनूँ? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी : सभापति जी, मैं इस समस्या का समाधान खोजना चाह रहा हूँ। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let me clarify the position of the Chair. ...*(Interruptions)*... A proposal has been made. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी : सर, मैं इस समस्या का समाधान खोजना चाह रहा हूँ। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please let me finish. I am trying to help you.

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी : आप कृपा करके मुझे दो मिनट दे लीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति : मैं आपको समय क्यों दूँ? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी : ताकि इस समस्या का समाधान निकल आए। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am sorry. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री सीताराम येचुरी : सर, चर्चा शुरू कराइए। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Just one minute please. ...(Interruptions)... The position of the Chair is that if an individual Member suggests the suspension of a Rule, for which the Chair has to give permission, then, the Chair has to be satisfied that there is a broad consensus about such suspension. Okay. Now, one request has come. The hon. Leader of the House has said that, from their side, they do not have any problem with it. So, I assume that there is a broad consensus about this matter.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, the language of the Motion itself can be discussed, and let us start right now; let us start at 2.00 p.m.; whenever the hon. Chairman decides. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, there is an issue here.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, what is the issue? ...(Interruptions)...

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

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): Sir, this has been the position of the Government even three days ago. Let us start the discussion, and the reply will be given by the Home Minister. That has been ...(Interruptions)... That is the system. ...(Interruptions)... That is the rule. ...(Interruptions)... आप नहीं चाहते हैं, आप बहस नहीं चाहते हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... You don't want a debate. ...(Interruptions)... You don't want a debate. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. ...(Interruptions)... No, no. ...(Interruptions)... Please. ...(Interruptions)... No, no. ...(Interruptions)... Please. ...(Interruptions)... Just one minute, please. ...(Interruptions)... Just one minute, please. ...(Interruptions)... Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Hon. Members will not display any placards here. ...(Interruptions)... Please sit down. That's better. It is the understanding of the Chair that there is a broad consensus. ...(Interruptions)... What is the meaning of that? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, the Prime Minister has to reply. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: One dissent does not affect consensus. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI: The Prime Minister has to give a reply to the debate. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is subject to the condition that the Prime Minister will reply to the debate, and not any other Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, there is a well established practice in this House. The other day, Mr. Deputy Chairman has also clearly said that he cannot compel anybody. That being the point, let the discussion start, and, as per the Rules, as per the precedent, the concerned Minister will definitely respond. ...*(Interruptions)*... Then, the Prime Minister has got total confidence in his Ministers about their capacity and calibre. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा : माननीय सभापति महोदय, नेता सदन की तरफ से बात आई ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति : फिर आपने शुरू कर दिया। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा : माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं व्यवस्था की बात कर रहा हूँ, कृपया आप सुन लीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर) : सर, ये बहस से भाग रहे हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति : जरा बैठ जाएं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... एक मिनट बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री अनिल माधव दवे : आप गलत दिशा में देश ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति : एक मिनट बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

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

श्री सभापति : शर्मा साहब, एक मिनट बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप कितनी बार इन्टरवेंशन करेंगे। ...*(व्यवधान)*... I can't hear anything in this noise. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा : माननीय सभापति महोदय, मेरा जो अधिकार है ...*(व्यवधान)*... मैं आपसे आग्रह करता हूँ ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please ...*(Interruptions)*... Hon. Members, if you want a discussion, then stop disrupting. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, there is only one point. There is an agreement for a discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*... All that we are saying is that let the Prime Minister be present, listen to us and answer. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is all that is being asked. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You cannot lay down conditionalities to a general debate. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: I have a very clear point. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सीताराम येचुरी : सर, माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी यहां पर आ चुके हैं, वे हम सबकी बात सुन लें, उसके बाद वे जवाब दें। ...*(व्यवधान)*... सर, आप बहस शुरू करवाइए, प्राइम मिनिस्टर यहां पर हैं, वे जवाब दें। ...*(व्यवधान)*... यही तो बात है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: What the Chair can do, the Chair will do, which is to have the discussion started. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is all. Now, what is the order in which discussion will start? ...*(Interruptions)*...

संसदीय कार्य मंत्री (श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडु) : सर, प्रधानमंत्री जी क्वेश्चन ऑवर के लिए यहां आए हैं। वे अपना दायित्व निभाने के लिए आए हैं, इसलिए उनको अपना काम करने दीजिए। आप क्वेश्चंस लीजिए, आगे बढ़िए, जब चर्चा शुरू होगी, तो चर्चा के बाद गृह मंत्री जी उत्तर देंगे। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Venkaiahji, I thought there was a consensus not to take up questions. ...*(Interruptions)*...

एक माननीय सदस्य : सर, क्वेश्चन ऑवर शुरू कीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति : बैठिए ...*(व्यवधान)*... One minute. ...*(Interruptions)*... One minute. ...*(Interruptions)*...

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्री (डा. नजमा ए. हेपतुल्ला) : सर, ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति : बताइए, आपको क्या कहना है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

डा. नजमा ए. हेपतुल्ला : सर, मोशन में क्या लैंग्वेज होती है? आपने जो मोशन ऐक्सेप्ट किया है, ...*(व्यवधान)*... सर, डिस्कशन उस पर होगा जो मोशन की लैंग्वेज है कि किस बात पर डिस्कशन हो रहा है और कौन जवाब देगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*... According to the motion ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Why don't we start the discussion then? That is the end of the matter. ...*(Interruptions)*... What is the difficulty now? ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी : सबका माइक ऑफ है, क्या बात है? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, the mike is not working. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, the mikes are not working. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, why are the mikes not working? ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, why have the mikes been switched off? ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, why have the mikes been switched off? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Which mike? No mike has been switched off.
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, we are ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will give you the technical explanation. If more than eleven people are speaking at the same time, the mikes cannot cope with the load.
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: No, Sir, it is not functioning. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is not functioning for that reason, no other reason!
...(Interruptions)...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा : सर, मैं बहुत सीमित बात कह रहा हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, have you given any orders that Opposition leaders will not ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have given no such orders, nor do I intend to give any such orders.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Therefore, Sir, you have announced that there is a consensus in the House. So, you stick to that announcement. ...(Interruptions)... Sir, you stick to that announcement. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I thought that we have settled all these matters.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Yes, Sir. You have announced.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay. Then, what is the difficulty?

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, you start the discussion. Let the Prime Minister reply. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let us start the discussion. That is all. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, let us start the discussion. Let the Prime Minister reply. That is the ...(Interruptions)...

श्री सभापति : शरद जी, आप बताइए। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI: Sir, we have agreed for a debate. We have agreed for a discussion ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay. Then let us start. ...*(Interruptions)*... बैठ जाइए, भाई।
...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI: Sir, now that the Prime Minister is present in the House, why should he shy away from giving reply to the debate? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Why are we going into all this again and again? ...*(Interruptions)*... Let us not have ...*(Interruptions)*... Please.

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI: Sir, we want the Prime Minister to reply to the debate. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सभापति : शरद जी, आप क्या कह रहे हैं? आप अपनी बात जल्दी से कह दीजिए।
...(व्यवधान)... I want to get on with the Business. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री शरद यादव : सर, मेरी दोनों पक्षों से विनती है ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री अनिल माधव दवे : सर, ...*(व्यवधान)*...

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

श्री अनिल माधव दवे : सर, ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति : बैठ जाइए ...*(व्यवधान)*... बैठ जाइए ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप कह दीजिए।
...(व्यवधान)...

श्री शरद यादव : भाई, मैं समाधान की बात कर रहा हूँ। ...*(व्यवधान)*... मेरी विनती सुनिए।
...*(व्यवधान)*... इस सदन में डेडलॉक बना हुआ है, इसका एक ही मतलब था कि मंत्रियों ने, नेता सदन ने सारी बातें रखी हैं, लेकिन एक परसेप्शन यह है कि प्रधान मंत्री इस मामले में ज्यादा सक्षम हैं, जो बाहर और भीतर तनाव बना हुआ है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री मेघराज जैन : इस पर चर्चा तो शुरू होने दीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री अनिल माधव दवे : सर, ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति : भाई, सुनिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री शरद यादव : मैं यह बात ...*(व्यवधान)*... मैं वेंकैया जी से कह रहा हूँ ...*(व्यवधान)*... नेता सदन ने कहा ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Hon. Member ...*(Interruptions)*... बैठ जाइए ...*(व्यवधान)*... बैठ जाइए ...*(व्यवधान)*... शरद जी, प्लीज बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री शरद यादव : मैं इतना ही निवेदन करता हूँ कि इस बात का समाधान एक बात से निकल सकता है कि लोगों की बात सुनकर प्रधानमंत्री जी इस पर ऐसी बात रख दें जिससे भीतर और बाहर तनाव खत्म हो जाए **...(व्यवधान)...**

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

श्री शरद यादव : जो आप कह रहे हैं, आप जो निवेदन कर रहे हैं, मेरा इतना ही निवेदन है कि इस बहस को स्टार्ट करवा दीजिए और ज्यादा लोग न बोलें **...(व्यवधान)...** अपनी बात कहकर इसका समाधान निकाल लें। **...(व्यवधान)...**

श्री सभापति : शर्मा साहब, आपको डिस्कशन स्टार्ट करना है। Please start. **...(Interruptions)...** Silence now. **...(Interruptions)...** Silence now, please, hon. Members. **...(Interruptions)...**

श्री शरद यादव : इसका समाधान निकल जाएगा, तो क्या गड़बड़ हो जाएगी? **...(व्यवधान)...** इससे क्या हो जाएगा? **...(व्यवधान)...**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, let the discussion start. **...(Interruptions)...** Let the discussion start. **...(Interruptions)...** Let the discussion start. Mr. Sharma, are you starting the discussion? **...(Interruptions)...** Are you starting the discussion? **...(Interruptions)...**

श्री आनन्द शर्मा : मोहसिना जी कुछ कहना चाह रही हैं। **...(व्यवधान)...**

श्री सभापति : अब देखिए अगर सारे लोग बोलेंगे तो **...(व्यवधान)...** आपको क्या कहना है बतला दीजिए।

श्री मोहसिना कदवई : मैं दो मिनट से ज्यादा नहीं लूंगी।

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please one minute. **...(Interruptions)...** बतला दीजिए क्या कहना है। **...(व्यवधान)...** Goeliji, आप बैठिए।

श्री मोहसिना किदवई : मोहतरम चेयरमैन साहब, मैं आपकी बहुत आभारी हूँ, मसकूर हूँ कि आपने मुझे वक्त दिया। मैं **...(व्यवधान)...**

श्री सभापति : प्लीज वन मिनट। **...(व्यवधान)...**

श्री विजय गोयल : सब को मौका दे रहे हैं, हमें भी मौका दीजिए। **...(व्यवधान)...**

श्री सभापति : विजय गोयल जी, बैठ जाइए, प्लीज। बैठ जाइए, आम मत कीजिए यह सब। **...(व्यवधान)...**

श्री मोहसिना किदवई : सर, मैं आपसे एक बात कहना चाहती हूँ **...(व्यवधान)...**

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI M.VENKAIAH NAIDU): Let us start the discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सभापति : बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... Let us start the discussion now. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please start. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Sharma, please start the discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please start the discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*... No one else will speak.

श्री आनन्द शर्मा : माननीय सभापति महोदय, गतिरोध दूर करने के लिए विपक्ष गंभीर है इसलिए हमने कहा, मेरा आपके माध्यम से यह कहना है क्योंकि सीमित प्रश्न उठता है कि माननीय प्रधानमंत्री, पूरे देश के प्रधानमंत्री हैं ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have already said that. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please concentrate on the subject. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा : कैसा विचित्र है। सत्ताधारी दल रोक रहा है, देख रहे हैं, सब, पूरा देश देख रहा है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर) : चर्चा से क्यों भाग रहे हैं आप ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा : आप मेरी बात तो सुनें। ...*(व्यवधान)*... थोड़ा संयम रखें ...*(व्यवधान)*... बैठिए-बैठिए, संयम से बैठिए, थोड़ा संयम करो, अपने प्रधानमंत्री जी पर विश्वास करो। वे जवाब दे सकते हैं, बोल सकते हैं, आपकी जरूरत नहीं है देश के प्रधानमंत्री को। प्रधानमंत्री का सम्मान रखिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Sharma, are you starting the discussion or not? ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा : मैं इस बात से शुरू करता हूँ क्या आज सत्ताधारी दल यह कहना चाहता है...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please speak on the subject under discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा : प्रधानमंत्री जो एक अच्छे वक्ता हैं, वे इस विषय पर अपने आश्वासन पर बात नहीं करेंगे? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Do you want to discuss this subject? ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा : यह कैसी विडम्बना है। देश के प्रधान मंत्री सदन में हों, यह संसद की परम्परा है। सत्ताधारी दल का यह कहना कि प्रधानमंत्री जी नहीं बोलेंगे ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Are you addressing the Chair or are you addressing somebody else? ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडु : इनके पास बोलने के लिए कुछ नहीं है ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा : मैं प्रधानमंत्री जी का सम्मान करने की सलाह इनको दे रहा हूँ ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: If the hon. Congress leader is speaking on the motion or the issue, we have no problem ...*(Interruptions)*... He is a senior leader. If he is going to speak on the motion, we have no problem. We have made it very clear three days back. Now also, we will discuss the motion in depth. There is an opportunity for everybody and it will be responded by the concerned Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*... देश में कुछ नहीं हो रहा है, पूरे देश में शांति है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... Sir, with all humility, I would accept Sharad Yadavji's suggestion. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is a very meaningful suggestion. But, at the same time, what is the earlier experience? ...*(Interruptions)*... Do you condemn that attitude of people who created disturbance for three days after Prime Minister's response last time? ...*(Interruptions)*... That is the basic issue. ...*(Interruptions)*... Otherwise, we have no problem. ...*(Interruptions)*... They don't want debate, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी : यह कोई तरीका नहीं है ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति : वन मिनट प्लीज, बैठ जाइए, बैठ जाइए ...*(व्यवधान)*... प्लीज सिट डाउन। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप क्यों बोलते चले जा रहे हैं, बैठ जाइए आप। ...*(व्यवधान)*... प्लीज सिट डाउन। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... The leader of your group is starting a discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी : हमें अपनी बात कहने का हक होना चाहिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... चार दिन से डिमांड है ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Do I conclude ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, the point is ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Yechury, just a minute please. Do I conclude that this House does not want the discussion, about which we have been arguing? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: We want the discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: We want the discussion. We want the Prime Minister to answer. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Unless we have an assurance that the PM is going to reply ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: The only requirement for any discussion is that the subject is admitted. Beyond that, there is no requirement. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, last time, the Prime Minister had given an assurance. That assurance was not adhered to. ...*(Interruptions)*... So, this time, we want an assurance from the Prime Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी : सभापति जी, चार दिन से इस मुद्दे को लेकर हाउस नहीं चल रहा। ...*(व्यवधान)*... हम चाहते हैं कि चर्चा हो, लेकिन प्रधानमंत्री जी रिप्लाय दें। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am sorry, this is not admissible. ...*(Interruptions)*... The only requirement for a discussion is that the subject is admissible. Beyond that, nothing more is required. ...*(Interruptions)*... You cannot introduce conditionalities. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, this subject is under the purview of different Ministries. It is under the Home Ministry, the HRD Ministry and it relates to the secular fabric of the country. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Rajeeve, the Government has collective responsibility. You know that very well. ...*(Interruptions)*... Why are you flagging this issue? ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. The Government is collectively responsible. Our subject, at the moment, is the discussion agreed upon. ...*(Interruptions)*... We will only take up the discussion and nothing else. ...*(Interruptions)*... एक मिनट, बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... वन मिनट, बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... बोलिए, मायावती जी।

सुश्री मायावती : माननीय सभापति जी, पिछले कई दिनों से हाउस नहीं चल रहा है और जिस मुद्दे को लेकर हाउस नहीं चल रहा है वह बहुत ही गंभीर मुद्दा है। इस समय देश के कुछ राज्यों में, खास तौर से उत्तर प्रदेश में जबरन धर्म परिवर्तन या लालच देकर या डरा-धमका कर धर्म परिवर्तन का वातावरण जिस तरह का बना हुआ है, उससे देश में सांप्रदायिक तनाव पैदा हो सकता है। देशहित में और जनहित इस अति महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दे पर, खासतौर से मैं प्रधानमंत्री जी से यह रिक्वेस्ट करना चाहती हूँ ...*(व्यवधान)*... एक मिनट, प्लीज। मैं माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी से यह रिक्वेस्ट करना चाहती हूँ कि आप देशहित में, जनहित में इस मुद्दे को लेकर, खास तौर से विपक्ष जो यह डिमांड कर रहा है...

श्री सभापति : वह चर्चा हो रही है।

सुश्री मायावती : विपक्ष अपनी बात रखे और माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी जवाब दें। इसको प्रेस्टिज इश्यू नहीं बनाना चाहिए। **...(व्यवधान)...** विपक्ष देशहित में, जनहित में अपनी बात रखना चाहता है। **...(व्यवधान)...** इसको प्रेस्टिज इश्यू नहीं बनाना चाहिए। मैं माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी से **...(व्यवधान)...** मेरी बात सुन लीजिए।

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): Sir, with all respect, I would like to say that there is no question of any prestige issue. The issue is of larger public interest. The country is quiet; the country is calm. **...(Interruptions)...** Some people want to create emotions **...(Interruptions)...** By bringing this motion, they want to create commotion outside. **...(Interruptions)...** The Government is ready to discuss. The Government has collective responsibility. **...(Interruptions)...**

MR. CHAIRMAN: We could have started the discussion 30 minutes back. **...(Interruptions)...**

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: We are ready. Let us start the debate. **...(Interruptions)...**

सुश्री मायावती : माननीय सभापति जी, मेरा यह भी कहना है कि इस बात से मैं काफी हद तक सहमत हूँ कि माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी ने **...(व्यवधान)...** इनकी सरकार की एक महिला मंत्री ने जिस शब्द का इस्तेमाल किया था।

श्री सभापति : देखिए, वह सब आप अपने डिस्कशन में कहिएगा, अभी नहीं कहिए। जब आपकी बारी आएगी, उसमें आप यह सब कहिए।

सुश्री मायावती : अब उनके सहयोगी दलों द्वारा धर्म-परिवर्तन को लेकर, खासतौर से जो किस्म-किस्म की भाषाएं इस्तेमाल की जा रही हैं।

श्री सभापति : नहीं-नहीं, मायावती जी। **...(व्यवधान)...** आप यह डिस्कशन में कहिए, यह डिस्कशन में कहने की बात है। **...(व्यवधान)...**

सुश्री मायावती : आपने लगाम लगाने की बात कही है, अच्छी बात है। मैं सराहना करती हूँ।

श्री सभापति : आप डिस्कशन शुरू होने दीजिए। Thank you very much.

सुश्री मायावती : उन्होंने मीडिया में कहा था कि उनको इस किस्म की भाषा नहीं बोलनी चाहिए, लेकिन सलाह देने से काम नहीं चलेगा।

श्री सभापति : थैंक यू, आप बैठ जाइए। ये सब बातें आप डिस्कशन में कहिएगा।

सुश्री मायावती : सर, मेरा माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी से यह कहना है कि जब आप कुछ लोगों के खिलाफ सख्त कार्रवाई करेंगे, तो सरकार आराम से चलेगी और मैं समझती हूँ कि इसमें विपक्ष को भी कोई एतराज नहीं होगा।

श्री सभापति : बैठ जाइए। प्लीज, प्लीज, बैठ जाइए। डिस्कशन शुरू होने दीजिए।

सुश्री मायावती : लेकिन इसको प्रेस्टिज इश्यू बनाकर चलना ठीक नहीं है ...(व्यवधान)... मेरी सरकार से रिक्वैस्ट है कि...

श्री सभापति : सुश्री मायावती जी, आप बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)...

सुश्री मायावती : सभापति जी, यह अत्यन्त महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दा है ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति : सुश्री मायावती जी, प्लीज, बैठ जाइए। आप यह सब डिस्कशन में कहिएगा। ...(व्यवधान)...

सुश्री मायावती : माननीय सदस्य को सुना जाए ...(व्यवधान)... और मुझे प्रधानमंत्री जी पर पूरा भरोसा है ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति : सुश्री मायावती जी, प्लीज बैठ जाइए। आप जो बोल रही हैं, वह अब रिकॉर्ड में नहीं जा रहा है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Sharmaji, do you wish to start the discussion? Please do so ...(Interruptions)... Please do so. Please start the discussion.

सुश्री मायावती : *

श्री सभापति : देखिए यह रिकॉर्ड में नहीं जा रहा है। ...(व्यवधान)... Sharmaji, please start the discussion. ...(Interruptions)...

संसदीय कार्य मंत्री (श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडु) : माननीय सभापति महोदय, देश में कोई तनाव नहीं है, पूरी शांति है। यदि किसी ने कानून का उल्लंघन किया है, तो उनके ऊपर एक्शन लेना स्टेट गवर्नमेंट का दायित्व बनता है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Either you start the discussion or somebody else from your Party start it. Make up your mind, please. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: The State Government is responsible to take care of this. ...(Interruptions)... There is total quietness and peace in the country. Let us not do anything to spoil the atmosphere. From my side, I am making this appeal. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: What is this? ...(Interruptions)... Please understand this. ...(Interruptions)... Sir, we are saying that the peace in the country has been vitiated. Last time, the Prime Minister gave an assurance but after that assurance, things have worsened. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Yechury, you are speaking continuously. Why?
...(Interruptions)... What is the problem?

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is saying that there is peace in the country. ...(Interruptions)... There is no peace in the country, Sir.
...(Interruptions)...

श्री सभापति : या तो आप बोलिए या आपकी तरफ से कोई दूसरा बोलना चाहे, तो वे बोलें।
...(व्यवधान)...

श्रीमती मोहसिना किदवई : सर, आप मझे दो मिनट दे दीजिए। (व्यवधान)

†محترمہ محسنہ قدوائی : سر، آپ مجھے دو منٹ دے دیجئے۔۔۔(مداخلت)...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा : सर, वे कुछ कहना चाह रही हैं। कृपया उन्हें दो मिनट सुन लीजिए।
...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Who will initiate the discussion? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: I will, Sir, but let her speak for two minutes.
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI: Sir, such a senior Member is seeking permission to speak for two minutes. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री सभापति : आप अगर डिस्कशन इनीशिएट कर रही हैं, तो ...(व्यवधान)... No, we will now do it in a structured manner, party-wise. So, who will initiate the discussion from your Party? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: She is one of our senior leaders.
...(Interruptions)...

श्रीमती मोहसिना किदवई : सर, आप मुझे दो मिनट दे दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)... आपने सबको बोलने दिया ...(व्यवधान)...

†محترمہ محسنہ قدوائی : سر، آپ مجھے دو منٹ دے دیجئے۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔ آپ نے سب کو بولنے دیا۔۔۔(مداخلت)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing is being heard anyway. ...(Interruptions)... आप क्या कहना चाहती हैं, बताइए।

†Transliteration in Urdu Script.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): Who is initiating the debate? ... (Interruptions)...

श्रीमती मोहसिना किदवई : मिस्टर चेयरमैन सर, मैं दो मिनट से ज्यादा नहीं बोलूंगी।
... (व्यवधान) ...

† محترمہ محسنہ قدوائی : مسٹر چیئرمین سر، میں دو منٹ سے زیادہ نہیں بولونگی
... (مداخلت) ...

MR. CHAIRMAN: She is initiating the discussion on behalf of the Opposition.
... (Interruptions) ...

श्रीमती मोहसिना किदवई : सर, मैं एक अर्ज प्रधानमंत्री जी से करना चाहती हूँ
... (व्यवधान) ... सर, यहां हम सारे पब्लिक के रिप्रेजेंटेटिव्स बैठे हैं और यह हमारी चिन्ता है। इसके
अलावा बाहर जो माहौल पैदा हो रहा है, उसके लिए हम सब चिन्तित हैं ... (व्यवधान) ... और हम
प्रधानमंत्री जी के ... (व्यवधान) ... एक एंटी-कॉस्टीट्यूशनल है ... (व्यवधान) ...

† محترمہ محسنہ قدوائی : سر، میں ایک عرض پردھان منتری جی سے کرنا چاہتی ہوں۔
... (مداخلت) ... سر، یہاں ہم سارے پبلک کے ریپریزنٹٹیو بیٹھے ہیں اور یہ ہماری چنتا ہے
اس کے علاوہ باہر جو ماحول پیدا ہو رہا ہے اس کے لئے ہم سب فکر مند ہیں ... (مداخلت) ...
اور ہم پردھان منتری جی کے ... (مداخلت) ... یہ اینٹی کانسٹی ٹیوشنل ہے ... (مداخلت) ...

श्री सभापति : थैंक्यू-थैंक्यू। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्रीमती मोहसिना किदवई : कॉस्टीट्यूशन में यह नहीं है ... (व्यवधान) ... यह कांस्टीट्यूशन के
खिलाफ है ... (व्यवधान) ... प्रधानमंत्री जी, जो बाहर का माहौल है, वह ठीक नहीं है ... (व्यवधान) ...
आपको अपना नज़रिया साफ करना पड़ेगा ... (व्यवधान) ...

† محترمہ محسنہ قدوائی : کانسٹی ٹیوشن میں یہ نہیں ہے ... (مداخلت) ... یہ کانسٹی ٹیوشن
کے خلاف ہے ... (مداخلت) ... پردھان منتری جی، جو باہر کا ماحول ہے، وہ ٹھیک نہیں ہے
... (مداخلت) ... آپ کو اپنا نظریہ صاف کرنا پڑیگا ... (مداخلت) ...

श्री सभापति : थैंक्यू-थैंक्यू। ... (व्यवधान) ... Please conclude. ... (Interruptions) ... आप बोल
चुकी हैं। ... (व्यवधान) ... अब आप बैठ जाइए। ... (व्यवधान) ... अब आप बस कीजिए। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्रीमती मोहसिना किदवई : प्रधानमंत्री जी, आपका नज़रिया क्या है और उसके तहत हम
आपसे रिक्वैस्ट करना चाहते हैं कि यह पालिसी मैटर है

† محترمہ محسنہ قدوائی : کا پردھان منتری جی، آپ کا نظریہ کیا ہے اور اس کے تحت ہم
آپ سے درخواست کرنا چاہتے ہیں کہ یہ پالیسی میٹر ہے

श्री सभापति : आप बैठ जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... I am sorry ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्रीमती मोहसिना किदवई : और इसका प्रधानमंत्री जी जवाब दें ...**(व्यवधान)**... तो ज्यादा बेहतर होगा ...**(व्यवधान)**... बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Do you wish to start the discussion or not? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Yes, yes. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, what is the difficulty for the Prime Minister to respond to the debate? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: The decision is about the discussion and nothing else. ...*(Interruptions)*... Will you start the discussion? ...*(Interruptions)*... Please don't keep interrupting. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI: Sir, it is the Prime Minister who has to reply to this debate. ...*(Interruptions)*... We cannot accept a reply by any other person except the Prime Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, will you allow me a minute. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री विजय गोयल : सभापति जी, हम भी कुछ बोलना चाहते हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति : आपके लीडर बोल चुके हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री विजय गोयल : सर, हमें भी कुछ पूछना है ...**(व्यवधान)**... जो लोग डिस्टर्ब कर रहे हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप उन्हीं को बोलने का मौका क्यों देते हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति : आप क्या कहना चाहते हैं, बोलिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री विजय गोयल : हमें भी इसके बाद एक मौका बोलने का दीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति : ठीक है। आपका नाम पार्टी की तरफ से आया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... Mr. Sharma, are you starting the discussion or not?

श्री आनन्द शर्मा : जी हां। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आपने एक बात कही है, मेरा आग्रह है ...**(व्यवधान)**... सत्ताधारी दल के सदस्य तीन दिनों से हमें बोलने नहीं दे रहे हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति : अरे भाई, आप बोलिए, आपको यह मौका मिला है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा : पहले आप इन्हें बिठाइए ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह बात उचित नहीं है ...**(व्यवधान)**... ये अपने प्रधानमंत्री का सम्मान नहीं करते ...**(व्यवधान)**...

1.00 P.M.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Why are you repeating things again and again? ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा : सभापति महोदय, चर्चा शालीनता से होगी ...*(व्यवधान)*... चर्चा सदन की गरिमा को ध्यान में रखकर होगी। ...*(व्यवधान)*... चर्चा सदन की परंपराओं को तोड़कर नहीं हो सकती। ...*(व्यवधान)*... भारतीय संसद की, इस सदन की महान परंपरा रही है कि अगर कोई गलत बात उठी है, सदन के अंदर हमारा दुनिया का सबसे बड़ा प्रजातंत्र है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN : It is one o'clock now, Mr. Sharma. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा : आप बताएं आपके मन में क्या है?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, Mr. Sharma. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा : इसमें कोई बुराई नहीं है। हम आपको सुनेंगे। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Sharma, please do not disregard the rules of the House and the etiquette of the House. When the Chair is standing, please listen. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, I take strong objection to the word 'etiquette' ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is etiquette in this House. ...*(Interruptions)*... There is etiquette in this House.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Etiquettes are only to us, Sir? ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Etiquettes apply only to the Opposition, Sir? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Hon. Members, we had agreed for a discussion. For this reason or that reason, precious time has transpired. It is now one o'clock. Does the House wish to adjourn for lunch or continue with discussion? ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : डिस्कशन होना चाहिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the view in the House? ...*(Interruptions)*... If there is no consensus, then we will have to adjourn for lunch. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI: Sir, we want discussion and the Prime Minister should reply. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, the Leader of the House has made it very clear. We want to start the discussion. The Opposition is not ready for discussion. What can we do?

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

MR. CHAIRMAN: We adjourn for lunch now and meet again at 2 o'clock. ...*(Interruptions)*... The House is adjourned till 2 o'clock.

The House then adjourned for lunch at one minute past one of the clock.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

Revision of scholarship schemes

*321. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that scholarship schemes under the administrative control of the Ministry are overdue for revision;
- (b) the details of the years in which scholarship schemes were last revised; and
- (c) the reasons for inordinate delay, if any, in revising the rate of scholarships?

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI THAAWAR CHAND GEHLOT): (a) to (c) The Scholarship Schemes being implemented by the Department of Social Justice and Empowerment are revised periodically. The details of last revisions made, Scheme-wise is given below:-

1. Comprehensive revision in the Post Matric Scholarship Scheme for the Scheduled Castes (SCs) was done with effect from 01.07.2010. The annual parental income ceiling was again revised upward w.e.f. academic year 2013-14.
2. Pre-matric Scholarship Scheme for SC students studying in classes IX and X was approved by the Government during 2012-13. This Scheme is being implemented from 01.07.2012.
3. National Overseas Scholarship Scheme for SCs etc. was last revised w.e.f. 09.12.2013.

4. Under the Scholarship Scheme of Top Classe Education for SC students, the annual family income ceiling has been raised from the academic session 2012-13.
5. The Scheme of Upgradation of Merit of SC student was last revised *w.e.f.* 01.08.2013.
6. The Scheme of Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship for SCs was last revised from the academic session 2010-11.
7. Pre-matric Scholarship for Children of those engaged in 'unclean' occupations was last revised in December, 2008. The Scheme was further modified in August, 2013 to include the children of parents engaged in waste pickers also among the target group.
8. Comprehensive revision in the Post Matric Scholarship Scheme for the Other Backward Classes (OBCs) was done with effect from 1.7.2011.
9. Pre-Matric Scholarship Scheme for OBCs has not been revised so far due to fund constraints.
10. National Fellowship Scheme for OBC Students is being implemented from the academic year 2014-15.
11. The Scheme of Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship for students with disabilities for pursuing M.Phil/Ph.D. was introduced in the year 2012-13.
12. National Overseas Scholarship Scheme for students with disabilities for studying abroad has been launched in the year 2014-15.
13. Pre-matric Scholarship and Post-matric scholarship for the students with disabilities studying in class IX onwards has been launched by the Government in October, 2014.
14. The Gyan Prabha Scheme, being implemented by the National Trust to provide scholarships to people with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disabilities, was introduced in 2008 and the rates were revised in 2010.
15. Under the Scholarship Scheme from Trust Fund financial assistance is given to students with disabilities to pursue degree and/or post graduate level technical and professional courses from a recognized institution. The present

rate of scholarship is effective from academic year 2011-12 and the scheme is implemented through national Handicapped Finance and Development Corporation.

16. Under the scholarship scheme from National Fund, assistance is given to students with disabilities to pursue technical and professional courses from a recognized institution. The present rate of scholarship is effective from academic year 2009-10.

New steps for protection of child rights in the country

*322. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of measures Government has taken to protect child rights in the country during the last ten years; and

(b) whether in the wake of conferment of Noble Prize to an Indian child right activist, Government is contemplating any new step for protection of child rights in the country; and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) and (b) The Government has taken several legislative and policy measures to protect child rights in the country. It is already implementing several laws, policies and programmes for protection of child rights in the country. Some of the key legislative and policy measures are:-

1. Enactment of Commissions for Protection of Child Rights Act, 2005 for setting up of National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) and State Commission for Protection of Child Rights (SCPCR)
2. The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act of 2000 amended in 2006 and 2011 and Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Bill, 2014.
3. The Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006
4. The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012
5. National Policy for Children, 2013
6. National Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE) Policy, 2013

7. The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009.
8. Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Amendment Bill, 2012.

The following Schemes are being implemented:-

- (i) Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) in 2009.
- (ii) Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY), 2010.
- (iii) Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (Sabla), 2010.
- (iv) Restructured Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS), 2012.
- (v) Rajiv Gandhi National Creche Scheme
- (vi) Ujjawala
- (vii) Childline and Track Child.
- (viii) Multi-sectoral programme to address Maternal and Child under nutrition
- (ix) Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao.
- (x) Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakaram (RBSK) launched in 2013.

The Government is committed to continually reviewing programmes, with a view to making them more impactful and efficient, in their structure and their implementation.

Aadhaar Card as proof of nationality

*323. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has scrapped or halted or modified the Aadhaar Card Scheme, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether Government plans to accept Aadhaar as proof of nationality, if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the details of the targets, achievement and budget allocated to the Scheme till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (c) The Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) was established

by the Government of India as an 'Attached Office' of the Planning Commission *vide* Notification No-A-43011/02/2009-Admn-I dated 28 January, 2009 with the mandate to generate and assign UID numbers; define mechanisms and processes for interlinking UID with partner databases on a continuous basis; frame policies and administrative procedures related to updation mechanism and maintenance of UID data base on an ongoing basis; coordinate/liaise with implementation partners and user agencies, as also define conflict resolution mechanism; define usage and applicability of UID for delivery of various services and operate and manage all stages of UID lifecycle. From the very inception of the project, Aadhaar was implemented as a Proof of Identity with no associated rights and entitlements, nationality or citizenship. Accordingly, UIDAI has been mandated with issuing of Aadhaar numbers (UID) for all the residents of the country.

For the purpose of Aadhaar enrolment, the Government has taken a number of decisions to allocate/re-allocate States/UTs between UIDAI and Registrar General of India (RGI). Most recently, the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs in its meeting held on 10 September, 2014 approved the re-allocation of States/UTs between UIDAI and RGI. Currently 24 States/UTs are allocated to UIDAI and remaining 12 to RGI.

A total outlay of ₹ 13663.22 crore has been approved by the Government for implementation of Aadhaar project upto March, 2017. Of this, a total amount of ₹ 5311.6 crore has been spent as on November 30, 2014. Year-wise details are as under:

(₹ in crore)		
Year	Budget Allocated (RE)	Actual Expenditure
2009-2010	26.38	26.21
2010-2011	273.80	268.41
2011-2012	1200.00	1187.50
2012-2013	1350.00	1338.72
2013-2014	1550.00	1544.44
2014-2015	1417.00	946.32
		(Upto Nov, 2014)
TOTAL	5817.18	5311.60

As regards achievements, it is stated that with 72.24 Crore Aadhaar generated across the country as on 14 December, 2014, 9 States/UTs have achieved an Aadhaar saturation

level exceeding 90% and another 7 States/UTs between 75-90%. The Aadhaar platform is fully functional for authentication and e-KYC services, with more than 30 Crore authentication and over 31 lakh e-KYC transactions carried out since inception. A total of 166 Authentication Agencies are operational for a variety of applications that leverage the authentication and e-KYC services. Currently, a number of Government schemes/programmes are already leveraging Aadhaar for implementation on a non-mandatory basis.

Disposal of bio-medical waste from hospitals

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

- (a) the quantum of bio-medical waste generated by various Government and private hospitals in NCR and the system that has been put in place for its disposal;
- (b) whether it is a fact that there is no system for the disposal of bio-medical waste in many private hospitals and clinics; and
- (c) if so, the steps being taken by Government for the proper disposal of bio-medical waste in all the hospitals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) Approximately 61 tons per day of bio-medical waste is generated in NCR States out of which 13.9 tons per day approximately is generated in Delhi. Bio-medical Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 1998 prescribe for procedure and standards for safe and environmentally sound disposal of bio-medical waste. All healthcare institutions in Government and private sector including hospitals, nursing homes, clinics, dispensaries, veterinary institutions, animal houses, pathological laboratories and blood banks are obliged to follow the methods and standards prescribed in Bio-medical Rules, 1998 for segregation, storage, transportation, treatment and disposal of the waste.

- (c) The Government has notified the Bio-medical Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 1998 which make mandatory for every occupier of the institution generating bio-medical waste to take steps to ensure that such waste is handled without any adverse effect to human health and the environment. This Ministry provides financial

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

assistance to the States for setting up of Common Bio-medical Waste Treatment and Disposal Facilities on Public Private Partnership (PPP) basis on cost sharing basis. In addition, financial assistance is provided for creating awareness and capacity building programmes on bio-medical waste management. The Central Pollution Control Board has provided guidelines on certain aspects of bio-medical waste management.

Functioning of commissions/autonomous bodies

*325. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number and names of commissions/autonomous bodies functioning under the Ministry;
- (b) whether functioning of these commissions/autonomous bodies is upto the expectation level;
- (c) if so, the details of the targets set/achieved during the last three years by these bodies; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor and whether there is any plan of Government to merge these commissions/bodies?

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI THAAWAR CHAND GEHLOT): (a) There are three Commissions and thirteen autonomous bodies functioning under the administrative control of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment. These organizations are as follows:

Commissions:

- (i) **National Commission for Scheduled Castes :** The National Commission for Scheduled Castes was set up under Article 338 of the Constitution for monitoring the safeguards provided for Scheduled Castes and also to review issues concerning their welfare.
- (ii) **National Commission for Backward Classes :** The National Commission for Backward Classes was set up in 1993 as per provisions of the National Commission for Backward Classes Act, 1993. The function of the Commission is to, *inter alia*, examine requests for inclusion of any class of citizens as a

backward class in lists and hear complaints of over-inclusion or under-inclusion of any class in such lists and tender such advice to the Central Government as it deems appropriate.

- (iii) **National Commission for Safai Karamcharis :** The National Commission for Safai Karamcharis is mandated to, *inter-alia*, review and also monitor implementation of various schemes and programmes of the Government for development of Safai Karamcharis, and also investigate specific cases of grievances of Safai Karamcharis.

Autonomous Bodies:

- (i) **Babu Jagjivan Ram National Foundation :** Established in March, 2008 to propagate the ideology and philosophy of Babu Jagjivan Ram.
- (ii) **Dr. Ambedkar Foundation :** Established in March, 1992 for implementing programmes and activities to further the ideology and message of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, both in India and abroad.
- (iii) **Chief Commissioner for Persons with Disabilities :** This was constituted under the Persons with Disabilities Act, 2005 to monitor the utilisation of funds disbursed by the Central Government and monitor compliance of the Provisions of the Act. It also co-ordinates work of the State Commissioner.
- (iv) **National Trust for the Welfare of Persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disabilities :** It was set up under the “National Trust for the Welfare of Persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disabilities” Act, 1999, to empower persons with disabilities and facilitate their acceptance in the general community.
- (v) **Ali Yavar Jung National Institute for the Hearing Handicapped (AYJNIHH):** Established in August, 1983 for researching all aspects of rehabilitation and education of the hearing handicapped as well as for manufacturing prototypes and distribution of aids and appliances for the hearing handicapped
- (vi) **Pt. Deendayal Upadhyaya Institute for the Physically Handicapped**

(TDUIPH) : The institute was set up in 1976 to cater for comprehensive rehabilitation services for children and persons with disabilities.

(vii) **National Institute of Mentally Handicapped (NIMH) :** Created in 1984 to empower mentally challenged persons to access means of rehabilitation intervention viz. educational, therapeutic, vocational etc.

(viii) **National Institute of Visually Handicapped (NIVH) :** Founded in 1979, the Institute promotes rights and dignity of persons with visual impairments and provides trained manpower for providing quality education, vocational training and rehabilitation services for the visually impaired.

(ix) **National Institute for Empowerment of Persons with Multiple Disabilities (NIEPMD) :** Founded in 2005 for providing need based comprehensive rehabilitation and facilitating inclusion of such disadvantaged persons.

(x) **National Institute for the Orthopaedically Handicapped (NIOH) :** Created in 1978 to develop manpower for providing services to the orthopaedically handicapped.

(xi) **Swami Vivekanand National Institute of Rehabilitation, Training & Research (SVNIRTAR) :** Founded in 1984 for developing manpower for rehabilitation of disabled persons and development of models of service delivery programmes in the field of locomotors disability.

(xii) **National Institute of Social Defence (NISD) :** This is a nodal institute founded in 1961, for training and research in the field of social defence.

(xiii) **Rehabilitation Council of India :** The Council was established in 1986 under an Act to regulate and monitor services given to persons with disabilities, to standardize syllabi and maintain a central rehabilitation register of professionals in the field of rehabilitation.

(b) All the above mentioned organisations have specified objectives and mandate with regard to their target groups and they are functioning in the best interests and satisfaction of their respective target groups.

(c) The role and functions of the Commissions and other organizations are such that they cannot be assigned specific overall targets. However, the number of beneficiaries of projects and programmes implemented by the National Trust and National Institutes, with their financial outlay during the last three years is tabulated below:

(₹ in crore)

National Institutes	2011-12		2012-13		2013-14	
	Beneficiaries	Financial Outlay (Plan)	Beneficiaries	Financial Outlay (Plan)	Beneficiaries	Financial Outlay (Plan)
National Trust	101986	8.08	64178	5.92	74944	7.11
NISD	3538	9.69	4770	8.29	4828	8.37
NIVH	208842	8.16	212412	15.00	216375	19.80
NIMH	165213	7.54	162066	3.91	163272	12.60
AYJNIHH	88673	6.95	96102	10.30	96980	13.30
NIOH	43868	7.73	45988	4.08	48425	10.20
SVNIRTR	174307	9.44	190035	12.60	220939	16.48
NIEPMD	39117	8.54	65065	7.69	79241	9.26
PDUIPH	15211	6.26	20934	2.30	-	6.28

(d) The Government has no plan to merge these bodies/commissions.

Segregation of waste products

*326. SHRI A.U. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has in place a mechanism for segregation of waste at the household level into recyclable/non-recyclable/domestic waste etc., if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether Government believes that there is a need for such mechanism to be implemented, if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government proposes to implement a policy/mechanism for doing so, if so, the details of timeline and method of doing so, if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) Urban sanitation including municipal solid waste management is a State subject and it is the responsibility of the State Governments/Urban Local Bodies. The Ministry of Urban Development acts as a facilitator by framing policies, programmes and guidelines on sanitation including municipal solid waste management. MoUD advocates and promotes segregation of Municipal Waste in a scientific manner. This is done by way of many policies, guidelines and advisories issued from time to time, such as:-

- (i) Ministry of Urban Development published a Manual on **Municipal Solid Waste Management** in May, 2000. The Manual provides detailed guidelines/ methodology for planning, designing, execution and operation and maintenance of solid waste management schemes. It also suggests various technological options for collection, processing, treatment, disposal and resource recovery (compost/energy) from municipal waste. It promotes the segregation of bio-degradable/recyclable waste at household level. Adequate guidance regarding the same is provided in chapters on “Sorting and Material Recovery”, “Storage of Waste at Source” and “Primary Collection of Waste” of the Manual. The entire manual is available in public domain in the ministry’s official website.
- (ii) Ministry of Urban Development brought out a Report based upon findings of the **Technology Advisory Group on Solid Waste Management** in May, 2005 which recommends that special efforts are needed on part of Civic Bodies to promote waste segregation at source.
- (iii) Ministry of Urban Development has brought out a Report on **Integrated Plant Nutrient Management (IPNM)**” in May, 2005. which recommends that segregation of municipal solid waste should be performed/undertaken by ULBs.
- (iv) The Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India has notified the municipal **Solid Waste (Management & Handling) rules, 2000**, for management of Municipal Solid Waste. The Rules, *inter-alia*, advocate municipal authorities to organize awareness programme for segregation of waste and promote recycling/reuse of segregated materials.

(b) Yes Sir, segregation of waste at source ensures better recovery of recyclable materials which, in turn, is helpful for processing of waste. Also, segregation reduces the burden on landfill and save space. This helps to improve the quality of compost from biodegradable waste. However, with modern technologies of processing and treatment of municipal waste, segregation may not always be an essential precondition.

(c) Ministry of Urban Development is committed to scientific and modern management and processing of municipal solid waste. There are various solutions and technologies for this objective which are part of Ministry's manuals, policies and advisories. These are amended and revised from time to time. At present, Ministry advocates segregation of waste as elaborated in part (a) of the answer above. Ministry of Urban Development has issued the "**National Urban Sanitation Policy**" in October, 2008 with an overall goal to transform urban India into community-driven, totally sanitized, healthy and liveable cities and towns. There is no proposal under consideration to formulate a new policy.

Community-based management programme for women and children

327. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated/proposes to formulate a policy for community-based management programme for women and malnourished children under five years across the country; if so, the details thereof and the status of its implementation;

(b) the funds allocated/being allocated for the purpose, State/Union Territory-wise; and

(c) the number of malnourished women and children in tribal areas, particularly in the State of Chhattisgarh and in other States, State-wise, and steps taken to improve the situation in Chhattisgarh?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) Yes Madam, under the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) scheme, the Government has rolled out a Community based management programme for Pregnant and Lactating (P&L) Mothers and malnourished children under 6 years across the country.

Integrated Child Development Services, a centrally sponsored scheme aims at holistic development of children below 6 years of age and pregnant women and lactating mothers. It provides a package of six services comprising of (i) supplementary nutrition (ii) pre-school non-formal education (iii) nutrition and health education (iv) Immunization (v) health check-up and (vi) referral services.

Under the restructured and strengthened ICDS scheme, from 2012 a number of new components have been introduced. One of these components is "*Sneha Shivar*", designed

to be a community based approach for the prevention and management of moderate and severe under nutrition. *Sneha Shivar* has been introduced in 200 high burden districts of the country and is to be serviced through an Additional Anganwadi Worker/Nutrition Counsellor at the Anganwadi Centre.

The concept of *Sneha Shivar* is based on the premise that some children thrive better than others because their care givers follow some positive care practices. These practices need to be promoted to convince mothers/care givers of under nourished children. Many such practices are rooted in local traditions and practices and are therefore culturally acceptable, affordable and sustainable. Care behaviors are intrinsically linked and include infant and young child feeding, health, hygiene, psycho social care and care for girls and women.

The scheme provides for holding of *Sneha Shivar* at an Anganwadi Centre (AWC) selected from amongst a cluster of 4-5 AWCs and is organized in areas where the number of moderately and severely underweight children is high. Its overall goal is to ensure quick rehabilitation of undernourished children; enable families to sustain rehabilitation; and prevent future undernutrition by changing behaviors in child care, feeding and health seeking. Key strategies include:- (i) orientation of Anganwadi Workers (AWWs) and Supervisors; (ii) 100% weight monitoring and tracking using growth charts and the Mother and Child Protection Card; (iii) involving the community in identification and management; (iv) showcasing positive practices and (v) setting up of nutritional care and counseling sessions. Each *Sneha Shivar* comprises of a session of 12 days followed in month by 18 days home based practices. During the sessions, the best practices prevalent in the community are learnt by caregivers through a process of “Learning by Doing”.

The activities undertaken during the session are weight recording, deworming and administration of Iron and Folic Acid, learning by doing feeding sessions, counseling, care practices, case management and assessment of adequate weight gain, medical support and referral and follow up action in 18 days home care.

During the *Sneha Shivar* the AWWs with the help of community volunteers, mothers groups and Self Help Groups facilitate a-learning-by doing technique for mothers and care givers of moderate and severe underweight children. They practice new cooking, feeding, hygiene, health and caring behaviors.

The ANM/Doctor under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) is responsible for health check up of all the underweight children reporting to *Sneha Shivar*. For those children who are attending the Shivar and still not showing signs of improvement, the

ANM or a doctor is responsible for deciding on type of referral or treatment facilities required as well as linking the child to appropriate health care/treatment.

During the years 2013-14 and 2014-15, 1,61,665 and 2,07,189 *Sneha Shivar* camps have been sanctioned respectively.

(b) Details showing number of *Sneha Shivar* camps sanctioned to various States/UTs during 2013-14 and 2014-15 and the funds sanctioned are given in Statement-I (See below).

(c) There are 203.81 lakh malnourished children (0-6 years) [including all grades of malnourished children] out of 785.72 lakh children (0-6 years) weighed including tribal areas as on 30.9.2014. State-wise details (excluding Chhattisgarh) are given in Statement-II (See below). Under the ICDS Scheme, weight for age data of 0-5 years children is recorded on the Growth.

Monitoring Chart by following WHO Standards. The new Growth Monitoring Chart has three coloured tracks *i.e.* green, orange and red depicting normal, moderately malnourished and severely malnourished children respectively. All the States/Union Territories are requesting, from time to time, to ensure that proper records including growth chart/health cards are maintained at the AWCs. The details of malnourished children of all the districts (including tribal) in the State of Chhattisgarh are given in Statement-III (See below).

Malnourishment amongst the women is mainly caused due to anaemia. As per the National Family Health Survey -3 (2005-06) data, the prevalence of anemia among women (15-49 years) is 55.3%. State-wise details of prevalence of anemia, as per NFHS-3 are given in Statement-IV (See below).

Government has approved the Strengthening and Restructuring of ICDS Scheme in 2012 which has been rolled out during the year 2012-13 to 2014-15 in a phased manner. In the restructured ICDS Scheme, Government of India has taken several steps for eradication of malnourishment among 0-6 years children in all the States (including Chhattisgarh). Some of the specific steps taken in this direction are: (i) special focus on children under 3 years and pregnant and lactating mothers (P&L); (ii) strengthening and repackaging of services including maternal care and nutrition counseling services and care of under nourished children; (iii) a provision for an additional Anganwadi Worker cum Nutrition Counsellor/link worker for focus on children under 3 years of age and nutrition counseling for Pregnant and Lactating Mothers in the selected 200 high-burden districts

across the country; (iv) community based care of underweight children (Sneha Shivar) in 200 high burden districts; and (v) improved Supplementary Nutrition for children and pregnant and lactating mothers at an enhanced cost.

Government of Chhattisgarh on its own is implementing Mukhya Mantri Bal Sandharbha Yojana, Nawajatan, Dattak Putri Suposhan Yojana and Vajan Tyohaar for improvement in nutritional status of women and children in the State.

Statement-I

Status on release of funds to States/UTs on the Sneha Shivar Camps component

Sl. No.	States/UTs	FY 2013-14		FY 2014-15	
		No. of Sneha Shivar Camps	Amount ₹ in Lakhs	No. of Sneha Shivar Camps	Amount ₹ in Lakhs
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3,657	217.59	9,237	549.60
2.	Bihar	5,000	297.50	5,000	297.50
3.	Chhattisgarh	6,289	374.20	18,867	1,122.59
4.	Goa	-	-	-	-
5.	Gujarat	5,950	354.03	39,104	2,326.69
6.	Haryana	2,747	163.45	4,374	260.25
7.	Himachal Pradesh	1,467	87.29	4,459	265.31
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	-	-
9.	Jharkhand	22,107	1,315.37	2,200	130.90
10.	Karnataka	2,374	141.25	2,374	141.25
11.	Kerala	-	-	-	-
12.	Madhya Pradesh	9,416	560.25	15,000	892.50
13.	Maharashtra	15,033	894.46	30,000	1,785.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
14.	Odisha	9,011	536.15	13,704	815.39
15.	Punjab	3,056	181.83	1,226	72.95
16.	Rajasthan	28,713	1,708.42	28,713	1,708.42
17.	Tamil Nadu	-	-	-	-
18.	Uttaranchal	2,779	165.35	2,779	165.35
19.	Uttar Pradesh	24,577	1,462.33	17,940	1,067.43
20.	West Bengal	18,400	1,094.80	9,690	576.56
21.	Delhi	-	-	-	-
22.	Puducherry	-	-	-	-
23.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-	-	-
24.	Chandigarh	-	-	-	-
25.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-
26.	Daman and Diu	-	-	-	-
27.	Lakshadweep	-	-	27	1.61
28.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-
29.	Assam	225	13.39	1,500	89.25
30.	Manipur	-	-	-	-
31.	Meghalaya	-	-	-	-
32.	Mizoram	-	-	-	-
33.	Nagaland	864	51.41	995	59.20
34.	Sikkim	-	-	-	-
35.	Tripura	-	-	-	-
TOTAL		161,665	9,619.07	207,189	12,327.75

Statement-II*Nutritional Status of Children under ICDS Scheme as on 30.09.2014*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Classification of Nutritional Status of Children									
		Total children weigh	Normal	% Normal	Grade-I	Grade-II	% Moderately malnourished (Grade-I and II)	Grade-III and IV	% Severely malnourished (Grade-III and IV)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5449615	3585669	65.80%	1803950	0	33.10%	59996	1.10%		
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	84143	83140	98.81%	902	95	1.18%	6	0.01%		
3.	Assam	2479627	2000586	80.68%	457811	0	18.46%	21230	0.86%		
4.	Bihar	4066297	2092513	51.46%	1461409	0	35.94%	512375	12.60%		
5.	Goa	52980	45514	85.91%	7393	0	13.95%	73	0.14%		
6.	Gujarat	3968805	3264298	82.25%	648042	0	16.33%	56465	1.42%		
7.	Haryana	2178593	1649086	75.70%	504610	0	23.16%	24897	1.14%		
8.	Himachal Pradesh	451923	380948	84.29%	70166	0	15.53%	809	0.18%		
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	353065	287603	81.46%	56213	9200	18.53%	49	0.01%		
10.	Jharkhand	1957887	1494351	76.32%	444773	0	22.72%	18763	0.96%		
11.	Karnataka	4085899	2987467	73.12%	1063838	0	26.04%	34594	0.85%		

12.	Kerala	1671170	1291447	77.28%	372027	0	22.26%	7696	0.46%
13.	Madhya Pradesh	6754219	5228258	77.41%	1358820	0	20.12%	167141	2.47%
14.	Maharashtra	6240018	5559915	89.10%	581520	0	9.32%	98583	1.58%
15.	Manipur	254498	230304	90.49%	16869	7285	9.49%	40	0.02%
16.	Meghalaya	259610	211280	81.38%	47902	9	18.45%	419	0.16%
17.	Mizoram	78982	74114	93.84%	4672	0	5.92%	196	0.25%
18.	Nagaland	289381	288683	99.76%	386	0	0.13%	312	0.11%
19.	Odisha	3911355	2853485	72.95%	986950	0	25.23%	70920	1.81%
20.	Punjab	1815962	1394285	76.78%	419756	0	23.11%	1921	0.11%
21.	Rajasthan	4104066	2890773	70.44%	1204500	0	29.35%	8793	0.21%
22.	Sikkim	32705	31696	96.91%	977	0	2.99%	32	0.10%
23.	Tamil Nadu	3976096	3418725	85.98%	554982	0	13.96%	2389	0.06%
24.	Tripura	264914	197233	74.45%	65619	0	24.77%	2062	0.78%
25.	Uttar Pradesh	16252793	10702270	65.85%	3485429	2006884	33.79%	58210	0.36%
26.	Uttarakhand	715552	654051	91.41%	56866	0	7.95%	4635	0.65%
27.	West Bengal	6007595	4699439	78.22%	1250331	0	20.81%	57825	0.96%
28.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	14468	12962	89.59%	1346	0	9.30%	160	1.11%

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
29.	Chandigarh	62185	48054	77.28%	13537	0	21.77%	594	0.96%
30.	Delhi	683279	496691	72.69%	160168	26251	27.28%	169	0.02%
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	15591	11202	71.85%	4354	0	27.93%	35	0.22%
32.	Daman and Diu	5458	3318	60.79%	1050	1090	39.21%	0	0.00%
33.	Lakshadweep	3709	2447	65.97%	924	338	34.03%	0	0.00%
34.	Puducherry	30162	19649	65.14%	9867	646	34.86%	0	0.00%
	ALL INDIA	78572602	58191456	74.06%	17117959	2051798	24.40%	1211389	1.54%

Note: Moderately malnourished children (Grade-I & Grade-II), Severely malnourished children are those children which are in Grade-III & IV.

Statement-III*Number of malnourished children of all the districts (including tribal) in Chhattisgarh*

Sl.No.	District Name		Total Malnourished Children
1.	Balod	Rural	20769
2.	Baloda Bazar	Rural	38009
3.	Balrampur	Tribal	31015
4.	Bastar	Tribal	32548
5.	Bemetara	Rural	22111
6.	Bijapur	Tribal	7102
7.	Bilaspur	Rural	50860
8.	Dantewada	Tribal	10432
9.	Dhamtari	Rural	20764
10.	Durg	Rural	26443
11.	Gariyaband	Rural	20129
12.	Janjgir-Champa	Rural	39305
13.	Jashpur	Tribal	25377
14.	Kanker	Rural	22956
15.	Kawardha	Rural	25474
16.	Kondagaon	Tribal	22154
17.	Korba	Rural	29100
18.	Koriya	Rural	18278
19.	Mahasamund	Rural	29974
20.	Mungeli	Tribal	19723
21.	Narayanpur	Tribal	6682
22.	Raigarh1	Rural	36827
23.	Raipur	Rural	43667
24.	Rajnandgaon	Rural	50729
25.	Sarguja	Tribal	26882
26.	Sukma	Tribal	6942
27.	Surajpur	Tribal	25306
TOTAL			709558

Source-Vajan Tyohaar 2014 data.

Statement-IV*Prevalence of Anaemia State-wise - NFHS 3 (2005-06)*

Sl. No.	State	Women (15-49 yrs) %
1.	Andhra Pradesh	62.9
2.	Assam	69.5
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	50.6
4.	Bihar	67.4
5.	Chhattisgarh	57.5
6.	Delhi	44.3
7.	Goa	38.0
8.	Gujarat	55.3
9.	Haryana	56.1
10.	Himachal Pradesh	43.3
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	52.1
12.	Jharkhand	69.5
13.	Karnataka	51.5
14.	Kerala	32.8
15.	Madhya Pradesh	56.0
16.	Maharashtra	48.4
17.	Manipur	35.7
18.	Meghalaya	47.2
19.	Mizoram	38.6
20.	Nagaland	NA
21.	Odisha	61.2
22.	Punjab	38.0
23.	Rajasthan	53.1
24.	Sikkim	60.0
25.	Tamil Nadu	53.2

Sl. No.	State	Women (15-49 yrs) %
26.	Tripura	65.1
27.	Uttar Pradesh	49.9
28.	Uttarakhand	55.2
29.	West Bengal	63.2
	INDIA	55.3

Deaths due to malnutrition

328. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether one in every three malnourished children in the world lives in India;
- (b) whether malnutrition causes about 50 per cent of all childhood deaths;
- (c) whether malnourished children are less likely to perform well in school, are more likely to grow into malnourished adults and are at a greater risk of disease and early death;
- (d) whether Government proposes to improve delivery system of the Integrated Child Development Services Scheme or increase the per day per child expenditure of ₹ 2.70 on severely malnourished children, to remedy the alarming situation that currently exists; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) The data of malnutrition is captured under National Family Health Surveys and as per the latest National Family Health Survey (NFHS) - 3 (2005-06), 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. The rate of malnutrition has declined from 42.7% in 1998-99 (NFHS-2) to 40.4% in 2005-06 (NFHS-3) for children below 3 years of age.

(b) Malnutrition is a multi-faceted problem and is not a direct cause of death but contributes to mortality and morbidity by reducing resistance to infections.

(c) The consequences of malnutrition, if not corrected early, may limit learning and cognitive abilities leading to poor school performance, low work productivity,

low income and poverty. Therefore, in order to address this problem, the Government has accorded high priority to the issue of malnutrition in the country. This Ministry is implementing several schemes/programs such as Integrated Child Development Services Scheme (ICDS), Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG) namely SABLA, Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY) as direct targeted interventions.

(d) and (e) The Restructured and Strengthened ICDS Scheme has already been rolled out to address various programmatic, management and institutional gaps and meet administrative and operational challenges. Roll out of Restructured and Strengthened ICDS has taken place as per the following schedule:

- (i) In 200 high burden districts in the first year (2012-13);
- (ii) In additional 200 districts in second year (2013-14) (*i.e. w.e.f. 1.4.2013*) including districts from special category States and NER;
- (iii) In remaining districts in third year (2014-15) (*i.e. w.e.f. 1.4.2014*).

A special focus has been given to children under 3 years and pregnant and lactating mothers, which is the critical period, including other key features including care and nutrition counseling services, care of severely underweight children, a provision for an additional Anganwadi Worker cum Nutrition Counselor for focus on children under 3 years of age and to improve the family contact, care and nutrition counseling for P&L Mothers in the selected 200 high-burden districts across the country, besides having provision of link worker, and improving Supplementary Nutrition Programme including cost revision.

Under the restructured ICDS, Government has revised the cost of supplementary nutrition for different category of beneficiaries after strengthening and restructuring of ICDS. The revised rates are ₹ 9.00 per beneficiary per day for severely malnourished children.

Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Scheme

329. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has selected certain districts for implementation of Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Scheme at village, block and district level;

- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and
- (c) the steps taken by Government to adopt a multi-sectoral approach for success of the scheme by changing people's mindset and social behaviour?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) and (b) The Government has identified 100 districts on the basis of low Child Sex Ratio (CSR) as per Census 2011 covering all States/UTs as a pilot with at least one district in each State. The list of selected 100 districts are given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) The Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao (BBBP) scheme is for promoting survival, protection and education of girl child. It aims to address the issue of declining Child Sex Ratio (CSR) through a mass campaign targeted at changing societal mindsets and creating awareness about the criticality of the issue. There are focussed intervention and multi-sectoral action in 100 districts. It is a joint initiative of Ministry of Women and Child Development, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and Ministry of Human Resource Development. The sectoral interventions under the programme include the following:

- (i) Ministry of Women and Child Development: Promote registration of pregnancies in first trimester in Anganwadi Centres (AWCs); Undertake training of stakeholders; Community mobilization and sensitization; Identify and involve Gender Champions; Reward and recognition of institutions and frontline workers.
- (ii) Ministry of Health and Family Welfare: Monitoring for effective implementation of Preconception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (PCP&DT) Act, 1994 includes strengthening PNDT Cells and setting up monitoring committees; Increase institutional deliveries; Promoting registration of births;
- (iii) Ministry of Human Resource Development: Ensure universal enrolment of girls; Achieve decreased drop-out rate; Implement girl child friendly standards in schools; Strict implementation of Right to Education (RTE); Construction of functional toilets for girls.

Statement*List of Gender Critical Districts Covering All States and
UTs with Low Child Sex Ratio (CSR)*

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	Districts	Census 2001	Census 2011
	India		927	918
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	Nicobars	937	945
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Y.S.R.	951	918
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	Dibang Valley	874	889
4.	Assam	Kamrup Metropolitan	943	946
5.	Bihar	Vaishali	937	904
6.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	845	880
7.	Chhattisgarh	Raigarh	964	947
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	979	926
9.	Daman and Diu	Daman	907	897
10.	Goa	North Goa	938	939
11.	Gujarat	Surat	859	835
		Mehsana	801	842
		Gandhinagar	816	847
		Ahmedabad	835	857
		Rajkot	854	862
12.	Haryana	Mahendragarh	818	775
		Jhajjar	801	782
		Rewari	811	787
		Sonipat	788	798
		Ambala	782	810
		Kurukshetra	771	818
		Rohtak	799	820
23.		Karnal	809	824

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	Districts	Census 2001	Census 2011
		Yamunanagar	806	826
		Kaithal	791	828
		Bhiwani	841	832
		Panipat	809	837
13.	Himachal Pradesh	Una	837	875
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu	819	795
		Pulwama	1046	829
		Kathua	847	831
		Badgam	963	832
		Anantnag	977	841
15.	Jharkhand	Dhanbad	951	916
16.	Karnataka	Bijapur	928	931
17.	Kerala	Thrissur	958	950
18.	Lakshadweep	Lakshadweep	959	911
19.	Madhya Pradesh	Morena	837	829
		Gwalior	853	840
		Bhind	832	843
		Datia	874	856
20.	Maharashtra	Bid	894	807
		Jalgaon	880	842
		Ahmadnagar	884	852
		Buldana	908	855
		Aurangabad	890	858
		Washim	918	863
		Kolhapur	839	863
		Osmanabad	894	867

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	Districts	Census 2001	Census 2011
		Sangli	851	867
		Jalna	903	870
21.	Manipur	Senapati	962	893
22.	Meghalaya	Ribhoi	972	953
23.	Mizoram	Saiha	950	932
24.	Nagaland	Longleng	964	885
25.	NCT of Delhi	South West	846	845
		North West	857	865
		East	865	871
		West	859	872
		North	886	873
26.	Odisha	Nayagarh	904	855
27.	Puducherry	Yanam	964	921
28.	Punjab	Tarn Taran	784	820
		Gurdaspur	789	821
		Amritsar	792	826
		Muktsar	811	831
		Mansa	782	836
		Patiala	776	837
		Sangrur	784	840
		Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar	785	841
		Fatehgarh Sahib	766	842
		Barnala	792	843
		Firozpur	822	847
29.	Rajasthan	Jhunjhunu	863	837
		Sikar	885	848
		Karauli	873	852

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	Districts	Census 2001	Census 2011
		Ganganagar	850	854
		Dhaulpur	860	857
		Jaipur	899	861
		Dausa	906	865
		Alwar	887	865
		Bharatpur	879	869
		Sawai Madhopur	902	871
30.	Sikkim	North District	995	929
31.	Tamil Nadu	Cuddalore	957	896
32.	Telangana	Hyderabad	943	914
33.	Tripura	South Tripura	961	951
34.	Uttar Pradesh	Baghpat	850	841
		Gautam Buddha Nagar	854	843
		Ghaziabad	854	850
		Meerut	857	852
		Bulandshahr	867	854
		Agra	866	861
		Muzaffarnagar	859	863
		Mahamaya Nagar	886	865
		Jhansi	886	866
		Mathura	872	870
35.	Uttarakhand	Pithoragarh	902	816
		Champawat	934	873
36.	West Bengal	Kolkata	927	933

Amendment in the Disability Act

*330. SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is contemplating to amend the existing Disability Act, if so, the details thereof, and if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether Government had held any discussions with the NGOs, State Governments etc., if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the likely time by which amendments would be made in the Act, for the sake of visually-impaired and physically challenged?

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI THAAWAR CHAND GEHLOT): (a) A Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. Sudha Kaul was set up by the Central Government on 30.01.2010 consisting of experts in disability sector, representatives of various stakeholders, Central Ministries, State Governments, Non-Governmental Organizations etc. to prepare a draft legislation in line with the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPD) to replace the existing Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) (PwD) Act, 1995.

(b) Before submitting its report alongwith the draft Bill on 30.06.2011, the said Committee held meetings that included National Consultation with Civil Society representatives and consultation with Legal Experts; and State Consultation in 28 States and two Union Territories across the Country to seek the views of Stakeholders. The Ministry placed the draft Bill in public domain in its website inviting comments/suggestions of the general public. Thereafter extensive consultations were held with Central Ministries/Departments, State Governments and UTs.

(c) The Rights of Persons with Disabilities Bill, 2014 was introduced in Rajya Sabha on 07.02.2014. Subsequently, certain Disability Associations expressed their views for making changes in the said Bill. The Government also gave Notice for moving amendments to the Bill, but these amendments could not be moved as Parliament had adjourned *sine die*. Meanwhile the Bill was referred to the Parliamentary Standing Committee for examination and report.

Time-frame for enactment of the proposed legislation dealing with various disabilities including physical and visual impairments cannot be envisaged at this stage.

Non-Government members in NBWL panel

*331. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Board for Wild Life (NBWL) under the Wild Life Protection Act, 1972 has been reconstituted without the mandatory non-Government members in the panel;

(b) if so, the details of the newly constituted Board and the mandatory number of Board members; and

(c) the reasons for reducing the number of non-Government members in the panel?

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

(b) As per Section 5A of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, the National Board for Wild life (NBWL) has 47 members with the Prime Minister in the Chair. The Minister in charge of the Ministry of Environment and Forests in the Central Government is the Vice-Chairperson and the Director Wildlife Preservation as the Member Secretary. The NBWL also includes five representatives of Non Governmental Organizations and ten persons nominated by the Central Government from amongst eminent conservationists, ecologists and environmentalists.

The NBWL was re-constituted in 2014 *vide* Gazette Notification No. 1886 (E) dated 22nd July 2014 and No. 2304 (E) dated 11th September 2014 with the following members:

Members of Parliament:

- (i) Dr. Jyoti Dhurve, Lok Sabha
- (ii) Shri Dushyant Singh, Lok Sabha
- (iii) Dr. M.S. Gill, Rajya Sabha.

Representatives of Non-Government Organizations:

- (i) Gujarat Ecological Education and Research (GEER) Foundation, Gandhinagar, Gujarat.
- (ii) World Wildlife Fund for Nature-India, New Delhi.
- (iii) Aranyak, Guwahati, Assam.
- (iv) Nature Conservation Society, Jharkhand.
- (v) Bombay Natural History Society, Mumbai, Maharashtra.

Eminent conservationists, ecologists and environmentalists:

- (i) Prof. Raman Sukumar
- (ii) Dr. H.S. Singh
- (iii) Shri V.B. Sawarkar
- (iv) Shri S.S. Bisht

- (v) Dr. P.S. Easa
- (vi) Shri P.R. Sinha
- (vii) Dr. R.J. Rao
- (viii) Dr. Madan Mohan Pant
- (ix) Shri Rajendra P. Kerkar
- (x) Shri Lav Kumar Khachar

State Governments:

- (i) Andhra Pradesh
- (ii) Goa
- (iii) Rajasthan
- (iv) Uttarakhand
- (v) Andaman and Nicobar Islands
- (vi) Punjab
- (vii) Kerala
- (viii) Gujarat
- (ix) Tripura
- (x) West Bengal
- (c) Does not arise.

Cancellation of Secretary level talks with Pakistan

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

- (a) the chronological details of events which led to cancellation of the India-Pakistan Secretary level talks slated to be held on the 25th August, 2014;
- (b) the reaction of Pakistan Government thereto;
- (c) whether Government considers various groups of J&K stakeholders in the bilateral talks between India and Pakistan on Kashmir issue, if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the details of next steps Government is likely to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ):
(a) to (d) As follow up to the decision taken in the meeting between the Prime Ministers of India and Pakistan on 27 May 2014 in New Delhi, Foreign Secretary level talks were scheduled for 25 August 2014 in Islamabad. The talks however, had to be cancelled on August 18, 2014 after Pakistan High Commissioner decided to go ahead with his meeting with the so called leaders of the 'Hurriyat' even after it had been conveyed in clear and unambiguous terms that efforts to interfere in India's internal affairs were unacceptable, and undermined the constructive diplomatic engagement initiated by Government in May 2014.

It is Government's consistent position that the entire State of Jammu and Kashmir is and will always remain an integral part of the Indian Union. A part of the territory of the Indian State of Jammu and Kashmir is under the forcible and illegal occupation by Pakistan. Government is committed to resolving all outstanding issues with Pakistan through a peaceful bilateral dialogue as envisaged under the Simla Agreement.

Government will continue to take necessary measures to ensure the security and territorial integrity of the nation and the safety and security of our people.

Atomic energy from imported and indigenous sources

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

- (a) the details of quantity and quality of material for atomic energy which is indigenously available, area-wise and imported from other countries; and
- (b) the details of their use in power generation and in other fields for human welfare?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Atomic Minerals Directorate for Exploration and Research (AMD), a constituent unit of Department of Atomic Energy (DAE), has established sizeable *in situ* resources of uranium and thorium in the country.

Till October, 2014, AMD has established 2, 14,158 t *in-situ* U_3O_8 (1, 81,606 t U) resources in the country and 11.93 million tonnes of *in situ* resources of monazite resources in the country, which contains about 1.07 million tonnes of thorium oxide (ThO_2).

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(i) Details of uranium and monazite reserves identified in different States are as under:

State	Uranium reserves		Monazite (Million tonne)
	U ₃ O ₈ (t)	U (t)	
Andhra Pradesh	93,232	79,060	3.72
Telangana	18,550	15,731	
Jharkhand	62,111	52,670	0.22
Meghalaya	21,180	17,961	
Rajasthan	8,393	7,117	
Karnataka	4,682	3,970	
Chhattisgarh	3,986	3,380	
Uttar Pradesh	785	666	
Uttarakhand	100	85	
Himachal Pradesh	784	665	
Maharashtra	355	301	
Odisha			2.41
Tamil Nadu			2.46
Kerala			1.90
West Bengal			1.22
GRAND TOTAL	2,14,158	1,81,606	11.93

(ii) The year-wise details of the nuclear fuel imported from various firms/countries are furnished as under:

Firm/Country	Total Quantity ordered	Quantities of imported Uranium as on 10.12.2014 (in MT)						
		2008- 2009	2009- 2010	2010- 2011	2011- 2012	2012- 2013	2013- 2014	2014- 2015
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
M/s Areva, France	300*	60.49	239.38	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
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

* In the form of Natural Uranium Ore Concentrate.

** In the form of Natural Uranium Di-oxide Pellets.

@ In the form of Enriched Uranium Di-oxide Pellets.

(b) The above material *i.e.*, Uranium and Monazite is used for nuclear power generation and for conducting research. The related elements namely Beryllium and Boron that are required in the nuclear power reactors are developed in-house. The materials have both nuclear as well as non-nuclear applications as below:

(i) **Beryllium Metal/Components** : Beryllium Metal/Components have applications in the nuclear, defence and space programmes in the country. In nuclear industry, beryllium metal and beryllia ceramic are used in photo-neutron source and moderator and reflector material. Beryllium has been a strategic material and its production is monitored by Government.

(ii) **Boron Based Materials** : Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC), a constituent unit of DAE has indigenously developed technology for boron materials. These materials find extensive applications in nuclear industry in the following forms:

(a) Natural Boron carbide Powder

(b) Enriched Boron carbide Pellets

(c) Special Boron alloy pellets

(d) Natural boron carbide+ZrB₂ (Zirconium di-boride) composites.

Utilization certificate for MPLAD funds

†*334. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has issued any direction regarding sending utilization certificate to Centre under a certain time limit by concerned District Magistrates after the use of Member of Parliament Local Area Development (MPLAD) fund; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION [GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH]: (a) and (b) Para 4.3 of the Guidelines on Members of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS) lays down the conditions of release of MPLADS funds.

Para 4.3: The first installment of ₹ 2.5 crore at the time of constitution of Lok Sabha or election of Rajya Sabha Member will be released in the beginning of the financial year.

In the remaining years, the first installment will be released in the beginning of the financial year subject to the condition that the second installment of the previous year was released for the MP concerned and also subject to furnishing of the provisional Utilization Certificate of previous year covering at least 80% of the expenditure of the first installment of the previous year.

The second installment of the MPLADS funds will be released subject to the fulfillment of the following eligibility criteria:-

- (i) the unsanctioned balance amount available in the account of the District Authority after taking into account the cost of all the work sanctioned is less than ₹ 1 crore;
- (ii) the unspent balance of fund of the MP concerned is less than ₹ 2.5 crore; and
- (iii) Utilization Certificate and Audit Certificate of the immediately concluded financial year ending 31st March have been furnished by District Authority (in format at Annexure VIII & IX of the guidelines respectively).

The District Authorities are expected to furnish the certifications at the earliest.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Special educators and counsellors for learning disabilities

*335. SHRI AVINASH PANDE: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has formulated any policy or guidelines for the provision of counsellors and/or special educators to identify children with learning disabilities in Government-run schools; and

(b) if so, the total number of counsellors and/or special educators employed and the State-wise break-up thereof, and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER FOR SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI THAAWAR CHAND GEHLOT): (a) and (b) Education of Children with Special Needs (CWSN) including those with learning disability is undertaken under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) of the Ministry of Human Resource Development (HRD).

Under SSA, two Resource Persons (RPs) exclusively for CWSN are recruited at the Block Resource Centre (BRC), as per the norm. So far 21056 such Resource Persons for CWSN are engaged under SSA. Details are given in Statement (*See below*). However, the recruitment of counsellors and teachers is a State subject.

In case of CWSN, the entire focus is on providing inclusive education to them in regular schools. Therefore, only technically qualified teachers are appointed under SSA, as the focus of SSA is to impart quality education to all children from 6-14 years of age enrolled in government run schools.

Further, Rehabilitation Council of India (RCI) in the area of learning disability has also developed and approved the following courses which are operational across the country:

1. B.Ed. Special Education (Learning Disability) of one year duration.
2. M.Ed. Special Education (Learning Disability) of one year duration.

Statement***State-wise number of Resource Persons for CWSN in SSA***

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of RPs appointed for CWSN
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	23
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1330
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	95

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of RPs appointed for CWSN
4.	Assam	469
5.	Bihar	1501
6.	Chandigarh	25
7.	Chhattisgarh	215
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4
9.	Daman and Diu	3
10.	Delhi	38
11.	Goa	7
12.	Gujarat	1417
13.	Haryana	172
14.	Himachal Pradesh	141
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	48
16.	Jharkhand	412
17.	Karnataka	977
18.	Kerala	1416
19.	Lakshadweep	5
20.	Madhya Pradesh	434
21.	Maharashtra	2762
22.	Manipur	98
23.	Meghalaya	131
24.	Mizoram	78
25.	Nagaland	76
26.	Odisha	720
27.	Puducherry	18
28.	Punjab	462
29.	Rajasthan	1066

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of RPs appointed for CWSN
30.	Sikkim	53
31.	Tamil Nadu	2196
32.	Telengana	537
33.	Tripura	76
34.	Uttrakhand	6
35.	Uttar Pradesh	2706
36.	West Bengal	1339
TOTAL		21056

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Shutting down of Uranium mine in Jharkhand

2831.SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that an Uranium mine has recently been shut in the State of Jharkhand, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) to what extent this has affected the production of nuclear power in the country; and
- (c) the action Government has taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Yes Sir. The mining operations of Jaduguda and Bhatin Uranium Mines in Jharkhand State, run by the Uranium Corporation of India Limited (UCIL), a Public Sector Undertaking (PSU) under the Department of Atomic Energy (DAE), has been suspended with effect from 8th September, 2014, as per the directions received from the District Mining Officer, Singhbhum East, Jamshedpur. However, the other uranium mines of UCIL namely Mouldih, Narwapahar, Turamdih, Bandhurang and Bagjata are under operation.

- (b) The actual production of mined uranium in the country did not suffer a drop relative to levels that prevail in the same period last year, as the production of mined uranium from other UCIL mines had been on the increase on account of various measures

taken by UCIL. The temporary shut-down of the above -mentioned two mines led to a loss of production of additional mined uranium equivalent to about 19.1 tonnes of nuclear fuel, having a potential to produce about 860 million (86 crore) units of electricity.

(c) Both DAE and UCIL have pursued the matter with Government of Jharkhand. The deed for renewal of mining lease has been signed on 5.12.2014 and the process for commencing mining operation is under way.

Low investment in nuclear energy production

2832. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there is low investment in nuclear energy production;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and reasons therefor; and
- (c) the steps being taken to allow more Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in the nuclear power sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The present policy [Consolidated Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) Policy April 2014] puts atomic energy in the list of prohibited sectors. However, there is no restriction on FDI in the nuclear industries for manufacturing of equipment and providing other supplies for nuclear power plants and other related facilities.

Atomic energy plants in Jharkhand

†2833. SHRIMATI KAHKASHAN PERWEEN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any plan to set up atomic energy plant at Jaduguda in Kolhan division of Jharkhand; 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) and (b) Currently, there is no proposal to set up a nuclear plant in Jharkhand, as a suitable site for locating nuclear power plant in the State of Jharkhand has not been identified.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Fines under Atomic Energy Act

2834.SHRI SANJIV KUMAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the fines envisaged under section 30(3) of Atomic Energy Act is a mere ₹ 500;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that the quantum of fines were never revised since the enactment of the legislation in 1962;
- (c) whether the Ministry of Law thinks that quantum of fine is appropriate given the risks involved of infringement of the Act to human life and environment; and
- (d) the advice given by the Ministry of Law to the Department of Atomic Energy in this regard?

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

(c) The provision of fine of ₹ 500 under Section 30(3) of the Atomic Energy Act, 1962 is only in regard to minor administrative lapses. Special provisions pertaining to safety are provided under Section 17 of the Act. Contravention of any rules made under Section 17 (special provisions as to safety) shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to five years, or with fine, or both. Other enforcement actions ranging from written warnings to withdrawal/suspension of the consent are also available to Atomic Energy Regulatory Board. The withdrawal of licence by itself is a very severe economic penalty and has the potential to seriously affect the financial health of the stake holder.

(d) The Atomic Energy Act, 1962, its subsequent amendments and rules framed thereunder have been promulgated after due consultation and concurrence of the Ministry of Law and Justice.

Disposal of nuclear waste

2835.SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether department ensures proper disposal arrangements of nuclear waste, if so, the details thereof; and
- (b) the details of expenses incurred in nuclear waste management?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. Safe management of nuclear waste has been accorded high priority right from the inception of our nuclear energy program.

A comprehensive radioactive waste management is established based on safe operational experience for more than four decades, taking into account the operational capability for the management of radioactive waste and an independent regulatory over-review.

Management of nuclear waste in Indian context includes all types of radioactive wastes generated from entire nuclear fuel cycle and also from installations using radionuclides in medicine, industry and research. Utmost emphasis is given to waste minimisation, and volume reduction in the choice of processes and technologies adopted in radioactive waste management plants. Nuclear waste in the form of gaseous, liquid and solid is generated during operation & maintenance activities of nuclear power plants & radiochemical laboratories. The following are the nuclear waste treatment methodologies adopted depending on the nature of waste:

- (1) Gaseous waste is treated at the source of generation. The techniques used are adsorption on activated charcoal and filtration by high efficiency particulate air filter.
- (2) Liquid waste streams are treated by various techniques, such as filtration, adsorption, chemical treatment, evaporation, ion exchange; reverse osmosis etc., depending upon the nature, volume & radioactivity content.
- (3) The radioactive solid wastes generated during operation and maintenance of nuclear power plants are segregated and volume reduced prior to its disposal. Disposal of waste is carried out in specially constructed structures such as reinforced concrete trenches and tile holes. Disposal system is designed based on multi barrier principle for ensuring effective containment of the radioactivity.
- (4) High level and alpha contaminated liquid waste from spent fuel processing and other radio metallurgical operations are immobilised in a suitable matrix (vitrification) and stored in an interim storage facility for initial cooling and surveillance prior to their eventual emplacement in geological disposal facility.

(b) The cost of waste management, including waste storage, at the nuclear power plant sites, is small and is a part of the Operation and Maintenance (O&M) cost of the plant.

Separate time zone for NER

2836. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to create a separate time zone for the Seven North Eastern States, if so, by when, if not, the reasons therefor; and

(b) whether in the absence of a separate time zone, the North Eastern States are wasting a huge amount of electricity at home and offices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) No, Sir. The Government is not planning to create separate time zone for the Seven North Eastern States.

(b) No, Sir. A scientific study, based on Regional Load Curves and several assumptions, carried out by the National Institute of Advanced Studies, Bengaluru has indicated a modest saving of power between 1.2 to 1.5 % of the total usage in NE Region, which is not very high.

Prediction of fog by Meteorological Department in 2015

2837. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian Meteorological Department (IMD) has predicted a total of about 100 hours of fog and a couple of freak fog days in December, 2015 in Delhi;

(b) whether the IMD has also predicted the fog condition in respect of other parts of the country, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that the IMD is considering sending SMS and e-mailing alerts to passengers with 18 hours forecast before flights, and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) and (b) No Sir. Earth System Science organization-India Meteorological Department (ESSO-IMD) does not issue seasonal and monthly forecasts for fog. This is the information generated for IGI Palam Airport based on climatology prepared on the basis of data for the period 1980-2010. The number of days with fog in other cities of northern India during December to February is given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) ESSO-IMD disseminates real time updates of possible fog development scenario to Airports Authority of India (AAI) and Airport Operators/Airlines for taking appropriate action further.

Statement

*Number of days with fog in other cities of Northern India from
December to February*

Station	No. of Days with Fog (Visibility < 1 Km.)		
	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
1	2	3	4
Uttar Pradesh			
Agra	0.7	1.2	0.1
Lucknow	6.6	7.2	1.2
Baharaich	3.3	5.3	0.9
Gorakhpur	6.1	10.0	1.6
Sultanpur	6.3	4.9	1.5
Kanpur	8.7	8.9	2.4
Allahabad	3.5	5.1	1.1
Punjab			
Amritsar	9.5	8.3	2.3
Patiala	5.4	5.1	1.3
Ludhiana	5.4	5.6	1.4
Uttarakhand			
Mukteshwar	1.8	2.6	3.2
Haryana			
Ambala	4.1	4.7	1.0
Rohtak	8.6	7.8	4.3
Gurgaon	4.1	3.1	1.6
Hissar	3.7	4.5	1.3

1	2	3	4
Jammu and Kashmir			
Jammu	1.5	1.2	0.1
Madhya Pradesh			
Gwalior	1.2	2.4	0.5
Rajasthan			
Dholpur	1.2	1.4	0.1
Phalodi	0.3	1.2	0.3
Churu	1.9	2.4	1.0
Pilani	1.8	2.6	1.0
Bharatpur	5.6	7.8	1.7
Jaisalmer	1.0	0.9	0.4
Bihar			
Patna	8.7	10.1	2.8
Purnea	1.1	3.0	0.3
Bhagalpur	0.7	2.3	0.4
Jharkhand			
Daltonganj	0.8	1.3	0.2
Ranchi	0.9	2.1	0.6
West Bengal			
Jalpaiguri	4.0	2.7	1.0
Coochbehar	1.3	4.8	0.7
Darjeeling	2.9	7.5	5.8
Kolkata	2.7	4.4	1.4
Diamond Harbour	1.4	2.2	2.0
Malda	9.7	10.9	6.4
Midnapore	4.0	1.7	0.7
Sikkim			
Gangtok	3.3	4.8	4.8

Cyclone centres in various coastal States

2838. SHRI K.C. TYAGI: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to expand the cyclone centres in various coastal States;

(b) if so, the details of such centres to be set up in the Twelfth Five Year Plan period in various coastal States, location-wise; and

(c) the steps taken so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) and (b) No Madam. Under the oversight mechanism of Earth System Science Organisation (ESSO), an integrates cyclone and associated storm surge warning system is made functional all along the coastal and island regions. Such an effort has resulted into the considerable demonstrated improvement of cyclone forecast in respect of the Phailin cyclone during 08-14 October 2013 and the Hudhud cyclone during 06-14 October 2014.

For effective operational cyclone activities, an appropriate institutional mechanism comprising cyclone warning division at ESSO-India Meteorological Department (ESSO-IMD), New Delhi and three Area Cyclone Warning Centers (ACWCs) at Kolkata, Chennai, Mumbai and Cyclone Warning Centers (CWCs) at Bhubaneswar, Vishakhapatnam and Ahmedabad are made functional on 24X7 basis.

ESSO-IMD operates 24X7 monitoring of satellite based weather monitoring over the potential cyclogenetic zones of the Bay of Bengal and Arabian Sea for detecting the cyclogenesis. Commissioning of the high performance computing (HPC) system has provided opportunity to assimilate/satellite radiance, Doppler Weather Radar (DWR), OCEANSAT (scatterometer, total precipitable water content) data etc. of global oceans in to the global (22Km grid scale)/meso-scale (9Km grid scale) forecast systems. The performance evaluation of the updated global/meso-scale forecast systems in continuation with adoption of improved local forecast systems for the past 5-7 years have demonstrated enhanced forecast skill by about 18% quantitatively as far as the track and landfall forecasts of the tropical cyclones are concerned.

As and when the cyclone systems move in to the 500 Km surveillance range of DWRs, identification of strong wind zones and pockets of heavy rainfall within the core cyclone area is carried out and their rapid changes are monitored on continuous basis. ESSO-IMD currently operates 5-Doppler Weather Radars (DWR) at Chennai, Machilipatnam, Visakhapatnam, Kolkata, Sriharikota on the east coast, 675 Automatic Weather Stations

(AWS) and 1210 Automatic Rain Gauges (ARG) have been commissioned covering all districts of India. With the commissioning of the state-of-the-art observing, monitoring/early warning and data visualization/information processing and communication technologies, several manual operations have been fully automated.

(c) By leveraging all available modeling and observing systems along with persistent efforts, ESSO-IMD is able to increase the lead time forecast of cyclones up to 5-7 days and to reduce the track and landfall errors of cyclones by about 7% over the last 3-4 years. ESSO continuously guides the expansion, planning and augmentation of land, ocean and satellite based observing systems and implementation of advanced data assimilation forecast systems along with augmentation of high end computing, network, data reception and warning dissemination infrastructure.

Automatic Weather Stations in Odisha

2839. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has installed Automatic Weather Stations (AWSs) in the country particularly Odisha, if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(b) the extent to which these AWSs have been able to predict monsoon rainfall and extreme weather events on short to medium range time scale in Odisha;

(c) whether Government proposes to install some more AWSs to improve prediction of rainfall, etc. in the country including Odisha; and

(d) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and the time by which the same are likely to be installed in Odisha along with the locations identified therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) Yes Sir. Government has installed 697 AWS across the country in different States including 37 AWS in the State of Odisha. The State-wise details of AWS installed in different States are given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) Observational data generated by various observing systems including AWS are assimilated in to global/regional/meso-scale forecast models to generate medium (3-10 days in advance)/short (1-3 days in advance)/local range (1-2 days in advance) forecasts. In addition, real time monitoring of realized weather at the local scale is carried out to issue severe weather warning.

(c) and (d) Augmentation of the observing system networks including AWS network is a continuing process shall be taken up as per the emerging needs from time to time.

Statement*State-wise details of AWS installed in different States*

Sl. No.	Station Name	District	State	Longitude- DEG	Longitude- MIN	Longitude- SEC	Latitude- DEG	Latitude- MIN	Latitude- SEC
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Digilipur-ISRO	North Andaman	Andaman and Nicobar	93	1	17	13	18	36
2.	Port-Blair	South Andaman	Andaman and Nicobar	92	43	0	11	40	0
3.	Adilabad	Adilabad	Andhra Pradesh	78	31	12	19	39	0
4.	Anantpur-Agro	Anantpur	Andhra Pradesh	77	40	12	14	40	48
5.	Kadiri	Anantpur	Andhra Pradesh	78	8	0	14	6	36
6.	Perumallapal	Chittoor	Andhra Pradesh	79	20	24	13	36	36
7.	Tirumala	Chittoor	Andhra Pradesh	79	22	0	13	4	0
8.	Tirupati-Agro	Chittoor	Andhra Pradesh	79	43	48	13	37	48
9.	Peddapuram	East Godavari	Andhra Pradesh	82	9	0	17	4	0
10.	Bapatla	Guntur	Andhra Pradesh	80	28	0	15	54	0
11.	Lam-Agro	Guntur	Andhra Pradesh	80	25	48	16	20	0
12.	Hyderabad	Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh	78	28	0	17	27	0
13.	Rajendarnagar-Agro	Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh	78	58	12	17	0	36

14.	Ucukuru	Kadappa	Andhra Pradesh	78	48	0	14	25	48
15.	Karimnagar	Karimnagar	Andhra Pradesh	79	4	48	18	25	48
16.	Jagtiyal-Agro	Karimnagar	Andhra Pradesh	78	55	48	18	49	48
17.	Aswaraopet	Khammam	Andhra Pradesh	81	6	0	17	14	24
18.	Vuyyuru	Krishna	Andhra Pradesh	80	50	24	16	21	36
19.	Nandyal	Kurnool	Andhra Pradesh	78	27	36	15	27	0
20.	Palem	Mahboob Nagar	Andhra Pradesh	78	13	48	16	30	0
21.	Sangareddy-Agro	Medak	Andhra Pradesh	74	4	12	17	37	12
22.	Kampasagar	Nalgonda	Andhra Pradesh	79	28	12	16	50	0
23.	Kavali	Nellore	Andhra Pradesh	79	59	0	14	54	0
24.	Nellore	Nellore	Andhra Pradesh	79	58	0	14	27	0
25.	Darsi	Prakasam	Andhra Pradesh	79	34	0	15	46	48
26.	Tandur	Rangareddy	Andhra Pradesh	77	34	48	17	12	36
27.	Rudrur	Rudrur	Andhra Pradesh	77	52	48	18	33	36
28.	Shar	Sriharikota	Andhra Pradesh	80	13	0	13	42	0
29.	Amandalavalasa-AWS	Srikakulam	Andhra Pradesh	84	40	0	19	7	12
30.	Ankapalli-Agro	Vishakhapatnam	Andhra Pradesh	83	0	0	17	41	0
31.	Bhimunipatinam	Vishakhapatnam	Andhra Pradesh	83	27	0	17	53	24

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
32.	Chintapalli-Agro	Vishakhapatnam	Andhra Pradesh	82	20	24	17	52	12
33.	Yellamanchilli	Vishakhapatnam	Andhra Pradesh	82	49	0	17	33	0
34.	Vizianagaram	Vizianagaram	Andhra Pradesh	83	25	0	18	7	0
35.	Warangal	Warangal	Andhra Pradesh	79	35	0	18	0	36
36.	Maruteru	West Godavari	Andhra Pradesh	81	44	24	16	37	48
37.	Narsapur	West Godavari	Andhra Pradesh	81	42	0	16	26	0
38.	Seppa	East Kameng	Arunachal Pradesh	93	0	15	27	19	3
39.	Changlang	Changlang	Arunachal Pradesh	95	43	0	27	7	48
40.	Anini	Dibang Valley	Arunachal Pradesh	95	53	44	28	47	34
41.	Passighat	East Siang	Arunachal Pradesh	95	22	0	28	6	0
42.	Tezu	Lohit	Arunachal Pradesh	96	10	5	27	55	25
43.	Roing	Lower Dibang Valley	Arunachal Pradesh	95	50	49	28	8	35
44.	Ziro	Lower Subansiri	Arunachal Pradesh	93	48	0	27	24	0
45.	Naharlagun	Papumpare	Arunachal Pradesh	93	36	0	27	6	0
46.	Tawang	Tawang	Arunachal Pradesh	91	52	0	27	34	0
47.	Deomali	Tirap	Arunachal Pradesh	95	27	49	27	11	31
48.	Tuting	Upper Siang	Arunachal Pradesh	94	48	0	28	54	0

49.	Daporizo	Upper Subansiri	Arunachal Pradesh	94	12	0	27	48	0
50.	Bomdila	West Kamong	Arunachal Pradesh	95	51	0	27	25	12
51.	Along	West Siang	Arunachal Pradesh	94	48	9	28	12	10
52.	Basar-Agro	West Siang	Arunachal Pradesh	94	42	14	27	59	41
53.	Mechuka	West Siang	Arunachal Pradesh	94	6	0	28	24	0
54.	Mushalpur	Baksa	Assam	91	55	0	26	35	5
55.	Barpeta	Barpeta	Assam	90	54	0	26	28	8
56.	Bongaigaon	Bongaigaon	Assam	90	39	0	26	21	0
57.	Silchar	Cachar	Assam	92	47	20	24	48	20
58.	Kajalgaon	Chirang	Assam	90	29	59	26	31	21
59.	Mangaldai	Darrang	Assam	93	7	48	26	42	36
60.	Dhemaji	Dhemaji	Assam	94	33	3	27	28	33
61.	Dibrugarh	Dibrugarh	Assam	90	54	0	26	28	48
62.	Haflong	Dimasa Hasao	Assam	93	0	48	25	10	35
63.	Goalpara	Goalpara	Assam	90	31	0	26	9	0
64.	Golaghat	Golaghat	Assam	93	55	0	26	30	0
65.	Hailakandi	Hailakandi	Assam	92	33	0	24	36	1
66.	Jorhat-Agro	Jorhat	Assam	94	11	0	26	43	3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
67.	Guwahati	Kamrup	Assam	91	34	0	26	6	0
68.	Khanapara	Kamrup	Assam	91	49	12	26	7	12
69.	Diphu-Agro	Karbi Anglong	Assam	92	17	24	26	14	24
70.	Karimganj-Agro	Karimganj	Assam	92	5	0	24	50	2
71.	Gossaigaon-Agro	Kokrajhar	Assam	92	37	59	26	21	4
72.	Kokrajhar	Kokrajhar	Assam	91	19	48	26	39	0
73.	Bihupuria	Lakhimpur	Assam	90	37	48	26	9	36
74.	Morigaon	Morigaon	Assam	90	16	59	26	28	1
75.	Shillongani-Agro	Nagaon	Assam	92	1	12	26	25	12
76.	Nalbari	Nalbari	Assam	91	91	25	26	16	19
77.	Sibsagar	Sibsagar	Assam	90	39	0	26	20	0
78.	Sonitpur-Agro	Sonitpur	Assam	89	56	24	26	26	24
79.	Tinsukia	Tinsukia	Assam	95	19	0	25	52	12
80.	Udalguri	Udalguri	Assam	92	5	38	26	43	56
81.	Agwanpur-Agro	Agwanpur	Bihar	86	33	0	25	54	36
82.	Banka	Banka	Bihar	86	54	0	24	50	0
83.	Begusarai	Begusarai	Bihar	86	1	12	25	39	0

84.	Bhagalpur-Agro	Bhagalpur	Bihar	87	1	48	25	13	48
85.	Bhojpur-Agro	Bhojpur	Bihar	84	0	36	25	0	0
86.	Buxar	Buxar	Bihar	83	57	36	23	33	0
87.	Darbhangha	Darbhangha	Bihar	85	43	48	26	22	48
88.	Malpur	Gaya	Bihar	85	2	24	24	48	0
89.	Sipaya	Gopalganj	Bihar	84	22	48	26	34	48
90.	Jamui-Agro	Jamui	Bihar	86	0	36	24	1	12
91.	Gandhar	Jehanabad	Bihar	85	7	48	25	13	12
92.	Bhabua	Kaimur	Bihar	85	35	0	25	1	48
93.	Katihar	Katihar	Bihar	87	34	12	25	31	12
94.	Madhepura	Madhepura	Bihar	86	48	0	25	55	12
95.	Chandurabasti	Madhubani	Bihar	85	0	36	26	0	0
96.	Munger	Munger	Bihar	86	28	48	25	22	12
97.	Muzafarpur	Muzafarpur	Bihar	85	8	24	26	1	48
98.	Harnaut	Nalanda	Bihar	85	37	48	25	20	0
99.	Nawada	Nawada	Bihar	85	31	48	24	52	12
100.	Patna	Patna	Bihar	86	0	0	25	0	36
101.	Pusa-Bihar (Agro)	Samastipur	Bihar	85	39	36	25	58	48

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
102.	Sasaram	Sasaram	Bihar	84	0	0	24	56	0
103.	Ariari	Sheikhpura	Bihar	85	50	0	25	4	12
104.	Sheohar	Sheohar	Bihar	85	16	48	26	30	36
105.	Pupari	Sitamarhi	Bihar	85	43	12	26	32	24
106.	Siwan	Siwan	Bihar	84	20	0	26	12	36
107.	Vaishali	Vaishali	Bihar	85	13	48	25	43	48
108.	Madhopur	West Champaran	Bihar	84	40	48	26	45	0
109.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	76	50	0	30	41	0
110.	Sase-Chandigarh	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	76	54	0	30	41	0
111.	Bijapur	Bijapur	Chhattisgarh	80	48	0	18	48	0
112.	Bilaspur	Bilaspur	Chhattisgarh	82	10	12	22	5	24
113.	Dantewara	Dantewara	Chhattisgarh	81	20	0	18	54	0
114.	Dhamtari	Dhamtari	Chhattisgarh	81	31	48	20	39	36
115.	Durg	Durg	Chhattisgarh	81	14	24	21	58	12
116.	Jagdalpur	Jagdalpur	Chhattisgarh	81	57	36	19	5	24
117.	Janjgir	Janjgir	Chhattisgarh	82	7	48	22	35	0
118.	Jashpur	Jashpur	Chhattisgarh	84	33	36	22	52	48

119.	Kanker	Ranker	Chhattisgarh	81	30	0	20	15	0
120.	Kawardha	Kawardha	Chhattisgarh	81	7	48	22	34	48
121.	Koriya	Koriya	Chhattisgarh	82	33	36	23	17	0
122.	Korba	Korba	Chhattisgarh	82	43	59	22	22	12
123.	Mahasamund	Mahasamund	Chhattisgarh	82	4	59	21	6	11
124.	Narayanpur	Narayanpur	Chhattisgarh	81	41	0	19	41	0
125.	Raigarh	Raigarh	Chhattisgarh	83	24	0	21	52	48
126.	Raipur	Raipur	Chhattisgarh	81	40	0	21	13	0
127.	Raipur-Agro	Raipur	Chhattisgarh	81	41	0	21	13	48
128.	Rajnandgaon	Rajnandgaon	Chhattisgarh	81	2	2	21	6	0
129.	Ambikapur	Surguja	Chhattisgarh	83	8	24	23	5	24
130.	Daman-AWS	Daman	Daman and Diu	72	49	59	20	24	0
131.	Diu	Diu	Daman and Diu	70	55	0	20	43	12
132.	Akshardham	Delhi	Delhi	77	16	12	28	36	36
133.	Ayanagar	Delhi	Delhi	77	7	48	28	28	48
134.	Delhi University	Delhi	Delhi	77	13	12	28	41	24
135.	Jafarpur	Delhi	Delhi	76	54	36	28	35	24
136.	Mungeshpur	Delhi	Delhi	76	58	12	28	48	36

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
137.	Najafgarh	Delhi	Delhi	77	0	0	28	37	48
138.	Narela	Delhi	Delhi	77	24	0	28	48	0
139.	Pitampura	Delhi	Delhi	77	8	0	28	41	0
140.	Pusa	Delhi	Delhi	77	9	36	28	38	24
141.	Sports Complex	Delhi	Delhi	77	18	36	28	39	36
142.	New Delhi	New Delhi	Delhi	77	10	0	28	37	0
143.	Ela	North Goa	Goa	73	54	36	15	28	48
144.	Goa	North Goa	Goa	73	46	0	15	25	12
145.	Marmagao	South Goa	Goa	73	46	48	15	24	36
146.	Arnej	Arnej	Gujarat	72	16	48	22	34	48
147.	Dantewada	Banaskantha	Gujarat	72	17	0	24	19	12
148.	Palanpur	Banaskantha	Gujarat	72	25	48	24	10	12
149.	Dahej	Bharuch	Gujarat	72	33	0	21	43	48
150.	Maktampur	Bharuch	Gujarat	73	0	36	21	41	0
151.	Mahuva	Bhavnagar	Gujarat	71	46	0	21	4	0
152.	Dahod	Dahod	Gujarat	74	13	48	22	52	48
153.	Ahwa	Dang	Gujarat	73	41	24	20	45	36

154.	Ahmedabad	Gandhinagar	Gujarat	72	37	0	23	4	12
155.	Gandhinagar	Gandhinagar	Gujarat	72	39	0	23	16	12
156.	Dwarka	Jamnagar	Gujarat	69	4	0	22	22	12
157.	Junagarh	Junagarh	Gujarat	70	26	24	21	30	0
158.	Kodinar	Junagarh	Gujarat	70	41	0	20	48	0
159.	Veraval	Junagarh	Gujarat	70	7	0	21	7	0
160.	Anand	Kheda	Gujarat	72	55	0	22	34	48
161.	Bilodara	Kheda	Gujarat	72	52	48	22	43	48
162.	Bachau	Kuteh	Gujarat	70	21	36	23	18	11
163.	Bhuj	Kuteh	Gujarat	69	40	0	23	15	0
164.	Dayapar	Kutch	Gujarat	68	32	24	23	22	12
165.	Jakhau	Kuteh	Gujarat	68	36	0	23	15	0
166.	Kandla	Kuteh	Gujarat	70	13	0	23	9	0
167.	Kutch-Mandvi	Kutch	Gujarat	69	16	0	22	49	0
168.	Mehasana	Mehasana	Gujarat	72	24	0	23	35	0
169.	Rajpipla	Narmada	Gujarat	73	31	12	21	51	36
170.	Navasari	Navasari	Gujarat	72	53	24	20	55	12
171.	Godra	Panchmahal	Gujarat	73	13	12	22	48	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
172.	Patan	Patan	Gujarat	72	7	48	23	51	36
173.	Ranavav	Porbandar	Gujarat	69	45	0	21	21	36
174.	Rajkot	Rajkot	Gujarat	70	46	0	22	18	0
175.	Targhadia	Rajkot	Gujarat	70	54	36	22	20	24
176.	Idar	Sabarkantha	Gujarat	73	0	0	23	49	48
177.	Surat	Surat	Gujarat	72	45	0	21	8	38
178.	Surendranagar	Surendranagar	Gujarat	71	37	12	22	43	48
179.	Vyara	Tapi	Gujarat	73	23	24	21	6	36
180.	Vadodara	Vadodara	Gujarat	73	9	36	22	21	36
181.	Dharampur	Valsad	Gujarat	73	9	36	20	32	24
182.	Ambala	Ambala	Haryana	76	27	0	30	13	12
183.	Bhiwani	Bhiwani	Haryana	76	7	48	28	48	0
184.	Bopani	Faridabad	Haryana	77	10	48	28	13	48
185.	Faridabad	Faridabad	Haryana	77	16	12	28	22	12
186.	Fatehabad	Fatehabad	Haryana	75	17	0	29	18	36
187.	Gurgaon	Gurgaon	Haryana	77	0	0	28	25	12
188.	Balasmand	Hissar	Haryana	75	16	48	29	1	48

189.	Hissar-Agro	Hissar	Haryana	75	41	0	29	7	48
190.	Sadulpur	Hissar	Haryana	75	27	0	29	17	0
191.	Jhajjar	Jhajjar	Haryana	76	39	0	28	35	0
192.	Pandu Pindara	Jind	Haryana	76	13	12	29	10	48
193.	Kaithal	Kaithal	Haryana	76	24	0	29	46	48
194.	Karnal	Karnal	Haryana	76	34	12	29	25	12
195.	Uchani	Karnal	Haryana	77	0	0	29	40	48
196.	Kaul-Agro	Kaul	Haryana	76	39	36	29	51	36
197.	Kurukshetra	Kurukshetra	Haryana	76	30	36	29	34	48
198.	Mahendragarh-AWS	Mahendragarh	Haryana	76	6	0	28	6	0
199.	Mandkola	Nuh	Haryana	77	0	0	28	6	0
200.	Nuh	Nuh	Haryana	76	59	48	28	50	24
201.	Panchkula	Panchkula	Haryana	76	58	48	30	40	12
202.	Ujha	Panipat	Haryana	77	0	0	29	22	48
203.	Bawal	Rewari	Haryana	76	35	24	28	4	48
204.	Rohtak	Rohtak	Haryana	76	37	12	28	52	48
205.	Sirsa	Sirsa	Haryana	75	2	24	29	32	24
206.	Jagdishpur	Sonepat	Haryana	77	6	0	30	28	48

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
207.	Damla	Yamunanagar	Haryana	77	16	48	30	6	0
208.	Bilaspur-HP	Bilaspur	Himachal Pradesh	76	45	9	31	20	0
209.	Dalhousialha	Chamba	Himachal Pradesh	76	0	0	32	18	36
210.	Hamirpur	Hamirpur	Himachal Pradesh	76	19	12	31	24	0
211.	Dharmshala	Kangra	Himachal Pradesh	76	19	30	32	11	58
212.	Palampur	Kangra	Himachal Pradesh	76	19	31	32	3	19
213.	Reckon	Kinnaur	Himachal Pradesh	78	9	36	31	19	12
214.	Bajaura	Kullu	Himachal Pradesh	77	5	24	31	30	0
215.	Sainj	Kullu	Himachal Pradesh	77	13	12	31	27	36
216.	Seobagh	Kullu	Himachal Pradesh	77	4	29	31	35	9
217.	Keylong	Lahual Spiti	Himachal Pradesh	77	1	12	32	20	24
218.	Kukumsheri	Lahual Spiti	Himachal Pradesh	76	41	24	32	41	0
219.	Mandi	Mandi	Himachal Pradesh	76	34	12	31	25	48
220.	Chelsee	Shimla	Himachal Pradesh	77	6	43	31	31	52
221.	Kotkhai	Shimla	Himachal Pradesh	77	31	59	31	7	1
222.	Kufri	Shimla	Himachal Pradesh	77	16	12	31	6	0
223.	Narkanda	Shimla	Himachal Pradesh	77	16	29	31	9	3

224.	Shimala-CPRI	Shimla	Himachal Pradesh	77	10	12	31	6	0
225.	Nahan	Sirmaur	Himachal Pradesh	77	10	12	30	19	48
226.	Mashobra	Shimla	Himachal Pradesh	77	13	0	31	7	0
227.	Kasauli	Solan	Himachal Pradesh	76	57	36	30	54	16
228.	Nauni	Solan	Himachal Pradesh	76	57	36	30	53	57
229.	Udaipur	Una	Himachal Pradesh	76	3	39	32	21	8
230.	Una	Una	Himachal Pradesh	76	15	36	31	27	0
231.	Anamath Holy Cave	Anantnag	Jammu & Kashmir	75	30	0	34	12	0
232.	Anantnag	Anantnag	Jammu & Kashmir	75	10	19	33	40	9
233.	Chandanwari	Anantnag	Jammu & Kashmir	74	7	12	34	8	24
234.	Pahalgam	Anantnag	Jammu & Kashmir	75	19	12	34	1	12
235.	Panchtarni	Anantnag	Jammu & Kashmir	75	20	0	34	2	0
236.	Sheshnag	Anantnag	Jammu & Kashmir	75	29	0	34	5	24
237.	Baramulla	Baramulla	Jammu & Kashmir	74	24	6	34	20	58
238.	Gulmarg	Baramulla	Jammu & Kashmir	74	21	58	34	2	2
239.	Harran	Budgam	Jammu & Kashmir	74	42	35	34	3	43
240.	Baltal	Ganderbal	Jammu & Kashmir	75	25	12	34	15	36
241.	Chatha-Agro	Jammu	Jammu & Kashmir	74	47	56	32	39	11

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
242.	Rajhani	Kathua	Jammu & Kashmir	75	32	44	32	22	4
243.	Kulgam-Agro	Kulgam	Jammu & Kashmir	74	56	35	33	38	41
244.	Leh	Ladakh	Jammu & Kashmir	71	42	0	33	55	0
245.	Malangpura	Pulwama	Jammu & Kashmir	74	58	51	33	53	20
246.	Govindpura	Ramban	Jammu & Kashmir	75	15	41	33	13	19
247.	Samba	Samba	Jammu & Kashmir	75	7	13	32	34	12
248.	Shopian	Shopian	Jammu & Kashmir	74	52	20	33	35	14
249.	Rambagh	Srinagar	Jammu & Kashmir	74	48	2	34	3	1
250.	Srinagar	Srinagar	Jammu & Kashmir	74	52	55	34	8	58
251.	Kawa	Udhampur	Jammu & Kashmir	75	10	2	32	54	8
252.	Bokaro	Bokaro	Jharkhand	85	53	5	23	47	46
253.	Chatra	Chatra	Jharkhand	84	51	20	24	12	43
254.	Deogarh	Deogarh	Jharkhand	86	39	40	24	29	32
255.	Dhanbad	Dhanbad	Jharkhand	86	25	0	23	46	48
256.	Dumka	Dumka	Jharkhand	87	14	34	24	15	15
257.	Darisai	East Singbhum	Jharkhand	86	23	53	22	41	42
258.	Garwa	Garwa	Jharkhand	83	47	5	24	9	24

259.	Giridih	Giridih	Jharkhand	86	18	52	24	12	22
260.	Godda	Godda	Jharkhand	87	12	20	24	49	40
261.	Gumla	Gumla	Jharkhand	84	32	35	23	4	33
262.	Koderma	Koderma	Jharkhand	85	32	3	24	26	22
263.	Lohardaga	Lohardaga	Jharkhand	84	48	59	23	32	17
264.	Pakur	Pakur	Jharkhand	87	49	35	24	30	24
265.	Ranchi	Ranchi	Jharkhand	85	19	0	23	19	0
266.	Ranchi-Agro	Ranchi	Jharkhand	85	18	58	23	26	40
267.	Sahebganj	Sahebganj	Jharkhand	86	39	37	25	14	3
268.	Bagalkot-Agro	Bagalkot	Karnataka	75	35	0	16	8	0
269.	Bangalore	Bangalore	Karnataka	77	34	0	12	58	12
270.	Kanabargi	Belgaum	Karnataka	75	33	0	15	54	0
271.	Bellary	Bellary	Karnataka	76	51	0	15	9	0
272.	Bidar	Bidar	Karnataka	77	31	0	17	55	12
273.	Tidagundi-Agro	Bijapur	Karnataka	75	45	0	16	58	48
274.	Chamarajanagar	Chamarajanagar	Karnataka	76	55	48	11	54	36
275.	Bhavikere	Chikmagalur	Karnataka	75	43	12	13	43	12
276.	Chikmagalur	Chikmagalur	Karnataka	75	48	0	13	20	24

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
277.	Mangalore	Dakshina Kannada	Karnataka	74	49	12	12	56	24
278.	Dharwad-Agro	Dharwad	Karnataka	74	58	48	15	28	48
279.	Gadag	Gadag	Karnataka	75	37	48	15	25	12
280.	Gulbarga	Gulbarga	Karnataka	76	48	0	17	20	0
281.	Devihosur	Haveri	Karnataka	75	19	48	14	46	48
282.	Madikeri	Kodagu	Karnataka	75	43	48	12	25	12
283.	KGF (Kolar)	Kolar	Karnataka	78	15	0	12	56	0
284.	Suttur	Mysore	Karnataka	76	48	0	12	8	0
285.	Raichur-Agro	Raichur	Karnataka	77	19	12	16	10	48
286.	Magadi	Ramanagara	Karnataka	77	10	48	12	58	1
287.	Agumbe	Shimoga	Karnataka	75	6	0	13	30	0
288.	Neveli	Shimoga	Karnataka	75	33	36	13	57	36
289.	Chikkanakalli	Tumkur	Karnataka	76	54	58	13	39	47
290.	Pavagadda	Tumkur	Karnataka	77	16	12	14	1	48
291.	Brahmavar	Udipi	Karnataka	74	45	0	13	21	0
292.	Honavar	Uttar Kannada	Karnataka	74	27	39	14	16	58
293.	Sirsi	Uttar Kannada	Karnataka	74	50	46	14	36	40

294.	Kayamkulam	Alappuzha	Kerala	76	31	0	9	10	0
295.	Munnar	Idukki	Kerala	77	3	0	10	5	0
296.	Vazathope	Idukki	Kerala	76	54	0	9	48	0
297.	Kudullur-Agro	Kasargode	Kerala	74	57	36	12	39	0
298.	Pilicode	Kasargode	Kerala	75	10	0	12	12	0
299.	Kottankara	Kolam	Kerala	76	43	0	9	0	0
300.	Kumarakom-Agrokom	Kottayam	Kerala	76	25	12	9	37	12
301.	Kozhikode	Kozhikode	Kerala	75	46	12	11	15	36
302.	Nilambur	Malappuram	Kerala	76	13	48	11	16	48
303.	Tavanur	Mallapur	Kerala	75	0	0	10	46	0
304.	Palakkad	Palakkad	Kerala	76	41	0	10	46	12
305.	Thiruvananthapuram	Thiruvananthapuram	Kerala	76	57	0	8	28	0
306.	Vellayani	Thiruvananthapuram	Kerala	76	59	24	8	25	48
307.	Vellanikkara	Thrissur	Kerala	76	16	48	10	31	48
308.	Ambalavayal-Agro	Wayanad	Kerala	76	12	36	11	3	42
309.	Mimicoy	Mimicoy	Lakshadweep	73	9	0	8	18	
310.	Alirajpur	Alirajpur	Madhya Pradesh	74	21	11	22	18	50
311.	Anuppur	Anuppur	Madhya Pradesh	81	41	0	23	7	12

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
312.	Ashoknagar	Ashoknagar	Madhya Pradesh	77	45	0	24	35	50
313.	Balaghat	Balaghat	Madhya Pradesh	80	10	48	21	48	36
314.	Barwani	Barwani	Madhya Pradesh	74	58	12	22	1	48
315.	Betul	Betul	Madhya Pradesh	77	56	13	21	51	36
316.	Bhind	Bhind	Madhya Pradesh	78	48	36	26	34	22
317.	Bhopal	Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh	77	21	0	23	16	48
318.	Burhanpur	Burhanpur	Madhya Pradesh	76	11	53	21	16	59
319.	Chhatarpur	Chhatarpur	Madhya Pradesh	79	30	0	25	1	48
320.	Chindwara	Chindwara	Madhya Pradesh	78	54	0	22	52	12
321.	Damoh	Damoh	Madhya Pradesh	79	24	0	23	49	12
322.	Datia	Datia	Madhya Pradesh	78	26	31	25	41	17
323.	Dewas	Dewas	Madhya Pradesh	76	2	24	22	57	36
324.	Dhar	Dhar	Madhya Pradesh	75	12	36	22	23	35
325.	Dindori	Dindori	Madhya Pradesh	81	4	48	22	56	24
326.	Guna	Guna	Madhya Pradesh	77	19	6	24	38	57
327.	Gwalior	Gwalior	Madhya Pradesh	78	15	0	26	13	48
328.	Harda	Harda	Madhya Pradesh	77	1	48	22	26	35

329.	Hoshangabad	Hoshangabad	Madhya Pradesh	77	46	0	22	46	12
330.	Hoshangabad-Agro	Hoshangabad	Madhya Pradesh	77	44	24	22	41	24
331.	Indore	Indore	Madhya Pradesh	75	48	0	22	43	12
332.	Indore-Agro	Indore	Madhya Pradesh	75	53	24	22	41	0
333.	Jabalpur	Jabalpur	Madhya Pradesh	79	57	36	23	12	36
334.	Jhabua	Jhabua	Madhya Pradesh	74	35	24	22	45	36
335.	Katni	Katni	Madhya Pradesh	80	19	12	23	44	24
336.	Khandwa	Khandwa	Madhya Pradesh	76	22	12	21	48	36
337.	Khargone	Khargone	Madhya Pradesh	75	37	12	21	49	12
338.	Mandla	Mandla	Madhya Pradesh	80	17	0	22	35	0
339.	Mandsour	Mandsour	Madhya Pradesh	75	6	0	24	3	36
340.	Morena	Morena	Madhya Pradesh	77	59	12	26	28	38
341.	Narsinghpur	Narsinghpur	Madhya Pradesh	79	13	12	22	56	24
342.	Neemuch	Neemuch	Madhya Pradesh	74	31	12	24	16	48
343.	Panna	Panna	Madhya Pradesh	80	12	36	24	43	48
344.	Raisen	Raisen	Madhya Pradesh	77	46	12	23	20	24
345.	Rajgarh	Rajgarh	Madhya Pradesh	76	43	48	24	0	0
346.	Ratlam	Ratlam	Madhya Pradesh	75	0	22	23	26	38

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
347.	Rewa	Rewa	Madhya Pradesh	81	17	0	24	30	0
348.	Sagar	Sagar	Madhya Pradesh	78	41	24	23	49	48
349.	Satna	Satna	Madhya Pradesh	80	49	12	24	34	12
350.	Sehore-Agro	Sehore	Madhya Pradesh	77	3	36	23	10	48
351.	Seoni	Seoni	Madhya Pradesh	79	32	56	22	4	6
352.	Shahdol	Shahdol	Madhya Pradesh	81	19	48	23	16	48
353.	Shajpur	Shajpur	Madhya Pradesh	76	15	36	24	25	48
354.	Sheopur	Sheopur	Madhya Pradesh	76	53	24	25	40	12
355.	Shivpuri	Shivpuri	Madhya Pradesh	77	36	12	25	23	30
356.	Sidhi	Sidhi	Madhya Pradesh	81	51	36	24	24	36
357.	Singrauli	Singrauli	Madhya Pradesh	82	36	36	24	4	12
358.	Tikamgarh*	Tikamgarh	Madhya Pradesh	78	48	36	24	43	12
359.	Ujjain	Ujjain	Madhya Pradesh	75	48	0	23	10	12
360.	Umaria	Umaria	Madhya Pradesh	80	30	0	23	18	36
361.	Vidisha	Vidisha	Madhya Pradesh	77	48	36	23	30	54
362.	Ahmednagar	Ahmednagar	Maharashtra	74	45	0	19	5	24
363.	Aurangabad	Ahmednagar	Maharashtra	75	56	0	19	21	36

364.	Kopergaon	Ahmednagar	Maharashtra	74	58	12	19	33	36
365.	Rahuri	Ahmednagar	Maharashtra	74	39	0	19	24	0
366.	Shirdi	Ahmednagar	Maharashtra	74	1	12	17	41	24
367.	Akola	Akola	Maharashtra	77	39	0	20	41	0
368.	Ambejogai	Ambejogai	Maharashtra	76	21	36	18	43	12
369.	Amraoti	Amraoti	Maharashtra	77	46	48	20	56	24
370.	Bhandara	Bhandara	Maharashtra	79	39	0	21	9	36
371.	Buldhana	Buldhana	Maharashtra	76	11	24	20	31	48
372.	Sindewahi	Chandrapur	Maharashtra	79	40	12	22	17	0
373.	Dhule	Dhule	Maharashtra	74	48	0	20	54	0
374.	Gadchiroli	Gadchiroli	Maharashtra	79	58	48	20	10	12
375.	Gondia	Gondia	Maharashtra	80	8	0	21	29	24
376.	Hingoli	Hingoli	Maharashtra	77	8	0	19	43	48
377.	Chopda	Jalgaon	Maharashtra	75	41	24	21	13	12
378.	Jalgaon	Jalgaon	Maharashtra	75	18	36	21	22	12
379.	Jalna	Jalna	Maharashtra	75	52	12	19	50	0
380.	Kolhapur-Agro	Kolhapur	Maharashtra	74	9	36	16	40	12
381.	Latur	Latur	Maharashtra	76	33	36	18	24	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
382.	Mumbai-Colaba	Mumbai	Maharashtra	72	49	0	18	54	0
383.	Mumbai-Santa Cruz	Mumbai	Maharashtra	72	51	0	19	7	0
384.	Nagpur	Nagpur	Maharashtra	79	3	0	21	6	0
385.	Nanded	Nanded	Maharashtra	73	10	12	19	1	48
386.	Nandurbar	Nandurbar	Maharashtra	74	13	48	21	22	12
387.	Navapur	Nandurbar	Maharashtra	73	47	24	21	9	36
388.	Malegaon	Nashik	Maharashtra	74	47	38	20	8	35
389.	Nasik	Nasik	Maharashtra	73	41	0	20	1	0
390.	Osmanabad	Osmanabad	Maharashtra	76	1	12	18	6	36
391.	Parbhani	Parbhani	Maharashtra	76	47	24	19	13	48
392.	Cagno Astra	Pune	Maharashtra	73	49	48	18	31	48
393.	Cagno Sutron	Pune	Maharashtra	73	51	0	18	31	0
394.	Pashan Sutron	Pune	Maharashtra	73	51	0	18	31	0
395.	Pashan (Agro) Astra	Pune	Maharashtra	73	48	0	18	31	48
396.	Pashan-ISRO	Pune	Maharashtra	73	48	0	18	31	48
397.	Rajgurunagar	Pune	Maharashtra	73	51	0	18	31	0
398.	Rajgurunagar-ISRO	Pune	Maharashtra	74	48	0	18	22	0

399.	Talegaon	Pune	Maharashtra	73	47	24	18	19	48
400.	Karjat	Raigad	Maharashtra	73	2	24	18	58	12
401.	Murud	Raigad	Maharashtra	72	58	20	18	18	5
402.	Dapoli	Ratnagiri	Maharashtra	73	10	36	17	45	10
403.	Ratnagiri	Ratnagiri	Maharashtra	73	12	0	16	35	24
404.	Sangli-ISRO	Sangli	Maharashtra	74	42	0	17	26	0
405.	Mahabaleshwar	Satara	Maharashtra	73	42	0	17	59	0
406.	Satara	Satara	Maharashtra	74	1	12	17	41	24
407.	Devgad	Sindhudurg	Maharashtra	73	21	0	16	22	48
408.	Mulde	Sindhudurg	Maharashtra	73	25	12	16	0	0
409.	Solapur	Solapur	Maharashtra	75	54	0	17	12	0
410.	Palghar	Thane	Maharashtra	72	45	36	19	43	48
411.	Thane	Thane	Maharashtra	72	58	48	19	10	48
412.	Wardha	Wardha	Maharashtra	78	35	24	20	46	48
413.	Washim	Washim	Maharashtra	77	7	48	20	7	48
414.	Yeotmal	Yeotmal	Maharashtra	78	6	36	20	23	24
415.	Bishnupur	Bishnupur	Manipur	93	42	4	24	21	24
416.	Chandel	Chandel	Manipur	94	0	1	24	21	37

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
417.	Churachandpur	Churachandpur	Manipur	93	42	4	24	21	24
418.	Porompat	Imphal East	Manipur	93	57	37	24	48	24
419.	Jiribam	Imphal East District	Manipur	93	7	58	24	47	48
420.	Imphal-Agro	Imphal West	Manipur	93	55	28	24	49	36
421.	Senapati	Senapati	Manipur	94	1	14	25	16	12
422.	Tamenglong	Tamenglong	Manipur	93	30	0	24	59	30
423.	Thoubal	Thoubal	Manipur	94	1	20	24	36	51
424.	Ukhrul	Ukhrul	Manipur	94	21	24	25	5	27
425.	Shillong	East Khasi Hills	Meghalaya	91	51	35	25	33	57
426.	Williamnagar	East Garo Hills	Meghalaya	90	35	56	25	30	34
427.	Jowai	Jaintia Hills	Meghalaya	92	12	25	25	27	16
428.	Umiam-Agro	Ri-Bhoi	Meghalaya	91	55	14	25	41	26
429.	Baghmara	South Garo Hills	Meghalaya	90	38	33	25	12	30
430.	Tura	West Garo Hills	Meghalaya	90	12	34	25	29	42
431.	Nongstoin	West Khasi Hills	Meghalaya	91	15	54	25	31	19
432.	Aizwal	Aizwal	Mizoram	92	44	44	23	50	0
433.	Champhai	Champhai	Mizoram	93	18	34	23	29	42

434.	Kolasib-Agro	Kolasib	Mizoram	92	40	32	24	12	28
435.	Lowngtlai	Lawngtlai	Mizoram	92	53	42	22	30	20
436.	Lunglei	Lunglei	Mizoram	92	55	58	22	57	8
437.	Mamit	Mamit	Mizoram	92	29	23	23	56	47
438.	Saiha	Saiha	Mizoram	92	59	56	22	29	39
439.	Serchip	Serchip	Mizoram	92	50	47	23	20	27
440.	Dimapur	Chumukedinea	Nagaland	94	42	0	26	48	0
441.	Jharnapani-Agro	Dimapur	Nagaland	93	50	24	25	45	23
442.	Kiphire	Kiphire	Nagaland	94	47	5	25	53	9
443.	Kohima	Kohima	Nagaland	94	7	0	25	39	0
444.	Sechu	Kohima	Nagaland	94	2	0	25	42	0
445.	Mokokchung	Mokokchung	Nagaland	94	32	18	26	19	34
446.	Peren	Peren	Nagaland	93	40	20	25	33	47
447.	Phek	Phek	Nagaland	94	28	1	25	42	48
448.	Wokha	Wokha	Nagaland	94	15	17	26	5	6
449.	Zunheboto	Zunheboto	Nagaland	94	31	48	26	1	7
450.	Angul	Angul	Odisha	85	6	0	20	49	48
451.	Bolangir	Bolangir	Odisha	83	0	36	20	0	36

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
452.	Chandipur	Balasore	Odisha	87	0	0	21	27	0
453.	Baragarh	Baragarh	Odisha	83	37	12	21	19	48
454.	Basudevpur	Baragarh	Odisha	86	45	0	21	7	48
455.	Bhadrakh	Bhadrakh	Odisha	86	30	0	21	6	0
456.	Ranital	Bhadrakh	Odisha	86	34	12	21	7	48
457.	Boundhgarh	Boudh	Odisha	84	19	48	20	49	48
458.	Cuttack	Cuttack	Odisha	85	54	0	20	27	36
459.	Deogarh-AWS	Deogarh	Odisha	84	43	12	21	32	24
460.	Mahisapat-Agro	Dhenkanal	Odisha	85	34	48	20	36	36
461.	Paralakhemundi	Gajapati	Odisha	83	46	48	18	0	36
462.	Berhampur	Ganjam	Odisha	84	48	0	19	17	0
463.	Rambha	Ganjam	Odisha	85	4	0	19	30	0
464.	Jagatsinghpur	Jagatsinghpur	Odisha	86	10	48	20	13	48
465.	Jajpur	Jajpur	Odisha	86	19	12	20	50	24
466.	Jharsuguda	Jharsuguda	Odisha	84	1	48	21	53	24
467.	Bhavani-Patna -Agro	Kalahandi	Odisha	83	9	36	19	55	12
468.	Gunpur	Kalahandi	Odisha	83	0	36	19	0	0

469.	G. Udaigiri	Kandhamal	Odisha	84	0	36	20	0	0
470.	Kendrapara	Kendrapara	Odisha	86	25	48	20	31	12
471.	Keonjhar-Agro	Keonjhar	Odisha	85	33	36	21	36	36
472.	Bhubaneswar	Khurdah	Odisha	85	48	36	20	15	36
473.	Khurdah	Khurdah	Odisha	85	49	12	20	15	0
474.	Koraput	Koraput	Odisha	82	42	36	18	48	36
475.	Similiduda	Koraput	Odisha	82	0	36	18	0	36
476.	Malkangini-Agro	Mayurbhanj	Odisha	81	52	48	18	20	0
477.	Shyamakhunta	Mayurbhanj	Odisha	86	40	48	21	55	48
478.	Nawapada	Nawapada	Odisha	82	33	0	20	49	0
479.	Nawarangpur	Nawarangpur	Odisha	82	32	24	19	15	0
480.	Nayagarh	Nayagarh	Odisha	85	4	48	20	7	12
481.	Bramhagiri	Puri	Odisha	85	40	0	19	48	0
482.	Nimpara	Puri	Odisha	86	6	0	20	3	0
483.	Puri	Puri	Odisha	85	49	48	19	48	0
484.	Chiplima-Agro	Sambalpur	Odisha	83	52	48	21	21	36
485.	Bonaigarh	Sundargarh	Odisha	84	58	0	21	49	48
486.	Keiri-Agro	Sundergarh	Odisha	84	3	0	22	1	48

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
487.	Karaikal	Puducherry	Puducherry	79	49	0	10	55	0
488.	Puducherry	Puducherry	Puducherry	79	49	0	11	57	0
489.	Amritsar	Amritsar	Punjab	74	49	48	31	37	48
490.	Barnala	Barnala	Punjab	75	31	48	30	21	36
491.	Bhatinda	Bhatinda	Punjab	74	56	0	30	11	24
492.	Faridkot	Faridkot	Punjab	74	44	24	30	40	12
493.	Fatehgarh Sahib	Fatehgarh Sahib	Punjab	76	24	36	30	37	12
494.	Ferozpur	Ferozpur	Punjab	74	39	36	30	54	36
495.	Gurdaspur	Gurdaspur	Punjab	75	25	12	32	3	0
496.	Hoshiyarpur	Hoshiyarpur	Punjab	76	1	26	31	22	48
497.	Salem	Hoshiyarpur	Punjab	75	58	48	31	35	0
498.	Jalandhar	Jalandhar	Punjab	75	20	24	31	3	0
499.	Balachar	Kandi	Punjab	76	22	48	31	5	24
500.	Kapurthala (Sci. City)	Kapurthala	Punjab	75	19	0	31	19	0
501.	Kapurthala	Kapurthala	Punjab	75	21	36	31	23	24
502.	Ludhiyana	Ludhiyana	Punjab	75	30	36	30	33	0
503.	Rauni	Ludhiyana	Punjab	76	16	12	30	20	0

504.	Samarala	Ludhiana	Punjab	75	50	24	30	46	48
505.	Mansa	Mansa	Punjab	75	24	36	30	8	0
506.	Moga	Moga	Punjab	75	9	47	30	45	22
507.	Badi-Kakoran	Mohali	Punjab	76	48	36	30	47	24
508.	Muktsar	Muktsar	Punjab	74	30	36	30	27	0
509.	Nawanshahar	Nawanshahar	Punjab	76	7	12	31	7	48
510.	Patiala	Patiala	Punjab	76	18	36	30	20	24
511.	Roopnagar	Roopnagar	Punjab	76	31	1	30	58	30
512.	Sangrur	Sangrur	Punjab	75	53	24	30	7	12
513.	Taran Taran	Taran Taran	Punjab	74	58	12	31	22	12
514.	Ajmer	Ajmer	Rajasthan	74	37	12	26	25	12
515.	Alwar	Alwar	Rajasthan	76	35	0	27	31	48
516.	Banswara	Banswara	Rajasthan	74	26	24	23	33	0
517.	Banswara (Agro)	Banswara	Rajasthan	74	22	48	23	30	36
518.	Baran	Baran	Rajasthan	76	28	12	25	6	36
519.	Barmer	Barmer	Rajasthan	71	24	0	25	45	0
520.	Bharatpur	Bharatpur	Rajasthan	77	17	0	27	7	48
521.	Bharatpur-Agro	Bharatpur	Rajasthan	77	27	36	27	12	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
522.	Bhilwara	Bhilwara	Rajasthan	74	37	48	25	21	36
523.	Bikaner	Bikaner	Rajasthan	73	30	0	28	0	0
324.	Bikaner-Agro	Bikaner	Rajasthan	73	20	0	28	5	2
525.	Bundi	Bundi	Rajasthan	75	39	0	25	24	36
526.	Chittaurgarh	Chittaurgarh	Rajasthan	74	36	36	24	54	0
527.	Churu	Churu	Rajasthan	75	7	12	28	16	48
528.	Dausa	Dausa	Rajasthan	76	20	0	26	54	0
529.	Dholpur	Dholpur	Rajasthan	77	53	24	26	43	12
530.	Dungarpur	Dungarpur	Rajasthan	73	51	36	23	51	36
531.	Fatehpur-Agro	Fatehpur	Rajasthan	74	58	48	27	55	48
532.	Ganganagar	Ganganagar	Rajasthan	75	52	48	29	29	36
533.	Sriganganagar-Agro	Ganganagar	Rajasthan	73	52	48	29	55	48
534.	Hanumangarh	Hanumangarh	Rajasthan	74	21	0	29	33	0
535.	Jaipur	Jaipur	Rajasthan	75	48	0	26	48	0
536.	Jaipur-Agro	Jaipur	Rajasthan	75	52	0	26	55	0
537.	Jaisalmer	Jaisalmer	Rajasthan	70	55	0	26	54	0
538.	Jalor	Jalor	Rajasthan	72	30	0	25	22	48

539.	Jhalawar	Jhalawar	Rajasthan	76	7	48	24	34	48
540.	Jhunjunu	Jhunjunu	Rajasthan	75	34	0	28	19	0
541.	Pilani	Jhunjunu	Rajasthan	75	34	48	28	20	0
542.	Jodhpur	Jodhpur	Rajasthan	73	1	0	26	18	0
543.	Jodhpur-Agro	Jodhpur	Rajasthan	72	59	24	26	15	36
544.	Karauli	Karauli	Rajasthan	77	0	0	26	33	0
545.	Anta	Kota	Rajasthan	76	11	24	25	6	0
546.	Kota	Kota	Rajasthan	75	55	48	25	7	12
547.	Nagaur	Nagaur	Rajasthan	73	46	48	27	8	0
548.	Pali	Pali	Rajasthan	73	17	0	25	47	24
549.	Pratapgarh	Pratapgarh	Rajasthan	74	45	36	24	1	48
550.	Rajsamand	Rajsamand	Rajasthan	73	53	24	25	1	43
551.	Sawai Madhopur	Sawai Madhopur	Rajasthan	76	22	12	26	4	12
552.	Sikar	Sikar	Rajasthan	75	7	48	27	34	48
553.	Mount Abu	Sirohi	Rajasthan	72	42	13	24	35	13
554.	Tonk	Tonk	Rajasthan	75	46	48	26	9	36
555.	Udaipur-Agro	Udaipur	Rajasthan	73	41	0	24	34	12
556.	Gangtok	East Sikkim	Sikkim	88	37	0	27	19	48

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
557.	Mangan	North Sikkim	Sikkim	88	31	48	27	30	0
558.	Namchi	South Sikkim	Sikkim	88	23	47	27	9	51
559.	Gyalshing	West Sikkim	Sikkim	88	14	35	27	17	51
560.	Ariyalur	Ariyalur	Tamil Nadu	79	4	12	11	7	48
561.	Chennai	Chennai	Tamil Nadu	80	15	0	13	4	12
562.	Ennore Port	Chennai	Tamil Nadu	80	18	36	13	15	0
563.	Madhavaram-Agro	Chennai	Tamil Nadu	80	13	48	13	8	0
564.	Meenambakkam-ISRO	Chennai	Tamil Nadu	80	10	0	12	59	41
565.	Coimbatore-Agro	Coimbatore	Tamil Nadu	76	56	24	11	0	36
566.	Chidambaram	Cuddalore	Tamil Nadu	79	43	0	11	23	24
567.	Neyveli	Cuddalore	Tamil Nadu	79	31	48	11	37	12
568.	Paiyur-Agro	Dharmapuri	Tamil Nadu	78	12	36	12	22	48
569.	Natham-ISRO	Dindigul	Tamil Nadu	78	13	32	10	13	0
570.	Vedasandur	Dindigul	Tamil Nadu	78	58	0	10	7	0
571.	Erode-ISRO	Erode	Tamil Nadu	77	43	43	11	20	24
572.	Kalavai	Kanchipuram	Tamil Nadu	79	24	0	12	55	0
573.	Kanchipuram-ISRO	Kanchipuram	Tamil Nadu	79	45	0	12	50	0

574.	Neyyoor	Kanyakumari	Tamil Nadu	77	16	0	8	10	0
575.	Pechiparai-Agro	Kanyakumari	Tamil Nadu	77	17	0	8	25	48
576.	Hosur	Krishnagiri	Tamil Nadu	77	48	36	12	425	36
577.	Madurai-ISRO	Madurai	Tamil Nadu	78	12	32	9	57	0
578.	Namakkal	Namakkal	Tamil Nadu	78	8	0	11	8	0
579.	Coonoor	Nilgiris	Tamil Nadu	76	48	0	11	19	48
580.	Ooty-Agro	Nilgiris	Tamil Nadu	76	37	48	11	22	12
581.	Perambalur	Perambalur	Tamil Nadu	78	52	12	11	13	12
582.	Yercaud-ISRO	Salem	Tamil Nadu	78	24	10	12	0	0
583.	Periakulam	Thani	Tamil Nadu	77	34	59	10	7	1
584.	Adirampattinam	Thanjavur	Tamil Nadu	79	23	24	10	21	0
585.	Aduthurai-Agro	Thanjavur	Tamil Nadu	79	27	36	11	0	0
586.	Tirunelveli	Tirunelveli	Tamil Nadu	77	41	0	8	43	48
587.	Thuvakudi-ISRO	Tiruvallur	Tamil Nadu	79	0	0	10	45	47
588.	Thiruchendur	Toothukudi	Tamil Nadu	79	10	0	8	30	0
589.	Tuticorin Port	Toothukudi	Tamil Nadu	78	10	0	8	45	0
590.	Tiruttani PTO-ISRO	Trichy	Tamil Nadu	79	35	47	13	11	23
591.	Kovilpatti	Tuticorin Port	Tamil Nadu	77	52	48	9	12	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
592.	Virinjipuram-ISRO	Vellore	Tamil Nadu	79	5	18	12	57	5
593.	Mailam	Vellupuram	Tamil Nadu	80	37	0	13	37	0
594.	Virudhunagar	Virudhunagar	Tamil Nadu	77	56	2	9	33	0
595.	Kamalpur	North Tripura	Tripura	91	49	40	24	11	12
596.	Gokulpur	South Tripura	Tripura	91	27	42	23	31	48
597.	A D Nagar	West Tripura	Tripura	91	16	1	23	48	31
598.	Khowai	West Tripura	Tripura	91	36	51	24	4	1
599.	Agra	Agra	Uttar Pradesh	78	1	48	27	10	12
600.	Aligarh	Aligarh	Uttar Pradesh	78	4	12	27	54	0
601.	Allahabad	Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh	81	50	0	25	24	36
602.	Auraiya	Auraiya	Uttar Pradesh	79	33	0	26	33	0
603.	Badaun	Badaun	Uttar Pradesh	79	6	36	28	0	36
604.	Bahraich	Bahraich	Uttar Pradesh	81	34	48	27	35	0
605.	Ballia	Ballia	Uttar Pradesh	84	7	48	25	55	12
606.	Mirdha	Ballia	Uttar Pradesh	84	7	41	25	52	16
607.	Pachpedwa	Balrampur	Uttar Pradesh	82	38	24	27	33	0
608.	Bareilly	Bareilly	Uttar Pradesh	79	25	3	28	20	30

609.	Basti	Basti	Uttar Pradesh	82	43	12	26	47	24
610.	Bulandshahr	Bulandshahr	Uttar Pradesh	77	49	48	28	23	24
611.	Chitrakoot	Chitrakoot	Uttar Pradesh	80	54	36	25	10	12
612.	Deoria	Deoria	Uttar Pradesh	83	46	12	26	28	48
613.	Etah	Etah	Uttar Pradesh	78	39	0	27	33	0
614.	Etawah	Etawah	Uttar Pradesh	78	59	58	26	47	18
615.	Faizabad	Faizabad	Uttar Pradesh	81	49	48	26	32	24
616.	Fatehpur	Fatehpur	Uttar Pradesh	80	48	0	25	55	48
617.	NCMRWF	Gautam Buddha Nagar	Uttar Pradesh	77	21	12	28	37	18
618.	DPS Indirapuram	Ghaziabad	Uttar Pradesh	77	22	30	28	38	25
619.	Gonda	Gonda	Uttar Pradesh	81	56	24	26	7	37
620.	Gorakhpur	Gorakhpur	Uttar Pradesh	83	25	48	26	46	12
621.	Bharari	Jhansi	Uttar Pradesh	78	24	0	25	31	48
622.	Jhansi	Jhansi	Uttar Pradesh	78	34	12	25	25	48
623.	Juanpur	Juanpur	Uttar Pradesh	82	40	48	25	43	12
624.	Kannauj	Kannauj	Uttar Pradesh	79	55	12	27	1	48
625.	Kanpur	Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh	80	22	0	26	25	0
626.	Kanpur Dehat	Kanpur Dehat	Uttar Pradesh	79	58	3	26	20	38

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
627.	Akbarpur	Kanpur Dehat	Uttar Pradesh	82	34	12	26	25	48
628.	Kokhraj	Kaushambi	Uttar Pradesh	81	17	0	25	20	0
629.	Khusinagar	Khusinagar	Uttar Pradesh	83	56	0	26	50	0
630.	Paliakalan	Lakhimpuri-Kheri	Uttar Pradesh	80	35	0	28	24	0
631.	Lalitpur	Lalitpur	Uttar Pradesh	78	24	0	24	40	48
632.	Lucknow	Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh	80	55	0	26	52	0
633.	Hathras	Mahamaya Nagar	Uttar Pradesh	77	58	48	27	34	48
634.	Mahoba	Mahoba	Uttar Pradesh	79	30	36	25	10	12
635.	Mahrajganj	Mahrajganj	Uttar Pradesh	83	31	48	27	8	24
636.	Mainpuri	Mainpuri	Uttar Pradesh	79	1	48	27	13	12
637.	Mathura	Mathura	Uttar Pradesh	77	40	0	27	30	0
638.	Mau	Mau	Uttar Pradesh	83	33	36	25	55	12
639.	Meerut	Meerut	Uttar Pradesh	77	45	0	29	1	12
640.	Pipradah	Mirzapur	Uttar Pradesh	82	35	0	25	10	12
641.	Pilibhit	Pilibhit	Uttar Pradesh	79	48	0	28	39	0
642.	Fursatganj	Raibareli	Uttar Pradesh	81	22	37	26	15	1
643.	Rampur	Rampur	Uttar Pradesh	79	1	48	28	49	12

644.	Khalilabad	Sant Kabir Nagar	Uttar Pradesh	83	6	0	26	46	48
645.	Bhadohi	Sant Ravi Das Nagar	Uttar Pradesh	82	16	12	25	12	36
646.	Bhinga	Shrawasti	Uttar Pradesh	81	54	26	27	42	20
647.	Sidharth Nagar	Sidharth Nagar	Uttar Pradesh	83	4	12	27	16	12
648.	Sultanpur	Sultanpur	Uttar Pradesh	82	0	0	26	15	0
649.	Unnao	Unnao	Uttar Pradesh	80	28	48	26	34	12
650.	Varanasi	Varanasi	Uttar Pradesh	83	0	0	25	17	0
651.	Matela	Almora	Uttarakhand	79	37	12	29	37	12
652.	Kapkote	Bageshwar	Uttarakhand	79	54	0	29	56	0
653.	Chamoli	Chamoli	Uttarakhand	79	19	0	30	24	0
654.	Joshimath	Chamoli	Uttarakhand	79	34	0	30	33	0
655.	Champawat	Champawat	Uttarakhand	80	5	24	29	20	24
656.	Dehradun	Dehradun	Uttarakhand	78	3	0	30	19	12
657.	Jollygrant	Dehradun	Uttarakhand	78	10	48	30	11	24
658.	Massouri	Dehradun	Uttarakhand	78	3	0	30	28	48
659.	Dhanauri	Haridwar	Uttarakhand	77	58	12	29	55	48
660.	Mukteshwar	Nainital	Uttarakhand	79	39	0	29	28	0
661.	Nainital	Nainital	Uttarakhand	79	27	36	29	21	36

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
662.	Pantnagar	Pantnagar	Uttarakhand	79	28	48	29	1	12
663.	Bharsar	Pauri Gharwal	Uttarakhand	79	0	0	30	3	0
664.	Pithoragarh	Pithoragarh	Uttarakhand	80	13	48	29	34	12
665.	Roorkee	Roorkee	Uttarakhand	77	55	12	29	50	24
666.	Rudra-Prayag	Rudra-Prayag	Uttarakhand	78	58	0	30	19	0
667.	Rani-Chawri	Tehri-Garhwal	Uttarakhand	78	31	0	30	12	0
668.	Rudrapur	Udhamsingh Nagar	Uttarakhand	79	24	0	28	58	48
669.	Purola	Uttarkashi	Uttarakhand	78	0	0	30	51	36
670.	Uttarkashi	Uttarkashi	Uttarakhand	79	27	0	30	24	0
671.	Bankura	Bankura	West Bengal	87	2	50	23	14	42
672.	Suri	Bhirkhum	West Bengal	87	31	22	23	54	43
673.	Burdwan	Burdwan	West Bengal	87	52	47	23	12	52
674.	Pundibari-Agro	Cooch Behar	West Bengal	89	23	13	26	19	0
675.	Darjeeling	Darjeeling	West Bengal	88	16	0	27	3	0
676.	Kalimpong-Agro	Darjeeling	West Bengal	88	27	36	27	4	12
677.	Tamluk	East Midnapur	West Bengal	87	55	20	22	16	43
678.	Chinsura	Hooghly	West Bengal	88	26	9	22	53	56

679.	Uluberia	Howrah	West Bengal	88	5	40	22	28	9
680.	Hasimara	Jalpaiguri	West Bengal	89	22	0	26	44	24
681.	Jalpaiguri	Jalpaiguri	West Bengal	88	43	58	26	31	2
682.	Khejuri	Jhargram	West Bengal	87	57	0	21	52	0
683.	Kolkata	Kolkata	West Bengal	88	27	0	22	40	0
684.	Berhampore	Murshidabad	West Bengal	88	15	56	24	5	31
685.	Kalyani-Agro	Nadia	West Bengal	88	29	47	22	58	7
686.	Krishnagar	Nadia	West Bengal	88	29	11	23	24	31
687.	Raiganj	North Dinajpur	West Bengal	88	8	12	25	37	25
688.	Purulia	Purulia	West Bengal	86	25	0	23	19	0
689.	Baruipur-Agro	S.24 Parganas	West Bengal	88	26	9	22	22	30
690.	Basirhat	S.24 Parganas	West Bengal	88	52	21	22	39	45
691.	Canning	S.24 Parganas	West Bengal	88	40	0	22	15	36
692.	Kakdwip	S.24 Parganas	West Bengal	88	11	0	21	52	0
693.	Nimpith	S.24 Parganas	West Bengal	88	27	0	22	10	0
694.	Raidighi	S.24 Parganas	West Bengal	88	21	0	21	30	0
695.	Sagar Island	S.24 Parganas	West Bengal	88	3	0	21	45	0
696.	Majhian-Agro	South Dinajpur	West Bengal	88	45	54	25	18	46
697.	Kharagpur-Agro	Westmidnapur	West Bengal	87	18	55	22	18	54

Environment clearances for power projects of Karnataka

2840. DR. VIJAY MALLYA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) the outcome of the report of High Level Working Group submitted to the Ministry on 15 April, 2013 with regard to according environmental clearance for the proposed Gundia Hydro-electric Project of Karnataka;
- (b) the status of the pending proposal for according environmental clearance for the proposed Edlapur Thermal Power Station of Karnataka; and
- (c) by when Government would approve these proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) The Ministry has constituted a High Level Working Group (HLWG) under the Chairmanship of Dr. K. Kasturirangan, Member, Planning Commission for taking a view on the way forward to implement the Western Ghats Ecology Expert Panel Report. The HLWG has submitted its report to MoEF and the same has been accepted by MOEF. The HLWG has not proposed a complete ban on the construction of hydropower projects in the ecologically sensitive areas (ESA). However, it has recommended to balance the needs of energy with environment, which must be adhered to for implementing developmental projects in the area. As proposed Gundia hydropower project is located in the ESA, its environmental clearance needs to be considered within the parameters & recommendations of Dr. K. Kasturirangan report. In view of this, the Karnataka Power Corporation Limited has been requested by the Ministry to conduct necessary study and submit a report taking into account the recommendations of Dr. K. Kasturirangan report.

(b) and (c) The Edlapur Thermal Power Plant was considered and appraised under the provisions of the EIA Notification, 2006 by the Reconstituted Expert Appraisal Committee (EAC) for Thermal Power & Coal Mining Projects in its various meetings. The EAC sought additional information from the Karnataka Power Corporation Limited. The proposals are processed for environment clearance as per the provisions under the Environment Impact Assessment Notification 2006.

Environment at the ship breaking yard in Alang Port

2841. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether environment at the ship breaking yard in Alang Port in Gujarat had

become very bad, that has been resulting in deaths of workers of ship breaking industry and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the status of action plan to address the above issue; and

(c) whether Government has put in place some agency to oversee and address the above issue and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) As per the information provided by the Gujarat Pollution Control Board there is no report of any environmental deterioration and related death of the workers of ship breaking industry due to ship recycling at ship breaking yard in Alang port in Gujarat.

(b) and (c) Gujarat Maritime Board has informed that they have established a training institute at Alang and are in constant process of creating better environment for workforce by way of sound and healthy environment management.

New Tiger Reserve in Tamil Nadu

2842.DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has declared any new Tiger Reserves in the State of Tamil Nadu, besides the already existing one;

(b) if so, the details of the sites in Tamil Nadu which have been declared as Tiger Reserve since 2012; and

(c) if no site has been declared as Tiger Reserve since 2012, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (c) The State Government of Tamil Nadu has declared the Sathyamangalam Wildlife Sanctuary as a Tiger Reserve in 2013-14. As of now, there are four tiger reserves in the said State, viz. Anamalai, Kalakad Mundanthurai, Mudumalai and Sathyamangalam. The State Government has been advised to send a proposal for declaring the Srivilliputhur Grizzled Giant Squirrel/Megamalai Wildlife Sanctuaries, including portions of Varushanadu Valley as a tiger reserve.

Forest land allocation for agricultural purpose

†2843. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has now received request for allocation of forest land for the agricultural purpose, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the details of provisions under different forest laws for such transfer of forest land; and
- (c) whether any action has been taken by Government on the requests received 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) No specific request for allocation of forest land for the agricultural purpose has been received by the Central Government under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980. However, in the past the Central Government received the proposal for de-reservation of forest land for the purpose of regularization of encroachment including encroachment done for the purpose of agriculture. The Central Government has accorded approval under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for regularization of encroachment over 3,68,432 ha forest area including the land under cultivation in various States/UT of the country. Prior approval of the Central Government under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 is mandatory for use of forest land for non-forestry purposes. Further, in accordance with the order dated 13.11.-2000 passed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, prior approval from the Apex Court is also required for regularization of encroachment in forest areas.

Protection of natural habitats and wild life in Dudhwa National Park

2844.DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Dudhwa National Park has a vast number of certain infrequent and endangered species like Bangal Tiger, Jackal, Leopard, Fishing Cat and Great Indian Deer and if so, the details thereof; and
- (b) the steps taken by Government to protect the natural habitats and wild life in the Dudhwa National Park?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) The Dudhwa Tiger Reserve has a rich faunal assemblage, and details of some species found in the said reserve which are included in Schedule I of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 are given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) Under the ongoing Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Project Tiger, funding assistance is provided to the tiger reserve which, *inter-alia*, includes support for antipoaching measures, protection, habitat improvement, infrastructural development, research, staff welfare and eco-development.

Statement

List of some faunal species found in Dudhwa Tiger Reserve which are included in the Schedule I of Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972

Sl. No.	Name of Species	Sl. No.	Name of Species
1.	Fishing Cat	8.	Sloth Bear
2.	Gangetic Dolphin	9.	Swamp Deer
3.	Hispid Hare	10.	Tiger
4.	Indian Elephant	11.	Crocodile
5.	Leopard	12.	Gharial
6.	Pangolin	13.	Bengal Florican
7.	Rhinoceros	14.	Vultures

Death of one-horned rhinos in Kaziranga

2845.SHRI AJAY SANCHETI:

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

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

(a) the number of one-horned rhinos were killed by miscreants/poachers in Kaziranga National Park, Assam;

(b) whether enough security measures were taken to protect rhinos and other wildlife species inside the protected areas of the National Park;

(c) the steps that have been taken to protect the wildlife of the park and stop the killing of rhinos; and

(d) whether enquiry has been ordered into the killings of wildlife so far and the recommendations, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) As informed by the State, details of rhinos killed by poachers in the Kaziranga Tiger Reserve, Assam during last three years and the current year, are given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) Yes Sir. Under the ongoing Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Project Tiger, central assistance is provided to the State of Assam for Kaziranga, which, *inter-alia*, includes support for protection infrastructure, 24x7 e-surveillance and deployment of local workforce. Further, action has been taken for deploying a 'Rhino Protection Force' with 100% central assistance, besides constituting a 'Rhino Task Force' for strengthening rhino conservation. In addition, the State has also taken a number of steps to strengthen rhino protection which, *inter-alia*, include: recruitment/deployment of Assam Forests Protection Force equipped with arms, enhancing punishment for offenders through an amendment to the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 (Assam Amendment, 2009), empowering the forest staff to use fire arms while providing immunity from prosecution without prior sanction, sharing of intelligence inputs through State/District level Coordination Committees and constituting an 'Anti Rhino Poaching Task Force' headed by an Additional Director General of Police.

(d) The day to day prosecution/investigation is done by the field level authorities of the State. As many as seven rhino poaching cases have been transferred to the CBI for investigation.

Statement

*Details of rhinos killed by poachers in the Kaziranga Tiger Reserve,
Assam during last three years and the current year*

Name of Tiger Reserve	2011	2012	2013	2014 (15.12.2014)
Kaziranga National Park	3	11	27	26

Merger of State Pollution Control Board to NEMA

2846.SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the TSR Subramanian Committee in its report has proposes that State pollution control boards be merged into State level equivalents of the National Environment Management Authority, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that the said TSR Subramanian Committee has recommended that project approvals should be granted not by the Ministry but by a new National Environment Management Authority and that they be made accountable to Government, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) Yes, Sir. The Committee in its report at Para 8.5 mentioned that the pollution control boards should be subsumed under NEMA and SEMA as the case may be in order to avoid duplication of authorities; the employees will be suitably absorbed. Since the new authorities, will function under the respective governments, the roles of the State Governments are preserved. It is suggested that ideally all the laws relating to environment should be integrated -- the sooner the better. In the first instance Water Act and Air Act and all the subordinate legislations under them can and should be harmonized.

(b) No, Sir. The NEMA will process applications for approval required under laws of category 'A' cases, based on prescribed parameters and present them with their recommendations to the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change for final decision. The approval will be granted by the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change.

Environmental clearance for Hubli-Ankola new railway line project

2847.DR. VIJAY MALLYA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the present status for pending clearance of Hubli-Ankola new railway line project of Karnataka;

(b) the recommendations of Central Empowered Committee (CEC), which has

visited the site last year from 16th to 20th December to study the alignment of Hubli-Ankola railway line; and

(c) whether the State Government of Karnataka has fulfilled all requirements in resolving the legal impediments in this regard; and if so, by when it would be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (c) Railway line project do not require environmental clearance under the Environment Impact Assessment Notification, 2006.

Judicial review of NEMA by NGT

2848.SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the TSR Subramanian Committee has recommended greater use of technology for monitoring compliance, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that the said committee has also suggested that the National Green Tribunal to do a judicial review of National Environment Management Authority and State Environment Management Authority, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) Yes, Sir. The Committee has recommended that the present monitoring processes, exclusively based on physical inspection should be strengthened by induction of technology, measuring instruments incorporating latest improvements; the standard setting and verification systems need to be tightened, to ensure all violators are identified.

(b) Yes, Sir. The Committee in its Report recommended creation of a new 'Umbrella' law - Environmental Laws (Management) Act (ELMA) to enable creation of the institutions namely National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) at the Central level and State Environment Management Authority (SEMA) at the State level as full time processing/clearance/monitoring agencies. Appeals against any decision of the Government on recommendations by NEMA, or on decisions of SEMA, an appeal is provided to a Board constituted by the Government of India presided over by a retired judge of any High Court with 2 senior officers of the rank of Additional Secretary to the Government of India or above having knowledge of subjects involved. The Board will be required to dispose of the appeal within three months after it is lodged and will have

all powers of a first appellate forum including power to reject the appeal summarily and to impose heavy cost against appellants pursuing frivolous matters. ELMA provides that a decision of the Appellate Boards will be subject to judicial review by the National Green Tribunal.

Initiatives to protect the water species

2849.SHRI PANKAJ BORA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Government initiatives to protect the water species in the country; and

(b) the progress made by Government during the last five years in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) had been earlier implementing separate programmes namely, National Lake Conservation Plan (NLCP) and National Wetland Conservation Programme (NWCP) for conservation of identified lakes and wetlands in the country. Under these Centrally Sponsored Schemes, financial assistance was provided to different States/UTs for conservation and management of identified lakes and wetlands in the country. To avoid overlap and promote better synergies, NLCP has been merged with the scheme of NWCP, into one integrated scheme of National Plan for Conservation of Aquatic Eco-systems (NPCA) in February, 2013. Different conservation activities under the scheme would, amongst other things, also help in protection of water species. During last five years, an amount of ₹317.82 crore was released for implementation of these schemes.

This Ministry has also been supplementing efforts of the State Governments in abatement of pollution in identified stretches of various rivers under the National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) and National Ganga River Basin Authority (NGRBA) programmes for implementation of projects on a cost sharing basis between the Central and State Governments. Pollution abatement works taken up under these programmes would, amongst other things, also help in protection of water species in the stretches of rivers covered.

Under the aegis of NGRBA, one of the endangered species 'Gangetic Dolphins' has been declared as the National Aquatic Animal in the year 2009 under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972. Aquatic Protected Areas has been created under the provision of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 for the protection of aquatic species.

In addition to the above, the Ministry provided financial assistance to State/UT Governments for conservation and protection of wildlife including marine species and its habitats under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of 'Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats' (IDWH) Further, 17 species including marine species viz, Dolphins, Marine turtles, Dugong have been identified for financial assistance under the component 'Recovery Programme for saving critically endangered species' under CSS-IDWH.

General environmental approval in Maoist affected areas

2850.SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has extended general approval under the Forest Conservation Act of 1980 for diversion of forest lands to construct all categories of public roads, except those falling in the protected areas affected by Maoists and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government has approved the laying of underground optical fibre cables, telephone lines, etc. and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change vide letter dated 4th July 2014 extended the general approval under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for diversion of upto 5 hectares of forest land for construction of all categories of public roads by Government Departments in 117 LWE affected districts to projects involving diversion of forest land, not located within the protected areas, for construction of two lane public roads by Government Departments in these 117 left wing extremism (LWE) affected districts irrespective of the area of forest land involved in such projects.

(b) Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change vide letter dated 16th October 2000 accorded general approval under Section-2 of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for underground laying of optical fiber cables, telephone lines and drinking water supply pipelines along the roads within existing right of way not falling in National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries, without felling of trees, where the maximum size of the trench is not more than 2.00 meter depth and 1.00 meter width. The said general approval has been extended from time to time and is still in force.

Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change *vide* letter dated 7th November, 2014 extended the said general approval to underground laying of CNG/PNG pipelines along the roads within existing right of way not falling in National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries, without felling of trees, where the maximum size of the trench is not more than 2.00 meter depth and 1.00 meter width.

Protection of World Heritage Sites related to forest

2851. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) assessment World Heritage Sites Western Ghats, Manas Wild Life Sanctuary, Kaziranga National Park and Sundarbans are facing significant conservation concern and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the efforts being made to protect these World Heritage Sites in a better and effective way?

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 National Park, Kaziranga National Park or 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) Most of these sites are either Protected Areas notified under the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 or are forests notified under the Indian Forest Act, 1927 or relevant State Forests Acts. Notifying them as such grants them various suitable levels of legal protection.

The protection and management of forests and wildlife is the responsibility of the concerned State Governments. The Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 and the relevant Forest Acts grant legal powers to the authorities in States/Union Territories for their protection.

The State Governments manage the Protected Areas and the forests including these sites in accordance with site specific management plans or working plans, as applicable, depending upon whether they are notified under the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 or the Forest Acts. The Central Government provides assistance to the States/Union Territory Governments under Centrally Sponsored Schemes, viz. “Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats”, “Project Elephant” “Project Tiger” and “Intensification of Forest Management” for taking up activities related to conservation and protection of the wildlife therein and the forests.

Protection of eco-systems in Sundarban

2852.SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to a study by Jadavpur University’s School of Oceanographic Studies and IIT Roorkee the present flow of fresh water in Sundarban is insufficient to maintain its unique ecosystem; and

(b) if so, the details of reaction of Government and the immediate plans of Government to sustain the eco-system of Sundarban?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) The State has informed that it is not in possession of any such report/study.

(b) The steps being taken by the State as part of initiatives for the Sundarban Biosphere Reserve to maintain its ecosystem are as below:

- (i) Large scale plantation in the accreted mud flats.
- (ii) Formation of Joint Forest Management Committees and trust building activities among villagers.
- (iii) Creating alternative livelihood options for fringe dwellers towards reducing biotic pressure on mangrove forests.
- (iv) Creating awareness among fringe dwellers about the importance of mangroves for their survival.
- (v) Intensive patrolling and creation of protection camps.

- (vi) Mangrove monitoring by using the GIS.
- (vii) Monitoring of tiger using camera traps as per the protocol of National Tiger Conservation Authority.

Further, under the ongoing Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Project Tiger, central assistance is provided to the Sundarban Tiger Reserve for tiger conservation, which, *inter-alia*, includes support for habitat management. The said tiger reserve forms part of the Sundarban landscape.

Road projects of Uttarakhand pending for environment clearance

†2853. SHRIMATI MANORAMA D. SHARAMA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that a number of road projects under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana in Uttarakhand are lying pending owing to objections raised by the Department of Forests;
- (b) if so, the details of such road projects, district-wise and the reasons for not granting approval to them; and
- (c) by when approval for construction of the pending roads will be granted along with the full details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (c) As on 15th December, 2014, total 72 proposals seeking prior approval of Central Government under the Forest (Conservation) Act., 1980 for diversion of forest land required for construction of road projects under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana in Uttarakhand are at various stages of processing in Uttarakhand Forest Department and the Regional Office, North Central Zone, Dehradun of the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change. District-wise details of the same are given in Statement (*See below*).

Approval under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for diversion of forest land required for construction of the said projects will be accorded expeditiously, provided on receipt of requisite details/information from the concerned user agencies.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

District-wise details of proposals seeking prior approval of Central Government under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for diversion of forest land required for construction of road projects under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana in Uttarakhand at various stages of processing in Uttarakhand Forest Department and the Regional Office, North Central Zone, Dehradun of the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change (as on 15.12.2014)

Sl. No.	District	Stage-I FC accorded by Regional Office of the MoEFCC. Report on compliance to conditions stipulated in the Stage-I FC awaited	Essential details sought by the Regional Office of the MoEFCC from the Govt. of Uttarakhand before considering the proposals for grant of Stage-I FC	Proposals under examination in Regional Office of the MoEFCC	Essential details sought by the Uttarakhand Forest Department before forwarding the proposal to Regional Office of the MoEFCC	Total (number of proposals)
1.	Tehri	4	4	1	-	9
2.	Dehradun	2	-	1	-	3
3.	Rudraprayag	2	-	-	1	3
4.	Pithoragarh	3	-	4	7	14
5.	Champawat	-	-	3	-	3
6.	Chamoli	-	2	-	1	3
7.	Pauri	-	1	3	1	5
8.	Almora	3	5	4	1	13
9.	Nainital	2	-	-	2	4
10.	Haridwar	-	-	-	-	-
11.	Udhamsingh Nagar	-	-	-	-	-
12.	Bageshwar	6	-	-	1	7
13.	Uttarkashi	4	2	-	2	8
TOTAL		26	14	16	16	72

Legal protection for elephants reserves

2854.SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether several eminent environmentalists have expressed concern on the poaching and accidental deaths of elephants and have sought legal protection for their reserves and corridors across the country and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the number of elephants killed during the past two years across the country with reasons therefor; and
- (c) to what extent the setting up of elephants reserves and corridors will protect elephants from killing?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) Yes Sir. Shri Shakti Prasad Nayak has filed Writ Petition (Civil) No. 107 of 2013 in Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, seeking issue of directions to the Government for taking appropriate steps to prevent death of elephants due to train accidents.

(b) Details of elephants mortality due to electrocution, poaching, poisoning and train accidents during the last two years across the country is as under.

	Electrocution	Poaching	Poisoning	Train Accidents	Total
2012-13	62	7	6	16	91
2013-14	24	24	2	13	63
TOTAL	86	31	8	29	154

(c) Elephant Reserves and Corridors facilitate (i) protection and improvement of elephant habitats and (ii) facilitate movement of elephants within their range. However, these do not provide legal protection to elephants.

Recommendations of GEAC relating to field trials 15 GM crops

2855.SHRI SALIM ANSARI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is fact that Government has over-ruled the recommendations of Genetic Engineering Appraisal Committee (GEAC) and put a halt to the field trials of 15 GM crops including brinjal and rice and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government is aware that the global seed giant-Monsanto is luring Parliamentarians to foreign trips as reported in an English daily newspaper on 22 August, 2014; and

(c) if so, the action Government has taken or proposed to take against Monsanto for taking Parliamentarians to foreign countries on the pretext of study tours and seek their knowledge of agriculture technology?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) No, Sir. Government has not over-ruled the recommendations of the Genetic Engineering Appraisal Committee (GEAC). The GEAC has recently approved twelve GM crops for experimental field trials for the purpose of generating biosafety data including brinjal and rice subject to submission of NOC from the concerned State Governments. Currently six confined trials are going on after getting NOC from the State Governments of Maharashtra, Punjab, Gujarat and Delhi for three GM Crops namely; cotton, maize and mustard. All field trials are subjected to stringent norms such as (i) maintaining a crop specific isolation distance from the periphery of the experimental site; (ii) biological barrier; (iii) submission of a validated event specific test protocol; and (iv) post -harvest restrictions.

(b) and (c) This Ministry has no information on whether M/s Monsanto is luring Parliamentarians to foreign countries on the pretext of study tours.

Proposals from States for control of pollution

†2856. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of schemes launched in States by Central Government for elimination and control of pollution;

(b) whether State Governments have forwarded the proposals under such schemes to Central Government; and

(c) if so, the details of scheme under consideration and by when final decision would be taken in this regard?

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 is implementing a number of

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

schemes for prevention and control of pollution after receiving sound proposals from the State Governments. Some of such on-going Centrally Sponsored/Central Sector Schemes under which financial assistance is provided to the State implementing agencies are as follows:

- (i) National River Conservation Programme
- (ii) National Ganga River Basin Authority
- (iii) National Lake Conservation Plan
- (iv) National Plan for Conservation of Aquatic Eco-systems
- (v) Common Effluent Treatment Plants

The proposals are forwarded by the State Governments to the concerned divisions of the Ministry handling aforesaid scheme/schemes. The financial assistance is provided after thorough examination of proposals from technical, financial angles including deliverables and outcomes.

Impact of industrialisation on climate change

†2857. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that we are facing the bad effects of growing industrialisation in form of pollution and global warming;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that the storms, cyclones, floods and Tsunami etc. are the results of environmental disorder, if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government proposes to take any revolutionary steps to create human friendly environment; and
- (d) 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) As per the fifth Assessment report (AR5) of Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) published in 2014, warming of the climate system is unequivocal. Recent anthropogenic emissions of greenhouse gases are the highest in history. Total annual anthropogenic GHG emissions have increased by about 10 Giga tonnes carbon dioxide equivalent

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(GtCO₂-eq) between 2000 and 2010. This increase came directly from the energy (47%), industry (30%), transport (11%) and building (3%) sectors. The atmosphere and ocean have warmed, the amounts of snow and ice have diminished, and sea level has risen. All these have widespread impacts on human and natural systems on all continents and across the oceans.

(b) India is vulnerable, in varying degrees, to a large number of hazards. More than 58.6 per cent of the landmass is prone to earthquakes of moderate to very high intensity; over 40 million hectares (12%) of its land is prone to floods and river erosion; close to 5,700 km, India's 7,516 km, long coastline is prone to cyclones and tsunamis; 68% of its cultivable area is vulnerable to droughts; and, its hilly areas are at risk from landslides and avalanches. Moreover, India is also vulnerable to chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear (CBRN) emergencies and other man-made hazards. Disaster risks in India are further compounded by increasing vulnerabilities associated with changing demographics and socio-economic conditions, unregulated urbanization, development within high-risk zones, environmental degradation, climate change, other developmental constraints, epidemics and pandemics.

(c) and (d) Government is implementing the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) to meet the challenges of climate change. NAPCC outlines eight missions in specific areas of renewable energy, energy efficiency, sustainable habitat, water, sustaining the Himalayan ecosystems, forestry, agriculture and strengthening the scientific knowledge on climate change. All State Governments are also preparing State Action Plan on Climate Change to address the State specific priorities.

National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) has formulated various hazard specific guidelines for protection of life and property during natural as well as manmade disasters. Earth System Science Organization-India Meteorological Department (ESSO-IMD) and Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services (ESSO-INCOIS) are responsible for monitoring, detection and forecast of severe weather phenomenon and Central Water Commission is for issuing flood warning in respect of 43 rivers of India.

Small cave for tigers in Indore Zoo

†2858. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of animals died in the zoos all over the country and particularly the one located at Indore during the last three years and what were the reasons therefor;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) the number of deaths for which the zoo staff were found responsible;
- (c) whether it is a fact that the cage made for the tigress in Indore Zoo was too small to accommodate her along with her cubs;
- (d) if so, the steps being taken by Government to enlarge the size of this cage; and
- (e) whether Government would also gather information as to whether the environment at zoos all over the country is congenial for the animals or not?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) The details of animals died in the zoos all over the country and Indore Zoo during last three years are given below:-

Sl. No.	Year	No. of animals died in zoos all over the country	No. of animals died in Kamla Nehru Prani Sangrahalay-Zoo, Indore
1.	2011-2012	2633	14
2.	2012-2013	1776	17
3.	2013-2014	2515	23
GRAND TOTAL		6908	54

The major reasons of death are old age, shock, pneumonia, Tuberculosis, etc.

- (b) Nil.
- (c) No.
- (d) Does not arise.
- (e) The environment at zoos all over the country for animals is congenial to them.

Impact of Aceclofenae on vulture population

2859.DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the painkiller 'Aceclofenae', administered to cattle has shown detrimental effect on vulture population;

(b) if so, whether Government proposes to ban the unsafe drug and safety testing of other potentially toxic drugs in order to create a safe natural environment for vultures in the country, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the fresh steps taken by Government for protection of fast declining the last few species of vultures in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) Although the veterinary drug Aceclofenae bears a close structural and pharmacological resemblance to Diclofenac, there are no reports available in the Ministry indicating specific studies conducted on the detrimental effect of drug Aceclofenae on Vultures. In view of this, presently, no decision has been taken to ban Aceclofenae in the country.

(c) The following are the important steps taken by Government for protection of Vultures in the country:

- (i) Protection status of White backed, Long Billed and Slender Billed Vultures has been upgraded from Schedule IV to Schedule I of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972.
- (ii) Two workshops were organized in New Delhi in September 2000 and April, 2004 to work out a comprehensive strategy for conservation of vultures in consultation with scientists.
- (iii) Bombay Natural History Society in collaboration with the Haryana State Forest Department has taken up a project on conservation of vultures. A 'Vulture Captive Care facility' has been established at Panchkula.
- (iv) The Ministry of Health has been requested to replace the use of the drug Diclofenac with suitable alternative drugs.
- (v) The Drug Controller General of India (DCGI) on May 6, 2006 has issued order for withdrawal of licenses for manufacturing Diclofenac for veterinary purposes.
- (vi) The State Governments have been requested to set up vulture care centres for the conservation of three species of vultures.
- (vii) Government of India has formulated a National Action Plan (2006) on Vulture Conservation. The Action Plan provides for strategies, actions for

containing the decline of vulture population through *ex-situ*, *in-situ* vulture conservation.

- (viii) Department of forests of all States/UTs has been requested to constitute a Monitoring committee for vulture conservation with a view to implement the Action Plan, 2006 and for recovery of existing vulture sites.
- (ix) Captive breeding centres at Zoos at Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Junagarh and Hyderabad have also been set up through Central Zoo Authority.
- (x) Ministry has also taken initiatives to strengthen the mass education and awareness for vulture conservation.

**Steps taken under Swachh Bharat Abhiyan mission
to keep environment clean**

†2860. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any initiative or any steps have been taken under Swachh Bharat Abhiyan mission to keep environment clean and tidy; and
- (b) 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) Yes, Sir. Cleanliness Oath (Swachhata Shapath) was administered to the employees of this Ministry. A special cleaning drive for cleaning up of office space and organizing files/records in a neat manner was observed during the period 25 September, 2014 to 2 October, 2014 and necessary instructions were issued to all employees of this Ministry. A special drive for recording/weeding of files/records during Swachh Bharat Abhiyan was also taken up in the Ministry. As a result of this drive around 1400 V files/records have been weeded out. Some more records have been identified which would be weeded out in future.

Conservation of tigers and Asiatic Lions

2861. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) the expense incurred for tigers every year under the Tiger project, the details of schemes under the Tiger project;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether Government is considering steps to conserve the rare Asiatic Lions availability only in Gir, Gujarat, if so, the steps being considered to give more importance to the rare Asiatic Lions than tigers;

(c) the budget allocation for the welfare of Asiatic Lions in Gir during the last three years; and

(d) whether Government has a proposal to make Asiatic Lion as the National Animal instead of Tiger and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) Under the ongoing Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Project Tiger, funding support is provided to the tiger States based on their Annual Plan of Operation and availability of funds. The funds released to tiger States during the last three years and the current year are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) and (c) Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of 'Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats', central assistance is provided to the State for conservation of lion, and the details of fund released during the last three years are given in Statement-II (*See below*). In addition, funding support is also provided for lion conservation under the 13th Finance Commission. The details of fund released during the last three years are given in Statement-III (*See below*).

(d) There is no such proposal.

Statement-I

*Funds released to tiger States during the last three years and the current year;
under the ongoing Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Project Tiger*

		(₹ in lakhs)			
Sl. No.	States	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (As on 10.12.2014)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	154.4060	404.8904	211.7804	184.14100
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	236.7857	420.0872	757.1705	527.01600
3.	Assam	947.5088	373.894	808.9665	381.17000

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Bihar	172.1930	311.064	285.0898	296.56200
5.	Chhattisgarh	702.7260	532.4632	583.056	575.97500
6.	Jharkhand	156.3465	107.44023	251.168	199.08000
7.	Karnataka	1830.6500	933.5311	2016.0318	1565.77260
8.	Kerala	429.7700	514.835	489.296	499.18000
9.	Madhya Pradesh	5352.710	5772.3638	4815.734	4335.11820
10.	Maharashtra	3622.3420	848.4083	3453.3483	3086.32910
11.	Mizoram	225.2880	468.31	233.68	77.8900
12.	Odisha	555.0761	163.756	786.9	707.38850
13.	Rajasthan	67.210	4090.567	512.848	627.19200
14.	Tamil Nadu	605.9640	445.983	763.255	864.3160
15.	Uttarakhand	399.7600	160.69	384.045	365.9780
16.	Uttar Pradesh	446.1258	334.055	525.876	451.8070
17.	West Bengal	157.6600	404.916	348.516	596.88250
18.	Goa	0.00	0.00	2.05	0.00
19.	Telangana	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL		16,062.522	16,287.25423	17,228.81133	15,341.79790

Statement-II

Details of fund released under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of 'Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats', to the State of Gujarat for conservation of lion during the last three years

Year	Amount Released (₹ in Lakhs)
2011-2012	675.859
2012-2013	1039.20 (Revalidated unspent balance of previous year)
2013-2014	Nil

Statement-III

Details of fund released under the 13th Finance Commission to the State of Gujarat for conservation of lion during the last three years

Year	Amount Released (₹ in crores)
2011-2012	12.00
2012-2013	12.00
2013-2014	12.00

Population of tigers, lions and elephants

2862.SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) the steps being taken by the Forest Department to increase the population of precious animals like tigers, lions and elephants;
- (b) the population figures of all the three precious animals spread over in different forests in the country;
- (c) the amount that Government plans to spend on these three animals in different forests every year and how does it propose to utilise it;
- (d) the steps that are being taken by Forest Department to protect wild animals; and
- (e) whether Government mull opening up the modern and world class diagnostic facilities for the animal hospitals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (c) The protection and conservation of the wildlife including lions, tiger and elephant is the responsibility of the concerned State Governments. The Central Government provides assistance to the State Governments under Centrally Sponsored Scheme of 'Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats', 'Project Tiger' and 'Project Elephant' for taking activities related to conservation and protection of wildlife and habitats. The assistance is provided in accordance with the Annual Plans of Operations submitted by the States / Union Territories

wherein they list activities in accordance with the Scheme as well as specific requirement. The Central assistance is also subject to availability of funds in the Scheme.

The country level assessment of population of tigers, elephants and lions conducted periodically has shown an increasing trend.

Comparative estimated population of tigers, elephants and lions in the country, as available with the Ministry, is as given below:

Name of the Species	Estimated population	
Tiger	1411 (2006)	1706 (2010)
Elephant	27669-27719 (2007)	29391-30711 (2012)
Lion	359±10 (2005)	411 (2010)

Details of funds released under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes of 'Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats', 'Project Tiger' and 'Project Elephant' for protection of wildlife including lions, tigers and elephants during Twelfth Plan Period are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(d) The Government has taken following steps for protection of wild animals including tigers, elephants and lions in the country:

- (i) Protected Areas, covering important habitats of lions, tigers and elephants have been created in the States under the provisions of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972.
- (ii) Financial and technical assistance is provided to the State Government under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes of 'Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats', 'Project Tiger' and 'Project Elephant' for providing better protection to wild animals including lions, tigers and elephants.
- (iii) The Asiatic lion has been identified for taking up activities under the "Recovery Programs for Saving Critically Endangered Species and Habitats" component of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme "Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats".
- (iv) Highest level of legal protection has been provided to lions, tigers and elephants against hunting and commercial exploitation under the provisions of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 by listing them under Schedule I.

- (v) In addition to provision of stringent punishment for the offenders, the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 also provides for forfeiture of any equipment, vehicle or weapon that is used for committing wildlife offence(s).
- (vi) The Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) has been empowered under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 to apprehend and prosecute wildlife offenders.
- (vii) The Wildlife Crime Control Bureau has been set up to ensure coordination among various officers and State Governments in connection with the enforcement of law for control of poaching and illegal trade in wildlife and its products.
- (e) The Central Govt. does not have any plan for opening up diagnostic facilities for animal hospitals for wild animals. However, the facilities available with Veterinary Departments in the States as well as those with various Universities/ Institutes are utilised by the State Governments whenever the need arises.

Statement*Funds Released under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes*

		(₹ in lakhs)		
Sl. No.	State/UT	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (As on 11.12.2014)
1	2	3	4	5
CSS - Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats				
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	109.50	150.00	0.00
2.	Andhra Pradesh	180.34	0.00	63.31
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	162.38	220.44	0.00
4.	Assam	146.00	138.88	149.11
5.	Bihar	64.69	34.87	85.25
6.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Chhattisgarh	449.57	408.74	482.12
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00
9.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00
10.	Goa	148.12	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5
11.	Gujarat	517.93	537.84	634.94
12.	Haryana	52.00	0.00	14.71
13.	Himachal Pradesh	318.97	475.85	430.35
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	515.96	485.75	506.76
15.	Jharkhand	81.62	97.77	101.00
16.	Karnataka	434.50	351.00	483.78
17.	Kerala	1210.08	505.78	818.49
18.	Madhya Pradesh	467.71	454.35	371.35
19.	Maharashtra	425.88	470.77	402.72
20.	Manipur	73.93	80.80	129.19
21.	Meghalaya	22.08	25.56	44.87
22.	Mizoram	96.39	210.33	105.05
23.	Nagaland	25.86	15.38	85.16
24.	Odisha	368.21	341.74	350.32
25.	Punjab	0.00	0.00	0.00
26.	Rajasthan	478.25	430.88	367.30
27.	Sikkim	177.58	129.28	169.16
28.	Tamil Nadu	258.48	277.79	280.63
29.	Tripura	0.00	0.00	0.00
30.	Uttar Pradesh	319.09	323.53	224.90
31.	Uttarakhand	220.27	326.28	141.12
32.	West Bengal	164.14	184.37	0.00
TOTAL		7489.53	6678.00	6441.57

CSS-Project Elephant

Sl. No.	States	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (as on 21.11.2014)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11.28	0.00	0.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	83.48	0.00

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Assam	250.00	173.00	236.66
4.	Chhattisgarh	60.29	49.62	43.75
5.	Haryana	0.00	0.00	0.00
6.	Jharkhand	59.51	65.66	88.43
7.	Karnataka	240.30	325.41	169.18
8.	Kerala	294.89	195.01	236.72
9.	Maharashtra	20.47	18.68	8.00
10.	Meghalaya	106.88	101.00	95.07
11.	Nagaland	18.75	17.40	14.22
12.	Odisha	210.00	206.00	119.33
13.	Tamil Nadu	250.31	211.00	200.01
14.	Tripura	5.77	9.77	3.91
15.	Uttar Pradesh	14.76	0.00	5.16
16.	Uttarakhand	161.46	115.07	103.91
17.	West Bengal	91.87	97.63	81.15
TOTAL		1796.53	1668.72	1405.50

CSS-Project Tiger

Sl. No.	Name of Tiger Range State	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (as on 3.12.2014)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	404.89	211.78	184.14
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	420.09	757.17	527.02
3.	Assam	373.89	808.97	381.17
4.	Bihar	311.06	285.09	296.56
5.	Chhattisgarh	532.46	583.06	575.98
6.	Karnataka	933.53	2016.03	1565.77
7.	Kerala	514.84	489.30	499.18

1	2	3	4	5
8.	Jharkhand	107.44	251.17	84.04
9.	Madhya Pradesh	5772.36	4815.73	4335.12
10.	Maharashtra	848.41	3453.35	3086.33
11.	Mizoram	468.31	233.68	77.89
12.	Odisha	163.76	786.90	707.39
13.	Rajasthan	4090.57	512.85	418.32
14.	Tamil Nadu	445.98	763.26	864.32
15.	Uttarakhand	160.69	384.05	365.38
16.	Uttar Pradesh	334.06	525.88	451.81
17.	West Bengal	404.92	348.52	456.54
18.	Goa	0.00	2.05	0.00
TOTAL		16287.25	17228.81	14876.96

Reduction in emissions intensity

2863.SHRI A.U. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the present Government agrees with the 2009 pledge by the then Environment and Forests Minister to reduce the emissions intensity of its GDP by 20-25 per cent by 2020;

(b) whether any efforts have been made to reduce carbon emissions from coal and plants, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether the Ministry plans to make use of carbon capture technologies and clean coal to cut emissions, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) As a part of voluntary domestic actions for mitigation, India had stated that it would endeavor to reduce emissions intensity of its Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by 20-25 per cent in comparison with 2005 level by 2020, without reckoning emission from the agriculture sector.

(b) and (c) To improve the efficiency of coal based power generation and to reduce carbon footprint of the power sector following initiatives have been taken by the Government:-

- (i) Increasing the share of renewable energy in the total energy basket; promoting coal based power units on supercritical technology.
- (ii) Doubling the coal cess from ₹ 50 per tonne to ₹ 100 per tonne for funding projects under National Clean Energy Fund.
- (iii) Accelerating energy efficiency measures including deployment of super-efficient appliances.
- (iv) Government has permitted the automatic transfer of coal linkage granted to the old thermal power plants to the new plant of nearest supercritical capacity. Automatic transfer is permissible only when the new plant is set up within the State in which the old plant was located.

Violation of environmental norms by Delhi Gymkhana Clubs

2864. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the National Green Tribunal (NGT) has asked the Delhi Gymkhana Club to pay a penalty for using borewells without permission to avoid its closure; if so, the details thereof; and the reaction of the latter thereto;
- (b) whether Delhi Pollution Control Committee, has inspected Delhi's clubs to see that environmental norms are being followed in letter and spirit; and
- (c) if so, the details of the clubs inspected during the last year and the current year and the action taken by Government against those who have been found violating environmental norms?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (c) As informed by Delhi Pollution Control Committee (DPCC), the National Green Tribunal has imposed a penalty of Rupees Fifteen Lakhs on Delhi Gymkhana Club for using bore wells without permission which has been paid by them to New Delhi Municipal Council.

Five Delhi clubs were inspected during the last year *i.e.* 2013-14. Out of which one club *i.e.* Delhi Gymkhana Club was found violating with the environmental norms.

The show cause notice/Directions were issued by DPCC under Section 33 (A) of Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and 31 (A) of Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981. The remaining 4 Delhi clubs were found complying. The details are given in Statement-I (See below).

Five clubs were inspected during the current year *i.e.* 2014-15. Out of which 2 club *i.e.* Vasant Vihar Club & Anand Niketan Club were found violating with the environmental norms. The show cause notices were issued by DPCC under Section 33 (A) of Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and 31 (A) of Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981. The remaining 3 clubs were found complying. The details are given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

Details of Clubs Inspected and Action Taken in the year 2013-2014 by DPCC

Sl. No.	Name & Address	Date of Inspection	Action Taken/Status
1.	Indian Habitat Centre, Lodhi Road, New Delhi	27.12.2013	Consent Granted.
2.	National Sports Club of India, Main Mathura Road, New Delhi	28.02.2014	Applied for Consent.
3.	Delhi Gymkhana Club, New-Delhi	18.12.2013	show cause notice u/s 33 (A) of Water Act, 1974 and 31 (A) of Air Act, 1981 issued on 17.02.2014. Directions u/s 33 (A) of Water Act, 1974 and 31 (A) of Air Act, 1981 issued on 11.08.2014.
4.	Shalimar Social Club Society, plot no.9, B-Block Community Centre, Club Road, Shalimar Bagh	16.07.2013	Consent Granted.
5.	Club & Sports Centre (I.U.A. Trust (Regd.), Sector- 13, Rohini	05.06.2013	Consent to Establish granted.

Statement-II*Details of Clubs Inspected and Action Taken in the
year 2014-2015 by DPCC*

Sl. No.	Name & Address	Date of Inspection	Action Taken/Status
1.	Civil Service Officers Institute, KG Marg, New Delhi	25.05.2014	Consent Granted.
2.	Chelmsford Club, 1, Raisina Road, New Delhi	12.08.2014	Consent Granted.
3.	Delhi Golf Club, Dr. Zakhir Hussain Road, New Delhi	14.10.2014	Applied for Consent.
4.	Vasant Vihar Club, Vasant Vihar, New Delhi	10.11.2014	Show cause notice u/s 33 (A) of Water Act, 1974 and 31 (A) of Air Act, 1981 issued on 14.11.2014.
5.	Anand Niketan Club, Anand Niketan. New Delhi	10.11.2014	show cause notice u/s 33 (A) of Water Act, 1974 and 31 (A) of Air Act, 1981 issued on 14.11.2014.

Projects cleared during the present Government

2865.SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has cleared projects (environmental clearance) during the tenure of the present Government; and

(b) if so, the details of the projects, State-wise?

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

Yes Sir, Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change has accorded environment clearance to two hundred and forty one projects during the tenure of the present Government. The State-wise details are given in Statement (*See below*).

Statement

*State-wise details of project accorded Environment Clearance
during May to November, 2014*

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	35
2.	Andaman and Nicobar	2
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	-
4.	Assam	4
5.	Bihar	4
6.	Chandigarh	-
7.	Chhattisgarh	5
8.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	-
9.	Daman and Diu	-
10.	Delhi	1
11.	Goa	-
12.	Gujarat	55
13.	Haryana	4
14.	Himachal Pradesh	2
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	-
16.	Jharkhand	8
17.	Karnataka	12
18.	Kerala	1
19.	Madhya Pradesh	18
20.	Maharashtra	22
21.	Manipur	-

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Total
22.	Meghalaya	-
23.	Mizoram	1
24.	Nagaland	-
25.	Lakshadweep	-
26.	Puducherry	-
27.	Odisha	9
28.	Punjab	4
29.	Rajasthan	16
30.	Sikkim	1
31.	Tamil Nadu	11
32.	Telangana	-
33.	Tripura	2
34.	Uttarakhand	-
35.	Uttar Pradesh	14
36.	West Bengal	10
TOTAL		241

Camera trapping method for conducting estimates of tigers

2866. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the tiger population in the country is rapidly dwindling, if so, the details thereof, tiger reserve-wise;

(b) whether Government is using camera trapping method over the pug mark method for conducting estimates of tigers in the country;

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

(d) the efforts taken or being taken by Government to improve wild life habitat so that spill over animals could reclaim the forest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) No Sir. The country level tiger population, estimated once in every four years using the refined methodology, has shown an increasing trend with a population estimate of 1706, lower and upper limits being 1520 and 1909 respectively in the recent all India estimation (2010), as compared to the last country level estimation of 2006, with an estimate of 1411, lower and upper limits being 1165 and 1657 respectively. The State-wise, details of tiger estimation for the year 2006 and 2010 are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) and (c) The country level tiger estimation since 2006 is done using the new, refined methodology, as recommended by the Tiger Task Force, based on spatial occupancy of tigers and sampling such forests using camera traps in a statistical framework, which is not comparable to the earlier total count using pugmarks. Besides, DNA analysis of scat sample is also done to ascertain minimum number of tigers in low tiger density areas.

(d) Section 38V of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 provides for preparing tiger reserve specific 'Tiger Conservation Plan', which *inter alia*, includes measures for habitat improvement / management in and around tiger reserves. Further, the milestone initiatives taken by the Government of India to protect and conserve wild animals including tiger are given in Statement-II.

Statement-I*Details of tiger estimation for the year 2006 and 2010*

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

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

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

Statement-II

Milestone initiatives taken by the Government of India to protect and conserve wild animals including tigers

Legal steps

1. Amendment of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 in 2006 to provide enabling provisions for constituting the National Tiger Conservation Authority and the Tiger and other Endangered Species Crime Control Bureau.
2. Enhancement of punishment for offence in relation to the core area of a tiger reserve or where the offence relate to hunting in the tiger reserves or altering the boundaries of tiger reserves, etc.

Administrative steps

3. Strengthening of antipoaching activities, including special strategy for monsoon patrolling, by providing funding support to tiger reserve States, as proposed by them, for deployment of antipoaching squads involving ex-army personnel or home guards, apart from workforce comprising of local people, in addition to strengthening of communication and wireless facilities.
4. Constitution of the National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA) with effect from the 4th September, 2006, for strengthening tiger conservation by, *inter-alia*, ensuring normative standards in tiger reserve management, preparation of reserve specific tiger conservation plan, laying down annual audit report before Parliament, constituting State level Steering Committees under the Chairmanship of Chief Ministers and establishment of Tiger Conservation Foundation.
5. Constitution of a multidisciplinary Tiger and other Endangered Species Crime Control Bureau (Wildlife Crime Control Bureau) with effect from the 6th June, 2007 to effectively control illegal trade in wildlife.
6. The in-principle approval has been accorded by the National Tiger Conservation Authority for creation of two new tiger reserves, and the sites are: Ratapani (Madhya Pradesh), Sunabeda (Odisha) and Guru Ghasidas (Chhattisgarh). Final approval has been accorded to Kudremukh (Karnataka) and Rajaji (Uttarakhand) for declaring as a tiger reserve. The State Governments have been advised to send proposals for declaring the following areas as tiger reserves: (i) Suhelwa (Uttar Pradesh), (ii) Mhadei Sanctuary (Goa), (iii) Srivilliputhur Grizzled Giant Squirrel/

Megamalai Wildlife Sanctuaries/Varushanadu Valley (Tamil Nadu), (iv) Dibang Wildlife Sanctuary (Arunachal Pradesh) and (v) Cauveri-MM Hills (Karnataka).

7. The revised Project Tiger guidelines have been issued to State Governments for strengthening tiger conservation, which apart from ongoing activities, *inter alia*, include financial support to States for enhanced village relocation or rehabilitation package for people living in core or critical tiger habitats (from ₹ 1 lakh per family to ₹ 10 lakhs per family), rehabilitation or resettlement of communities involved in traditional hunting, mainstreaming livelihood and wildlife concerns in forests outside tiger reserves and fostering corridor conservation through restorative strategy to arrest habitat fragmentation.
8. A scientific methodology for estimating tiger (including co-predators, prey animals and assessment of habitat status) has been evolved and mainstreamed. The findings of this estimation and assessment are bench marks for future tiger conservation strategy.
9. The 18 tiger States have notified the core/critical tiger habitat (38770.30 sq. km.), and the buffer/peripheral area (29906.17 sq.km.) of all the 47 tiger reserves in the country, under section 38V of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, as amended in 2006.

Financial steps

10. Financial and technical help is provided to the State Governments under various Centrally Sponsored Schemes, such as Project Tiger and Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats for enhancing the capacity and infrastructure of the State Governments for providing effective protection to wild animals.

International Cooperation

11. India has a bilateral understanding with Nepal on controlling trans-boundary illegal trade in wildlife and conservation, apart from a protocol on tiger conservation with China.
12. A protocol has been signed in September, 2011 with Bangladesh for conservation of the Royal Bengal Tiger of the Sunderban.
13. A sub-group on tiger and leopard conservation has been constituted for cooperation with the Russian Federation.

14. A Global Tiger Forum of Tiger Range Countries has been created for addressing international issues related to tiger conservation.
15. During the 14th meeting of the Conference of Parties to CITES, which was held from 3rd to 15th June, 2007 at The Hague, India introduced a resolution along with China, Nepal and the Russian Federation, with direction to Parties with operations breeding tigers on a commercial scale, for restricting such captive populations to a level supportive only to conserving wild tigers. The resolution was adopted as a decision with minor amendments. Further, India made an intervention appealing to China to phase out tiger farming and eliminate stockpiles of Asian big cats body parts and derivatives. The importance of continuing the ban on trade of body parts of tigers was emphasized.
16. Based on India's strong intervention during the 62nd meeting of the Standing Committee of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) at Geneva from 23-27 July, 2012, the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora Secretariat has issued a notification No. 2012/054 dated the 3rd September, 2012 to Parties to fully implement Decision 14.69 and report to the Secretariat by 25 September, 2012 (Progress made on restricting captive breeding operations of tigers etc.).
17. As a part of active management to rebuild Sariska and Panna Tiger Reserves where tigers have become locally extinct, reintroduction of tigers and tigresses have been done. The successful reintroduction of wild tigers in Sariska is a unique exercise and is the first of its kind in the world. The reintroduced tigresses are breeding. The tiger reintroduction initiative at Panna (MP) has also been very successful.
18. Special advisories issued for *in-situ* build up of prey base and tiger population through active management in tiger reserves having low population status of tiger and its prey.

Creation of Special Tiger Protection Force (STPF)

19. The Special Tiger Protection Force (STPF) has been made operational in the States of Karnataka (Bandipur), Maharashtra (Pench and Tadoba-Andhari) and Odisha (Similipal), with 100% central assistance under the ongoing Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Project Tiger. In-principle approval has been accorded for creation of the said force in Nawegoan-Nagzira and Melghat Tiger Reserves (Maharashtra).
20. In collaboration with TRAFFIC-INDIA, an online tiger crime data base has been

launched, and Generic Guidelines for preparation of reserve specific Security Plan has been evolved.

21. Implementing a tripartite Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with tiger States, linked to fund flows for effective implementation of tiger conservation initiatives.
22. Steps taken for modernizing the infrastructure and field protection, besides launching 'Monitoring system for Tigers' Intensive Protection and Ecological Status (M-STrIPES)' for effective field patrolling and monitoring.
23. Steps taken for involvement of Non-Governmental Experts in the ongoing all India tiger estimation.
24. Initiatives taken for improving the field delivery through capacity building of field officials, apart from providing incentives.
25. The second round of country level tiger status assessment completed in 2010, with the findings indicating an increase with a tiger population estimate of 1706, lower and upper limits being 1520 and 1909 respectively, as compared to the last country level estimation of 2006, with an estimate of 1411, lower and upper limits being 1165 and 1657, respectively. At present, India has the maximum number of tigers and its source areas amongst the 13 tiger range countries in the world, owing to its long history of conserving the species through Project Tiger (2.06% of country's geographical area spread out in 47 tiger reserves in 18 States).
26. A report on Management Effectiveness Evaluation (MEE) of Tiger Reserves was released on 28th July, 2011, containing the second round of independent assessment based on refined criteria done in 2010-11 for 39 tiger reserves. Out of 39 tiger reserves, 15 were rated as 'very good', 12 as 'good', 8 as 'satisfactory' and 4 as 'poor'.
27. Providing special assistance for mitigation of human-tiger conflicts in problematic areas.
28. Regional Offices of the National Tiger Conservation Authority are operational at Nagpur, Bengaluru and Guwahati.
29. A 'Standard Operating Procedure' for dealing with tiger deaths has been issued, based on advisories of Project Tiger/National Tiger Conservation Authority, with inputs from Wildlife Crime Control Bureau, State officials and experts, fine tuned to meet the present challenges.

30. A 'Standard Operating Procedure' for dealing with straying tigers in human dominated landscape has been issued.
31. A 'Standard Operating Procedure' for disposing tiger/leopard carcass/body parts has been issued.
32. Launching of Phase-IV tiger reserve level, continuous monitoring of tigers using camera traps and building up data on photo captures of individual tigers.
33. Launching the creation of a national repository of camera trap photo IDs of individual tigers.
34. In-principle approval for use of CAMPA funds towards village relocation from core areas.
35. Completion of e-surveillance project in Corbett.
36. Comprehensive guidelines under section 380 1 (c) of the Wildlife (Protection) Act. 1972 issued for Project Tiger and Tourism in Tiger Reserves on 15th October, 2012.
37. Under active management, permission accorded for translocation of wilded/straying tigers/tigresses from high to low density reserves within States.
38. A bilateral arrangement has been formalized with Bangladesh on tiger conservation. Our delegations are interacting with Nepal and China within the framework of existing bilateral arrangements. A sub-group on tiger/leopard conservation has been constituted for cooperation with the Russian Federation, which has met recently.
39. Field level workshops for capacity building of field officers to deal with straying tigers.
40. NTCA teams sent for field appraisal of tiger deaths/Project Tiger implementation.
41. Kawal (Telangana), Sathyamangalam (Tamil Nadu), Mukandra Hills (Rajasthan), Nawegaon-Nagzira (Maharashtra), Nagarjunasagar Srisailem (Telangana), Pilibhit (Uttar Pradesh) and Bor (Maharashtra) have been notified by the State Governments as Tiger Reserves.
42. The next round (**2014**) of country level status assessment of tiger, co-predators, prey and habitat, using the refined methodology, in collaboration with tiger States and the Wildlife Institute of India has been initiated.
43. The next round (**2014**) of Independent Management Effectiveness Evaluation of Tiger Reserves has been initiated.

44. Economic Valuation of some tiger reserves initiated in collaboration with the Indian Institute of Forest Management.
45. Trial of Unmanned Aerial Vehicle for monitoring done in the Panna Tiger Reserve (Madhya Pradesh), in collaboration with the Wildlife Institute of India.
46. Assessment of Status, Density and Change in Forest Cover in and around tiger reserves of the Shivalik Gangetic Plain Landscape initiated in collaboration with the Forest Survey of India.
47. A Standard Operating Procedure has been issued to deal with orphaned/abandoned tiger cubs and old/injured tigers in the wild.
48. Central assistance (100%) has been provided for installing 24X7 e-surveillance at Kaziranga Tiger Reserve (Assam) and fringe of Ratapani Wildlife Sanctuary (Madhya Pradesh).
49. A Rhino Task Force has been created for suggesting measures to strengthen rhino protection in the Kaziranga Tiger Reserve.
50. In-principle approval has been accorded for creation of Rhino Protection Force.
51. Initiative taken for supporting annual 'Management Effectiveness Evaluation of Tiger Reserves' by States.
52. Initiative taken for collaboration with National Remote Sensing Agency (NRSA) towards evolving an alert system in tiger reserves prone to natural disasters.
53. A joint report with Nepal has been brought out on the assessment of tiger status in the terai arc landscape.
54. Initiative taken for collaboration of National Tiger Conservation Authority and Wildlife Crime Control Bureau towards an online tiger/wildlife crime tracking/reporting system in tiger reserves.

Reason for natural disaster in Jammu and Kashmir

†2867. SHRIA.U. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether one of the crucial reasons for natural disaster in Jammu and Kashmir is also rapid cutting of forests and silting in the river-beds;

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

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the details of Government's schemes to avoid such disasters, through the Department of Forests 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) No report detailing the reasons for natural disaster in Jammu and Kashmir is available with the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change. However, as per report received from the Government of Jammu and Kashmir, the State faced floods in the first week of September, 2014. A number of reasons can be attributed to this natural calamity, including high rainfall in the catchment areas over a short period of time, less capacity of drainage system of the area.

As per the India State of Forest Report 2013, there is decrease of only one square kilometre of forest cover with respect to 2011 assessment.

(c) The State/UT Forest Departments are taking number of steps for prevention, conservation and improving the forest cover under various Centrally Sponsored Schemes as well as State funded Schemes.

Relation between India and Pakistan

2868. DR. T.N. SEEMA:

DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's current policy regarding Pakistan has helped Pakistan to 'internationalize' the Kashmir dispute;

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

(c) whether a large section of international media has reported that the relations between India and Pakistan have deteriorated sharply in recent weeks;

(d) if so, the reasons and the reaction of Government thereto;

(e) whether various bilateral agreements signed between India and Pakistan in the recent years has been violated from the Pakistani side; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the response of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ):

(a) to (f) Government is aware of Pakistan's attempt to spread anti-India propaganda at

international level. Government has, and will continue to, take all necessary measures to protect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the nation and to ensure the safety and security of all our citizens.

Government has reiterated to Pakistan, India's commitment to establish peaceful, cooperative bilateral ties and to resolve all outstanding issues through a bilateral dialogue as envisaged under the Simla Agreement and Lahore Declaration, and in this context has called upon Pakistan to respect the sanctity of the Line of Control in Jammu and Kashmir and abide by its publicly stated commitment to prevent terror groups to operate from its territory or territories under its control against India. Pakistan's sponsorship of terror groups and hostile propaganda against India has, however, continued unabated.

Participation in the Conference on use of Nuclear Weapons

2869. SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether India is officially or unofficially participating in the Conference on the humanitarian consequences of the use of Nuclear Weapons on 8-9 December, 2014 in Vienna;
- (b) if so, the principal objectives that would be pursued by the Indian delegation; and
- (c) whether such participation would assist India's endeavour to join the Nuclear Suppliers Group?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ):

(a) Yes. India participated officially at the Vienna Conference on the Humanitarian Impact of Nuclear Weapons (Dec. 8-9, 2014).

(b) India participated in the Conference to underline the need for joint efforts and support for policy and legal measures for increased restraints on the use of nuclear weapons. India underscored that these discussions can be more meaningful if they include all the states possessing nuclear weapons and if they respect the primacy of the United Nations disarmament forums. India reiterated its commitment to nuclear disarmament which can be achieved through a step-by-step process underwritten by a universal commitment and an agreed global and non-discriminatory multilateral framework.

(c) India's participation at the Conference reinforces its unwavering commitment to universal, non-discriminatory and verifiable nuclear disarmament. The Nuclear Suppliers' Group (NSG) is an export control regime and is not related substantively to the agenda of this Conference.

Demand from Tamil Nadu on Sri Lankan issue

2870. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Tamil Nadu had demanded that the Indo-Sri Lankan Joint Working Groups be made a useful mechanism to address the issues concerning the fishermen;

(b) whether the stonewalling attitude by the Sri Lankan delegation at the recent meeting of the Indo-Sri Lanka Joint Committee had to cease; and

(c) whether the State Government of Tamil Nadu had also sought early action on the permanent solution for Kachchatheevu problem and initiation of long term diversification measures, if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ):

(a) An India-Sri Lanka Joint Working Group (JWG), led by the Ministry of External Affairs, has been established since 2004 on the India-Sri Lanka fishermen's issue. During the last Meeting of the JWG held in Colombo in January, 2012, it was agreed to enhance cooperation that would allow fishermen from both countries to pursue their fishing activity in a safe, secure and sustainable manner. Both sides also discussed measures for the expeditious release of bonafide fishermen.

(b) The first meeting of the India-Sri Lanka Joint Committee on Fisheries related issues was held in New Delhi on 29 August, 2014 to further strengthen bilateral cooperation in Fisheries sector. The two sides agreed to examine joint opportunities between respective scientific institutes in research, development and capacity building. Both sides decided to hold the next round of Joint Committee meeting in Colombo.

(c) The matter relating to the Kachchatheevu island issue is currently *sub-judice* in the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India. Further, Government is steadfastly working, in close cooperation with the relevant stakeholders, in finding a long term solution to the Fishermen's issue.

Visit of Tamil National Alliance in India

2871. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a delegation from Tamil National Alliance visited India and held discussions with the Government, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether India has assured the said delegation that India would continue to emphasize the need for devolution of powers as per the 13th Amendment and going beyond that, for a meaningful solution, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ):

(a) and (b) A six-member delegation of the Tamil National Alliance (TNA) from Sri Lanka visited India from 21-24 August, 2014. During the visit, the TNA delegation also held talks with the Prime Minister and External Affairs Minister on all relevant issues relating to the ongoing political reconciliation efforts in Sri Lanka.

Government has urged all stakeholders in Sri Lanka to engage constructively in a spirit of partnership and mutual accommodation, towards finding a political solution that builds upon the 13th Amendment of the Sri Lankan Constitution.

Sharing of new technologies by Israel

2872. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Israel has expressed its keen desire to share new technologies and innovative ideas with Indian farmers, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that Israel is also considering to expand their activities in India further, provided India responds with quicker and effective coordination, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [(GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH)] : (a) Israel has been collaborating with India in various sectors in the field of agriculture including sharing of new technologies and innovative ideas. An Agreement for cooperation in agriculture was signed between the two countries in 1993. The Agreement provided for cooperation in Agricultural Science and Technology including Research and Education, Extension, and Training and Joint Research Projects. These provisions were implemented through periodic Action Plans.

(b) The current Action Plan (2012-15) is being implemented in the States of Haryana, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Bihar, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and Punjab. It includes training of Indian officers in Israel in various fields. Under the plan, Israeli experts regularly visit the participating States for demonstrations, trainings and establishment of Centres of Excellence. Centres of Excellence are aimed to introduce scientific and integrated approach to agriculture across various sectors like horticulture,

sub-tropical fruits, bee-keeping etc. There is effective coordination between the two countries on these collaborations. 27 Centres of Excellence are at various stages of development across different States. Five of them have already been completed and commissioned.

Consensual solution to issue of Italian marines

2873. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:

SHRI D. RAJA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Italian Government has sought a consensual solution to the long pending issue of the two Italian marines facing murder charges in a case of killing of two Indian fishermen of the coast of Kerala in 2012; and

(b) if so, the status of case as of now and the reaction of the Indian Government to the proposal of the Italian Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ):

(a) Yes.

(b) The matter is currently *sub-judice* in the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India. The proposal of the Italian Government is at present under examination in the Government.

PM's meeting with Sri Lankan counterpart

2874. SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Prime Minister had met the Sri Lankan Prime Minister recently, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the issues of Sri Lankan Tamils' rehabilitation and attack on Indian Tamil fishermen were taken up during the discussions; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ):

(a) to (c) Prime Minister met the President of Sri Lanka, Mahinda Rajapaksa for bilateral discussions on the sidelines of the 18th SAARC Summit in Kathmandu, Nepal on 26 November, 2014. The two leaders discussed all issues of mutual concern.

Government is constantly engaged with the Government of Sri Lanka on issues relating to the ongoing political reconciliation efforts in Sri Lanka and the India-Sri Lanka fishermen related issues.

Streamlining of foreign infrastructure investment

2875. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether with an aim to streamline foreign infrastructure investment, Government has set up a new division in the Ministry called “Centre-State relations”;

(b) if so, whether several foreign dignitaries in the recent past have expressed their desire to visit cities other than Delhi to set up projects; and

(c) if so, to what extent the new division in the Ministry called “Centre-State relations” would address the various problems being faced by foreign companies for investments in States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [(GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH)] : (a) Yes. In keeping with the emphasis on coordination with States for further facilitation of their efforts to promote exports and tourism and attract more overseas investment and expertise, a separate Division named “States Division” has been set up in this Ministry.

(b) Mutual interest in strengthening bilateral economic relations is reflected by the inclusion of cities other than Delhi in the itinerary of foreign dignitaries during their visit to India.

(c) “States Division” will coordinate facilitation of efforts in promoting exports, foreign investment and expertise and tourism among Indian Missions/Posts abroad, Governments of States and Union Territories, foreign diplomatic and trade missions in India and concerned Government of India Ministries.

Encouraging of cultural/academic relation with China

2876. SHRI TARUN VIJAY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) in what manner Government plans to encourage academic exchanges, translation of books and information sharing regarding societies, arts and culture between India and China; and

- (b) the details of the work done so far in these fields?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ):

(a) and (b) India and China have a Cultural Exchange Programme and an Educational Exchange Programme. Indian Embassy Cultural Section was expanded into a full-fledged Culture Wing, which has an Indian classical dance teacher and a music teacher. We are supporting an India Studies Centre at Peking University. Year 2014 was marked as a “Year of Friendly Exchanges” by the two countries. Several cultural exchanges and activities under ‘Glimpses of India’ were organized in 2014.

During Premier Li Keqiang’s visit to India from 19-21 May, 2013, MoU on mutual translation and publication of classical and contemporary works was signed.

During Prime Minister Singh’s visit to China from 22-24 October, 2013, Programme of Cultural Exchange for the years 2013-2015 was signed.

During the visit of President Xi Jinping in September, 2014, the two sides signed the MoU to enhance cooperation between cultural institutions of the two countries to foster long-term collaboration between various cultural institutions like museums, archaeological organizations and performing art centres.

The Encyclopaedia of India-China Cultural Contacts was released in Beijing during the visit of Vice-President Shri Hamid Ansari to China from 26-30 June, 2014.

The two countries also have a programme for annual exchange of youth delegations. A 100 member Chinese youth delegation visited India in September, 2014. A 100 member Indian youth delegation is scheduled to visit China in November, 2014 under annual youth exchange programme.

Policy Planning Division in Ministry

2877. SHRI PAVAN KUMAR VARMA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is a Policy Planning Division in the Ministry, if so, its mandate;
- (b) if such a mandate exists, the assessment of its substantive output in the last two years;
- (c) in particular, the number of policy papers, especially relating to our

neighbourhood, have been produced by this Division and whether this Division is appropriately manned; and

(d) its interface, if any, with area specialists in international relations outside the Ministry of External Affairs?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ):

(a) and (b) There is a Policy Planning and Research Division in the Ministry. Its mandate includes:

- (i) Publication of the Annual Report of the Ministry; preparation of Monthly Summary of important developments for the Cabinet.
- (ii) Supervision of functioning of MEA Boundary Cell, MEA Situation Room and MEA Library.
- (iii) Undertaking studies on general foreign policy issues through academic institutions; supporting the academia, think tanks, research organizations and institutes in India engaged in research and discussion on external relations and supporting them to organize Seminars, Conferences and Studies to deliberate on various facets of India's External Relations.

(c) and (d) The Division supports the Indian Council of World Affairs, which is its primary interface with specialists in international relations outside the Ministry of External Affairs. The Division also supports other institutions. Several research papers, including on our neighbourhood, have been produced through these collaborations.

The Policy Planning and Research Division is appropriately manned.

Countries visited by the Prime Minister

2878. SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of countries where the Prime Minister visited this year; and
- (b) the details of the agreements signed between India and those countries, where Prime Minister visited?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [(GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH)] : (a) and (b) Details as requested are given in Statement (*See below*).

Statement*Visits by the Prime Minister in 2014*

Sl. No.	Name of the country visited and dates	Details of agreement/s signed
1.	BIMSTEC Summit Nay Pyi Taw, Myanmar 4.3.2014	(i) Memorandum of Association (MoA) on the establishment of the BIMSTEC Permanent Secretariat. (ii) MoU on the establishment of BIMSTEC Cultural Industries Commission and BIMSTEC Cultural Industries Observatory. (iii) MoA on the establishment of BIMSTEC Centre for Weather and Climate.
2.	Bhutan, 15-16 June, 2014	
3.	Brazil 13-18 July, 2014	(i) Implementing Arrangement Establishing Cooperation in Augmentation of a Brazilian Earth Station for Receiving and Processing Data from Indian Remote Sensing (IRS) Satellites. (ii) MoU on the Establishment of a Consultation Mechanism on Consular and Mobility Issues. (iii) MoU on Cooperation in the Field of Environment.
4.	BRICS Summit Fortaleza and Brasilia, Brazil, 15-16 July, 2014	(i) Agreement on the New Development Bank. (ii) Treaty for the establishment of a BRICS Contingent Reserve Arrangement.
5.	Nepal 3-4 August, 2014	(i) Exchange of Letters regarding Terms of Reference of Pancheshwar Development Authority. (ii) MoU on Cooperation in Goitre Control. (iii) MoU on Cooperation between Doordarshan and Nepal Television.

6. Japan 30.08.2014 - 03.09.2014
- (i) Memorandum on Defence Co-operation and Exchanges between Ministry of Defence of the Republic of India and the Ministry of Defence of Japan.
 - (ii) Memorandum of Cooperation between the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare of the Republic of India and the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare of Japan in the Field of Healthcare.
 - (iii) Memorandum of Cooperation in the Field of Women and Child Development between the Ministry of Women and Child Development of the Republic of India and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan.
 - (iv) Framework of Cooperation between Ministry of Road Transport and Highways, Government of India and Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport, and Tourism of Japan in the Roads and Road Transportation Sector.
 - (v) Memorandum of Understanding between Ministry of New and Renewable Energy, Government of India and Japan Bank of International Cooperation; and
 - (vi) Confirmation of the intention regarding the Partner City Affiliation between City of Varanasi (Republic of India) and City of Kyoto (Japan).
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7. UNGA, New York, 25-30 September, 2014
8. United States 25-30 September, 2014
- A Vision Statement on the theme of 'Chalein Saath Saath: Forward Together We Go' and a Joint Statement, reflecting concrete ways to realize that vision, were issued.
- Three Agreements were signed after Prime Minister's visit to the US in follow-up to the provisions in the Joint Statement of 30 September, 2014.
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Sl. No.	Name of the country visited and dates	Details of agreement/s signed
		<p>(i) MoU between US Department of Commerce and Ministry of Finance of India on the US - India Infrastructure Collaboration Platform - signed on 17 November, 2014 in New Delhi.</p> <p>(ii) MoU between Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency Ltd. and Export-Import Bank of the United States with respect to Cooperation on Clean Energy Projects - signed on 18 November, 2014 in New Delhi.</p> <p>(iii) India-US Statement of Guiding Principles on Triangular Cooperation for Global Development- signed on 3 November, 2014 in New Delhi</p>
9.	ASEAN-India Summit Nay Pyi Taw, Myanmar 12.11.2014	—
10.	East Asia Summit Nai Pyi Taw, Myanmar 13.11.2014	Four joint statements were signed: EAS Statement on Rapid Disaster Response; EAS Statement on Outbreak of Ebola; EAS Statement on Terrorism in Syria and Iraq; and EAS Statement on Combating Wildlife Trafficking
11.	Australia 14-18 November, 2014	<p>(i) Agreement on Social Security.</p> <p>(ii) Agreement on Transfer of Sentenced Persons.</p> <p>(iii) MoU on Combating Narcotics Trafficking and Developing Police Cooperation.</p> <p>(iv) MoU on Cooperation in the Field of Arts and Culture.</p> <p>(v) MoU in the Field of Tourism.</p>
12.	G-20 Summit Australia, 14-18 November, 2014	—
13.	Fiji 19.11.2014	MoU for earmarking of land for construction of Chanceries in respective capitals.

- (ii) MoU for extending a Line of Credit of US \$ 70 million through the EXIM Bank of India for establishing a Co-generation Plant at Rarawai Sugar Mill in Fiji.
- (iii) Agreement on exchange of information on structure and content of training programmes for diplomats and identification of experts in mutually agreed areas.
- (i) MoU on establishment of National Police Academy at Panauti.
- (ii) Motor Vehicles Agreement for the "Regulation of Passenger Traffic".
- (iii) MoU on Cooperation in Tourism.
- (iv) Agreement on USD 1 Billion Line of Credit to Government of Nepal.
- (v) MoU on Cooperation in the field of Traditional Systems of Medicine.
- (vi) MoU on Cooperation on Youth Affairs.
- (vii) Project Development Agreement for 900 MW Arun-III Hydropower Project.
- (viii) Twin City Arrangement between Ayodhya-Janakpur.
- (ix) Twin City Arrangement between Kathmandu-Varanasi.
- (x) Twin City Arrangement between Lumbini-Bodhi Gaya.
- SAARC Framework Agreement on Energy Cooperation (Electricity).
14. Nepal 25-27 November, 2014
15. SAARC Summit Kathmandu,
Nepal 25-27 November, 2014

Map showing Aksai Chin as part of China

2879. SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a map has been issued showing Aksai Chin to be part of Chinese Territory;
- (b) if so, the action taken by Government in this regard; and
- (c) whether the said map has been withdrawn?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ):

(a) to (c) China disputes the international boundary between India and China. Indian territory under the occupation of China in Jammu and Kashmir is approximately 38,000 sq. kms. In addition, under the so-called China-Pakistan “Boundary Agreement” signed between China and Pakistan on 2 March, 1963, Pakistan illegally ceded 5,180 sq. kms. of Indian territory in Pakistan occupied Kashmir to China. The fact that Jammu and Kashmir is an integral and inalienable part of India has been clearly conveyed to the Chinese side on several occasions, including at the highest level.

Bilateral relations with Maldives

2880. DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is maintaining historical friendship with Maldives giving regional strength and also in global politics and international relations maintaining India’s Leadership and equality with Maldives; and
- (b) if so, the recent ‘Maritime Silk Route’ understanding with China by Maldives is not changing the situation and relationship of India-Maldives?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ):

(a) India has traditional and age old ties of friendship and cooperation with Maldives. Bilateral cooperation between India and Maldives has continued to grow, especially in the areas of defence and security.

(b) Our bilateral relations stand independent of the relations of Maldives with any other country. Government of India will continue its positive engagement with the Maldives in the spirit of the close and friendly relations between the two countries.

China's claim on areas of Jammu and Kashmir and Arunachal Pradesh

†2881. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether China has reiterated its claim on areas of Jammu and Kashmir and Arunachal Pradesh, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government registered any protest in this regard in the meeting recently held with the Chinese Premier, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the efforts being made by Government to resolve international border dispute with China?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ):

(a) China disputes the international boundary between India and China. In the Eastern Sector, China claims approximately 90,000 square kilometres of Indian territory in the State of Arunachal Pradesh. Indian territory under the occupation of China in Jammu and Kashmir is approximately 38,000 sq. kms. In addition, under the so-called China-Pakistan "Boundary Agreement" signed between China and Pakistan on 2 March, 1963, Pakistan illegally ceded 5,180 sq. kms. of Indian territory in Pakistan occupied Kashmir to China.

(b) and (c) The two sides agree that peace and tranquillity on the border is the basis for the continued expansion of India-China relations. The two sides have agreed to each appoint a Special Representative (SR) to explore the framework for a boundary settlement from the political perspective of the overall bilateral relationship. There have been seventeen meetings of SRs so far, last one in New Delhi on February 10-11, 2014. India and China are engaged in discussions to arrive at a fair, reasonable and mutually acceptable solution to the boundary question at an early date.

Attacks on Indians in Australia

†2882. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and Australia have entered into some agreements during the Prime Minister's recent visit of Australia, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether the Prime Minister had talks with Government of Australia regarding regular attacks being carried out on the Indians in Australia and if so, the details thereof?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ):

(a) During Prime Minister's visit to Australia from 14-18 November, 2014, five Agreements/ MoUs were signed. These are (i) Agreement on Social Security, (ii) Agreement concerning Transfer of Sentenced Persons, (iii) MoU on Combating Narcotics Trafficking and Developing Police Cooperation, (iv) MoU on Cooperation in the Field of Arts and Culture, and (v) MoU in the Field of Tourism.

(b) The matter pertaining to the safety of Indian students in Australia was discussed in the meeting between the two Prime Ministers. Both sides reiterated the importance of the issue. It was noted that following discussions between the two sides and measures put in place by the Australian Government, the issue of violence against Indian students had been effectively resolved and that such instances have not occurred recently.

Revival of HMT units

2883. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of HMT units in the country;
- (b) the number of HMT units being operated/closed so far;
- (c) the VRS provided to these employees so far; and
- (d) the steps being taken to revive HMT units in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA): (a) There are 17 HMT units in India. Details of location-wise units of HMT Ltd. (Holding Company) and its subsidiaries are as follows:

Name of the Company	No. of Units	Location of Units
HMT Ltd.	3	1. Pinjore
		2. Hyderabad
		3. Aurangabad
HMT Machine Tools Ltd.	6	1. Pinjore
		2. Kalamassery
		3. Hyderabad
		4. Ajmer
		5. Two units at Bangalore

Name of the Company	No. of Units	Location of Units
HMT Watches Ltd.	4	1. Two units at Bangalore 2. Tumkur 3. Ranibagh
HMT Chinar Watches Ltd.	2	1. Jammu 2. Srinagar
HMT Bearings Ltd.	1	1. Hyderabad
HMT International Ltd.	1	1. Bangalore

(b) The above units are in operation and none of these units are closed.

(c) The details of budgetary support provided for VRS/VSS to the employees of above mentioned units from the years 2004-05 to 2013-14 are as follows:

Name of the Company	Amount paid (₹ in crore)	Employees given VRS
HMT Ltd.	5.13	51
HMT Machine Tools Ltd.	46.81	436
HMT Watches Ltd.	103.43	675
HMT Chinar Watches Ltd.	83.68	586
HMT Bearings Ltd.	10.00	104
HMT International Ltd.	-	02

A VRS proposal for employees of HMT Watches Ltd., HMT Chinar Watches Ltd. and HMT Bearings Ltd. has also been prepared for approval of CCEA.

(d) A revival proposal has been approved by CCEA for HMT Ltd. in April, 2013 and for HMT Machine Tools Ltd. in Feb., 2014.

Time gap for revival package proposed by BRPSE

2884.SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that inordinate delay in getting approval from Government for the revival packages for Public Sector Enterprises (PSEs) proposed by Board for Reconstruction of Public Sector Enterprises (BRPSE) is adversely affecting the revival and restructuring of CPSEs; and

(b) if so, the time gap between proposal of revival packages proposed by BRPSE and approval granted by Government during last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA): (a) Administrative Ministries/ Departments of sick Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) have been advised to process the recommendations on reconstruction of CPSEs and to obtain the approval of the competent authority within a time schedule of 8 weeks, failing which, to inform the Cabinet/Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs of the reasons for delay and seek extension of time for submission of proposal.

(b) Revival proposals in respect of 7 CPSEs have been recommended by Board for Reconstruction of Public Sector Enterprises during the last 3 years (2011-12 to 2013-14). Out of them, the Government has approved revival proposals of 4 CPSEs.

Status of HMT Kalammasseri

2885. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of HMT Kalammasseri; and

(b) whether the Government has any plans to increase the retirement age of workers and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA): (a) HMT Kalammassery is currently a profit making Unit of HMT Machine Tools Ltd.

(b) The company has been directed to formulate a policy to enhance the age of retirement from 58 to 60 years to the extent of 10% of the employees retiring in any year as per the Cabinet Note approved by CCEA on 28.02.2014.

Revival plan for Scooters India Ltd., Lucknow

2886. SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the action taken for the revival of the Scooters India Ltd., Lucknow and the details of the amount sanctioned by Government;

(b) the details of the amount spent so far by Scooters India Ltd., Item-wise (Both Capital Fund and Working Capital); and

(c) whether the performance of the Company has improved after sanction of revival package by Government, the details of performance during 2013-14 and 2014-15?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA): (a) Scooters India Ltd. (SIL) is a Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) referred sick company. A proposal *inter-alia* involving ₹ 201.96 crore of fund/non-fund based support was approved by the Government for revival of the company in January, 2013.

Sanction for release of ₹ 20 crore as interest-free plan loan for working capital and for ₹ 31.90 crore (out of ₹ 70.38 crore as approved by Government for infusion as equity for capital expenditure) have been issued. Sanction has also been issued for conversion of plan/non plan loan of ₹ 85.21 crore in to equity and waiver of interest of ₹ 26.37 crore.

(b) SIL has so far utilized the plan loan of ₹ 20 crore towards working capital and ₹ 4.02 crore of equity infusion towards capital expenditure.

(c) Yes, the company registered a profit of ₹ 13.60 crore in the year 2013-14 and ₹ 2.09 crore in the year 2014-15 (up to 30.09.2014).

Setting up of export-oriented industrial units in Public Sector

†2887. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of large and medium industrial units that have been set up in the public sector, till date;

(b) the number of those units which are export-oriented out of those units;

(c) whether Government proposes to set up some more export-oriented units, if so, the State-wise details thereof; and

(d) the details of programmes prepared for this financial year in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA): (a) and (b) As per information available in Public Enterprises Survey 2012-13 which was laid in the Parliament on 20.02.2014, there were 229 Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) in operation. Out of these CPSEs, 60 CPSEs were engaged in export of goods and services.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) and (d) The decision of setting up of CPSEs, including export-oriented units are taken by respective administrative Ministries based on the techno-economic considerations.

People living in Rain Basera

2888. SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of homeless people living in Rain Basera in the country, State-wise;
- (b) the number of Rain Basera in the country and what type of facilities being provided by Government thereto;
- (c) whether Government has made norms to establish Rain Basera in the country, if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the steps being taken by Government for the betterment of homeless people in the Country?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) and (b) The responsibility of providing shelters to homeless primarily rests with the States/UTs. The State Governments are providing shelters for homeless under various Schemes of the State. Information regarding the number of homeless staying in the Rain Baseras in the States is not maintained at the level of Central Government.

(c) and (d) To supplement the efforts of the State/UT Governments for providing shelters to homeless, Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation has introduced a new Scheme, namely 'Shelter for Urban Homeless' (SUH) as a component of National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM). Under this scheme States/UTs will be provided financial assistance to construct and maintain all-weather permanent shelters having the basic infrastructure facilities like water supply, sanitation, safety and security. This scheme is to be implemented in all district headquarter towns and other towns with a population of one lakh or more as per the Census of 2011.

Credit Risk Guarantee Fund Trust

2889. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has launched a unique Credit Risk Guarantee Fund Trust (CRGFT) for low income housing; if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the number of families/persons covered under the scheme so far, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) and (b) Credit Risk Guarantee Fund Trust for Low Income Housing has been set up by the Government of India on 1st May, 2012. The total corpus fund of the Trust is ₹1000 crore. Government of India has so far contributed ₹ 200 crore towards corpus of the fund.

CRGFT provides guarantee for housing loan upto 8 lakh sanctioned and disbursed by the lending institutions without any collateral security or third party guarantee to the new borrowers in the EWS/LIG categories in urban areas.

Till date 54 lending institutions have signed MoU with the Trust and the Trust has issued guarantee cover for 537 housing loan accounts of 7 Member Lending Institutions (MLIs) for loan of ₹ 12.96 crore provided to EWS/LIG households. State wise details are given in Statement (*See below*).

Statement

State-wise details of borrowers/persons covered under CRGFT

Sl. No.	Name of State	Category of Borrowers/persons		Total No. of Borrowers/ persons covered
		EWS	LIG	
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Jharkhand	0	1	1
2.	Telangana	1	0	1
3.	Kerala	3	6	9
4.	Puducherry	1	0	1
5.	Tamil Nadu	21	249	270
6.	West Bengal	1	1	2
7.	Gujarat	8	82	90
8.	Uttar Pradesh	2	3	5
9.	Madhya Pradesh	1	14	15
10.	Haryana	1	2	3
11.	Karnataka	28	4	32

1	2	3	4	5
12.	Rajasthan	0	3	3
13.	Maharashtra	6	94	100
14.	Chhattisgarh	2	2	4
15.	Punjab	0	1	1
TOTAL		75	462	537

Urban housing mission

†2890. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is working on any urban housing mission for making provision for housing to all in urban areas, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of Government's plan with regard to arranging the financial and other resources to complete the mission of providing housing to all in urban areas in a fixed time-frame;

(c) whether the said mission is proposed to be completed on public-private model; and

(d) whether State Governments' opinions are also being taken in this context and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION [SHRI BABUL SUPRIA (BABUL SUPRIYO) BARAL]: (a) to (d) The Government has set the target of providing houses to all by 2022 as announced in the President's Address to Joint Session of both the Houses of Parliament on 9th June, 2014. Accordingly, this Ministry after making wide 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. Public-Private partnership model is also one of the component of the proposed Mission. The Scheme, at present, is at appraisal stage by Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC).

New housing policy for low income group

2891. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to launch new housing policy in urban areas in the near future, if so, the details thereof;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether it would include interest subvention scheme for economically weaker sections and lower income groups; and

(c) if so, the details thereof, 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 Government proposes to launch a scheme for 'Housing for All' by 2022 having provision for slum rehabilitation, interest subvention on housing loans, rental housing, shelter for homeless as well as improvement of infrastructure in slums. It is presently at appraisal stage.

(b) and (c) The interest subvention scheme as part of new scheme, envisages provision of interest subsidy of 500 basis points (5%) for the urban poor.

Funds for new capital of Chhattisgarh

†2892. DR. BHUSHAN LAL JANGDE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that for the development of new capital of Chhattisgarh State only 750 crore rupees out of ₹7670 crores have been received by the State from Centre during the last 14 years;

(b) whether balance amount could be given by 14th Finance Commission; and

(c) whether Government would grant immediate approval to the proposal sent by Government of Chhattisgarh seeking ₹742 crore for the development of New Raipur as a smart city?

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

(a) According to the information provided by the Ministry of Finance, the Twelfth Finance Commission had recommended a grant of ₹200.00 crore for Chhattisgarh to develop its new capital city of Raipur, against which grant of ₹ 154.08 crore was released based on the conditionalities fulfilled by the State Government. Thirteenth Finance Commission has also recommended under State Specific needs, a grant of ₹550 crore for Development of the new Capital City for Chhattisgarh. Out of which ₹450 crore was earmarked for construction of office complexes and housing for Government employees and ₹100 crore is for eco-friendly development projects such as conservation of water bodies, development of city parks and use of non-conventional sources of energy. Out of recommended amount

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

of ₹550 crore grant of ₹412.50 crore has been released to Chhattisgarh so far. Next installment of grant would be released on receipt of Utilization Certificate and physical progress report of the project.

(b) The report of the Fourteenth Finance Commission would be implemented only from April, 2015.

(c) The scheme for developing 100 Smart Cities is under process. Projects will be considered when the Scheme is finalized.

Loans from Khadi Board and PMEGP

†2893. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the benefits obtained by the unemployed persons through the loans granted to them by Khadi Board under Prime Minister Employment Guarantee Programme (PMEGP), if so, the State-wise details thereof;

(b) whether Government is considering to adopt an easy process for availing the loan; and

(c) whether subsidy has been stopped on the loan given by the Khadi Board and if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) Government in the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) has also been implementing a credit-linked subsidy programme named Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) 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. At the State/Union Territories level, the scheme is implemented through field offices of KVIC, State/Union Territory Khadi and Village Industries Boards (KVIBs) and District Industries Centres (DICs) with the involvement of Banks. State-wise Margin Money subsidy provided, number of project assisted and estimated employment generated under PMEGP during 2013-14 through State/Union Territory KVIBs are given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) An easy process for availing the loan has already been adopted under PMEGP as individual project proposals under PMEGP are screened by the District Level Task Force

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Committees (DLTFCs) headed by the District Magistrate/Collector and recommended to Banks for sanction. Application can also be submitted through online under PMEGP.

(c) Margin Money subsidy has not been stopped on the projects for setting up of new units under PMEGP sponsored by the State/Union Territory KVIBs.

Statement

State-wise Margin Money subsidy provided, number of projects assisted and estimated employment generated under PMEGP during 2013-14 through State/Union Territory KVIBs

Sl. No.	State/UT	Margin Money subsidy provided (₹ in lakh)	Number of Projects	Estimated Employment Generated (Nos.)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	1875.73	1173	7621
2.	Himachal Pradesh	519.30	247	1524
3.	Punjab	786.22	311	2205
4.	Chandigarh	6.73	5	35
5.	Haryana	541.19	240	1417
6.	Delhi	163.29	138	1104
7.	Rajasthan	1191.90	526	3666
8.	Uttarakhand	639.93	393	2397
9.	Uttar Pradesh	4652.76	1497	14982
10.	Chhattisgarh	862.34	392	2406
11.	Madhya Pradesh	1866.07	780	5460
12.	Sikkim	5.96	4	13
13.	Arunachal Pradesh	207.41	153	1532
14.	Nagaland	776.02	277	3147
15.	Manipur	518.58	243	1802
16.	Mizoram	429.56	378	1858

1	2	3	4	5
17.	Tripura	425.72	258	2024
18.	Meghalaya	208.36	137	483
19.	Assam	1841.85	2069	7338
20.	Bihar	467.93	176	926
21.	West Bengal	2721.59	1498	11474
22.	Jharkhand	785.89	448	2113
23.	Odisha	1315.08	641	4843
24.	A & N Islands	93.81	142	408
25.	Gujarat*	1342.58	261	4008
26.	Maharashtra**	1891.40	982	6398
27.	Goa	143.86	79	412
28.	Andhra Pradesh	1854.33	564	7417
29.	Karnataka	2321.68	884	7187
30.	Lakshadweep	3.18	4	8
31.	Kerala	820.13	399	3907
32.	Tamil Nadu	1311.31	602	7214
33.	Puducherry	35.74	36	141
TOTAL		32627.43	15937	117470

* including Daman & Diu

** including Dadra & Nagar Haveli

Scheme for promoting the MSME sector in Vidarbha region

2894. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any scheme/policy for promoting the MSME sector in the industrially backward and tribal regions of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the funds allocated for the purpose during each of the last three years and the current year;

(c) the number of schemes those have been launched in the backward region of Vidarbha along with funds allocated so far; and

(d) what other incentives are being provided to the people of Vidarbha region so that they get market also for their products?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) to (c) Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) has been implementing various schemes and policies for development of micro, small and medium enterprises at all India level uniformly covering industrially backward and tribal region including Vidarbha region. The major schemes/programmes include Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), Credit Guarantee Scheme, Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme (CLCSS), National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme, Cluster Development Programme, Marketing Development Assistance, Skill Development Programmes, International Cooperation Scheme etc. The funds allocated to Ministry of MSME during 2011-12, 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 are ₹2700.00 crore, ₹2835.00 crore, ₹2977.00 crore and ₹3327.00 crore respectively and the provision for allocation under Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) has been done for ₹221.70 crore, ₹ 232.55 crore, ₹ 244.21 crore and ₹ 272.82 crore during the above period.

(d) This Ministry has various marketing schemes viz. Marketing Development Assistance Programme, ISO, Technology and Quality Upgradation Support to MSME, Marketing Assistance Scheme, Marketing Development Assistance for Khadi and Market Promotion Programme, to get market for the products of MSME sector all over the country including Vidarbha region.

Use of E-charkha and E-handloom in production of Khadi

†2895. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of spinners and weavers presently working to produce Khadi clothes by hand in the country;

(b) the number of spinners and weavers working in the States of Gujarat, Rajasthan and Maharashtra; and

(c) whether Government proposes to facilitate the use of E-Charkha and E-handloom in the production of Khadi and if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) As on 31.03.2014, the number of spinners and weavers working to produce khadi clothes by hand in the country are given below:

	(in lakh persons)
Spinners	8.56
Weavers	1.41
TOTAL	9.97

(b) As on 31.03.2014, the number of spinners and weavers working in the States of Gujarat, Rajasthan and Maharashtra are given below:

State	Spinners	Weavers	Total
Gujarat	10243	4057	14300
Rajasthan	16747	2797	19544
Maharashtra	8111	295	1106

(c) Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) has developed E-charkha, which has a dynamo and portable storage battery. While plying charkha the battery is energized to supply power of 4 watt which is used to light a LED lamp, listening transistor and charging of cellphone. So far 1464 E-charkhas have been supplied to the khadi institutions. However, the Khadi Institutions and artisans did not favourably accept the same because of increased workload in spinning due to the attached dynamo. E-handloom has not been developed so far.

Steps taken to promote export of Khadi products

2896. SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the status of the remedial steps/corrective action taken by Government, in consultation with State Governments, on the issue of sharp declining business of Khadi Udyog, considering this Udyog provides employment in rural parts of the country and it has been a dream project of Father of the Nation;

(b) whether Government has data regarding revenue generated through export of Khadi projects, if so, the details thereof for last three years, product-wise and country-wise; and

(c) the details of steps taken by Government to promote export of Khadi products, product-wise and specific State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) Government in the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) have been implementing various schemes/programmes for the development of khadi through Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC). There has been significant growth in the production, sales and employment during preceding years. The production and sales of khadi during last three years are given below:

Year	Production		Sales (₹ in crore)	Cumulative Employment (in lakh persons)
	Quantity (lakh sq. metre)	Value (₹ in crore)		
2011-12	887.32	716.99	967.87	10.45
2012-13	909.85	761.93	1021.56	10.71
2013-14	932.51	811.07	1081.04	10.98

(b) The main items exported under Khadi are Silk & Muslin, Ready Made Garments, Textile Based Handicraft and Charkha. The product-wise and country-wise export of khadi products during last three years is given below:

Sl. No.	Products	Export (₹ in lakh)	Countries
2011-12			
1.	Khadi (Silk & Muslin)	3.51	UK, USA, Thailand, Italy, Malaysia
2.	Charkha	0.59	USA & Japan
3.	Ready Made Garments	7.82	Oman
	TOTAL	11.92	
2012-13			
1.	Khadi (Silk & Muslin)	26.10	Poland, Japan, U.K, Germany, Australia, Malaysia, Tel Aviv, Belgium

Sl. No.	Products	Export (₹ in lakh)	Countries
2.	Charkha/puni	0.73	USA & Japan
3.	Ready Made Garments	32.50	Malaysia, Singapore
TOTAL		59.33	
2013-14			
1.	Khadi (Woolen Silk & Muslin)	2.61	Italy, Australia, Poland
2.	Textile based Handicraft	3.56	USA & Japan
3.	Charkha/puni	2.12	USA & Japan
4.	Ready Made Garments	20.15	Kuwait, Oman, Canada, UK, Muscat and other countries.
TOTAL		28.44	

(c) The Government, in order to boost export of khadi 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 khadi products. Besides, KVIC has also been focusing on quality participation in International Exhibitions and Buyer-Seller Meets abroad to tap new/emerging markets for khadi products.

Budget for MSME Sector

2897.SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) the budget allocated to MSME for current year; and
- (b) the target of skill development in different sectors and entrepreneurs' capacity and the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) The budget allocation (BE) to Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises for the current year is ₹ 3327 crore.

(b) The target for skill development for different sectors of Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises for the current year is given below:

Sector	Persons to be trained (in lakh)
KVIC	1.34
Coir	0.22
SME	4.94
TOTAL	6.50

The targets are fixed institution-wise. State-wise data is not maintained.

Performance of MSME sector

2898. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) the performance of MSME sector during the last five years;
- (b) whether these enterprises have achieved their targets, if so, details thereof; and
- (c) in what manner MSMEs have performed in the backward areas of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) The details of the Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises established & made functional in the country, as per information obtained from State Directorate of Industries on number of Entrepreneurs Memorandum (Part- II)(EM-II) filed under Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006, during 2008-09 to 2013-14, are as under. As can be seen the sector has grown consistently above 10% during each of the last five years in terms of EM-II filed.

All India

Year	EM-II filed	Growth Rate
2008-2009	1,93,026	-
2009-2010	2,13,206	10.45
2010-2011	2,38,429	11.83
2011-2012	2,82,428	18.45
2012-2013	3,22,818	14.30
2013-2014	3,62,991	12.44

(b) Setting-up of enterprises is essentially an individual initiative and as such no targets are fixed.

(c) The number of EM-II filed under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006, in different States including backward areas of the country are given in Statement.

Statement

*State/UT-wise distribution of number of EM-II filed by the MSMEs at DICs
under the various State/UT Commissionerates/Directorates of
Industries during 2009-10 to 2013-14.*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Number of EM-II filed				
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	1,192	914	1,170	1,027	918
2.	Himachal Pradesh	1,053	942	856	772	627
3.	Punjab	2,189	2,988	3,087	2,644	2,282
4.	Chandigarh	255	174	259	139	185
5.	Uttarakhand	1,871	1,973	2,121	2,291	2,469
6.	Haryana	2,747	2,929	2,715	2,105	2,481
7.	Delhi	165	199	333	430	329
8.	Rajasthan	14,631	14,863	14,678	15,363	17,601
9.	Uttar Pradesh	33,479	33,027	32,304	30,933	45,342
10.	Bihar	4,010	4,302	4,108	3,737	3,133
11.	Sikkim	18	40	30	11	8
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	86	60	25	55	25
13.	Nagaland	1,445	217	213	231	242
14.	Manipur	81	122	122	181	178
15.	Mizoram	500	198	131	122	213
16.	Tripura	220	218	205	150	173
17.	Meghalaya	1,040	748	573	581	641

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
18.	Assam	1,678	1,506	1,218	1,451	1,860
19.	West Bengal	11,685	10,109	13,470	10,342	11,380
20.	Jharkhand	669	690	939	4,554	3,592
21.	Odisha	1,758	1,657	2,155	2,622	2,815
22.	Chhattisgarh	1,089	1,206	1,741	1,472	1,556
23.	Madhya Pradesh	19,748	19,704	20,104	19,832	19,374
24.	Gujarat	19,992	27,939	51,781	68,235	58,627
25.	Daman & Diu	107	126	83	76	64
26.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	105	77	103	93	93
27.	Maharashtra	11,896	14,496	15,606	16,136	19,826
28.	Andhra Pradesh	9,144	9,204	9,260	8,200	9,247
29.	Karnataka	17,195	18,434	21,021	24,208	25,966
30.	Goa	112	88	97	103	169
31.	Lakshadweep	23	24	8	11	9
32.	Kerala	10,956	11,089	11,071	13,551	14,997
33.	Tamil Nadu	41,799	57,902	70,639	90,974	116,393
34.	Puducherry	200	186	120	86	76
35.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	68	78	82	100	100
ALL INDIA		213,206	238,429	282,428	322,818	362,991

Source: The State/UT Commissionerates/Directorates of Industries & MSME-Development Institutes, O/o DC (MSME), M/o MSME.

Indians arrested due to Nitaqat programme

2899. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of Indians in Saudi Arabia had been arrested due to Nitaqat programme; if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the steps taken by Government for safe return of all such Indians from Saudi Arabia?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS [(GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH): (a) The Embassy of India in Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, has stated that there have been no reports of large scale arrest of Indian workers, after the three months grace period, announced for the Nitaqat programme, although there may be a few cases of Indians from the very large Indian community, who have been deported from Saudi Arabia.

(b) The steps taken by the Government for safe return of all such Indians from Saudi Arabia affected due to implementation of 'Nitaqat' are enclosed as Statement.

Statement

(a) and (b) The Indian Embassy in Saudi Arabia had taken several steps for the safe return of Indians from Saudi Arabia.

The Indian community in Saudi Arabia was encouraged to transcend sectarian, religious, regional and language barriers and work together to help their brothers and sisters in need. This was a unifying exercise for the Indians in Saudi Arabia, which worked.

All Indians in Saudi Arabia were urged to fully utilize the grace period and correct their status. The Embassy organized several rounds of meetings with members of the Indian community in various cities of Saudi Arabia.

The Embassy used the social media, including the website and Facebook, to spread the message. The services of local print and electronic media were effectively used through regular interviews and press releases.

In response to the Embassy's call, 600 non-remunerative volunteers registered with the Embassy all across Saudi Arabia. They were the eyes and ears of the Embassy of India. The volunteers and their spouses served as channels of communication between the Embassy and the Indians in Saudi Arabia. They had made 3000 to 4000 telephone calls every day. By this action, the workers felt connected and secure.

The Embassy used the services of the 10 Indian community schools in Saudi Arabia in major cities. The teachers and non-teaching staff of these schools served as volunteers. The Indian community schools together have more than 60,000 students. Their parents also helped generate awareness.

The Embassy strengthened its 24x7 helpline with more lines and mobile units. Embassy mobile units were set up at the labour offices and *Tarheels* (exit visa offices) all over Saudi Arabia and at major -airports.

Embassy officers were permanently deployed at Dammam, while officers regularly visited other cities of Saudi Arabia. Embassy officials worked for more than 12 hours every day, for all seven days a week, without any holiday, during the 7-month Grace Period.

Emergency Certificates were issued free of cost. Special Gazette notification was issued for that purpose. Tents were erected. Desert coolers were provided and, when required, food and water was distributed to those who approached the Embassy.

As a result of all these efforts over 1,40,000 Indian workers were able to leave for India without facing any penal action or ban on their return.

Implementation of MGPSY

2900. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry is implementing the scheme Mahatma Gandhi Pravasi Suraksha Yojana (MGPSY), if so, the details of the scheme;
- (b) the details of funds earmarked, number of persons benefited/to be benefited under the scheme; and
- (c) to what extent the scheme would safeguard the Indians working in abroad?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS [(GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH): (a) Yes Sir. Mahatma Gandhi Pravasi Suraksha Yojana (MGPSY) is designed to enable and assist the Overseas Indian workers in Emigration Check Required (ECR) countries to voluntarily save for financially secure future. Under this scheme the Government of India also provides Co-contribution support to encourage them to save for their financially secure future. The salient features of MGPSY are as under:

- (i) Long term savings for “Pension” in old age through NPS-Lite by PFRDA.
 - Annual co-contribution of ₹1000 per male subscriber and ₹ 2000 per female subscriber, who save between ₹1000 and ₹12000 per annum towards their Pension Fund.
 - Apart from above, all eligible subscribers will get an additional

co-contribution of ₹1000 per annum from Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (PFRDA).

- (ii) Short term savings for “Return & Resettlement (R&R) in India” through UTI-Monthly Income Scheme by UTI-MF

Annual co-contribution equal to 25% of the annual R&R saving of the subscriber, up to a ceiling of ₹900.

- (iii) Free-of-cost “Life Insurance” through *Aam Aadmi Bima Yojana* by LIC of India.

Life Insurance cover of ₹ 30,000 against natural death, and ₹ 75,000 against accidental death, valid through the period of overseas employment only. The scheme also provides coverage in case of permanent or partial disability.

These co-contribution benefits are offered for a period of 5 years (maximum) or till the return of workers to India, whichever is earlier.

- (b) An amount of ₹4 crore has been allocated during 2014-15 for implementing the scheme. As on date 196 persons have been benefitted under the scheme.

- (c) During their stay abroad, the scheme safeguards the Indian workers by providing them a life insurance cover against accidental or natural death as well as permanent or partial disability.

Upon their return to India, the scheme safeguards them against financial insecurity, by providing a “Return & Resettlement” fund and a Pension in old age.

Officers belonging to SC/ST/OBC

†2901. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of IAS/IPS/IFS officers as on date belonging to SC/ST/OBCs; and

- (b) whether they have not been given representation as per their population, and if so, the details thereof and reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) The total number

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

of Indian Administrative Service (IAS), Indian Police Service (IPS) and Indian Forest Service (IFoS) officers in Scheduled Castes (SC), Scheduled Tribes (ST) and Other Backward Classes (OBC) is as follows:

	SC	ST	OBC
IAS*	468	241	580
IPS#	355	168	380
IFoS\$	266	150	255

* Direct Recruits, as on 12.12.2014

Direct Recruits, as on 01.01.2014

\$ Direct Recruits, as on 01.01.2014

(b) The reservation of SC, ST and OBC in IAS, IPS and IFoS is in accordance with the policy of the Government, which prescribes for 15%, 7.5% and 27% reservation for these categories, respectively.

Reduction in retirement age

2902. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal under consideration of Government to reduce the retirement age from 60 to 58 for its employees, if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) when was the retirement age for Central Government employees last revised and on what basis; and

(c) the Centre's total wages and salaries bill for employees in each Department for the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) There is no such proposal at present.

(b) The retirement age for Central Government employees was revised from 58 to 60 years in 1997 on the basis of recommendations of the 5th Central Pay Commission.

(c) The details are given in Statement.

Statement

*Countries total wages and salaries of Bill for each
department for the last three years*

		(₹ in crores)		
Sl. No.	Name of Ministry/Department	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1.	Agricultural Research and Education	2.30	2.44	3.11
2.	Agriculture and Cooperation	171.58	182.87	199.70
3.	Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries	103.11	103.79	113.91
4.	Atomic Energy	1710.18	1909.59	2134.05
5.	AYUSH	8.31	9.02	9.36
6.	Bio-Technology	8.32	9.20	10.37
7.	Cabinet Secretariat	12.22	14.42	15.68
8.	Chemicals, Petrochemicals and Pharmaceuticals	14.23	14.91	16.24
9.	Civil Aviation	47.81	48.37	64.09
10.	Coal	13.41	14.67	16.27
11.	Commerce	259.49	279.72	317.71
12.	Consumer Affairs	46.30	44.29	49.40
13.	Corporate Affairs	61.43	64.29	71.97
14.	Culture	221.85	243.15	244.24
15.	Defence (Civil)	12127.92	13102.38	14502.22
16.	Development of NE Region	11.87	12.99	14.51
17.	Disinvestment	2.82	3.22	3.52
18.	Drinking Water and Sanitation	4.14	4.72	4.69
19.	Earth Sciences	229.27	241.34	259.86
20.	Economic Affairs	50.40	53.34	56.30
21.	Environment and Forests	118.91	130.65	143.20
22.	Expenditure	32.68	41.09	49.26
23.	External Affairs	150.70	157.59	170.52
24.	Fertilizers	15.16	15.23	14.45

Sl. No.	Name of Ministry/Department	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
25.	Financial Services	55.18	47.26	53.10
26.	Food and Public Distribution	41.72	46.14	46.34
27.	Food Processing Industries	5.19	5.77	7.46
28.	Health and Family Welfare	1125.08	1212.81	1387.20
29.	Heavy Industry	11.44	10.71	11.15
30.	Higher Education	52.56	57.01	62.34
31.	Home Affairs	17809.16	20036.76	25113.14
32.	Indian Audit and Accounts	1858.87	1984.93	2250.91
33.	Industrial Policy and Promotion	128.62	99.47	107.42
34.	Information and Broadcasting	168.41	174.49	191.33
35.	Information Technology	293.86	336.72	401.87
36.	Labour & Employment	264.55	259.85	261.20
37.	Land Resources	3.95	4.37	5.52
38.	Law and Justice	86.15	95.79	102.85
39.	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	81.34	89.13	95.58
40.	Mines	394.53	455.55	488.71
41.	Minority Affairs	8.42	7.92	8.72
42.	New and Renewable Energy	13.66	15.52	16.58
43.	Overseas Indian Affairs	6.33	6.36	7.04
44.	Panchayati Raj	3.64	4.10	4.52
45.	Parliamentary Affairs	4.52	5.05	6.96
46.	Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions	314.26	347.95	394.38
47.	Petroleum and Natural Gas	13.10	14.25	15.26
48.	Planning Commission	60.47	67.70	75.97
49.	Posts	6817.81	7343.91	8143.43
50.	Power	81.27	90.99	78.17
51.	President's Secretariat	9.64	10.87	11.73
52.	Prime Minister's Office	17.78	19.64	20.75

Sl. No.	Name of Ministry/Department	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
53.	Public Enterprises	4.43	4.81	5.25
54.	Railways	33580.41	35097.08	38560.80
55.	Revenue	4085.08	4285.51	4763.69
56.	Road Transport and Highways	66.42	72.73	85.85
57.	Rural Development	18.33	20.59	22.83
58.	School Education and Literacy	8.96	10.53	12.08
59.	Science and Technology	256.06	282.72	297.77
60.	Shipping	74.22	82.16	83.06
61.	Social Justice and Empowerment	24.61	27.33	29.86
62.	Space	933.47	1093.82	1095.58
63.	Statistics and Programme Implementation	206.20	214.84	235.88
64.	Steel	12.76	12.91	14.64
65.	Telecommunication	137.57	162.22	220.74
66.	Textiles	144.72	152.61	159.43
67.	Tourism	17.90	17.92	19.69
68.	Tribal Affairs	10.18	9.85	10.94
69.	Union Public Service Commission	63.94	64.87	70.61
70.	Urban Development	794.61	693.97	780.25
71.	Vice President's Secretariat	1.55	1.69	1.93
72.	Water Resources	331.09	363.47	391.99
73.	Women and Child Development	19.61	22.08	23.36
74.	Youth Affairs and Sports	15.46	16.87	19.22
TOTAL		85963.50	92264.88	104759.71

Divison of officers between Telangana and Andhra Pradesh

2903. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pratyush Sinha Committee has finalized allocations of All India Services for the States of Telangana and Andhra Pradesh, if so, the details thereof, cadre-wise;

(b) the action that has been taken by Government and the number of officers that have been allocated finally to each State;

(c) whether works in the States have suffered due to non-allocation of all the available officers of the civil and police administration to both the States; and

(d) if so, the efforts made for early allocation of IAS and IPS officers to both the States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) The Advisory Committee constituted under the Chairmanship of Shri Pratyush Sinha, has given its recommendation regarding distribution of the All India Services (AIS) Officers borne on the undivided cadre of Andhra Pradesh between successor States of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana based on the provisions contained in the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act 2014. The cadre-wise number of AIS officers as per recommendation of the Committee is given in Statement (See below). Distribution of AIS officers to the successor States based on the recommendation of the said Advisory Committee is under consideration of the Government.

(c) and (d) For smooth running of the cadres of both the successor States, Central Government has distributed the AIS officers between (residual) Andhra Pradesh and Telangana provisionally *w.e.f.* 2.6.2014 in consultation with the Government of undivided Andhra Pradesh.

Statement

Cadre-wise number of AIS Officers as per recommendations of the Committee

Sl. No.	Name of Service	Officers available for distribution on appointed day	No. of Officers recommended for residual Andhra Pradesh	No. of Officers recommended for Telangana
1.	Indian Administrative Service	294	166	128
2.	Indian Police Service	211	119	92
3.	Indian Forest Service	127	71	56

Views invited for proposals on CSE

2904. SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has sought the views of parties on five proposals with regard to Civil Services Examinations (CSE), if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether Government had convened all party meet in this regard; and
- (c) if so, the deliberations made in the said all party meet?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) An all party meet was held on 23.11.2014 to discuss the issues concerning the Civil Services Examination (CSE). In the said meeting, it was decided to circulate a background note on the CSE to the floor leaders of all the parties in Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha for seeking their valuable suggestions/inputs in this regard before taking a view on the concerns raised.

Reservation for handicapped in CSE

2905. SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is any reservation for handicapped in Civil Services Examinations (CSE);
- (b) if so, the percentage of reservation; and
- (c) the number of handicapped persons not selected by UPSC after clearing the IAS exam., and the reasons of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) In accordance with the provisions of The Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protections of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995, there is three percent reservation for Persons with Disabilities of which one per cent each is reserved for persons suffering from (i) blindness or low vision, (ii) hearing impairment and (iii) locomotor disability or cerebral palsy in the Civil Services Examination unless specific exemption from reservation for handicapped candidates has been obtained by the concerned Cadre Controlling Authority (CCA) from Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment.

- (c) UPSC recommends only those candidates including those belonging to

Physically Handicapped (PH) category, for service allocation, who are selected by UPSC on the basis of final results of Civil Services Examination.

Time-bound redressal of citizen grievances

2906. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government intends to bring a legislation to ensure time-bound and effective & redressal of grievances of citizens related to non-delivery of entitled goods and services by the Government;

(b) if so, the proposed date for introducing of such a bill in Parliament; and

(c) if not, the reasons Government is not planning to bring a legislation to provide a framework for time-bound and effective redressal of citizens grievances?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) The Government is committed to bringing in a legislation for ensuring effective redressal of grievances of citizens related to non-delivery of entitled goods and services by the Government. However, at this stage, no realistic time frame can be indicated for introduction of such a Bill in the Parliament.

LTC 80 for non-entitled Government servants

2907. SHRIMATI BIMLA KASHYAP SOOD: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether travel by air under LTC 80 fare is allowed to non-entitled Government Servants in certain sectors;

(b) if so, whether they are permitted to travel by air from their headquarters, if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether split journey from headquarters to Kolkata, Chennai, or Bhubaneswar by train in entitled class and thereafter by air in economy class from Air India burden more on the exchequer than the direct flight through flexi fare from Air India; and

(d) whether Government proposes to allow such employees to travel by air from headquarters in economy class on flexi fare by Air India?

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

(b) Government servants not entitled to travel by air may be permitted to travel by air in s Economy class in the following sectors between:

- (i) Kolkata/Guwahati and any place in NER
- (ii) Kolkata/Chennai/Bhubaneswar and Port Blair
- (iii) Delhi/Amritsar and anyplace in J&K

(c) It is not possible to quantify in exact terms as this would depend on multiple factors like distance between the Headquarters and Kolkata/Chennai/Bhubaneswar, entitlement of class of journey by train, i.e. II Tier AC or III Tier AC etc.

(d) There is no such proposal at present.

Power companies under RTI Act

2908. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has covered power companies under Right to Information (RTI) Act; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Right to Information Act is applicable to Public Authorities. A public authority means any authority or body or institution of self-government established or constituted (a) by or under the Constitution; (b) by any other law made by Parliament; (c) by any other law made by State Legislature; (d) by notification issued or order made by the appropriate Government and includes any - (i) body owned, controlled or substantially financed; (ii) non-Government organization substantially financed, directly or indirectly by funds provided by the appropriate Government.

Further, as per Section 2(f) of the Act, information relating to any private body, which can be accessed by public authority under any other law for the time being in force, is already within the purview of the RTI Act, 2005.

Reduction in retirement age in Haryana

2909. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention have been drawn towards recent decision of Haryana State Government to lower the retirement age of its employees, from 60 to 58 years, if so, Governments response thereto; and

(b) whether Government is considering to fix single retirement age limit policy in all State Government's and PSUs etc. in the country, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. The various State Governments are having their own service conditions for their employees.

(b) There is no such proposal at present. Age of retirement in State Governments/ PSUs is decided by respective State Governments and Board of PSUs etc. depending on their requirement.

Submission of on-line applications for examination

†2910. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of this fact that on-line applications are being invited for examinations to be conducted in the country;

(b) if so, the steps to be taken by Government for those deserving candidates who are deprived of applying for such examinations due to lack of internet facility in the remote and far flung rural areas in the country; and

(c) whether directions would be issued by the Government to conduct the future examinations on the line it used to be conducted previously and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) The Union Public Service Commission (UPSC) invites applications in on-line mode only, for its examinations. This system of inviting applications on-line was introduced by UPSC in the year 2012. Approximately 30 lakh candidates apply on-line in a year for various examinations conducted by the Commission. So far, no specific complaint has been received by the Commission regarding lack of internet facility in the remote and far flung rural areas in the country.

Further, the Annual Programme of Examinations, is placed in public domain approximately six months in advance for information of the prospective candidates.

Staff Selection Commission provides the facility of applying both on-line and off-line at present.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

The Commission takes decision regarding such matters on the basis of the convenience of candidates, the operational requirement of handling lakhs of applications and job requirement for various posts.

Criticism of CBI for various quarters

2911. SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government would take steps to ensure that the establishment is free of corruption and nepotism in view of widespread criticism by various political parties and even by the judiciary that CBI is a caged parrot and that even its top officials are corrupt;
- (b) the steps Government envisages to help CBI regain confidence of the nation;
- (c) in what manner Government intends to ensure fairness of CBI in handling cases; and
- (d) whether Government protect and maintain federal character of Indian State while deploying CBI?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) CBI functions within an explicit and well-established legal and procedural framework. The CBI derives its legal authority from Delhi Special Police Establishment (DSPE) Act, 1946. Investigation is conducted by CBI as per provisions of Cr.PC and as per instructions contained in the Crime Manual. Government does not interfere with the investigation of cases by the CBI and does not intervene in the judicial functioning of the Courts. The Government, is however, fully committed to curb corruption and has taken several steps to effectively combat corruption which include:

- (i) Enactment of Right to Information Act, 2005;
- (ii) Enactment of Lokpal & Lokayuktas Act, 2013;
- (iii) Issue of comprehensive instructions on transparency in tendering and contracting process by the CVC;
- (iv) Issue of instructions by the CVC asking the organizations to adopt Integrity Pact in major Government procurement activities; State Governments have also been advised to adopt Integrity Pact in major procurements;
- (v) Introduction of e-Governance and simplification of procedures and systems;

(vi) Issue of Citizen Charters;

(vii) Ratification of United Nations Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC) in 2011.

(b) and (c) In order to ensure timely investigation and better conviction rate, in so far as CBI is concerned, Government has taken various measures for improving the functioning of the CBI which, *inter alia*, includes (i) modernization of CBI (ii) capacity building of its officers/officials through further training (iii) creation of infrastructure (iv) rigorous monitoring of investigation by CBI itself (v) encouraging transparency through various e-governance initiatives etc. In addition, Director, CBI has been recently vested with greater financial and administrative powers to enhance its independence and functional autonomy. Besides existing special courts, 81 new Special CBI Anti Corruption Courts have started functioning across the country to dispose of PC Act trial expeditiously.

Further, CBI conducts investigation as per provisions of Cr.PC and as per norms laid down in the CBI (Crime) Manual. After completion of investigation, the action is taken in accordance with law. Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) exercises superintendence over investigation conducted by CBI in offences under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988. Government does not interfere with the investigation of cases by the CBI and does not intervene in the judicial functioning of the Courts.

(d) As per Section (2) of the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946, DSPE has jurisdiction to investigate offences in the Union Territories. However, CBI's jurisdiction can be extended by the Central Government by issuing a Notification under Section 5 of DSPE Act, 1946, after the State Government has accorded its consent by issuing a notification under Section (6) of the DSPE Act for investigation of offences conducted within the Territorial jurisdiction of the concerned States.

Satellites launched by India

†2912. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of satellites launched by India during the year 2013-14;
- (b) the number of satellites launched successfully along with the names thereof;
- (c) the expenditure incurred on the launching of each of the satellites vehicle into the space; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) the number of satellites failed in launching?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) India has launched five satellites during the year 2013-14.

(b) All the five satellites namely, (i) IRNSS-1A, (ii) INSAT-3D, (iii) GSAT-7, (iv) Mars Orbiter Mission Spacecraft and (v) GSAT-14 have been launched successfully.

(c) The expenditure incurred, up to 31st March 2014, on the launching of each of the above five satellites into the space is given below:

(₹ in crores)			
Sl. No.	Name of the Satellite	Launched by	Expenditure incurred on Launching
1.	IRNSS-1A	PSLV-C22	90.00
2.	INSAT-3D	Procured Launch	485.15
3.	GSAT-7	Procured Launch	485.29
4.	Mars Orbiter Mission Spacecraft	PSLV-C25	95.34
5.	GSAT-14	GSLV-D5	173.00

(d) No satellite has failed in launching during the year 2013-2014.

IAP in West Bengal

2913. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government had in the recent past mooted proposal for the development in Maoist stronghold areas in different parts of the country including West Bengal through an Integrated Action Plan (IAP), if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the present status of the IAP?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) The Government initiated the scheme Integrated Action Plan (IAP) for Selected Tribal and Backward Districts in November, 2010 in 60 districts which was subsequently extended to 82 districts of nine States namely Andhra Pradesh,

Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. These 82 districts included Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected districts also. In 2013-14, the Government decided to continue the financial assistance through the scheme named “Additional Central Assistance (ACA) for Left Wing Extremism (LWE) Affected Districts” for the remaining years of the Twelfth Five Plan with an annual allocation of ₹ 30 crore per district during 2013-14 and 2014-15. The scheme is presently being implemented in ten States and covers 88 districts including 3 districts of West Bengal namely Bankura, Medinipur West and Puruliya.

Performance of economy of Jharkhand

2914. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

- (a) in what manner the economy of Jharkhand performed during last ten years;
- (b) in what way the macro-economic indicator of Jharkhand stands in comparison with the national average;
- (c) whether the economy of Jharkhand has slowed down recently; if so, the factors responsible for the slowdown; and
- (d) the details of measures taken by both Central Government as well as State Government to accelerate growth process in Jharkhand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) The performance of economy of Jharkhand during last ten years is given below:

Sl. No.	Item	Year 2004-05	Year 2013-14	% growth
1.	Annual Plan Size (cr.)	4139.88	13795.00	333.22
2.	Total Gross State Domestic Product of 2004-05 (cr.)	59757.72	109408.41	183.09
3.	State Per Capita Income as per Net State Domestic Product (₹)	18510.00	28882.00	156.03

(b) The statement comparing the sector-wise growth rate of Jharkhand with national average for the last two years is given below:

Year	Jharkhand			All India		
	Agriculture	Industry	Services	Agriculture	Industry	Services
2012-13	6.15	3.56	11.53	1.42	0.96	6.96
2013-14	8.30	6.02	11.62	4.71	0.35	6.78

Note : Agriculture includes forestry and fishery. Industry includes mining and quarrying, manufacturing, electricity, gas and water supply, construction.

Source : CSO.

(c) No, Sir. The growth rate of Gross State Domestic Product at Constant (2004-05) Prices [as on 01.08.2014] of Jharkhand State is 7.43 and 8.91 percent per annum and is higher than all India GDP rate of 4.47 and 4.74 respectively during the years 2012-13 and 2013-14.

(d) The Central Government, besides implementing various Central Sector Schemes, provides funds to the State Government for implementation of Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSSs) and One Time Additional Central Assistance for the specific projects. Government of India and Government of Jharkhand have formulated and implemented various schemes for development of all sectors including agriculture, industry, infrastructure, education and services and have extended assistance for social justice and social welfare schemes.

Expenditure on Aadhaar scheme

†2915. SHRI VIJAY GOEL:

SHRI. PRABHAT JHA:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the expenditure incurred and the achievement of targets set so far by Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) under Aadhar scheme;

(b) whether Government has decided to continue the Aadhaar scheme;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the further targets of the scheme; and

(d) whether steps have been taken to do away with loopholes identified earlier in implementation of Aadhaar Scheme; and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) Against an approved outlay of ₹ 13363.22 crore for the ongoing

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Aadhaar project for a period upto March 2017, a total expenditure of ₹ 5311.60 crore has been incurred as on 30 November 2014. The year wise details are as under:

₹ (in crore)		
Year	Budget Allocation	Expenditure
2009-2010	26.38	26.21
2010-2011	273.80	268.41
2011-2012	1200.00	1187.50
2012-2013	1350.00	1338.72
2013-2014	1550.00	1544.44
2014-2015	1417.00	946.32
(upto 30 Nov., 2014)		

(b) and (c) The Government has allocated 24 States/Union Territories (UTs) to UIDAI for Aadhaar enrolment, and remaining 12 States/UTs to Registrar General of India (RGI) for enrolment for Aadhaar under National Population Register (NPR) process. A target of universal enrolments by 2015 is being pursued. However, it has to be noted that Aadhaar enrolment is undertaken on voluntary basis; and is an ongoing process.

(d) All necessary steps are taken to ensure that Aadhaar project is implemented smoothly. An Inter-Ministerial Coordination Committee is in place to coordinate all matters arising from the interface between NPR and UIDAI, particularly to ensure that generation of Aadhaar is undertaken smoothly and without duplication of effort or resources under the system of allocation of States for Aadhaar enrolment.

It is also ensured that in the event of any discrepancy between the National Population Register (NPR) and the Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) database, NPR database will prevail; and that where data and biometrics have been captured first by the Registrar General of India (RGI) for NPR, the UIDAI will accept the same.

Gap in income shared by richest and poorest

2916. Dr. T. N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the recent report by Oxfam that the gap in income' shared between the richest ten per cent and poorest forty per cent of the population

in India has been increasing constantly and the benefits of growth have increasingly accrued to the richest members of society;

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

(c) whether Government agrees that the special interest of the powerful elite and market fundamentalism has led to the increase in income inequality in India; and

(d) if so, the manner in which Government proposes to correct the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (d) The Oxfam report titled “Even it up: Time to end extreme poverty” in its graphical representation shows that the gap between income share of the richest 10 per cent and poorest 40 per cent has increased between 1995 and 2010.

In India, the data on class distribution of income is not compiled centrally. However, household consumption expenditure data collected by the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) could be used as a proxy to capture the economic inequality in terms of consumption expenditure.

As per the NSSO’s household consumer expenditure surveys the gap in the consumption expenditure share of richest 10 per cent and bottom 40 percent has increased from 3.2% in 2004-05 to 6.5% in 2011-12.

The development agenda of the Government is focused on triggering a development process which will meet the objective of not just faster economic growth but also inclusive growth, that is, a growth process which yields broad-based benefits and ensures equality of opportunity for all. In this regard the Government has initiated various measures to ameliorate the standard of living of the people and to benefit the people at the lower end of the income distribution 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 A was Yojana (IAY), National Health Mission (NHM), Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Rashtriya Madhyamic Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), 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 the gap between rich and poor and overall balanced development in the country.

Renaming of central scheme

2917.SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has changed the names of many schemes run by Central Government in different sector;
- (b) if so, the details of the need to change the names of such schemes; and
- (c) whether any policy decision have been taken to name the schemes run by the Central Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (c) The schemes are approved by the Competent Authorities after receiving proposals from the implementing Ministry. Such proposal includes nomenclature of the scheme. There are no formal and uniform guidelines for Ministries/ Departments to suggest the nomenclature of a scheme at the time of initiating a proposal. However, to prevent the indiscriminate use of the name of the eminent personalities, an advisory was issued on October 6, 2010 by the Cabinet Secretary to Ministers. In the aforesaid advisory, the need for sparing and selective use of the name of national leaders with programmes to prevent proliferation of such nomenclature has been stressed upon.

As per information currently available with the Planning Commission, the following schemes are renamed.

- (i) Flagship Scheme namely “Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan” is renamed as “Swachh Bharat Mission (Rural)”.
- (ii) Central Sector Scheme namely “Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidhyutikaran Yojana” (RGGVY) is subsumed with the new scheme “Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana” (DDUGJY) as a distinct component for rural electrification.

Correction of flaws in Aadhaar

2918.SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware of various flaws in the architecture, verification of Aadhaar and national security, privacy, duplication, data integrity and other concerns;
- (b) the steps taken by Government towards the protection of the privacy and integrity of the data in the Aadhaar database; and

- (c) the total funds spent on this project till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) The architecture of Aadhaar ecosystem has been designed to ensure data security, privacy, non-duplication, data integrity and other related aspects. Government is fully alive of the need to constantly upgrade the technology and infrastructure to maintain highest level of data security and integrity. For this purpose, a well- designed and robust data security system is in place. Security is an integral part of the system from the initial design to the final stage and security audits are conducted on regular basis. A multi-layer approach is adopted in providing security measures with multiple formats being used at different steps from the point of collection to the ending stage. Security of data is monitored at all the times *i.e.* at rest, in transit and in storage. Security and privacy of personal data are fully ensured, without sacrificing the utility of the project. Various policies and procedures have been defined, these are reviewed and updated continually thereby appropriately controlling and monitoring any movement of people, material and data in and out of UIDAI premises, particularly the data centres. Further strengthening of security and privacy of data is an ever evolving process, and all possible steps are taken to make the data safer and protected.

- (c) A total amount of ₹ 5311.60 crores has been spent by UIDAI on the Aadhaar project, as on 30th November 2014.

Amount cleared for UIDAI to meet the target

2919.DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has cleared ₹1200 crore to Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) to meet the target of enrolling 10 crore residents by the end of 2015, if so, the details thereof; and

- (b) whether it is also a fact that 100 crore people in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Chhattisgarh are to get UIDAI Cards by 2015 end and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs, in its meeting held on 10.9.2014, approved an additional outlay of ₹ 1265 Crore for undertaking Aadhaar Enrolment for 31.62 Crore population in four States allocated to UIDAI for enrolment, *viz.* Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh and Uttarakhand. Out of this, a total of 10.31 crore residents in these 4 States have been issued Aadhaars as on 14 December 2014; and the total number of Aadhaars generated in the country stands at 72.24 crore.

Country's status in HDI vis-a-vis neighbouring countries

2920. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether at the last BRICS meet, India had turned out worst in Human Development Index (HDI) Sector while US among the developed peers;

(b) the status of India's development in Human Development Index (HDI) sector vis-a-vis its neighbours Nepal and Bangladesh, whether India is lagging behind the above neighbours;

(c) if so, whether India has developed some action plan to speed up its status in the sector, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) what are the main reasons for such a poor status *inter-alia* indicating the measures that since been devised to improve this status?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) As per the Human Development Report (HDR) 2014 of United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), India was placed at 135th position out of 187 countries in 2013. It is the lowest rank among the BRICS countries wherein Brazil was placed at 79th position, Russian Federation at 57th position, China at 91st position and South Africa at 118th position in 2013. In the report, Russian Federation, Brazil and China falls in the category of countries with 'High Human Development' whereas India and South Africa falls in the Medium Human Development category. United States falling in the category of countries with 'Very High Human Development' was placed at 5th position in 2013.

(b) to (d) As per the Human Development Report (HDR) 2014 of United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), India was placed at 135th position out of 187 countries in 2013. Bangladesh and Nepal were placed at 142nd and 145th position respectively in 2013. Over the years India has registered a consistent improvement in Human Development Index (HDI) value which increased from 0.483 in 2000 to 0.570 in 2010 and further to 0.586 in 2013. The Government's strategy of achieving high growth rate by generating more employment opportunities and strengthening social infrastructure such as public health and education through implementation of flagship programmes like National Health Mission (NHM), Sarva Shiksha Abhiyaan (SSA), Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS), Mid-Day Meal Scheme, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), and poverty alleviation by providing wage and self-

employment, safe drinking water, Swachh Bharat Mission etc. have impacted the human well-being positively and are expected to further improve India's social indicators.

Demand to wind up UIDAI

2921.SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that biometrics of Aadhaar has failed miserably in many parts of the country if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether there has been a demand to wind up Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI); and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the views of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) No Sir.

(b) As per available information, there has not been any specific demand/proposal to this effect under consideration.

(c) Does not arise in view of (a) and (b) above.

Steps taken to provide research laboratory facilities

2922.DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has appointed Chairman and members for the various committees and groups pertaining to the Ministry and its allied/autonomous institutions, if so, the list of committees and their composition as on date;

(b) the measures taken by Government to provide adequate opportunities for women and young scientists to showcase their talents;

(c) the steps taken by Government to provide adequate research laboratory facilities with state of art technologies for doing innovative researches in India; and

(d) the total amount earmarked for the same during the Twelfth Plan?

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.

Research projects in CSIR

2923.SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the various ongoing research projects being taken by CSIR, as on date, the current status thereof, project-wise;
- (b) the number and details of projects successfully completed by CSIR during the last three years, project-wise;
- (c) whether CSIR is assisting or contemplating to assist the State Governments in certain projects undertaken by them or by State Authorities; if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the action taken by Government during the last six months to streamline working of CSIR?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DR. HARSH VARDHAN):

(a) CSIR is executing 157 projects under the 'National Laboratories' scheme of XII Five Year Plan. All the 157 projects are being pursued in systematic manner as per schedule defined for each of the projects. The details are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) Details of projects completed during the last three years (2011-12, 2012-13, 2013-14) are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) Yes, Sir. CSIR assists State Governments and provides its knowledgebase for socio-economic development. Through one of its scheme 'National S&T Human Resource Development', CSIR supports research projects proposed by faculties of academic institutions in the States.

(d) CSIR is pursuing R&D with a vision to "Pursue science which strives for global impact, technology that enables innovation-driven industry and nurture trans-disciplinary leadership thereby catalyzing inclusive economic development for the people of India". It has put in place necessary mechanisms to enhance innovation and cutting edge research.

During the last three years patents filed in India and Abroad by CSIR are as below:

Year	India	Abroad
2011-2012	197	290
2012-2013	163	258
2013-2014	266	342

The rate of commercial exploitation of patents-in-force is 13.86%, while global average is 3-4%. As per 'SCIMAGO Institutions Global Ranking 2014', amongst 4851 institutions across the globe, CSIR stood at 84th position globally, 17th in Asia and 1st in the Country ranking.

Statement-I

List of 157 on-going Plan Projects of CSIR

Sl. No.	Name of the Project
1.	CSIR-Mayo Clinic Collaboration for Innovation and Translational Research (CKF)
2.	Drug Discovery: Bugs to Drugs Programme (BUGS TO DRUGS)
3.	Visualisation of Organisms in Action (VISION)
4.	Anabolic Skeletal Targets in Health and Illness (ASTHI)
5.	Conservation of endangered animals of India: Molecular Genetics and Reproduction Approaches (Conserve)
6.	Genomics of Medicinal Plants and Agronomically Important Traits (PlaGen)
7.	Plant Breeding, Genomics and Biotechnology (PLOMICS)
8.	LipidomicsCenter (LIPIC)
9.	Bioprospection of plant resources and other natural products (BioprosPR)
10.	CSIR-NCL-IGIB Joint Research Initiative: Interfacing Chemistry and Biology (CSIR-NCL-IGIB-JRI)
11.	Factors Governing competent gamete production and reproductive dysfunction (PROGRAM)
12.	Towards holistic understanding of Complex Diseases: Unraveling the Threads of Complex Diseases (THUNDER)
13.	New Approaches Towards Understanding of Disease Dynamics and to Accelerate Drug Discovery (UNDO)
14.	Emerging and re-emerging challenges in infectious diseases: Systems based drug design for infectious diseases (SPlenDID)
15.	Host Interactome analysis: Understanding the Role of Host molecules in Parasitic Infection (HOPE)
16.	Man as a Superorganism: Understanding the Human Microbiome (HUM)

Sl. No.	Name of the Project
17.	Centre for BIOtherapeutic Molecule DISCOVERY (BIODISCOVERY)
18.	Chemical Biology of Ocimum and other Aromatic Plants (ChemBio)
19.	Wellness Genomics Project - Understanding genomic signatures of healthy living in Indian population (WG 100)
20.	Nanomaterials: Applications and Impact on Safety, Health and Environment (NanoSHE)
21.	Understanding supra molecular ensembles and machines (UNSEEN)
22.	Neurodegenerative diseases: Causes and Corrections (MIND)
23.	Plant-Microbe and Soil Interactions (PMSI)
24.	Genome Dynamics in cellular organization, differentiation and enantiostasis (GenCODE)
25.	Bio-energetic Disorders: A multi-model approach to monitoring and management (BenD)
26.	Wellness through Foods and Nutraceuticals (WELFO)
27.	Medicinal Chemistry for stem cell biology and regenerative medicine (MEDCHEM)
28.	Plant Diversity: Studying adaptation biology and understanding/exploiting medicinally important plants for useful bioactives (SIMPLE)
29.	Introduction, domestication, improvement and cultivation of economically important plants (AGTEC)
30.	Integrated NextGen approaches in health disease and environmental toxicity (INDEPTH)
31.	Epigenetics in Health and Disease (EpiHeD)
32.	Genomics and Informatics Solutions for Integrating Biology (GENESIS)
33.	Centre for Cardiovascular and Metabolic Disease Research (CARDIOMED)
34.	Root Biology and its correlation to sustainable plant development and soil fertility (RootSF)
35.	Nurturing a new Pan-CSIR drug pipe line: high intensity preclinical, clinical studies on lead candidates (DPL)
36.	Biology of Ageing and Human Health (BioAGE)

Sl. No.	Name of the Project
37.	Multidirectional approaches for molecular and systems level understanding of regulatory networks in pathogenic microbes (INFECT)
38.	Towards Understanding skin Cell Homeostasis (TOUCH)
39.	Therapeutics of Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) and Related Respiratory Disorders (TREAT)
40.	Process and Products from Himalayan Region and their toxicological evaluation (PROMOTE)
41.	New initiatives to boost agriculture productivity through maximizing pre and post-harvest yields (AGROPATHY)
42.	Expansion and Modernization of the Microbial Type Culture Collection and Gene Bank (MTCC)
43.	Creation of Advanced Research Facility in Molecular Nutrition (Nutri-ARM)
44.	Establishment of Centre for High Altitude Biology (CeHAB)
45.	S&T interventions to combat malnutrition in women and children (HCP07)
46.	Effective Application of Community Health Efforts through New Age, IT Based Modes (EACH-IT)
47.	Encapsulated Microorganisms for Environmental Protection (EMEP)
48.	Research Initiative for Waterless Tanning (RIWT)
49.	Up gradation of Facilities/National Repository of Molecules and National Collection of Industrial Micro Organisms Resource Centre (NCIMRC)
50.	Development of Novel Vaccine Adjuvants (DENOVA)
51.	Advanced Polyolefins (SPIRIT)
52.	Design Innovation for Smart Material Transformation Yeanning Leather Life Style Products (D'STYLE)
53.	Nuclear Magnetic Resonance Centre for Advanced Research (NMRCAR)
54.	National Repository of Molecules (NORMS)
55.	Advance Drug Delivery System (ADD)
56.	Inherently Safer Practices for Industrial Risk Reduction (INSPIRE)
57.	North East Exploration for Pharmaceutical (NEEP)
58.	CSIR Advanced Analytical Facility for North East (CAAF-NE)

Sl. No.	Name of the Project
59.	Biocatalysts for Industrial Applications & Greener Organic Synthesis (BIAGOS)
60.	Non-Infringing chemistry and engineering for pharmaceuticals (NICE-P)
61.	Metabolic profiling of human body fluids by MS and NMR (CMET)
62.	Screening molecules in lead exploration (SMiLE)
63.	Development of Sustainable Waste Management Technologies for Chemical and Allied Industries (SETCA)
64.	New generation lubricants and additives (GenLube)
65.	Waste to Wealth - Waste plastics (W2W)
66.	Development of Innovative Technologies for Strategic Fluorochemicals (DITSF)
67.	Affordable Cancer Therapeutics (ACT)
68.	Augmentation of Analytical Research Facilities (AARF)
69.	Speciality Materials based on Engineered Clays (SPECS)
70.	Membrane & Adsorbent Technology Platform for Effective Separation of Gases and Liquids (MATES)
71.	Environmental Research Initiative for Paper and Process Industry (ERIPP)
72.	Creating intellectual property and capabilities for the development of improved security features and substrates for the Indian currency note (FUTURE)
73.	Centre for Surface and Interface Science Research (CSISR)
74.	Development of functional foods and their formulations for potential health benefits of common man (FUNHEALTH)
75.	Research Initiative for Low Emissions (RILE)
76.	Hydrogen Energy: Overcoming materials challenges in PEMFC towards generation, separation, storage and conversion of hydrogen (HYDEN)
77.	Energy Efficient Technologies (E2++)
78.	Advanced Carbon Materials (AdCarbMate)
79.	Catalysts for Speciality Chemicals (CSC)
80.	Development of Sustainable Processes for Edible Oils with Health Benefits from Traditional and New Resources (PEOPLE HOPE)

Sl. No.	Name of the Project
81.	Catalysts for Sustainable Energy (ECat)
82.	A Multi-Scale Simulation and Modeling Approach to Designing Smart Functional Materials for use in Energy, Electrochemistry and Bio-mimetics (MSM)
83.	Potassic (K) fertilizer Technology to Empower the Nation (K-TEN)
84.	Organic reactions in generating innovative and natural scaffolds (ORIGIN)
85.	Innovate, develop and up-scale modular, agile, intensified and continuous processes and plants (Indus MAGIC)
86.	Biomass to Energy (BioEn)
87.	Natural Products as Affordable Healthcare Agents (NaPAHA)
88.	Multifunctional electrodes and Electrolytes for Future Technologies (MUTLIFUN)
89.	Sustainable Technologies for the Utilization of Rare Earths (SURE)
90.	Molecules to Materials to Devices (M2D)
91.	Clean Coal Technology (TapCoal)
92.	Intelligent Coatings (IntelCoat)
93.	Science and Technology Revolution in Leather with a Green Touch (STRAIT)
94.	High Purity Salt & Recovery of Valuable Metal Ions from Marine Resources (HPSMC)
95.	Zero Emission Research Initiative for Solid Wastes from Leather (ZERIS)
96.	Novel Energy Effective Metallic Materials for Automotive and General Engineering Application (LWM)
97.	Development of Zero Waste Technology for Processing and Utilization of Thermal Coal (ZWT-CUP)
98.	Intelligent devices and smart actuators (InDeSa)
99.	Evaluation of Economic Loss Due to Idling of Vehicles at Signalized and Mitigation Measures (ELSIM)
100.	Innovative Materials and Technologies for Next Generation Green buildings (INMATE-NGGB)
101.	Centre for Special Materials (CSM)

Sl. No.	Name of the Project
102.	Development of Magnesium Metal Production Technology (MPT)
103.	Processing of natural gemstones for aesthetic improvement and value addition (PNG)
104.	Development and Application of Technologies for Sustainable Transportation (SUSTRANS)
105.	Design and Development of Thermo Responsive & Magnetic Shape Memory Materials and Devices for Engineering Applications (TR&MSMM)
106.	Minerals to Metals for Sustainable Planet (MINMET)
107.	Development of Indian Highway Capacity Manual (Indo-HCM)
108.	Development of underground coal gasification technology in India (CoalGasUrja)
109.	Development of a technology for optimal extraction of locked-up coal from underground mines using artificial pillars (DeCoalArt)
110.	National Clean Air Mission (NCAM)
111.	Engineering of Disaster Mitigation and Health Monitoring for Safe and Smart Built Environment (EDMISSIBLE)
112.	Innovative Technologies for Health Assessment and Damage Mitigation of Structures (I-HEAL)
113.	Engineering Sustainable Materials and Structures Action Plan II: Sustainability Through Nano-Technology and Bio-Mimetics (eNano-Tics)
114.	Development of Novel CSIR Technologies for Manufacturing Tailored and Patient-Specific Bioceramic Implants and Biomedical Devices at Affordable Cost (BIOCERAM)
115.	Technology Solutions for Micro Air Vehicle Development (MAT)
116.	Centre of Excellence: Waste Utilization and Management (WUM)
117.	Engineering Sustainable Materials and Structures Action Plan I: Sustainability Through Eco-Balancing (SUSMAS)
118.	Augmentation and Refurbishment of National Transonic Aerodynamic Facilities (NTAF)
119.	Advanced ceramics materials and components for energy and structural application (CERMESA)

Sl. No.	Name of the Project
120.	Leadership in Specialty Glass and Optical Fiber Technologies (GLASSFIB)
121.	Robotics and Micro Machines (ROuM)
122.	Autonomous Underwater Robotics (UnWaR)
123.	Development of suitable design methodology for extraction of coal at greater depths (>300 m) for Indian geomining conditions (DeepCoal)
124.	Aerodynamics and Propulsion Technologies for Next Generation Civil Aircraft (ADPR)
125.	Clean Water: Sustainable Options (Clean Water)
126.	Transport Aircraft Design Bureau (TADB)
127.	Advanced Structural Technologies for Aircraft (ASTA)
128.	Avionics and Flight Controls Civil Aerospace Technologies (AFCCAT)
129.	Analysis and Monitoring of patent applications in International Patent Office for preventing misappropriation of Indias Traditional Knowledge
130.	Indian S&T and Innovation Policy (ISTIP)
131.	Patinformatics (Patinformatics)
132.	Chembioinformatics for Drug Discovery (ISC0203)
133.	Open Science and Open Innovation Infrastructure (OSOII)
134.	CSIR Knowledge Gateway and Open Source Private Cloud Infrastructure (KNOWGATE)
135.	CSIR-Wide Consortium Access to Online Information Resources (NKRC)
136.	Traditional Knowledge Digital Library 2020 (Enhanced TKDL-2020)
137.	Advanced Research in Engineering & Earth Sciences: Data intensive modelling and crowd sourcing approach (ARiEES)
138.	Geological processes in the Indian Ocean - Understanding the input fluxes, sinks and Paleoceanography (GEOSINKS)
139.	Advanced Quantum Research and Innovation with Ultra Small Systems (AQuARIUS)
140.	Hazard due to Earthquakes and Tsunami in the Indian region (HEART)
141.	Research and Development on Single Trapped Ion based Frequency Standard (STIOS)
142.	Analyses and Harnessing of Marine Biodiversity for Bioremediation of Aquaculture and Industrial Effluents (MARINEBIOTECH)

Sl. No.	Name of the Project
143.	Indian Aquatic Ecosystems: Impact of Deoxygenation, Eutrophication and Acidification (INDIAS IDEA)
144.	India Deep Earth Exploration Programme (INDEX)
145.	Research Initiative on Nano Devices and Nano-Sensors (R-Nano)
146.	Development of Advanced Materials for Next-Generation Energy-Efficient Devices (D-NEED)
147.	Advanced Microsensors and Microsystems : Design, Development and Applications (MicroSensys)
148.	Geo-scientific investigations for deciphering the Earth's internal processes and exploration of energy resources (GEOSCAPE)
149.	Advanced Facility for Nano Electronics (AFNE)
150.	Probing the Changing Atmosphere and its Impacts in Indo-Gangetic Plains(IGP) and Himalayan Regions (AIM-IGPHim)
151.	Advanced Instrumentation Solutions for Health Care and Agro-based Applications (ASHA)
152.	Shallow subsurface imaging of India for resource exploration (SHORE)
153.	Geodynamic and Earthquake generating processes in NE India and Andaman Subduction Zone (GENIAS)
154.	Measurement for Innovation in Science & Technology (MIST)
155.	Opto-Mechatronics Technologies for Next Generation Sensors and Applications (OMEGA)
156.	Very High Power Microwave Tubes: Design and Development Capabilities (MTDDC)
157.	Ocean Science Towards Forecasting Indian Marine Living Resource Potential (Ocean Finder)

Statement-II

List of the completed projects during 2011-12 to 2013-14

Year of Completion	Title of the Project
2011-12	Plan Projects
	1. Development and forming of performance driven special steels (SIP-25)
	2. Technology for Assessment and Refurbishment of engineering Materials and Components (NWP 27)

Year of Completion	Title of the Project
3.	Development of advanced lightweight metallic material for engineering applications (NWP 28)
4.	Engineering of Structures against Natural and other Disasters (NWP39)
5.	Management tools for maintenance, scheduling and enhancement of special structures (SIP28)
6.	Multi-scale simulation and quantification of sustainability and vulnerability under climate variability and climate stress and other natural hazards (SIP14)
7.	R&D on Photovoltaics and Other Energy Applications (SIP17)
8.	Technology development for Smart Systems (SIP21)
9.	Photonics for Communication, Laser and Sensor Technology (NWP26)
10.	Enhancement of Aerospace Research & Technology Development Facilities including Setting up a Centre of Excellence in Flight Mechanics and control. (CEFMAC) (FAC01)
11.	Consortium access to Electronic Journal (NKRC), (NWP42)
12.	Indian S&T Mapping, manpower and comparative capability, (SIP31)
13.	Patinformatics, (SIP43)
14.	Design Centre for Products (IAP07)
15.	Development of Specialty Inorganic Materials for Diverse Application (NWP10)
16.	NCL-IGIB Joint research initiative: Interfacing Chemistry with Biology (NWP13)
17.	Hydrogen Energy Initiative: Overcoming materials challenges for the using fuel cells generation, storage and conversion of hydrogen using fuel cells (NWP22)
18.	Zero emission Research Initiative (NWP44)
19.	Center of Excellence for Computational Chemistry: An Integrated Tool for Multi-Scale Simulation to Design Materials, Processes and Simulation of Molecular Recognition Processes in Biology (NWP53)

Year of Completion	Title of the Project
20.	Facility for Chemical Biology (SIP11)
21.	Energy for cleaner and greener environment (SIP18)
22.	Agrochemicals and Intermediates: Integrated Pest Management including pheromones (SIP33)
23.	Centre of Excellence for Lipid Research (FAC05)
24.	New drug development programme for parasitic diseases and microbial infections (SIP26)
25.	Development of novel target based anticancer therapeutics, (SIP27)
26.	Diabetes Mellitus - New Drug discovery R&D, Molecular mechanisms and genetic factors, (NWP32)
27.	Development of diagnostics and target based molecular medicines against allergy bronchial asthma and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, (NWP33)
28.	Validation of Identified Models and Development of new alternative models for evaluation of new drug entities, (NWP34)
29.	Nanomaterial and Nanodevices in Health and Disease, (NWP35)
30.	Identification and validation of drug targets for selected pathogens, (NWP38)
31.	Plasma proteomics: Health, Environment, and Disease, (NWP04)
32.	Discovery and Preclinical studies of new bioactive molecules (natural and semi-synthetic) & Traditional Preparations, (NWP37)
33.	Setting up a compact high energy light source radiation for the structural analysis of biomacromolecule, (FAC04)
34.	High Value Products from Agroforestry Resources from the Himalayan Region and Improving Productivity and Quality of Product Development, including Evaluation Facility for Nutraceutical Value Added Products (SIP03)
35.	Biodiversity assessment, prospection and conservation of plant resources of India (SIP05)
36.	Enhancing water utilization efficiency in crop plants: Prospecting Plant Diversity for genes and systems Biology for drought tolerance (SIP09)

Year of Completion	Title of the Project
37.	Seismic Hazard-Risk Evaluation and Earthquake Precursor Related Studies (SIP15)
38.	Capacity Building in Molecular Environmental Science (SIP-16)
39.	Environmental Contaminants: New Screening Technologies and Effect on Human Health (NWP17)
40.	Mapping of the Marine biodiversity along the Indian coast (NWP18)
41.	Remediation eco-restoration & Cleanup of Contaminated Ground & Water Resources (NWP19)
42.	Exploratory Studies on Climate Change and Adaptation of species complexes (NWP20)
43.	State-of-the-art analytical facility for North East (FAC09)
44.	North East Exploration for Pharmaceutical, NEEP (HCP05)
45.	Evaluation and Correction of Mitochondrial Dysfunction in Disease (SIP07)
46.	Engineering Peptides and Proteins for New Generation Therapies (NWP05)
47.	Pathway engineering and system biology approach towards homologous and heterologous expression of high-value phytochemicals (artemisinin, taxanes, picrosides, morphine, withanolides (NWP08)
48.	New insights in cancer biology: Identification of novel targets and development of target based molecular medicine (IAP01)
49.	BSL-4 Facility for infectious diseases caused by dangerous micro organisms (FAC07)
50.	Transgenic crop plants and-genes for resistance to insect pests (NWP03)
51.	Exploitation of India's rich microbial diversity (NWP06)
52.	Biological & Chemical Transformation of Plant Compounds for Production of Value Added Products of Therapeutic/Aroma Value (NWP09)

Year of Completion	Title of the Project
53.	Evolution of the Indian Lithosphere: Focus on Major Earth Processes and Resources with a special reference to Deccan Traps and Dharwarcraton (SIP12)
54.	Science for development of a forecasting system for the waters around India (SIP13)
55.	Atmosphere carbon dioxide sequestration through fertilization of a high-nutrients-low chlorophyll (HNLC) oceanic regions with iron (NWP14)
56.	Sustainable Development & Management of water resources in different problematic terrain (NWP46)
57.	Appropriate technological solutions for Societal Applications (SIP22)
58.	Investigative Toxicology: New Paradigms (SIP08)
59.	Understanding the Molecular Mechanism of Diseases of National Priority. Developing Novel Approaches for Effective Management (SIP10)
60.	High Performance Materials and Construction Technologies for Sustainable Built Space (SIP29)
61.	Development of Advanced Eco-Friendly, Energy Efficient Processes for Utilization of Iron Resources of India (NWP31)
62.	Development of hollow fibre membrane technology for water disinfection/purification and waste water reclamation (NWP47)
63.	CSIR Battery Performance Evaluation Centre (FAC06)
64.	Innovation Centre for Plasma Processing (FAC11)
65.	Development of Lithium-ion batteries for Multifarious applications (IAP04)
66.	Development of cost effective mine water reclamation technology for providing safe drinking water (IAP06)
67.	Nanostructured Advanced Materials (NWP51)
68.	Niche food processing technologies for outreach of cost effective, safe, hygienic, nutritious and health food to the target population (SIP02)

Year of Completion	Title of the Project
69.	Evidence based Nutraceutical/ Herbal products for Preventive Health and Disease Management (SIP04)
70.	Design and development of equipment with appropriate and adaptable automation for hygienic and safe production of processed and semi-processed foods in large (NWP02)
71.	Advanced Centre for Protein Informatics, Science, Engineering & Technology (FAC03)
72.	To develop know-how and technology for environmental friendly conversion and utilization of biomass to fuels, lubricants and additives (SIP19)
73.	Functional Organic Materials for Energy Efficient Devices (NWP23)
RSWNET (Rural SC/ST, Women, North East and Tribal Sector) Projects:	
1.	Sisal- potentials for Rural Development and General Technology (RSP01)
2.	Dissemination and showcasing of CSIR rural Technologies (RSP02)
3.	Dissemination, Training and Demonstration of appropriate rural housing technologies (RSP03)
4.	Development of Electrochemical technologies for drinking water upgradation in Northeast region (RSP05)
5.	Strategic Rural Income enhancements by Medicinal & Industrial plants based technologies (RSP06)
6.	Development and demonstration of technology for better recovery and utilization of fallen animal carcasses (RSP07)
7.	Development of appropriate technology/techniques and demonstrations for improving rural tanning (RSP08)
8.	Development/ Demonstration of technologies for strengthening rural leather footwear (RSP09)
9.	Development of novel leather products based on ethnic designs (RSP10)

Year of Completion	Title of the Project
10.	Development of Post Harvest Processing Technology for Ginger, Turmeric, Chilli and its implementation for augmenting Regional economy of Mizoram (RSP11)
11.	Development of post harvest processing technology and to enhance the farmer's economy of Arunachal Pradesh (RSP12)
12.	Specific polymeric ion exchanger based water purification domestic units for arsenic and fluoride removal (RSP13)
13.	Improving the quality and yield of salt produced by the marginal salt producers across the country (RSP15)
14.	Farming of seaweeds and their value addition as an alternative livelihood for coastal fisher folk (RSP16)
15.	Tea farm mechanization (RSP17)
16.	Tea advisory services for production of quality tea (RSP18)
17.	Design and development of mobile essential oil extraction units (RSP19)
18.	Training on virus-tested planting material production technology of apple, plum and cherry (RSP20)
19.	Demonstration of Curcuma and hedygium cultivation in agro-forestry system (RSP21)
20.	Utilization of locally available plant raw material for fetching high price (RSP22)
21.	Promotion and utilization of bamboos (RSP23)
22.	Promoting large scale cultivation of medicinal, aromatic and other high valued crops (RSP24)
23.	Transfer of cut flower and virus tested planting material production technologies (RSP25)
24.	Implementation of new technology and training program for rural development in sericulture at North East states of India (Assam and Manipur) (RSP26)
25.	Samadhan Kendra : A rural Information technology centre for benefit of rural population in West and East Godavari districts of Andhra Pradesh (RSP27)

Year of Completion	Title of the Project
26.	Rural development program including (i) Cultivation of medicinal plants & aromatic plants, (ii) Bio-pesticides & bio-fertilizers and (iii) Mosquito eradication program (RSP28)
27.	Development & Popularization of cost effective & efficient technologies for Sustainable Rural Development (RSP29)
28.	Environmentally safe Natural dyes for rural handloom sectors (RSP30)
29.	Rural development programs: (i) Sustainable development and utilization of solid wastelands, adopting green technologies using schools as knowledge dissemination centres (ii) Dissemination of dry flower/ cut flower technologies and (iii) Remediation of waste lands (RSP31)
30.	Control of Indoor Air Pollution in Rural Areas (RSP32)
31.	Production and recovery of bio-flavours from damaged cull fruits and biomass (RSP33)
32.	Rural development through aromatic plants and mushroom and their processing in North East India (RSP34)
33.	Earthquake studies in North East India with special emphasis on understanding the seismicity along Kopili lineament (RSP35)
34.	Development of a reverse flow natural convection driers and cottage scale processing for rural development (RSP36)
35.	Use of natural occurring minerals for providing safe drinking water at domestic level in state of Jharkhand (RSP37)
36.	Development of self-sustaining technology enabled villages through MAPs based technological interventions (RSP38)
EMPOWER (Encouraging and Motivating Pursuit of World Class Exploratory Research) projects	
1.	Feasibility study of carbon capture by fly ash based Nano-composites
2.	Design, development and fabrication of optical interconnects Waveguide
3.	Generation of new laser sources at near UV and visible regimes for bio-photonics applications

Year of Completion	Title of the Project
4.	Ultrasound assisted efficient and cleaner leather processing
5.	Development of aluminium alloy feedstock for manufacturing of components by metal injection molding (MIM) process route
6.	Design and analysis for a real-time controlled electro-hydraulic motion simulator
7.	Micro simulation based driving cycle in Delhi city for sustainable transport system
8.	Estimating the carbon footprint of commuting in urban areas
9.	Travel time related performance measures for evaluation of sustainable road transportation system
10.	Development of multimodal level of service (MMLoS) measure for urban roads of India
11.	Self-sustainable, multi-parametric embedded soil monitoring, active artificial sensing body
12.	Realizing the air-conditioner and refrigerator system using Peltier effect
13.	Preparation of antimicrobial ceramics from Zn-Al LDH
14.	Development, characterization and erosive wear analysis of plasma spray cermet coatings using copper slag
15.	Waste to wealth: Noble metal (Platinum Group Elements) recovery from low grade chromite ores of Orissa
16.	Harvesting molecular information from educational videos and photographic images
17.	Development of novel low smoke mosquito coil and coil smoke control dispenser for betterment of indoor environment and health
18.	Ceiling fan (CF): A hanging power generation unit
19.	Exploration of a new welding process submerged arc stir welding
20.	Fabrication of intelligent and smart tissue paper based sensor for management of infectious diseases
21.	Fabrication of pump less microfluidic channel on circular mounts.
22.	Development of smart energy harvesters from ambient structural vibration for seismic mitigation and health monitoring of civil infrastructure

Year of Completion	Title of the Project
	23. An innovative distributed sustainable SHM scheme using smart wireless sensors networks 24. Bottom up approach for the synthesis of eco-friendly multifunctional admixture towards green construction 25. Novel scheme for damage detection in railway tracks for accident prevention 26. Studies on photophysical properties of water soluble conjugated polymer in presence of surfactants for enhanced biosensor application
2012-13	Plan Projects
	1. Non-oxide ceramic based advance structural materials: armours and refractories (NWP29) 2. Ceramic materials for emerging technologies involving liquid and gas separation (SIP23) 3. An integrative biology approach in deciphering genotype phenotype correlation for human complex disorders (SIP06) 4. National facility for Functional Genomics Research, (a) Zebrafish Facility (b) Cellomics Facility and (c) LC-NMR Facility (FAC02) 5. Modular reconfigurable micro manufacturing systems (MRMMS) for multi-material desktop manufacturing capabilities (NWP 30) 6. Capability in Mobile Robot development for industrial, outdoor and hazardous applications (SIP24) 7. Enhancement of knowledge base in Aerospace Sciences and Development of Cutting Edge Technologies (SIP01) 8. Design and Fabrication Capabilities for Very High Power Microwave Tubes (NWP24) 9. Fabrication of LED Devices and Systems for Solid State Lighting Applications (NWP25) 10. Comprehensive Traditional Digital Library (CTKDL) (NWP40) 11. Conducting polymer paints and coatings for corrosion protection and shielding of concrete structures in strategic areas (NWP12)

Year of Completion	Title of the Project
12.	Development of Clean Coal Technologies (NWP21)
13.	Synthetic biology and metabolic engineering of azadirachtin biosynthesis pathway (HCP02)
14.	Metabolic engineering of vinca alkaloid pathway (HCP03)
15.	Comparative Genomics and Biology of Non-coding RNA in the human genome (NWP36)
16.	Multi-agent Therapy for Cancer (HCP04)
EMPOWER Projects:	
1.	Composite hollow fiber membrane system for separation of fuel-grade ethanol (>99%) from ethanol-water solution mixture
2.	To develop suitable analytical method to differentiate between ethanol /diesel synthesized from bio-source and ethanol/ diesel synthesized from fossil source
3.	Recycling of Thin Film Composite Reverse Osmosis membrane by selective removal of polyamide layer and <i>in situ</i> interfacial polymerization
4.	Track Etched and pore modified membranes for separation processes
5.	Developing Secondary Battery using Magnesium Clusters Supported on Porous Conducting Substrate as Active Negative Electrode Material
6.	Mapping of natural iodine in well brines of (Gujarat) India
7.	Nanoparticles/clusters incorporated Metal Organic Frameworks: Electrosynthesis and Catalysis
8.	An explorative attempt to synthesize and to investigate on the suitability of LiMxPyOz [M= Transition metal] type of pyrophosphates as lithium intercalating electrode materials
9.	Electrochemical synthesis of hydrogen storage materials by molten salt technique
10.	Chemically modified semiconductor electrodes (CMSEs): Enzyme-like (Non-enzymatic) approach for sensing applications
11.	Anchored graphene nanocomposites for catalytic applications

Year of Completion	Title of the Project
12.	Novel Bioengineering for Wastewater Treatment and Recovery of Bioelectricity, Bio-diesel, Biogas and CO ₂ sequestration
13.	Single-Step Catalytic Process to Bio-jet Fuels from triglycerides
14.	Selective oxidation of methane to methanol with molecular oxygen over supported nanoclusters
15.	A new class of bio-inorganic nano hybrid drug delivery systems for biomedical applications
16.	Chemical Looping Combustion (CLC) coupled Combined Reforming (CR) for clean energy generation
17.	Development of Homogeneous Catalysts for Water Splitting - A Key Technology for Sustainable Energy
18.	Novel Micro-Nano Integrated Composite Particles as Dye-Adsorbent Catalyst
19.	Chito-oligosaccharides a novel natural decontaminant and bio-preservative for fresh meat
20.	Studies on carbon nano-composites for preconcentration and determination of plant bioactive(s): Implication in the rational design of sorbent
21.	Molecular Recognition Stimuli Responsive Smart Polymeric Gel Microcapsule Membrane for Control Release Application: Probing Role of Diffusion Limitation in Gel Microstructure
22.	Low-Temperature Exfoliated Graphene/Conducting Polymer smart nanocomposite: Energy Storage -Flexible Supercapacitor
23.	Renewable microbial coagulation/flocculation system for drinking water purification
24.	Role of Single Hydrogen bond in Enzyme Catalysis: Ribonuclease Activity <i>via</i> Deuterium Isotope Effect on Chemical Shift
25.	Residue analysis on spent ammunition casings using bismuth ion gun of IONTOF-SIMS V for identification of their source of origin
26.	High performance electrocatalyst and membrane materials for polymer electrolyte fuel cells
27.	Development of rechargeable Na-batteries

Year of Completion	Title of the Project
28.	A clean fuel from hazardous leather solid waste
29.	Intelligent leathers for smart functional applications
30.	Extraction of extracellular polymers from alkaliphilic micro-organisms to treat tannery effluent
31.	Collagen stabilization using functionalized nanoparticles
32.	Chromogenic and Fluorogenic probes for selective Mn(II) ion detection
33.	Heat shock proteins as potential cancer biomarkers: role in disease progression through multi-drug resistance and metastasis.
34.	Molecular basis of asthenozoospermia in humans: A proteomics-based approach targeting sperm post-translational modifications
35.	Estimation of cardiac glycosides in <i>Calotropis procera</i> & <i>C. gigantea</i> and their evaluation in <i>in-vitro</i> derived callus
36.	Exploration of the biological significance and role of polyol (fructose biosynthesis) pathway in male reproduction and fertility
37.	Development of Estrogen Receptor Targeting siRNA drugs to treat Human breast cancer.
38.	Design and development of Tandem Mass Spectrum database for dereplication of secondary metabolites from natural products
39.	Development of a reporter strain of <i>Mycobacterium tuberculosis</i> to quantify metabolic activity of the bacilli at different time points and locations in the host
40.	A bio inspired hybrid molecular approach to combat chloroquine resistance.
41.	Understanding hematopoietic stem cell plasticity: global protein expression profiling of hematopoietic stem cells isolated from Umbilical cord blood (early stem cells) and Adult bone marrow Protein folding <i>in situ</i> (at the production site) studied by NMR
42.	Identification of nutraceuticals from plants for Reversal of Atherosclerosis
43.	Fermentative recovery of fish industry waste lipids: <i>in-situ</i> enrichment of omega-3 fatty acids using a native lactic acid bacterium (LAB).

Year of Completion	Title of the Project
44.	e-NDMAP - Web based Nutrition and Disease Management Application Program for Animals”
45.	Genetic Transformation of Isabgol (<i>Plantagoovata</i>) for enhanced salt tolerance
46.	Metagenomic and PLFA analysis of Microbial Communities in coastal saline soil
47.	Development of nutritive cucumbers
48.	A sustainable approach to synthesize high energy biofuel (2,5-dimethyl furan) and polymer precursor (levulinic acid) from seaweeds
49.	Studies on <i>in vitro</i> cultures of <i>Salicorniabrachiata</i>
50.	Assess the feasibility of utilizing shallow wastelands for <i>Jatropha</i> plantations by land amendment based on energy balance approach and study of microbial diversity shift by metagenomics.
51.	Fermentative production of e-polylysine utilizing the byproduct of biodiesel
52.	Dissection of the complex cellular dynamics during stem cell differentiation
53.	Characterization of brain specific nucleosome positioning
54.	Identification of molecular mechanisms of cellular reprogramming in neural crest cell formation using zebrafish chemical genetics
55.	Identification of <i>de novo</i> non-coding transcripts in human brain (HUNT)
56.	Exploration for making plants survive, develop and multiply under dark conditions
57.	Cellular context in determination of cell fate: Effects of extracellular matrix and cell-cell contact on miRNA activities in animal cells
58.	Alzheimer’s disease: Treatment with anti-proliferative cancer drugs
59.	Studies of conformation, folding and dynamics of therapeutically relevant proteins at single molecular resolution
60.	Investigation of the Role of Melanin Co-polymers and Antioxidant Peptides in Skin Biology: A Semi-synthetic Approach

Year of Completion	Title of the Project
61.	Identification of receptor-ligand interactions between <i>Plasmodium falciparum</i> merozoites and human erythrocytes through photo-cross-linking.
62.	Unraveling new pathological mechanism of developmental brain damage by environmental toxicants
63.	Can hair metabolomics be used as a biomarker tool for pesticide exposure
64.	Role of UVR in the Potentiating of ZnO Nanoparticle induced Dermal Toxicity in Hairless Mouse Model
65.	Molecular genetic monitoring for purity check and preventing genetic dilution in laboratory mice breeding using microsatellite markers
66.	Do microRNAs are involved in rapid induction or degradation of CYP1A1?
67.	Functional characterization of miRNAs in plants using miRNA sponge
68.	Search for elite chemotypes of industrially valuable threatened medicinal species and their relationship with ecogeography
69.	Engineering winged bean (<i>Psophocarpus tetragonolobus</i> (L.) DC.) for low tannin content through RNAi technology.
70.	Proteomic of transglycation-a protective mechanism against glycation
71.	Study on nutraceuticals, phytochemicals and medicinal properties of a few Piper species of North East India
72.	Intelligent Diagnostic Bench for Rural Health Care based on Ancient Medical Practices
73.	Semantic Translation across Heterogeneous Distributed Databases
74.	Development of New Information Product which will Address National Challenge, Reduce Limitation/ Duplication of Research and Catalyze Innovation
75.	Quantitative Estimation of the Prevalence and Nature of IP spoof based Denial-of-Service Attacks in the Indian Part of the Internet through Backscatter Analysis of Network Telescope Data

Year of Completion	Title of the Project
76.	Phase-transfer assisted Electrochemical Sensing
77.	Development of advanced materials for hydrogen storage
78.	Design of Nontracking Solar Concentrators based on Subwavelength Gratings to Reduce the Cost of Solar Photovoltaic Energy
79.	Applications of defected ground structures (DGS) in RF MEMS phase shifters for wireless applications
80.	Instant fuel gas production from coal by pulsed CO ₂ LASER
81.	Application of non-integer order control theory to power electronics and motor drives.
82.	Impact of regional aerosol radiative forcing on Indian monsoon
83.	TiO ₂ -SiO ₂ based transparent nano-structured hard coatings by sputtering
84.	Role of ambient ammonia in formation of aerosol over Indo Gangetic Plain (IGP) of India: Implication on its chemical and biological properties
2013-14	Plan Projects
1.	Advancement in Metrology (NWP45)
2.	Spearheading small civilian aircraft design, development & manufacture (SMM01)
3.	Acquisition of oceanographic research vessel (ORV) (CMM08)
4.	Development of Management System for Maintenance Planning and Budgeting of High Speed Road Corridors (SIP30)
5.	Project on Conservation of Endangered Species (IAP02)
	RSWNET (Rural SC/ST, Women, North East and Tribal Sector) Projects
1.	Non-Invasive Pulse Monitoring Device, NIPMD (RSP-39)
	EMPOWER Project:
1.	An explorative attempt to synthesize and to investigate on the suitability of LiM _x PyO _z [M=Transition metal] type of pyrophosphates as lithium intercalating electrode materials (Phase-II)
2.	Preparation of antimicrobial ceramics from Zn-AI LDH (Phase -II)

Innovation complex in Visakhapatnam

2924. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is inordinate delay in setting up of Innovation Complex in Vishakapatnam; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that even the procedural formalities for the Complex have not yet been completed, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DR. HARSH VARDHAN):

(a) and (b) The Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) has a plan in place for setting up innovation complexes at some strategic locations in the country. The effort, being capital intensive, has been planned step-wise. The progress depends upon availability of requisite funds during the Twelfth Five Year Plan period.

Suitable skills for labour market

†2925. SHRI VIJAY GOEL:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that most of the youth entering every year in the labour market in the country fell short of suitable skills and training, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government is going to implement a new skill policy, and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) Yes, Sir. Skill gap exists between the industry requirements and the workforce available. To fill these gaps, the Government of India is implementing about 73 skill development schemes, which vary across sectors through 22 GOI Ministries/Department. During the last two years around 127.25 lakh persons have been trained.

(b) The Government had formulated National Skill Development Policy in 2009. The policy was to be reviewed every five years. The Government is reviewing the

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

National Skill Development Policy. The National Skill Development Policy will provide a robust framework of skill development and focus on outcome based approach in terms of providing meaningful employment in the form of both wage and self employment.

Skill Development Centres

2926. SHRI VIJAY GOEL:

SHRI A.U. SINGH DEO:

Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of Skill Development Centres in the country, State-wise details thereof;
- (b) the number of new centres proposed to be established/created in the current year, the State-wise details, including the kind of skills that will be imparted at these centres;
- (c) the proposed plan to promote entrepreneurship and skill development in the country over the next few years and funding available for the same, details thereof; and
- (d) the details of steps for promoting skill and entrepreneurship development in Odisha, particularly in the Kalahandi Bolangir Koraput (KBK) region, and funds earmarked for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) to (c) A Number of Ministries/Departments under the Central Government have skill development centers/institutes across the country. National Skill Development Corporation has developed a capacity of 82 million training with 159 Training Partners having 1408 centres in 356 Districts in 27 States and 5 Union Territories. The Department of Rural Development has 577 functional Rural Institutes Rural Self Employment Training Institute (RSETI) spreading over 556 districts. Ministry of Textiles is implementing Integrated Skill Development Scheme wherein implementing agencies are operating training centres Pan-India. Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises has 18 existing technology centres with 15 new technology centres in the pipeline. Moreover, there are 11,964 Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) (Govt. 2284 & Pvt. 9680) affiliated to National Council for Vocational Training in the Country. The new Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship has a mandate to set up a network of development institutes/centres to supplement the ongoing efforts. The modalities for setting up training centers and

training modules would depend upon the assessment of gaps and taking into consideration the facilities and funding.

(d) The Government of India has formulated 73 skill development schemes, which vary across sectors and are being implemented through 22 GOI Ministries/Departments. The coverage of these schemes include all States in the country, including Odisha and the districts such as Kalahandi, Bolangir and Koraput.

Empowering institutes for skill development

2927.SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether suggestion have been received from various quarters to empower National Skill Development Corporation of India, Sector Skill Council, State Skill Mission, etc. so as to promote skill development, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether there is a need to revamp skill development strategies with focus on industry, and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) has formed 31 Sector Skill Councils which have formed approximately 900 National Occupational Standards which are now been used by various Ministries, State Governments, Skill Missions, School Boards, Universities etc. in imparting skill/ vocational education to students. Suggestions received from these diverse stakeholders are constantly imbibed into the various skilling initiatives/ activities embarked by NSDC and SSCs.

(b) The skill development initiatives are currently governed by National Skill Policy of 2009. The Government is reviewing the National Skill Development Policy. National Skill Development and Entrepreneurship Policy 2015 will provide a more holistic, comprehensive and syncretic framework of the various issues related with this sector.

Courses for skill development

2928.SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) the number of courses for skill development that are in vogue under Government institutions and in private sector, the details thereof;

(b) the amount Government has been spending for skill development during last two years, and the number of students who benefited from it;

(c) whether Government introduced courses in agriculture and allied subjects, traditional and cottage industries and women friendly employment; and

(d) whether there is specific courses targeted at SCs, STs and other weaker sections?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship has National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) to promote skill development by catalyzing creation of large, quality, vocational institutions. NSDC has a total number of 956 courses for skill development being provided by 95 partners.

(b) Amount given by NSDF (Govt.) for skill development to NSDC.

Sl. No.	Particulars	2012-13 in crore	2013-14 in crore
1.	Received during the year (Skilling)	289	450
2.	Received during the year (UDAAN)		39
3.	Received during the year (STAR)		585
	TOTAL (A)	289	1074

Training targets and achievements:

Year	Training Target	Training Completed	
2012-13	400,000	402,506	
2013-14*	1,000,000	1,350,849*	*This includes Star Numbers of 344,545

(c) Under NSDC courses that 21 courses in agriculture and 34 courses in traditional and cottage industries (as of 30th Nov 2014). These courses cover sectors such as textiles, handicrafts & apparel.

(d) The Government of India requires implementing agencies for skill development schemes to ensure participation of disadvantaged social groups particularly women and weaker sections of the society. The Ministry of Rural Development is undertaking a

Placement Linked Skill Development scheme for rural poor youth called Pandit Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY). This scheme provides for social inclusion through mandatory coverage of 50% for Scheduled caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates and 15% for Minority candidates at national level. DDU-GKY also provides for a mandatory coverage of 33% women candidates in all the projects.

Schemes for women entrepreneurs

2929.SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government will introduce the new entrepreneur enterprising scheme for empowering women;
- (b) whether any motivating initiatives has been taken to encourage self employment opportunities by reducing certain barriers and hurdles in obtaining financial assistance with encouraging subsidies; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and statistical information regarding beneficiaries in the State of Tamil Nadu since 2011?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) and (b) Ministry of Micro Small and Medium Enterprises has a Women-Centric Scheme viz. Trade Related Entrepreneurship Assistance and Development (TREAD). The scheme envisages economic empowerment exclusively of women through trade related training, information and counseling extension activities related to trades, products, services etc. Under the Scheme there is a provision for Government of India Grant up to 30% of the loan/ credit maximum up to ₹ 30.00 lakh as appraised by lending institution/ banks. GOI Grant and the loan portion from the lending agencies to assist such women is routed through NGOs engaged in assisting poor women through income generating activities.

In addition, the Coir Board under the Ministry of Micro Small and Medium Enterprises is implementing a scheme namely Mahila Coir Yojana which is a 100% women oriented scheme with an aim to provide self employment to women in the Coir industry.

- (c) Number of women beneficiaries in Tamil Nadu during three years under TREAD Scheme is given below:-

Year	Women beneficiaries
2011-2012	4622
2012-2013	9928
2013-2014	3060

Under Mahila Coir Yojana training was provided in Tamil Nadu during last three years as under:-

Year	Number of beneficiaries
2011-12	1268
2012-13	1348
2013-14	724

In addition during 2012-13, 74 motorized ratts/ motorized traditional ratts were distributed to women under Mahila Coir Yojana.

Report of National Skill Development Corporation

2930.DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO:

SHRI K.C. TYAGI:

Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that, as per a study conducted by National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC), incremental requirement of skilled manpower in 21 high growth sectors, including manufacturing sector by the year 2022 is 3470 lakh if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the step being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) and (b) As per a study conducted by National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC), the employment in high growth sectors, including manufacturing sector is projected to be 350.62 million in 2022. The details of incremental requirement of skilled manpower in high growth sectors, including manufacturing sector by the year 2022 are given in Statement (*See below*). NSDC try to assist in filling the gaps between demand and supply of skilled manpower by encouraging the proposals, where gaps exist.

Statement*Details of incremental requirement of skilled manpower in high growth sectors*

Sl. No.	Sector	Employment base in 2013 (million)	Projected Employment in 2017 (million)	Projected Employment in 2022 (million)
1.	Auto and Auto Components	10.98	12.81	14.88
2.	Unorganised Sector (Beauty and Wellness, Domestic Help, Security)	17.21	23.99	36.98
3.	Food Processing	6.98	8.73	11.38
4.	Retail	38.6	45.1	55.73
5.	Media and Entertainment	0.4	0.65	1.3
6.	Handlooms and Handicrafts	11.65	13.93	17.79
7.	Leather and Leather Goods	3.09	4.42	6.81
8.	Gems and Jewellery	4.64	5.91	8.23
9.	Tourism, Hospitality and Travel	6.96	9.68	13.44
10.	Building, Construction and Real Estate (includes two of the high growth sectors building and construction & Real Estate)	45.42	59.4	76.55
11.	IT and ITES (includes two sectors ITES-BPO and IT/Software)	2.77	3.84	5.12
12.	Construction Material and Building Hardware	8.3	9.7	11
13.	Textile and Clothing	15.23	18.06	21.54
14.	Healthcare	3.59	4.74	7.39
15.	Education/ skill development	13.02	14.71	17.31
16.	Transportation and Logistics	16.74	23	28.4
17.	Electronic and IT Hardware	4.33	6.24	8.94
18.	Chemical and Pharmaceuticals	1.86	2.6	3.58
19.	BFSI	2.55	3.19	4.25
TOTAL		214.32	270.7	350.62

Funds pending for Chhattisgarh

2931.DR. BHUSHAN LAL JANGDE: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the funds pending for the State of Chhattisgarh is meant for the Deen Dayal Nihshakt Jan Punarwas Yojana, ADIP Scheme, the Integrated Programme for the elderly and the Alcoholism and Drug Abuse Prevention Scheme;

(b) whether the funds pending under above programmes/schemes would be released immediately in the budget for the year 2014-15; and

(c) by when sanction would be granted for setting up of a composite Regional Centre Braille Press in Raipur and for organising a division-level employment fair at Jagdalpur, for which sanction letter has already been issued?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) and (b) Funds are released under Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS), Scheme of Assistance to Disabled Persons for purchase/fitting of Aids/appliances (ADIP scheme), Integrated Programme for Older Persons (IPOP) and the Scheme of Assistance for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drugs) Abuse as per norms of the Scheme and subject to completeness of proposals / documents received. However in case of deficiency in documents, the grant is released only after rectification of the deficiency.

(c) State Government of Chhattisgarh has agreed in principle only to set up a Composite Regional Centre in Chhattisgarh. However, other details like city and location are to be finalised by State Government. There is no sanction for organising a division-level employment fair at Jagdalpur.

Research and Development activities for differently-abled people

2932.SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has undertaken any Research and Development (R & D) works for developing new technology for the benefits of the differently-abled people;

(b) if so, details of ongoing R & D activities along with the budget allocated;

(c) whether Government has set up/proposes to set up National Centres/Adarsh Vidyalayas/Special Schools for blind, deaf and dumb persons in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof, location and State/UT-wise for the past three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) and (b) According to the information received from Department of Science and Technology, the Department of Science and Technology is implementing a programme “Technology Interventions for Disabled and Elderly (TIDE)” with a mandate to promote basic research, development and adaptation of technology for improving quality of life for benefit of elderly population and disabled people in the country through application of science and technology.

Its ongoing research activities include Research, Design and Development of cost effective and affordable prototypes of assistive devices required by differently abled persons in different built environment; development of protocols; preventive technology packages for persons having disabilities. Some of the technologies developed through research projects under this initiative include:-

- Low-Cost Electronics Refreshable Braille Display for the Visually Impaired
- Development of an assistive device for public bus access for the visually impaired
- Mobile Phone assisted Remote Speech Therapy Platform
- Low Cost Hi-fidelity Audio Signal Enhancement Device for Hearing Disability
- Interactive Teaching Aids and Computer Assisted Interventions for Children with Autism
- Locator and Communicative device for Dementia Patients with GSM and GPS technologies
- Stair climbing Wheel Chair (manual) for up/down climbing
- Multimodal interface to desktop for the spastic and physically-challenged users
- Coherent Communication System (CCS) for comatose and people with multiple disabilities

An amount of ₹ 300 Lakh has been allocated for the programme.

(c) and (d) National Institute for the Visually Handicapped, Dehradun is running a Special School for the visually impaired at Dehradun. There is a proposal to establish

college for students with hearing impairment in each of the five zones of the country. A Central Sector Scheme for this purpose has been finalized recently. As per the Scheme, funds are envisaged to be provided to existing colleges to upgrade their facilities. The Screening Committee set up under the scheme has the mandate to identify such colleges in the country.

Encouragement for enrolment of disabled children

2933.SHRI AVINASH PANDE: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the measures taken by Government to encourage the enrolment of children with disabilities in Government schools; and

(b) whether Government-run schools are required to undertake any special measures or steps to prevent and punish discrimination against children with disabilities to ensure their integration into the mainstream educational institutions, if so, the details thereof, and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) As per information provided by Ministry of Human Resource and Development, Department of School Education and Literacy, under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) programme, the States & UTs are supported to identify, assess, enroll Children with Special Needs (CWSN) in schools and provide them with appropriate assistive devices and supportive teaching learning materials and resource support. 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.

Their scheme titled “Inclusive Education for Disabled at Secondary Stage (IEDSS)” enables all students with disabilities after completing eight years of elementary schooling to pursue further four years of secondary schooling (Class IX-XII) in an inclusive and enabling environment.

(b) Yes, Sir. Under the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009, States and UT’s have set up decentralized grievance redressal mechanisms, including the State Commission for Protection of Child Right (SCPCR)/Right to Education Protection Authority (REPA), to address complaints.

Welfare scheme for differently abled people

2934.DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is implementing welfare schemes for the differently

abled people in the country; If so, the list of schemes and the annual target and achievements;

(b) the measures taken by Government to provide adequate opportunities for the differently abled persons in the field of education and employment;

(c) the steps taken by Government to provide reservation for differently abled persons in education and employment; and

(d) the population and various indices of differently abled persons in India and world?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) Yes, Sir. Details containing the list of welfare schemes for the differently abled people in the country along with the annual target and achievements for the year 2013-14 are given in Statement (*See* below).

(b) and (c) As per Section 39 of the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995, all Government educational institutions and other educational institutions receiving aid from the Government, shall reserve not less than three per cent seats for persons with disabilities.

As per Section 33 of the said Act, every appropriate Government shall appoint in every establishment such percentage of vacancies not less than 3% for persons or class of persons with disability of which one percent each shall be reserved for persons suffering from (i) blindness or low vision; (ii) hearing impairment; (iii) locomotor disability or cerebral palsy, in the posts identified for each disability.

In addition, Under the scheme of Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS) opportunities for the differently abled persons in the field of education and employment are provided by way of providing financial assistance in the form of Grant-in-Aid to NGOs. The major components of the scheme are:-

- (i) Vocational Training Centres,
- (ii) Sheltered Workshop
- (iii) Special Schools
- (iv) Project for Pre-School and Early Intervention and Training.

(d) As per Census 2011 of India, there are 2.68 crore persons with disabilities (who constitute 2.21 per cent of the total population, out of which about 1.50 crore are males and 1.18 crore are females. As per Census 2001, 49 per cent of persons with disabilities were literate, out of which graduate and above constituted 3 per cent. Moreover, only 34 per cent of persons with disabilities were employed as per the 12th Plan Working Group Report.

According to estimate of WHO Global Burden of Disease study of 2004, 15.3 per cent of the world population (some 978 million people of the estimated 6.4 billion) had “moderate or severe disability”, while 2.9 per cent or about 185 million experienced “severe disability”.

Statement

Annual Targets and Achievements

Sl. No.	Name of the Schemes	Targets (BE in ₹ crore in 2013-14)	Achievements (Expenditure in ₹ crore in 2013-14)
1	2	3	4
A	Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS)	90.00	63.64
B	Scheme of Assistance to Disabled Persons for purchase/fitting of Aids/appliances (ADIP scheme)	110	95.36
C	Scheme for Implementation of Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995 (SIPDA)	105	47.71
D	District Disability Rehabilitation Centres (DDRC):	Target not fixed	6.70
E	Scholarship Schemes		
1.	Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship for Students with Disabilities	12.00	9.655
2.	National Overseas Scholarship for Students with Disabilities	The scheme was not existing in 2013-14	0

1	2	3	4
3.	Pre-Matric Scholarship and Post-Matric Scholarship for Students with Disabilities	-do-	-
4.	Gyan Prabha (Scholarship) Scheme of National Trust	0.02	0.0124
5.	Scholarship Scheme from Trust Fund	2500 (in Number)	11.00
6.	Scholarship Scheme from National Fund	500 (in Number)	0.5335
F	Schemes of National Trust		
1.	Aspiration - Early intervention activities	0.05	0.0256
2.	Sahyogi - Care Givers Training Scheme	0.3524	0.3097
3.	Niramaya (Health Insurance) Scheme	3.4122	3.409
4.	Samarth (Residential Care Scheme)	0.4408	0.2940
5.	GHARAUNDA(Group Home and Rehabilitation Activities under National Trust Act for Disabled Adults)	0.60	0.16
6.	Innovative Schemes	0.10	0.0741
G	Schemes of NHFDC		
1.	Loan to the PwDs for self employment	70.00	75.82
2.	Grant support for skill training of PwDs	4000 (in Number)	4889 (in Number)
3.	Financial Assistance in the form of Education Loan	No target is fixed	0.5002

De-addiction centres in Kerala

2935.DR. T.N. SEEMA:

SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT:

Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plans to introduce/implement Centrally Sponsored Schemes for setting up of de-addiction centres at village panchayat level in the country;

(b) if so, the details of the said centres proposed to be opened during the current year, State-wise and location-wise;

(c) whether any de-addiction centres in the National Capital and other parts of the country are not functional, if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether any State Governments including Kerala has approached centre in this regard, if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether any funds have been allocated in this regard during the current year, if so, the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) and (b) There is no proposal to introduce any Centrally Sponsored Scheme for setting up of de-addiction centres at village panchayat level in the country. However, this Ministry implements a “Central Sector Scheme of Assistance for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drug) Abuse” under which financial assistance is provided to Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs), Panchayati Raj Institutions, Urban Local Bodies etc. for inter-alia, running and maintenance of Integrated Rehabilitation Centres for Addicts (IRCAs).

(c) Proposal of NGOs for release of grant-in-aid are considered on the basis of recommendation of the State Government/UTs as well as satisfactory Inspection Reports. During the inspection carried out by the officers deputed by this Ministry in the current year, some IRCAs were found closed. The names of these IRCAs are given in Statement (*See below*).

(d) and (e) No State Government has approached the Ministry for seeking grants for maintenance and running of IRCAs at village panchayat level.

Statement

Names of IRCAs

Sl. No.	Name of the NGO
1.	Ravinder Nath Tagore Vidhalya, Hanumangarh, Rajasthan
2.	Nirashrit Mahila Bal Vikas Gramodhyog Shiksha Samiti, Bharatpur, Rajasthan
3.	Shri Haralaya Hitarardhak Sangh, Bijapur, Karnataka.

Sl. No.	Name of the NGO
4.	Sri Manikyadhara Education Society, Bangalore, Kanataka.
5.	Sri Rajiv Gandhi Education and Welfare Trust, Mysore (Karnataka) [IRCA at Chamarajanagar, Karnataka]
6.	Late Shriram Ahirrao Memorial Trust, Distt. Dhule (Maharashtra)

Higher learning for deaf children in Tamil Nadu

2936. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any institution of higher learning would be started for deaf children in Tamil Nadu; and

(b) if so, by when, and whether Government have taken any initiatives for one such exclusive institution?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) and (b) There is a proposal to establish College for students with hearing impairment in each of the five zones of the country. A Central Sector Scheme for this purpose has been finalized recently. As per the Scheme, funds are envisaged to be provided to existing colleges to upgrade their facilities. The Screening Committee set up under the scheme has the mandate to identify such colleges in the country.

Abuse of elderly people

2937. SHRI PANKAJ BORA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has registered complaints of abuses of elderly people in the country; and

(b) if so, action taken by Government therein and proposal of Government for those elderly abused who could not report the matter to anyone?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) and (b) As per information provided by National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) data on abuse of senior citizens are not maintained centrally. As per the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India, "Police" and "Public

Order” are State Subjects and, as such the primary responsibility of prevention, detection, registration, investigation and prosecution of crime including crime against citizens lies with the State/UT Administrations. However, the Union Government attaches highest priority to matters of security of its citizens and through various schemes and advisories augments the efforts of States/UTs.

The Ministry of Home Affairs has also issued two detailed advisories dated 27.3.2008 and 30.8.2013, to all the State Government/UTs advising them to take immediate measures to ensure safety and security and for elimination of all forms of neglect, abuse and violence against old persons through initiatives such as identification of senior citizens; sensitization of police personnel regarding safety, security of older persons; regular visit of the beat staff; setting up of toll free senior citizen helpline; setting up of senior citizen security cell; verification of domestic helps, drives etc.

The Government has enacted the Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007 which, *inter-alia*, makes maintenance of parents/senior citizens by children/relatives obligatory and justiciable through Tribunals; provides for revocation of transfer of property by senior citizens in case of neglect by children/relatives; penal provisions for abandonment of senior citizens; medical facilities for senior citizens; and protection of life and property of senior citizens.

Self-Employed Programme in Tamil Nadu

2938.DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has allocated funds to the State of Tamil Nadu under the Self-Employment Programme; and

(b) if so, details of the fund allotted during the last five years: and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government has been allocating funds through its four Corporations *i.e.* National Scheduled Castes Finance Development Corporation; National Safai karmacharis Finance Development Corporation and National Backward Classes Finance Development Corporation, to provide financial assistance at concessional rate of interest to the members of Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes for income generating activities under the Self-Employment Programme through the State Channelling Agencies in the State of Tamil Nadu namely

Tamil Nadu Adi-Dravidar Housing and Development Corporation and the Tamil Nadu Backward Classes Economic Development Corporation Ltd. Financial assistance for employment oriented activities is also provided to Persons with Disabilities through the National Handicapped and Finance and Development Corporation.

(b) The quantum of funds allocated during the last five years is given in the Statement (*See below*).

Statement

Details of funds allocated to State of Tamil Nadu during the last 5 (Five) years.

	(Rupees in crore)				
Corporation/Scheme	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
National Scheduled Caste Finance and Development Corporation	10.62	10.97	11.89	14.01	17.05
National Safai Karamcharis Finance and Development Corporation	5.84	5.73	2.45	7.25	6.54
National Backward Class Finance and Development Corporation	30.15	35.00	40.00	50.00	55.00
National Handicapped Finance and Development Corporation	0.00	5.62	4.54	8.79	15.43
Special Central Assistance to Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan	46.05	67.87	84.05	131.16	147.58

Kunbi caste in OBC

†2939. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kunbi caste belonging to Other Backward Classes (OBC) in Maharashtra has been included in the Central List for OBCs;

(b) whether the Kunbi caste has not been included in the list for OBCs in the State of Delhi, if so, the details thereof; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether Government of Maharashtra has submitted any proposal to the Centre in this regard and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. The Government of India notifies castes/ communities in the Central List of Other Backward Classes (OBCs) for different States/Union Territories on examining the advice tendered by the National Commission for Backward Classes under Section 9(1) of the NCBC Act, 1993. No advice of NCBC for inclusion or otherwise of 'Kunbi' caste/community in the Central List of OBCs for NCT of Delhi has been received from NCBC.

(c) No, Sir. The Government of Maharashtra is not required to submit any proposal for its inclusion in the Central List of OBCs for the NCT of Delhi. Such proposal has to be sent by the Concerned State Government/Commission or the interested individuals/associations.

Financial support to OBC

†2940. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state : the total amount given to the OBC in the States and Union Territories in the country as financial support, grants for doing business and scholarship to the students; and the details thereof, State wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): State-wise total amount of financial support/ grant provided to OBCs under Loan Schemes for doing business and Scholarships to students are given in Statement-I and II.

Statement-I

State-wise total amount of financial support provided to OBCs under Loan Scheme for doing business

Sl. No.	Name of States/UTs	Total Amount ₹ in lakhs
1.	Andhra Pradesh	14991.48
2.	Assam	5119.42
3.	Bihar	3759.79
4.	Chhattisgarh	1098.32
5.	Gujarat	12184.20

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Sl. No.	Name of States/UTs	Total Amount ₹ In lakhs
6.	Goa	1648.83
7.	Haryana	6411.94
8.	Himachal Pradesh	4553.17
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	1382.48
10.	Jharkhand	545.30
11.	Karnataka	28618.82
12.	Kerala	73347.51
13.	Madhya Pradesh	5282.43
14.	Manipur	1558.04
15.	Maharashtra	21580.17
16.	Orissa	1435.61
17.	Punjab	4434.89
18.	Rajasthan	6194.39
19.	Sikkim	2473.28
20.	Tamil Nadu	35790.32
21.	Tripura	4102.61
22.	Uttar Pradesh	9673.59
23.	Uttarakhand	252.21
24.	West Bengal	8093.74
SUB TOTAL STATES (1 to 24)		254532.54
II. UTs		
25.	Chandigarh	95.37
26.	Delhi	374.26
27.	Puducherry	1640.66
SUB TOTAL (25 to 27)		2110.29
TOTAL (I + II)		256642.83

Statement-II

*State-wise total amount of Financial Support released under
Scholarship Schemes for OBCs*

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Total Amount released under Pre-Matric Scholarship for OBCs	Total Amount released under Post-Matric Scholarship for OBCs
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5165.98	29326.56
2.	Bihar	3865.50	36024.83
3.	Chhattisgarh	398.00	1569.00
4.	Goa	75.68	563.04
5.	Gujarat	4453.07	12419.95
6.	Haryana	79.00	4432.16
7.	Himachal Pradesh	293.33	1321.96
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	342.50	2840.93
9.	Jharkhand	230.53	11806.11
10.	Karnataka	3340.77	17451.46
11.	Kerala	1911.32	9355.86
12.	Madhya Pradesh	828.00	26807.95
13.	Maharashtra	798.00	43534.93
14.	Odisha	1214.43	7255.35
15.	Punjab	932.35	3014.54
16.	Rajasthan	2267.84	19763.64
17.	Tamil Nadu	5104.74	23760.67
18.	Telangana	413.00	0.00
19.	Uttar Pradesh	19061.87	79872.46
20.	Uttarakhand	700.86	3490.50

1	2	3	4
21.	West Bengal	1103.24	14597.54
22.	Andaman Nicobar Island	73.42	28.14
23.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00
24.	Daman and Diu	70.22	30.88
25.	Chandigarh	1.36	63.63
26.	Delhi	213.33	322.50
27.	Puducherry	101.23	226.79
28.	Assam	699.38	13036.78
29.	Manipur	625.04	2063.16
30.	Tripura	2064.79	4475.49
31.	Sikkim	48.54	404.17
TOTAL		56477.32	370955.08

Reservation in Private Sector

†2941. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to economic hardships, there are no radical changes in the development of SC, ST and OBC as a result these categories of people finding themselves neglected in the country;

(b) whether Government would make arrangement for reservation in private sectors for them for their holistic development;

(c) if so, the blue print thereof and by when this blue print would be implemented; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) As per the Population Census Data published by Registrar General of India (RGI), gap in literacy rate between total population and Scheduled Castes (SCs) has been narrowing down. The gap which was 22.2% in 1981

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

has reduced to 6.9% in 2011. Similarly, the gap in Dropout Rate between total population and SCs for Classes 1 to X has also declined. The gap which was 11.3% in 2007-08 has declined to 6.7% in 2011-12. In case of percentage of persons below poverty line, the gap between SCs and Others (Non-SC/ST/OBC) has declined from 26.4% in 2004-05 to 16.0% for rural areas and from 24.5% in 2004-05 to 13.5% in 2011-12 for urban areas as per the data published by the Planning Commission.

In case of Other Backward Classes (OBCs), the gap in literacy rate in comparison to 'Others' (Non-SC/ST/OBC) has declined from 13.5% in 2004-05 to 10.5% in 2009-10 as per survey results published by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO). Similarly, in case of percentage of persons below poverty line, the gap between OBCs and 'Others' has declined from 12.7% in 2004-05 to 7.1% in 2011-12 for rural areas and 14.5% in 2004-05 to 7.2% in 2011-12 for urban areas, as per the data published by the Planning Commission.

For the STs, as per data published by RGI, gap in literacy rate between total population and STs has been narrowing down. The gap which was 27.22% in 1981 has reduced to 14.03% in 2011. In case of percentage of persons below poverty line, the gap between STs and 'Others' has declined from 35.2% in 2004-05 to 29.8% in 2011-12 for rural areas and 19.4% in 2004-05 to 15.9% in 2011-12 for urban areas, as per the data published by the Planning Commission.

There is thus an improvement in the economic and educational status of the SCs, STs and OBCs over a period of time.

(b) to (d) At present no proposal for reservation for SCs, STs and OBCs in the private sector is under consideration of the Government. However, a high level Coordination Committee was constituted under the Chairmanship of Principal Secretary to Prime Minister in October 2006, to carry forward the dialogue with the Industry on Affirmative Action for SCs and STs. The Coordination Committee has been holding meetings with the apex Chambers from time to time. The Industry Associations viz. Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI), Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry of India (ASSOCHAM) and Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) have developed their respective Voluntary Code of Conduct (VCC) for member companies wherein stress has been laid on equal opportunities in employment for all sections of society, removing bias in employment to disadvantaged sections of society, increasing employability of socially disadvantaged sections through skill upgradation, continuous training and providing scholarships.

NGOs in Gujarat

2942.SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of public trust and NGOs in the State of Gujarat which are receiving grants/funds etc. from the Ministry;
- (b) the number of them working in rural areas and in particular helping Dalits and STs; and
- (c) the details of grants given during 2010, 2011, 2012 and 2013?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) to (c) The details of public trusts and Non-Governmental Organization working for welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes and Persons with Disabilities in the State of Gujarat and the funds released to them during the years 2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14 are given in Statement.

Statement

The details of number of public trusts/Non-Governmental Organisation who are working for welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes and Persons with Disabilities in the State of Gujarat and the funds released to them.

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No	Name of Scheme	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14	
		No. of NGOs	Funds Released	No. of NGOs	Funds Released	No. of NGOs	Funds Released	No. of NGOs	Funds Released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Scheme of Grants-in-Aid to Voluntary Organisations working for Scheduled Castes	8	27.56	16	81.83	12	23.28	15	50.27
2.	Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatrawas Yojana.	0	0.00	-	0.00	0	0.00	1	33.58
3.	Free Coaching for Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes Students.	1	25.43	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	15.74

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
4.	Scheme of Grants-in-aid to Voluntary Organisations working for Other Backward Classes	2	5.37	2	2.31	1	6.20	3	11.50
5.	Scheme of Assistance for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drugs) Abuse and for Social Defence Services.	1	22.66	2	55.46	2	6.62	2	38.39
6.	Grant-in-aid to voluntary organisation working for welfare of Scheduled Tribes.	4	161.12	6	156.40	0	0.00	2	83.79
7.	Coaching for Scheduled Tribes Students.	0	0.00	1	35.97	0	0.00	1	12.97
8.	Strengthening Education of Scheduled Tribe Girls in low literacy districts.	3	53.55	2	82.45	0	0.00	3	1459.99
9.	Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS)	8	50.88	8	49.68	8	30.95	14	113.80

Note: Only Five of the NGOs at Sl. No. 1 above are running projects in rural areas.

Test crew module to put man in space

2943.SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE:

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) will test crew module to put man in space, if so, by when the test would be conducted;

- (b) by what time ISRO plans to send man in space; and
- (c) the total cost of the project and projected time span?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) has developed a Crew Module which is similar to the Crew Module of manned flight in terms of its aerodynamic shape, mass, Thermal protection system, Parachute system and certain aspects of the structure. The Crew Module (unmanned) is planned to be tested for its re-entry performance during the experimental flight of GSLV MK-III in December, 2014.

(b) Currently, ISRO does not have any perspective plan to put man in space. However, ISRO has taken up the development of a few critical technologies of relevance to future manned space mission.

(c) A sum of ₹ 145 crores was allocated towards pre-project Research and Development activities focusing on development of few critical technologies for human space flight programme, including the development of Crew Module. The pre-project R&D activities are planned to be completed by 2015-16.

Low cost affordable housing

2944. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has formulated schemes to provide low cost affordable housing in urban areas particularly for the urban poor families;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, including funds allocated and utilized during the last three years and the current year, scheme wise and State-wise;
- (c) whether there has been any delay in the implementation of schemes for the construction of dwelling units; and
- (d) if so, whether Government has set a deadline for the completion of these projects, if so, the details thereof and the other steps taken by Government?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRIM. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Government launched the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) on 3rd December, 2005 for assisting

State Governments in providing housing and basic services 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 also implements Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) for providing houses along with basic civil and social infrastructure for slum dwellers and urban poor. Further, Government also implements the Scheme for Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP).

Scheme-wise & State-wise details including funds allocated and utilized under these schemes are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) Mission duration for BSUP and IHSDP was 7 years from 2005-06 which has been extended upto March, 2015 for completion of projects sanctioned upto March, 2012.

Some of the important reasons for delay in completion of projects are cost escalation, reluctance of slum dwellers to shift in case of *in-situ* development of project and availability of encumbrance free land. Govt. of India has frozen its share in the project at the sanctioned cost States have been advised to meet cost escalations, if any, for completing the projects. Government of India has also extended the mission period upto 31st March 2015 for completing ongoing projects.

Further, the Government has decided to launch a new Mission and the Scheme, at present, is at appraisal stage by Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC).

Statement

Details of JNNURM, RAY and AHP for Providing low cost Affordable Housing in Urban Areas Particularly for the Urban Poor Families along with Funds Released During Last Three years and Current Year

Sl. No.	Name of State/ UT	No. of Proposals Approved			Dwelling Units Sanctioned			Dwelling Units Completed			Central Share (in crores)			Central Share Released During Last Three and Current Year (in crores)			Central Share Released in JNNURM Cumulative (in crores)
		JNNURM	RAY	AHP	JNNURM	RAY	AHP	JNNURM	RAY	AHP	JNNURM	RAY	AHP	JNNURM	RAY	AHP	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1.	Andaman Nicobar Island	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.90	-	-	-	-	-	5.53
2.	Andhra Pradesh	66	6	-	75,565	2,850	-	58,991	-	-	1,071.60	77.81	-	133.58	32.87	-	1,085.79
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	4	4	-	1,172	1,536	-	276	-	-	63.42	77.39	-	41.80	27.77	-	58.94
4.	Assam	18	1	-	7,478	24	-	2,936	-	-	147.13	1.00	-	4.94	-	-	88.85
5.	Bihar	35	7	-	29,103	11,276	-	3,721	-	-	385.86	297.72	-	152.27	114.51	-	311.70
6.	Chandigarh (UT)	4	-	-	17,696	-	-	12,736	-	-	300.94	-	-	151.80	-	-	379.02
7.	Chhattisgarh	27	8	-	35,748	4,313	-	17,322	-	-	466.57	121.04	-	82.45	41.80	-	370.06
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2	-	-	144	-	-	-	-	-	3.34	-	-	-	-	-	1.67

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
9.	Daman and Diu	1	-	-	14	-	-	14	-	-	0.51	-	-	-	-	-	0.29
10.	Delhi	16	-	-	56,124	-	-	22,924	-	-	1,155.44	-	-	728.08	-	-	1,085.27
11.	Goa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.70	-	-	1.85
12.	Gujarat	67	18	10	1,36,334	15,944	17,373	1,11,002	864	-	1,239.17	391.58	130.30	371.67	127.84	41.11	1,154.16
13.	Haryana	25	7	-	13,223	7,842	-	12,162	-	-	218.54	350.29	-	64.31	108.94	-	220.14
14.	Himachal Pradesh	8	1	-	2,010	300	-	770	-	-	53.38	27.62	-	16.35	9.21	-	45.31
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	54	1	-	14,208	369	-	5,871	-	-	247.19	17.81	-	78.67	6.26	-	160.38
16.	Jharkhand	17	5	-	10,532	4,319	-	4,408	-	-	144.34	107.32	-	31.93	41.18	-	169.17
17.	Karnataka	52	41	3	45,355	36,554	992	41,243	-	704	630.54	1,038.84	2.49	242.16	382.75	0.83	605.79
18.	Kerala	60	5	-	45,826	2,118	-	32,755	50	-	399.42	66.06	-	123.01	25.38	-	379.08
19.	Lakshdweep	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20.	Madhya Pradesh	71	18	-	38,595	15,760	-	26,332	-	-	393.36	464.53	-	148.54	175.55	-	458.01
21.	Maharashtra	177	-	-	2,24,970	-	-	97,911	-	-	3,948.89	-	-	1,135.58	-	-	3,246.18
22.	Manipur	7	-	-	4,079	-	-	3,706	-	-	76.26	-	-	48.95	-	-	76.26
23.	Meghalaya	6	-	-	1,680	-	-	224	-	-	62.78	-	-	24.66	-	-	51.91
24.	Mizoram	11	1	-	3,046	142	-	2,649	-	-	109.51	9.49	-	67.35	3.16	-	109.51

25. Nagaland	3	3	-	6,265	1,054	-	4,611	-	-	146.90	41.68	-	25.40	16.23	-	135.52
26. Odisha	44	18	-	15,027	13,332	-	9,160	-	-	238.23	352.56	-	93.61	125.86	-	210.00
27. Puducherry	4	-	-	3,396	-	-	694	-	-	88.67	-	-	15.09	-	-	40.75
28. Punjab	8	2	-	7,109	680	-	3,586	-	-	67.88	14.19	-	44.03	3.78	-	137.19
29. Rajasthan	69	21	8	45,077	17,236	5,776	16,139	1,356	4,264	627.12	473.96	7.26	268.99	195.73	2.25	667.15
30. Sikkim	4	-	-	293	-	-	235	-	-	46.98	-	-	22.79	-	-	46.98
31. Tamil Nadu	145	16	-	1,29,987	5,035	-	93,710	-	-	1,445.73	140.09	-	523.98	54.35	-	1,402.57
32. Telangana	46	7	-	86,366	5,960	-	71,772	-	-	949.78	161.56	-	238.43	20.25	-	954.54
33. Tripura	6	4	-	3,371	3,005	-	3,211	-	-	52.01	77.92	-	3.50	-	-	52.01
34. Uttar Pradesh	226	18	-	83,477	8,409	-	55,636	-	-	1,424.20	279.22	-	471.03	109.31	-	1594.78
35. Uttarakhand	29	7	-	4,941	1,581	-	2,095	-	-	99.73	65.11	-	38.36	24.86	-	101.25
36. West Bengal	204	6	-	1,88,979	1,292	-	1,42,568	-	-	2,493.31	34.34	-	1,072.47	11.58	-	2,282.72
GRAND TOTAL	1,517	225	21	13,36,190	1,60,931	24,141	8,61,370	2,270	4,968	18,807.62	4,689.16	140.05	6,467.47	1,659.18	44.19	17,690.34

Data of families on the basis of income

2945.SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government collects data of families on the basis of their income;
- (b) if so, what does available data show regarding disparities between the lowest and highest deciles;
- (c) whether disparities have changed over past two decades; and
- (d) if such data are not available, whether Government would make arrangements to collect such data since they are essential to ensure more social justice to the downtrodden?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH] : (a) to (d) Government does not collect data of families on the basis of their income. However, National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) collects data on the Household Consumer Expenditure through quinquennial Consumer Expenditure Surveys (CES) for generating estimates of average household Monthly Per Capita Consumer Expenditure (MPCE). Based on the quinquennial surveys on Household Consumer Expenditure conducted by NSSO during 1993-94, 2004-05 and 2011-12, estimates of average household Monthly Per Capita Consumer Expenditure (MPCE) for the population in lowest and highest decile classes are as under:

(in ₹)

Decile class	NSS 50th round (1993-94)		NSS 61st round (2004-05)		NSS 68th round (2011-12)	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
Lowest decile class	116	154	227	324	505	707
Highest decile class	690	1291	1478	3176	3409	7636

Extension of metro line to Noida Sector 62

2946.SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the progress so far made on the proposed extension of metro line from Noida

City Centre to Sector-62, which has been languishing since long and when was the Detailed Project Report prepared and examined by DMRC;

(b) whether DMRC has finally signed the MoU with Uttar Pradesh Government for this project if so, what are the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi has also given its approval for the project and by when work on this project is expected to start/complete?

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

(a) Delhi Metro Rail Corporation Ltd. (DMRC) has informed that the Detailed Project Report (DPR) for extension of metro line from Noida City Centre to Sector 62, Noida was prepared by DMRC and submitted to Noida Authority in August 2012. Now, the DPR has been updated by DMRC and submitted to Noida Authority on 08.12.2014. No physical progress of work has been achieved.

(b) DMRC has informed that Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) has been signed between DMRC and Noida on 18.10.2014. The major details of MoU are as under:-

- (i) The work of extension of metro line from Noida City Centre to Sector 62, Noida shall be executed by DMRC.
- (ii) This corridor is of 6.675 kms. from NOIDA City Centre to NOIDA Sector-62 terminating at Electronic City, at a total cost of ₹ 1879.49 Crores.
- (iii) Cost of Rolling Stock amounting to ₹ 353 Crores only will be borne by DMRC. NOIDA shall arrange funds amounting to ₹ 1428.49 Crores only, with part contribution from NOIDA and Central Government.
- (iv) NOIDA shall arrange to provide 3050 square meter of land for staff quarters required for Operation & Maintenance and 1350 square meter of land for CISF barracks, free of cost along with all sanctions relating to the said buildings.

(c) Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi has given its approval on 03.04.2014. The revised DPR has not been submitted by the Govt. of Uttar Pradesh for further consideration / approval of the project.

Commercial use of houses in Asiad Villages

2947.SHRI K.C. TYAGI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Houses in the Asiad Village and Hauz Khas in Delhi,

allotted by DoE under discretionary quota are being used for other than residential purposes against the prescribed rules and norms; if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the Penal steps taken by Government on complaints of commercial use of such houses allotted under discretionary quota?

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

(a) No complaints have so far been received in the Directorate of Estates under Ministry of Urban Development against any allottee of house allotted under discretionary quota in Asiad Village locality. There is no General Pool accommodation under administrative control of Dte. of Estates in Hauz Khas Area.

(b) Does not arise.

Mechanism for solid waste management

2948.DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had prescribed any mechanism to State Governments for collection, transportation, processing, treatment and disposal of municipal solid waste in a scientific and hygienic manner if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether any State Government expressed their inability/unwillingness to follow this mechanism and insisted to follow their own method of solid waste management if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO BARAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

- (i) Ministry of Urban Development published a Manual on Municipal Solid Waste Management in May, 2000 to assist ULBs in management of municipal solid waste in a hygienic and scientific manner. The Manual provides detailed guidelines / methodology for planning, designing, executing and operation & maintenance of solid waste management schemes. It also provides comprehensive guidelines and suggest various technological options for processing, treatment and disposal and resource recovery (compost/energy) from municipal waste. The same Manual is currently under updation.
- (ii) Pursuant to the recommendations of the Committee on Solid Waste Management for Class-I cities constituted by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of

India, the Government of India, Ministry of Urban Development brought out a Report on Technology Advisory Group on Solid Waste Management in May, 2005 and circulated to all the State Governments for adoption. The report principally covers the details of various technologies available within and outside the country for the treatment of municipal solid waste and deriving compost, RDF, power, etc. from the waste, their merits, demerits, their limitations, etc.

- (iii) Pursuant to the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, Ministry of Urban Development set up a Task Force in March, 2003 to prepare policy, strategy and action plan for promoting "Integrated Plant Nutrient Management (IPNM)" using City Compost along with chemical fertilizers in the area of agriculture, horticulture, plantation crops, forestry, and create market demand & supply mechanism for city compost within 50 km radius of all urban local bodies and their compost plants. The report finalized by the Committee and accepted by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in September, 2006 with a direction to follow the recommendations of the Committee. The same has already been circulated to concerned Central Ministries like Ministry of Chemical and Fertilizers, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Environment and Forests for taking necessary action. The report has also been forwarded to all the State Governments for implementation of the recommendations brought out in the report.
- (iv) Govt. of India has issued advisory to the States from time to time on different issues of Municipal Solid Waste Management, including collection, transportation, processing, treatment and disposal in a scientific and hygienic manner.
- (v) In order to improve the situation of civic services in urban areas including solid waste management, Govt. of India launched Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) in 2005 with a view to provide financial assistance to the State Govts, for creating urban infrastructure facilities for all the cities in the Country with a reform oriented agenda for period of 7 years from 2005 to 2012 and further extended upto March 2014. JNNURM has two components namely, Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) and Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT). Under UIG component, 65 mission cities having population more than 1 million, towns with religious importance and State capitals are eligible and the remaining towns are eligible for funding under UIDSSMT.

- (vi) Government of India has launched Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) on 2nd October, 2014 with the target to make the country clean by 2nd October, 2019. The Mission covers all 4041 statutory towns/cities as per 2011 census. The components eligible under SBM with broad funding pattern are (i) Household toilets (₹4000 per toilet as an incentive), (ii) Community toilets (max 40% VGF), (iii) Public toilets (100% Private Investment), (iv) Solid Waste Management (max 20% VGF) (v) IEC and Public Awareness (15%) and (vi) Capacity Building and Administrative & Office Expenditure (A&OE) (5%). The projects will be implemented focusing on creation of infrastructure, thrust on creation of public awareness and inviting substantial investment from private sector as indicated above. In the municipal solid waste management, segregation, recycling & reuse is an integral process component.

(b) No, Sir. State Governments have not expressed their inability/ unwillingness to follow this mechanism.

JNNURM in Noida and Greater Noida

2949. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether development of some 3,894 census towns, earlier chosen for upgradation under the holistic scheme called PURA (Provision of Urban Amenities in Rural Areas) still remain a conundrum for the Government to solve;

(b) whether NOIDA and Greater NOIDA, along with 18 other big census towns falling within the NCR of Delhi, had to be left out of the ambit of Ministry's flagship projects JNNURM;

(c) whether these two key planned cities in UP adjoining the national capital did not qualify for the JNNURM largely only because they did not have an elected urban local body to govern; and

(d) if so, the Government's comments thereon?

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

(a) No census town has been selected for upgradation under the PURA (Provision of Urban Amenities in Rural Areas) Scheme.

(b) to (d) Existence of elected Urban Local Body (ULB) was a pre-requisite condition for Urban Infrastructure Governance (UIG) and Urban Infrastructure Development

Schemes for Small & Medium Town (UIDSSMT) of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM). Projects were sanctioned under JNNURM for those towns/cities of National Capital Region (NCR) of Delhi where elected ULBs were in position. The Mission ended on 31.03.2014.

Misuse of funds by NGOs

2950. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY:

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of NGOs involved in the implementation of schemes under the Ministry in the country including Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal; and

(b) whether any NGO has been found to have misused the funds sanctioned, if so, the details thereof and the action taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO BARAL) : (a) The details of NGOs are given in Statement (See below).

(b) No, Sir. Does not arise.

Statement

*Details of NGOs involved in the implementation schemes of
the Ministry of Urban Development*

I. Capacity Building Scheme for Urban Local Bodies

Sl. No.	Name of NGO	Activity
1.	The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI), New Delhi.	Centre of Excellence on Urban Development
2.	Centre for Science and Environment (CSE), New Delhi.	Centre of Excellence on Sustainable Water Management
3.	Integrated Research and Action for Development (IRADE) New Delhi	Centre of Excellence on Climate Change Vulnerability and Adaptation
4.	Centre for Environment and Development (CED), Thiruvananthapuram.	Centre of Excellence on Waste Water Management and Solid Waste Management

Sl. No.	Name of NGO	Activity
5.	Indian Council for Research on International Economic Relations (ICRIER), New Delhi.	ICRIER is presently undertaking research study on various issues in the urban sector, viz. Water, Sewerage, Waste Water Treatment, Solid Waste Management, Urban Land Value, Municipal Finance, Urban Governance, Project Management and Implementation etc.
II.	All India Institute of Local Self Government (AIIILSG), Mumbai is functioning as the Regional Centre for Urban and Environmental Studies of the Ministry of Urban Development under the scheme of Training Centre of Municipal Employees.	

Management of construction and demolition waste

2951. SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any plan/programme exists for the regulation and management of construction waste, debris and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether Government has asked all the States to set up recycling plants for construction and demolition waste and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has offered any financial assistance to the States for setting up of such plants; and
- (d) whether any State has set up such a plant and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO BARAL) : (a) Municipal Solid Waste Management including management of Construction & Demolition (C&D) Waste is a State subject. The Ministry of Urban Development acts as a facilitator in framing broad policies, programmes and guidelines on sanitation including municipal solid waste management and also supplements the efforts of State Governments/ULB through central assistance.

Ministry of Urban Development has launched Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) on 2nd October, 2014. The Mission covers all 4041 statutory towns/cities as per 2011 census. Solid waste management is one of the admissible components under SBM.

(b) Ministry of Urban Development issued an advisory to all State Governments on 31st October, 2013 stating that the construction & demolition (C&D) waste can be beneficially used by proper processing and recycling to suffice for raw material which is increasingly becoming scarce resources in many States.

(c) Under SBM Financial assistance upto 20% as viability gap funding (VGF) for solid waste management including recycling of construction and demolition waste shall be admissible to the State Governments for implementation of projects.

(d) As per the information provided by Department of Environment, Govt. of NCT of Delhi, Municipal Corporation of Delhi has set up a Public Private Partnership (PPP) facilities at Burari to reuse construction and demolition (C&D) waste by converting the waste to pavement blocks, kerbstones and as sub-base in road construction. The facility at Burari receives 500 TPD of C&D waste daily.

Extension of Kochi Metro Project

2952.SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has given clearance for the extension of Kochi Metro Project to other places; if so, the details thereof; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) No, Sir. Does not arise.

(b) The appraisal and approval of Metro Rail Project/Extension of project is a continuous process wherein the Ministry of Urban Development seeks comments from various stakeholders. The Government of India considers the proposal depending upon the viability of project and availability of funds.

JNNURM Phase-II in Karnataka

2953.DR. VIJAY MALLYA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of starting up of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) Phase-II in the country;

(b) the pattern of financial assistance contemplating for sharing among Central and States in the proposed Phase-II;

(c) whether Ministry is having any proposal to take urbanization of the cities in the name of “smart cities”; and

(d) if so, the number of towns that would be taken up from Karnataka State?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI VENKAIAH NAIDU):

(a) and (b) There is no proposal for launch of Phase-II of the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM).

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The scheme for developing 100 Smart Cities is under process. The State Governments are being consulted. The number of towns that would be taken up from the state of Karnataka shall be known when the Scheme is finalized.

Reconstitution of Delhi Development Authority

†2954. SHRILAL SINHVADODIA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is seriously considering to re-constitute the Delhi Development Authority (DDA); and

(b) if so, whether Government has taken any steps in this regard and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Funds for Mumbai bus transportation system

2955. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has been requested for providing financial assistance of ₹ 500 crore to the BEST for easing Mumbai bus transportation system, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government is seriously considering financial aid to BEST under JNNURM fund; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) if so, by when the Central assistance would be provided for easing public transportation system in Mumbai, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO BARAL) : (a) Ministry of Urban Development had received a proposal for financial assistance for procurement of 426 buses with estimated project cost of ₹ 220.66 crore under the transition phase 2013-14 of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM).

(b) and (c) No, Sir. The scheme has ended on 31.03.2014.

(i) Ministry had mandate to sanction upto 10000 buses only with the special focus on hilly States. Due to limited no. of availability of buses, and Maharashtra was already sanctioned a share of 2124 buses, the proposal for the BEST could not be considered for funding under JNNURM.

(ii) BEST had already been sanctioned 1000 buses during 2008-09 under JNNURM.

Hyderabad Metro Project

2956.SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the length of Hyderabad Metro Project in kilometres and the details of areas going to be covered under the above project;

(b) the details of areas that are proposed to be covered under each Phase of the project along with estimated initial cost of the project;

(c) when it is likely to be completed and the expected cost of the project at the time it starts its operations;

(d) whether it is a fact that fare for travel will be decided by the private party and not by Government; and

(e) the details of the controversy that cropped up with regard to land for metro and L&T refused to continue with the work?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) and (b) As informed by the Government of Telangana, the Hyderabad Metro Rail project covers three high density traffic corridors of the city spanning over 72 km in

Phase-1: (1) Miyapur-LB Nagar (29 km); (2) JBS-Falaknuma (15 km); & (3) Nagole-Shilparamam (28 km). The financial closure of the project is ₹14,132 crore.

(c) The Government of Telangana has also intimated that while 8 km stretch from Nagole to Mettuguda on Corridor-3 is scheduled for opening for passenger traffic in March 2015, the entire Project is scheduled to be completed by June 2017.

(d) The Government of Telangana has intimated that private party will not decide the fare for travel. As per information received, Government of Telangana has issued the fare notification.

(e) The Government of Telangana has intimated that there is no controversy over the land issue and the private Concessionaire is continuing execution of the Project.

Traffic jams on the way to Delhi airport

2957. SHRI PAVAN KUMAR VARMA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the current position of traffic over-congestion a factor in repeated traffic jams and delays on the Rao Tula Ram Marg in New Delhi, which is also the principal approach route to the Airport;

(b) if so, the steps being taken to find a solution to this problem; and

(c) whether Government has got a time-bound plan of action to solve this situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO BARAL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Public Works Department (PWD), Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi (GNCTD) is going to start construction of a flyover parallel to the existing single carriageway flyover at the junction of Outer Ring Road and Rao Tula Ram Marg starting from Munirka flyover and landing near Niryat Bhawan for smooth movement of traffic from Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) Gate towards the Airport.

(c) Vasant Vihar Welfare Association (VVWA) and various other associations have gone to Delhi High Court against construction of a flyover parallel to existing flyover. High Court has not granted any stay on this project and asked VVWA to file counter reply in two weeks time. The next date of hearing is on 03/01/2015. Hence it is not possible to give any firm timeline.

Short supply of water in Dwarka

2958.SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the complaints are being received from residents of DDA flats Bindapur, Pocket-3, Dwarka, New Delhi regarding scarcity and short supply of water;
- (b) whether the above scarcity of water is due to, besides other technical problems, faulty network of distribution lines resulting in low pressure in certain areas, like in Pocket-3, Bindapur, Dwarka; and
- (c) if so, the action Government proposes to take immediately to rectify proposes to take immediately to rectify the defects in pipelines and restore proper water supply in the above areas on an urgent basis?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Delhi Development Authority (DDA) receives water from Delhi Jal Board (DJB) and distributes the same to Dwarka including Bindapur. The quantity of water received from DJB is much less than demand, as such it leads to scarcity of water in the area.

Repair work at Mandir Marg quarters

2959.SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of all civil works undertaken through tender during last three years at Government quarters at Mandir Marg, New Delhi with expenditure item-wise;
- (b) the details of contractor term/condition including safety/security of residents and cleanliness provision at above locality and action taken thereto; and
- (c) if no action has taken, by when repair work would commence to avoid health hazard for residents of the locality?

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

(a) to (c) The details of all civil work undertaken through tender during last three years are given in Statement-I (*See below*). Service Centre No.250 situated at Peshwa Road looks after the maintenance works of the residential quarters (64 nos. Type-I, 192 nos. Type-II and 168 nos. Type-III quarters) at Sector D, Mandir Marg, New Delhi.

The details of terms and conditions including safety/security of Contract of CPWD are given in Statement-II (*See below*). The necessary provisions as provided in the contract have been enforced during execution of work.

Statement-I*Details of civil work undertaken through tender during last three years*

Sl. No.	Agreement No.	Name of work	Tender Amount
2011-12			
1.	31/EE/HD/2011-12	A/R & M/O to residential quarters in S.C. No. 250 under 4/H Sub-Division, New Delhi dg. 2011-12. (SH:- Internal Finishing)	₹ 3,78,500
2.	46/EE/HD/2011-12	Upgradation of various quarters under Service Centre 250 in Type-II & Type III quarters, D Block, DIZ Area, New Delhi dg. 2011-12. (SH:- Covering of Balconies).	₹ 28,67,584.00
3.	52/EE/HD/2011-12	Upgradation of 192 Nos. Type-II & 168 Nos. Type-III quarters at Service Centre No. 250 under "H" Division, CPWD, New Delhi dg. 2011-12 i/c electrical installation work. (SH:- A:- Renovation of Kitchen, toilet, replacement of flooring etc. in 19 Nos. type-II & 17 Nos. Type-III quarters). (SH:- B:- Electrical Upgradation work in 19 Nos. type-II & 17 Nos. type-III quarters).	₹ 25,14,980
4.	72/EE/HD/2011-12	Upgradation of residential quarters under CPWD Service Centre 248, 249 & 250 (under 4/H Sub-Division) CPWD, Pestrwa Road, New Delhi dg. 2011-12. (SH:- Providing & fixing security door at main entrance of the quarters).	₹ 5,55,708.00
2012-13			
1.	12/EE/HD/2012-13	Strengthening of project Balconies in Type-II and Type-III residential quarters in Sector-D, Mandir Marg, DIZ Area under 4/H Sub-Division. CPWD, New Delhi dg. 2011-12.	₹ 24,39,478.00

2.	46/EE/HD/2012-13	EOSR to Government quarters under Service Centre 250 at Peshwa Road, New Delhi. (Replacement of damaged doors & windows).	₹ 45,54,050.00
3.	58/EE/HD/2012-13	Special Repair to D-Sector residential quarters under Service Centre 249 & 250 CPWD New Delhi dg. 2012-13. (SH:- Providing & fixing MS sheet garage doors).	₹ 6,54,066.00
4.	61/EE/HD/2012-13	A/R & M/O to residential quarters in Service Centre No. 250 under 4/H Sub-Division, New Delhi dg. 2012-13. (SH:- Internal Finishing).	₹ 4,49,448.00
5.	70/EE/HD/2012-13	Upgradation of 192 Nos. Type-II & 168 Nos. Type-III quarters at Service Centre No. 250 under H-Division, CPWD, New Delhi dg. 2012-13. (SH:- (A) Renovation of kitchen, toilet, replacement of flooring etc. in 38 Nos. Type-II & 34 Nos. Type-III quarters. SH: (B) Electrical up gradation work in 25 nos. Type-II & 25 Nos. Type-III quarters.)	₹ 1,30,83,247.00
6.	78/EE/HD/2012-13	Minor work in residential quarters at Sector-D under Service Centre No. 250, Mandir Marg, New Delhi dg. 2012-13 (SH:- Providing & fixing shelves in kitchen with dismantling of chimney).	₹ 3,38,748.00
7.	83/EE/HD/2012-13	Upgradation to 64 Nos. Type-I 192 Nos. Type-II and 168 Nos. Type-III residential quarters at Sector-D, Mandir Marg under Service Centre No. 250, New Delhi dg. 2012-13. (SH:- Providing & fixing wire mesh windows shutters).	₹ 37,14,006.00
2013-14			
1.	08/EE/HO/2013-14	Construction of under ground sump of 2.00 Laes litres capacity with pump house ate sector-D, Gole Market under Service Centre 250, New Delhi dg. 2013-14.	₹ 17,00,586.00

Sl. No.	Agreement No.	Name of work	Tender Amount
2.	18/EE/HD/2013-14	Upgradation to residential quarters at Sector-D, Mandir Marg, New Delhi dg. 2052-13. (SH:- Renovation of staircase of D-Block).	₹ 21,22,984.00
3.	26/EE/HD/2013-14	A/R & M/O to residential quarters in Service Center no-250. under 4/H Sub Division, New Delhi dg. 2013-14. (SH:- Internal finishing).	₹ 4,17,725.00
4.	62/EE/HD/2013-14	Aesthetic improvement to Type-I, II & III quarters at Sector-D Mandir Marg, New Delhi dg. 2012-13. (SH:- Finishing with washed stone grit plaster on exterior surface and other misc. items).	₹ 2,49,99,573.00
5.	77/EE/HD/2013-14	Minor work of residential quarter in Service Centre No. 250 under 4/H Sub-Division. CPWD, New Delhi dg. 2013-14. (SH:- C/o boundary wall at newly constructed underground water tank at sector-D).	₹ 4,19,298.00

Statement-II

Details of terms and conditions including safety/security of contract of CPWD

C.P.W.D. Safety Code

1. Suitable scaffolds should be provided for workmen for all works that cannot safely be done from the ground, or from solid construction except such short period work as can be done safely from ladders. When a ladder is used, an extra mazdoor shall be engaged for holding the ladder and if the ladder is used for carrying materials as well suitable footholds and hand-hold shall be provided on the ladder and the ladder shall be given an inclination not steeper than 1/4 to 1 (1/4 horizontal and 1 vertical.)
2. Scaffolding of staging more than 3.6 m (12ft.) above the ground or floor, swung or suspended from an overhead support or erected with stationary support shall have a guard rail properly attached or bolted, braced and otherwise secured at least 90 cm. (3ft.) high above the floor or platform of such scaffolding or staging and extending along the entire length of the outside and ends thereof with only such opening as may be necessary for the delivery of materials. Such scaffolding or staging shall be so fastened as to prevent it from swaying from the building or structure.
3. Working platforms, gangways and stairways should be so constructed that they should not sag unduly or unequally, and if the height of the platform or the gangway or the stairway is more than 3.6 m. (12 ft.) above ground level or floor level, they should be closely boarded, should have adequate width and should be suitably fastened as described in (2) above.
4. Every opening in the floor of a building or in working platform shall be provided with suitable means to prevent the fall of person or materials by providing suitable fencing or railing whose minimum height shall be 90cms. (3ft).
5. Safe means of access shall be provided to all working platforms and other working places. Every ladder shall be securely fixed. No portable single ladder shall be over 9m. (30ft.) in length while the width between side rails in rung ladder shall in no case be less than 29 cm. (11½") for ladder upto and including 3m (10ft.) in length. For longer ladders, this width should be increased at least ¼" for each additional 30 cms. (1 foot) of length. Uniform step spacing of not more than 30 cms. shall be kept. Adequate precautions shall be taken to prevent danger from electrical equipment. No materials on any of the sites or work shall be so stacked or placed as to cause danger or inconvenience to any person or the public. The contractor shall provide all necessary fencing and lights to protect the public from accident and shall be bound to bear the expenses of defence of every suit, action or other proceedings at law that may be brought by any person for injury sustained owing to neglect of the

above precautions and to pay any damages and cost which may be awarded in any such suit; action or proceedings to any such person or which may, with the consent of the contractor, be paid to compensate any claim by any such person.

6. Excavation and Trenching - All trenches 1.2 m. (4ft.) or more in depth, shall at all times be supplied with at least one ladder for each 30 m. (100ft.) in length or fraction thereof, ladder shall extend from bottom of the trench to at least 90 cm. (3ft.) above the surface of the ground. The side of the trenches which are 1.5 m. (5ft.) or more in depth shall be stepped back to give suitable slope or securely held by timber bracing, so as to avoid the danger of sides collapsing. The excavated materials shall not be placed within 1.5 m. (5ft.) of the edges of the trench or half of the depth of the trench whichever is more. Cutting shall be done from top to bottom. Under no circumstances, undermining or undercutting shall be done.
7. Demolition - Before any demolition work is commenced and also during the progress of the work,
 - (i) All roads and open areas adjacent to the work site shall either be closed or suitably protected.
 - (ii) No electric cable or apparatus which is liable to be a source of danger or a cable or apparatus used by the operator shall remain electrically charged.
 - (iii) All practical steps shall be taken to prevent danger to persons employed from risk of fire or explosion or flooding. No floor, roof or other part of the building shall be so overloaded with debris or materials as to render it unsafe.
8. All necessary personal safety equipment as considered adequate by the Engineer-in-Charge should be kept available for the use of the person employed on the site and maintained in a condition suitable for immediate use and the contractor should take adequate steps to ensure proper use of equipment by those concerned:-

The following safety equipment shall invariably be provided.

- (i) Workers employed on mixing asphaltic materials, cement and lime mortars shall be provided with protective footwear and protective goggles.
- (ii) Those engaged in whitewashing and mixing or stacking of cement bags or any material which is injurious to the eyes, shall be provided with protective goggles.
- (iii) Those engaged in welding works shall be provided with welder's protective eye-shields.

- (iv) Stone breaker shall be provided with protective goggles and protective clothing and seated at sufficiently safe intervals.
- (v) When workers are employed in sewers and manholes, which are in active use, the contractors shall ensure that the manhole covers are opened and ventilated at least for an hour before the workers are allowed to get into the manholes, and the manholes so opened shall be cordoned off with suitable railing and provided with warning signals or boards to prevent accident to the public. In addition, the contractor shall ensure that the following safety measures are adhered to:-
 - (a) Entry for workers into the line shall not be allowed except under supervision of the JE or any other higher officer.
 - (b) At least 5 to 6 manholes upstream and downstream should be kept open for at least 2 to 3 hours before any man is allowed to enter into the manhole for working inside.
 - (c) Before entry, presence of toxic gases should be tested by inserting wet lead acetate paper which changes colour in the presence of such gases and gives indication of their presence.
 - (d) Presence of Oxygen should be verified by lowering a detector lamp into the manhole. In case, no Oxygen is found inside the sewer line, workers should be sent only with Oxygen kit.
 - (e) Safety belt with rope should be provided to the workers. While working inside the manholes, such rope should be handled by two men standing outside to enable him to be pulled out during emergency.
 - (f) The area should be barricaded or cordoned off by suitable means to avoid mishaps of any kind. Proper warning signs should be displayed for the safety of the public whenever cleaning works are undertaken during night or day.
 - (g) No smoking or open flames shall be allowed near the blocked manhole being cleaned.
 - (h) The malba obtained on account of cleaning of blocked manholes and sewer lines should be immediately removed to avoid accidents on account of slippery nature of the malba.
 - (i) Workers should not be allowed to work inside the manhole continuously. He should be given rest intermittently. The Engineer-in-Charge may decide the time up to which a worker may be allowed to work continuously inside the manhole.
 - (j) Gas masks with Oxygen cylinder should be kept at site for use in emergency.

- (k) Air-blowers should be used for flow of fresh air through the manholes. Whenever called for, portable air blowers are recommended for ventilating the manholes. The Motors for these shall be vapour proof and of totally enclosed type. Non sparking gas engines also could be used but they should be placed at least 2 meters away from the opening and on the leeward side protected from wind so that they will be a source of friction on any inflammable gas that might be present.
 - (l) The workers engaged for cleaning the manholes/sewers should be properly trained before allowing to work in the manhole.
 - (m) The workers shall be provided with Gumboots or non sparking shoes bumb helmets and gloves non sparking tools safety light and gas masks and portable air blowers (when necessary). They must be supplied with barrier cream for anointing the limbs before working inside the sewer lines.
 - (n) Workmen descending a manhole shall try each ladder stop or rung carefully before putting his full weight on it to guard against insecure fastening due to corrosion of the rung fixed to manhole well.
 - (o) If a man has received a physical injury, he should be brought out of the sewer immediately and adequate medical aid should be provided to him.
 - (p) The extent to which these precautions are to be taken depend on individual situation but the decision of the Engineer-in-Charge regarding the steps to be taken in this regard in an individual case will be final.
- (vi) The Contractor shall not employ men and women below the age of 18 years on the work of painting with products containing lead in any form. Wherever men above the age of 18 are employed on the work of lead painting, the following precaution should be taken:-
- (a) No paint containing lead or lead products shall be used except in the form of paste or ready made paint.
 - (b) Suitable face masks should be supplied for use by the workers when paint is applied in the form of spray or a surface having lead paint is dry rubbed and scrapped.
 - (c) Overalls shall be supplied by the contractors to the workmen and adequate facilities shall be provided to enable the working painters to wash during and on the cessation of work,
9. An additional clause (viii) (i) of Central Public Works Department Safety Code (iv) the Contractor shall not employ women and men below the age of 18 on the work of painting with product containing lead in any form, wherever men

above the age of 18 are employed on the work of lead painting, the following principles must be observed for such use:

- (i) White lead, sulphate of lead or product containing these pigments, shall not be used in painting operation except in the form of pastes or paint ready for use.
 - (ii) Measures shall be taken, wherever required in order to prevent danger arising from the application of a paint in the form of spray.
 - (iii) Measures shall be taken, wherever practicable, to prevent danger arising out of from dust caused by dry rubbing down and scraping.
 - (iv) Adequate facilities shall be provided to enable working painters to wash during and on cessation of work.
 - (v) Overall shall be worn by working painters during the whole of working period.
 - (vi) Suitable arrangement shall be made to prevent clothing put off during working hours being spoiled by painting materials.
 - (vii) Cases of lead poisoning and suspected lead poisoning shall be notified and shall be subsequently verified by medical man appointed by competent authority of C.P.W.D./PWD (DA).
 - (viii) CPWD/PWD (DA) may require, when necessary medical examination of workers.
 - (ix) Instructions with regard to special hygienic precautions to be taken in the painting trade shall be distributed to working painters.
10. When the work is done near any place where there is risk of drowning, all necessary equipments should be provided and kept ready for use and all necessary steps taken for prompt rescue of any person in danger and adequate provision should be made for prompt first aid treatment of all injuries likely to be obtained during the course of work.
11. Use of hoisting machines and tackle, including their attachments, anchorage and supports shall conform to the following standards or conditions:-
- (i) (a) These shall be of good mechanical construction, sound materials and adequate strength and free from patent defects and shall be kept repaired and in good working order.
 - (b) Every rope used in hoisting or lowering materials or as a means of suspension shall be of durable quality and adequate strength, and free from patent defects.
 - (ii) Every crane driver or hoisting appliance operator, shall be properly qualified and no person under the age of 21 years should be in charge of any hoisting machine including any scaffolding which or give signals to operator.

- (iii) In case of every hoisting machine and of every chain ring hook, shackle swivel and pulley block used in hoisting or as means of suspension, the safe working load shall be ascertained by adequate means. Every hoisting machine and all gear referred to above shall be plainly marked with the safe working load. In case of a hoisting machine having a variable safe working load each safe working load and the condition under which it is applicable shall be clearly indicated. No part of any machine or any gear referred to above in this paragraph shall be loaded beyond the safe working load except for the purpose of testing.
 - (iv) In case of departmental machines, the safe working load shall be notified by the Electrical Engineer-in-Charge. As regards contractor's machines the contractors shall notify the safe working load of the machines to the Engineer-in-Charge whenever he brings any machinery to site of work and get it verified by the Electrical Engineers concerned.
12. Motors, gearing, transmission, electric wiring and other dangerous parts of hoisting appliances should be provided with efficient safeguards. Hoisting appliances should be provided with such means as will reduce to the minimum the risk of accidental descent of the load. Adequate precautions should be taken to reduce to the minimum the risk of any part of a suspended load becoming accidentally displaced. When workers are employed on electrical installation which are already energized, insulating mats, wearing apparel, such as gloves, sleepers and boots as may be necessary should be provided. The worker should not wear any rings, watches and and carry keys or other materials which are good conductors electricity.
 13. All scaffolds, ladders and other safety devices mentioned or described herein shall be maintained in safe condition and no scaffold, ladder of equipment shall be altered or removed while is in use. Adequate washing facilities should be provided at or near places of work.
 14. These safety provisions should be brought to the notice of all concerned by display on a notice board at a prominent place at work spot. The person responsible for compliances of the safety code shall be named therein by the contractor.
 15. To ensure effective enforcement of the rules and regulations relating to safety precautions the arrangements made by the contractor shall be open to inspection by the Labour Officer or Engineer-in-Charge of the department of their representatives.
 16. Notwithstanding the above clauses from (1) to (15), there is nothing in these to exempt the contractor from the operation of any other Act or Rule in force in the Republic of India.

Household toilets under Swachh Bharat Abhiyan

2960. SHRI AHMED PATEL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of Households toilets that are going to be constructed under the Swachh Bharat Abhiyan;
- (b) whether it is a fact that as per reports precedence would be given to households with women, if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the impact flush toilets would have on the water resources of this country?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) Under the Swachh Bharat Mission, based on census data of 2011, 104.1 Lakh Household Toilets are proposed to be constructed by 2018-19 in all statutory towns of the country.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. It is proposed that priority shall be accorded pro-actively to cover households with vulnerable sections such as pensioners, girl child, pregnant and lactating mothers. Toilets will help to prevent the pollution of water resources and ensure cleanliness and hygiene in public places.

Swachh Bharat Abhiyan

2961. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the main objectives of Swachh Bharat Abhiyan (SBA) and the guidelines issued thereunder and the details of the strategy adopted to achieve the said objectives;
- (b) the amount of funds released to the States/Union Territories and its utilization under SBA during each of the last three years and the current year;
- (c) whether Government has received any complaints about misappropriation of funds under SBA, if so, the details thereof and the details of the action taken by the Government in this regard; and
- (d) whether Government has taken any initiative to improve rural participation under SBA, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) The Government of India has launched "Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban)" on 2nd October, 2014 with the following objectives:-

- (i) Eliminate open defecation,
- (ii) Conversion of insanitary toilets to pour flush toilets,
- (iii) Eradication of manual scavenging,
- (iv) 100% collection and scientific processing/disposal reuse/recycle of Municipal Solid Waste,
- (v) To bring about a behavioral change in people regarding healthy sanitation practices,
- (vi) Generate awareness among the citizens about sanitation and its linkages with public health,
- (vii) Strengthening of urban local bodies to design, execute and operate systems,
- (viii) To create enabling environment for private sector participation in Capital Expenditure and Operation & Maintenance (O&M) costs.

The Mission has following components:-

- (i) Construction of Household Toilets,
- (ii) Community and Public Toilets,
- (iii) Solid Waste Management,
- (iv) Information, Education & Communication (EEC) and Public Awareness,
- (v) Capacity Building and Administrative & Office Expenses (A&OE).

The total cost estimate for the Mission is ₹ 62,009 crore out of which the Central Government's contribution amounts to ₹ 14,623 crore. The funding pattern between the Central Government and the State Government/ Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) is 75%: 25% (90%: 10%) for North Eastern and special category States). The gap in financing of the aforesaid components could be met by the beneficiary contribution, private funding, funds with private companies under Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and the Swachh Bharat Kosh of the Ministry of Finance. Various awareness campaigns have already been initiated at all levels to create awareness and people's participation in the Mission. State Government/Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) will undertake infrastructure work as per mission guidelines The guidelines are being finalized.

(b) and (c) No funds have been released so far, under the Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban).

(d) Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) also play a strategic role in creating awareness and imparting hygiene education among the local population. Initiatives under

Information, Education and Communication (IEC) which have been taken up to improve rural participation in the SBM (Gramin) include enhancing the budget for IEC activities, implementation of Sanitation and Hygiene Advocacy and Communication Strategy Framework (2012-17), which provides a framework to States to develop State-specific Action Plans for rolling out of advocacy and communication activities related to the Programme; involvement of Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs), Village Level Motivators (Swachhata Doots/Sanitation Managers), field functionaries like Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHA), Anganwadi Workers, School Teachers, and Bharat Nirman Volunteers to carry out field level activities. SBM (G) also has a provision for 'Social Audit' for continuous and comprehensive public vigilance of the programme.

Government flats at Chanakyapuri

2962.SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that Government flats of higher type at prime locations specially located at Chanakyapuri, New Delhi have been changed from General Pool to Tenure Pool; and

(b) if so, the number of flats that are changed in such pool for last three years, floor-wise and criteria of changing pool?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Two flats in Chanakyapuri, New Delhi have been changed from General Pool to Tenure Pool in last three years. The existing guidelines dated 19.09.2014 whose para 7 provides criteria of changing pool are given in Statement.

Statement

Existing guidelines whose para 7 provides criteria of changing pool

No. 12035/9/89-Pol.II(Vol.II)

Government of India

Ministry of Urban Development

Directorate of Estates

Nirman Bhavan,

New Delhi-110 108.

Dated the 19th September, 2014

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Sub: Inter-pool exchange between General Pool Residential Accommodation and Departmental Pool and inter-pool transfer of accommodation within General Pool in Delhi.

The undersigned is directed to refer to this Directorate's O.M. No.12035/9/89-Pol.II dated 3.11.1993 and O.M.No.12035/22/96-Pol.II dated 1.5.1997 on the subject mentioned above and to say that the matter has been reviewed and it has been decided to discourage inter-pool exchanges of General Pool Residential Accommodation (GPRA) and Departmental Pool (DP) residential accommodation due to an acute shortage of residential accommodation and long pending waiting lists of Central Government employees in Delhi.

2. The Officers of All India Services and Central Government officers and employees who are on deputation/mandatory posting/transfer to other Departments of the Government of India, which have Departmental Pools, Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha Secretariats, Government of NCT of Delhi, DDA, various Municipal Corporations of Delhi and NDMC shall be eligible to apply for inter-pool exchange of accommodation.

3. Regularisation of general pool residential accommodation in lieu of Departmental Pool accommodation and vice versa shall be made to the officers mentioned in para 2 above.

4. Where an officer in occupation of General Pool residential accommodation has gone to offices mentioned above and in return another officer has come to serve the Government of India from such office along with an accommodation, inter-pool exchange with Departmental Pool may be allowed on one to one basis subject to provision of accommodations are of the same type.

5. Retention of General Pool Residential Accommodation may be allowed on normal licence fee in case an officer having General Pool accommodation posted on deputation to Rajya Sabha/Lok Sabha Secretariats under the Central Staffing Scheme provided the establishment office certifies that the said posting is mandatory and in exigency of public service.

6. Inter-pool exchange may be allowed in cases where a Department is offering a higher type of accommodation from its Pool in lieu of a lower type of accommodation of General Pool.

7. All proposals for inter-pool exchanges in respect of Type I to VI general pool residential accommodation shall be approved by Secretary, Ministry of Urban Development.

8. Inter-pool transfer between various pools controlled by the Directorate of Estates such as TP, TN, GP, LS, LM etc. on functional, security and medical grounds in respect of Type I to Type VI shall be approved by Director of Estates maintaining the numbers in each pool.

9. Inter-pool exchange between General Pool and other Departmental Pools such as Judges Pool, (JH&JS), Parliament Pool (Lok Sabha Secretariat and Rajya Sabha Secretariat) shall be approved by Hon'ble Minister of Urban Development in respect of Type of VII and VIII accommodation.

10. The requests for inter-pool exchange shall be processed by the concerned Allotment Sections. CDN-I Section shall continue to be the nodal section for inter-pool exchange and all Allotment Sections shall intimate CDN-I Section on such exchanges. All such inter-pool exchanges and retention are subject to conditions laid down in Annexure to this OM.

11. In order to monitor and to have a record of inter-pool exchanges in the Directorate, such exchanges will be sanctioned through Automated System of Allotment (ASA). In this regard NIC, Directorate of Estates is requested to create necessary programme in the ASA to issue sanctions and to have a record.

12. This issues in supersession of O.M.No.12035/9/89-Pol.II dated 3.11.1993 and O.M.No.12035/22/96-Pol.II dated 1.5.1997 with the approval of the competent authority.

Sd/-

(Roop Lal)

Deputy Director of Estates

Ph. 2306 1111

To

1. All Ministries/Departments of the Government of India
2. Directorate General, CPWD, Nirman Bhavan
3. All Officers/Sections of the Directorate of Estates

Copy for information to:

1. PS to Hon'ble UDM
2. PSO to Secretary, MoUD
3. PPS to Joint Secretary(L&E), MoUD
4. PS to DE
5. Sr. Technical Director, NIC, Nirman Bhavan.

With a request to upload the OM on the website of DoE.

6. DD(OL) - for translation
7. Guard File

Sd/-

(K. Dinakar Raj)

Assistant Director of Estates (Policy-II)

Annexure to OM No.12035/9/89-Pol.II(Vol. II) dated 19th September, 2014

The inter-pool exchange shall be subject to the following conditions:

- (a) The exchange of an accommodation will be valid for the period the officers continue to be posted in Delhi and are eligible to retain respective pool of accommodation and for the concessional period permissible under the rules. The exchange shall stand cancelled after expiry of the concessional period and the accommodation will revert back to the respective pool.
- (b) The General Pool residential accommodation shall revert back to its Pool on vacation due to any reason such as transfer, retirement, surrender etc.
- (c) The General Pool Residential Accommodation shall continue to be maintained by the CPWD and the Departmental Pool accommodation shall be maintained by the concerned Department.
- (d) The allottee of the Departmental Pool accommodation shall pay the requisite licence fee to the office controlling the Departmental Pool and the allottee of the General Pool Residential accommodation shall pay the licence fee to the Directorate of Estates.
- (e) The allotment of the respective accommodation to the officers concerned would be deemed to have been made under the Allotment Rules applicable to the respective pools.
- (f) The acceptance of the terms and conditions of the exchange shall have to be communicated to the Directorate within one month from the issue of the exchange letter failing which it will be treated as accepted by this Directorate.

Regularization of unauthorized colonies in Delhi

†2963 SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the latest position of procedure regarding regularization of unauthorized colonies in Delhi; and
- (b) by when these colonies are likely to be regularized and the reasons for delay therein?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) The process of regularization of unauthorized colonies was notified *vide*

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Gazette Notification No. S.O. 683(E) dated 24.03.2008 and amendments therein were notified vide Gazette Notification No. S.O. 1452(E) dated 16.06.2008 and No. S.O. 1297 (E)-dated 06.06.2012.

(b) Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi (GNCTD) has informed that the process of regularization has been extended upto 31.03.2015. GNCTD is collecting requisite reports from various departments/agencies viz. Delhi Development Authority, Archaeological Survey of India, Revenue Department, GNCTD, Forest Department, GNCTD and Geo-Special Delhi Ltd. for correlation.

Identification of vacant plots by DDA

2964. SHRI GULAM RASOOL BALYAWI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether DDA has recently identified its vacant plots, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the area of each such plot and what is the policy of DDA to utilize those plots; and

(c) the norms of DDA for allotting land to Charitable, Social and Educational Institutions?

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

(a) and (b) Yes Sir. The details regarding the vacant plots are available in the website of Delhi Development Authority, (<http://dda.org.in/ddanew/vacantlistld.aspx>).

(c) The provisions for allotment of Nazul Land for Institutional purpose have been laid down in “The DDA (Disposal of Developed Nazul Land) Rules, 1981”. Currently, the mode of allotment of institutional land to private societies for charitable, social and education purpose is by way of auction except for religious and socio-cultural category where land is allotted on pre-determined rates. However, allotment of land to local bodies and Government Departments for educational, hospitals and other social purposes is being made on predetermined rates.

Achievements of Swachh Bharat Abhiyan in Delhi

2965. SHRI GULAM RASOOL BALYAWI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the result achieved from the Swachh Bharat Abhiyan in Delhi;

(b) the details of areas which have not shown remarkable or significant improvement in cleanliness in Delhi so far;

(c) whether the Safai Karamcharis in Delhi have not fully become sensitized and are still not doing their duties sincerely; and

(d) the steps being taken to fully realize the achievements of Swachh Bharat Abhiyan?

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

(a) Swachh Bharat Mission is an on-going programme launched by the Government to bring about perceptible change in the over-all cleanliness. During the Mission, various initiatives have been taken in Delhi *i.e.* removal of Malba, repairing and cleaning of sewer line, urinals/toilet, bring awareness among public regarding Swachh Bharat Mission etc.

(b) and (c) There is an improvement in the overall cleanliness in Delhi since the launch of Mission on 2 October, 2014. All the Safai Karamcharies are monitored for doing their duties sincerely and regular supervision is being done. Efforts are being made to further sensitize them.

(d) To ensure the achievements of the Mission, various awareness campaigns have already been initiated at all levels to create awareness and people's participation in the Mission. State Government/Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) will undertake infrastructure work as per mission guidelines.

Land to private hospitals

2966. SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government is allotting land at concessional rates to private hospitals across the country;

(b) if so, the details of norms and conditions that were laid down by Government which are taken into consideration before allotting the land at concessional rate to private hospitals; and

(c) details of the hospitals, State-wise, which have been established after obtaining land from Government at concessional rate?

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

(a) The allotment of land for private hospitals comes within the purview of the State Governments / UT Administration as land is a State subject.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Urban development projects in cities of Gujarat

2967.SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL:

SHRI AHMED PATEL:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cities in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat States where Urban Development projects are implemented during last five years; and

(b) the names of cities from Gujarat State where the Central Government plan to start new projects of Urban Development, and the details of these projects?

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

(a) The number of cities in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat States where Urban Development projects were implemented during last five years are as under:-

Name of States	No. of cities
Uttar Pradesh	12
Bihar	0
Madhya Pradesh	104
Gujarat	6

(b) One Metro Rail Project comprising two corridors with a total length of 35.96 Km and estimated cost of ₹ 10,773 crore has been sanctioned for Ahmedabad in Gujarat.

Electricity from Municipal Solid Waste

2968.SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is enormous possibilities to generate electricity from Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) in the country;

(b) if so, the action taken by Government to generate electricity from MSW in Maharashtra and other places;

(c) the number of plants that have been installed in Delhi and whether there is any system to collect Municipal Solid Waste from the source and supply the same to the power plants throughout the year and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) Yes, Sir. As per the Report of the Task Force on Waste to Energy (WTE), published by the Planning Commission in 2014, India can produce 32,890 tonnes of Refused Derived Fuel (RDF) each day which can currently support 88 power plants of 5 mw each (total 440 MW) in a foreseeable future of 5-7 years based on incineration, gasification or pyrolysis technologies. The number of power plants can increase to 215 plants by 2031 and 556 power plants by 2050 generating 2,780 MW power.

(b) As informed by Urban Development Department, Govt. of Maharashtra, 6 Urban Local Bodies in the State have electricity generation project, from solid waste. Alibag (Dist -Raigad), Chiplun, Khed, Dapoli (Dist - Ratnagiri), Kalmeshwar (Dist- Nagpur) Municipal Councils generate electricity from municipal solid waste by Biomethanation Technique.

While Pune Municipal Corporation has installed 18 biogas plants of 5 metric ton capacity each and electricity generated from these plants is supplied to street lights also. Pune Municipal Corporation constructed waste to energy plant base on pyrolysis gasification technology on DBOOT basis for a period of 30 years.

(c) At present, one waste to energy plant is installed by M/s Timarpur Okhla Waste Management Company Ltd. having capacity of 1950 TPD of waste at Okhla. This plant is operating in full capacity and generating 16MW electricity. The role of South Delhi Municipal Corporation is limited to the extent of providing municipal solid waste for running the plant.

JNNURM in Chhattisgarh

†2969. DR. BHUSHAN LAL JANGDE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the fund amounting to ₹ 943.30 crore towards DPR cost of 24 projects is to be sanctioned by the Government for USSMT transition phase under JNNURM scheme in Chhattisgarh; and

(b) if so, whether a project of ₹ 1459.18 lac for Storm Water Drainage and ₹ 4943.60 lac for the construction of Nallah has already been sanctioned for 2 projects and whether the remaining fund will be released without any further delay?

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

(a) No, Sir. Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) has ended on 31.03.2014. No new sanctions can be accorded now.

(b) No, Sir. The projects for Storm Water Drainage and construction of Nallah are not considered as sanctioned projects by this Ministry. During the Transition Phase

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

of JNNURM two projects relating to water supply one each at Bhilai and Korba in Chhattisgarh have been sanctioned. These two sanctioned projects are eligible for balance funds as per guidelines for a period of 3 years.

Forum for Single Women's Rights

2970. SHRI NARENDRA BUDANIA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has received any charter of demands from the National Forum for Single Women's Rights seeking to be counted with better access to schemes of social security health and education;
- (b) whether it is a fact that women who have been abandoned, deserted, never married continue to be excluded from the census and Government welfare programme;
- (c) whether the National Forum for Single Women's Rights has also demanded a minimum pension of ₹ 2000/- for widowed, separated, divorced and older-never married women;
- (d) whether the Forum has also sought changes in law to ensure that single women have land and property rights; and
- (e) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) Ministry of Women and Child Development has not received any charter of demands from the National Forum for Single Women's Rights.

(b) The Ministry of Women and Child Development is administering various schemes such as Swadhar and Short Stay Homes, Working Women Hostels, Support to Training and Employment Programme for Women (STEP), Rashtriya Mahila Kosh (RMK), National Mission for Empowerment of Women (NMEW), Rajiv Gandhi National Creche for Children of Working Mothers for welfare and empowerment of women including the abandoned, deserted women.

(c) to (e) Do not arise in view of (a).

Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls in Tamil Nadu

2971. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the allocation of foodgrains to Tamil Nadu State under Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG) and

WBNP for years 2011-12, 2012-13, 2013-14 and current year, State-wise allocations and details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): The allocation of the foodgrains (Wheat, Rice & Coarse grains) at BPL rates are made to States/UTs under Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG)-Sab/a and Wheat Based Nutrition Programme (WBNP). The allocation of foodgrains to the State of Tamil Nadu under these schemes during 2011-12, 2012-13, 2013-14 and the current year are as under:-

(in MTs)

Scheme	Tami Nadu							
	2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15	
	Wheat	Rice	Wheat	Rice	Wheat	Rice	Wheat	Rice
Sabla	6544.86	0	5952.15	0	7784	Rice: 0 Maize: 792	6062.29	Rice: 0 Maize: 837.25
WBNP	49240	26880	52315	27548	50856	32748	51852	32381

State-wise allocations of foodgrains under Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG)-**Sabla** and Wheat Based Nutrition Programme (WBNP) during 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14 are given in Statement-I and II.

Statement-I

State/UT-wise allocation of food grains under Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG)-Sabla during 2011-12, 2012-13, 2013-14 and current year 2014-15

Sl. States/UTs		Foodgrains allocated under Sabla (in MTs)							
No.		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15	
								(As on 11.12.2014)	
		Wheat	Rice	Wheat	Rice	Wheat	Rice	Wheat	Rice
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	938.28	7382.82		14944.84	14384			12190.52
2.	Assam		7512.88		11269.32		15600		11699.56
3.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	102.03	59.95		93.54		120		123.24

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
4.	Bihar		14683.5		28849.8				
5.	Chhandigarh				8.3175				
6.	Chattisgarh	1884		8167.5		10892		8069.54	
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli		33.72						
8.	Delhi							499	1060
9.	Goa	342.045	370.536	264.47	287.76				1269.63
10.	Gujarat	2000.88							
11.	Haryana	3142.65	598.59	1889.28	359.88	2556	1212	2055.45	968.57
12.	Himachal Pradesh	756.36	362.86	2072.34	851.67	1960	1680	1478.84	1265.92
13.	Jharkhand		4286.12						2712
14.	Karnataka	546	1902	7677	2952	10548	9736	7128	5916.34
15.	Kerala	7834.99		2973.65		8921.66		6012	
16.	Lakshadweep								25
17.	Madhya Pradesh	8010.32	7907.04	7920	11280	9008	12832	6756	9624
18.	Maharashtra	7771.32		5832				7122.33	
19.	Manipur		757.08		894.92		1287		1286.84
20.	Meghalaya		1059.86				1635		
21.	Mizoram		229.55		341.79		492		381.39
22.	Nagaland		958.08		584.21		920		941.76
23.	Odisha	10708.4		17641.83		23524		17642.61	
24.	Punjab	1544.4	1389.96	2271.81	2044.62	2331	2295	1394.71	1161.25
25.	Rajasthan	7018.96		8153.28		11640		5536	
26.	Tamil Nadu	6544.86		5952.15		7784	792 (Maize)	6062.29	837.25 (Maize)
27.	Tripura		2170.02		3254.965		3656		2766.47
28.	Telangana								5292

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
29. Uttar Pradesh		28374		25155.5		27576		20444.8	
30. West Bengal				7430	2064	11178	3120	503.77	
31. Puducherry			160.66		217.6125		216	114.46	
TOTAL		87519.5	51825.23	103400.8	80299.25	142302.7	54801	90705.34	59636.20

Statement-II

Details showing allocation of foodgrains under Wheat Based Nutrition Programme (WBNP) during the last 3 years & current year 2014-15

(in MTs)

Sl. No.	State	2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15 (as on 10.12.14)	
		Wheat	Rice	Wheat	Rice	Wheat	Rice	Wheat	Rice
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	356	0	362	0	280	0	255
2.	Andhra Pradesh	54000	47480	58916	37758	51000	77725	24168	49029
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	8000	8000
4.	Bihar	96	2406	3725	92813	931	85661	0	124915
5.	Chandigarh	0	0	266	232	133	116	790	780
6.	Chhattisgarh	38859	20668	55442	20770	56364	20808	56478	20730
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	125	0	108	0	128	0	247
8.	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0	3144	3994
9.	Goa	1888	1888	883	957	1196	1280	20	2674
10.	Gujarat	65534	0	85330	3933	42666	10386	54064	12384
11.	Haryana	35672	3986	37244	4782	34936	9288	31896	9298
12.	Himachal Pradesh	6328	3524	8475	4252	8500	5408	8476	4252

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	8396	0	4926	0	5672	0	2836
14.	Jharkhand	11136	77673	0	0	0	0	27420	0
15.	Karnataka	51252	23434	58680	54107	69672	43116	85152	66204
16.	Kerala	17560	8320	9699	6065	8016	8200	8016	6580
17.	Madhya Pradesh	162000	65000	151824	60696	151824	60696	152112	56652
18.	Maharashtra	67250	12897	75684	20254	76376	26348	124836	27696
19.	Manipur	0	10708	0	16344	0	16344	0	19516
20.	Meghalaya	0	19260	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.	Mizoram	2215	907	2220	1078	1816	1128	1806	1140
22.	Nagaland	0	12608	0	11320	0	16336	0	14688
23.	Odisha	94984	46494	91870	43379	94028	43100	91763	42142
24.	Punjab	11479	9640	11356	11356	13828	12464	14555	11240
25.	Rajasthan	34249	0	29602	0	22568	0	24824	0
26.	Sikkim	940	231	621	225	756	75	900	0
27.	Tamil Nadu	49240	26880	52315	27548	50856	32748	51852	32381
28.	Telangana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	37217
29.	Tripura	0	14168	0	11601	0	5940	0	14808
30.	Uttarakhand	18948	0	18286	0	9210	1832	9903	8285
31.	Uttar Pradesh	240828	0	233268	0	198290	32652	182784	21288
32.	West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0	143199	0	98549
TOTAL		964458	417049	985706	434866	892966	660930	962959	697780

Stunting due to lack of sanitation

2972. PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is cognizant of how lack of sanitation is leading to stunting of children in India which affects about 65 million children in India under the age of 5;

(b) if so, how does Government propose to tackle the issue; and

(c) whether the Government has taken this aspect into account in the recent National Mission to address malnutrition; if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) Yes Sir. Poor sanitation and hygiene is one of the underlying causes of malnutrition in children namely, underweight, wasting and stunting. Stunting *i.e.* low height for age in children is a measure of chronic undernutrition. However, Malnutrition, including stunting is a multi-faceted problem and important determinants are inadequate food, level of poverty leading to low purchasing power, poor socio- economic status of women, female illiteracy, high rate of population growth, low access of population to health education, nutrition and health behaviours of women and children especially poor child feeding practices, inadequate child care practices, underlying medical illness, apart from access to safe drinking water, environmental sanitation, hygiene and other social services.

As per NFHS 3(2005-06), 48 per cent of under-five children are stunted in the country.

(b) and (c) The Government is implementing several schemes/programmes in this regard and the component of sanitation is an integral part of various programmes aimed at reducing malnutrition among children. The schemes of the Ministry are namely Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS), Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG) namely SABLA, Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojna (IGMSY) as direct targeted interventions to address the issue of malnutrition. The other schemes/programmes being implemented by other Ministries to address the issue related to total sanitation are Swachh Bharat Mission and the National Rural Drinking Water Programme.

Under the existing National Nutrition Mission, there are two components, namely:

- (i) Nationwide Information, Education and Communication campaign against malnutrition, which was launched during 2012-13.
- (ii) 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 FiveYear Plan.

Critically low Child Sex Ratio districts

2973. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY:

SHRI RANJIB BISWAL:

Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has identified certain critically low Child Sex Ratio (CSR) districts in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and
- (c) focused and convergent action taken by the Government in CSR districts in order to arrest the trend of adversed declining CSR across the country and also to reverse it?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) and (b) The Government has identified 100 districts as a pilot for convergent action to improve Child Sex Ratio on the basis of Census 2011 covering all States/UTs at least one district in each state. The criteria/norms for selection/identification of 100 districts under the Beti Bachao Beti Padoo programme are as under:-

- (i) 87 Districts have been selected from 23 States/UTs having Child Sex Ratio below the National average of 918.
- (ii) 8 Districts have been selected from 8 States/UTs having Child Sex Ratio above National average of 918 but showing declining trend.
- (iii) 5 Districts have been selected from 5 States/UTs having Child Sex Ratio above National average of 918 and showing improving trend so that other parts of country can learn from them.

The list of 100 gender critical districts with low on CSR is given in Statement (See below).

(c) Government of India has recently introduced the Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao (BBBP) scheme for survival, protection & education of girl child. It aims to address the issue of declining Child Sex Ratio (CSR) through a mass campaign across the country targeted at changing societal mindsets & creating awareness about the criticality of the issue. There are focussed intervention & multi-sectoral action in 100 districts with low Child Sex Ratio.

Statement

*List of Gender Critical districts covering all states and UTs
with low Child Sex Ratio (CSR)*

Sl. No.	Name of State / UT	Districts	Census 2001	Census 2011
	India		927	918
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	Nicobars	937	945
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Y.S.R.	951	918
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	Dibang Valley	874	889
4.	Assam	Kamrup Metropolitan	943	946
5.	Bihar	Vaishali	937	904
6.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	845	880
7.	Chhattisgarh	Raigarh	964	947
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	979	926
9.	Daman and Diu	Daman	907	897
10.	Goa	North Goa	938	939
11.	Gujarat	Surat	859	835
		Mahesana	801	842
		Gandhinagar	816	847
		Ahmedabad	835	857
		Rajkot	854	862
12.	Haryana	Mahendragarh	818	775
		Jhajjar	801	782
		Rewari	811	787
		Sonipat	788	798
		Ambala	782	810
		Kurukshetra	771	818
		Rohtak	799	820
		Karnal	809	824
		Yamunanagar	806	826

Sl. No.	Name of State / UT	Districts	Census 2001	Census 2011
		Kaithal	791	828
		Bhiwani	841	832
		Panipat	809	837
13.	Himachal Pradesh	Una	837	875
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu	819	795
		Pulwama	1046	829
		Kathua	847	831
		Badgam	963	832
		Anantnag	977	841
15.	Jharkhand	Dhanbad	951	916
16.	Karnataka	Bijapur	928	931
17.	Kerala	Thrissur	958	950
18.	Lakshadweep	Lakshadweep	959	911
19.	Madhya Pradesh	Morena	837	829
		Gwalior	853	840
		Bhind	832	843
		Datia	874	856
20.	Maharashtra	Bid	894	807
		Jalgaon	880	842
		Ahmadnagar	884	852
		Buldana	908	855
		Aurangabad	890	858
		Washim	918	863
		Kolhapur	839	863
		Osmanabad	894	867
		Sangli	851	867
		Jalna	903	870

Sl. No.	Name of State / UT	Districts	Census 2001	Census 2011
21.	Manipur	Senapati	962	893
22.	Meghalaya	Ribhoi	972	953
23.	Mizoram	Saiha	950	932
24.	Nagaland	Longleng	964	885
25.	NCT of Delhi	South West	846	845
		North West	857	865
		East	865	871
		West	859	872
		North	886	873
26.	Odisha	Nayagarh	904	855
27.	Puducherry	Yanam	964	921
28.	Punjab	Tarn Taran	784	820
		Gurdaspur	789	821
		Amritsar	792	826
		Muktsar	811	831
		Mansa	782	836
		Patiala	776	837
		Sangrur	784	840
		Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar	785	841
		Fatehgarh Sahib	766	842
		Barnala	792	843
		Firozpur	822	847
		Jhunjhunun	863	837
		Sikar	885	848
29.	Rajasthan	Karauli	873	852
		Ganganagar	850	854
		Dhauipur	860	857

Sl. No.	Name of State / UT	Districts	Census 2001	Census 2011
		Jaipur	899	861
		Dausa	906	865
		Alwar	887	865
		Bharatpur	879	869
		Sawai Madhopur	902	871
30.	Sikkim	North District	995	929
31.	Tamil Nadu	Cuddalore	957	896
32.	Telengana	Hyderabad	943	914
33.	Tripura	South Tripura	961	951
34.	Uttar Pradesh	Baghpat	850	841
		Gautam Buddha Nagar	854	843
		Ghaziabad	854	850
		Meerut	857	852
		Bulandshahr	867	854
		Agra	866	861
		Muzaffarnagar	859	863
		Mahamaya Nagar	886	865
		Jhansi	886	866
		Mathura	872	870
35.	Uttarakhand	Pithoragarh	902	816
		Champawat	934	873
36.	West Bengal	Kolkata	927	933

Physical abuse of children

2974. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 2 out of 3 school kids are physically abused, while in 70 per cent such cases are not reported;

(b) whether Government has worked some action plan to encourage the parents/relations to come forward in such cases to help control this menace; and

(c) whether Government has issued certain instructions to the school authorities and others concerned in such cases to cooperate with the concerned authorities to help control this menace, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) The study entitled 'Eliminating Corporal Punishment in School' conducted during 2009-2010 by NCPCR in seven States with a sample size of 6632 children concluded that most children had experienced punishment of one kind or the other. The study also reported that children remain silent due to fear. Unless the violence became unbearable they do not inform anyone.

(b) and (c) The above-mentioned study led to the development of Guidelines for Eliminating Corporal Punishment in Schools by the Commission; which were Later shared with the Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD). These guidelines were approved by MHRD on 26th March, 2014 and an advisory was issued to all State Governments and central educational boards.

Children with multiple deprivation

2975. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the Twelfth Plan strategy for children of most vulnerable communities with multiple deprivations;

(b) how far the strategy is being implemented in States;

(c) details of the achievements made so far especially in Jharkhand; and

(d) whether Government has set up an Assessment and Monitoring Authority for child related schemes; and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) to (c) Para 23.172 of the 12th Five Year Plan deals with Children of most Vulnerable Communities with Multiple Deprivations and states that, "Recognising the need to anchor inclusion of children of socio-religious communities more firmly in relevant national flagship programmes and closely monitor the child related component of schemes taken up under targeted interventions such as Scheduled Castes

Sub-Plan (SCSP), Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) and the Multi Sectoral Development Programme (MSDP) for minorities, new linkages will also be established with the Assessment and Monitoring Authority for this purpose.

The Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing a large number of schemes and programmes for the development and welfare of children in the country, including those of most vulnerable communities with multiple deprivations. The major amongst them are Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS), Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS), National Nutrition Mission (NNM), etc.

The Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) scheme, a centrally sponsored scheme is being implemented by the State Governments/UT Administrations. The ICDS scheme has been restructured for implementation during the 12th Five Year Plan and put into Mission Mode. The goal of the ICDS Mission would be to attain three main outcomes namely; (i) Prevent and reduce young child under-nutrition (% underweight children 0-3 years) by 10 percentage points; (ii) Enhance early development and learning outcomes in all children 0-6 years of age; and (iii) improve care and nutrition of girls and women and reduce anaemia prevalence in young children, girls and women by one fifth.

As convergence with other Ministries/Departments is an inherent component of ICDS scheme, the Ministry of Women and Child Development supported construction of Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) under MSDP.

Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS), another major scheme of the Ministry provides preventive, statutory care and rehabilitation services to children who are in need of care and protection and children in conflict with law as defined under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 and its Amendment Act, 2006; and any other vulnerable child. Continuation of the ICPS in the 12th Plan has been approved with revised norms and structures from 1st April, 2014.

National Nutrition Mission, a centrally sponsored scheme having two components namely, (A) Information, Education and Communication (EC) Campaign against Malnutrition; and (B) a Multi Sectoral Nutrition Programme to address maternal and child undernutrition in 200 high-burden districts, aiming at prevention and reduction in child under nutrition (underweight prevalence in children under 3 years of age) and reduction in levels of anaemia among children, adolescent girls and women has been taken up. A nationwide EC Campaign against malnutrition was launched on 19th November, 2012 and Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Programme was launched in January, 2014.

The achievements made under various schemes and programmes in the country including Jharkhand are given in the Annual Report (2013-14) of the Ministry which are available in the Library of Rajya Sabha Secretariat and also on the Ministry's website www.wcd@nic.in.

(d) The Ministry of Women and Child Development has not set up any Assessment and Monitoring Authority for child related schemes. However, under ICDS Scheme, a 5-tier monitoring and review mechanism at the central level and upto Anganwadi level has been introduced. The People's representatives (MPs/MLAs/PRIs) have been included in the Monitoring Committees to make the mechanism participative and more transparent. Field visits to various States were undertaken by the Secretary and other Officers of the Ministry to review the implementation of ICDS.

Prosecution under POCSO

2976. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware of the rising incidence of crime against children;
- (b) whether Government understands the need to amend the POCSO Act with a view to increase protection offered to children against sexual abuse; and
- (c) the details of the number of prosecutions made under the POCSO Act over the last five years, State-wise, including Karnataka?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) As per data available with National Crime Record Bureau (NCRB), Ministry of Home Affairs, a total 33,052 cases, 38172 cases and 58224 cases were registered under crime against children during 2011, 2012 and 2013 respectively, showing a rising trend.

(b) The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012, is a comprehensive law to provide for the protection of children from the offences of sexual assault, sexual harassment and pornography, while 'safeguarding the interests of the child at every stage of the judicial process by incorporating child-friendly mechanisms for reporting, recording of evidence, investigation and speedy trial of offences through designated Special Courts. The Act incorporates child friendly procedures for reporting, recording, investigation and trial offences. The Act provides for stringent punishments which have been grades as per the gravity of offence. The POCSO Act has come into

force on the 14th November, 2012, along with the rules framed thereunder. Since, the Act is still at an early stage of implementation, it is premature to establish any conclusion regarding the need to amend it.

(c) As per the information furnished by National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR), the details of cases registered under POCSO Act are given in Statement-I (*See below*). NCRB started collection of data under the POCSO Act since January, 2014 and the details as furnished by them are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

Statement-I

Details of cases registered under POCSO Act

Sl. No.	States/UTs	No. of FIRs Registered	No. of cases in which charge-sheets filed	No. of cases in which accused convicted	No. of cases in which accused acquitted
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	69	34	0	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	15	6	0	0
3.	Assam	59	29	0	0
4.	Bihar	27	22	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	226	191	3	23
6.	Goa	25	11	0	0
7.	Gujarat	16	16	0	0
8.	Himachal Pradesh	68	44	1	0
9.	Haryana	540	491	46	142
10.	Jharkhand	19	12	0	0
11.	Karnataka	221	178	3	12
12.	Kerala	596	419	0	3
13.	Maharashtra	926	675	5	13
14.	Meghalaya	62	20	0	0
15.	Manipur	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
16.	Madhya Pradesh	829	770	65	133
17.	Mizoram	2	2	2	0
18.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0
19.	Odisha	436	375	0	8
20.	Punjab	107	97	29	24
21.	Rajasthan	936	781	5	26
22.	Sikkim	2	1	0	0
23.	Tamil Nadu	250	132	0	0
24.	Tripura	10	9	0	0
25.	Uttarakhand	23	17	2	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	869	666	1	1
27.	West Bengal	191	142	1	3
28.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	6	6	0	0
29.	Chandigarh	21	14	2	0
30.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0
31.	Delhi	251	176	1	1
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	0	0	0
33.	Lakshadweep	1	0	0	0
34.	Puducherry	12	4	0	0
		6816	5340	166	389

Statement-II

State/UT-wise cases registered and Persons Arrested under Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 during 2014 (upto October) (Provisional)

Sl. No.	State	Cases Registered	Persons Arrested	Figures are upto the month of
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	190	184	August
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	August
3.	Assam	77	25	March

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Bihar	0	0	August
5.	Chhattisgarh	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
6.	Goa	2	2	September
7.	Gujarat	1	1	September
8.	Haryana	4	3	September
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1	0	October
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	September except January to April
11.	Jharkhand	8	4	June
12.	Karnataka	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
13.	Kerala	297	267	September
14.	Madhya Pradesh	37	32	July
15.	Maharashtra	156	167	September except August
16.	Manipur	3	0	August
17.	Meghalaya	18	21	July except January & February
18.	Mizoram	0	0	October
19.	Nagaland	0	0	August except January, April, May and July
20.	Odisha	13	8	March
21.	Punjab	9	6	August except July
22.	Rajasthan	86	67	June except April & May
23.	Sikkim	0	0	September
24.	Tamil Nadu	405	394	October
25.	Telangana	42	34	May, September and October only

1	2	3	4	5
26.	Tripura	2	4	September Except May
27.	Uttar Pradesh	786	559	June
28.	Uttarakhand	0	0	August
29.	West Bengal	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
	TOTAL STATES	2137	1778	
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	September
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	October except May
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	October
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	June except January to March
34.	Delhi UT	84	55	August
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	August
36.	Puducherry	6	5	August
	TOTAL UT	90	60	
	TOTAL ALL INDIA	2227	1838	

Protection of abandoned new born girls

2977. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that of late incidents of abandoning new born girl in dustbins or bushes are on the rise in various parts of the country particularly in North Indian States, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the action Government has taken for the protection and upbringing of such abandoned hapless girl child in the country; and

(c) the action Government proposes to take to prevent such incidents in the country?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) Ministry of Women and Child Development does not have specific information in this regard.

(b) and (c) The Ministry of Women and Child Development is administering a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, namely, Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) under which financial assistance is provided to State Governments/UT Administrations, *inter-alia*, for setting up of and maintenance of Specialised Adoption Agencies (SAAs) for the placement of orphan, abandoned or surrendered children for adoption. The Scheme also provides for family based non-institutional care through adoption, sponsorship and foster-care.

Women self help groups in West Bengal

2978. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in the recent past Government had mooted a proposal to create a Corpus of rupee five hundred crores for Women Self Help Groups (WSHG) in the country; if so, the details thereof;

(b) the present status of the proposal and its implementation in West Bengal and rest of the country?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) Yes Sir. Rashtriya Mahila Kosh (RMK) provides micro credit to women in informal sector through Intermediary Organisations (IMOs). The then Finance Minister in the budget speech for the year 2009-10 had proposed to raise the corpus fund of Rashtriya Mahila Kosh (RMK) from existing ₹ 100 crores to ₹ 500 crores over the next few years. Accordingly Governing Board (GB) of RMK in its 45th Meeting, held on 23.02.2010, decided to re-structure RMK from existing single office society to Government owned Non-Deposit taking Systemically - Important Non-Banking Finance Company (NBFC-ND-SI) u/s 617 of the Companies Act and registered with RBI, with a Pan-India office network backed by need based capital. However, later on discussions with various stakeholders, Governing Board (GB) of RMK, in its 49th Meeting, held on 12.07.2013, decided that RMK should be expanded in the current legal framework *i.e.* in the Society mode itself. Further to this a committee consisting of eminent bankers was constituted *vide* Ministry's order No. 19-13/2014-CSWB/RMK dated 5.08.2014 to suggest ways and means for strengthening of Rashtriya Mahila Kosh (RMK) in achieving its objective and for improving its reach. The recommendation of the committee was considered by the Governing Board in its 52nd meeting on 3.12.2014 and a core committee of the Governing Board has been further entrusted with the task.

(b) The proposal has not fructified as on date. The present corpus of Rashtriya Mahila Kosh (RMK) including Reserve and surplus, as on 31.03.2014, is ₹ 227.30 crore. State-wise details showing loan sanctioned/disbursed by RMK, since inception, are given in Statement (*See below*).

Statement

*Statement showing sanctions, disbursement and
beneficiaries since inception to 30.11.2014*

(₹ in lakhs)				
Sl. No.	States	Sanction	Disbursement	Beneficiaries
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	40.00	40.00	667
2.	Andhra Pradesh	8,138.41	7,153.48	197760
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	10.00	5.00	100
4.	Assam	485.90	453.90	6605
5.	Bihar	627.25	468.83	17156
6.	Chhattisgarh	14.50	8.50	370
7.	Delhi	954.72	839.62	7742
8.	Gujarat	223.50	193.50	7173
9.	Haryana	310.01	284.16	4392
10.	Himachal Pradesh	676.48	655.63	12925
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	182.00	107.00	1986
12.	Jharkhand	232.43	190.20	2338
13.	Karnataka	1,064.25	566.50	19188
14.	Kerala	866.22	682.52	34257
15.	Madhya Pradesh	2,207.30	1,987.40	21866
16.	Maharashtra	1,671.90	1,420.05	35672
17.	Manipur	284.05	216.04	8421
18.	Mizoram	4.00	2.00	70
19.	Nagaland	74.00	45.50	859
20.	Odisha	2,299.45	2,186.05	39097

Sl. No.	States	Sanction	Disbursement	Beneficiaries
21.	Puducherry	51.00	16.00	300
22.	Punjab	141.00	37.50	500
23.	Rajasthan	1,963.90	1,819.74	30285
24.	Tamil Nadu	8,013.84	6,495.77	169274
25.	Telangana	1,712.40	1,442.70	32553
26.	Uttar Pradesh	937.25	620.12	26683
27.	Uttarakhand	361.24	331.89	2928
28.	West Bengal	2,477.29	1,968.79	54072
TOTAL		36,024.29	30,238.38	735239

Balika Samriddhi Yojana in Uttarakhand

†2979. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the funds allocated to the State of Uttarakhand under Balika Samriddhi Yojana in the financial year 2013-14 and 2014-15;

(b) if not, the reasons for not allocating the funds to the State under this scheme; and

(c) whether Government would consider to formulate any special scheme for the backward and hilly States of the country, and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) to (c) Balika Samriddhi Yojana has been discontinued from Eleventh Plan onwards and at present the scheme is not in existence either as Central Scheme or Centrally Sponsored Scheme. The Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing various schemes/programmes for the welfare and development of women and children in the country, including backward and hilly States of the country. The details of such schemes are available in the Annual Report of the Ministry, which are available in the Library of Rajya Sabha Secretariat and also on the Ministry's website www.wcd@nic.in.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Schemes for North Eastern States

2980. SHRI HISHEY LACHUNGPA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to prepare and launch a special action plan to expedite implementation of the schemes for women and child welfare in all the North Eastern States;
- (b) if so, the details in this regard and the reasons necessitating such action plan;
- (c) whether the Minister has recently visited the North Eastern States to check the implementation of women and child welfare schemes in the region; and
- (d) if so, the details and the outcome of the visit?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Women and Child Development allocates 10% of its Annual Plan Budget Estimates (BE) towards North Eastern Region (NER). The NER expenditure during 2013-14 was ₹ 1710.44 crores against the Budget estimates for NER of ₹ 2035.00 crores. Against the NER allocation of ₹ 2110.00 crores (10 % of total BE of ₹ 21,100.00 crores) for the year 2014-15, an amount of ₹ 1207.65 crores has been utilized till 16.12.2014 under NER Budget head for implementation of various schemes of the Ministry.

Funds are released on the basis of requirements projected by States in their proposals, keeping in view the norms of schemes and earlier utilization. The Ministry of Women and Child Development is not proposing any special action plan apart from urging all the States, including North Eastern States to expedite submission of financial proposals and to utilize the funds earlier released/sanctioned to them and submit the utilisation certificates.

- (c) No Sir.
- (d) Does not arise.

School management under POCSO Act

2981. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has understood the need to amend the 'Protection of Children from Sexual Offences' (POCSO) Act and bring the school management under

the ambit of the law to ensure safety of children in school premises, during school hours, if so, the details of the amendments done/intended in this regard; and

(b) the details of the cases registered and criminals punished under the POCSO Act, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) School management is covered under section 5(f) and 9(f) of the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act 2012. Section 5(f) states: “whoever being on the management or staff of an educational institution or religious institution, commits penetrative sexual assault on a child in that institution”. The punishment for offence in section 5(f) is 10 years to imprisonment for life and fine. Section 9(f) states: “whoever being on the management or staff of an educational institution or religious institution, commits sexual assault on a child in that institution”. The punishment for offence in section 9(f) is 5 years to 7 years and fine.

(b) The details of cases registered and criminals punished, as furnished by National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) and National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), Ministry of Home Affairs are given in Statement I and II (*See below*)

Statement-I

Details of cases registered and criminals punished

Sl. No.	States/UTs	No. of FIRs Registered	No. of cases in which chargesheets filed	No. of cases in which accused convicted	No. of cases in which accused acquitted
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	69	34	0	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	15	6	0	0
3.	Assam	59	29	0	0
4.	Bihar	27	22	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	226	191	3	23
6.	Goa	25	11	0	0
7.	Gujarat	16	16	0	0
8.	Himachal Pradesh	68	44	1	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	Haryana	540	491	46	142
10.	Jharkhand	19	12	0	0
11.	Karnataka	221	178	3	12
12.	Kerala	596	419	0	3
13.	Maharashtra	926	675	5	13
14.	Meghalaya	62	20	0	0
15.	Manipur	0	0	0	0
16.	Madhya Pradesh	829	770	65	133
17.	Mizoram	2	2	2	0
18.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0
19.	Odisha	436	375	0	8
20.	Punjab	107	97	29	24
21.	Rajasthan	936	781	5	26
22.	Sikkim	2	1	0	0
23.	Tamil Nadu	250	132	0	0
24.	Tripura	10	9	0	0
25.	Uttarakhand	23	17	2	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	869	666	1	1
27.	West Benqal	191	142	1	3
28.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	6	6	0	0
29.	Chandigarh	21	14	2	0
30.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0
31.	Delhi	251	176	1	1
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	0	0	0
33.	Lakshadweep	1	0	0	0
34.	Puducherry	12	4	0	0
TOTAL		6816	5340	166	389

Statement-II

State/UT-wise Cases Registered and Persons Arrested under Protection of Children for Sexual Offences Act, 2012 during 2014 (upto October) (Provisional)

Sl. No.	State	Cases Registered	Persons Arrested	Figures are upto the month of
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	190	184	August
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	August
3.	Assam	77	25	March
4.	Bihar	0	0	August
5.	Chhattisgarh	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
6.	Goa	2	2	September
7.	Gujarat	1	1	September
8.	Haryana	4	3	September
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1	0	October
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	September except January to April
11.	Jharkhand	8	4	June
12.	Karnataka	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
13.	Kerala	297	267	September
14.	Madhya Pradesh	37	32	July
15.	Maharashtra	156	167	September except August
16.	Manipur	3	0	August
17.	Meghalaya	18	21	July except January & February
18.	Mizoram	0	0	October
19.	Nagaland	0	0	August except January, April, May and July

1	2	3	4	5
20.	Odisha	13	8	March
21.	Punjab	9	6	August except July
22.	Rajasthan	86	67	June except April & May
23.	Sikkim	0	0	September
24.	Tamil Nadu	405	394	October
25.	Telangana	42	34	May, September and October only
26.	Tripura	2	4	September except May
27.	Uttar Pradesh	786	559	June
28.	Uttarakhand	0	0	August
29.	West Bengal	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
	TOTAL STATE	2137	1778	
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	September
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	October except May
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	October
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	June except January To March
34.	Delhi UT	84	55	August
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	August
36.	Puducherry	6	5	August
	TOTAL UT	90	60	
	TOTAL ALL INDIA	2227	1838	

Working women hostels

2982. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be please to state:

(a) whether Government taking cognizance of the increased participation of women in the work force is ensuring timely development of Working Women Hostel, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether there is transparency in the allotment of accommodations in such hostels, if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) The Ministry has been requesting the State Governments/UT Administrations from time to time to send viable proposals so that more Working Women Hostels can be sanctioned. Since sanctioned projects are required to be completed within a period of 24 months, necessary follow up is being done with the State Governments/ UT Administrations and implementing agencies to ensure timely completion of the projects.

(b) Allotment of accommodation in the hostel is required to be done by the concerned Hostel Management Committee as per bye-laws framed in accordance with the guidelines and norms prescribed in the Scheme.

Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana

2983. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the status of implementation of the “Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana”;
- (b) whether Government plans to increase the number of districts covered in the scheme;
- (c) whether Government plans to increase the incentives given to the beneficiaries instead of the allotted ₹ 4000/-; and
- (d) the manner in which Government ensure the accountability of the Anganwadi Works and helpers towards the pregnant and lactating women?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) to (c) Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY) is being implemented in 53 pilot districts of the country from October, 2010. A proposal for expansion of the territorial coverage of the scheme to all districts in the country, in phases over the next two years is under consideration in the Ministry. After commencement of the National Food Security Act (NFSA), 2013, the Ministry has revised the entitlement of the maternity benefit from ₹ 4000 to ₹ 6000 per beneficiary in the existing 53 pilot districts with effect from 5th July, 2013.

- (d) IGMSY is being implemented using the existing platform of Integrated Child

Development Scheme (ICDS). Under the scheme, Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) are the focal point for the implementation of IGMSY at the grassroot level. The Anganwadi Workers (AWWs) along with the helpers at AWCs, are responsible for the overall coordination and management of the activities of the scheme at the village level; namely carrying out baseline survey to estimate number of beneficiaries, registration of P&L women under the scheme, coordination with health workers for timely health services, provide assistance to all P&L women in opening of bank/post office account, health and nutrition education to Pregnant and Lactating (P&L) women, ensuring compliance of conditions by the beneficiaries, maintenance of necessary records, and disbursement of cash incentives to the beneficiaries. To keep the high motivation level, the AWW and Anganwadi helper (AWH) are paid an incentive of ₹ 200 and ₹ 100 respectively per P&L woman, after the due cash transfer to the beneficiary is complete.

Crisis centre for women in distress

2984. SHRI ALOK TIWARI:

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per the recommendations of Justice Verma report after Nirbhaya case, 'One Stop Crisis Centres' for women were to be opened and ₹ 200 crore plan was drafted, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Hon'ble Minister had assured that said crisis centres for women in distress would be opened by December, 2014;

(c) if so, the details of such centres opened, so far in the country; and

(d) if not, the reasons for dropping the plan and ignoring the report of Justice Verma?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) to (d) The Ministry of Women and Child Development (MWCD) has conceptualised a scheme to establish One Stop Centre to assist and support women affected by violence at 660 locations covering all the districts across the country in a phased manner. The Centres aims to facilitate medical aid and police assistance, provide legal counselling/court management, psycho-social counselling and temporary shelter, if required.

Monitoring of Juvenile Justice Act

2985. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is monitoring the implementation of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection) Act, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether Government has conducted any study on the condition of the Juvenile homes in the country, if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the number of special homes that have been constituted under the Juvenile Justice Act, State-wise details;
- (d) the facilities provided for in the juvenile homes in India, State-wise details; and
- (e) whether the environment in the special homes in India facilitates the rehabilitation of the juveniles, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) The primary responsibility of implementing the provisions of Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 [JJ Act] lies with the States/UTs. The Ministry of Women and Child Development has been urging the States/UTs from time to time to take measures for effective implementation of the JJ Act such as setting up of statutory structures *viz.* Child Welfare Committees and Juvenile Justice Boards, forming of Inspection Committees, registration of Child Care Institutions (CCIs) as per the provisions of the Act. Further the Ministry is providing financial support to States/UTs under the Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) for implementation of the JJ Act. The implementation of ICPS in States/UTs is reviewed by the Ministry in the meetings of the inter-ministerial Project Approval Board (PAB) constituted under ICPS for considering and approving the proposals received from States/UTs under the Scheme.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The State/UT-wise details of the number of special homes that have been constituted under the Juvenile Justice Act which are getting financial assistance under the Integrated Child Protection Scheme are given in Statement (*See below*).

(d) and (e) The facilities provided in the juvenile homes include clothing, bedding, medical care, counselling, vocational training, education and recreation. The facilities provided are meant for providing an enabling and conducive environment for rehabilitation of the juveniles.

Statement

The State/UT-wise details of the number of special homes that have been constituted under the Juvenile Justice Act which are getting financial assistance under the Integrated Child Protection Scheme

Sl. No.	State/UT	Government run Special homes	NGO run Special homes	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6	-	6
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-
3.	Assam	-	-	-
4.	Bihar	1	-	1
5.	Chhattisgarh	2	-	2
6.	Goa	-	-	-
7.	Gujarat	-	-	-
8.	Haryana	1	-	1
9.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	-
11.	Jharkhand	1	-	1
12.	Karnataka	-	-	-
13.	Kerala	-	-	-
14.	Madhya Pradesh	3	-	3
15.	Maharashtra	2	1	3
16.	Manipur	-	-	-
17.	Meghalaya	-	-	-
18.	Mizoram	2	-	2
19.	Nagaland	2	-	2
20.	Odisha	3	-	3
21.	Punjab	2	-	2
22.	Rajasthan	1	-	1
23.	Sikkim	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5
24.	Tamil Nadu	-	-	-
25.	Telangana	-	-	-
26.	Tripura	-	-	-
27.	Uttar Pradesh	2	-	2
28.	Uttarakhand	2	-	2
29.	West Bengal	-	-	-
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-	-
31.	Chandigarh	-	-	-
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli			
33.	Daman and Diu	-	-	-
34.	Delhi	-	-	-
35.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-
36.	Puducherry	3	-	3
TOTAL		33	1	34

Crime against women and children

2986. DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number and types of crimes against the women and children during the last three years, the details thereof, State-wise;

(b) the measures the Ministry has taken against the perpetrators of these crimes; and

(c) what more stringent measures the Ministry is planning in the future?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) As per the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) data, a total number of 228650, 244270 and 309546 cases of crime against women which include rape, kidnapping and abduction, dowry death, cruelty by husband or his relatives,

assault on women with intent to outrage her modesty etc. have been registered in the years 2011, 2012 and 2013 respectively. Similarly, a total number of 33098, 38172 and 58224 cases of crime against children which includes murder, infanticide, rape, kidnapping and abduction etc. have been registered in the years 2011, 2012 and 2013 respectively. The State-wise details of the crime against women and children during the last three years are given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) Safety and security of women and children in the country is of utmost priority for the Government. The Ministry is endeavouring to put in place effective mechanism to provide safe environment for women to work and live and fulfil their potential. The Ministry of Women and Child Development has enacted various special laws relating to women such as the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005; Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961; Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986; and the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013; and Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006 (PCMA). The Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013 has been enacted making the punishment more stringent for offences like rape.

The Ministry has also enacted the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000, Commissions for Protection of Child Rights Act, 2005 and Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012. Further the Ministry adopted the National Policy for Children 2013. Apart from these Child friendly Legislation such as Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 and Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 have been enacted for improving the safety and security of children and reducing atrocities against them.

Ministry recognizes that the incidence of crime against women and children cannot be controlled unless mindset of people, in general, are made to change. Continuous awareness creation among men and women in the society through workshops, seminars, street plays, Nari ki Chaupals, Beti Janmotshav at the district level. In collaboration with Ministry of Panchayati Raj Special (Mahila) Gram Sabhas have also been conducted. Further, advertisements in the press and electronic media educating peoples about issues of domestic violence, Child Sex Ratio, Child Marriage and Child abuse etc. also being taken up. Platforms such as the International Women's Day and the National Girl Child Day are used to create awareness on issues related to women and to bring to the centre stage issues such as sex selective abortions and child marriage. Through Sabla programme of this Ministry, adolescent girls in the age group of 11 to 18 years are imparted training with regard to legal rights of women.

Statement

The State-wise details of the crime against women and children during the last three years

Sl. No.	State/UT	Crimes against Women			Crimes against Children		
		2011	2012	2013	2011	2012	2013
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	28246	28171	32809	2213	2274	2576
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	171	201	288	35	39	82
3.	Assam	11503	13544	17449	236	392	518
4.	Bihar	10231	11229	13609	2233	2894	1580
5.	Chhattisgarh	4219	4228	7012	1782	1881	3737
6.	Goa	127	200	440	75	122	270
7.	Gujarat	8815	9561	12283	1131	1327	2076
8.	Haryana	5491	6002	9089	280	1015	1640
9.	Himachal Pradesh	997	912	1478	260	266	428
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	3146	3328	3509	25	40	75
11.	Jharkhand	3132	4536	6506	85	113	129
12.	Karnataka	9594	10366	12027	334	875	1353
13.	Kerala	11288	10930	11216	1452	1324	1877
14.	Madhya Pradesh	16599	16832	22061	4383	5168	8247
15.	Maharashtra	15728	16353	24895	3362	3456	6410
16.	Manipur	247	304	285	87	104	123
17.	Meghalaya	269	255	343	104	91	183
18.	Mizoram	167	199	177	54	95	78
19.	Nagaland	38	51	67	20	13	8
20.	Odisha	9433	11988	14173	315	418	1123
21.	Punjab	2641	3238	4994	622	877	1336
22.	Rajasthan	19888	21106	27933	1491	1807	2888
23.	Sikkim	55	68	93	29	30	39

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
24.	Tamil Nadu	6940	7192	7475	925	1036	1188
25.	Tripura	1358	1559	1628	102	20	100
26.	Uttar Pradesh	22639	23569	32546	5500	6033	9857
27.	Uttarakhand	996	1067	1719	83	122	232
28.	West Bengal	29133	30942	29826	1450	1706	2530
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	51	49	106	77	28	54
30.	Chandigarh	156	241	488	74	96	213
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	18	16	21	11	8	14
32.	Daman and Diu	11	11	24	3	8	14
33.	Delhi UT	5234	5959	12888	4250	4462	7199
34.	Lakshadweep	0	2	3	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	89	61	86	15	32	47
TOTAL		228650	244270	309546	33098	38172	58224

Shortage of public utilities in Metro cities

2987. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is acute shortage of public utilities for women in Metropolitan and other urban areas of the country, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Ministry has taken up this issue with other Central Ministries and Governments of States, if so, the details thereof and what has been the response so far in this regard; and

(c) the effective measures Government proposes to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) Ministry of Women and Child Development have no information in this regard.

(b) and (c) Ministry of Urban Development has informed that they have launched

Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) for urban areas on 2nd October, 2014 with the aim to make cities clean in all 4,041 statutory towns. The programme primarily aims at creating improved sanitation infrastructure through provision of individual, public and community toilets and solid waste management facilities, awareness generation among citizens and strengthening of urban local bodies to fulfil these objectives.

Child marriages in India

2988. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn towards recent media reports suggesting India holding second place in child marriage cases after Bangladesh, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the effective measures Government proposes to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) and (b) There is no such information on the report with the Ministry of Women and Child Development about such report. However, the Government is fully aware about the incidence of Child Marriages in the country. The States/UTs from time to time are being regularly pursued for effective implementation of the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006. Further, State Governments are requested to take special initiative to delay marriage by coordinated efforts on *Akha Teej* – the traditional day for such marriages; Advertisements in the press and electronic media educating peoples about the issue of Child Marriage etc. also being taken up. Platforms such as the International Women's Day and the National Girl Child Day are used to create awareness on issues related to women and to bring to the centre stage issues such as child marriage. Through the Sabla programme of this Ministry, adolescent girls in the age group of 11 to 18 years are imparted training with regard to legal rights of women which also includes the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006.

Dietary Allowance for children

2989. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that there is still gap between Recommended Dietary Allowance (RDA) and Average Diet Intake (ADI) in the country because of which holistic development of children below 6 years of age is lacking, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) details of the steps taken by the Government to tide over this gap?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) Yes, the Dietary surveys conducted by National Nutrition Monitoring Bureau, Indian Council of Medical Research, Hyderabad reveal that there is a gap in some of the nutrients intake through the regular diet against the Recommended Dietary Allowances (RDA) for the children 1-6 years in the country. The details are given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) The Government of India and the respective State Governments have been implementing several direct and indirect health and nutrition intervention programmes including Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme to combat child undernutrition.

Under the ICDS scheme, in order to bridge the gap between RDA and ADI, supplementary nutrition is provided through the Anganwadi Centres, the beneficiaries are provided Supplementary Nutrition, in accordance with Guidelines issued by Government of India on 24.02.2009. As per this guideline the supplementary food may be fortified with essential micronutrients (energy and protein excluded) with 50% RDA level per beneficiary per day. The nutritional norms for supplementary nutrition provided to the children up to the age of 6 years are as below:

Age group	Type of food	Calories (kcal.)	Protein (g)
Children 6 Months to 3 years	Take Home Ration (THR) in the form of Micronutrient Fortified Food and/or Energy-dense Food.	500	12-15
Severely under-weight children	THR in small frequent meals to the child.	800	20-25
Children 3 to 6 years	1. Morning snack	500	12-15
	2. Hot cooked meal		
Severely under-weight children	1. Morning snack.	800	20-25
	2. Hot cooked meal.		
	3. Micronutrient Fortified Food and/or Energy-dense Food as THR.		

In order to assess the quality of supplementary nutrition being provided under Supplementary Nutrition Programme (SNP), Food and Nutrition Board in collaboration with States/UTs is entrusted with the task of carrying out periodic checks and analysis for quality and nutritive value with respect to the nutritional norms.

Statement

Median Nutrient Intakes of 1-6 year rural children in 10 States of India

Sl. No.	Nutrient	Median Nutrient Intake (per day/child)	Recommended Dietary Allowance (per day/ child)	Gap in the Daily Nutrient Intake (per day/child)	Deficit (% of RDA)
1.	Protein (g)	23.8	18.4	Nil	Nil
2.	Total Fat (g)	13.4	26	12.6	48.5
3.	Energy (k cal)	883	1205	322	26.7
4.	Calcium (mg)	182	600	418	69.7
5.	Iron (mg)	5.9	11	5.1	46.4
6.	Vitamin A (µg)	67.5	400	332.5	83.1
7.	Thiamine (mg)	0.6	0.6	Nil	Nil
8.	Riboflavin (mg)	0.4	0.7	0.3	42.9
9.	Niacin (mg)	6.2	9.5	3.3	34.7
10.	Vitamin C (mg)	12	40	28	70.0
11.	Folic Acid (µg)	60	90	30	33.3

Source: NNMB Rural Surveys (2011-12): NNMB Technical Report No. 26

Nirbhaya centres currently operational in the country

2990. SHRI AHMED PATEL:

PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA:

Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of Nirbhaya centres currently operational in the country;
- (b) the reasons for falling short of the targeted 600 centres; and
- (c) the detailed timeline, budget and implementation roadmap for the opening of these centres?

2.00 P.M.

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Women and Child Development (MWCD) has conceptualised a scheme to establish One Stop Centre to assist and support women affected by violence at 660 locations covering all the districts across the country in a phased manner. The Centres aims to facilitate medical aid and police assistance, provide legal counselling/court management, psycho-social counselling and temporary shelter, if required.

The House reassembled at two of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): Sir, I have submitted a notice. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, What is the procedure? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Supplementary List of Business. Legislative Business for consideration and passing. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA: What is the procedure? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, I have submitted a notice under Rule 267. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: A notice?

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Yes, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is the notice? Is it under Rule 267?

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: It is under Rule 267, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. What is the notice? All right, what is the notice?

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Shall I move the motion?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me see. Have you already given Notice?

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Yes, it is already given. Shall I move the motion, Sir?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, you are permitted to move.

MOTION FOR SUSPENSION OF RULES**Motion under Rule 267 to suspend rest of the business for the day**

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): Sir, I move the motion:

“That this House agrees to suspend the rest of the business of the day under Rule 267 to discuss the issue of attack on secular fabric of the country.”

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, I want to add one point to this motion. As a mover of the motion, I want to add one point.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, I can allow that.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: The motion, which I have moved under this Rule, concerns the issue of attack on secular fabric of the country. This issue is related to the Constitutional provisions of this country and this issue relates to different Ministries. The communal riots and conversion come under the purview of the Home Ministry and the attempt to change the curricula and change the Christmas holidays and appointment of the Historical Council Chairman come under the purview of HRD Ministry. This issue is a major policy issue. This issue comes under different Ministries. Concerned Ministries ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can say it while you speak. No problem.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Concerned Ministries means that Prime Minister should be here to start this discussion. This is a major policy issue. This Government has created a new portfolio -- Major policy issue. It comes under the purview of the Prime Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can make the demand while you speak.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Then, my request is that this issue comes under different Ministries. As per our proceedings and rules, concerned Minister should be here to start the discussion. Concerned Minister means different Ministries. That means Head of the Government and major policy issues. The Prime Minister should be here to start the discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सर, संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री जी कुछ बोल रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Listen, Mr. Rajeeve. Your notice is to discuss ...**(Interruptions)**... Let me say this. Your notice is to discuss a motion regarding the attack on the secular fabric of the country. This is a subject which comes in the ambit of the Home Ministry. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: 'Secular fabric' is not confined to any Ministry. 'Secular fabric' is confined to Home Ministry, Education Ministry, Industry Ministry ...**(Interruptions)**... 'Secular fabric' is not confined to any specific Ministry.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, you are saying about 'attack' ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी : उपसभापति महोदय ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: This House adopted this motion. ...**(Interruptions)**...

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

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: This House adopted this motion. The Cultural Ministry is there. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. All right. I concede. ...**(Interruptions)**... I concede. Let us start the discussion. ...**(Interruptions)**... I concede. Let us start the discussion. ...**(Interruptions)**... While discussing, Members can request for the presence of the PM. I have no problem. You start the discussion. ...**(Interruptions)**... But why don't you start the discussion? ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: No, Sir. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why don't you start the discussion?

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: The issue is of 'attack on secular fabric'.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Agreed. I am not challenging it.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: HRD Ministry, Home Ministry, Cultural Ministry; different Ministries should be here. Then only Prime Minister can answer to this subject.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. There is no such portfolio.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: The Prime Minister should be here to start this discussion.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is no such portfolio. See, after all, Government has collective responsibility and the Prime Minister has over all supervisory responsibility of all Ministries. That is agreed to. But, there is no Ministry, as you said, comprising of all these Departments. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: That is why the Prime Minister! ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is all correct. Therefore, the practice in this House is that whenever the Members feel that they want the Prime Minister to reply, while discussing they can ask for that.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, can you give the assurance? Can the hon. Chairman give an assurance? This motion was already accepted by this House.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: As far as hon. Chairman is concerned, it is the collective responsibility. Any Minister's reply is okay. ...(Interruptions)... It is for you. It is your demand. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, this House accepted this motion. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, we agree with you. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Sir, your collective responsibility concept has been denied by this Government itself. ...(Interruptions)...

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): Sir, what is his *locus standi* to talk on this? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, the Prime Minister is the only Minister against whom it is listed. All major policy decisions ...(Interruptions)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी : सर, हम चर्चा के लिए तैयार हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... हम चर्चा के लिए तैयार हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... चेयर ने रूलिंग दे दी है। कलेक्टिव रेसपांसेबिलिटी के बारे में सारे माननीय सदस्य जानते हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: According to the Rashtrapati Bhawan communique, it is only the Prime Minister of India ...(Interruptions)... Only he can take all major policy decisions in the country. Therefore, he should be present. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी : ये डिक्लेट नहीं करेंगे कि मंत्रिमंडल का कौन सदस्य, किस मुद्दे पर जबाव देगा।

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY : Or it is not a collective responsibility. ...*(Interruptions)*... We have abandoned the concept of collective responsibility. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी : गृह मंत्री जी जबाब देने के लिए कल भी आए, परसों भी आए और आज भी यहां पर मौजूद हैं, इसलिए आप चर्चा शुरू करिए, उसका हम जवाब देंगे। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: All major policy decisions can be taken only by the Prime Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, I have a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, I want you to please understand it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी : सर, ये चर्चा शुरू करें। इनको चर्चा का जवाब मिलेगा, जायज़ जवाब मिलेगा, जो चाहते हैं, वह जवाब मिलेगा। आप चर्चा तो शुरू करिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: The portfolio distribution is such that all major policy decisions are only the Prime Minister's prerogative under the communique issued by the Rashtrapati Bhavan. ...*(Interruptions)*... Other Ministers do not have any authority. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is the Prime Minister, and the Prime Minister alone, who can decide on all major policy decisions. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is what you have said. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मनसुख एल. मांडविया (गुजरात) : सर, ये चार दिन से एक ही बात कह रहे हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: That is what you have said. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is your own communique. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, that is the communique of this Government ...*(Interruptions)*... issued by the Rashtrapati Bhavan. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी : उपसभापति महोदय, इनकी प्रॉब्लम यह है कि ये चर्चा करना ही नहीं चाहते हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... ये केवल हाउस को disrupt करना, चर्चा में बाधा डालना चाहते हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... चर्चा में इनका इंटरेस्ट नहीं है और न ये चर्चा करना चाहते हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Digvijaya Singh. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, you answer this point. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, my point of order is simple. ...*(Interruptions)*... My point of order is...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मनसुख एल. मांडविया : सर, ये चार दिन से एक ही बात कह रहे हैं। ये चर्चा नहीं करना चाहते हैं।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री मेघराज जैन (मध्य प्रदेश) : आप चर्चा शुरू करिए।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : आप बैठ जाइए।...(व्यवधान).... आप बैठ जाइए।...(व्यवधान).... आप लोग बैठ जाइए।...(व्यवधान).... आप लोग बैठ जाइए।...(व्यवधान)....

श्री मेघराज जैन : आप चर्चा से क्यों डरते हो?...(व्यवधान)...

श्री रणविजय सिंह जूदेव (छत्तीसगढ़) : आपको चर्चा करने में क्या दिक्कत है?...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : मेरी प्रार्थना है कि आप लोग बैठ जाइए।...(व्यवधान).... मेरी प्रार्थना है कि आप लोग बैठ जाइए।...(व्यवधान).... What is your point of order?...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, we are extremely grateful to the Chair and grateful to the Leader of the House for having acceded to our request of suspension of business of the House and allowing discussion under Rule 267. My point is simple. The motion moved by Mr. P. Rajeev speaks about attack on secular fabric of this country. ...(Interruptions).... The motion says that it is an attack on the secular fabric of the country. ...(Interruptions).... Sir, secular fabric is enshrined in the Indian Constitution. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: After this, I will allow you. ...(Interruptions).... I will allow you. ...(Interruptions).... I will allow you. ...(Interruptions)....

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: When the secular fabric of Indian Constitution is being attacked, Sir, who else can we listen to except the Prime Minister? ...(Interruptions)...

श्री मेघराज जैन : सर, इन्होंने इस देश की सारी व्यवस्थाओं को तहस-नहस कर दिया है।...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is your point?...(Interruptions)...

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, we agree with the Chair that it is the collective responsibility. ...(Interruptions).... But the Prime Minister is the head of the collective. ...(Interruptions).... Let us understand that. ...(Interruptions).... The Prime Minister is the head of the Government. He is the head of the collective. ...(Interruptions).... In no way, we underestimate the Home Minister. We have all respect for the Home Minister, Mr. Raj Nath Singh, and Sushma Swarajji for that matter. We have respect for each Minister. As he said, the Government is the collective responsibility. The Prime Minister is the head of the Government.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let us start the discussion and then you can make this demand. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मेघराज जैन : चर्चा का जबाव मंत्री जी देंगे।

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, listen to me. ...*(Interruptions)*... As Mr. Digvijaya Singh has said, it is an attack on our secular fabric. It is an attack on the fabric of society and the Constitution. ...*(Interruptions)*... Prime Minister alone can be made accountable. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Raja, let us start the discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA: He can represent the Government. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I would appeal to the House to start the discussion one by one. ...*(Interruptions)*... Do you agree for starting the discussion? ...*(Interruptions)*... Anand Sharmaji, I have a simple question. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will allow you. ...*(Interruptions)*... But, you should also tell me whether you agree for starting the discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am allowing you. But, also help me. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Rajasthan): With due respect to the Chair, Sir, yes, but I would also request the Chair to tell the Government, its Ministers and ruling party Members to respect this House, and not interrupt and heckle us. ...*(Interruptions)*... They are heckling. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी : आप हमको ज्ञान मत दीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप अपने सदस्यों को ठीक करिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा : प्रधानमंत्री सदन में मौजूद थे। ...*(व्यवधान)*... प्रधानमंत्री चर्चा नहीं चाहते। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी : सदन में लगातार चार-पांच दिन से इस पर चर्चा है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप इन दिनों इस तरह का व्यवहार कर रहे हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा : हमने कोई गलत व्यवहार नहीं किया है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी : हम जानते हैं कि शालीनता क्या होती है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, hon. Members, I am going to start the discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी : आप चर्चा से भाग क्यों रहे हैं? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, hon. Members, I am starting the discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी : यह तरीका ठीक नहीं है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, hon. Members, I am going to start the discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Digvijaya Singh. ...*(Interruptions)*... You have to start the discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am starting the discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Why can't he accept our request? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, hon. Home Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please listen to the Home Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, you want us to start the discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Derek O'Brien, he is not yielding. ...*(Interruptions)*... I would allow you. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please take your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have called the Home Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*... You take your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... After the Home Minister, I would allow you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी : सर आपने गृह मंत्री को बोलने के लिए कहा है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति : गृह मंत्री जी को सुनिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... गृह मंत्री जी को सुनिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... You have to listen to the Home Minister.

श्री आनन्द शर्मा : इस सदन की नियमावली है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आपने हमें बोलने के लिए कहा, उन्होंने मुझे बोलने नहीं दिया। महोदय, मैं आपका संरक्षण चाहता हूँ। सदन की गरिमा को देखते हुए, सत्ताधारी दल विपक्ष को बोलने न दे और कहे कि चर्चा करो ...*(व्यवधान)*... प्रधानमंत्री सदन छोड़कर चले जाएं, हम इसको बरदाश्त नहीं कर सकते। ...*(व्यवधान)*... यह नहीं होगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी : आपका व्यवहार पिछले एक हफ्ते से कैसा है? ...*(व्यवधान)*... आपने सारी मर्यादाएं ध्वस्त कर दी हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आपने सारी मर्यादाओं की शालीनता तार-तार की है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, let us listen to the Home Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी : आप हमको ज्ञान दे रहे हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप यह ज्ञान अपने सदस्यों को दीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Home Minister, please. *...(Interruptions)...*
Please listen to the Home Minister. *...(Interruptions)...* After that, you can speak.
...(Interruptions)... There is a tradition in this House. *...(Interruptions)...*

गृह मंत्री (श्री राजनाथ सिंह) : उपसभापति महोदय, लंच ऑवर से पहले जब सभापति महोदय इस पीठ पर मौजूद थे, उस समय एक आम सहमति बन गई थी कि धर्मांतरण के मुद्दे को लेकर सम्मानित सदस्य जो चर्चा चाहते हैं, उस विषय पर चर्चा होनी चाहिए। उस समय प्रधानमंत्री जी सदन में मौजूद थे। मैं आंतरिक सुरक्षा से संबंधित मामलों का मंत्री हूँ और गृह मंत्रालय की जिम्मेदारी मेरे ऊपर है, चर्चा होती, मैं तो मौजूद रहता, मैं उसका उत्तर देता, जहाँ भी आवश्यक होता, यदि हमारे सदस्य संतुष्ट न होते, तो इस संभावना को भी नकारा नहीं जा सकता था, हो सकता है कि प्रधान मंत्री जी इस बीच इंटरवीन भी सकते थे। लेकिन मुझे यह दुःख है कि प्रधानमंत्री जी की मौजूदगी लंच ऑवर से पहले यहाँ पर थी और चर्चा होने का फैसला हो चुका था, उसके बावजूद हमारे सम्मानित विपक्ष के सदस्यों ने इस सदन में चर्चा इतने गंभीर विषय पर नहीं होने दी। *...(व्यवधान)...*

एक माननीय सदस्य : अभी भी नहीं होने दे रहे हैं। *...(व्यवधान)...*

श्री राजनाथ सिंह : येचुरी जी, प्रधानमंत्री पद की एक गरिमा होती है *...(व्यवधान)...*

श्री सीताराम येचुरी : उपसभापति जी, माननीय चेयरमैन साहब ने चर्चा की अनुमति दी, क्वेश्चन ऑवर सस्पेंड हुआ, चर्चा शुरू हुई और विपक्ष के उप नेता ने यह शुरू की *...(व्यवधान)...* सुनिए *...(व्यवधान)...* हमने सिर्फ यही कहा, हमने यही कहा कि प्रधानमंत्री इसका जवाब दें *...(व्यवधान)...* उस सवाल के ऊपर पूरे हाउस में disruption हुआ *...(व्यवधान)...* पूरे हाउस में disruption हुआ *...(व्यवधान)...* सर, यही कर रहे हैं *...(व्यवधान)...* सर, अगर सत्ताधारी लोग हाउस में disruption करते हैं, तो इसका भविष्य क्या है? *...(व्यवधान)...* इसका भविष्य क्या है? *...(व्यवधान)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I think, the Treasury Benches should not disturb. *...(Interruptions)...* The Government should have its say; and the Opposition should have its say. So, don't disturb. *...(Interruptions)...* See, you should not disturb. The Government should have its say; and the Opposition should have its say. You should not disturb. *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री सीताराम येचुरी : सर, चर्चा शुरू हुई, उसमें यही आग्रह किया गया *...(व्यवधान)...* पिछली बार माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी ने यहाँ पर आश्वासन दिया था *...(व्यवधान)...* उस आश्वासन का कोई असर नज़र नहीं आ रहा है *...(व्यवधान)...*

श्री उपसभापति : ठीक है *...(व्यवधान)...*

श्री सीताराम येचुरी : पिछली बार, जब माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी ने यहाँ पर आश्वासन दिया था, उस आश्वासन का असर नहीं हुआ *...(व्यवधान)...* वहाँ के माननीय सदस्य तथा *...(व्यवधान)...*

और भी कई प्रकार के प्रकटन होते रहे, उसके बारे में हमने यही आग्रह किया कि चर्चा हो, चर्चा के लिए पूरी नियमावली की जो भी परिस्थिति थी ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Yechuryji ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: One second, Sir, उसको सुधारा गया, सुधार कर चर्चा शुरू करने की बात हुई। हमने प्रधान मंत्री जी से यही आग्रह किया कि आप मौजूद रहित, चर्चा की सुनिए, क्योंकि आपके अलावा ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह हमारा कहना नहीं है, आपकी कैबिनेट की जो सूची है, जो राष्ट्रपति भवन से छपकर निकलती है, उसके अंदर यह लिखा गया है प्रधानमंत्री और सिर्फ प्रधानमंत्री all important policy decisions पर सिर्फ वे ही निर्णय लेंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह हमने नहीं कहा ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह हमने नहीं कहा ...**(व्यवधान)**... आपने कहा ...**(व्यवधान)**... आपकी वजह से ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Yechuriji, the Home Minister has not ruled out his presence. ...*(Interruptions)*... He said that while the discussion is on, if necessary, the Prime Minister may come. He said that. हिंदी में बोले। मैंने ऐसा समझा।

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: I am saying that in the morning we did not disrupt the discussion. We have only said that the Prime Minister should be there to reply. That was our request; and that was not acceded to. ...*(Interruptions)*... He is the only person who has got the responsibility. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मेघराज जैन : ये चर्चा कर सकते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Tyagiji, what is your point? Say something new.

SHRI K.C. TYAGI (Bihar): I want to say something new.

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी : उपसभापति जी, इस सदन में सिर्फ इस वजह से चर्चा रुकी हुई है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Say something new.

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी (मध्य प्रदेश) : सर, मैं बिल्कुल नई बात कर रहा हूँ, पिछले चार दिनों से सबको मालूम है कि इस सदन में चर्चा हो गई होती, यह केवल इस बात पर रुकी हुई थी कि प्रधानमंत्री जी यहां हों ...**(व्यवधान)**... दुर्भाग्य से ...**(व्यवधान)**... ये देखिए ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह हाल है ...**(व्यवधान)**... देखिए ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री मनसुख एल. मांडविया : सर, यही बात कही है ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी : मैं आपसे निवेदन कर रहा हूँ और देखिए क्या हाल है? ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, मुझे अपनी बात पूरी करने दें ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, on the internal security, I totally agree with the Home Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*... The issue is on the secular fabric. What is happening in the country? The Prime Minister should be called in here. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: You can't dictate. आप सरकार को यह डिक्टेड नहीं करेंगे कि जवाब कौन देगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*... ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, you start the discussion.

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी : उपसभापति जी, मुझे अपनी बात पूरी करने दें ...*(व्यवधान)*... सर, मैं यह कहना चाह रहा था कि किन्हीं कारणों से प्रधानमंत्री जी शहर से बाहर थे, जब तक वे बाहर थे, तब तक उनका यहां न आ पाना समझ में आता था ...*(व्यवधान)*... लेकिन कल और आज, और आज तो वे सदन में भी मौजूद थे, उनके सदन में मौजूद होने के बाद, हम सभी लोगों ने यह अनुरोध किया था कि जो विभिन्न पार्टियों के लीडर्स हैं ...*(व्यवधान)*... वे अपनी बात कह लें, प्रधानमंत्री जी उसे सुन लें और उसके बाद प्रधानमंत्री जी पार्टी लीडर्स की बातों का जवाब दे दें ...*(व्यवधान)*... हमने यह आग्रह किया था, लेकिन उसके बावजूद भी वे इस बात पर सहमत नहीं हुए ...*(व्यवधान)*... सदन छोड़कर चले गए ...*(व्यवधान)*... अपनी जिम्मेदारी से ...*(व्यवधान)*... भाग खड़े हुए ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, I got it. Now, Mr. K.C. Tyagi. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री के.सी. त्यागी : सर, मैं कैसे बोलूंगा? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will allow you also. ...*(Interruptions)*... बोलिए। I will call you. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Mr. K.C. Tyagi, please. Any new suggestion?

श्री के.सी. त्यागी : सर, मेरा निवेदन है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Any new suggestion?

श्री के.सी. त्यागी : हां, सर, न्यू सजेशन है। माननीय गृह मंत्री जी अपना वक्तव्य दे रहे थे, तो मुझे उनसे केवल दो बातें कहनी हैं। एक तो यह कि इनकी लंबाई से नहीं, बल्कि इनके भाषण की लंबाई से बहुत डर लगता है। इसलिए पहली बात यह कि इसका जवाब इनसे न दिलवाया जाए और दूसरी बात यह कि मेरा निवेदन है कि यह बहस केवल कन्वर्जन तक सीमित नहीं है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप प्लीज एक मिनट सुन लीजिए, उसके बाद आप जो कहना चाहें, कहिए। सर, पीयूष गोयल जी बैठे हैं। इनके जो वालिद साहब हैं, वे मुम्बई में भारतीय जनता पार्टी की स्वागत समिति के संयोजक थे, जिसमें श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी के नेतृत्व में 'गांधीवादी समाजवादी' होना चाहिए, ऐसा करके शामिल किया। ...*(समय की घंटी)*... मेरी बात सुनिए, सर।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... Not allowed. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री के.सी. त्यागी : यह शामिल किया गया था। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, आज उसी गांधी पर ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, मेरी बात पूरी नहीं हुई है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Not allowed. ...**(Interruptions)**... No, no. ...**(Interruptions)**... Mr. V.P. Singh Badnore. ...**(Interruptions)**... यह तो एलाउड नहीं है।

श्री के.सी. त्यागी : मैं कोई गलत बात नहीं कह रहा हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Tyagiji, why do you bring in the name of the Minister? ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री के.सी. त्यागी : यह कोई बात हुई क्या? सर, मेरी बात खत्म नहीं हुई है।

श्री उपसभापति : आप क्या बोल रहे हैं?

श्री के.सी. त्यागी : मैं कोई गलत बात नहीं कह रहा हूँ, मैं इनके खिलाफ नहीं कह रहा हूँ। निर्मला जी, प्लीज़।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): Allow me for one minute. ...**(Interruptions)**... Sir, with due respect, I would say that I respect Tyagiji, but I just want to submit, when the Home Minister, who gets up to speak, speaks maybe long or short, but the fact is, he is the competent person to speak on this. But, even to say in a *vyangya* kind of a tone that his speech is too long, I feel a bit bad about my Home Minister. ...**(Interruptions)**... Kindly, that is not ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री के.सी. त्यागी : सर, अब जो मजाक करना भी पंसद नहीं आता। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, मेरी बात खत्म नहीं हुई है।

श्री उपसभापति : आप इसके बारे में बात करिए, दूसरा एक्सटर्नल मैटर मत लाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री के.सी. त्यागी : सर, मेरी बात सुन लीजिए। सत्यव्रत जी, मैं बोल रहा हूँ, हम तो कभी-कभी बोलते हैं। मैं कोई ऐसी बात नहीं बोल रहा हूँ कि मैं किसी की सेंसिबिलिटीज़ हर्ट कर रहा हूँ।

श्री उपसभापति : त्यागी जी, आप इधर देख कर बोलिए।

श्री के.सी. त्यागी : निर्मला जी, राजनाथ जी के भाषण देने की जो कला है, उस पर मैं भी मुग्ध हूँ, आपकी तरह। मैंने लाइटर वे मैं कहा कि वे ज्यादा लंबा भाषण करेंगे, इसलिए यह आपकी साजिश भी हो सकती है।

श्री उपसभापति : आप जो सब्जेक्ट है, उसके बारे में बोलिए।

श्री के.सी. त्यागी : मैं फिर कह रहा हूँ।...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Tyagiji, if you have any suggestion, you may say it, otherwise...

श्री के.सी. त्यागी : सर, मैं यही कहना चाहता था और बहुत विनम्रता से, though they are not Left, मैं अपने बायें बाजू के मित्रों से कहना चाहता हूँ कि 'गांधीवादी समाजवादी' होना चाहिए, ऐसा करके पीयूष गोयल जी की पिताजी अध्यक्षता में जो स्वागत समिति बनी थी, मुम्बई में भारतीय जनता पार्टी के स्थापना दिवस के अधिवेशन में ...(व्यवधान)... आज उसी * को ...(व्यवधान)... इसमें ऑब्जेक्शनेबल क्या है? ...(व्यवधान)... मेरी बात सुन लीजिए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why do you say all that? ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Tyagi, why do you say all that? ...(Interruptions)... The problem before us is, whether to start the discussion or not. Talk about that. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री के.सी. त्यागी : सर, मैं उसी में ऐड कर रहा हूँ।...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Mr. V.P. Singh Badnore; after that I will have to ...(Interruptions)...

श्री के.सी. त्यागी : सर, मेरे पास दो चिट्ठियाँ हैं, जो डा. श्यामा प्रसाद मुखर्जी जी और गुरु गोलवलकर जी को सरदार पटेल ने लिखी हैं, जिसमें उन्होंने हिन्दू महासभा के उस कुकृत्य के लिए उनको मना किया था।...(व्यवधान)... जब डा. श्यामा प्रसाद मुखर्जी कह रहे थे कि बैन हटाओ, तब उन्होंने चिट्ठी लिखी थी। आज किस मुंह से वे * की तारीख करेंगे उस देश के अन्दर, जहां आज तक ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Now, Mr. V.P. Singh Badnore.(Interruptions)... Mr. V.P. Singh Badnore.(Interruptions)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी : सर, हमारा आपसे अनुरोध है कि आप चर्चा शुरू करा लीजिए। इतनी देर से बार-बार माननीय सदस्य एक ही बात बोल रहे हैं। अब तक तो चर्चा पूरी हो चुकी होती और उनको जवाब भी मिल गया होता। इनके पास चर्चा के लिए कोई मुद्दा नहीं है। वे केवल एक ही बात बोलेंगे और डिस्टर्ब करेंगे।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. V.P. Singh Badnore.(Interruptions)...

SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE (Rajasthan): Sir, for the last three days, there has been a rhetoric coming from that side regarding calling the Prime Minister over an issue.(Interruptions)... Now, what I want to say here is, this precedent has not been there at all. We can't make it a precedent. If we make it a precedent, for every issue they

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

will say, call the Prime Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*... we can't make it a precedent. There is no precedent in our Rule Book. So, please don't allow this. It cannot happen. If it happens, then for every issue they would say, call the Prime Minister. How can we allow it? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, discussion on issue of 'Attack on secular fabric of the country'. Shri Digvijaya Singh, you have to start the discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*... Your name is first. *(Interruptions)*...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी : आप एक बात सुन लीजिए। अगर प्रधानमंत्री इस सदन में नहीं आएंगे, तो हाउस में कोई बिज़नेस नहीं होगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, who is the concerned Minister on this issue of 'attack on secular fabric of the country'? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri P. Rajeeve, it was your motion to suspend the rest of the business for today. That motion is considered. So I am now starting the discussion. You have to speak first. Please speak ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, I want to know: Who is the concerned Minister?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That question is not relevant. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: That is the most relevant question of the discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is true. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी : सर, यह गलत परम्परा है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... यह बात सरकार तय करेगी कि जवाब कौन देगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, see, in the Rule Book there is no provision for a mover of motion to ask who is the concerned Minister and insist that a particular Minister should come. ...*(Interruptions)*... There is no rule. ...*(Interruptions)*... There is no rule. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: While my issue is being discussed. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can make a demand. ...*(Interruptions)*... You can make a request. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Rajeeve, please listen to me ...*(Interruptions)*... You can make a request, you can make a demand, you do that in your speech. ...*(Interruptions)*... It cannot be a condition. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Sir, they are not ready to start the discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI: Sir, no Prime Minister, no House.
...(Interruptions)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी : इस तरह आप डिस्कस नहीं कर पाएंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सरकार आपके निर्देशों पर नहीं चलेगी। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सरकार आपकी मेहरबानी से काम नहीं कर रही है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सरकार आपने नहीं बनाई है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I would like to make it very clear that we cannot start a discussion on such a conditionality. ...**(Interruptions)**... There cannot be a discussion on such a conditionality. ...**(Interruptions)**... I can only allow to start the discussion as per rule and as per procedure ...**(Interruptions)**... I cannot accept any conditionality. ...**(Interruptions)**... So, I would request Shri Rajeeve to start the discussion. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, hon. Chair is creating wrong a precedent. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Ok, what is the point of order? ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी : सर, हम एक बात स्पष्ट करना चाहते हैं। मैं माननीय सदस्यों से हाथ जोड़कर अपील करता हूँ, आप इतने गंभीर मुद्दे पर चर्चा करना चाहते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हम चर्चा के लिए शुरू से तैयार हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हर दिन आप एक नया बहाना बना रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप सरकार को डिक्लेट नहीं कर सकते कि कौन मंत्री किस चर्चा पर जवाब देगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह सामूहिक जिम्मेदारी है और चेयर ने इस पर रूलिंग भी दी हुई है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... जहां तक प्रधानमंत्री जी के आने का सवाल है, प्रधानमंत्री जी यहां पर आए थे। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप अभी यहां चर्चा शुरू करिए, गृह मंत्री जी यहां पर हैं, वे जवाब देंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**... अब आपको जवाब सुनना है, तो सुनिए, आपको चर्चा करनी है, तो कीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर) : सर, मेरा प्वाइंट ऑफ आर्डर यह है ...**(व्यवधान)**... आपने रूलिंग दी है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... You have already given the ruling. मुद्दाविहीन विपक्ष चर्चा से भागने का बहाना ढूंढ़ रहा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... वह चर्चा से भागने का बहाना ढूंढ़ रहा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... वे कहेंगे कि सभी प्रश्नों के जवाब प्रधानमंत्री ही दें, चर्चा जवाब भी प्रधानमंत्री दें। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं लीमा होकर आया हूँ, उसका जवाब भी प्रधानमंत्री दें। ...**(व्यवधान)**... ऐसा नहीं हो सकता। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इसीलिए मैं कह रहा हूँ कि मुद्दाविहीन विपक्ष चर्चा से भागने का बहाना ढूंढ़ रहा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

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

The House then adjourned at twenty-nine minutes past two of the clock.

The House reassembled at forty-four minutes past two of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*:

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri P. Rajeeve, please start the discussion.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, we have several precedents when the hon. Chair adjourned the House because of the absence of the concerned Minister while the discussion was going on. I am ready to quote several precedents.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am not allowing all this.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, the hon. Chairman adjourned the House...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have already given the ruling on that. I said, "There cannot be a discussion on any conditionally." I have given the ruling on that. If you want to start the discussion, then, you can start.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, you should protect the decorum of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... There are several precedents where the hon. Chair adjourned the House because of the absence of concerned Ministers. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No concerned Minister ...*(Interruptions)*... The Government runs on collective responsibility. Half-a-dozen Ministers are sitting here. ...*(Interruptions)*... In fact, more than that are present, and that is enough. ...*(Interruptions)*... I cannot ask a particular Minister to be present. There are enough Ministers, and the Home Minister is also here. No question of starting the discussion on conditionality. If you want, you can start. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Anand Sharma, what is your point of order? ...*(Interruptions)*... I have allowed Shri Anand Sharma. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मनसुख एल. मांडविया : सर, फिर वही बात हो रही है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I have a genuine point of order. My point of order, for which I would like to have your ruling, is this. As per the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business of this House, if an assurance is made by a Minister, and if that assurance is violated, then, only that particular Minister can come and reassure and explain about the violation. This morning, I asked the hon. Prime Minister; -- this has not been disposed of -- you gave us an assurance, and that assurance has been violated repeatedly. So, he can only answer this. ...*(Interruptions)*... I want your ruling. Nobody else can answer. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मनसुख एल. मांडविया : सर फिर वही बात हो रही है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... एक ही बात हो रही है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... चर्चा नहीं हो रही है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, there is a procedure in the Rules Book. If there is an assurance given by a Minister, and if it is violated, there is a procedure to follow, and that procedure can be followed. That is not by raising or asking for a ruling. There is

a procedure. You can go through that. There is also an Assurances Committee. Mr. Anand Sharma, you can take recourse to that procedure. Go through the Assurances Committee. That is all I can say.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, this is a serious matter. I had asked the Prime Minister this morning in this House, -- hon. Chairman was there I requested the Prime Minister directly, and the Prime Minister did not show that courtesy and to reassure and explain why that violation has taken place. It is clear that the Prime Minister has withdrawn from this House. He has not come back. This discussion was agreed to when the Prime Minister was present. And, therefore, on a related subject, which is not different from that, ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No need for any more discussions on this. Mr. Rajeeve, you start the discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes, Parliamentary Affairs Minister.

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी : सर, मुझे आदरणीय आनन्द शर्मा जी और उनकी पार्टी पर बहुत तरस आ रहा है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

कुछ माननीय सदस्य : क्या तरस आ रहा है? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी : इसलिए आ रहा है, क्योंकि ये हर दिन नया बहाना ढूँढ़ते हैं और हर दिन एक नई कहानी गढ़ते हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... उनका हर बहाना अपने आप अपनी मौत मर रहा है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... उनकी हर कहानी अपने आप फ्लॉप हो रही है, इसलिए कम से कम कुछ नया सोच कर आइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... हर दिन आप एक बासी और एक्स्पायर्ड फॉर्मूला लाएंगे, ...*(व्यवधान)*... इससे निश्चित रूप से आपकी पार्टी को भी नुकसान हो रहा है और आपका भी नुकसान हो रहा है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... प्रधानमंत्री जी ने आपको कोई assurance नहीं दिया है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा : आप क्या बात कर रहे हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी : अगर कोई assurance दिया गया है, तो उसके लिए Assurances Committee है, आप उसमें जा सकते हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप यहां पर चर्चा करना नहीं चाहते हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा : हमने प्रधानमंत्री जी से पूछा है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी : हमें दुख भी हो रहा है ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा : सर, इस सदन में जब तक प्रधानमंत्री जी नहीं आएंगे, तब तक इस सदन में कोई डिस्कशन नहीं होगा, कोई कार्यवाही नहीं होगी। ...*(व्यवधान)*... हम स्पष्ट करते हैं कि आप प्रधानमंत्री जी को लाएं ...*(व्यवधान)*... अब प्रधानमंत्री जी के बिना बात नहीं होगी। ...*(व्यवधान)*... उनके बिना बात नहीं होगी। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी : आपको oblige करने के लिए सरकार निर्णय नहीं करेगी।
...(व्यवधान)... यह हम तय करेंगे कि कौन जवाब देगा। ...(व्यवधान)... आप तय करेंगे कि कौन
और क्या बोलेगा? ...(व्यवधान)... आपको oblige करने के लिए यह सरकार नहीं है।
...(व्यवधान)... न सरकार को आपने बनाया है, न सरकार आपकी मेहरबानी पर चल रही है।

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI: No PM. ...(Interruptions)...

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No House. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Chair is ready to start the discussion.
...(Interruptions)... I am requesting all of you. If you need, please start the discussion.
Otherwise, I will be forced to adjourn the House. I have no other go. ...(Interruptions)...
I am helpless. ...(Interruptions)... The Chair is helpless. ...(Interruptions)... I have to
adjourn the House. ...(Interruptions)... I will have to adjourn the House. I have no other
go. ...(Interruptions)... I am going to adjourn the House. There is no other go. The House
is adjourned to meet on Friday, the 19th December, 2014 at 1100 hours.

*The House then adjourned at fifty-three minutes past two of the clock
till eleven of the clock on Friday, the 19th December, 2014.*